

Seventh Plenary Assembly: Workshop Discussion Guide

**THE CHARISMATIC MOVEMENTS
AND SMALL CHURCH COMMUNITIES**

by

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I. VISION: CHRIST IN EVERY HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

At the close of the Second Millennium of Christian history, the stewards of the heritage of Christ would do well to ask themselves a challenging question: Have we faithfully responded to Jesus' vision and command to "Go, make disciples of all nations... baptize them... (and) teach them"? With that formidable mandate, Jesus offered the inexorable promise of his presence ("I will be with you always, until the end of the world" (Matt 28:20), and his power ("You will receive power when the Holy Spirit comes down on you" (Acts 1:8).

In the first millennium, when authentic evangelical zeal fueled the early apostolic outreaches, the mission *ad gentes* depended largely on the heroic initiatives of a few. The Gospel of Christ was embraced and stewarded by ordained pastors, even as Christianity, then called "The Way," was yet only an emerging and persecuted movement. The presence of Christ was strong in the small communities enlivened by the Spirit at Pentecost. The witness of the early martyrs, whose blood was the "seed of the Church," inspired the conversion of the Emperor Constantine in 314 AD.

However, the proclamation of Christianity as the state religion divested the faith of the need for a radical inward conversion in its entrants. Nominalism carved out the very core of Christianity. As the faith was received by the ruling classes, its influence permeated the structures of civil governance. The Spirit moved the faith's true adherents to respond by creating small communities set apart from the mainstream of an institutionalized religion—in the wilderness of desert and mountain.

This discussion guide has been prepared for the workshops of the Seventh Plenary Assembly of the Federation of Asian Bishops' Conference (FABC), convening, January 3-12, 2000, at "Baan Phu Waan," the pastoral formation center of the Archdiocese of Bangkok, Sampran, Thailand, on the theme: "A Renewed Church in Asia: A Mission of Love and Service."

The Spirit raised Saint Augustine and the Fathers of the Church to uphold the principles and truth of the faith. The religious orders emerged and preserved the threatened life of Christianity; the Holy Scriptures were treasured in the monasteries, diligently replicated for preachers of the Word.

In Europe, Charlemagne fused Cross and Crown into a unified force, and evolved the phenomenon of "Christendom." The expressions of evangelization become fraught with violence and oppression. At the cost of spilt blood, the Crusades recovered relics, treasures and land from Islam and Judaism; the Inquisition purged the faith of heresy and apostasy. The Holy Roman Empire disintegrated, as the Church waged warfare within herself. The Papacy was scrutinized and challenged, wavered for a long while, and settled in the hands of the Roman Church.

But the face of Christianity had radically changed—from a crucified to a conquering Christ. One wonders if this dogmatic militarism is the spirit in which Jesus fortified the hearts of his disciple: "You will suffer in the world. But take courage! I have overcome the world" (John 16:33). The community of disciples was no longer a Church under siege; it had risen to become the heart of the Establishment.

In the second millennium, much of the spread of the mission *ad gentes* was linked with explorations for treasure and territory. The Cross journeyed with the Sword in imperial voyages for commerce and conquest. The peoples of the New World were converted to Catholicism under pain of death or imprisonment. Although colonized natives were hastily baptized into the faith, centuries passed before indigenous clergy were accepted for priestly ordination. Schism within the Church dismantled the fortress of Christendom. The Protestant Reformation raised persons who challenged the structures that had deformed its institutional face, among them Martin Luther and John Knox. The stern hand of the Spirit gripped that moment of crisis and rebuilt the ramparts of the faith through the Council of Trent—a timely breath of the wind of Pentecost.

In the second half of the millennium, rationalism and liberalism eroded the intelligentsia's affinity to the faith. Humanism shook the common people's age-old loyalty to religion. The shifting alignment of nations plunged the globe into two world wars and brewed a frightening nuclear arms race that undergirt the Cold War between the imperial super powers. The world uneasily tottered to the brink of self-annihilation.

The rise of capitalism and communism gradually broke the fragile ties between Church and State. Both worldly philosophies bred, through their ruthless rush for industrialization, countless millions of human ghettos buried in abject poverty, homelessness and squalor. The insatiable consumerist

hunger for raw materials meant to feed factories of mass-consumption goods, sacked and soiled the environments of dependent colonies. These Third World economies were lulled by their illusions of implanted democracy, mindless of their colonizers' cornering the markets of their products. The political rift between East and West was exacerbated by the economic gap between the North and South.

The rifts and gaps in the world were reflected in the Church: the rift between theologians and pastors, and between conservatives and liberals; the gap between ordained and lay, and between elite and masses. The Church, until contemporary times, could not fully respond to Jesus' priestly prayer "...that they may be one in us, that the world may believe that you sent me." (John 17:21)

In this context and in the last half-century — 30 minutes before midnight, if two millennia were one day — Pope John XXIII called for the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council, and prayed for a *second Pentecost* — one that would renew the structure, system and the spirit of the Church. The Council moved to restore the Christian gospel to its original substance — a gospel of unity in Christ among all mankind, a gospel of love and peace, a refuge for the poor and powerless, for the persecuted and imprisoned, for the humble and oppressed. The theme of unity in diversity wove through the fabric of the Council; and the principle of co-responsibility guided its reflections on the new "way" of being Church. "Dialogue" prevailed as the new thrust in both communion and mission. Thirty years later, Pope John Paul II prophesied the forthcoming springtime of Christianity with the coming of the new millennium — a third wind of the Spirit that will "open wide the doors" of all humanity to Christ.

II. REALITY: A HUMANITY DISPERSED, DEHUMANIZED, DISINHERITED

The peoples of Asia will ethnically and demographically dominate the world of the Third Millennium. Almost six of every ten human beings will be Asian; the population of Asia was estimated at 3.2 billions as of 1998. (Table 1)

Except for the Philippines, Catholics, and indeed Christians in general, form a small percentage of the population throughout Asia. But... the population.. and the economic strength of Asia have both increased enormously. The population of China grows each year by the equivalent of the population of Australia; India, in spite of its problems and widespread poverty, already has a middle-class equivalent to the size of the entire population of Italy. Indonesia is now the fourth largest country in the world." (Theresa Chooi; 1995)

Yet at least two of every six Asians will exist at marginal poverty levels, and at least one of them will be homeless, or will live in substandard shelter.

Statistics published by the Asian Development Bank in its "**Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries: 1999 Volume XXX**" (attached below) suggest the following:

1. Asia is radically diverse and scattered over a vast land area of 45 million square kilometers, in varying topographies. While large concentrations of population converge in her primate cities, hundreds of millions are dispersed in socially atomistic settlements, with limited access to the mainstream of society. As of 1998, Tokyo had the largest urban concentration (26 million); Bombay had 15 million; Shanghai, 13.6 million; Calcutta, 12 million; and Seoul, 11.6 million.
2. **Population Density** in 1998 varied widely in the region: 6,252 persons per square kilometer (Hong Kong), 6,242 (Singapore), 889 (Bangladesh), 605 (Taipei), 560 (Nauru), 468 (Korea), 295 (India), 286 (Sri Lanka), 251 (Philippines), 225 (Vietnam), 175 (Pakistan), 148 (Nepal), 119 (Thailand), 107 (Indonesia), 70 (Myanmar), 67 (Malaysia) and 63 (Cambodia). (Table 2)
3. While Asia's **population** has increased, its composite rate of growth decreased to 1.4% annually from 1993 to 1997 (significantly lower than the point of demographic transition, 1.9%). Of the more populous countries, only seven show an **annual growth** rate higher than 1.9%: Cambodia (4.1%); Malaysia (2.5%); Myanmar (2.5%); Nepal (2.4%); Pakistan (2.4%); Philippines (2.3%); and Uzbekistan (2.0%). (Table 1)
4. In all countries, the number of births per woman (**Total Fertility Rate**) decreased from 1980 to 1997. The largest decrease was in Micronesia (-3.3), followed by Bangladesh (-2.9), Myanmar (-2.7), Pakistan (-2.0), Nepal, India, Thailand and Samoa (-1.7), Solomon Islands (-1.6), Indonesia (-1.5), Papua New Guinea (-1.4), Philippines (-1.2) and Malaysia (-1.0). (Table 2)
5. **Maternal Mortality Rates** in 1997 were high in Papua New Guinea (930 per 100,000 live Births), Cambodia (900), Lao PDR (660), Myanmar (500), Bangladesh (449), India (437), Indonesia (390), Bhutan (380), Pakistan (340). Still over 100 are the Philippines (180), Thailand (155), Mongolia (145), China (115) and Vietnam (105). (Table 2)

6. **Infant Mortality Rates** as of 1997 were highest in Afghanistan (156 per 1,000 live births), Bhutan (107), Cambodia (103). Other countries with high rates were: Lao PDR (98), Pakistan (95), Nepal (93), Bangladesh (75), India (71), Kinbati (64), Papua New Guinea (61), and Tuvalu (51). Others were below 50. (Table 2)
7. **Life Expectancy at Birth** in 1997 for males is highest in Hong Kong (76 years of age), Singapore (74), Taipei (72), Sri Lanka and Cook Islands (71), Malaysia, Fiji and Tonga (70), Korea (69), China (68), Thailand and Samoa (67), and Tajikistan (66). (Table 2)
8. **The Human Development Index**, a composite measure of health, education and productivity, indicates high levels in 1995 for Hong Kong (0.909), Singapore (0.896), Korea (0.894), Fiji (0.869), Thailand (0.838), Malaysia (0.834), Kazakhstan (0.0.695), Samoa (0.694), Maldives (0.683), Mongolia (0.669), Indonesia (0.679), Philippines (0.677) and Uzbekistan (0.659). (Table 2)
9. Over one-third of the population of Asia (37%) will be under 15 years of age in 2000. Six percent (6%) will be over 65 years. Over two-fifths of the people of Asia will be economically dependent on the remaining 57%. (Table 3)
10. In 1998, less than one-fourth of the population of South Asia (23%) lived in **cities**; over one third (37%) of South East Asia was urban. (Table 4)
11. In several Asian countries, almost one half of all **economically active** males worked in agriculture in 1996. Close to one fourth were in industry, and over one-fourth in services. (Table 5)
12. In 1998, Bangladesh had the highest incidence of **poverty** in Asia; 47.5% of its people lived below the poverty line. Lao PDR had 46.1%, Nepal 42.0%, Kyrgyz 40.0%, Indonesia 39.1%, Philippines 37.5%, Cambodia 36.1%, India 36.0% and Sri Lanka 35.3%. (Table 6)
13. The **extent of income inequality** in 1998, as estimated in the *Gini coefficient* is highest in Papua New Guinea (0.590), Philippines (0.496), Malaysia (0.484), Thailand (0.481), Hong Kong (0.450), Bangladesh (0.432), Fiji Islands (0.425), China (0.415), Singapore (0.410) and Pakistan (0.400). (Table 6)
14. **Adult Literacy Rates** in 1995 were lowest in Nepal (40.9%),

Afghanistan (47.2%), Bangladesh (49.4%), Pakistan (50.0%), Cambodia (56.2%), India (65.5%) and Lao PDR (69.4%). Other countries rated over 89%. (Table 7)

15. **The Daily Per Capita Supply of Protein** in 1996 was lowest in Solomon Islands (43 grams), Bangladesh and Cambodia (45), Afghanistan (46), Papua New Guinea (48) and Sri Lanka (49). Highest levels were in Hong Kong (100), Taipei and Kazakhstan (97). (Table 8)
16. **Daily Per Capita Calorie Supply** in 1996 showed the lowest levels in Afghanistan (1,676 calories), Cambodia (1,974), Mongolia (2,098), Solomon Islands (2,103), Bangladesh (2,105), Tajikistan (2,129), Lao PDR (2,143), Papua New Guinea (2,253), Sri Lanka (2,263), Nepal (2,339), Philippines (2,356) and India (2,415). (Table 8)
17. The highest **Average Annual Rate of Deforestation** from 1990 to 1995 was in the Philippines (3.5% of forest area), Pakistan (2.9%), Thailand (2.6%), Malaysia (2.4%) and Myanmar (1.4%). (Table 9)
18. **Per Capita Gross National Product (GNP)** in United States Dollars (US\$) for 1997 was highest in Singapore (32,810), Hong Kong (25,200), Taipei (12,040) and Korea (10,550). Among the developing states, it was: US\$5,434 for Cook Islands, Malaysia (4,530), Thailand (2,740), Fiji (2,460), Micronesia (1,920), Tonga (1,810), Marshall Islands (1,610), Kazakhstan (1,350), Vanuatu (1,340), Philippines (1,200), and Samoa (1,140). The lowest levels were in Nepal (US\$220), Cambodia (300), Vietnam (310), Tajikistan (330) and Bangladesh (360). (Table 11)
19. As of 1996, China gained the highest volume of **Foreign (Direct) Investments**, (US\$44,236 Million), or over one half of total foreign investments in Asia, followed by Singapore (8,631), Malaysia (5,106), Indonesia (4,677), Thailand (3,745), India (3,351), Korea (2,844), Taipei (2,248), Vietnam (1,800) and Philippines (1,222). (Table 33)
20. **Total External Debt** in United States dollars was highest for China (US\$146,697 Million), Korea (143,372), Indonesia (136,173), India (94,404), Thailand (93,415), Malaysia (47,228), Philippines (45,433), Hong Kong (36,336), Taipei (33,544), Pakistan (29,664) and Vietnam (21,629). (Table 35)

From these indicators and trends, some patterns are discernible which can guide concrete pastoral initiatives:

1. Harsh economic realities and political pressures will persist in challenging the value and inviolability of human life and dignity. The worth of human beings will be measured in pragmatic economic terms. Human rights problems will escalate—particularly those that refer to the dignity of women and children. The Church must preach the Gospel of Life to the families of Asia.
2. Cheap labor is still the competitive advantage for Asia's growing numbers of workers. Yet it is also the major obstacle to improving levels of living. Wage rates will not rise as fast and as high as prices of even prime commodities in the region, particularly in the urban centers, where at least one third of Asians will live. The Church's teachings on the dignity of labor and the responsibilities of business and commercial institutions will be invaluable in the evolution of moral and ethical norms in industry.
3. Asian governments will face increasing difficulty in providing the minimum basic needs of their peoples. Public programs for health and nutrition, education and housing will have to be augmented by the private sector, including the Church.
4. Poverty and hunger, arising from inequitable distribution of income and wealth, depletion of resources, natural calamities and decreasing purchasing power, will continue to be the principal socio-economic concerns, particularly in South and South East Asia. The Church must effectively communicate the message of her principle of preferential option for the poor.
5. Existing efforts in Asian centers to increase agricultural yield and develop supplementary livelihood opportunities must be accelerated, to improve internal economies. It is imperative that the purchasing power of the vast poor in Asia be increased—not only to raise their standards of living, but also to provide adequate internal markets for their domestic production. The Church's experience in establishing and managing faith-based cooperatives will be a priceless resource for Asian communities.
6. The crippling weight of external debt sustained by several Asian countries drags heavily on the pace of their development. The American bishops reportedly issued a plea to consider the amelioration of current external debts of Third World countries. This is an invaluable signal for the Churches in Asia and Africa to actively advocate a serious examination of viable means of reducing the burden of these debts.

