

9 Statistical Appendix

The statistical appendix comprises 12 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 country groupings and the calculation procedures undertaken.

Regional Groupings

- Asia refers to the 49 regional members of ADB.
- Developing Asia refers to Asia excluding Australia, Japan, and New Zealand.
- European Union-28 (EU-28) 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, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Table Descriptions

Table A1: Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index

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

The construction of ARCII follows two steps: first, the 26 indicators have been weight-averaged in each of the six dimensions to produce six composite dimensional indexes; second, these six 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/aricii>.

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

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

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

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

Table A4: Free Trade Agreement Status—Asia

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

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

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

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

Logistics Performance Index scores are based on the following dimensions: (i) efficiency of border control and customs process; (ii) transport and trade-related infrastructure; (iii) competitively priced shipments; (iv) ability to track and trace consignments; and (v) timeliness of shipments. Regional aggregates are computed using total trade as weights. A score above (below) 100 means that it is easier (more difficult) to export or import from that economy compared with the EU.

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

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

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

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

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

It is calculated as $(F_{ij}/F_{iw}) * 100$ where F_{ij} is the foreign direct investment (FDI) received by economy “i” from economy “j” and F_{iw} is the FDI received by economy “i” from the world. Figures are based on net FDI inflow data. A higher share indicates a higher degree of regional integration. The bilateral FDI database was constructed using data from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, ASEAN Secretariat, Eurostat, and national sources. For missing data from 2018 to 2019, bilateral FDI estimates derived from a gravity model are used. All bilateral data available from 2001–

2019 from the data sources were utilized to estimate the following gravity equation: $\ln FDI_{ijt} = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln GDP_{it} + \beta_2 \ln GDP_{jt} + \gamma \cdot X_{ijt} + \delta_1 \cdot F_i + \delta_2 \cdot F_j + \delta_3 \cdot F_t + v_{ijt}$, where FDI_{ijt} is the FDI from economy “j” (home) to economy “i” (host) in year t, GDP_{it} is the gross domestic product (GDP) of economy “i” in year t, GDP_{jt} is the GDP of economy “j” at year t, X_{ijt} are the usual gravity variables (distance, contiguity, common language, colonial relationship) between economies “i” and “j”, and F_i, F_j, F_t are home, host, and year fixed effects, and v_{ijt} is the error term. Data on distance, contiguity, common language, colonial relationship are from the Centre d’Études Prospectives et d’Informations Internationales (the French Research Center in International Economics) and data on GDP are from the World Development Indicators of the World Bank. For more details on methodology and data sources, please see *Asian Economic Integration Report 2018* online Annex 1: http://aric.adb.org/pdf/aeir2018_onlineannex1.pdf.

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

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

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

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

Table A12a: Inbound Visitor Share—Asia (% of total inbound visitors)

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

Table A12b: Outbound Visitor Share—Asia (% of total outbound visitors)

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

Table A1a: Overall Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index and Dimensional Subindexes—Asia

	Overall Index	Dimensional Subindexes					
		Trade and Investment	Money and Finance	Regional Value Chain	Infrastructure and Connectivity	Movement of People	Institutional and Social Integration
2006	0.526	0.525	0.520	0.528	0.486	0.564	0.312
2007	0.514	0.475	0.543	0.535	0.487	0.566	0.314
2008	0.515	0.503	0.471	0.517	0.482	0.568	0.321
2009	0.513	0.525	0.459	0.519	0.482	0.569	0.330
2010	0.530	0.532	0.506	0.519	0.484	0.564	0.332
2011	0.530	0.562	0.501	0.504	0.489	0.563	0.333
2012	0.525	0.522	0.464	0.508	0.493	0.572	0.334
2013	0.523	0.514	0.467	0.508	0.490	0.580	0.337
2014	0.530	0.515	0.453	0.509	0.490	0.579	0.339
2015	0.527	0.574	0.455	0.497	0.492	0.580	0.339
2016	0.539	0.542	0.470	0.498	0.495	0.582	0.339
2017	0.517	0.541	0.362	0.500	0.507	0.587	0.342
2018	0.535	0.569	0.471	0.490	0.505	0.623	0.342

Table A1b: Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index—Asia Subregions and Subregional Initiatives

