

## Annexures

### Annexure -1 : Economic Performance and Social Indicators of South Asia in the Global Context

	South Asia	South Asia Excluding India	East Asia	East Asia Excluding China	South-East Asia & Pacific	Arab States	Latin America Caribbean	Sub-Saharan Africa	Eastern Europe & CIS	Low & Middle Income	High Income	World	Source
<b>1. Regional Characteristics</b>													
a) Population in 1999 (million)	1329	331	1837*	587*	-	291	509	642	475	5084	891	5975	WDR, 2001
b) Surface Area 000 sq. Km. in 1999	5140	1852	16385*	6788*	-	11,024	20,461	24,267	24,209	101,487	32,087	133,572	-do-
b) Population Density per sq. km. In 1999	278	179	115*	86*	-	26	25	27	20	51	29	46	-do-
d) GNP per capita													
1) Dollars	440	420	1000*	1453*	-	2060	3840	500	2150	1240	25730	4890	-do-
2) PPP	2030	1665	3500*	3939*	-	4600	6280	1450	5580	3410	24430	6490	-do-
<b>2. Economic Performance</b>													
a) Real GNP Growth													
1965-80**	3.3	-	7.5*	-	-	6.6	5.7	3.7	5.9	5.7	4.0	4.3	IEC, World bank
1975-95	4.0	2.7	8.7	8.0	5.6	3.2	2.2	2.0	-	3.9	2.8	3.0	Human Development
1990-98	5.5	4.1	8.2	5.6	6.1	3.0	3.6	2.3	-4.3	5.1	2.2	2.4	Report (HDR), 2000
b) Per Capital GNP Growth													
1965-80**	0.9	-	5.1*	-	-	3.7	3.1	0.9	5.0	3.1	3.1	2.3	IEC, World bank
1975-90	1.6	-0.1	7.1	6.5	3.4	0.1	0.1	-0.9	-	1.7	2.2	1.2	HDR, 2000
1990-98	3.6	2.1	7.1	4.4	4.3	0.5	1.9	-0.4	-4.3	3.3	1.6	1.0	-do-
c) Gross Saving as % of GDP													
1980	15.0	-	31.0	-	-	38.0	22.0	26.0	-	26.0	24.0	24.0	WDR,2000 & 2001
1990	19.0	-	35.0	-	-	22.0	22.0	16.0	26.0	26.0	23.0	23.0	-do-
1998-99	18.0	-	37.0	-	-	19.0	20.0	14.5	22.0	24.5	20.5	22.0	-do-
d) Gross Investment as % of GDP													
1980	21.0	-	32.0	-	-	27.0	24.0	24.0	-	27.0	25.0	25.0	WDR,2000 & 2001
1990	23.0	-	35.0	-	-	24.0	19.0	15.0	28.0	26.0	23.0	21.0	-do-
1998-99	22.0	-	34.5	-	-	22.0	21.5	17.5	21.5	24.5	20.0	21.0	-do-
e) Export Growth													
1980-90	6.5	-	11.1*	-	-	-	5.4	2.4	-	6.6	5.0	5.2	WDR, 2001
1990-99	9.6	-	12.6*	-	-	-	8.7	4.4	4.4	8.2	6.5	6.9	-do-
f) Exports & Imports as % of GDP													

