

Table C1. Economic Performance.

HDI rank	Country	GDP		GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	GDP per capita Annual growth rate (%)		GDP per capita		Average annual change in consumer price index (%)	
		US\$ billions	PPP US\$ billions		highest Value During 1975-99 (PPP US\$)	Year of highest value	1990-99	1998-99		
		1999	1999	1999	1975-99	1990-99	1975-99 (PPP US\$)	1997	1996	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	..	..	..	..

Notes:

- 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.

HDI rank	Country	Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements) ^a				Net foreign direct investment flows (as % of GDP) ^b		Other private flows (as % of GDP) ^{b,c}		Total debt service			
		Total (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	As % of GDP		1990	1999	1990	1999	As % of GDP		As % of exports of goods and services	
				1999	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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes:

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