	Central	East	Southeast	South	Oceania	ASEAN	CAREC	GMS	SASEC
2006	0.382	0.584	0.589	0.448	0.568	0.589	0.423	0.575	0.462
2007	0.366	0.555	0.597	0.463	0.543	0.597	0.433	0.583	0.466
2008	0.370	0.560	0.584	0.461	0.546	0.584	0.427	0.574	0.473
2009	0.381	0.558	0.587	0.454	0.549	0.587	0.430	0.573	0.465
2010	0.356	0.566	0.588	0.478	0.567	0.588	0.439	0.578	0.487
2011	0.384	0.562	0.596	0.482	0.550	0.596	0.437	0.581	0.498
2012	0.375	0.567	0.589	0.462	0.547	0.589	0.447	0.578	0.464
2013	0.387	0.572	0.589	0.452	0.551	0.589	0.452	0.582	0.457
2014	0.399	0.582	0.594	0.458	0.550	0.594	0.468	0.588	0.457
2015	0.396	0.564	0.595	0.470	0.531	0.595	0.457	0.586	0.476
2016	0.379	0.594	0.591	0.492	0.544	0.591	0.460	0.587	0.508
2017	0.398	0.569	0.574	0.465	0.530	0.574	0.463	0.561	0.469
2018	0.432	0.559	0.605	0.492	0.518	0.605	0.471	0.593	0.501

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

Notes:

- (i) The Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index (ARCII) for each subregion (subregional initiative) for each year is calculated by averaging the ARCII scores for all the economies in each subregion (member economies in each subregional initiative).
- (ii) The economy coverage for subregions and subregional initiatives includes: 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).

Sources: ADB. Asia Regional Integration Center. Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Integration Index Database. <https://aric.adb.org/database/arcii> (accessed October 2019); and methodology from C. Y. Park and R. Claveria. 2018. Constructing the Asia-Pacific Regional Integration Index: A Panel Approach. *ADB Economics Working Papers*. No. 544. Manila: Asian Development Bank (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 A1c: Regional Integration Index—Asia versus Other Regions

	Asia	European Union	Latin America	Africa
2006	0.444	0.561	0.374	0.385
2007	0.433	0.562	0.354	0.371
2008	0.439	0.559	0.362	0.386
2009	0.433	0.564	0.362	0.400
2010	0.447	0.553	0.362	0.384
2011	0.446	0.551	0.358	0.386
2012	0.445	0.553	0.368	0.393
2013	0.443	0.542	0.368	0.400
2014	0.451	0.549	0.359	0.396
2015	0.448	0.541	0.370	0.378
2016	0.459	0.550	0.380	0.388
2017	0.447	0.539	0.373	0.376
2018	0.453	0.546	0.380	0.379

Notes:

- (iii) The regional integration index for each region (Table A1c) is calculated using 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 intra-regional 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); and 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: Asian Development Bank (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 (% of total)

