Table C1. Economic Performance.

		GE)P				GDP pe	r capita			
HDI rank	Country	US\$ billions	PPP US\$ billions	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	GDP per capita Annual growth rate (%)		highest Value During	Year of highest	Average annual change in consumer price index (%)		
		1999	1999	1999	1975-99	1990-99	1975-99 (PPP US\$)	value	1990-99	1998-99	
56	Malaysia	79.0	186.4	8,209	4.2	4.7	8,779	1997	4.0	2.7	
66	Thailand	124.4	369.4	6,132	5.7	3.8	6,810	1996	5.1	0.3	
70	Philippines	76.6	282.6	3,805	0.1	0.9	3,956	1982	8.5	6.7	
101	Viet Nam	28.7	144.2	1,860	4.8 c	6.2	1,860	1999			
102	Indonesia	142.5	591.5	2,857	4.6	3.0	3,383	1997	13.1	20.5	
121	Cambodia	3.1	16.0	1,361	1.9 c	1.9	1,368	1996	7.1 c	4.0	
131	Lao People 's Dem.Rep.	1.4	7.5	1,471	3.2 c	3.8	1,471	1999	24.1	125.1	
26	Singapore	84.9	82.1	20,767	5.3	4.7	20,767	1999	1.8	(.)	
27	Korea,Rep.of	406.9	736.3	15,712	6.5	4.7	15,712	1999	5.3	0.8	
81	Sri Lanka	16.0	62.2	3,279	3.2	4.0	3,279	1999	10.3	4.7	
87	China	989.5	4,534.9	3,617	8.1	9.5	3,617	1999	9.9	-1.4	
115	India	447.3	2,242.0	2,248	3.2	4.1	2,248	1999	9.5	4.7	
118	Myanmar								27.1	18.4	
32	Brunei Darussalam	4.8 d			-2.1 c	-0.5 c					

- a. Data may refer to a period shorter than that specified where data are not available for all years.
- b. In theory, for the United States the value of GDP in PPP US dollars should be the same as that in US dollars, but practical issues arising in the creation of the PPP US dollar GDP series prevent this.
- c. Data refer to a period other than that specified.
- d. Data refer to 1998.

Source UNDP [2001] Human Development Report

Table C2. Flows of Aid, Private Capital and Debt.

Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements)a				Net foreign direct			Other		Total debt service				
HDI rank	Country	Total (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	As % of GDP		investment flows (as %of GDP)b		private flows (as % of GDP)b,c		As % of GDP		As % of exports of goods and services	
		1999	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999
56	Malaysia	142.6	6.3	1.1	0.2	5.3	2.0	-3.6	2.1	9.8	5.9	12.6	4.8
66	Thailand	1,003.3	16.7	0.9	0.8	2.9	5.0	2.3	-3.0	6.2	13.2	16.9	22.0
70	Philippines	690.3	9.3	2.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.2	5.7	8.1	8.8	27.0	14.3
101	Viet Nam	1,420.6	18.3	2.9	5.0	0.2	5.6	0.0	-2.7	2.7	4.9	8.9	9.8
102	Indonesia	2,206.3	10.7	1.5	1.5	1.0	-1.9	1.9	-4.0	8.7	12.5	33.3	30.3
121	Cambodia	278.9	23.7	3.7	8.9	0.0	4.0	0.0	-0.1	2.7	1.1		2.9
131	Lao People 's Dem.Rep.	293.8	57.7	17.3	20.5	0.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.6	8.7	7.7
26	Singapore	-1.1 d	-0.3 d		(.)d	15.2	8.2						
27	Korea,Rep.of	-55.2	-1.2	(.)	(.)	0.3	2.3	0.1	-0.7	3.3	10.6	10.8	24.6
81	Sri Lanka	251.4	13.2	9.1	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.1	-0.4	4.8	3.3	13.7	7.9
87	China	2,323.8	1.9	0.6	0.2	1.0	3.9	1.3	0.2	2.0	2.1	11.7	9.0
115	India	1,484.4	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	-0.1	2.6	2.3	32.7	15.0
118	Myanmar	73.2	1.6									9.0	7.9
32	Brunei Darussalam	1.4 d	4.4 d							••			

This table presents data for countries included in Parts I and II of DAC 's list of aid recipients (OECD, Development Assistance Committee 2001d). The denominator conventionally used when comparing official development assistance and total debt service with the size of the economy is GNP, not GDP (see the definitions of statistical terms). GDP is used here, however, to allow comparability throughout the table. With few exceptions, the denominators produce similar results.

- a. ODA receipts are total net ODA flows from DAC countries, multilateral organizations and Arab states. A negative value indicates that the repayment of ODA loans exceeds the amount of ODA received.
- b. A negative value indicates that the capital flowing out of the country exceeds that flowing in.
- c. Other private flows combine non-debt-creating portfolio equity investment flows, portfolio debt flows and bank and trade-related lending. See the definitions of statistical terms.
- d. Data refer to net official aid. See the definitions of statistical terms.
- e. Data refer to 1998.

Source UNDP [2001] Human Development Report