

20 Financing for development

Most foreign direct investment in the region goes to the middle and high-income economies. The poor countries rely more on official development assistance – though this still comprises only a small proportion of total development finance.

Foreign direct investment

In 2007, foreign direct investment (FDI) to Asia and the Pacific climbed another 28 per cent, to reach \$372 billion – 2.4 times the yearly average for 2001-2005. The fastest growth was in the low-income economies, at 73 per cent, and in the least developed countries, at 42 per cent. The largest increases were in countries that had low starting levels, including Bhutan, Timor-Leste and Myanmar.

Although the largest percentage increases were in the poorer countries, the highest inflows, at \$220 billion, and the highest annual increases, were in the middle- and high-income economies. China continued to receive the largest amount, \$83.5 billion in 2007, followed by Hong Kong, China at \$59.9 billion, and the Russian Federation at \$52.5 billion. The next tier of recipients, at around \$20-25 billion each, included Singapore, India, Japan, Australia and Turkey. The largest absolute increases were in Japan; followed by the Russian Federation; Hong Kong, China; and China.

As a proportion of GDP, however, the highest FDI inflows, went to the low-income economies (3.9 per cent in 2007), followed by the middle-income economies (2.8 per cent) and the high-income economies (2.0 per cent). This pattern is even more pronounced when inflows are considered as a proportion of domestic investment, or gross fixed capital formation: for the low-income economies, 16.2 per cent; for the middle-income economies, 8.7 per cent; and for the high-income economies, 8.1 per cent.

Among individual economies, FDI inflows relative to GDP were highest in Hong Kong, China

(23.9 per cent during 2005-2007), followed by Singapore, Kiribati, Georgia and Macao, China (in the 14.9-11 per cent range). Although Marshall Islands almost tripled its FDI in relation to GDP over the same period, that was probably because the country was being used for the transfer of funds, for example through special purpose vehicles, rather than as a destination for investments in the country itself.

In most Asia-Pacific countries, FDI still only makes a small contribution to the extra capital needed for investment, averaging around eight per cent of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF). The key financing source thus remains domestic investment. Nevertheless, FDI represents an important source of capital and foreign exchange, and can also offer additional benefits in the form of technology and knowledge transfer. It should also be noted that there are differences between FDI and GFCF. While FDI measures capital transfers – both new investments and purchases of existing companies – GFCF measures fresh additions to the capital stock.

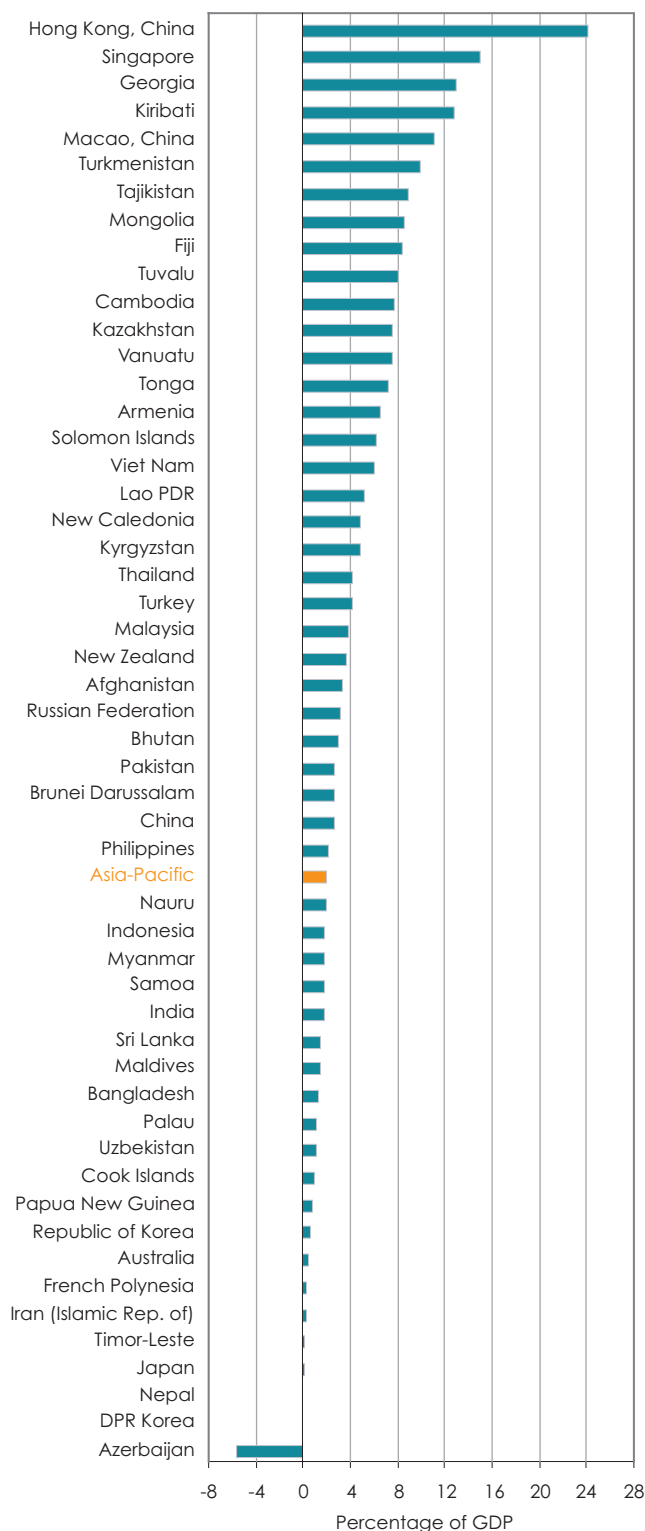
As a result of these flows of FDI, by 2007, the accumulated stock in the region as a whole reached \$3,362 billion, the largest stock being in Hong Kong, China at \$1,184 billion, followed by China, the Russian Federation, Australia and Singapore. Considering FDI stock as a proportion of GDP, the leading recipient was Hong Kong, China at 573 per cent, followed by Kiribati (219 per cent), Singapore (155 per cent), Vanuatu (115 per cent) and Tuvalu (106 per cent).