The empirical reality in Asia today is disturbing, her future uncertain and contingent upon the emergence of a socio-political climate affording peace and justice that can nurture interdependent and cooperative productivity. The Church, offering the light of the Gospel of Christ and the wisdom of her social teaching, can be a critical force in cultivating dignity and fruitfulness where they will yield the greatest spiritual and material value: at the grass-roots of humanity. Asia must turn to the Church for a "new Eucharist" — a rediscovery of the Body and Blood of Christ given in bread and wine that are no longer of a purely spiritual essence, but of tangible form that satisfies their physical hunger. Yet it is equally vital to inspire the faithful of Asia that we have first to offer the Lord our "work of human hands" — our share of solidarity and sacrifice — before the miracle of the Eucharist can be received.

III. CHALLENGE: CULTIVATING CHRISTIAN LIFE IN EVERY HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

Now that the faith is no longer a common heritage but only a seed which is too often overlooked, too often threatened by the "gods" and "lords" of this world, (the) associations and movements have much to do to care for the seed and make it grow, that it may bear abundant fruit — that is, to "plant" the Church in every human environment. Cardinal Eduardo F. Pironio ("Springtime for the Gospel"; Pontifical Council for the Laity; May, 1992)

The Charismatic Movements: "Fire From Above"

I call to mind, as a new development occurring in many Churches in recent times, the rapid growth of "ecclesial movements" filled with missionary dynamism. When these movements humbly seek to become part of the life of local Churches and are welcomed by bishops and priests within diocesan and parish structures, they represent a true gift of God for both new evangelization and for missionary activity properly so-called. I therefore recommend that they be spread, and that they be used to give fresh energy, especially among young people, to the Christian life and to evangelization, within a pluralistic view of the ways in which Christians can associate and express themselves. Pope John Paul II (*Redemptoris Missio* #72)

On May 30, 1998, St. Peter's Square contained a joyful explosion of faith and love. Some 500,000 members of 56 ecclesial movements coming from all over the globe gathered at the invitation of Pope John Paul II to celebrate the Christian Feast of Pentecost. The vibrant strength of the charismatic movements resounded in song, dance and prayer — a "Pentecostal

rainbow of faces and cultures," as reported in a sub-movement's newsletter. Among the lead speakers were Chiara Lubich of the Focolare Movement, Andrea Riccardi of the St. Egidio Community, Jean Vanier of L'Arche Community, Kiko Arguello of the Neocatechumenal Way, and Msgr. Luigi Giussani of Communion and Liberation. The leaders of their international affiliate communities represented the recently-organized Catholic Confraternity of Charismatic Covenant Communities and Fellowships. Among the 56 movements, two originated in Asia: Couples for Christ and El Shaddai. It was the first time in the history of the Church that the new ecclesial movements gathered for a meeting with the Holy Father.

With the new paradigms of empowerment and co-responsibility heralded by Vatican II, a fresh wave of spiritual ardor spread among the entire Church, particularly the laity. New associations and communities emerged, sharing a cherished experience, advocating a lived truth, or fostering a special spirituality. Perhaps the most animating and dynamic of the new movements is the **Charismatic Renewal Movement (CRM)**—a stream that flowed into the Church in parallel motion with the Pentecostal wave in Protestantism. There sprang other movements equipped with the gifts of the Spirit, but the CRM was the most forceful and prolific of all.

Reportedly originating from a 1967 prayer session in Duquesne University of the United States, the charismatic experience flows from the Biblical event of Pentecost (Acts 2:1-41). The mystical event emanates from the **baptism of the Holy Spirit**, a neo-sacramental ritual at which a minister (either ordained or lay) places their hand upon another (called the "*laying on of hands*"), and prays the "Prayer of Salvation." At that moment the gifts of the Holy Spirit are released (cf. 1 Corinthians 12:4-11), and are received by believers. Immediate manifestations accompany the experience, foremost of which are the gift of tongues (*glossalalia*) and the gifts of *prophecy*, *word of wisdom* and *knowledge*, and the *gift of healing*. The after-effects of the *baptismal experience* include a *personal intimacy with Jesus Christ*, *devotion and docility to the Holy Spirit*, a *deep love for God the Father*, *sustained immersion in prayer and Bible study*, and *joyful, enlivened worship with songs of praise and adoration*. The charismatic experience leads naturally to the formation of communities (or at least of prayer groups) as the hunger for worship and Scripture-study impels individual adherents to seek membership in charismatic groups. The Movement has gained wide following in various sectors of the Church, including the parishes. Within the large charismatic renewal movement is a number of sub-movements that have branched out internationally.

Until very recently, Church authorities resisted (some even banned) the entry of the charismatic renewal into dioceses and parishes. Some reject the apparent inclination to emotional expression and the free use of

body movement in their worship. Others are wary of the charismatic propensity to quote Scriptures indiscriminately without much theological understanding. Some object to the Movement's recruitment of lay leaders and workers away from parishes and into prayer groups. Some quarters express their wariness of the cultic tendencies of some groups. But the inherent strength and soundness of the Movement, and the articulate boldness of its leaders, fortified the missionary thrust of the Church, and neutralized the proselytizing forays of other denominations that initially drew large numbers of converts from Catholicism. Its vast following, and its close adherence to the value of generosity and the norm on tithing, provide it with a deep source of human, material and financial provisions. The Movement also attracted respected personages in the Church, the most prominent of whom was the late Cardinal Suenens, Fr. Michael Scanlan and Fr. John Bertolucci of the Franciscan University of Steubenville, and the Preacher in the Papal Household, Fr. Raniero Cantalamessa, who interpreted the substance of the movement in his book on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, "Life (in the Lordship) of Christ." The Charismatic Renewal has become an invaluable link of fellowship with other Christians.

Yet the Movement has not come to grips with the imperative of channeling its formidable power into the needs of the temporal world, towards the Gospel's call to transform the social order according to the plan to God. This is the renewed mission of the Church after Vatican II, flowing from the mission of Jesus related in Luke 4:18 and echoed from Isaiah 61: "*The Spirit of the Lord is upon me; therefore, he has anointed me. He has sent me to bring glad tidings to the poor, to proclaim liberty to captives, recovery of sight to the blind and release to prisoners, to announce a year of favor from the Lord.*" The Movement has been unable to catalyze most of its adherents to embrace the radical discipleship of the early Christian communities. It has confined itself to a spirituality of conversion, of holiness and fellowship, failing to galvanize its adherents into a force of advocacy and action against the structures of sin. It has been unable (or unwilling) to challenge the social forces that diminish the dignity of man, ignore the light of faith and bar from the mainstream of culture the values of the gospel. The fullness of the Spirit moving the Church after Pentecost has not been harnessed by the Movement.

IV. CHURCH AT SOCIETY'S ROOTS: BASIC ECCLESIAL COMMUNITIES

Pope John Paul II, in *Redemptoris Mission* (#51) speaks enthusiastically of small, basic ecclesial communities:

A rapidly growing phenomenon in the young Churches — one sometimes fostered by the bishops and their Conferences as a pastoral priority — is that of "ecclesial basic communities" (also known by

other names) which are proving to be good centers for Christian formation and missionary outreach. These are groups of Christians who, at the level of the family, or in a similarly restricted setting, come together for prayer, scripture reading, catechesis and discussion on human and ecclesial problems with a view to a common commitment. These communities are sign of vitality within the Church, an instrument of formation and evangelization, and a solid starting point for a new society based on "the civilization of love."

The institution of basic ecclesial communities traces its roots to the same event that gave birth to the charismatic renewal movement — the outpouring at Pentecost, the antithesis of Babel, which restored the people of God on the foundation of unity in Christ. The post-Pentecost Church consisted of small communities gathering in homes that had been extended to accommodate a number of households. The evangelist Luke describes these communities as "of one heart and one mind, sharing all things in common" so that no one was in need (Acts 4:32). Members "...devoted themselves to the apostles' instruction and the communal life, to the breaking of bread and prayers, witnessing with power to the resurrection of the Lord, and great respect was paid to them all." (Acts 2:42)

The basic ecclesial communities (sometimes called basic Christian communities or small Church communities) are circles of households living in the same geographical area who integrate worship, catechesis and social action into their social, cultural and economic life. The best of these communities are described as:

... centered on Christ, rooted in the Word of God, Gathered in meaningful celebrations of the Eucharist, open to dialogues of life with people of other faiths, and committed to the transformation of society and to the liberation of people from oppressive structures.

A 1988 report states:

In the early and mid-70s, the fresh winds of Vatican II breathed new life into the Church of Mindanao and Sulu, revitalizing parishes and dioceses towards self-governing, self-nourishing and self-supporting small/basic Christian communities. Initiatives of both missionaries and diocesan priests in the late '60s bore fruit as the Mindanao-Sulu Pastoral Conferences paved the way of more concrete support from the institutional Church to the efforts of bringing to the smallest barrio in a far-flung parish the Good News and spirit of the life of the early Christian communities. Soon after, the renewal moved towards the Visayas and Luzon. By 1979

the Synod of Manila adopted BCC as its pastoral thrust. In 1986 the Archdiocese of Cebu formalized its support for the endeavors of the BCC practitioners of the past decade (Victoria Narciso-Apuan; 1988).

Cardinal Eduardo Pironio laments that:

...some "ecclesial basic communities" had become "deformed in some places (becoming sources of division, criticism and protest, and of political activism) which has caused certain pastors to lose confidence in them, and has even made it necessary for them to work underground or to break up altogether. If they are truly "ecclesial communities" (in other words, if they live in communion with their pastors) they constitute a wonderful power for evangelization and missionary outreach; they are also an effective tool for the renewal of the parish (viewed as a "community of communities"). In some countries, the "ecclesial basic communities" are the only places in which the lay faithful can participate in them; in them they are able to express their ecclesial, missionary and social coresponsibility.

The challenge of cultivating the new way of Church through "basic ecclesial communities" requires considerable manpower and finances. As of 1990, the ratio of clergy to laity was less than 1 to 9,000, or approximately 1,500 families. At a low ratio of 1 to 15, the number of "coordinators" need 10 "supervisors" to manage them. Moreover, the indispensable need to provide formation and pastoral care for widely dispersed and resource-strapped basic communities is a formidable requirement in the goal of establishing this structure of Church in the context of Asia.

V. A UNIFYING PROSPECT: ENABLING THE MOVEMENTS TO SERVE THE PARISHES THROUGH NURTURING THE BASIC ECCLESIAL COMMUNITIES

Is it viable to merge the dynamism of the Charismatic Movements and the solidity of the Basic Ecclesial Communities to strengthen the Catholic faith in Asia? Not only is it viable; it is perhaps the soundest option for the Church. However, certain steps are necessary.

First, the leaders and advocates of both sectors jointly share in a process of prayerful discernment and consultation. It is necessary to invite a rich variety of serious thought and opinion from the movers of both dispensations, towards a mutually acceptable conceptual plan. This process must be placed under the auspices of the bishops' conference.

Second, associations and communities of the charismatic move-

ments aspiring to participate must be evaluated according to their fidelity to the criteria and standards of the Church.

Pope John Paul II, in the Apostolic Exhortation *Christifideles Laici*, no. 30, posited "**Criteria for Ecclesiality**" for the recognition of lay associations:

1. The primacy given to the call of every Christian to **holiness**;
2. The responsibility of **professing** the Catholic faith and obedience to the Church's Magisterium;
3. The witness to a strong and authentic **communion** in filial relationship to the Pope and the local bishop;
4. **Conformity** to and **participation** in the Church's apostolic goals, that is, the evangelization and sanctification of humanity and the Christian formation of people's conscience; and
5. A commitment to a **presence in human society**, at the service of the total dignity of the person and guided by the Church's social doctrine.