1990	<b>24.8</b>	39.6	<b>71.9</b>	107.3	113.1	77.6	<b>28.7</b>	<b>52.0</b>	50.0	<b>53.3</b>	37.3	38.6	HDR, 2000
1998	<b>28.4</b>	36.0	<b>73.6</b>	120.8	144.1	63.2	<b>36.2</b>	<b>59.1</b>	74.6	<b>61.9</b>	43.3	45.7	-do-
g) External Debt as % of GNP													
1985	<b>15.5</b>	13.3	-	-	102.3	-	<b>58.0</b>	<b>76.9</b>	-	<b>41.3</b>	-	-	HDR, 2000
1998	<b>26.2</b>	32.0	<b>24.8</b>	44.1	30.2	-	<b>39.2</b>	<b>67.9</b>	48.8	<b>42.8</b>	-	43.6	-do-
h) Debt service ratio													
1985	<b>14.5</b>	9.4	-	-	30.2	-	<b>36.8</b>	<b>26.7</b>	-	<b>28.3</b>	-	-	HDR, 2000
1998	<b>18.9</b>	16.7	<b>10.5</b>	12.9	17.3	-	<b>33.7</b>	<b>15.1</b>	13.5	<b>20.1</b>	-	18.9	-do-
i) Fiscal Deficit as % of GDP													
1981-90	<b>-8.4</b>	-	<b>-1.7</b>	-	-	-3.5	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	-4.0	<b>-4.7</b>	-3.0	-3.3	IEC, World Bank
1991-95	<b>-7.7</b>	-	<b>-0.5</b>	-	-	-5.9	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	-9.3	<b>-4.4</b>	-3.3	-3.5	-do-
j) Inflation rate by CPI													
1982-91	<b>8.83a</b>	-	<b>9.7b</b>	-	-	21.2	<b>166.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	-	<b>45.7</b>	4.9	-	World Economic
1992-99	<b>7.43a</b>	-	<b>8.95b</b>	-	-	31.0	<b>81.3</b>	<b>40.1</b>	-	<b>24.1</b>	2.4	-	Outlook, 2000
k) Official Development Assistant as % of GNP													
1992	<b>1.4</b>	2.0	<b>0.4</b>	0.0	1.4	1.9	<b>2.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	0.6	<b>1.9</b>	-	1.7	HDR, 2000
1998	<b>0.8</b>	1.4	<b>0.2</b>	0.1	1.1	0.9	<b>7.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	0.7	<b>3.2</b>	-	2.9	-do-
l) Net Portfolio Investment Flows in US\$ millions													
1990	<b>252</b>	0	-	-	148	-	<b>997</b>	<b>-31</b>	-	<b>2561</b>	-	-	HDR,2000
1998	<b>4536</b>	74	<b>8176</b>	5315	2701	-	<b>19375</b>	<b>930</b>	16944	<b>38281</b>	-	55224	-do-
m) Long-term Private Capital Flows													
i) in US \$ billions													
1980-89	<b>3</b>	-	<b>9</b>	-	-	4	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	7	<b>40</b>	-	-	IEC, World Bank
1990-96	<b>5</b>	-	<b>58</b>	-	-	3	<b>44</b>	<b>4</b>	20	<b>134</b>	-	-	-do-
ii) as % of flows to developing countries													
1980-89	<b>8</b>	-	<b>24</b>	-	-	11	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	18	<b>100</b>	-	-	IEC, World Bank
1990-96	<b>4</b>	-	<b>42</b>	-	-	2	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	16	<b>100</b>	-	-	-do-
m) Foreign Direct Investment													
i) inflows in Million \$													
1987-92	<b>351</b>	293	<b>18438</b>	13876	-	2233	<b>12400</b>	<b>1797</b>	1683	<b>35326</b>	136628	173530	World Investment
1993-98	<b>2873</b>	923	<b>67830</b>	29992	-	4550	<b>45075</b>	<b>3638</b>	15278	<b>126674</b>	238905	378146	Report (WIR), 1999
ii) outflows in Million \$													
1987-92	<b>20</b>	12	<b>10640</b>	9304	-	962	<b>1309</b>	<b>1005</b>	54	<b>13946</b>	184680	198670	-do-
1993-98	<b>99</b>	4	<b>40309</b>	37863	-	855	<b>9933</b>	<b>496</b>	1342	<b>51790</b>	346103	399138	