Of the inflows to Asia and the Pacific, according to UNCTAD, and as reported by the selling country, \$199 billion was accounted for by mergers and acquisitions. At 53 per cent of total FDI inflows this was lower than the worldwide average of 89 per cent.

There has also been a steady rise in FDI flows from the region – with a 39 per cent increase in 2007 to \$291 billion. Overall these outward flows were equivalent to 1.9 per cent of GDP; the rate

Figure 20.1

FDI inflows as a proportion of GDP, annual average 2005-2007



was by far the highest in Hong Kong, China (25.7 per cent of GDP) followed by Malaysia (5.9 per cent).

The outward FDI stock reached \$2,575 billion in 2007, representing an increase of 163 per cent over the previous five year period (2002-2007). The

highest stock was registered in Hong Kong, China (\$1,026 billion), followed by Japan, Australia, the Russian Federation and Singapore.

Between 2002 and 2007, the largest relative increases in outward FDI stock were registered in Central Asia, in particular Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan. This was followed by the SAARC region, where India increased its outward FDI stock by \$25 billion or over 600 per cent. Among ASEAN countries, the Philippines and Malaysia increased their outward FDI stock most: by more than 400 per cent each over the same period.

The internationalization of companies is also evident in the UNCTAD list of the top 100 non-financial transnational corporations (TNCs) from developing economies. Of the 100 companies ranked in 2006, 61 were from Asia and the Pacific, in the following order: Hong Kong, China (26); Singapore (11); China (9); Malaysia (6) and Republic of Korea (5). In addition, Taiwan Province of China hosted another 16. The 61 TNCs from Asia and the Pacific had total sales of \$780 billion and assets worth \$1,108 billion, and employed 3.5 million people. In a similar top 100 list covering all countries, 15 companies were from the region, most from Japan (9), followed by the Republic of Korea (2).

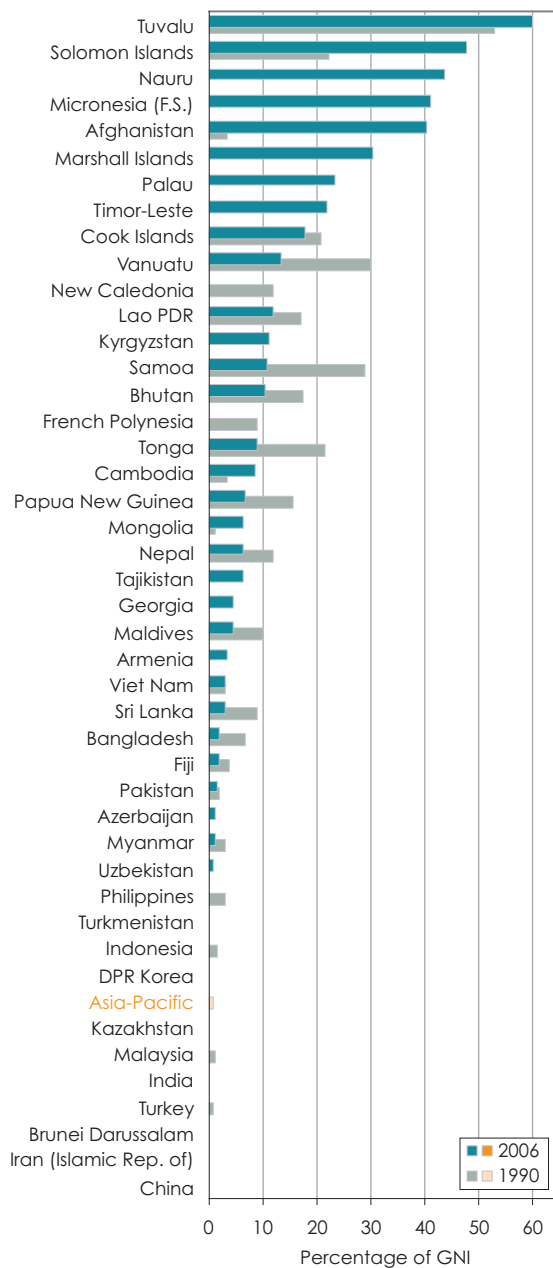
With regard to FDI statistics, it is important to bear in mind that a large share of FDI to and from economies such as China and Hong Kong, China is due to round-tripping – the channelling of funds to special purpose entities abroad and the subsequent return of the funds to the local economy in the form of direct investment. For inward FDI to China the proportion due to round-tripping could be anywhere between 25 and 50 per cent. However, the OECD has now prepared benchmark definitions for FDI, so some of the problems with FDI statistics may be corrected.

Workers remittances

Many countries in the region have become highly dependent on remittances from overseas migrants. In 2006, workers' remittances accounted for 28 per cent of GNI in Tonga. Remittances have also become very important to Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, accounting for over 26 per cent of GNI, as well as to Nepal at 16.8 per cent and the Philippines at 9.7 per cent. Remittances have also been growing steadily in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, reaching 8.4 per cent of GNI.

Figure 20.2

Proportion of ODA received in relation to GNI, Asia and the Pacific, 1990 and 2006



Official development assistance

For the poorest countries, another important source of foreign funds is official development assistance (ODA). In 2006, Asia and the Pacific received \$19.0 billion in grants and loans, a decline of 7.1 per cent from the previous year. Globally ODA declined slightly less, by 6.1 per cent.

The share of Asia and the Pacific of global ODA peaked in 1999 at 39 per cent, from which it has steadily fallen to currently only 23.2 per cent. Nowadays, around half of ODA goes to Africa. In Asia and the Pacific, the flows of ODA have been affected by the Asian tsunami of December 2004, which led donors in 2005 to provide more

assistance, including debt relief, to the affected countries. In 2006, the biggest declines in ODA in the region were experienced by Indonesia, by 44 per cent and India, 20 per cent, respectively. In contrast, Net ODA of Pakistan increased by 32 per cent.

At the global level, net ODA (excluding debt relief for Iraq and Nigeria in 2005) by 2006 had increased 116 per cent since the turning point of 1997. However, during the same period aid to Asia and the Pacific increased only by 46 per cent.