	Movement in Trade and Investment		Movement in Capital		People Movement									
	Trade (%)	FDI (%)	Equity Holdings (%)	Bond Holdings (%)	Migration (%)	Tourism (%)	Remittances (%)							
	2019	2019	2019	2019	2019	2018	2019							
Within Subregions														
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) ^a	46.3	▼	54.0	▼	17.2	▲	12.2	▲	37.4	▼	72.8	▼	30.2	▼
Central Asia	7.8	▲	1.1	▼	0.0	▼	0.0	▼	9.0	▼	60.7	▲	6.2	▼
East Asia	34.7	▼	65.2	▲	13.2	▲	8.8	▲	31.7	▼	54.9	▼	32.5	▼
South Asia	5.6	▼	0.4	▼	0.4	▼	0.0	▼	21.6	▼	13.5	▼	7.1	▼
Southeast Asia	22.4	▼	11.7	▼	6.0	▼	6.3	▼	31.3	▼	51.8	▼	12.7	▼
The Pacific and Oceania	5.8	▼	(2.2)	▼	4.3	▼	3.8	▲	47.9	▼	19.8	▼	36.6	▲
Across Subregions														
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) ^a	11.6	▲	2.3	▼	3.2	▼	5.4	▼	11.3	▲	5.1	▼	8.7	▲
Central Asia	27.9	▲	31.0	▼	9.7	▼	17.6	▲	0.4	▼	1.9	▼	0.2	▼
East Asia	21.0	▲	3.1	▼	2.9	▼	7.2	▼	14.9	▼	18.8	▲	14.7	▼
South Asia	33.3	▼	40.1	▼	34.4	▼	0.7	▼	7.3	▲	28.3	▼	8.0	▲
Southeast Asia	46.1	▼	24.4	▼	32.3	▼	19.3	▲	18.8	▲	40.0	▲	17.5	▲
The Pacific and Oceania	66.0	▲	34.9	▲	12.5	▲	17.8	▲	4.1	▼	38.4	▼	7.2	▼
TOTAL (within and across subregions)														
Asia	57.5	▼	51.7	▲	19.9	▲	17.9	▲	35.2	▼	73.9	▼	26.9	▼
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) ^a	57.9	▼	56.3	▼	20.3	▲	17.6	▲	48.7	▼	77.9	▼	38.9	▼
Central Asia	35.7	▲	32.0	▼	9.7	▼	17.6	▼	9.4	▼	62.7	▲	6.5	▼
East Asia	55.7	▲	68.2	▲	16.1	▲	16.0	▲	46.6	▼	73.8	▼	47.2	▼
South Asia	38.9	▼	40.5	▼	34.8	▼	0.7	▼	28.9	▼	41.9	▼	15.1	▲
Southeast Asia	68.4	▼	36.1	▼	38.2	▼	25.5	▲	50.1	▲	91.7	▼	30.2	▼
The Pacific and Oceania	71.8	▲	32.7	▲	16.7	▲	21.6	▲	52.0	▼	58.1	▼	43.8	▲
With the rest of the world														
Asia	42.5	▲	48.3	▼	80.1	▼	82.1	▼	64.8	▲	26.1	▲	73.1	▲
ASEAN+3 (including HKG) ^a	42.1	▲	43.7	▲	79.7	▼	82.4	▼	51.3	▲	22.1	▲	61.1	▲
Central Asia	64.3	▼	68.0	▲	90.3	▲	82.4	▲	90.6	▲	37.3	▼	93.5	▲
East Asia	44.3	▼	31.8	▼	83.9	▼	84.0	▼	53.4	▲	26.2	▲	52.8	▲
South Asia	61.1	▲	59.5	▲	65.2	▲	99.3	▲	71.1	▲	58.1	▲	84.9	▼
Southeast Asia	31.6	▲	63.9	▲	61.8	▲	74.5	▼	49.9	▼	8.3	▲	69.8	▲
The Pacific and Oceania	28.2	▼	67.3	▼	83.3	▼	78.4	▼	48.0	▲	41.9	▲	56.2	▼

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

(-) = negative; 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 the People's Republic of China; Hong Kong, China; Japan; 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 2019 (compared with 2015).

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

Remittances—share of inward remittances to total remittances in 2017 (compared with 2016).

Sources: ADB calculations using data from Association of Southeast Asian Nations Secretariat. ASEANstats Database. <https://www.aseanstats.org> (accessed July 2020); CEIC; Eurostat. Balance of Payments. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/balance-of-payments/data/database> (accessed June 2020); International Monetary Fund (IMF). Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey. <http://cpis.imf.org> (accessed September 2020); IMF. Direction of Trade Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/dot> (accessed December 2020); United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. International Migrant Stock 2019. <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/index.shtml> (accessed May 2020); United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. World Investment Report 2020 Statistical Annex Tables. <http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/World%20Investment%20Report/Annex-Tables.aspx> (accessed June 2020); United Nations World Tourism Organization. Tourism Satellite Accounts. <http://statistics.unwto.org> (accessed October 2020); and World Bank. Global Knowledge Partnership for Migration and Development. Bilateral Remittance Estimates May 2020.