These five conditionalities are verifiable in the "actual fruits" of their organizational life and service. These "fruits" are:

- ◆ A renewed appreciation for **prayer**;
- ◆ A reawakening of **vocations** to Christian marriage, priesthood and the consecrated life;
- ◆ A readiness to **participate** in Church programs and activities at local, national and international levels;
- ◆ A commitment to **catechesis** and a capacity for teaching and forming Christians;
- ◆ A desire to be **present** as Christians in various settings of **social life** and the creation and awakening of charitable, cultural and spiritual works;
- ◆ A spirit of detachment and **evangelical poverty** leading to a greater generosity in charity towards all; and
- ◆ A **conversion** to the Christian life or return to Church communion of those who had previously fallen away.

The Pontifical Council of the Laity points to at least two principal criteria for discerning the validity of ecclesial (including charismatic) movements:

1. A profound and renewed **missionary awareness**, particularly in the mission *ad gentes*, and,
2. A humble and active desire to be **incorporated** into the life of the diocesan and parochial churches.

Third, the bishops' conference(s) of participating Local Churches

must formulate a general plan or sound model. Participants in the discernment and consultation process may be enlisted as consultants in the planning or modeling phase. The substance of planning should include not only the formation, but the animation aspects of ecclesial communities, such as cooperative organization, appropriate technology, small-scale industry management, political advocacy, et al.

Fourth, associations or communities who qualify may be assigned functional areas of participation or contribution to the formulated programs. The program must make systematic use of the charisms, spirituality and resources of participating associations or communities.

The option presented above does not presume to offer conclusive answers, but merely envisions the possibility of a coalescence of resources and responsibilities towards a common purpose. The only answer it hopes to advance is the efficacious power of the Word and Spirit of God when those who have been moved by them act together to share them with those who need them. *The gift you have received, give as a gift* (Matthew 10:8).

This discussion guide concludes with a conviction expressed in 1993 on the question of contemporary challenges in Asia:

At no other time in the history of salvation have the people of the world become more inclined to listen to the Christian Gospel than now, this century, today. At no other time than today has mankind matured to the possibility of a collective recognition of the Gospel imperatives of solidarity, of compassion, of love, the values for which Our Lord Jesus lived and died and rose again in glory. For in his search for peace and prosperity, man has turned to virtually every means and method and message available to the human mind and heart. And yet our human answers have failed to settle the restlessness or to satisfy the hungers of the peoples of the world. Everywhere today, the transience and frailty of human answers are unveiled: the emptiness of unbridled capitalism in the West, the meaninglessness of regimented communism in the East, even the helplessness of irresolute nationalism in the emerging nations of the Third World, particularly Asia.

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STATISTICS

Table 1: Population

Mid-Year Population (Million)

DMC	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993
Afghanistan	13.4	2214.7	16.1	16.4	16.8	17.1
Bangladesh	88.5	98.6	109.8	112.1 ^f	114.2	116.4
Bhutan ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	6.5	7.5	8.6	8.8	9.3	9.3
China People's Rep. of	68.12	1051.0	1135.2 ^b	1150.8	1165.0	1178.4
Cook Islands	17.9	17.2	18.4	18.6 ^a	19.2	19.3
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	634.0	697.0	737.0	741.0	745.0	752.0
Hong Kong China	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.8 ^e	5.8	5.9
India	673.4	750.9	834.9	851.7 ^g	867.8	883.9
Indonesia	147.3 ^e	164.6	179.3 ^e	182.9	186.0	189.1
Kazakhstan	14.8	15.8	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5
Knibato	56.7	64.0 ^e	72.3 ^e	73.5	75.2	75.9
Korea Rep. of	38.1	40.8	42.9 ^g	43.3	43.8	44.2
Kyrgyz Republic	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5
Lao PDR	3.2	3.6 ^e	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5
Malaysia	13.8 ^b	15.7	17.8	18.6 ^b	19.0	19.6
Maldives	158.0	180.0 ^e	213.0 ^e	223.0	238.0	245.0
Marshall Islands	31.7 ^b	38.7	46.2	48.0	50.0	52.0
Micronesia Fed. States of	73.2 ^e	85.2	98.1 ^b	100.4	102.4	104.1
Mongolia	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Myanmar	33.1	37.1	40.8	41.6	42.3	43.1
Nauru	7.9	8.5	9.4	9.8 ^a	10.0	10.2
Nepal	14.6	16.3	18.1	18.5 ^a	18.9	19.4
Pakistan	82.6	96.5	112.4	115.8	119.2	122.8
Papua New Guinea	3.0 ^b	3.3	3.7 ^b	3.8	3.8	3.9
Philippines	48.3	54.7	62.0 ^b	63.7	65.3	67.0
Samoa	156.0	159.5	160.3	161.1 ^b	161.9	162.7
Singapore	2.4 ^e	2.7	3.0 ^e	3.1	3.2	3.3
Solomon Islands	225.0	267.0	319.0	330.0	342.0	355.0
Sri Lanka	14.7	15.8	17.0	17.3	17.4	17.6
Taipei, China	17.6 ^b	19.1	20.2 ^b	20.5	20.7	20.9
Tajikistan	...	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.69	5.6
Thailand	46.7 ^b	51.7	55.8 ^a	56.6	57.3	58.0
Tonga	91.8	94.1	96.4	96.9	97.4	96.8
Tuvalu	8.2	8.2	9.0	9.0 ^e	9.2	9.4
Uzbekistan	15.7	18.2	20.4	20.9	21.4	21.9
Vanuatu	115.1	129.1	147.3	151.5	155.6	159.8
Viet Nam	53.7	59.9	66.2	67.8	69.4	71.0
TOTAL DMCs ^d	2324.7	2556.2	2804.0	2854.3	2901.9	2948.1
WORLD	4453.2	4851.4	5292.2	5385.3	5480.0	5544.0

§ Excepte for Bhutan, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Maldves, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu where units are in thousands.

a The Government of Bhutan has adopted a new population series beginning 1994.

b Figures are projected rates of natural increase for 1995-2000. The rate of natural increase (RNI) is the rate of population growth without regard for migration.

c Census figure.

d For reporting countries only.

e Figures may be affected by refugees to an unknown extent.

f Growth rate computed from available data for 1994-1998. For Maldives growth rate is computed from 1995-1998.

g Census year.

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Growth Rates(%)		
					Annual Growth Rate Between Census Years	Annual Growth Rate 1993-97	Rate of Natural Increase 1993-97
17.4	17.8	...	...	...	... (1979-)	2.0 ^e	2.76
118.6	120.9	123.2	125.6	128.0*	1.9 (1981-91)	1.9	1.84
564.0	582.0	600.0	618.0	637.0	... ..	3.1	2.40
9.8	10.2	10.7	10.9	11.4	... (1963-)	4.1 ^e	2.18
1191.8	1204.9	1217.6	130.4	1242.7	1.5 (1982-90)	1.1	0.93
19.4	19.7	20.0 ^s	18.3	17.4*	0.5 (1991-96)	-2.7	...
759.0	768.0	774.0 ^s	780.0	786.0	0.8 (1986-96)	0.9	1.61
6.0	6.2	6.3 ^s	6.5	6.7	2.5 (1991-96)	2.6	...
900.0	916.0	939.5	955.2	970.9	2.1 (1981-91)	1.9	1.69
192.2	194.8	198.3	201.4	204.4	2.0 (1980-90)	1.5	1.37
16.3	16.1	15.9 ^s	15.8	15.5*	-0.1 (1989-96)	-1.3	0.92
76.7	77.7 ^s	78.7*	79.7*	80.8*	1.3 (1990-95)	1.3	1.74
44.6	45.1 ^s	45.5	46.0	46.4*	0.6 (1990-95)	1.0	0.91
4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	2.0 (1979-89)	1.4	1.68
4.5	4.6 ^s	4.7	4.8	5.0*	2.5 (1985-9)	2.5	2.83
20.1	20.7	21.2	21.7	22.2	2.6 (1980-91)	2.5	1.92
245.0 ^s	251.0	259.0	267.0	2.8(1990-95)	2.2	3.02	...
53.8	55.6	57.4	59.2	61.2	4.3 (1980-88)	3.3	...
105.5 ^s	107.0	108.6	110.1	111.5	1.2 (1990-94)	1.4	2.59
2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5 (1979-89)	1.5	2.57
43.9	44.7	45.6	46.4	47.3	... (1983-)	2.5	2.10
10.5	10.8	11.2	...	2.8(1983-92)	3.2	...	...
19.9	20.3	20.8	21.3	21.8	2.1 (1981-91)	2.4	2.41
126.5	130.3	134.1	135.3	139.0 ^s	2.6 (1981-98)	2.4	2.69
4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3*	1.9 (1980-90)	1.9	2.25
68.6	70.3 ^s	71.9	73.5	75.2	2.5 (1990-95)	2.3	2.27
163.6	164.4	165.2	166.0	167.0	0.3 (1981-91)	0.5	2.12
3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	2.2 (1980-90)	3.6	...
368.0	382.0	396.0	411.0	426.0*	3.5 (1976-86)	3.7	3.23
17.9 ^s	18.1	18.3	18.6	18.8	1.4 (1981-94)	1.2	1.21
21.0	21.2	21.4	21.6	21.8*	1.2 (1980-90)	0.9	0.86
5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0*	6.1*	... (1989-)	1.4	2.66
58.7	59.4	60.0	60.6	61.2	2.0 (1980-90)	1.0	1.32
97.1	97.4	97.7 ^s	98.1	98.4*	0.3 (1986-96)	0.3	1.85
9.5	9.7	9.8	10.0*	10.2*	1.9 (1979-91)	1.7	...
22.3	22.8	23.2	23.6	24.1	... (1989-)	2.0	2.26
164.2	168.4	172.7	177.4	182.0	2.5 (1979-89)	2.6	2.68
72.5	74.0	75.4	76.7	78.1*	2.1 (1979-89)	1.9	2.03
2995.1	3041.1	3077.1	3119.6	3164.6*	...	1.4	...
5629.6	5716.4	5800.0	5889.1	5926.0*	...	1.3	...

Sources: Country sources.

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Table 2: Demographic Indicators

DMC	Population Density (Persons/sq.km)			Cruda Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Persons)		
	1980	1990	1998	1980	1990	1997
Afghanistan	21	25	27 ^a	50	49	47 ^a
Bangladesh	615	763	889	44	33	28
Bhutan	...	...	14	39	38	41
Cambodia	36	48	63	40	41	34
China People's Rep. of	103	119	130	1820	17	6
Cook Islands	78	80	76	28	28	25 ^a
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	35	40	43	30	25	23 ^a
Hong Kong China	4729	5327	6252	17	12	10
India	205	254	295	35	29	27
Indonesia	77	94	107	34	25	24
Kazakhstan	5	6	6	24	22	14
Knibato	78	99	111	38	32	32 ^a
Korea Rep. of	384	432	463	22	16	15
Kyrgyz Republic	18	22	24	30	29	22
Lao PDR	14	17	21	45	45	38
Malaysia	42	54	67	31	29	26
Maldives	527	710	890	42	39	34 ^a
Marshall Islands	175	255	338	33	391	26 ^a
Micronesia Fed. States of	105	140	159	34	38	29 ^a
Mongolia	1	1	2	38	31	23
Myanmar	49	60	70	36	30	27
Nauru	395	470	560 ^d	...	...	19 ^c
Nepal	99	123	148	43	40	34
Pakistan	104	141	175	47	41	36
Papua New Guinea	7	8	937	35	32	14
Philippines	161	207	251	35	31	29
Samoa	55	56	59	33	33	27
Singapore	3887	4871	6242	17	18	13
Solomon Islands	8	11	15	46	38	36
Sri Lanka	225	259-	286	28	21	19
Taipei, China	490	562	605	23	17	15
Tajikistan	28	37	43	37	39	23
Thailand	91	109	119	28	20	17
Tonga	122	129	131	29	30	31 ^a
Tuvalu	315	348	392	24	25	28 ^b
Uzbekistan	35	46	54	34	34	27
Vanuatu	9	12	15	42	37	33
Viet Nam	162	200	235	36	29	21

a Refers to 1996.

b Unless otherwise stated figures refer to the period 1985-1990.

c Refers to 1995.

d Unless otherwise stated figures refer to the period 1995-2000.

e Refers to 1992.

f Refers to 1991.

g Unless otherwise stated figures refer to the period 1975-1980.

h Refers to the period 1991-1995.

i Refers to 1985.

j Refers to 1997.