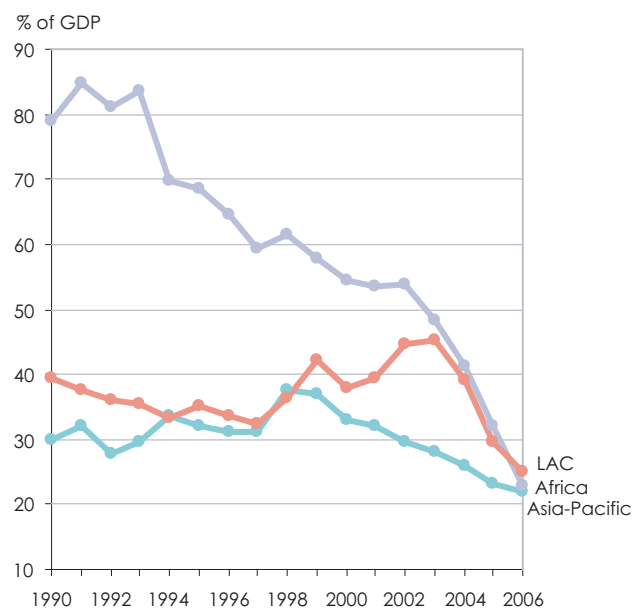
As a percentage of GNI, ODA in 2006 was most significant for Tuvalu at 60.3 per cent, followed by Solomon Islands at 47.8 per cent, Nauru at 43.7 per cent, the Federated States of Micronesia at 41.3 per cent, and Afghanistan at 40.3 per cent.

External debt

In Asia and the Pacific, net external debt relative to GDP dropped between 1998 and 2006 from 37.7 to 21.9 per cent. The region's economies tended to have lower net external debt as a proportion of GDP than Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa but in recent years the differences between world regions have rapidly narrowed.

Figure 20.3

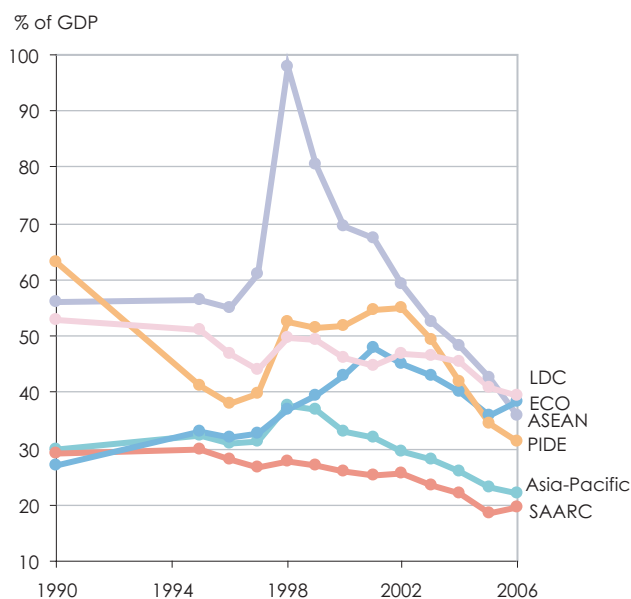
Net external debt as a proportion of GDP, global regions, 1990-2006



Since the Asian financial crisis in 1998, when the region as a whole displayed a ratio of 37.7 per cent, the trends have been downwards. There are, however, wide variations among Asia-Pacific subregions. The downward trend has been most

Figure 20.4

Net external debt as a proportion of GDP, selected Asia-Pacific groupings, 1990-2006

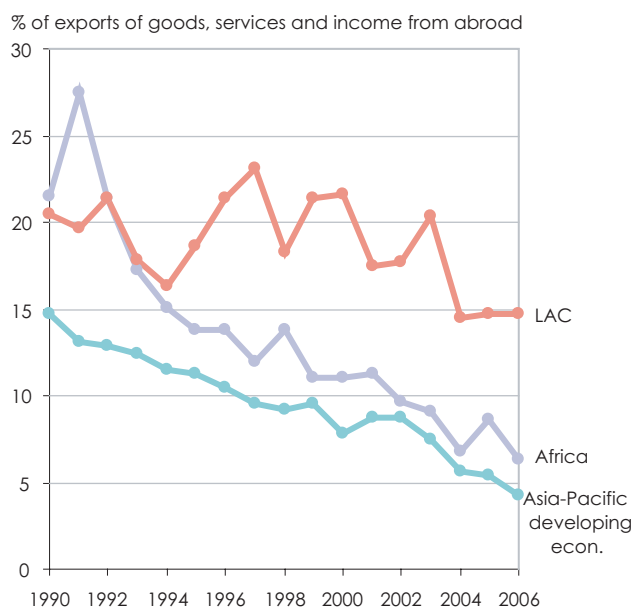


pronounced in the ASEAN group, which includes former crisis economies such as Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia. In 1998 ASEAN members' external debt almost equalled their GDP, but has steadily declined, to 35.7 per cent by 2006. The highest levels of net external debt in the Asia-Pacific region are found in Central Asian countries, which in 2006 had an average debt to GDP ratio of 60.8 per cent.

The developing economies in Asia and the Pacific have maintained lower debt-service ratios

Figure 20.5

Debt services ratio, selected country groupings, 1990-2006



than other global regions. Between 1990 and 2006, their debt-service ratios as a proportion of exports of goods, services and income from abroad fell from 14.7 to 4.2 per cent, while the ratios in Africa fell from 21.5 to 6.3 per cent and those in Latin America and the Caribbean from 20.5 to 14.8 per cent. It should be noted that there is a wide variation in the debt service ratios among Asia-Pacific developing economies.

FDI inward and outward stock (million US dollars; % of GDP)

Inward FDI stock is the value of the share of capital and reserves (including retained profits) attributable to the parent enterprise, plus the net indebtedness of affiliates to the parent enterprise, when the parent enterprise is resident in a different economy. *Outward FDI stock* refers to the value of capital and reserves in another economy attributable to a parent enterprise resident in the economy.