Table A3: Trade Shares—Asia, 2019 (% of total trade)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia	of which			US	ROW
		PRC	Japan	EU-28		
Central Asia	35.7	17.5	1.3	26.1	2.3	35.9
Armenia	20.9	11.6	2.5	21.3	4.1	53.8
Azerbaijan	19.5	6.6	0.9	38.7	2.4	39.5
Georgia	30.0	8.1	2.0	24.2	6.1	39.7
Kazakhstan	32.9	15.0	1.5	32.6	2.3	32.1
Kyrgyz Republic	48.6	26.4	0.4	17.4	1.3	32.6
Tajikistan	36.7	13.4	0.7	6.5	0.4	56.4
Turkmenistan	76.2	64.8	0.1	8.0	0.3	15.4
Uzbekistan	45.8	20.2	1.1	10.1	1.4	42.7
East Asia	55.7	15.1	5.7	12.8	11.8	19.7
China, People's Republic of	47.0		6.9	15.4	11.9	25.7
Hong Kong, China	78.7	50.3	4.4	7.9	6.0	7.4
Japan	55.6	21.3		12.0	15.5	16.8
Korea, Republic of	57.7	23.3	7.3	10.4	13.0	18.9
Mongolia	75.0	64.0	4.4	6.9	2.3	15.8
Taipei, China	71.9	31.3	9.6	8.7	11.7	7.7
South Asia	38.9	11.8	2.3	14.3	10.3	36.4
Afghanistan	72.9	15.5	2.6	2.0	0.7	24.4
Bangladesh	42.3	15.2	3.0	23.5	7.2	27.0
Bhutan	95.8	1.0	0.6	2.6	0.2	1.3
India	36.6	10.6	2.2	13.2	11.1	39.1
Maldives	62.9	15.4	1.2	11.7	2.3	23.1
Nepal	82.8	13.2	0.5	2.9	1.9	12.5
Pakistan	38.9	19.6	2.1	18.2	9.0	33.9
Sri Lanka	54.8	13.5	5.6	16.5	11.4	17.4
Southeast Asia	68.4	18.0	8.0	10.0	10.5	11.1
Brunei Darussalam	83.1	8.9	21.3	5.6	2.9	8.4
Cambodia	64.0	23.9	5.6	15.8	13.2	7.0
Indonesia	71.8	21.3	9.3	7.9	7.9	12.4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	93.2	30.0	1.9	3.5	1.2	2.2
Malaysia	72.3	17.2	7.0	9.5	9.0	9.2
Myanmar	81.3	33.2	5.3	11.5	3.2	4.1
Philippines	71.0	19.1	11.4	9.5	10.5	9.0
Singapore	67.1	13.4	4.9	11.0	10.4	11.5
Thailand	66.0	16.5	12.0	9.2	10.1	14.7
Timor-Leste	93.2	14.1	1.8	2.7	1.4	2.6
Viet Nam	64.5	22.7	7.8	11.0	14.7	9.8
The Pacific	84.4	17.7	9.0	9.6	2.9	3.2
Fiji	73.7	10.6	3.6	13.8	8.5	4.1
Kiribati	91.6	3.6	1.5	1.1	1.4	5.9
Marshall Islands	84.2	19.6	10.7	12.2	0.9	2.7
Micronesia, Federated States of	46.7	5.8	7.2	0.3	19.0	34.0
Nauru	69.8	1.2	2.4	1.0	4.5	24.7
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	44.9	10.7	12.4	0.6	27.0	27.5
Papua New Guinea	90.1	18.3	10.0	7.3	1.3	1.2
Samoa	84.2	11.0	3.9	0.9	9.3	5.6
Solomon Islands	87.3	41.1	1.7	8.6	2.7	1.4
Tonga	81.6	5.0	8.1	1.5	15.2	1.6
Tuvalu	82.1	1.4	5.7	1.4	3.6	12.9
Vanuatu	86.3	10.4	1.9	4.7	3.5	5.5
Oceania	71.1	31.3	10.5	12.2	7.7	8.9
Australia	72.4	32.5	11.2	12.0	7.4	8.1
New Zealand	62.8	24.0	6.2	13.5	9.7	14.0
Asia	57.5	16.2	6.1	12.5	11.1	18.9
Developing Asia	57.0	14.8	6.6	12.6	10.7	19.7

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

Source: ADB calculations using data from International Monetary Fund. Direction of Trade Statistics. <http://data.imf.org/dot> (accessed December 2020).

Table A4: Free Trade Agreement Status—Asia

Economy	Under Negotiation				Total
	Framework Agreement Signed	Negotiations Launched	Signed but not yet In Effect	Signed and In Effect	
Afghanistan	0	0	0	2	2
Armenia	0	3	3	12	18
Australia	0	6	1	16	25
Azerbaijan	0	1	0	9	10
Bangladesh	0	3	1	3	7
Bhutan	0	2	0	2	4
Brunei Darussalam	0	1	0	10	12
Cambodia	0	2	1	7	10
China, People's Republic of	0	10	4	18	32
Cook Islands	0	0	1	3	4
Fiji	0	0	1	4	5
Georgia	0	0	1	13	14
Hong Kong, China	0	1	0	8	9
India	1	16	0	13	30
Indonesia	0	7	3	12	22
Japan	0	8	0	18	27
Kazakhstan	0	5	3	12	20
Kiribati	0	0	1	3	4
Korea, Republic of	0	14	1	17	32
Kyrgyz Republic	0	3	3	12	18
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	1	0	9	10
Malaysia	1	6	1	16	25
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	2	0	7	10
Nauru	0	0	1	3	4
Nepal	0	1	0	2	3
New Zealand	0	7	1	12	21
Niue	0	0	1	3	4
Pakistan	1	6	1	9	17
Palau	0	0	1	3	4
Papua New Guinea	0	0	1	5	6
Philippines	0	3	0	9	12
Samoa	0	0	1	3	4
Singapore	0	7	1	25	36
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	9	0	14	24
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	3	1	12	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/database/fta> (accessed October 2020).