iii) inward as % gross fixed capital formation													
1987-92	<b>0-3.3</b>	-	<b>4.3***</b>	-	-	0.9-2.6	<b>5.4</b>	<b>7.10</b>	-	<b>3.90</b>	4.20	4.10	-do-
1993-97	<b>0.78-6.32</b>	-	<b>8.14***</b>	-	-	1.54-4.8	<b>10.62</b>	<b>10.50</b>	-	<b>8.08</b>	4.66	5.56	
iv) outward as % of gross fixed capital formation													
1987-92	<b>0.0-0.01</b>	-	<b>2.5***</b>	-	-	0.3	<b>0.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	-	<b>1</b>	5.70	4.70	-do-
1993-97	<b>0-0.2</b>	-	<b>5.1***</b>	-	-	0.30	<b>1.50</b>	<b>2.20</b>	-	<b>3.60</b>	7.14	6.12	
v) FDI stocks as % GDP													
i) inward													
1985	<b>0-8.5</b>	-	<b>11.1***</b>	-	-	6.5-8	<b>10.50</b>	<b>8.00</b>	-	<b>9.80</b>	6.10	6.90	WIR, 1999
1997	<b>1-12.7</b>	-	<b>18.4***</b>	-	-	7.1-15	<b>17.20</b>	<b>14.60</b>	-	<b>16.60</b>	10.50	11.70	-do-
ii) outward													
1985	<b>0-0.2</b>	-	<b>1.4***</b>	-	-	0.3-0.9	<b>1.10</b>	<b>5.10</b>	-	<b>1.40</b>	7.4	6.30	-do-
1997	<b>0-0.3</b>	-	<b>9.3***</b>	-	-	0.7-1.6	<b>2.30</b>	<b>6.50</b>	-	<b>5.80</b>	13.9	11.90	-do-
n) Banking													
Domestic Credit Provided by Banking Sector as % of GDP													
1990	<b>48.3</b>	-	<b>71</b>	-	-	54.3	<b>58.70</b>	<b>55.60</b>	-	<b>58.40</b>	140	125.00	World Development
1999	<b>44.1</b>	-	<b>113</b>	-	-	72.2	<b>27.60</b>	<b>43.20</b>	33.50	<b>72.20</b>	139	136.40	Report (WDR), 2001
<b>3. Infrastructure</b>													
a) Power Consumption per capita in KWH													
1980	<b>173</b>	172	<b>346</b>	1211	201	650	<b>990</b>	<b>381</b>	-	<b>366</b>	6933	1562	HDR, 2000
1997	<b>479</b>	472	<b>1105</b>	5257	669	1424	<b>1749</b>	<b>423</b>	4095	<b>884</b>	9531	2383	-do-
b) % of T&D Losses													
1990	<b>19</b>	-	<b>8</b>	-	-	13	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	8	<b>10</b>	7	8	WDR,2001
1996-97	<b>18</b>	-	<b>8</b>	-	-	13	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	12	<b>12</b>	6	8	-do-
c) % of Paved Roads													
1990	<b>37.5</b>	-	<b>23.5</b>	-	-	67.0	<b>21.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	74.2	<b>28.8</b>	86.3	39.0	-do-
1997-98	<b>57.0</b>	-	<b>17.4</b>	-	-	50.2	<b>26.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	86.5	<b>29.5</b>	93.9	43.1	-do-
d) Access to Information Flows per '000 people													
i) Television in 1996-98													
	<b>69</b>	69	<b>275</b>	344	139	144	<b>252</b>	<b>50</b>	379	<b>162</b>	674	253	HDR, 2000
ii) Telephone in 1996-98													
	<b>24</b>	30	<b>85</b>	431	43	65	<b>118</b>	<b>14</b>	193	<b>58</b>	569	142	
iii) Mobile in 1996-98													
	<b>2</b>	2	<b>31</b>	310	16	10	<b>43</b>	<b>5</b>	18	<b>18</b>	266	54	
iv) PCs in 1998													
	<b>3</b>	-	<b>14</b>	-	-	10	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	35	<b>16</b>	311	71	WDR, 2001
v) internet Hosts per '000 in 1998													
	<b>0.01</b>	0.01	<b>0.22</b>	4.85	0.32	0.13	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.27</b>	1.65	<b>0.26</b>	48.20	7.42	HDR,2000

#### 4. Education & Human Resources

##### a) Literacy Rate in 1998

Adult	<b>54.3</b>	50.5	<b>83.4</b>	96.9	89.3	59.7	<b>87.7</b>	<b>59.6</b>	-	<b>72.7</b>	-	-	HDR, 2000
Youth	<b>68.9</b>	64.3	<b>97.3</b>	99.7	96.9	77	<b>93.7</b>	<b>75.8</b>	-	<b>84.1</b>	-	85.1	-do-

##### b) Expenditure on Education as % of GDP

1990	<b>3.7</b>	3.4	<b>2.8</b>	3.3	-	4.8	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	-	<b>3.5</b>	5.3	4.9	HDR, 2000
1995-97	<b>3.2</b>	3.2	<b>2.9</b>	3.5	3.3	5.4	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	4.9	<b>3.8</b>	5	4.8	-do-

##### c) Scientists and engineers in R&D per million people

1987-97	<b>137</b>	-	<b>492</b>	-	-	-	-	-	2534	-	3166	-	WDR, 2001
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##### d) High tech exports as % of manufacturing exports in 1998

	<b>4</b>	-	<b>28</b>	-	-	112	-	-	8	<b>17</b>	33	22	-do-
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#### 5. Health

##### a) % of population with access to safe water

1982-85	<b>52</b>	-	-	-	-	68	<b>72</b>	-	-	-	-	-	WDR2001
1990-98	<b>82</b>	85	<b>68</b>	92	71	83	<b>78</b>	<b>54</b>	-	<b>72</b>	-	73	HDR, 2000

##### b) % of population with access to sanitation

1982-85	<b>7</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>46</b>	-	-	-	-	-	WDR2001
1990-98	<b>35</b>	51	-	-	-	77	<b>71</b>	<b>48</b>	-	<b>44</b>	-	-	HDR, 2000