Aggregates: Sum of individual country values for the unit of million US dollars; Averages are calculated using total GDP in United States dollars as weight for the unit % of GDP. **Source:** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Foreign Direct Investment (online database, accessed on 9 June 2008) for the value of FDI inward and outward stock. The % of GDP is calculated by ESCAP using data from UNSD National Accounts Main Aggregates database (online database, accessed in September 2008).

FDI net inflows and outflows (million US dollars; % of GDP)

Foreign direct investment *inflows* comprise capital provided (either directly or through other related enterprises) by a foreign direct investor to an FDI enterprise in the reporting economy. FDI *outflows* are capital received by a foreign direct investor from entities resident in the reporting economy. Ownership or control of less than 10 per cent of a business is not considered to be foreign direct investment. FDI includes (1) equity capital which is the foreign direct investor's purchase of shares of an enterprise in a country other than that of its residence; (2) reinvested earnings comprise the direct investor's share (in proportion to direct equity participation) of earnings not distributed as dividends by affiliates or earnings not remitted to the direct investor. Such retained profits by affiliates are reinvested; and (3) intra-company loans or intra-company debt transactions refer to short- or long-term borrowing and lending of funds between direct

investors (parent enterprises) and affiliate enterprises.

Aggregates: Sum of individual country values for the unit of million US dollars; Averages are calculated using total GDP in United States dollars as weight for the unit % of GDP. **Source:** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Foreign Direct Investment (online database, accessed on 9 June 2008) for the value of FDI net inflows and outflows. The % of GDP is calculated by ESCAP using data from United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts Main Aggregates database (online database, accessed in September 2008).

Workers remittances (million US dollars; % of GNI)

Current transfers from abroad by migrants who are employed or intend to remain employed for more than a year in another economy in which they are considered residents, expressed in million US dollars and as a percentage of gross national income (GNI). **Aggregates:** Sum of individual country values for the unit of million US dollars; Averages are calculated using total GNI as weight for the unit of % of GNI. **Source:** International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payment Statistics (CD-ROM June 2008) for the value of workers remittances. The % of GNI is calculated by ESCAP using data from United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts Main Aggregates Database (online database, accessed in September 2008).

ODA received (million US dollars; % change; % of GNI.)

The amount of official development assistance (ODA) received in grants and loans during the reporting period, expressed in million US dollars, % change, and as a percentage of the gross national income (GNI). GNI is GDP less net taxes on production and imports, less compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world. **Aggregates:** Sum of individual country values for the unit of million US dollars; Averages are calculated using total GNI as weight for the unit of % of GNI. **Source:** Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Database on Aid from DAC Members (online database, accessed on 4 March 2008) for the value of ODA received. The % of

GNI is calculated by ESCAP using data from United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts Main Aggregates database (online database, accessed in September 2008).

Net external debt (million US dollars; % of GDP)

The outstanding net amount of those current, and not contingent, liabilities owed to non-residents by residents of an economy that require payments either of principal and/or interest by the debtor at some point in the future. Residents comprise the general government, individuals, private non-profit bodies and enterprises. **Aggregates:** Million US dollars: Sum of the individual country values; % of GDP: Averages are calculated using GDP in current United States dollars as weight. **Source:** World Bank, World Development Indicators (online database, accessed on 10 October 2008) for the value of net external debt. The % of GDP is calculated by ESCAP using data from United Nations Statistics Division, National Accounts Main Aggregates database (online database, accessed in September 2008).

Debt service ratio (% of exports of goods, services and income from abroad)

Debt service is the sum of principle repayments and interest payments made to non-residents in foreign currency, goods, or services. This series differs from the standard debt to exports ratios. It covers only long-term public and publicly guaranteed debt and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Long-term refers to debt that has an original or extended maturity of more than one year. IMF repurchases are total repayments of outstanding drawings from the general resources account during the year specified, excluding repayments due in the reserve tranche. Exports of goods, services and income are the sum of goods (merchandise) exports, exports of (non-factor) services and income (factor) receipts and do not include workers' remittances. **Aggregates:** Averages are calculated using the value of exports of goods, services and net income from abroad as weight. **Source:** United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators (online database, accessed in July 2008) and International Monetary Fund; International Financial Statistics CD-ROM September 2008.