Crude Death Rate (Per 1,000 Persons)			Total Fertility Rate (Births Per Woman)			Net Reproduction Rate		
1980	1990	1997	1980	1990	1997	1980 ^a	1990 ^b	1997 ^d
26	22	20 ^a	7.0	6.9	6.9 ^a	2.1	2.0	2.2
18	12	10	6.1	4.2	3.2	2.2	1.8	1.3
19	16	14	5.9 ^b	5.9 ^a	5.9 ^a	1.9	2.1	2.3
27	15	12	4.7	4.9	4.6	1.0	1.8	1.7
7	8	2.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.8	
7	7	4 ^a	...	...	3.3 ^f	...	...	...
6	5	5 ^a	3.5	3.1	2.8 ^a	1.8	1.5	1.3
5	5	6	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
13	10	9	5.0	3.7	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.3
12	9	84.3	3.0	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.2	
8	8	10	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.1
10	11	9 ^a	4.6	4.0	4.4 ^a	...	...	...
6	6	6	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.8
9	7	7	4.1	3.7	2.8	1.8	1.9	1.5
20	16	14	6.7	6.3	5.6	2.2	2.3	2.5
6	5	5	4.2	3.8	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.5
13	9	8	6.9	6.1	5.4 ^a	2.6	2.8	2.9
3	5	4 ^a	7.9	7.2 ^e	5.7	...	...	...
5	8	7 ^a	7.4	4.8	4.1 ^a	...	...	...
11	8	7	5.4	4.1	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.5
14	11	10	5.1	3.9	2.4	2.0	1.5	
...	...	5 ^c	...	...	7.5 ^e	...	...	...
20	13	11	6.1	5.6	4.4	2.0	2.1	2.0
16	11	8	7.0	5.8	5.0	2.5	2.4	2.1
11	10	5.7	5.1	4.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	
9	7	6	4.8	4.0	3.6	2.1	1.9	1.7
3	7	6	6.3 ^b	4.9	4.6 ^a	2.6	2.0	1.7
5	5	4	1.7	1.9	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.8
11	8	4	6.7	5.7	5.1 ^a	3.1	2.7	2.3
6	6	6	3.5	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.0
5	5	6	2.5	1.8	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.8
8	6	6	5.6	5.1	3.5	2.6	2.4	1.8
8	6	7	3.5	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.8
9	7	6a	4.8	4.2	4.0 ^a	...	...	...
9	11	9 ^b	4.8	4.1	3.1 ^a	2.3	2.0	1.6
8	6	6	4.8	4.1	3.1 ^a	2.3	2.0	1.6
12	8	6	5.5 ^b	5.5	4.9 ^a	2.2	2.2	2.0
8	7	7	5.0	3.6	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.3

Table 2: Demographic Indicators (Continued)

DMC	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (% of Women 15-49 years)		Maternal Mortality Ratio (Per 100,000 Live Births)		Human Development Index		
	1990 ^a	1997	1990	1997	1990	1994	1995
Afghanistan	...	...	600 ^b	...	0.066	0.228 ^f	0.228
Bangladesh	25	49 ^p	...	449 ⁱ	0.189	0.368	0.371
Bhutan	...	...	770 ^k	380 ⁱ	0.150	0.338	0.347
Cambodia	...	...	500 ^b	900 ^f	0.186	0.348	0.422
China People's Rep. of	74	83 ^p	...	115 ^b	0.566	0.626	0.650
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	...	41 ^p	...	90 ^f	0.730	0.863	0.869
Hong Kong China	72	85 ⁿ	6 ^b	7	0.913	0.914	0.909
India	35	43 ⁿ	460 ^b	437 ^e	0.309	0.446	0.451
Indonesia	40	55 ^p	450 ^b	390 ^e	0.515	0.668	0.679
Kazakhstan	...	59 ^p	56 ^b	80 ^b	0.802	0.709	0.695
Knibato	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea Rep. of	70	79 ^p	42 ^b	30 ^e	0.872	0.890	0.894
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	110 ⁱ	80 ^f	0.689	0.635	0.633
Lao PDR	...	19 ^p	200 ^b	660 ^e	0.246	0.459	0.465
Malaysia	51	56 ^a	40 ^b	34 ^e	0.790	0.832	0.834
Maldives	...	...	...	202 ^e	0.497	0.610	0.683
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	...	36 ^a	156 ^f	145 ^a	0.578	0.661	0.669
Myanmar	5	17 ^p	460 ^b	518 ^e	0.390	0.457	0.481
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	15	29 ^p	...	...	0.170	0.347	0.351
Pakistan	11	14 ^a	600 ^b	340 ⁿ	0.311	0.445	0.453
Papua New Guinea	4	...	900 ^b	930	0.318	0.525	0.507
Philippines	44	48 ^m	209	180 ^e	0.603	0.672	0.677
Samoa	...	...	...	35 ^a	0.586	0.684	0.694
Singapore	74	74 ^p	11b	10	0.849	0.900	0.896
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	0.439	0.556	0.560
Sri Lanka	62	66 ^p	90 ^b	30 ^e	0.663	0.711	0.716
Taipei, China	...	...	12	9	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	88	0.657	0.580	0.575
Thailand	65	74 ^p	270 ^b	155 ^e	0.715	0.833	0.838
Tonga	...	48 ^p	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	56 ^p	46 ^b	43 ^e	0.695	0.662	0.659
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	0.533	0.547	0.559
Viet Nam	20	65 ^p	110 ^b	105 ⁱ	0.472	0.557	0.560

a Unless otherwise stated figures refer to the period 1989-1995.

b Refers to the period 1980-1985.

c Refers to the period 1989-1994.

d Refers to 1975.

e Refers to 1989.

f Refers to 1992.

g Refers to 1995.

h Refers to 1993.

i Refers to 1990.

j Refers to 1994.

k Refers to 1984.

l The HDI is based on three indicators: longevity (as measured by life expectancy at birth); educational attainment (as measured by a combination of adult literacy (2/3 weight) and the combined first, second, and third-level gross enrollment ratio (1/3 weight)); and standard of living (as measured by real GDP per capita (PPP\$)).

m Refers to 1991.

n Refers to the period 1990-1996.

o Refers to the period 1975-1980.

p Refers to the period 1990-1995.

q Unless otherwise stated figures refer to 1996.

r Refers to 1985.

Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births)			Life Expectancy at Birth (Years)					
	1990	1997	1980		1990		1997 ^a	
			F	M	F	M	F	M
183	167	156 ^a	41	40	43	42	46	45
132	95	75	48	49	56	55	59	57
159	117 ^f	107 ^a	43	42	52 ^e	49 ^e	54	51
201	122	103	42	39	52	49	55	52
42	33	32	68	66	70	67	71	68
22	25	22 ^a	68	68	70	70	74 ^m	71 ^m
33	25	18 ^a	70	66	73	69	75	70
11	6	4 ^a	77	71	80	75	81	76
116	83	71	54	55	60	59	62	62
90	63	47	56	53	64	60	66	62
33	26	29	72	62	73	64	70	60
87	65	64 ^a	52	52	59	55	63	58
26	12	9	70	64	74	67	76	69
43	30	28	70	61	73	64	71	62
127	108	98	45	42	51	49	54	52
30	15	11	69	65	73	68	74	70
99	69	49 ^a	55	57	60	62	63	65
20	30 ^f	26 ^a	60 ^d	57 ^d	62	59	64 ^e	61 ^g
45	39	31 ^a	68	64	66	62	69	65
82	63	52	59	57	64	61	67	64
109	95	79	54	51	58	55	61	58
...	...	26 ^a	62	62	...	...	62 ^e	64 ^e
132	101	83	47	49	53	54	57	57
124	99	95	56	55	62	60	65	62
67	64	61	52	51	56	54	58	57
52	44	35	63	60	66	63	68	64
88 ^o	27	23 ^a	64	62	68	65	71	67
12	7	4	74	69	77	72	79	74
66	47	39 ^a	67 ^o	62	61	64	62	62
34	19	14	70	66	74	69	75	71
10	5	6	75	70	77	71	78	72
58	41	30	69	64	72	67	72	66
49	38	33	66	61	71	66	72	67
50	23	14 ^a	58	58	71	67	74	70
42	38	51 ^a	59	59	70 ^m	64 ^m	...	...
47	35	24	71	64	72	66	72	66
84 ^o	56	39 ^a	57	57	62	61	70	63
57	45	38	65	61	69	64	70	66

Sources: Country sources.

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Table 3: Population by Age Group

DMC	Age Distribution (As % of Total Population)								
	1980			1990			2000		
	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+	0-14	15-64	65+
Afghanistan	43.0	54.5	2.5	44.1	53.0	2.9	41.6	55.7	2.7
Bangladesh	46.1	50.5	3.4	45.2	51.4	3.4	35.6	61.1	3.3
Bhutan ^a	41.3	55.6	3.1	42.1	54.7	3.2	43.0	53.8	3.2
Cambodia	39.2	57.9	2.9	39.6	57.5	2.9	40.4	56.6	3.0
China People's Rep. of	35.5	59.8	4.7	27.5	66.9	5.6	24.9	68.4	6.7
Cook Islands	47.0	48.4	4.6	36.9	58.4	4.7	34.1	60.9	5.0
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	39.1	58.1	2.8	38.0	58.7	3.3	31.2	64.3	4.5
Hong Kong China	25.5	68.0	6.5	21.5	70.0	8.5	17.2	71.7	11.1
India	38.5	57.5	4.0	36.4	59.3	4.3	32.7	62.3	5.0
Indonesia	41.0	55.7	3.3	35.7	60.4	3.9	30.7	64.6	4.7
Kazakhstan	32.4	61.5	6.1	31.6	62.5	5.9	27.5	65.4	7.1
Knibab ^b	41.1	55.3	3.6	40.3	56.3	3.4	41.1	53.5 ^c	5.4 ^d
Korea Rep. of	34.0	62.2	3.8	25.9	69.1	5.0	21.3	72.0	6.7
Kyrgyz Republic	37.1	57.1	5.8	37.5	57.5	5.0	35.0	59.0	6.0
Lao PDR	42.0	55.2	2.8	43.6	53.4	3.0	45.4	51.7	2.9
Malaysia	39.4	56.9	3.7	38.2	58.1	3.7	35.2	60.7	4.1
Maldives	42.8	53.0	4.2	46.6	50.1	3.3	46.0	50.7	3.3
Marshall Islands	50.5	46.4	3.1	51.0	46.1	2.9	47.9	48.6 ^c	3.5 ^d
Micronesia Fed. States of	46.4	50.1	3.5	46.2	50.2	3.7	43.5	52.9	3.6
Mongolia	43.1	53.9	3.0	41.7	54.3	4.0	36.4	59.8	3.8
Myanmar	39.6	56.4	4.0	37.2	58.8	4.0	34.0	61.4	4.6
Nauru ^b	46.5	52.3	1.2	41.8	56.8	1.4	41.7	55.0 ^c	3.3 ^d
Nepal	42.9	54.1	3.0	43.1	53.4	3.5	42.0	54.5	3.5
Pakistan	44.4	52.7	2.9	42.9	54.2	2.9	41.8	55.0	3.2
Papua New Guinea	43.0	55.4	1.6	40.4	57.2	2.4	38.7	58.3	3.0
Philippines	41.9	55.3	2.8	39.7	57.0	3.3	36.7	59.7	3.6
Samoa	44.5	52.5	3.0	40.6	55.5	3.9	35.7	59.4	4.9
Singapore	27.0	68.3	4.7	21.5	72.9	5.6	22.6	70.3	7.1
Solomon Islands	47.7	49.4	2.9	45.8	51.6	2.6	42.9	54.1	3.0
Sri Lanka	35.3	60.4	4.3	32.7	62.1	5.2	26.1	67.3	6.6
Taipei, China	35.3	61.2	3.5	29.6	65.4	5.1	23.2	69.0	7.9
Tajikistan	42.9	52.6	4.5	43.1	53.1	3.8	39.5	55.9	4.6
Thailand	40.0	56.5	3.5	31.8	63.9	4.3	25.2	69.0	5.8
Tonga ^b	44.5	52.3	3.3	40.9	54.9	4.2	40.6	52.9	6.4 ^d
Tuvalu ^b	31.8	63.1	5.1	34.7	59.4	5.9	33.3	57.8	8.9 ^d
Uzbekistan	140.9	54.0	5.1	40.9	55.1	4.0	37.5	57.9	4.6
Vanuatu	45.3	51.8	2.9	44.0	52.4	3.6	41.4	55.3	3.3
Viet Nam	42.5	52.7	4.8	38.8	56.4	4.8	34.3	60.5	5.2

a Estimated data using medium variant projections.

b Based on census year (Cook Islands - 1981, 1991, 1996; Kiribati - 1979, 1990, 1995; Marshall Islands - 1980, 1988; Fed. States of Micronesia - 1980, 1989, 1994; Nauru - 1983, 1992; Tonga - 1976, 1986, 1996; Tuvalu 0 1979, 1991). For Marshall Islands, Nauru and Tuvalu, latest figure refers to 1997 estimate.

c Refers to age group 15-59.

d Refers to age group 60 years old and over

Sources: UN, World Population Prospects. The 1996 Revision, 1998.

South Pacific Commission, Pacific Island Populations Revised Edition 1998.
Country Sources.