Table A5: Time to Export or Import—Asia (hours)

	Time to Export		Time to Import	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Central Asia	178	164	87	86
Armenia	41	29	4	4
Azerbaijan	50	50	33	47
Georgia	8	8	17	17
Kazakhstan	233	233	8	8
Kyrgyz Republic	77	77	153	153
Tajikistan	117	93	233	233
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	208	128	285	261
East Asia	26	24	50	39
China, People's Republic of	35	29	72	48
Hong Kong, China	2	2	20	20
Japan	25	29	43	43
Korea, Republic of	14	14	7	7
Mongolia	302	302	163	163
Taipei, China	22	22	51	51
South Asia	104	90	156	124
Afghanistan	276	276	420	420
Bangladesh	315	315	360	360
Bhutan	14	14	13	13
India	81	64	126	85
Maldives	90	90	161	161
Nepal	73	54	106	59
Pakistan	130	113	216	216
Sri Lanka	91	91	120	120
Southeast Asia	63	64	90	98
Brunei Darussalam	272	272	180	180
Cambodia	180	180	140	140
Indonesia	124	118	206	206
Lao People's Democratic Republic	69	69	71	71
Malaysia	38	38	43	43
Myanmar	286	286	278	278
Philippines	78	78	216	216
Singapore	12	12	3	36
Thailand	55	55	54	54
Timor-Leste	129	129	144	144
Viet Nam	105	105	132	132
The Pacific	133	97	145	126
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–
Fiji	112	112	76	69
Kiribati	96	96	144	144
Marshall Islands	84	84	144	144
Micronesia, Federated States of	62	62	91	91
Nauru	–	–	–	–
Niue	–	–	–	–
Palau	174	174	180	180
Papua New Guinea	138	90	192	120
Samoa	75	75	109	109
Solomon Islands	170	170	145	145
Tonga	160	160	98	98
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	110	110	174	174
Oceania	42	42	40	40
Australia	43	43	43	43
New Zealand	40	40	26	26
Asia	41	39	69	61
Developing Asia	41	39	71	62

– = unavailable.

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

Source: ADB calculations using data from World Bank. Doing Business Database. <https://doingbusiness.org> (accessed June 2020).

Table A6: Logistics Performance Index (LPI) Scores—Asia (% EU-28)

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

– = unavailable, EU = European Union.

Source: ADB calculations using data from World Bank. Logistics Performance Index. <https://lpi.worldbank.org> (accessed June 2020).

Table A7: Cross-Border Equity Holdings—Asia, 2019 (% of total cross-border equity holdings)

Reporter	Partner						
	Asia	of which			EU-28	US	ROW
		PRC	Japan				
Central Asia	9.7	0.0	7.1	22.9	59.1	8.4	
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kazakhstan	9.7	0.0	7.1	22.9	59.1	8.4	
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	
East Asia	16.1	6.2	1.1	14.9	24.4	44.6	
China, People's Republic of	49.2	-	2.2	11.0	25.1	14.6	
Hong Kong, China	22.2	17.7	1.3	11.1	4.1	62.6	
Japan	5.7	0.7	-	16.3	32.6	45.4	
Korea, Republic of	17.0	3.7	5.6	24.8	46.9	11.4	
Mongolia	56.6	1.1	0.2	17.0	11.6	14.8	
Taipei, China	-	-	-	-	-	-	
South Asia	34.8	25.3	1.0	21.0	29.9	14.4	
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Bangladesh	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	
India	37.3	27.4	1.1	22.2	31.8	8.7	
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pakistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	6.4	87.2	
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Southeast Asia	38.2	11.3	6.5	12.6	22.0	27.2	
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Indonesia	56.6	13.0	0.2	0.5	38.4	4.4	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malaysia	54.3	6.1	5.2	17.7	20.4	7.6	
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Philippines	18.0	0.1	0.2	50.8	25.9	5.3	
Singapore	37.2	12.4	7.0	10.8	22.2	29.8	
Thailand	21.4	0.8	1.4	37.2	18.6	22.9	
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	
The Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Micronesia, Federated States of	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oceania	16.7	2.1	4.8	17.9	47.1	18.2	
Australia	14.5	2.2	4.9	18.8	48.0	18.6	
New Zealand	34.3	1.0	4.2	10.7	40.0	15.0	
Asia	19.9	6.5	2.5	14.9	27.0	38.2	
Developing Asia	23.4	8.2	2.9	14.4	24.0	38.2	

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

Source: ADB calculations using data from International Monetary Fund. Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey. <http://data.imf.org/cpis> (accessed September 2020).