20. Financing for development

20.1 Inward foreign direct investment

	FDI stock					FDI net inflows				
	Million US dollars		% of GDP			Million US dollars		% of GDP		
	2007	90-95	96-00	01-05	2007	2007	90-95	96-00	01-05	2007
East and North-East Asia	1 775 349	5.7	9.0	12.0	19.8	171 093	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.9
China	327 087	9.7	16.0	13.5	9.6	83 521	3.6	4.1	3.3	2.5
DPR Korea	1 378	6.4	9.4	10.6	9.3	53	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.4
Hong Kong, China	1 184 471	190.2	188.5	253.8	573.0	59 899	4.4	14.7	13.8	29.0
Japan	132 851	0.4	0.8	1.9	3.0	22 549	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5
Macao, China	8 606	55.5	44.5	44.1	45.0	2 115	0.0	0.0	6.2	11.1
Mongolia	1 326	1.4	9.3	27.4	34.1	328	0.5	2.5	6.6	8.4
Republic of Korea	119 630	2.0	4.7	12.0	12.5	2 628	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.3
South-East Asia	550 952	20.4	36.7	42.9	42.9	60 514	3.5	4.5	3.8	4.7
Brunei Darussalam	10 045	3.6	52.1	105.1	81.1	184	2.6	12.9	15.7	1.5
Cambodia	3 821	6.0	35.4	41.2	44.2	867	2.2	6.3	3.6	10.0
Indonesia	58 955	8.1	15.9	7.9	13.6	6 928	1.3	0.5	0.6	1.6
Lao PDR	1 180	5.9	28.6	28.1	28.3	324	2.6	4.3	1.0	7.8
Malaysia	76 748	28.2	49.0	35.3	41.1	8 403	7.0	5.2	2.6	4.5
Myanmar	5 433	11.4	41.4	44.8	29.3	428	3.0	7.2	2.3	2.3
Philippines	18 952	12.4	19.2	14.7	13.1	2 928	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.0
Singapore	249 667	77.1	104.5	156.2	154.7	24 137	10.9	14.3	13.8	15.0
Thailand	85 749	10.7	17.3	32.4	34.9	9 575	1.6	3.4	3.8	3.9
Timor-Leste	167	19.0	25.2	46.4	36.8	2	5.2	0.0	5.4	0.3
Viet Nam	40 235	29.8	56.1	66.5	56.5	6 739	7.7	6.4	3.7	9.5
South and South-West Asia	256 579	3.4	5.2	7.2	11.6	52 649	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.4
Afghanistan	1 116	0.4	0.5	4.5	11.9	288	0.0	0.0	2.3	3.1
Bangladesh	4 404	4.7	6.9	9.1	6.5	666	0.1	1.1	0.9	1.0
Bhutan	106	1.0	1.0	1.7	8.1	78	0.1	0.1	0.5	6.0
India	76 226	0.9	3.0	5.2	6.7	22 950	0.2	0.7	0.9	2.0
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	5 295	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	754	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Maldives	209	13.9	17.3	22.4	19.8	15	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.4
Nepal	126	0.3	1.1	1.6	1.1	6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Pakistan	20 086	4.5	9.8	7.5	12.3	5 333	0.6	0.6	1.0	3.3
Sri Lanka	3 456	9.3	11.5	10.1	10.7	529	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.6
Turkey	145 556	8.4	9.1	14.7	29.9	22 029	0.5	0.4	1.5	4.5
North and Central Asia	389 192	1.1	8.1	24.6	26.3	61 912	0.3	1.6	2.5	4.2
Armenia	2 448	2.3	18.4	30.2	26.7	661	0.7	5.8	5.0	7.2
Azerbaijan	6 598		62.9	102.3	21.1	-4 817	0.6	13.9	24.4	-15.4
Georgia	5 259	0.3	13.4	34.0	51.7	1 659	0.1	4.8	7.0	16.3
Kazakhstan	43 381		33.8	52.8	41.7	10 259	2.0	6.3	7.7	9.9
Kyrgyzstan	819		21.7	25.3	21.9	208	1.3	3.6	2.8	5.6
Russian Federation	324 065		5.6	21.4	25.1	52 475	0.2	1.1	1.7	4.1
Tajikistan	1 046	0.8	9.3	13.1	28.0	401	0.3	1.8	4.7	10.7
Turkmenistan	3 928	4.2	22.7	34.6	54.2	804	2.6	3.4	5.9	11.1
Uzbekistan	1 648	0.4	3.2	8.8	8.6	262	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.4
Pacific	390 255	26.0	30.0	35.3	35.4	26 199	2.3	2.0	1.4	2.4
Australia	312 275	25.2	27.1	33.5	33.0	22 266	2.0	1.8	1.2	2.4
American Samoa										
Cook Islands	40	18.9	66.2	25.4	18.8	1	1.0	4.8	0.1	0.5
Fiji	1 464	25.4	26.3	21.4	43.5	269	3.3	2.9	4.7	8.0
French Polynesia	250	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.1	17	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Guam										
Kiribati	159	2.4	72.3	204.3	219.2	11	0.4	28.5	23.6	15.8
Marshall Islands						361	-1.4	38.0	124.5	242.0
Micronesia (F.S.)							0.0	-7.1	0.0	
Nauru						1	-0.7	1.2	4.5	3.0
New Caledonia	1 360	2.8	3.0	5.3	17.0	288	0.3	0.2	0.8	3.6
New Zealand	71 312	33.2	52.3	49.6	54.7	2 768	4.3	3.3	2.1	2.1
Niue	7					0				
Northern Mariana Is.	0									
Palau	123		57.4	87.3	72.3	3	0.6	17.0	3.3	2.0
Papua New Guinea	2 337	36.6	43.2	59.7	38.7	96	5.7	6.0	1.3	1.6
Samoa	82	13.4	20.8	16.9	16.0	17	3.1	2.1	0.0	3.2
Solomon Islands	220	37.7	40.5	44.5	45.4	42	4.0	1.3	0.6	8.8
Tonga	74	2.6	6.0	13.0	30.0	24	0.8	0.7	2.9	9.8
Tuvalu	31		1.0	106.4	106.4	2	0.4	-1.2	27.2	5.9
Vanuatu	520	90.0	130.7	143.1	115.2	34	12.9	9.4	5.3	7.5
Asia and the Pacific	3 362 327	7.5	11.8	15.9	22.3	372 367	0.8	1.5	1.6	2.5
LLDC	63 721	3.4	20.6	39.6	30.5	8 801	1.1	4.1	6.8	4.2
LDC	17 574	5.6	12.9	15.8	14.1	2 780	0.7	2.0	1.3	2.2
ASEAN	550 786	20.4	36.7	42.9	42.9	60 513	3.5	4.5	3.8	4.7
ECO	229 472	5.4	9.1	13.8	20.5	35 522	0.5	0.8	1.9	3.2
SAARC	105 729	2.0	4.5	5.8	7.4	29 866	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.1
Central Asia	65 126	3.6	23.6	46.6	34.5	9 437	1.2	4.8	8.1	5.0
Pacific island dev. econ.	6 668	19.3	22.4	24.2	25.9	1 165	3.3	3.0	2.4	4.5
Low-income	83 849	7.2	17.2	20.8	20.8	15 713	1.2	2.0	1.6	3.9
Middle-income	1 187 933	7.2	13.1	14.5	15.2	219 801	1.6	2.5	2.4	2.8
High-income	2 090 468	7.7	11.0	16.7	30.6	136 850	0.4	1.1	1.0	2.0
Other world regions										
Africa	393 429	14.4	21.3	28.1	30.3	52 982	0.9	1.7	2.8	4.1
Europe	7 362 272	10.7	16.7	31.9	41.1	870 478	1.0	3.3	2.8	4.9
Latin America & Carib.	1 140 007	10.5	18.1	32.0	32.4	126 266	1.2	3.9	3.3	3.5
North America	2 615 076	8.0	10.8	14.5	17.2	341 529	0.7	2.3	1.0	2.2
Other countries/areas	334 970	11.6	12.4	16.6	24.7	69 701	0.6	1.3	2.7	5.3
World	15 210 560	9.3	14.0	21.5	27.9	1 833 324	0.9	2.7	2.0	3.4