##### c) Infant Mortality per 1000

1998	<b>72</b>	78	<b>37</b>	10	41	55	<b>32</b>	<b>106</b>	26	<b>64</b>	6	58	HDR, 2000
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##### d) Life expectancy

1970-75	<b>50</b>	50	<b>63</b>	63	52	52	<b>61</b>	<b>45</b>	69	<b>56</b>	72	60	-do-
1995-2000	<b>63</b>	63	<b>70</b>	73	66	66	<b>70</b>	<b>49</b>	69	<b>64</b>	78	67	-do-

##### e) Expenditure on Health as % of GDP

1990	<b>0.7</b>	1.6	<b>1.6</b>	2	1	-	<b>2.7</b>	-	3.2	<b>1.9</b>	5.3	4.7	-do-
1996-98	<b>0.9</b>	1.4	<b>1.5</b>	2.4	1.2	-	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	4.5	<b>2.2</b>	6.4	5.6	-do-

##### f) Doctors per 1 lakh people

1992-95	<b>44</b>	33	<b>115</b>	134	19	109	<b>132</b>	<b>32</b>	345	<b>78</b>	252	122	HDR, 2000
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##### g) Nurse per 1 lakh people

1992-95	<b>24</b>	24	<b>94</b>	243	75	179	<b>100</b>	<b>135</b>	782	<b>98</b>	-	248	-do-
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#### 6. Nutrition

##### a. Daily per capita supply of calories

1970	<b>2103</b>	2166	<b>2050</b>	2777	1966	2225	<b>2474</b>	<b>2271</b>	-	<b>2145</b>	3041	2358	-do-
1997	<b>2467</b>	2394	<b>2906</b>	3103	2656	2930	<b>2798</b>	<b>2237</b>	2907	<b>2663</b>	3412	2791	-do-
b. Daily per capita supply of Protein													
1997 (in grams)	<b>59</b>	58	<b>78</b>	87	62	79	<b>73</b>	<b>53</b>	86	<b>67</b>	105	74	-do-
% change 1970-97	<b>12.7</b>	12.5	<b>59.7</b>	19.5	40	32.1	<b>13.1</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	-	<b>27.5</b>	14.3	19.7	-do-
c. Daily per capita supply of fat													
1997 (in grams)	<b>45</b>	47	<b>71</b>	86	51	70	<b>79</b>	<b>46</b>	81	<b>59</b>	134	72	-do-
% change 1970-97	<b>50.7</b>	62.6	<b>209.8</b>	155	77.7	44.7	<b>43.2</b>	<b>2.8</b>	-	<b>79.6</b>	22.4	42.2	-do-
<b>7. Environmental Profile</b>													
Carbon dioxide emissions in 1996													
a) per capita (metric tons)	<b>1393</b>	394	<b>3810</b>	441	756	910	<b>1196</b>	<b>469</b>	3250	<b>8717</b>	10745	22443	-do-
b) share of world total	<b>5.8</b>	1.6	<b>15.9</b>	1.8	3.2	3.8	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	13.6	<b>36.4</b>	44.9	93.8	-do-
<b>8. Risk Ratings in 2000</b>													
a) Composite ICRG	<b>61.3</b>	-	<b>67.3</b>	-	-	70.5	<b>68.6</b>	<b>58.9</b>	63.7	<b>62.9</b>	82	68.7	WDR, 2001
b) Institutional Investor Credit	<b>26.1</b>	-	<b>38.8</b>	-	-	36.8	<b>36.6</b>	<b>18.7</b>	27.5	<b>27.7</b>	84.3	32.5	-do-

\* including South-East Asia and the Pacific; \*\* denotes GDP growth rate; \*\*\* - for South, East and South-East Asia as a whole; a - simple annual average; b - entire Asia.

## Annexure -2 : Economic Performance and Social Indicators of South Asian Countries

	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Source
<b>1. Country Characteristics</b>								
a) Population in 1998 (million)	125	2	982	0.3	22.8	148	18.5	HDR,2000
b) Surface Area 000 sq. Km.	144	-	3288	-	147	796	66	WDR,2000
in 1999								
b) Population Density per sq. km. in 1999	981	-	336	-	164	175	294	-do-
d) GNP per capita								
1) Dollars in 1998	350	470	440	1130	210	470	810	HDR, 2000
2) PPP in 1998	1361	1536	2077	4083	1157	1715	2979	HDR, 2000
<b>2. Economic Performance</b>								
a) Real GNP Growth								
1975-95	4.70	-	4.80	-	4.00	6.20	4.60	Human Development Report (HDR), 2000
1990-98	4.90	5.10	5.60	6.50	4.80	4.30	5.00	
b) Per Capital GNP Growth								
1975-90	2.20	-	2.60	-	1.30	3.20	3.00	-do-
1990-98	3.20	2.00	3.80	3.70	2.30	1.70	3.70	