Table 4: Urban Population^a Indicators

DMC	As % Total Population			Annual Growth Rate of Urban Population (%)		
	1980	1990	1998 ^b	1975-1980	1985-1990	1993-1998
Afghanistan	15.6	18.2	21.1	4.2	1.8	7.3
Bangladesh	11.3	15.7	20.0	6.8	5.2	4.6
Bhutan	3.9	5.2	6.6	4.6	5.4	5.5
Cambodia	12.4	17.5	22.2	1.9	6.5	5.4
China People's Rep. of	19.6	26.2	32.6	4.0	4.5	3.6
Cook Islands	54.8	57.7	61.9	1.1	2.6	1.8
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	37.8	39.3	41.6	2.5	1.2	2.3
Hong Kong China	91.5	94.1	95.4	3.1	1.2	1.2
India	23.1	25.5	27.7	3.7	3.0	2.8
Indonesia	22.2	30.6	38.2	4.9	4.9	4.2
Kazakhstan	54.0	57.6	60.9	1.8	1.8	0.8
Knibati	31.7	34.6	36.7	2.9	2.3	2.5
Korea Rep. of	56.9	73.8	84.2	4.9	3.6	2.4
Kyrgyz Republic	38.3	38.2	39.6	2.1	1.8	0.9
Lao PDR	13.4	18.1	22.3	4.4	6.0	5.6
Malaysia	42.0	79.7	55.8	4.5	4.3	3.6
Maldives	22.3	25.9	27.7	7.0	3.5	4.3
Marshall Islands	58.3	65.7	70.7	2.3	4.0	4.3
Micronesia Fed. States of	25.0	26.2	28.9	3.2	3.3	3.9
Mongolia	52.1	58.0	62.4	4.1	4.0	3.0
Myanmar	24.0	24.6	26.9	2.2	2.4	3.0
Nauru	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.7	2.4	2.1
Nepal	6.5	8.9	11.2	7.9	5.4	5.4
Pakistan	28.1	31.9	35.9	3.9	4.6	4.2
Papua New Guinea	13.0	15.0	16.8	4.3	3.6	3.8
Philippines	37.5	48.8	56.7	3.4	4.6	3.9
Samoa	21.2	21.0	21.3	0.7	0.3	1.2
Singapore	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.3	2.2	1.7
Solomon Islands	10.5	14.6	18.6	6.5	6.6	6.2
Sri Lanka	21.6	21.3	23.0	1.3	1.4	2.1
Taipei, China	47.2	55.4	58.5 ^c	3.4	2.9	1.3 ^d
Tajikistan	34.3	32.2	32.6	2.1	2.4	2.1
Thailand	17.0	18.7	20.9	4.9	23.6	2.3
Tonga	23.7	35.1	44.2	3.9	4.9	3.1
Tuvalu ^b	30.0	40.9	50.0	7.5	5.3	3.8
Uzbekistan	40.8	40.6	41.9	3.5	2.4	2.4
Vanuatu	17.9	18.2	19.6	5.3	2.7	3.5
Viet Nam	19.2	19.7	19.6	2.7	2.3	1.9

a Based on national definitions incorporated in the latest available census.

b Except Taipei, China, Estimates are computed from annual growth rates.

c Refers to 1997.

d Refers to 1992-1997.

Sources: UN, World Population Prospects. The 1996 Revision.
Country Sources.

Table 5: Economically Active Population (EAP) by Gender and Industry

DMC	EAP (% of working age population) ^a						Employed in Agriculture / Total Employment (%)					
	1980		1990		1996		1980		1990		1996	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Afghanistan	7 ^b	86 ^b	...	...	...	...	86	66	85	63	...	...
Bangladesh	5 ^b	84 ^b	63 ^b	88 ^b	56	89	81	67	74	59	78	54
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	92	98	92	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	55 ^b	58 ^b	85 ^b	77 ^b	80	70	78	69	...	...
China People's Rep. of	70 ^b	86 ^b	73	85	...	...	79	71	76	69	...	...
Cook Islands	38 ^b	81 ^b	44 ^b	71 ^b	...	...	...	...	6 ^b	16 ^b	...	...
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	17 ^b	84 ^b	23	86 ^b	39	79	28	51	29	51	49	46
Hong Kong China	50 ^b	83 ^b	37	62	48	76	1	1	1	1	0	0
India	21 ^b	82 ^b	34 ^b	80 ^b	...	...	83	63	74	59	...	...
Indonesia	37	80	44 ^b	82 ^b	51	85	56	59	56	54	45	43
Kazakhstan	...	...	63 ^b	79 ^b	...	...	20	28	15	28	...	...
Knibato	9 ^b	37 ^b	14	38	...	...	1 ^b	9 ^b	1	10	...	...
Korea Rep. of	38	72	45 ^b	72 ^b	49	76	47	33	20	16	14	10
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	34	28	36	...	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	77	81	76	...	...
Malaysia	140	82	35 ^b	75 ^b	...	...	49	36	26	28	17	21
Maldives	63 ^b	91 ^b	20	77	...	...	40	56	28	35	...	...
Marshall Islands	15	45	30 ^b	77 ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia Fed. States of	...	...	30 ^b	57 ^b	41 ^b	62 ^b	27	41	22	37	...	...
Mongolia	...	...	71 ^b	82 ^b	...	...	36	43	30	34	...	...
Myanmar	39 ^b	74 ^b	...	...	...	...	80	72	78	70	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	45 ^b	88 ^b	49 ^b	80 ^b	...	...	98	91	98	91	...	...
Pakistan	3 ^b	82 ^b	11 ^b	85 ^b	13	82 ^b	73	56	72	45	67 ^b	44 ^b
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	76	89	72	...	...
Philippines	50 ^b	79 ^b	48	82	49	83	37	61	31	54	30	48
Samoa	15 ^b	79 ^b	...	...	...	...	16 ^b	69 ^b	...	...	...	...
Singapore	44	82	50	79	52	79	1	2	0 ^b	1 ^b	0	0
Solomon Islands	8 ^b	35 ^b	14 ^b	37 ^b	...	...	87	72	85	69	...	...
Sri Lanka	26 ^b	76 ^b	45	78	35	76	55 ^b	48 ^b	43 ^b	37 ^b	40	33
Taipei, China	39	77	44	74	46 ^b	71 ^b	16	22	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	36	45	37	...	...
Thailand	66	82	71 ^b	87 ^b	65 ^b	84 ^b	76	70	65	63	61 ^b	60 ^b
Tonga	14 ^b	72 ^b	18 ^b	68 ^b	45 ^b	74 ^b	4 ^b	58 ^b	8	50	...	...
Tuvalu ^c	10 ^b	39 ^b	15 ^b	38 ^b	15 ^b	26 ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	35	35	34	...	...
Vanuatu	78 ^b	89 ^b	45 ^b	49 ^b	...	...	85 ^b	72 ^b	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	73 ^b	80 ^b	62 ^b	82 ^b	...	...	75	71	73	70	...	...

a Data on working age population refer to ages 15 years and over.

b Refers to available data nearest the reference year.

c Data refer to age group 15-54 years in the formal cash economy

Sources: ADB, GIDAPC, 1993.

ILO, YLS 1997 and past issues.

WB, WDI 1998.

NCDS, SPESD, September 1997.

Country sources.

Employed in Industry/ Total Employed (%)						Employed in Services/ Total Employed (%)						
1980		1990		1996		1980		1990		1996		
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
12	9	13	10	...	...	2	26	3	28	...	...	DMC
14	5	19	14	8	11	5	29	7	26	15	35	Afghanistan
1	2	0	1	...	...	1	6	2	7	...	...	Bangladesh
7	7	8	7	...	...	14	23	14	24	...	...	Bhutan
12	16	13	17	...	...	10	14	11	14	...	...	Cambodia
...	...	7 ^b	18 ^b	...	...	...	...	87 ^b	66 ^b	...	...	China People's Rep. of
8	18	12	16	13	17	64	31	60	33	38	37	Cook Islands
56	46	33	39	17	32	43	52	66	60	83	68	Fiji Islands, Rep. of
9	15	15	17	...	...	8	22	11	24	...	...	Hong Kong China
12	12	13	14	16	19	32	29	31	31	39	37	India
25	38	25	37	...	...	55	34	60	35	...	...	Indonesia
8 ^b	30 ^b	6	16	...	...	91 ^b	61 ^b	93	74	...	...	Kazakhstan
23	31	30	39	23	39	31	36	50	45	64	51	Knibato
23	34	23	30	...	...	44	32	50	34	...	...	Korea Rep. of
4	7	5	7	...	...	13	16	14	17	...	...	Kyrgyz Republic
18	19	23	23	30	34	33	44	52	48	53	46	Lao PDR
51	15	52	16	...	...	9	28	20	49	...	...	Malaysia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldives
5	14	6	21	...	...	68	45	72	43	...	...	Marshall Islands
21	21	22	23	...	...	43	36	48	44	...	...	Micronesia Fed. States of
7	9	9	11	...	...	12	19	14	19	...	...	Mongolia
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Myanmar
0	1	0	0	...	...	2	8	2	9	...	...	Nauru
12	15	13	20	11 ^b	20 ^b	15	29	15	34	22 ^b	36 ^b	Nepal
2	8	3	9	...	...	6	16	8	18	...	...	Pakistan
16	15	14	16	13	19	47	25	56	29	57	32	Papua New Guinea
6 ^b	9 ^b	...	...	...	...	78 ^b	23 ^b	...	...	...	...	Philippines
42	35	35 ^b	37 ^b	26	33	57	63	65 ^b	63 ^b	74	67	Samoa
2	9	3	11	...	...	10	18	11	21	...	...	Singapore
13 ^b	17 ^b	22 ^b	19 ^b	24	22	31 ^b	35 ^b	35 ^b	44 ^b	36	46	Solomon Islands
43	35	...	...	...	...	42	43	...	...	...	...	Sri Lanka
16	29	17	28	...	...	30	35	37	35	...	...	Taipei, China
7	10	12	16	14 ^b	17 ^b	17	20	23	21	25 ^b	23 ^b	Tajikistan
12 ^b	12 ^b	38	11	...	...	85 ^b	30 ^b	54	39	...	...	Thailand
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tonga
19	34	19	30	...	...	36	32	45	35	...	...	Tuvalu ^c
2 ^b	6 ^b	...	...	...	...	13 ^b	22 ^b	...	...	...	...	Uzbekistan
10	16	11	17	...	...	15	13	16	13	...	...	Vanuatu
												Viet Nam

Table 6: Poverty and Inequality Indicators

DMC	Population in Poverty (%) ^a			Income ^b Ratio of Highest 20% to Lowest 20%	Gini Coefficient
	Total	Urban	Rural		
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	47.5	49.7	47.1 (1995-96)	8.8 (1995-96)	0.432
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	36.1	21.1	40.1 (1997)	6.2 (1993/94)	0.370
China People's Rep. of	6.0	<2.0	7.9 (1996)	8.6 (1995)	0.415
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	23-25	...	...	...	0.425
Hong Kong China	...	...	...	10.1 (1991)	0.450
India	36.0	32.4	37.3 (1993-94)	4.3 (1994)	0.297
Indonesia	39.1 ^d	28.8 ^d	45.6 ^d	5.6 (1996)	0.356
Kazakhstan	34.6	30.0	39.0 (1996)	5.4 (1993)	0.327
Knibati	...	...	...	...	...
Korea Rep. of	4.5	4.6	4.4 (1984)	4.5 (1997)	0.283
Kyrgyz Republic	40.0	28.7	48.1 (1993)	6.3 (1993)	0.353
Lao PDR	46.1	24.0	53.0 (1993)	4.2 (1992)	0.304
Malaysia	9.6	4.1	16.1 (1995)	11.7 (1989)	0.484
Maldives	40.0	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	19.2	18.7	19.8 (1996)	5.6 (1995)	0.332
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	42.0	23.0	44.0 (1995-96)	5.9 (1995-96)	0.367
Pakistan	22.3	21.7	26.2 (1992-93)	4.4 (1993-94)	0.400
Papua New Guinea	21.7	...	...	12.6 (1996)	0.509
Philippines	37.5	22.5	51.2 (1997)	12.7 (1997)	0.496
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	7.1 (1988)	0.410
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	35.3	28.4	38.1 (1990-91)	4.4 (1990)	0.301
Taipei, China	0.5 ^e	...	...	5.4 (1997)	0.320
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand ^f	12.9	1.5	17.2 (1998)	11.2 (1998)	0.481
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	17.8	8.6	20.2 (1994)	6.9 (1994)	0.370

a Refers to headcount ratio or proportion of the (population) household falling below the poverty line to total (population) household.

b Refers to income or expenditure

c Refers to the same year as that of the income Ratio and calculated based on income or expenditure. A value of zero implies perfect equality while a value of 1 means perfect inequality.

d Preliminary data. Estimated figure up to end of June 1998.

e Defined as percent of low-income to total population.

f Urban and rural areas refer to municipal areas and villages respectively.

Sources: Country sources.

WB, Website (<http://www.worldbank.org>). 15 June 1999.

ILO, the incidence of Poverty in Developing Countries: AN ILO Compendium of Data, 1993.