Table A8: Cross-Border Debt Holdings—Asia, 2019 (% of total cross-border debt holdings)

Reporter	Partner					
	Asia	PRC	Japan	EU-28	US	ROW
Central Asia	17.6	1.5	5.1	17.6	49.7	15.2
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	17.6	1.5	5.1	17.6	49.7	15.2
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia	16.0	4.2	1.7	27.8	38.9	17.4
China, People's Republic of	31.3	-	2.1	12.3	25.3	31.1
Hong Kong, China	43.9	22.0	7.8	15.8	23.6	16.7
Japan	7.7	0.5	-	32.4	43.8	16.0
Korea, Republic of	14.5	1.9	3.3	25.4	40.7	19.4
Mongolia	61.8	19.1	0.0	3.6	12.1	22.4
Taipei,China	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	92.3	6.5
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	96.9	2.5
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.3
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southeast Asia	25.5	7.2	0.5	7.2	31.1	36.2
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	8.0	1.8	0.1	62.9	7.2	21.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	38.9	3.1	2.6	11.8	18.2	31.1
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	31.4	2.7	0.8	5.8	39.5	23.2
Singapore	24.0	7.3	0.0	5.9	32.8	37.2
Thailand	55.4	12.9	11.8	8.3	6.5	29.8
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia, Federated States of	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania	21.6	1.8	6.6	28.1	30.8	19.5
Australia	21.2	2.0	6.6	30.7	29.7	18.5
New Zealand	24.6	0.0	6.7	8.2	39.9	27.4
Asia	17.9	4.5	1.9	24.3	37.3	20.5
Developing Asia	30.8	10.3	3.5	12.9	29.6	26.7

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

Source: ADB calculations using data from International Monetary Fund. Coordinated Portfolio Investment Survey. <http://data.imf.org/cpis> (accessed September 2020).

Table A9: Foreign Direct Investment Inflow Share—Asia, 2019 (% of total FDI inflows)