c) Inflation by CPI								
1982-91	9.50	9.80	8.90	5.20	9.70	7.00	11.70	World Economic Outlook (WEO), 2000
1992-99	5.64	8.96	9.13	8.31	7.59	9.95	9.85	
d) Final Consumption as % of GDP								
1981-91	96.90	84.55	77.97	91.95	89.67	89.00	86.80	International Financial Statistics (IFS), 2000
1992-99	92.40	66.18	75.37	-	87.28	84.68	83.86	
e) Gross Capital Formation as % of GDP								
1981-91	11.73	37.10	23.32	-	19.53	18.75	24.88	IFS, 2000
1992-99	14.90	45.90	23.20	-	22.80	18.38	25.23	
f) Merchandise Export Growth								
1981-91	9.09	17.77	8.05	20.90	14.00	8.66	6.94	IFS, 2000
1991-99	10.24	9.77	8.40	3.90	12.10	6.26	10.54	
g) Merchandise Imports Growth								
1981-90	4.14	6.60	4.95	19.50	7.66	3.76	3.00	IFS, 2000
1991-99	9.41	10.27	8.05	12.81	9.30	4.56	9.31	
h) Exports & Imports as % of GDP								
1990	20.10	60.60	16.90	130.50	31.60	38.90	68.30	HDR, 2000
1998	32.70	75.80	24.80	-	57.60	36.00	78.40	
i) Current Account Balance as % of GDP								
1981-90	-3.65	-	-1.80	-	-5.22	-2.98	-6.55	Asian Economic Outlook (AEO)
1991-99	-1.67	-15.50	-1.13	-9.00	-5.22	-4.23	-4.82	
j) External Debt as % of GNP								
1985	32.10	5.60	17.70	116.30	22.20	43.90	59.50	HDR, 2000
1998	37.10	32.10	23.00	58.10	54.20	52.80	54.90	
k) Debt service ratio								
1985	22.40	0.00	22.70	6.80	9.64	24.90	16.50	HDR, 2000
1998	9.10	6.30	20.60	7.00	7.29	23.60	6.60	
l) Central Government Deficit								
1981-90	-6.72	-	-8.24	-	-9.14	-7.96	-9.84	AEO & WEO, 2000
1992-99	-5.39	-2.56	-6.31	-13.08	-5.99	-6.09	-8.29	
m) Official Development Assistant as % of GNP								

1992	5.30	22.30	0.90	20.80	12.2	2.10	6.60	HDR, 2000
1998	2.80	15.90	0.40	7.70	8.8	1.70	3.20	
n) Net Portfolio Investment Flows in US\$ millions								
1990	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	HDR,2000
1998	3	0	4462	0	0	0	71	
o) Foreign Direct Investment								
i) inflows in Million \$								
1987-92	2	-	58	5	2	227	57	World Investment Report (WIR), 1999
1993-98	83	-	1950	8	11	603	219	
ii outflows in Million \$								
1987-92	0	-	8	0	0	10	2	WIR, 1999
1993-98	2	-	95	0	0	-2	4	
iii) inward as % gross fixed capital formation								
1987-92	0.00	-	0.00	-	0.30	3.30	3.20	WIR, 1999
1993-97	0.78	-	2.40	-	1.18	6.32	5.96	
iv) outward as % of gross fixed capital formation								
1987-92	0	-	0	-	-	0.1	0.1	WIR, 1999
1993-97	0	-	0.12	-	0	0.04	0.16	
v) FDI stocks as % GDP								
i) inward								
1985	0.70	-	0.50	3.80	0.00	3.50	8.50	WIR, 1999
1997	1.00	-	3.30	27.90	1.50	12.70	12.10	
ii) outward								
1985	0	-	0.1	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	WIR, 1999
1997	0	-	0.3	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.30	
P) Banking								
Domestic Credit Provided by Banking Sector as % of GDP								
1990	24.1	-	50.6	-	28.90	50.90	43.10	World Development Report (WDR), 2001
1999	33.4	-	44.9	-	41.40	47.00	31.90	
<b>3. Infrastructure</b>								
a) Power Consumption per capita in KWH								
1980	30	17	173	25	17	176	113	HDR, 2000