Table 7: Education Indicators

DMC	Adult Literacy Rate (%) ^a						Gross Primary School Enrolment Ratio (%) ^b					
	1980		1990		1995		1980		1990		1996	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Afghanistan	5.7	32.6	11.2	42.1	15.0	47.2	12.4	54.0	19.0	34.6	34.1	68.4
Bangladesh	17.2	41.3	23.2	46.7	26.1	49.4	46.3	75.1	64.3	74.2	77.7	89.6
Bhutan	15.0	41.1	23.2	51.2	28.1	56.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	156.8	186.9	105.8	129.8	99.3	118.9
China People's Rep. of	52.7	78.6	68.1	87.0	72.7	89.9	103.7	121.0	121.4	131.5	119.9	120.9
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	78.9	87.0	86.3	92.0	...	...	119.0	119.5	125.3	125.0	136.3	137.2
Hong Kong China	77.3	94.2	85.4	95.5	88.2	96.0	105.7	107.4	102.9	101.9	98.1	96.2
India	25.3	55.3	33.5	62.4	37.7	65.5	67.1	98.2	83.7	110.2	90.4	110.0
Indonesia	57.7	77.5	75.3	88.3	78.0	89.6	99.7	114.6	113.6	116.7	112.3	116.9
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.3	84.7	87.0	87.6	95.9	95.3
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea Rep. of	90.1	97.5	95.2	99.0	96.7	99.3	110.5	109.3	105.3	104.6	94.5	93.7
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	114.3	117.3	111.2	110.9	106.5	110.1
Lao PDR	27.7	55.6	38.6	65.1	44.4	69.4	103.7	123.1	85.3	113.9	97.0	124.5
Malaysia	59.7	79.6	73.6	86.9	78.1	89.1	92.0	93.3	93.1	92.9	91.8	90.2
Maldives	89.2	90.6	91.9	92.5	93.0	93.3	144.0	146.1	132.4	136.0	123.5 ^d	127.0 ^d
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia Fed. States of ^e	87.6	90.3	...	...	93.0	94.8	...	...	...	...	93.9	93.5
Mongolia	63.3	81.5	73.2	86.6	77.2	88.6	107.2	107.4	98.2	96.2	92.2 ^d	88.2 ^d
Myanmar	68.2	85.7	78.0	87.8	77.7	88.7	88.6	93.2	103.7	107.0	98.1	101.7
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	7.3	30.6	11.4	37.2	14.0	40.9	50.0	118.6	81.1	132.2	83.9	124.5
Pakistan	14.7	38.4	20.9	46.4	24.4	50.0	26.7	50.7	39.0	81.6	51.0	109.2
Papua New Guinea	45.1	70.0	57.4	77.8	...	...	50.9	66.1	65.6	77.9	72.9	85.3
Philippines	88.7	90.6	93.2	94.0	94.3	95.0	109.9	113.8	112.3	114.3	118.7	116.4
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	102.0	99.8	110.6	102.1	103.4 ^f	111.3 ^f
Singapore	74.0	91.6	83.0	95.1	86.3	95.9	106.2	109.1	102.3	105.0	92.9	95.3
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	65.5	84.9	77.9	90.4	93.4	102.4
Sri Lanka	79.5	90.9	84.8	92.6	87.2	93.4	100.4	105.3	104.2	106.3	108.1	110.0
Taipei, China	71.7	91.5	84.0	95.5	91.1 ^d	98.1 ^d	...	...	100.0 ^f	98.9 ^f	101.8 ^d	99.5 ^d
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	78.4	79.1	90.0	92.0	91.8	94.5	...
Thailand	84.0	92.3	91.2	95.6	981.6	96.0	97.4	100.3	98.5	100.4	87.9	88.2
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.9	83.0	80.7	82.1	78.2	80.4
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	105.1	115.2	103.3	109.2	104.2	105.3
Viet Nam	77.6	90.0	87.0	94.8	91.2	96.5	106.1	111.3	99.9	105.7	112.3	117.7

a Adult literacy rate refers to population of 15 years old and over, except for Taipei, China where the reference age is 25 years and over.

b Refers to the ratio of total enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the level of education shown. Primary provides the basic elements of education at elementary or primary schools. Secondary provides general or specialized instruction at middle, secondary, or high schools, teacher training schools, and vocational or technical schools; this level of education is based on at least four years of instruction at the primary level. (WDI 1998). As the school year, in a number of countries, does not coincide with the academic year, the year shown is the one in which the school or academic year starts.

c Refers to 1982 for Samoa and Vanuatu.

d Refers to 1997.

e Except for the 1980 figure for the adult literacy rate, all other figures refer to 1994.

f Refers to 1985.

g Refers to the percentage of children enrolled in primary school in, e.g. 1980 who reached grade 4 in 1983.

h Refers to 1996 except Uzbekistan (1995), Vanuatu (1995) and Viet Nam (1994).

Table 7: Education Indicators (Continued)

	Percentage of Cohort Reaching Grade 4 ^a						Gross Secondary School Enrolment Ratio (%) ^b					
	Latest			Latest			1980		1990		1996	
	F	M	Year	F	M	Year	F	M	F	M	F	M
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	15.8	9.3	8.5	11.4	31.8
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.6	26.0	14.1	27.8	13.1	24.0
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	3.3	19.1	43.9	20.3	34.7
China People's Rep. of	...	...	...	...	...	...	37.4	53.9	42.4	55.9	66.9	74.2
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	...	...	95.3	93.1	(1986)	56.9	53.4	57.4	55.3	69.6	69.4	69.4
Hong Kong China	100.0	100.0	(1981)	100.0	100.0	(1984)	65.4	62.9	81.6	77.7	77.3	72.8
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.8	39.1	32.7	54.7	39.2	58.7
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.3	34.7	39.7	48.2	47.6	55.8
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.4	92.0	99.4	96.7	88.9	80.3
Kiribati	94.9	96.1	(1980)	100.0	95.4	(1992)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea Rep. of	96.0	95.9	(1980)	99.8	99.8	(1994)	73.8	82.1	88.5	91.1	102.0	101.6
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	108.2	111.7	101.3	98.8	70.4	88.9
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	161.1	25.2	18.0	28.7	22.7	36.3
Malaysia	97.9	98.6	(1983)	98.6	98.4	(1991)	45.7	49.7	60.0	55.6	66.1	57.2
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7	3.6	50.8	49.1	64.9	60.4
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia Fed. States of ^c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84.7	78.4
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.1	87.6	87.7	77.2	65.0	47.5
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.4	25.1	22.5	22.8	35.9	34.8
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.0	33.3	19.6	46.0	25.1	48.7
Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.7	20.1	14.8	29.8	21.0	38.4
Papua New Guinea	70.2	72.1	(1990)	75.9	77.8	(1994)	8.0	15.2	9.8	14.8	11.2	16.4
Philippines	79.2	74.6	(1984)	82.3	77.6	(1988)	68.8	59.7	74.3	72.5	80.2	78.1
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	71.7	66.4	55.4	45.3	65.8	59.4
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.3	59.5	65.6	70.5	73.5	71.6
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	79.4	86.4	(1983)	9.3	21.7	10.8	17.2	14.0	21.6
Sri Lanka	97.1	98.8	(1987)	95.5	95.4	(1992)	56.8	52.4	76.9	70.8	78.1	71.2
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.8	80.9	97.3	92.8	98.9 ^d	95.6 ^d
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.3	99.8	102.2	102.0	71.7	80.6
Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.9	29.6	29.5	30.5	56.5	57.5
Tonga	98.4	99.0	(1984)	98.0	98.8	(1986)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.8	116.9	94.9	103.8	87.6	98.4
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.8	15.6	14.5	19.0	19.0	23.0
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.7	44.3	31.0	32.9	39.7	41.4

Sources: UNESCO, Website (<http://www.unesco.org>), 31 May 1999.

For the percentage of cohort reaching grade 4, WB, WDI 1998.

For Taipei, China, DGBAS, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 1998.

For the Fed. States of Micronesia, Office of Planning and Statistics, 1994 FSM Census of Population and Housing.

Table 8: Health Indicators

DMC	Persons per Hospital Bed			Persons per Physician			Daily Per Capita Protein Supply (Grams)		
	1980	1990	1996	1980	1990	1996	1980	1990	1996
Afghanistan	3699 ^a	4003	...	13237 ^a	9156	7001 ^b	61	54	46
Bangladesh	4702	3287	3280 ^e	8424	5658	4970 ^d	42	45	45
Bhutan	...	1181	619 ^e	8024 ^a	3001	6250 ^c	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	483	...	...	...	9544 ^e	37	47	45
China People's Rep. of	500	435	424 ^e	1100	649	537 ^e	54	64	76
Cook Islands	126 ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	355	419	404	2232	2080	2313	64	70	73
Hong Kong China	249	228	214	1211	...	758 ^d	89	94	100
India	1299	1271 ^a	1053 ^d	2694	...	2459 ^b	48	55	59
Indonesia	...	1503	1515 ^e	12458 ^a	6935	5959 ^e	46	58	68
Kazakhstan	76	73	86 ^d	312	253	276 ^d	...	...	97
Knibab	196	234	...	1937	5167	5023 ^f	60	63	69
Korea Rep. of	586	323	228 ^d	1690	1007	817 ^e	81	85	88
Kyrgyz Republic	83	84	111 ^d	343	299	314 ^d	...	...	82
Lao PDR	...	389	...	...	4268	...	51	50	52
Malaysia	439 ^a	469	495 ^e	3917	2551	2226 ^e	58	63	74
Maldives	...	1311	806	...	5330	1955	67	75	85
Marshall Islands	...	440	519 ^d	3709	2432	3294 ^d	...	...	...
Micronesia Fed. States of	...	...	...	3080	2932	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	89	87 ^e	...	101 ^a	394	294	81	73	71
Myanmar	1171	1573	1588	4595	3325	3359	60	64	72
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	5672	4106	4305 ^e	29770	19739	13568 ^b	50	60	...
Pakistan	1742	1563	1535 ^b	3500	2165	1930 ^b	52	59	60
Papua New Guinea	180	248	...	16073	13760	...	45	46	48
Philippines	589	718	934 ^b	7847	8424	9689	52	56	55
Samoa	222	...	...	2768	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	239	277	280 ^e	1111	790	709 ^e	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	179 ^a	1208	364 ^f	...	...	6375 ^f	58	56	43
Sri Lanka	340	365	...	7172	...	6843 ^d	45	46	49
Taipei, China	446	228	187	1323 ^g	913 ^g	775 ^g	79	90	97
Tajikistan	100	94	114 ^e	422	392	478 ^e	...	...	58
Thailand	651	613	586 ^f	6803	4457	4288 ^f	48	50	52
Tonga	290	268	...	2765	1967 ^e	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	87	80	120 ^d	347	297	307 ^d	...	...	76
Vanuatu	162	405	452 ^d	5232	7635	14100 ^d	64	67	56
Viet Nam	286	261	...	4251	2476	2287 ^f	47	51	58

a Refers to 1981.

b Refers to 1993.

c Refers to 1994.

d Refers to 1995.

e Refers to 1991.

f Refers to 1992.

g Physicians include doctors practicing herbal medicine

Sources: Country sources.

ESCAP, Asia-Pacific in Figures 1998.

FAOSTAT, Website (<http://apps.fao.org>), 8 June 1999.

WB, Social Indicators of Development 1996.

WB, World Development Indicators 1998 on CD-ROM.

Table 8: Health Indicators (Continued)

DMC	Daily Per Capita Calorie Supply (Calories)			Child Mainnutrition (Percent of Under Age 5)		Population with Access to Safe Water (%) 1992-1995		Population with Access to Sanitation (%) 1992-1995
	1980	1990	1996	1980-1985	1990-1996	Urban	Rural	
Afghanistan	2186	1934	1676	...	...	39	5	8
Bangladesh	1904	2076	2105	70	68	42	80	35
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	75	54	41
Cambodia	1688	1950	1974	20	38	20	12	...
China People's Rep. of	2311	2680	2844	...	16	93	89	21
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	2537	2754	3038	...	...	100	100	92
Hong Kong China	2888	3233	3282	...	...	...	...	...
India	1961	2267	2415	...	666	85	79	29
Indonesia	2158	2602	2930	...	40	78	54	51
Kazakhstan	...	...	3007	...	1	...	...	...
Knibati	2491	2569	2795	...	...	100	100	100
Korea Rep. of	3102	3254	3336	...	...	...	...	100
Kyrgyz Republic	2083	2115	2143	37	40	40	39	19
Lao PDR	2083	2115	2143	37	40	40	39	19
Malaysia	2743	2772	2899	27	23	100	74	91
Maldives	2134	2322	2495	56	...	57	85	44
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Mongolia	2398	2212	2098	...	12	...	...	...
Myanmar	2318	2573	2752	42	31	36	39	41
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	1889	2400	2339	...	49	64	49	20
Pakistan	2124	2410	2408	...	40	77	52	30
Papua New Guinea	2151	2199	2253	35	30	84	17	22
Philippines	2282	2408	2356	33	30	93	77	77
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	14	100	...	97
Solomon Islands	2219	2157	2103	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	2313	2221	2263	48	38	43	47	52
Taipei, China	2882	2943	3076	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	...	...	2129	...	...	...	...	62
Thailand	2224	2235	2334	36	13	89	72	70
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	2550	...	4	...	...	18
Vanuatu	2526	2764	2624	20	...	95	67	...
Viet Nam	2120	2204	2502	52	45	53	32	21

a Refers to 1981.

b Refers to 1993.

c Refers to 1994.

d Refers to 1995.

e Refers to 1991.

f Refers to 1992.

g Physicians include doctors practicing herbal medicine

Sources: Country sources.

ESCAP, Asia-Pacific in Figures 1998.

FAOSTAT, Website (<http://apps.fao.org>), 8 June 1999.

WB, Social Indicators of Development 1996.

WB, World Development Indicators 1998 on CD-ROM.