Reporter	Partner						
	Asia	of which			EU-28	US	ROW
		PRC	Japan				
Central Asia	32.0	19.5	4.1	111.4	51.7	(95.1)	
Armenia	0.6	0.0	0.0	48.6	(0.8)	51.5	
Azerbaijan	3.3	0.7	0.5	8.9	1.6	86.2	
Georgia	16.2	3.5	3.1	51.1	8.8	23.9	
Kazakhstan	90.2	54.3	12.9	348.0	178.0	(516.2)	
Kyrgyz Republic	185.9	162.0	2.8	83.0	3.2	(172.0)	
Tajikistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	94.6	
Turkmenistan	(1.5)	(1.8)	0.0	12.0	(0.2)	89.8	
Uzbekistan	4.7	4.3	0.0	3.4	0.2	91.7	
East Asia	68.2	16.6	4.1	10.1	8.7	13.0	
China, People's Republic of	82.7		2.6	5.2	1.9	10.2	
Hong Kong, China	61.3	55.3	4.6	14.9	3.6	20.2	
Japan	12.4	13.1		42.1	99.1	(53.6)	
Korea, Republic of	29.3	0.0	23.1	4.3	13.4	53.0	
Mongolia	27.9	13.4	3.8	11.8	5.7	54.6	
Taipei, China	37.7	9.2	8.0	3.9	2.1	56.3	
South Asia	40.5	1.9	6.6	18.8	6.9	33.8	
Afghanistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	96.6	
Bangladesh	67.4	5.6	1.9	34.1	10.4	(11.9)	
Bhutan	(3.8)	0.0	0.0	(165.6)	126.5	142.8	
India	40.2	0.3	7.0	18.0	7.1	34.7	
Maldives	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.0	97.8	
Nepal	29.6	27.7	0.8	22.2	1.6	46.6	
Pakistan	52.2	33.9	5.1	30.2	5.2	12.4	
Sri Lanka	(0.9)	1.0	(3.9)	19.7	1.1	80.1	
Southeast Asia	36.1	5.0	11.7	10.9	4.1	48.9	
Brunei Darussalam	32.6	0.0	9.0	2.8	0.0	64.6	
Cambodia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.8	
Indonesia	86.0	9.0	20.6	(5.2)	5.2	14.0	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	270.3	223.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	(172.2)	
Malaysia	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	97.6	
Myanmar	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	98.2	
Philippines	37.1	4.0	1.7	5.3	3.7	53.9	
Singapore	20.9	4.1	5.4	17.2	4.7	57.2	
Thailand	257.1	12.9	137.7	43.7	14.8	(215.6)	
Timor-Leste	(13.7)	(13.8)	0.1	(15.8)	0.0	129.6	
Viet Nam	16.8	0.0	15.6	0.7	0.0	82.5	
The Pacific	(354.2)	(7.0)	(256.6)	32.5	12.0	409.7	
Cook Islands	352.5	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	(257.1)	
Fiji	(2.9)	0.0	(2.9)	0.4	0.0	102.5	
Kiribati	3,156.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(3,056.3)	
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Micronesia, Federated States of	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Palau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	
Papua New Guinea	(263.3)	(23.7)	0.1	47.5	23.9	291.9	
Samoa	(263.3)	(23.7)	0.1	47.5	23.9	291.9	
Solomon Islands	37.1	0.0	0.0	(66.6)	0.0	129.5	
Tonga	47.4	0.4	0.0	5.7	0.0	47.0	
Tuvalu	220.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(120.0)	
Vanuatu	0.8	0.0	0.8	8.0	0.0	91.2	
Oceania	39.9	7.3	0.0	10.8	5.9	43.3	
Australia	42.7	8.3	0.0	14.0	7.5	35.8	
New Zealand	21.3	0.4	0.0	(10.1)	(4.3)	93.2	
Asia	51.7	10.8	5.9	13.6	7.8	27.0	
Developing Asia	54.0	11.0	6.7	12.9	5.0	28.1	

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

Source: ADB calculations using data from Association of Southeast Asian Nations Secretariat. ASEANstats Database. <https://www.aseanstats.org> (accessed July 2020); CEIC; Eurostat. Balance of Payments. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>; and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. World Investment Report 2020 Statistical Annex Tables. <http://unctad.org/en/Pages/DIAE/World%20Investment%20Report/Annex-Tables.aspx> (both accessed June 2020).

Table A10: Remittance Inflows Share—Asia, 2019 (% of total remittance inflows)

Reporter	Partner				
	Asia	Middle East	EU-28	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	–	–	–	–	–
Timor-Leste	32.4	2.1	25.3	29.3	10.9
Thailand	84.7	0.0	14.9	–	0.4
Viet Nam	28.5	0.0	14.9	53.5	3.2
The Pacific	55.6	0.0	3.2	26.1	15.1
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	–	–	–	–	–
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
Oceania	39.9	1.0	36.9	14.0	8.2
Australia	25.4	1.3	45.9	17.0	10.5
New Zealand	82.8	0.1	10.6	5.0	1.5
Asia	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, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from World Bank. Global Knowledge Partnership for Migration and Development. Bilateral Remittance Estimates May 2020.

Table A11: Outbound Migration Share—Asia, 2019 (% of total outbound migrants)

