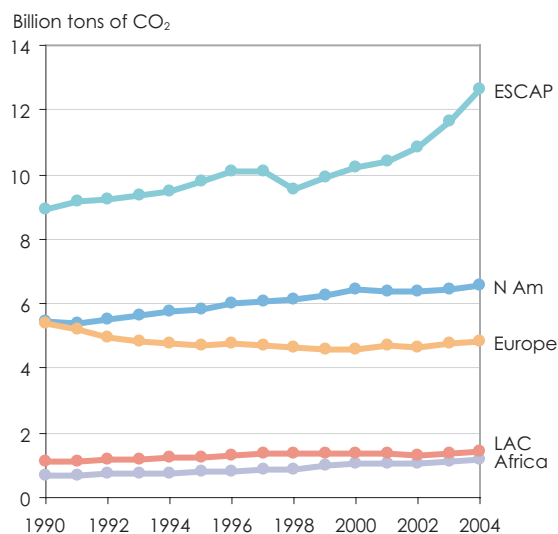


25. Air and water pollution

Although steadily increasing, average per capita CO₂ emissions in Asia and the Pacific are just one sixth of what they are in North America and about 40 per cent of the European level.

Compared with other developing regions, they are more than twice as high as in Africa and one quarter higher than in Latin America and the Caribbean (figure 25.1).

Figure 25.1 CO₂ emissions in the regions of the world, 1990-2004



Human activities that contribute to global warming are usually linked to the emission of greenhouse gases, which captures and confines outgoing radiation to earth. The most prominent greenhouse gases are CO₂, nitrous oxide (N₂O), methane (CH₄) and three fluorinated gases: haloalkanes (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SO₆). The largest share of greenhouse gas emissions — over 80 per cent — comes from CO₂, which is produced mostly through fossil fuel combustion.

High-income countries in Asia and the Pacific emit the highest level of CO₂ per capita, at 10.3 tons, followed by middle-income countries, at 4.1 tons, which is twice the 1990 level (figure 25.3).

Least developed countries, on the other hand, record the lowest level of per capita emissions in Asia and the Pacific, at 0.2 tons. Small island developing States are the only group of countries that have registered a decline in CO₂ emissions per capita between 1990 and 2004, from 5.6 to 4.4.

If CO₂ emissions are calculated per unit of GDP, Asia and the Pacific has one of the highest CO₂ intensities in the world, although as with most

Figure 25.2 Index of change in CO₂ emissions per capita in the regions of the world, 1992-2004

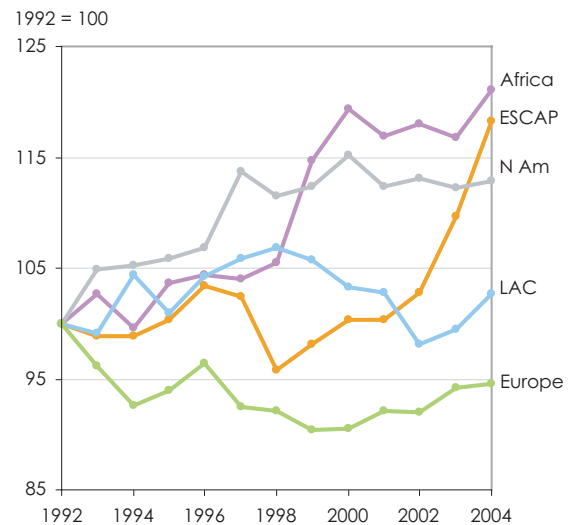
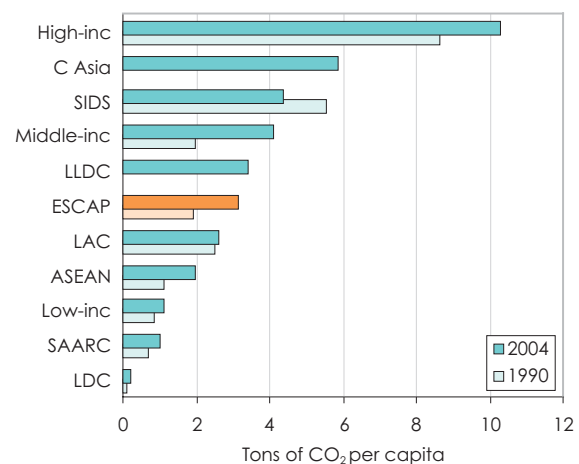


Figure 25.3 CO₂ emissions per capita in selected groups of Asian and Pacific countries, 1990 and 2004