Table 9: Environment Indicators

	Average Annual Rate of Deforestation ^a (As % of forest area)	National Protected Areas ^b (As % of total land area)		Per Capita Carbon Dioxided Emissions (metric tons)
	1990-1995	1985	1997	1995
Afghanistan	...	0.0	0.3	0.1
Bangladesh	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.2
Bhutan ^a	...	20.2	21.0	0.1
Cambodia	1.6	0.1	16.2	0.0
China People's Rep. of	0.1	0.2	6.4	2.7
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	...	0.3	1.0	1.0
Hong Kong China	...	...	...	...
India	0.0 ^d	3.7	4.8	1.0
Indonesia	1.0	7.6	9.7	1.5
Kazakhstan	-1.9	...	2.7	13.2
Knibati	...	...	...	...
Korea Rep. of	0.2	4.8	6.9	8.3
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0 ^d	...	3.6	1.2
Lao PDR	...	0.0	...	0.1
Malaysia	2.4	4.7	4.5	5.3
Maldives	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...
Micronesia Fed. States of	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	0.0 ^d	3.0	10.3	3.4
Myanmar	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.1
Nauru	...	...	...	...
Nepal	1.1	7.1	7.8	0.1
Pakistan	2.9	8.4	4.8	0.6
Papua New Guinea	0.4	0.0	0.0 ^d	0.6
Philippines	3.5	1.3	4.9	0.9
Samoa	...	...	...	...
Singapore	0.0 ^d	4.3	4.4	19.1
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	0.4
Sri Lanka	1.1	9.9	13.3	0.3
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	0.0 ^d	...	4.2	0.7
Thailand	2.6	5.3	13.1	3.0
Tonga	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	2.7	...	2.1	4.4
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	1.4	0.5	3.1	0.4

a Positive figures indicate deforestation rates while negative figures indicate reforestation rates.

b Refers to all protected areas at least 1000 hectares listed in categories I-V of the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN).

c Refers to carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel burning and cement manufacturing.

d The number 0.0 means the magnitude is zero or is less than half of the unit employed and not known more precisely.

Sources: WB, WDI 1998.

WRI, World Resources 1998-99.

Table 10: Land Use^a

DMC	Total Area (1000 sq.km.)	Share in Total Land Area (%)						Cropped Land Per Capita (Ha.)	
		Agriculture (Cropped Land)				Others		1980	1997
		Arable Land		Permanent Crops		1980	1997		
	1997	1980	1997	1980	1997	1980	1997	1980	1997
Afghanistan	652.1	12.1	12.1	0.2	0.2	87.7	87.6	0.50	0.36
Bangladesh	144.0	68.3	60.8	20.0	2.5	29.6	36.7	0.10	0.07
Bhutan	47.0	2.2	3.0	0.4	0.4	97.4	96.6	0.09	0.09
Cambodia	181.0	11.3	21.0	0.4	0.6	88.3	78.4	0.32	0.36
China People's Rep. of	9597.0	10.4	13.3	0.4	1.2	89.3	85.5	0.10	0.11
Cook Islands	0.2	4.3	17.4	21.7	13.0	73.9	69.6	0.33	0.37
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	18.3	4.9	10.9	4.4	4.7	90.7	84.4	0.27	0.35
Hong Kong China	1.1	7.0	5.1	-	1.0	93.0	93.9	0.00	0.00
India	3287.6	54.8	54.5	1.8	2.7	43.4	42.9	0.24	0.18
Indonesia	1904.6	9.9	9.9	4.4	7.2	85.6	82.9	0.17	0.15
Kazakhstan	2717.3	...	11.2	...	0.1	...	88.7	...	1.79
Knibati	0.7	-	-	79.3	50.7	49.3	0.59	0.46	
Korea Rep. of	99.3	20.9	17.5	1.4	2.0	77.8	80.5	0.06	0.04
Kyrgyz Republic	198.5	...	7.0	...	0.4	...	92.6	...	0.32
Lao PDR	236.8	2.9	3.5	0.1	0.2	97.0	96.3	0.22	0.16
Malaysia	329.8	3.0	5.5	11.6	17.6	85.4	76.9	0.35	0.36
Maldives	0.3	3.3	3.3	6.7	6.7	90.0	90.0	0.02	0.01
Marshall Islands	0.2	...	16.7	...	-	...	83.3	...	0.05
Micronesia Fed. States of	0.7	...	5.7	...	45.7	...	48.6	...	0.28
Mongolia	1566.5	0.8	0.8	-	0.0	99.2	99.2	0.71	0.51
Myanmar	676.6	14.6	14.5	0.7	0.9	84.8	84.6	0.30	0.22
Nauru	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	147.2	16.0	20.3	0.2	0.5	83.8	79.2	0.16	0.13
Pakistan	796.1	25.9	27.3	0.4	0.7	73.7	72.0	0.24	0.15
Papua New Guinea	462.8	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.3	98.9	98.5	0.17	0.15
Philippines	300.0	14.5	17.2	14.8	14.8	70.8	68.1	0.18	0.13
Samoa	2.8	19.4	19.4	23.7	23.7	56.9	56.9	0.79	0.73
Singapore	0.6	3.3	1.6	9.8	-	86.9	98.4	0.00	0.00
Solomon Islands	28.9	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.6	98.1	97.9	0.23	0.15
Sri Lanka	65.6	13.2	13.4	15.9	15.8	70.9	70.8	0.13	0.10
Taipei, China ^b	36.0	25.2	24.0	...	...	74.8	76.0	0.05	0.04
Tajikistan	143.1	...	5.4	...	0.9	...	93.7	...	0.15
Thailand	513.1	32.3	33.4	3.5	6.6	64.2	60.0	0.39	0.35
Tonga	0.8	22.2	23.6	41.7	43.1	36.1	33.3	0.50	0.48
Tuvalu	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	447.4	...	10.8	...	0.9	...	88.3	...	0.21
Vanuatu	12.2	1.5	2.5	7.4	7.4	91.1	90.2	0.92	0.67
Viet Nam	331.7	18.2	17.4	1.9	4.7	79.8	77.9	0.12	0.09

a The format of this table has been changed to reflect the change in land classification made by the main source of data. FAO.

b Arable land refers to cultivated land which includes all types of registered and unregistered land, including reclaimed river bed, reclaimed tidal land, slope-land and virgin land, which have been used for farming purposes.

Sources: FAO, Website (<http://apps.fao.org>). 12 June 1999.

Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics. Statistical Yearbook 1998, for Taipei, China.

Table 11: Total and Per Capita GNP^a

DMC	Total GNP (US\$ Million)			Per Capita GNP (US\$)		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	28892	31217	44090	240	260	360
Bhutan	263	282	315	380	390	430
Cambodia	2774	3088	3162	280	300	300
China People's Rep. of	745963	906079	1055372	620	750	860
Cook Islands ^e	102	102	99	5165	5123	5434
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	1857	1983	2007	2340	2470	2460
Hong Kong China ^d	140997	153288	163834	22900	24290	25200
India	325594	357759	357391	350	380	370
Indonesia	191766	23384	221533	990	1080	1110
Kazakhstan	19595	22213	21317	1180	1350	1350
Knibati	70	75	76	880	920	910
Korea Rep. of	435358	483130	485209	9680	10610	10550
Kyrgyz Republic	2299	2486	2211	500	550	480
Lao PDR	1721	18952	1924	370	400	400
Malaysia	78329	89800	98195	3900	4370	4530
Maldives	251	277	301	1010	1080	1180
Marshall Islands	103	108	97	1840	1890	1610
Micronesia Fed. States of	216	225	213	2020	2070	1920
Mongolia	767	902	998	310	360	390
Myanmar ^b	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	4548	4710	4863	210	210	220
Pakistan	60329	63567	64638	460	480	500
Papua New Guinea	5190	5049	4185	1210	1150	930
Philippines	71470	83296	88372	1020	1160	1200
Samoa	187	200	199	1100	1170	1140
Singapore	80918	92987	101834	27090	30550	32810
Solomon Islands	341	349	350	900	900	870
Sri Lanka	12659	13475	14781	700	740	800
Taipei, China ^a	269849	284757	262300	12720	13310	12040
Tajikistan	...	...	2010	...	...	330
Thailand	161044	177476	165759	2710	2960	2740
Tonga	169	175	177	1740	1790	1810
Tuvalu ^c	11	14	...	1140	1435	...
Uzbekistan	22316	23490	24236	980	1010	1020
Vanuatu	206	224	238	1220	1290	1340
Viet Nam	18108	21915	24008	240	290	310

a Total and per capita GNP are estimated according to the World Bank Atlas method of converting data in national currency to current US dollars. The Atlas method averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for differences in rates of inflation between the country and the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). The resulting total GNP estimate is then divided by the midyear population to obtain per capita GNP.

b Estimated to be low income (US\$ 785 or less).

c Data are based on country sources and are in terms of GDP converted from national currency using the average exchange rate to US\$ for the year.

d References to GNP relate to GDP.

e Data for Taipei, China are from the DGBAS, Website and country sources.

Sources: WB, Website (<http://worldbank.org>).

DGBAS, Website (<http://dgbase.gov.tw>).

Country sources.

Table 15: Domestic Saving, Capital Formation and Resource Gap
(Percent of GDP)

DMC	Gross Domestic Saving			Gross Capital Formation			Resource Gap ^a		
	1980	1990	1998	1980	1990	1998	1980	1990	1998
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	2.2	11.5	17.1	14.8	18.9	22.2	12.6	7.4	5.1
Bhutan	7.9	29.7	37.9	31.0	33.8	47.3	23.1	4.0	9.4
Cambodia	...	2.3	3.6	...	8.3	13.4	...	6.0	9.9
China People's Rep. of	34.1	38.7	40.1 ^b	35.2	34.7	38.2 ^b	1.1	-4.0	1.9 ^b
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	25.6	9.6	7.6	31.8	18.3	12.0	6.2	8.7	4.5
Hong Kong China	33.5	35.4	30.7	35.4	27.1	30.3	1.9	-8.4	-0.3
India	18.2	23.6	23.1 ^b	20.9	25.2	23.4 ^b	2.7	1.6	0.3 ^b
Indonesia	29.2	32.3	26.2	20.9	30.7	18.5	-8.3	-1.5	-7.7
Kazakhstan	14.9	12.0	17.4	30.1	35.0	17.5	15.2	23.0	0.1
Knibati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea Rep. of	23.8	37.2	33.4	31.7	37.7	20.9	7.9	0.5	-12.6
Kyrgyz Republic	...	3.7	13.8 ^b	...	24.3	21.7 ^b	...	20.6	7.9 ^b
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	32.9	33.4	48.1	30.4	31.2	25.8	-2.5	-2.1	-22.3
Maldives	4.6	...	...	23.7	...	...	19.1	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	15.7	8.0	27.0	48.5	34.3	25.8	32.8	26.3	-1.1
Myanmar	17.7	11.7	12.1	21.5	13.4	12.8	3.8	1.7	0.6
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	11.1	7.9	12.8 ^b	18.3	18.4	25.1 ^b	7.2	10.6	12.3 ^b
Pakistan	7.8	13.5	16.0	18.5	18.9	17.3	10.7	5.5	1.3
Papua New Guinea	14.4	21.7	...	25.2	24.4	...	10.8	2.7	...
Philippines	26.6	18.7	12.3	29.1	24.2	20.2	2.5	5.5	7.9
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	38.8	43.5	49.9	46.3	36.7	33.5	7.5	-6.8	-16.4
Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	12	13.2	18.9	34.0	21.2	25.4	22.0	8.0	6.5
Taipei, China	32.6	28.1	24.4	33.8	23.1	22.4	1.2	-5.0	-2.0
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	22.3	34.3	38.7	29.1	41.4	23.7	6.8	7.1	-15.0
Tonga	-7.6	-10.6	...	30.1	18.5	...	37.7	29.1	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	...	8.8	...	...	43.2	...	...	34.4	...
Viet Nam	...	2.9	21.4	...	12.6	28.7	...	9.7	7.3

a Derived as gross capital formation less gross domestic savings.

b Refers to 1997.

c Refers to gross fixed capital formation only.

d Estimated from net exports of goods and services.

Sources: Country sources.

Table 16: Cereal Production^a
(’000 Metric Tons)

DMC	1985	1990	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Afghanistan	3242	2705	2970	3202	3322	3522	3683	3876
Bangladesh	24135	27747	28297	26513	27702	29622	29703	30162
Bhutan	167	106	105	107	112	112	112	112
Cambodia	1854	2588	2429	2268	3355	3455	3479	3479
China People's Rep. of ^b	339844	404388	407972	396497	418701	453812	445765	447135
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	29	28	23	20	20	21	19	19
Hong Kong China	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	165682	193919	208097	212954	214359	217487	225274	219444
Indonesia	43362	51913	54641	53510	57990	60409	58579	55461
Kazakhstan	...	28305	21540	16375	9476	11210	12359	6936
Knibati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea Rep. of	8808	8434	7042	7305	6876	7616	7814	7814
Kyrgyz Republic	...	1503	1597	1065	1045	1407	1730	1690
Lao PDR	1429	1558	1298	1633	1468	1492	1738	1780
Malaysia	1873	1995	2119	2196	2169	2048	2018	1990
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	884	720	474	328	261	219	240	291
Myanmar	15067	14424	17263	18727	18483	18391	18208	17135
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	4373	5847	5816	5410	6171	6371	6402	6474
Pakistan	17699	20957	23870	22338	24816	25163	25041	27158
Papua New Guinea	2	3	3	3	3	3	10	10
Philippines	12728	14739	14232	14669	15445	15710	15601	13783
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	2702	2579	2610	2722	2850	2099	2277	2277
Taipei, China ^c	3033	2780	2751	2564	2545	2393	2437	...
Tajikistan	...	...	275	246	242	569	468	468
Thailand	25615	21170	22013	25339	26399	27124	27447	28525
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	1885	2165	2502	3223	3558	3771	3742
Vanuatu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Viet Nam	16466	19901	23724	24678	26146	27939	29292	29292

- a Cereal production refers to all cereals including wheat, paddy rice, barley, maize, millet and sorghum. Data refer to the calendar year in which the whole harvest or bulk of harvest took place.
b Includes data for Taipei, China.
c Refers to production of paddy rice, maize and sorghum only.
d To avoid double counting, data for Taipei, China are not included.