Reporter	Partner						
	Asia	of which			EU-28	US	ROW
		PRC	Japan				
Central Asia	9.4	–	–	14.4	2.5	73.7	
Armenia	18.9	–	–	9.3	10.5	61.3	
Azerbaijan	14.6	–	–	4.0	2.1	79.4	
Georgia	11.1	–	–	19.7	3.4	65.7	
Kazakhstan	1.5	–	–	25.4	0.8	72.4	
Kyrgyz Republic	3.8	–	–	11.6	0.9	83.8	
Tajikistan	6.2	–	–	5.1	0.9	87.9	
Turkmenistan	2.3	–	–	3.6	1.0	93.1	
Uzbekistan	21.4	–	–	3.5	3.3	71.8	
East Asia	46.6	3.3	8.4	10.2	30.8	12.4	
China, People's Republic of	50.0	–	7.3	10.3	27.0	12.7	
Hong Kong, China	40.6	25.7	–	12.4	24.2	22.8	
Japan	23.0	0.9	–	18.2	41.9	16.9	
Korea, Republic of	41.9	9.0	21.8	5.2	49.8	3.1	
Mongolia	40.1	–	–	26.7	–	33.2	
Taipei, China	–	–	–	–	–	–	
South Asia	28.9	0.1	0.2	9.2	8.7	53.3	
Afghanistan	32.8	–	–	8.7	1.6	56.9	
Bangladesh	47.5	0.1	0.2	5.5	3.1	44.0	
Bhutan	85.8	–	–	4.0	–	10.2	
India	18.1	0.1	0.2	8.2	15.2	58.4	
Maldives	73.6	–	–	16.5	–	9.9	
Nepal	55.8	–	–	3.3	5.0	35.9	
Pakistan	24.2	0.1	0.2	15.2	6.4	54.1	
Sri Lanka	21.4	0.3	1.0	22.3	3.2	53.1	
Southeast Asia	50.1	0.8	2.6	7.9	20.6	21.3	
Brunei Darussalam	75.0	–	–	13.9	–	11.0	
Cambodia	72.2	–	0.3	7.3	17.9	2.6	
Indonesia	42.9	0.9	1.0	4.0	2.5	50.6	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	77.5	–	–	4.0	17.1	1.4	
Malaysia	86.3	0.4	0.6	6.4	4.6	2.7	
Myanmar	88.0	–	–	0.7	3.9	7.4	
Philippines	18.8	1.4	4.8	9.8	38.1	33.3	
Singapore	64.7	–	0.8	21.4	11.5	2.5	
Timor-Leste	33.7	1.6	4.9	25.1	28.4	12.9	
Thailand	86.8	–	–	13.0	–	0.2	
Viet Nam	31.2	1.1	7.8	15.5	51.0	2.4	
The Pacific	42.8	–	–	1.8	15.0	40.4	
Cook Islands	99.9	–	–	0.0	–	0.1	
Fiji	61.9	–	–	3.3	22.7	12.0	
Kiribati	91.3	–	–	6.1	–	2.7	
Marshall Islands	1.8	–	–	0.0	94.6	3.6	
Micronesia, Federated States of	3.1	–	–	0.6	39.9	56.4	
Nauru	95.4	–	–	1.3	–	3.3	
Niue	99.1	–	–	–	–	0.9	
Palau	12.1	–	–	7.5	–	80.4	
Papua New Guinea	1.0	–	–	0.9	–	98.1	
Samoa	69.8	–	–	0.8	16.2	13.1	
Solomon Islands	87.9	–	–	11.8	–	0.3	
Tonga	51.7	–	–	0.7	28.5	19.1	
Tuvalu	78.7	–	–	2.0	–	19.3	
Vanuatu	26.2	–	–	15.5	–	58.3	
Oceania	57.0	0.4	1.1	27.5	9.8	5.7	
Australia	25.6	1.0	1.9	46.5	16.7	11.2	
New Zealand	80.3	–	0.4	13.4	4.7	1.5	
Asia	35.2	0.8	2.1	9.9	14.6	40.3	
Developing Asia	35.0	0.8	2.2	9.5	14.4	41.1	

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

Source: ADB calculations using data from United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. International Migrant Stock 2019. <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/index.shtml> (accessed May 2020).

Table A12a: Inbound Tourism Share—Asia, 2018 (% of total inbound visitors)

Destination	Origin				
	Asia	of which			
		PRC	EU-28	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
The Pacific	83.0	7.2	4.6	8.6	3.8
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	–	–	–	–	–
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	–	–	–
Oceania	67.5	14.4	15.9	8.8	7.8
Australia	66.6	15.5	16.7	8.5	8.1
New Zealand	69.5	11.8	14.0	9.3	7.3
Asia	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, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from United Nations World Tourism Organization. Tourism Satellite Accounts. <http://statistics.unwto.org> (accessed October 2020).

Table A12b: Outbound Tourism Share—Asia, 2018 (% of total outbound visitors)

Origin	Destination				
	Asia	of which			ROW
		PRC	EU-28	US	
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	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
The Pacific	89.2	2.7	0.5	2.6	7.8
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
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
Oceania	57.3	4.3	22.8	8.0	11.9
Australia	53.8	4.4	25.3	8.0	12.9
New Zealand	73.1	3.8	11.5	8.0	7.4
Asia	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, US = United States.

Source: ADB calculations using data from United Nations World Tourism Organization. Tourism Satellite Accounts. <http://statistics.unwto.org> (accessed October 2020).