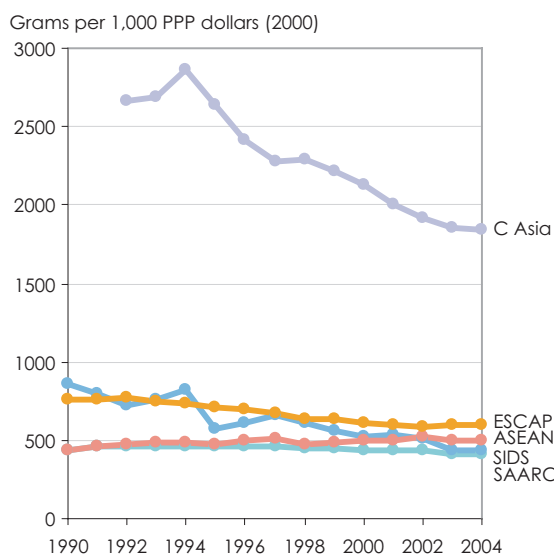


world regions a decreasing trend since 1990 is visible (figure 25.4).

In absolute terms, the highest CO₂ emissions in Asia and the Pacific in absolute terms come from China, followed by the Russian Federation and India, which emit almost one third and one fourth, respectively, as much as China.

In most regions of the world, consumption of ozone-depleting substances has fallen significantly since 1995. Asia and the Pacific and North America have reduced per 1,000 population consumption of ozone-depleting substances by over 80 per cent despite their enduringly high consumption levels. These two regions along with Latin America and the Caribbean have the highest level of per 1,000 population consumption of these substances.

The most significant decline in per capita consumption of ozone-depleting substances took

Figure 25.4 CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP in selected groups of Asian and Pacific countries, 1990-2004

place in small island developing States, by nearly 87 per cent between 1995 and 2005. Least developed countries halved their per capita consumption of ozone-depleting substances to 2 kilograms per 1,000 population in 2005.

High-income countries reduced consumption of ozone-depleting substances per capita at the fastest pace among income groupings, by 88 per cent. Middle-income countries recorded a decrease of 77 per cent and low-income countries 68 per cent during the same period. The level of per 1,000 population consumption is still highest in high-income countries, at 33, compared with only 4 in low-income countries.

The picture changes, however, when consumption of ozone-depleting substances is measured per million units of GDP. As in the case of CO₂ emissions, such an indicator measures the intensity with which ozone-depleting substances are used in the production of goods and services.

For instance, North America is the region with the lowest level of consumption of ozone-depleting substances per million units of GDP despite having the highest per 1,000 population consumption of these substances. The Asian and Pacific region had the second lowest ozone-depleting substance consumption level per million units of GDP in 2004.

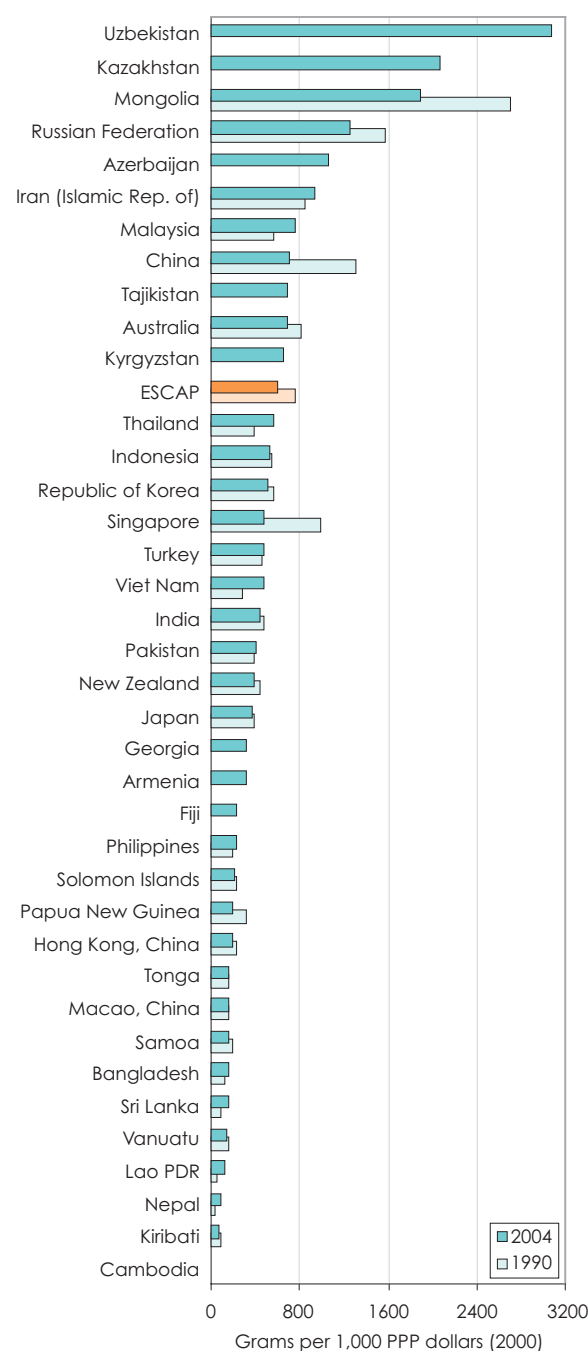
Figure 25.5 CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP in selected Asian and Pacific countries, 1990 and 2004