1997	105	213	482	251	57	410	282	
b) % of T&D Losses								
1990	35	-	18	-	29	29	15	HDR,2000
1996-97	23	-	18	-	28	24	17	
c) % of Paved Roads								
1990	7.0	-	47.0	-	38.0	54.0	32.0	HDR, 2000
1997-98	11.0	-	46.0	-	42.0	58.0	67.5	
d) Access to Information Flows per '000								
i) Television in 1996-98	7	19	69	39	4	88	92	HDR, 2000
ii) Telephone in 1996-98	3	16	22	71	8	19	28	
iii) Mobile in 1996-98	1	0	1	6	0	1	9	
iv) PCs in 1996-98	-	4	3	-	-	4	4	
v) internet Hosts per '0000 in 1998	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.38	0.01	0.02	0.03	
<b>4. Education &amp; Human Resources</b>								
a) Literacy Rate in 1998								
Adult	40.1	42	55.7	96	39.2	44	91.1	HDR, 2000
Youth	49.6	-	70.9	98.9	57.3	61.4	96.5	
b) Expenditure on Education as % of GDP								
1990	1.5	-	3.9	6.3	2	2.7	2.7	HDR, 2000
1995-97	2.2	4.1	3.2	6.4	3.2	2.7	3.4	
c) Scientists and engineers in R&D per million people								
1987-97	52	-	149	-	-	72	191	WDR, 2001
d) High tech exports as % of manufacturing exports in 1998	0	-	5	-	-	0	-	WDR, 2001
<b>5. Health</b>								
a) % of population with access to safe water								
1982-85	40		54		24	38	37	WDR2001
1990-96	84		81		44	60	46	
b) % of population with access to sanitation								
1982-85	4		8		1	16		WDR2001



1990-96	35		16		6	30	52	
c) Infant Mortality per 1000								
1998	79	84	69	62	72	95	17	HDR, 2000
d) Life expectancy								
1970-75	45	43	50	51	43	51	65	HDR, 2000
1995-2000	58	61	63	65	57	64	73	
e) Expenditure on Health as % of GDP								
1990	0.8	2.1	0.2	4.9	0.8	0.8	1.7	HDR, 2000
1996-98	1.6	3.2	0.6	5.1	1.3	0.8	1.4	
f) Doctors per 1 lakh people								
1992-95	18	20	48	19	5	52	23	
g) Nurse per 1 lakh people								
1992-95	5	6	-	13	5	32	112	
<b>6. Nutrition</b>								
a. Daily per capita supply of calories								
1970	2197	-	2082	1607	1959	2202	2266	HDR, 2000
1997	2085	-	2496	2485	2366	2476	2302	
b. Daily per capita supply of Protein								
1997 (in grams)	45	-	59	88	61	61	52	HDR, 2000
% change 1970-97	-4.5	-	12.9	69.6	17.8	10.6	11.6	
c. Daily per capita supply of fat								
1997 (in grams)	22	-	45	47	32	65	46	HDR, 2000
% change 1970-97	41	-	46.5	29.9	18.1	91.6	-6.1	
<b>7. Environmental Profile</b>								
Carbon dioxide emissions in 1996								
a) per capita (metric tons)	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	HDR, 2000
b) share of world total	0.1	0	4.2	0	0	0.4	0	
<b>8. Risk Ratings in 2000</b>								
a) Composite ICRG	62.3	-	64.3	-	-	54.3	60.3	WDR, 2001
b) Institutional Investor Credit	25.5	-	45.3	-	26.8	18.8	35.4	

### Annexure -3 : Ranking of South Asian Countries on Various Socio-Economic Indices

	South Asia Excluding	India	South East Asia	Developing Countries	Selected large	Industrial Countries	No. Of countries	Source
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	India				countries	UK & US	Surveyed	
<b>1. Corruption Perception Index</b> 1996	Bangladesh, 51 & Pakistan 53	46	Indonesia 45 & Thailand 37	-	23-40 & China 50	12-15	54	Transperancy International & Gottingen University
<b>2. Governance *</b>								
a) Government effectiveness & stability	1.2	1	1.05	1.1	1.15	1.5	5 groups of Countries	World Bank, 2000
b) Role of Law & Business Environment	0.9	1	1	1	1.05	1.6	-do-	-do-
c) General Public Administration	0.9	1	0.95	0.85	0.95	1.4	-do-	-do-
d) Public Finance	0.8	1	0.9	0.85	1.1	1.2	-do-	-do-
e) Outcomes	1.15	1	1.75	1.4	1.5	2	-do-	-do-
<b>3. Economic Creativity</b>	N.A.	38	40-43	N.A.	25-48	1-9	59	World Economic Forum
<b>4. Growth Competitiveness</b>	N.A.	49	31-44	N.A.	33-46	1-9	59	-do-
<b>5. Current Competitiveness</b>	N.A.	37	40-47	N.A.	25-44	2-8	58	-do-
<b>6. Micro Competitiveness, 1999</b>	N.A.	42	39-43	N.A.	26-49	10-Jan	58	-do-
<b>7. Environmental Regulatory Regime</b> 2000	N.A.	43	39-45	N.A.	25-40	9-10	53	-do-
<b>8. Financial Market Sophistication</b> 1999	N.A.	39	42-46	N.A.	14-50	1-2	59	-do-
<b>9. Human Development Index</b> 1998	84-146	128	76-106	average is 114	44-103	4-14	174	HDR, 2000

\* Scores on governance is derived from graphs given in the source material.