20.2 Outward foreign direct investment

	FDI stock					FDI outflows				
	Million US dollars		% of GDP			Million US dollars		% of GDP		
	2007	90-95	96-00	01-05	2007	2007	90-95	96-00	01-05	2007
East and North-East Asia	1 733 113	5.8	9.3	11.5	19.3	165 307	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.8
China	95 799	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	22 469	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7
DPR Korea							0.1	0.0		
Hong Kong, China	1 026 587	33.5	152.1	225.3	496.6	53 187	11.6	17.6	12.9	25.7
Japan	542 614	5.9	6.1	7.9	12.4	73 549	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.7
Macao, China	1 893			5.4	9.9	827			0.1	4.3
Mongolia										
Republic of Korea	66 220	1.5	4.3	4.4	6.9	15 276	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.6
South-East Asia	242 727	4.9	12.4	18.2	20.3	33 466	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.7
Brunei Darussalam	698	4.3	8.6	7.7	5.6	38	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.3
Cambodia	284	4.1	4.7	4.9	3.3	1			0.2	0.0
Indonesia	21 425	1.3	3.7	4.1	5.0	4 790	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.1
Lao PDR	20	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.5			0.2		
Malaysia	58 175	3.0	13.6	11.5	31.2	10 989	1.6	2.3	1.5	5.9
Myanmar										
Philippines	5 573	1.4	2.3	1.7	3.9	3 442	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.4
Singapore	149 526	29.9	54.4	96.7	92.7	12 300	5.1	7.8	8.6	7.6
Thailand	7 025	0.9	1.9	2.4	2.9	1 756	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7
Timor-Leste										
Viet Nam						150				0.2
South and South-West Asia	44 513	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.0	16 271	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7
Afghanistan										
Bangladesh	123	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	21	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhutan										
India	29 412	0.1	0.3	1.0	2.6	13 649	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1 473	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	302	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Maldives										
Nepal										
Pakistan	1 002	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	98	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sri Lanka	293	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	95	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Turkey	12 210	0.8	1.2	2.6	2.5	2 106	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4
North and Central Asia	262 146	0.6	2.9	16.6	18.1	49 169	0.7	1.7	1.7	3.4
Armenia	13			0.1	0.1	-3			0.1	0.0
Azerbaijan	4 676		0.1	18.9	15.0	286			9.0	0.9
Georgia	80				0.8	74			-0.3	0.7
Kazakhstan	2 149		0.0	-0.8	2.1	3 161		0.0	-0.6	3.0
Kyrgyzstan	18			3.6	0.5	0			0.5	0.0
Russian Federation	255 211		3.3	18.5	19.8	45 652		0.7	1.7	3.5
Tajikistan										
Turkmenistan										
Uzbekistan		0.0	0.0	0.0						
Pacific	292 518	11.7	18.0	25.7	26.8	27 140	1.0	0.8	0.4	2.5
Australia	277 917	11.8	19.1	28.0	29.4	24 209	0.8	1.0	0.5	2.6
American Samoa										
Cook Islands						1		-1.6	0.5	0.4
Fiji	76	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	5	0.2	-0.6	0.2	0.2
French Polynesia	68				1.1	13				0.2
Guam										
Kiribati										
Marshall Islands						26				17.6
Micronesia (F.S.)										
Nauru										
New Caledonia						27				0.3
New Zealand	14 169	12.1	12.0	12.8	10.9	2 840	2.3	-0.2	-0.6	2.2
Niue						2				
Northern Mariana Is.										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea	273	3.7	6.6	7.2	4.5	8	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1
Samoa						0				0.0
Solomon Islands						8			0.1	1.7
Tonga										
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	16	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.6	1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Asia and the Pacific	2 575 018	5.3	8.9	11.9	17.3	291 353	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.9
LLDC	6 876	0.0	0.1	2.2	4.5	3 443		0.1	1.1	2.3
LDC	444	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	31	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ASEAN	242 727	4.9	12.4	18.2	20.3	33 466	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.7
ECO	21 528	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.0	5 952	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6
SAARC	30 830	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.2	13 863	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0
Central Asia	6 936	0.0	0.1	2.1	4.4	3 518		0.0	1.0	2.2
Pacific island dev. econ.	433	3.2	5.0	3.5	2.7	92	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4
Low-income	1 720	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	286	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Middle-income	493 607	1.1	2.4	4.5	6.3	108 799	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.4
High-income	2 079 691	6.9	12.1	17.2	30.5	182 265	0.9	1.3	1.2	2.7
Other world regions										
Africa	72 752	5.7	7.4	6.4	6.3	6 055	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5
Europe	8 851 893	13.0	23.0	40.9	49.4	1 217 643	1.5	4.9	3.4	6.8
Latin America & Carib.	493 213	5.1	7.3	14.4	14.5	52 336	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.5
North America	3 313 018	9.1	13.0	18.1	21.8	368 005	0.9	1.7	1.4	2.4
Other countries/areas	296 665	3.1	3.5	5.8	12.7	61 279	0.0	0.5	1.0	4.3
World	15 602 339	9.0	14.7	23.1	28.6	1 996 514	1.0	2.5	1.9	3.7