Figure 25.6 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances per capita in the regions of the world, 1990-2005

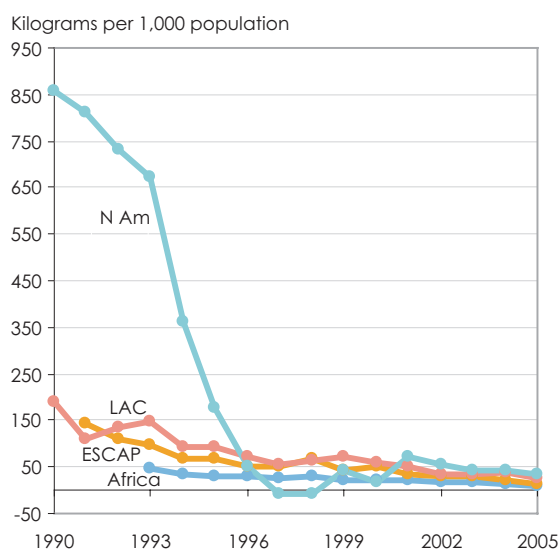


Figure 25.7 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances per capita in selected groups of Asian and Pacific countries, 1995 and 2005

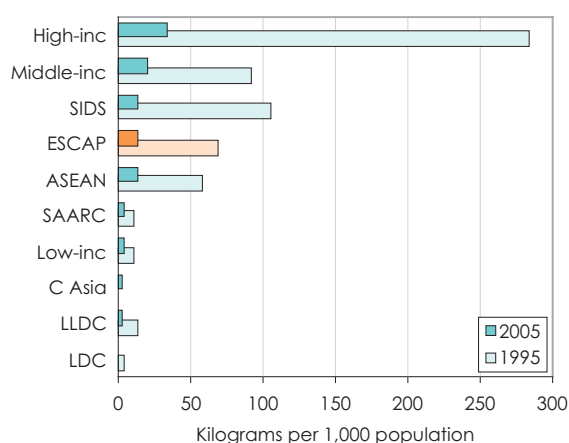


Figure 25.8 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances per unit of GDP in the regions of the world, 1990-2005

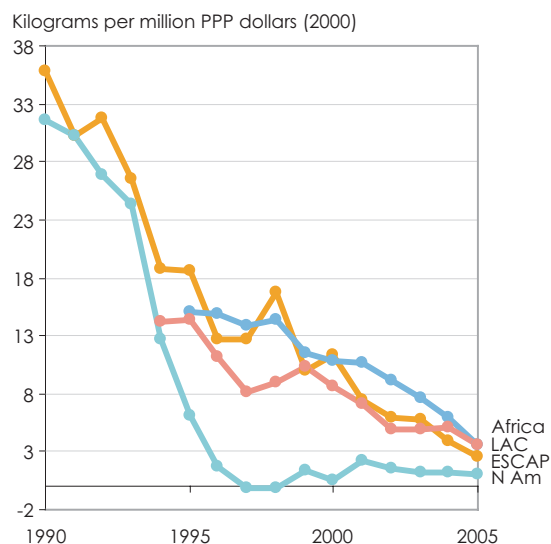


Figure 25.9 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances per capita in selected Asian and Pacific countries, 1995 and 2005