Sources: FAO, FAOSTAT Statistics Database - Agriculture Data, 17 February 1999.
Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of China 1998 and past issues.
Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Taiwan Provincial Government, Taiwan Agricultural Yearbook.

Table 33: Foreign Direct Investment
(US\$ Million)

DMC	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...
Bangladesh	3.2	1.8	0.2	3.0	1.0
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...
China People's Rep. of	2314.0	3194.0	3393.0	3487.0	4366.0
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	11.4	32.0	8.0	92.0	5.2
Hong Kong China	...	...	...	...	...
India	212.0	91.0	252.0	162.0	74.0
Indonesia	385.0	576.0	682.0	1093.0	1482.0
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Korea Rep. of	601.0	871.0	0758.0	788.0	1180.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	-	2.0	4.0	6.0	7.0
Malaysia	422.7	719.4	1667.9	2333.0	3998.0
Maldives	5.1	1.2	4.4	6.0	7.0
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia Fed. States of	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	-2.0	-	7.8	161.0	238.1
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	2.0
Pakistan	128.8	185.6	209.6	244.0	257.2
Papua New Guinea	93.2	153.5	203.4	155.0	203.0
Philippines	307.0	936.0	563.0	530.0	544.0
Samoa	1.0	-	-	7.0	3.0
Singapore	2836.0	3655.0	2887.0	5575.0	4887.0
Solomon Islands	10.5	1.7	11.6	10.0	15.0
Sri Lanka	59.5	45.7	19.7	43.0	48.0
Taipei, China	715.0	961.0	1604.0	1330.0	1271.0
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	351.9	1105.4	1775.5	2444.0	2014.0
Tonga	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	12.9	10.8	9.2	13.0	25.0
Viet Nam	...	...	4.0	16.0	229.0
Total DMCs (Reporting)	8469.6	12544.5	14065.6	18504.3	20856.9

Sources: WB, Global Development Finance 1999 on CD-ROM.
IMF, IFS, Yearbook 1998 and IMF, IFS, June 1999 for Singapore
Country sources for Kiribati and Taipei, China.

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
...
4.0	14.0	11.0	2.0	15.0	134.9
-	-	-	-	-	-
33.0	54.0	68.9	150.8	293.6	203.0
11156.0	27515.0	33787.0	35849.0	40180.0	44236.0
...
103.6	91.2	67.5	69.5	9.8	12.0
...
277.0	550.4	973.3	2143.6	2426.0	3351.0
1777.0	2004.0	2109.0	4348.0	6194.0	4677.0
100.0	150.0	185.0	964.3	1136.9	1321.3
0.4	-0.8	0.4	0.1	...	...
727.0	588.0	809.0	1776.0	2325.0	2844.0
-	10.0	38.2	96.1	47.2	50.0
7.8	29.9	59.2	88.4	104.0	90.0
5183.0	5006.0	4341.8	4131.5	5078.0	5106.0
7.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	8.0	10.0
...
-	-	-	-	-	-
2.0	7.7	6.9	9.8	5.0	7.0
171.6	149.0	91.0	115.0	100.0	80.0
...
4.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	19.2	23.1
335.0	346.0	419.0	719.0	918.0	713.0
294.0	-2.0	-5.0	453.0	111.3	200.0
228.0	1238.0	1591.0	1478.0	1517.0	1222.0
5.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0
2204.0	4686.0	8368.0	7386.0	7444.0	8631.0
14.0	13.0	11.0	18.0	21.0	22.0
123.0	195.0	166.0	56.0	119.9	430.0
879.0	917.0	1375.0	1559.0	1864.0	2248.0
-	-	10.0	15.0	16.0	20.0
2113.0	1804.0	1366.0	2068.0	2335.9	3745.0
1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
...
40.0	45.0	50.0	115.0	55.0	285.0
26.0	26.0	30.0	31.0	28.0	30.0
385.0	523.0	742.0	1400.0	1500.0	1800.0
26200.4	45979.4	56692.2	65062.1	73877.8	81498.3

Table 35: Total External Debt and Debt Service Payments
(US\$ Million)

DMC	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	Total External Debt ^a								
Afghanistan	4041.0	5154.0	5054.0	5086.0	5304.0	5516.0	5579.0	5586.0	5472.0
Bangladesh	10148.7	10691.7	1118.2	12768.5	13482.2	13927.6	14650.3	16257.9	16325.2
Bhutan	40.2	67.1	73.9	83.5	86.3	83.6	85.0	87.4	87.2
Cambodia	...	...	1686.9	1854.4	1861.8	1839.8	1829.2	1914.9	2035.3
China People's Rep. of	35339.5	42439.0	44932.5	55301.4	60259.2	72428.0	85927.7	100456.9	118089.8
Cook Islands	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	64.0	75.0	54.0	62.0	79.0
Fiji Islands, Rep. of	468.4	471.9	414.2	412.7	360.4	338.6	330.0	283.9	250.4
Hong Kong China	11869.0	11614.0	11885.0	12339.0	13220.0	14026.0	17899.0	26794.0	29177.0
India	55522.4	60476.6	75406.9	83716.6	85421.4	90264.3	94342.4	102482.7	94387.4
Indonesia	52494.9	54078.5	59401.7	69871.5	795477.7	88002.2	89171.9	107823.9	124398.3
Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	35.0	1727.8	2789.6	3750.2
Kiribati	17.0	13.0	14.8	14.7	14.9	16.0	16.3	18.0	10.0
Korea Rep. of	47456.7	43886.8	41973.3	46975.9	53640.9	57466.0	62801.8	94038.3	115030.0
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	290.2	446.1	608.3
Lao PDR	1161.4	1330.2	1472.5	1768.0	1874.7	1917.0	1985.4	2080.1	2164.9
Malaysia	22839.0	18566.9	16277.8	15328.4	17079.7	20017.9	26148.5	30335.9	34342.6
Maldives	72.8	71.4	66.8	78.0	81.2	79.9	112.3	123.5	154.9
Marshall Islands	...	56.9	70.4	71.6	95.2	107.6	132.2	158.4	148.6
Micronesia Fed. States of	...	...	...	14.6	110.7	115.9	136.6	128.8	119.3
Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	350.2	373.6	447.2	512.4
Myanmar	4402.4	4431.5	4190.8	4694.8	4874.9	5354.8	5756.6	6555.2	5770.5
Nauru	128.0	116.0	145.0	163.0	187.0	139.0	97.0	86.0	88.0
Nepal	1000.3	1178.1	1368.4	1640.0	1776.3	1806.6	2009.5	2327.5	2417.6
Pakistan	16797.7	17065.2	18348.2	20663.4	23363.3	24917.9	24526.8	27359.0	30169.4
Papua New Guinea	2275.8	2249.8	2316.2	2594.0	2774.1	3788.9	3268.5	27923.3	2512.9
Philippines	29784.8	28932.2	28652.8	30580.2	32450.6	33005.0	35936.1	39411.6	37829.2
Samoa	80.6	76.0	73.6	92.0	140.7	117.9	193.8	156.9	170.4
Singapore	8896.0	3842.0	4198.0	3808.0	4412.0	4652.0	5594.0	7649.0	8422.0
Solomon Islands	97.5	103.7	100.0	120.5	129.5	94.3	150.5	154.9	157.5
Sri Lanka	4751.3	5207.3	5181.3	5863.3	6579.6	6456.5	6853.7	7887.8	8231.3
Taipei, China	19474.0	17736.0	17071.0	17683.0	19258.0	19880.0	23246.0	26203.0	27078.0
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	9.7	385.2	580.3	633.6
Thailand	20385.3	21763.5	25356.7	28165.1	37772.3	41864.4	52717.2	65596.3	83082.2
Tonga	36.1	37.6	39.1	53.7	45.0	43.5	44.2	64.4	70.1
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	59.7	1031.5	1243.8	1787.0
Vanuatu	23.6	26.8	30.3	40.2	39.3	40.4	42.4	46.5	48.2
Viet Nam	14465.0	15841.0	20705.4	23270.1	23395.0	24331.8	24167.6	24800.2	25426.7

a Consists of public and publicly guaranteed long-term debt, private non-guaranteed long-term debt, estimated short-term debt, and use of IMF credit.

b Refers to principal repayments and interest payments in the year specified on total long-term debt, IMF repurchases and charges, and interest on short-term debt.

Sources: WB, Global Development Finance 1999 on CD-ROM.

IMF, Recent Economic Development, 1998.

OECD, External Debt Statistics Supplement 1986-1997 and External Debt Statistics 1998 for Afghanistan; Cook Island; Hong Kong, China; Kiribati; Nauru; Singapore; Taipei, China.

1996	1997	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total Debt Service Paid ^b												
5508.0	5467.0	50.0	39.0	44.0	115.0	70.0	8.0	12.0	5.0	8.0	31.0	...
16007.0	15125.3	546.8	5014.2	522.5	790.6	629.8	574.	3567.8	603.4	811.7	698.0	704.6
86.7	89.3	0.5	1.3	6.5	5.2	7.2	5.9	6.7	6.8	8.9	5.9	6.2
2100.4	2128.7	...	...	11.8	30.0	16.1	13.0	34.4	1.9	6.4	9.8	10.0
128817.1	146697.0	3851.6	4564.7	5650.2	7057.0	8305.0	8617.9	10168.2	11135.4	15065.8	15755.6	18444.7
121.0	93.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	...
217.4	213.4	67.3	67.3	91.3	105.9	102.9	84.2	78.4	92.8	67.9	48.6	38.6
38103.0	36336.0	1307.0	1442.0	2489.0	1700.0	1431.0	1560.0	1688.0	2724.0	3291.0	4632.0	...
93435.1	94404.2	5686.0	5944.9	6954.6	8191.0	7860.7	7696.8	8344.5	10692.7	13244.2	12058.2	10832.0
128940.6	136173.5	6997.9	8642.2	9833.1	9946.3	11475.3	12456.6	14088.8	14267.1	16416.0	21539.0	19736.4
3122.2	4278.0	...	...	...	...	...	-	9.6	68.3	234.6	322.3	501.5
10.0	...	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	...
1317403.0	143372.5	18248.3	10484.3	8817.7	8274.2	6069.9	6988.0	9173.6	9117.6	13081.3	14749.8	14548.2
764.4	928.2	...	...	...	...	...	-	1.4	16.4	59.9	50.6	43.3
2263.4	2319.9	10.4	10.7	17.7	9.1	8.6	9.7	28.5	20.0	26.0	29.1	27.7
39673.3	47228.2	4453.1	6056.9	4337.8	4333.2	2919.0	4209.1	4779.6	6121.2	6041.1	8427.4	7109.2
167.7	160.3	7.3	9.7	9.7	8.8	7.5	7.1	8.4	9.5	10.8	11.7	28.5
133.1	124.9	...	12.7	12.0	14.0	13.5	26.4	20.3	22.1	24.0	25.1	25.3
110.3	111.4	10.4	10.7	17.7	9.1	8.6	9.7	28.5	50.0	26.0	29.1	27.7
524.4	717.9	...	...	...	...	...	67.6	19.9	38.7	46.7	47.8	60.3
5184.3	5074.1	222.4	127.5	191.7	60.4	80.0	54.0	111.3	163.0	249.9	158.0	116.1
68.0	65.0	8.0	17.0	19.0	15.0	12.0	12.0	15.0	13.0	22.0	7.0	...
2410.6	2397.7	36.6	48.7	63.3	71.1	66.7	67.7	69.1	80.5	84.1	78.0	97.9
29801.8	29664.5	1857.1	1841.6	1841.3	1926.2	1961.1	2331.7	2386.3	3467.6	3182.6	3289.3	4059.0
2354.1	2272.5	355.5	498.2	515.7	553.1	504.6	662.8	852.0	897.3	626.3	381.1	374.4
40145.0	45433.3	3376.02	3405.0	3244.3	3589.8	3398.2	4301.6	4906.	64631.8	5348.7	5357.1	4541.4
166.9	156.3	7.9	8.6	6.8	5.5	5.5	4.8	5.4	6.4	4.6	5.0	5.0
9858.0	12512.0	936.0	539.0	837.0	524.0	469.0	826.0	763.0	599.0	1346.0	2670.0	...
145.1	135.4	5.3	7.2	9.7	11.6	13.4	7.6	10.0	15.9	8.1	8.4	5.7
8002.8	7638.1	496.9	487.2	422.2	384.4	418.1	482.4	395.3	394.5	419.0	421.6	427.5
27505.0	33544.0	2799.0	1852.0	1932.0	1715.0	1710.0	1716.0	1313.0	1792.0	2695.0	3346.0	...
699.4	901.1	...	...	...	...	...	-	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.1	37.0
90621.9	93415.7	3458.4	4388.9	4399.0	5295.0	4911.4	5908.6	6440.4	7880.2	8595.9	9492.8	11716.0
69.6	61.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.7	3.2	4.1	5.8
...
2363.1	2760.5	...	...	...	...	...	4.7	29.6	138.1	243.2	291.7	516.0
47.1	47.9	3.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2
26256.4	21629.3	235.3	174.1	161.1	231.5	416.9	306.0	363.9	394.1	906.9

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