**Table-1: Correlation Coefficient Between Quarterly Average Exchange rates  
(per US Dollar) of India and Other SAARC Countries During 1991.Q1 to 2000.Q4**

Bangladesh	0.95405295
Bhutan	1
Maldives	0.78834952
Nepal	0.99838111
Pakistan	0.96589799
Sri Lanka	0.96666588

**Table-2: Projected Growth in Regional Per Capita GDP During 2000-10**

	Per Capita GDP in 1999 US \$ Current	Ratio to South Asia in 1999	Absolute GDP Gap in 1999	Projected growth rate 2000- 10	Per Capita GDP in 2010 US \$ Current	Ratio to South Asia in 2010	Absolute GDP Gap in 2010
South Asia	450	1	-	3.9	660	1	-
East Asia & Pacific	1030	2.29	580	5.4	1743	2.64	1083
Arab States	1975	4.39	1525	1.7	2338	3.54	1678
Latin America & Caribbean	4035	8.97	3585	3	5423	8.22	4763
Sub-Saharan Africa	515	1.14	65	1.3	586	0.89	-74
Eastern Europe & CIS	2300	5.11	1850	4.1	3437	5.21	2777
Low & Middle Income	1290	2.87	840	3.7	1855	2.81	1195
High Income	26560	59.02	26110	2.7	34668	52.53	34008
World	5055	11.23	4605	2.3	6346	9.62	5686

Source: Global Economic Prospects, 2001, World Bank.

**Table-3: Intra-regional Exports as a percentage of Region's Total Exports**

Regions	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
South Asia	3.59	4.03	3.67	3.73	4.41	4.29	3.79
Industrial Countries	74.85	73.99	70.56	70.93	70.52	69.99	69.42
Developing Countries	37.1	39.3	40.1	41.5	43.3	43.5	43.5
Africa	7.3	8	8.4	9	10.4	10.1	10.4
Asia	36	37.8	37.2	39.2	40.4	40.7	39.5
Europe	23	23.5	27.6	33.8	35.5	35.8	35.7
Middle East	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.2	6.1	5.4
Western Hemisphere	16.7	18.8	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.4	20.8

Source: Compiled From Direction of Trade Statistics YearBook, IMF, 1998.

**Table-4: Intra-regional Imports as a percentage of Region's Total Imports**

Regions	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
South Asia	2.57	3.09	3.21	3.39	3.84	4.12	3.49
Industrial Countries	73.90	74.01	71.17	70.75	70.72	69.65	68.81
Developing Countries	35.9	36.4	37.1	38.3	39.7	40.5	42
Africa	7.4	7.6	8.1	8.8	9.7	10.8	10
Asia	33.4	34.5	34.4	35	35.1	35.5	36.7
Europe	20.6	21.3	24.3	32.6	34.1	33.1	34.8
Middle East	6.8	6.7	7.7	8.3	7.6	7.2	6.3
Western Hemisphere	16.5	16.8	16.9	16.7	17.6	18.2	17.5

Source: Compiled From Direction of Trade Statistics YearBook, IMF, 1998.

**Table-5: Workers' Remittances in Relation to GDP and Export of Goods and Services**

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Average
<b>Bangladesh</b>									
1) Remittances (US\$ million)	769.4	911.8	1007.4	1150.9	1201.7	1344.7	1525.9	1599.7	1188.9
2) Remittances as % of Exports	36.3	35.3	32.8	32.7	27.1	29.1	27.6	27.3	31.0
3) Remittances as % of GDP	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.3
<b>India</b>									
1) Remittances (US\$ million)	3275.0	2891.0	3495.0	5782.0	6139.0	8453.0	10297.0	9453.0	6223.1
2) Remittances as % of Exports	14.2	11.6	12.9	18.3	16.1	20.6	23.0	20.7	17.2
3) Remittances as % of GDP	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.2	1.7
<b>Nepal</b>									
1) Remittances (US\$ million)			54.8	50.1	56.8	44.2	49.5	67.5	53.8
2) Remittances as % of Exports			7.5	5.3	5.5	3.9	3.9	6.4	5.4
3) Remittances as % of GDP			1.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3
<b>Pakistan</b>									
1) Remittances (US\$ million)	1577.0	1602.0	1473.0	1781.0	1743.0	1307.0	1738.0		1603.0
2) Remittances as % of Exports	19.5	18.6	17.3	19.7	16.8	12.2	17.1		17.3
3) Remittances as % of GDP	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.2	2.8		3.0
<b>Sri Lanka</b>									
1) Remittances (US\$ million)	442.1	547.8	632.4	715.2	789.8	832.2	922.0	999.3	735.1
2) Remittances as % of Exports	17.3	18.7	18.5	18.1	17.1	17.1	16.7	17.7	17.7
3) Remittances as % of GDP	4.9	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.9
<b>Philippines</b>									
1) Remittances (US\$ million)	329.0	315.0	311.0	443.0	432.0	569.0	1057.0	204.0	457.5