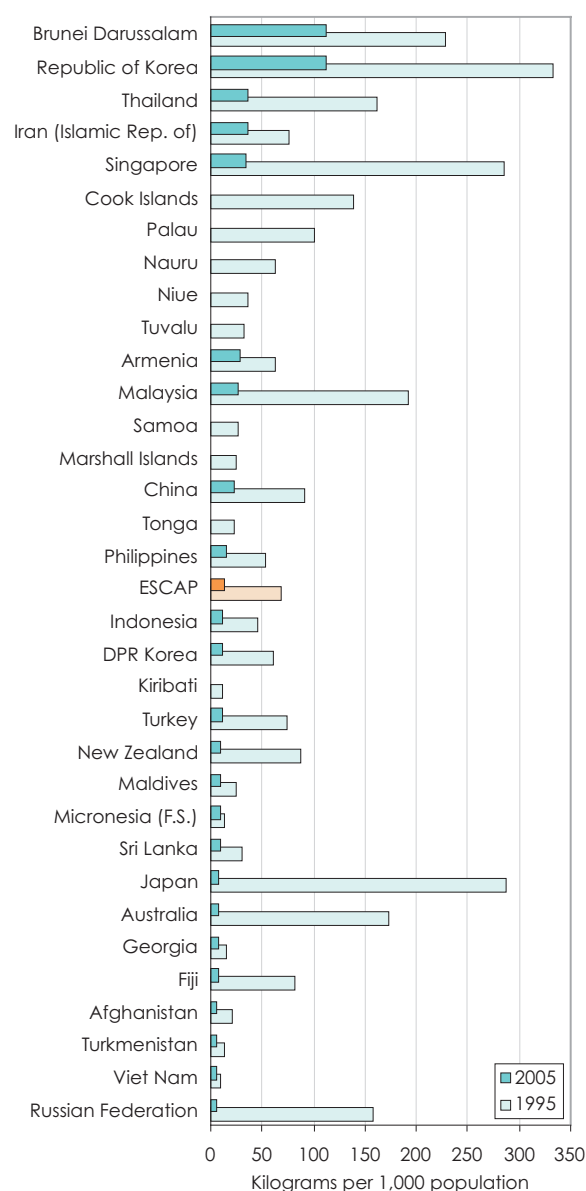
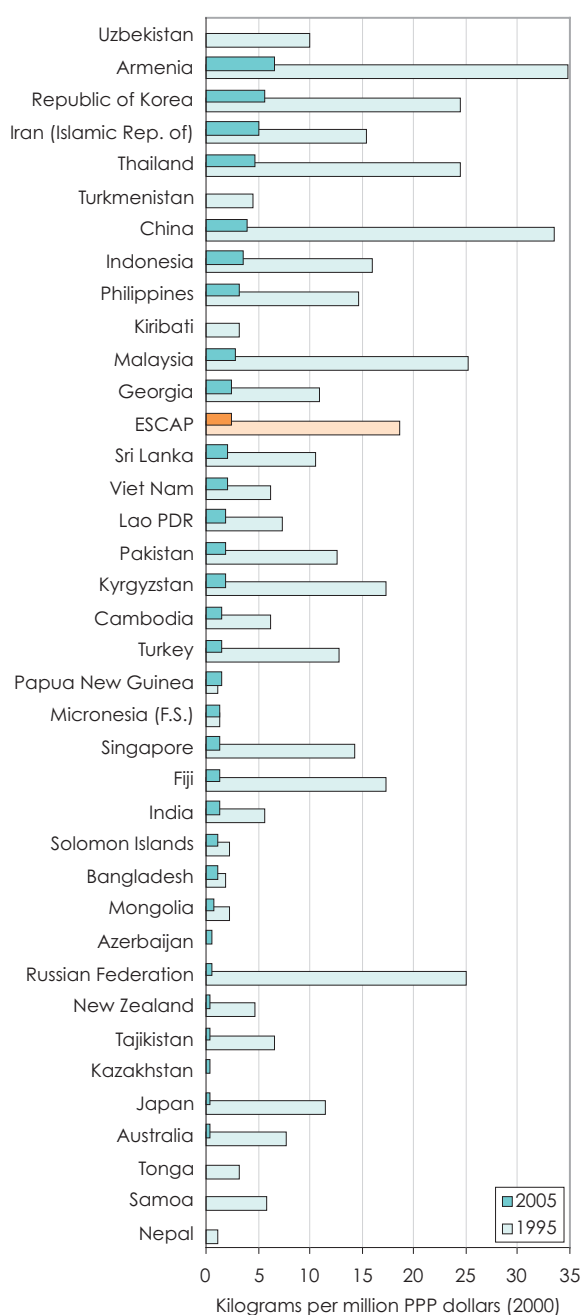