20. Financing for development

20.3 Workers' remittances

	Workers' remittances							
	Million US dollars				% of GNI			
	1995	2000	2005	2006	1995	2000	2005	2006
East and North-East Asia								
China	350.0	556.2	5 494.7	6 830.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
DPR Korea								
Hong Kong, China								
Japan		504.8	733.4	1 026.1		0.0	0.0	0.0
Macao, China			54.1				0.4	
Mongolia		12.0	177.6	179.8		1.1	7.4	5.7
Republic of Korea	291.4	62.9	64.1	136.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
South-East Asia								
Brunei Darussalam								
Cambodia	10.0	100.0	160.0	180.0	0.3	3.2	3.0	2.9
Indonesia	651.0	1 190.2	5 296.3	5 560.3	0.3	0.9	1.9	1.6
Lao PDR								
Malaysia								
Myanmar	81.4	76.7	87.0	65.7	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5
Philippines	432.0	5 161.0	10 668.0	12 481.0	0.6	6.4	10.0	9.7
Singapore								
Thailand								
Timor-Leste								
Viet Nam								
South and South-West Asia								
Afghanistan								
Bangladesh	1 201.7	1 958.1	4 302.4	5 417.7	3.1	4.2	7.1	8.4
Bhutan								
India	6 139.0	12 744.9	21 030.3	25 108.9	1.7	2.8	2.6	2.8
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)								
Maldives								
Nepal	56.8	111.5	1 126.3	1 373.3	1.3	2.0	14.8	16.8
Pakistan	1 712.2	1 075.0	4 277.0	5 113.0	2.1	1.4	3.3	3.5
Sri Lanka	789.8	1 142.3	1 968.5	2 325.5	6.0	7.0	8.2	8.4
Turkey	3 327.0	4 560.0	851.0	1 111.0	1.9	2.3	0.2	0.3
North and Central Asia								
Armenia	12.4	9.3	47.2	76.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.2
Azerbaijan		57.1	490.2	662.3		1.1	4.2	3.6
Georgia		94.9	93.8	153.0		3.0	1.4	1.9
Kazakhstan		63.9	55.8	73.0		0.4	0.1	0.1
Kyrgyzstan	1.2	2.2	313.3	730.6	0.1	0.2	13.2	26.1
Russian Federation			621.4	766.3			0.1	0.1
Tajikistan			465.2	1 015.0			15.7	26.5
Turkmenistan								
Uzbekistan								
Pacific								
Australia								
American Samoa								
Cook Islands								
Fiji		25.7	134.6	126.6		1.5	4.4	4.0
French Polynesia			11.3	14.4			0.2	0.3
Guam								
Kiribati								
Marshall Islands								
Micronesia (F.S.)								
Nauru								
New Caledonia			5.3	3.7			0.1	0.1
New Zealand								
Niue								
Northern Mariana Is.								
Palau								
Papua New Guinea			5.7				0.2	
Samoa	39.2				20.3			
Solomon Islands			2.7	9.5			0.7	2.2
Tonga			62.2	68.5			29.2	28.2
Tuvalu								
Vanuatu	6.1	11.0	0.1	0.1	2.8	4.6	0.0	0.0
Asia and the Pacific								
LLDC								
LDC								
ASEAN								
ECO								
SAARC								
Central Asia								
Pacific island dev. econ.								
Low-income								
Middle-income								
High-income								
Other world regions								
Africa								
Europe								
Latin America & Carib.								
North America								
Other countries/areas								
World								

20. Financing for development

20.5 Net external debt

Net external debt										
	Million US dollars					% of GDP				
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006
East and North-East Asia	55 301	118 620	146 625	282 939	324 290	14	16	12	12	12
China	55 301	118 090	145 729	281 612	322 845	14	16	12	12	12
DPR Korea										
Hong Kong, China										
Japan										
Macao, China										
Mongolia		531	896	1 327	1 444		37	82	58	45
Republic of Korea										
South-East Asia	175 452	333 805	347 940	328 095	332 581	56	57	69	42	36
Brunei Darussalam										
Cambodia	1 845	2 284	2 628	3 515	3 527	131	69	72	56	48
Indonesia	69 872	124 398	144 159	130 709	130 956	56	56	87	46	36
Lao PDR	1 768	2 165	2 502	2 690	2 985	204	122	144	94	86
Malaysia	15 328	34 343	41 874	51 981	52 526	34	37	45	38	34
Myanmar	4 695	5 771	5 928	6 645	6 828	91	74	81	56	50
Philippines	30 580	39 379	58 304	61 718	60 324	69	53	77	63	51
Singapore										
Thailand	28 094	100 039	79 720	51 625	55 233	33	60	65	29	27
Timor-Leste										
Viet Nam	23 270	25 428	12 825	19 211	20 202	360	123	41	36	33
South and South-West Asia	182 827	247 345	285 118	381 254	455 270	27	31	31	24	25
Afghanistan					1 771					24
Bangladesh	12 439	15 927	15 717	18 928	20 521	41	42	35	33	34
Bhutan	84	106	204	649	713	30	36	46	78	77
India	83 628	94 464	99 099	123 128	153 075	26	26	21	15	17
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	9 020	21 879	7 978	21 260	20 113	10	20	8	11	9
Maldives	78	155	206	368	459	36	39	33	49	51
Nepal	1 627	2 410	2 869	3 197	3 409	40	49	46	35	34
Pakistan	20 663	30 229	32 781	33 173	35 909	36	37	42	26	25
Sri Lanka	5 863	8 395	9 157	11 271	11 446	71	63	55	46	41
Turkey	49 424	73 781	117 108	169 279	207 854	33	44	59	47	52
North and Central Asia		130 527	186 306	286 445	339 460		29	60	33	30
Armenia		371	916	1 861	2 073		29	48	38	32
Azerbaijan		321	1 328	1 815	1 900		10	25	14	9
Georgia		1 240	1 622	1 898	1 964		46	53	30	25
Kazakhstan		3 750	12 433	43 378	74 148		18	68	76	92
Kyrgyzstan		609	1 827	2 027	2 382		41	133	82	84
Russian Federation		121 401	159 993	229 073	251 067		30	62	30	25
Tajikistan		634	1 034	1 034	1 154		51	120	45	41
Turkmenistan		402	2 518	1 058	881		18	61	18	14
Uzbekistan		1 799	4 634	4 302	3 892		13	34	31	23
Pacific	3 301	3 194	3 183	3 105	3 115	63	41	52	35	31
Australia										
American Samoa										
Cook Islands										
Fiji	403	246	134	232	237	31	13	8	8	8
French Polynesia										
Guam										
Kiribati										
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (F.S.)										
Nauru										
New Caledonia										
New Zealand										
Niue										
Northern Mariana Is.										
Palau										
Papua New Guinea	2 594	2 506	2 556	1 886	1 675	79	52	73	41	32
Samoa	92	170	197	656	858	82	85	85	154	191
Solomon Islands	120	159	155	166	173	58	44	46	44	41
Tonga	54	64	65	82	85	40	38	42	38	36
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	38	49	74	82	86	25	20	30	22	22
Asia and the Pacific	416 882	833 492	969 173	1 281 837	1 454 715	30	32	33	23	22
LLDC	3 478	13 098	31 162	63 338	96 752	66	25	57	55	60
LDC	22 786	29 195	30 481	36 899	41 332	53	51	46	41	39
ASEAN	175 452	333 805	347 940	328 095	332 581	56	57	69	42	36
ECO	79 108	133 404	181 641	277 325	350 003	27	33	43	36	38
SAARC	124 383	151 685	160 033	190 716	227 303	29	30	26	19	20
Central Asia		9 127	26 313	57 372	88 393		20	54	54	61
Pacific island dev. econ.	3 301	3 194	3 183	3 105	3 115	63	41	52	35	31
Low-income	69 022	89 919	85 457	96 776	104 429	63	50	44	33	31
Middle-income	347 860	743 573	883 716	1 185 061	1 350 287	27	31	32	23	21
High-income										
Other world regions										
Africa	270 611	337 704	298 688	297 918	245 884	79	68	54	32	23
Europe	100 387	127 084	183 680	366 941	499 713	52	34	47	44	52
Latin America & Carib.	441 183	608 475	754 291	746 890	734 499	39	35	38	30	25
North America										
Other countries/areas	36 458	44 035	50 508	45 957	48 847	110	88	68	42	39
World	1 265 521	1 950 791	2 256 340	2 739 543	2 983 659	41	37	38	28	25