2) Remittances as % of Exports	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.6	0.6	1.9
3) Remittances as % of GDP	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.7

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Source: Compiled From BOP, Statistics, 1999 and International Finance Statistics, 2000, YearBook, IMF.

## Annexure – 4 : Socio-economic Indices and Their Interpretation

Type of Index	What does the Index attempt to gauge and its estimation
1. Technology Index	Based on observed data and survey results, the index measures the level of technology in a country. It takes into account countries' involvement in innovation and import of technology.
2. Startup Index	This index is also based on observed data and survey results. It measures the condition favouring business start-ups.
3. Economic Creativity Index	This index combines the above two indices in order to gauge a countries' involvement in economically effective innovation or transfer of technology ('technology index') and the condition favouring business start-ups('startup index'). The most creative countries are also among the fastest-growing over the past decade. America has pace setting innovation and the best start-up environment. Though Singapore is not a great innovator its economic creativity is very high through rapid import of technology.
4. Growth Competitiveness index	It aims to measure the factors that contribute to future growth of an economy, measured as the rate of change of GDP per person, in order to explain why some countries are improving their prosperity faster than others. Variables that contribute to levels of productivity, high rates of accumulation and innovation and improvements in productivity are taken into account in constructing the index. The indices are 'economic creativity index', as explained above, 'finance index' and 'international index' all of which are assigned equal weights of one-third. 'Finance index' measures the efficiency of financial system which is conducive to high rates of saving and investment and the 'international index' measures the degree of economic integration with the rest of the world.
5. Microeconomic competitiveness index	It attempts to measure the microeconomic foundations of economic development, rooted in firm operating practices and strategies as well as in the business inputs, infrastructure, institutions and policies that constitute the environment in which a nation's firms compete. Bivariate relationships between these microeconomic variables and GDP per capita are estimated. And weighting all the variables, common factor analysis

is employed to provide a single composite picture of relative microeconomic competitiveness. The factor score of the dominant factor which captures the variance among the variables is interpreted as the index.

#### 6. Current competitiveness index

This index is built upon the microeconomic competitiveness index. It aims to identify the factors that underpin high current productivity and hence current economic performance, measured by the level of GDP per person. The index takes into account of a nation's firms' operating practices and strategies and the quality of the nation's business environment. A variety of measures reflecting the sophistication of company operations and strategies are statistically related to GDP per

#### Type of Index

What does the Index Attempts to Gauge and its estimation capita and are combined into a sub-index of the sophistication of company operations. Next a variety of measures reflecting the quality of business environment viz., quality of inputs, availability and sophistication of local suppliers of components, machinery, etc., sophistication of local demand and rules governing vitality of competition and the incentives for productive modes of rivalry are statistically related to GDP per capita and combined into another sub-index of the quality of the business environment. The two sub-indices are then combined to obtain the current competitiveness index.

#### 7. Human Development Index

It measures average achievement in basic human development in one simple composite index. It is based on 3 indicators: a) longevity, as measured by life expectancy at birth; b) educational attainment, as measured by a combination of the adult literacy rate (two-third weight) and the combined gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment ratio (one-third weight) and c) standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita income in PPP US\$. The index for each of these indicators are obtained as ratio of the difference of the actual value from the minimum value to the difference of maximum value from the minimum value. HDI is then obtained as the simple average of these three indices.

#### 8. Transparency or Corruption Index

It attempts to access the level at which corruption among the politicians and public officials is perceived by people working for multinational firms and institutions as impacting on commercial and social life. The index is poll of polls prepared by using 10 different surveys and at least 4 surveys are required to include a country in the list. The score for overall

integrity of a country as perceived in the surveys are placed between 0 to 10, with higher score indicating cleaner country. The divergence of views among surveys are recorded by variance.