Figure 25.10 Consumption of ozone-depleting substances per unit of GDP in selected Asian and Pacific countries, 1995 and 2005



Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tons of carbon dioxide): The quantity of estimated carbon dioxide emissions (tons of carbon dioxide) divided by total population. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total population as weight. *Source:* United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP (grams per 1,000 PPP dollars): The quantity of estimated carbon dioxide emissions (tons of carbon dioxide) divided by GDP in constant 2000 prices expressed in 1,000 PPP dollars. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using GDP, PPP (constant 2000) as weight. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators (online database, accessed in September 2007) and World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances per capita (ODP kilograms per 1,000 population): The sum of the national annual consumption in weighted tons of the individual substances in the group of ozone-depleting substances multiplied by their ozone-depleting potential. Ozone-depleting substances are any substance containing chlorine or bromine that destroys the stratospheric ozone layer. Expressed as ODP kilograms per 1,000 population. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using total population as weight. *Source:* United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Consumption of ozone-depleting substances per unit of GDP (ODP kilograms per 1,000,000 PPP dollars): The sum of the national annual consumption in weighted tons of the individual substances in the group of ozone-depleting substances multiplied by their ozone-depleting potential. Ozone-depleting substances are any substance containing chlorine or bromine that destroys the stratospheric ozone layer. Expressed as ODP kilograms per GDP in constant 2000 prices expressed in 1,000,000 PPP dollars. *Aggregates:* Averages are calculated using GDP, PPP (constant 2000) as weight. *Source:* Calculated by ESCAP using data from United Nations Millennium Development Goals Indicators (online database, accessed in September 2007) and World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Nitrous oxide emissions (gigagrams of nitrous oxide): Total emissions of nitrogen oxide, nitrous oxide estimated using a model (RIVM) and data from the following EDGAR subdivisions: Energy, agriculture, waste and others. 'Others' include industrial process emissions, nitrous oxide usage and tropical and temperate forest fires. *Aggregates:* Sum of individual country values. *Source:* United Nations Environment Programme, Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR 3.2) (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Sulphur dioxide emissions (gigagrams of sulphur dioxide):

Total emissions of sulphur dioxide, sulphur dioxide estimated using a model (RIVM) and data from the following EDGAR subdivisions: Fuel combustion, biofuel combustion, fugitive, industry, solvent use, agriculture, waste and others. "Others" comprises tropical forest fires and temperate forest fires.

Aggregates: Sum of individual country values. *Source:* United Nations Environment Programme, Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR 3.2) (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Concentration of PM10 in urban areas (micrograms per cubic metre): Atmospheric particles of 10 micrometres or

smaller less from natural and human sources. *Aggregates:* Sum of individual country values. *Source:* United Nations Environment Programme, Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR 3.2) (online database, accessed in September 2007).

Industrial, organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions (kilograms per day):

Biochemical oxygen demand, which refers to the amount of oxygen that bacteria in water will consume in breaking down waste. *Source:* United Nations Environment Programme, Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR 3.2) (online database, accessed in September 2007).