20.6 Debt service

	Debt service								
	% of exports of goods, services and income from abroad								
	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
East and North-East Asia									
China	10.6	9.0	5.1	4.2	3.5	2.7	1.2	1.0	0.8
DPR Korea									
Hong Kong, China									
Japan									
Macao, China									
Mongolia		10.1	6.0	6.9	7.2	33.7	2.8	2.5	2.3
Republic of Korea									
South-East Asia	16.7	7.9	6.5	8.4	9.4	8.2	6.9	5.0	5.6
Brunei Darussalam									
Cambodia		0.7	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
Indonesia	25.6	17.5	11.1	13.7	13.6	12.7	13.6	8.4	12.0
Lao PDR	8.5	6.1	7.8	9.0					
Malaysia	10.6	2.9	2.8	3.6	5.0	4.7	3.6	3.6	1.9
Myanmar	18.2	18.8	3.4	2.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.2	1.4
Philippines	25.6	14.3	10.2	14.7	14.5	14.9	15.8	12.5	15.5
Singapore									
Thailand	11.4	3.7	5.8	8.2	10.6	8.0	4.2	2.4	2.1
Timor-Leste									
Viet Nam			7.2	6.6	5.9	3.3	2.4	2.3	
South and South-West Asia	17.7	26.9	13.7	13.1	15.7	17.2	12.4	10.0	4.4
Afghanistan						4.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
Bangladesh	34.8	16.4	10.7	9.5	10.2	8.1	6.9	7.2	4.8
Bhutan									
India	29.3	31.6	15.7	12.7	16.2	19.0	11.7	10.5	3.6
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1.3	27.1	9.1						
Maldives	4.0	3.3	4.0	4.4	4.3	3.5	4.6	6.8	4.7
Nepal	14.7	7.7	7.3	7.7	10.3	10.1	9.0	8.2	9.7
Pakistan	22.9	24.5	20.7	21.1	19.6	17.1	22.7	9.9	8.9
Sri Lanka	14.8	8.8	10.8	9.8	9.6	7.7	8.9	4.3	9.8
Turkey									
North and Central Asia		6.1	7.5	11.2	8.2	7.8	5.8	10.1	7.9
Armenia		3.2	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.7	6.5	3.2	2.7
Azerbaijan		1.2	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.9	3.1	1.4	0.8
Georgia			13.3	7.6	8.7	9.8	11.5	6.5	8.3
Kazakhstan		3.5	8.6	4.8	7.4	3.1	3.8	4.0	0.8
Kyrgyzstan		13.2	9.0	11.9	10.9	8.1	6.3	6.3	5.1
Russian Federation		6.3	7.4	11.9	8.3	8.3	6.0	11.1	9.1
Tajikistan					9.0	5.4	5.6	5.5	7.6
Turkmenistan									
Uzbekistan									
Pacific									
Australia									
American Samoa									
Cook Islands									
Fiji	9.0	3.6	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8
French Polynesia									
Guam									
Kiribati									
Marshall Islands									
Micronesia (F.S.)									
Nauru									
New Caledonia									
New Zealand									
Niue									
Northern Mariana Is.									
Palau									
Papua New Guinea	18.4	10.1	8.0	7.1	7.9	7.3	8.6	5.9	
Samoa	10.6	6.6					5.8	4.7	5.5
Solomon Islands	11.3	1.3	2.8	1.8	2.8	5.6	3.8	4.8	2.0
Tonga	3.5			7.7	6.8	5.4	7.0	6.3	6.1
Tuvalu									
Vanuatu	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.5
Asia and Pacific	14.7	11.3	7.8	8.8	8.7	7.4	5.6	5.4	4.2
LLDC						5.3	4.1	3.7	1.3
LDC									
ASEAN	16.7	7.9	6.5	8.4	9.4	8.2	6.9	5.0	5.6
ECO									
SAARC	27.1	26.8	15.3	13.1	15.7	17.2	12.4	10.0	4.4
Central Asia					7.3	4.3	4.4	3.7	1.5
Pacific island dev. econ.									
Low-income	23.8	17.9	10.5	10.1	9.9	7.9	8.2	5.0	6.0
Middle-income		10.1	7.0	7.7	7.4	6.7	4.6	4.6	3.6
High-income									
Other world regions									
Africa	21.5	13.8	11.0	11.2	9.7	9.1	6.8	8.7	6.3
Europe									
Latin America & Carib.	20.5	18.6	21.6	17.5	17.7	20.3	14.5	14.6	14.8
North America									
Other countries/areas									
World									