25.1 Carbon dioxide emissions

	Carbon dioxide emissions per capita					Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP				
	Tons of carbon dioxide					Grams per 1,000 (2000 PPP dollars)				
	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004
East and North-East Asia										
China	2.1	2.6	2.6	3.3	3.8	1 301	973	671	658	704
DPR Korea	12.2	11.9	3.4	3.3	3.4					
Hong Kong, China	4.6	4.8	5.8	5.6	5.4	233	203	220	208	187
Macao, China	2.8	3.0	3.7	4.0	4.7	159	142	193	170	157
Mongolia	4.5	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.3	2 714	2 481	2 044	1 973	1 898
Republic of Korea	5.6	8.3	9.2	9.6	9.8	574	610	567	523	511
South-East Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	22.7	17.7	25.6	22.5	24.1					
Cambodia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		36	24	20	18
Indonesia	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	540	524	610	601	530
Lao PDR	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	54	53	127	133	127
Malaysia	3.1	5.8	5.4	6.3	7.0	558	766	642	719	761
Myanmar	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2					
Philippines	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	194	250	255	225	223
Singapore	15.0	13.5	14.1	11.3	12.2	988	672	597	483	485
Thailand	1.8	3.2	3.3	4.0	4.3	382	478	519	550	565
Timor-Leste				0.2	0.2					
Viet Nam	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	281	264	340	397	471
South and South-West Asia										
Afghanistan	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0					
Bangladesh	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	123	146	141	155	152
Bhutan	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7					
India	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	485	505	481	445	436
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	3.9	4.3	5.3	5.9	6.3	852	886	949	915	935
Maldives	0.7	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.5					
Nepal	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	32	80	100	84	84
Pakistan	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	386	382	409	355	412
Sri Lanka	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	94	111	153	142	151
Turkey	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.1	3.1	455	478	513	501	482
North and Central Asia										
Armenia		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2		588	465	325	313
Azerbaijan		4.3	3.7	3.6	3.8		2 355	1 518	1 099	1 057
Georgia		0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9		322	481	324	319
Kazakhstan		10.9	9.3	11.9	13.3		3 036	2 163	2 029	2 075
Kyrgyzstan		1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1		827	632	649	646
Russian Federation		10.1	10.0	10.5	10.5	1 571	1 827	1 519	1 337	1 247
Tajikistan		0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8		1 039	802	709	685
Turkmenistan		8.4	8.3	9.7	8.8		2 815	2 428		
Uzbekistan		4.6	5.2	5.2	5.3		3 475	3 496	3 208	3 073
Pacific										
American Samoa										
Cook Islands	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.0	2.0					
Fiji	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.3		244	212	258	236
French Polynesia	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7					
Guam										
Kiribati	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	86	71	80	71	72
Marshall Islands										
Micronesia (F.S.)										
Nauru	14.4	14.0	13.5	14.2	14.2					
New Caledonia	9.4	8.9	10.5	12.2	11.2					
Niue	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2					
Northern Mariana Is.										
Palau	15.7	14.0	12.4	12.0	11.9					
Papua New Guinea	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	313	205	206	198	188
Samoa	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	194	195	169	161	156
Solomon Islands	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	232	179	202	231	214
Tonga	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	153	181	184	159	161
Tuvalu										
Vanuatu	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	164	119	135	155	149
ESCAP Developed Economies										
Australia	16.5	17.3	17.6	15.9	16.3	811	757	717	682	683
Japan	8.7	9.1	9.5	9.6	9.8	391	389	379	379	371
New Zealand	6.6	6.8	8.4	8.1	7.8	438	403	405	402	381
ESCAP	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.2	761	714	612	594	602
LLDC		3.3	3.0	3.3	3.4		2 248	1 796	1 594	1 588
LDC	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	110	127	126	134	131
SIDS	5.6	5.1	5.4	4.2	4.4	858	574	528	436	438
ASEAN	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	433	474	498	503	494
SAARC	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	436	455	440	408	407
Central Asia		5.2	5.0	5.6	5.8		2 639	2 126	1 855	1 837
Low-income	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	440	491	475	443	443
Middle-income	2.0	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.1	1 125	980	763	727	742
High-income	8.6	9.5	10.2	10.1	10.3	450	451	441	431	423
Africa	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	515	560	605	568	575
Latin America & Carib.	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	403	384	366	359	356
North America	18.5	19.1	20.7	20.2	20.3	711	672	606	579	566
Europe	8.4	7.8	7.6	7.9	7.9	565	479	406	402	393
Other Asia-Pacific	6.9	7.1	7.7	8.0	7.8					

World

25.2 Ozone-depleting substances

	Consumption of ozone-depleting substances per capita					Consumption of ozone-depleting substances per unit of GDP				
	ODP kilograms per 1,000 population					ODP kilograms per 1,000,000 (2000 PPP dollars)				
	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005	1990	1995	2000	2004	2005
East and North-East Asia										
China	51.9	91.0	113.3	27.2	23.6	32.3	33.6	18.3	5.0	4.0
DPR Korea		61.2	49.1	93.8	12.0					
Hong Kong, China										
Macao, China										
Mongolia		3.1	4.6	1.8	1.5		2.2	3.0	1.1	0.8
Republic of Korea		333.3	293.8	150.6	111.5		24.5	18.1	7.9	5.6
South-East Asia										
Brunei Darussalam		228.2	143.3	173.2	112.4					
Cambodia		8.5	7.6	5.4	3.7		6.3	4.4	2.5	1.5
Indonesia		46.6	25.8	19.1	12.1		15.9	9.1	6.0	3.6
Lao PDR		9.2	8.6	4.1	3.7		7.3	5.7	2.3	2.0
Malaysia	231.7	191.5	104.6	58.5	26.2	42.3	25.3	12.4	6.3	2.7
Myanmar		1.2	0.6	0.7	0.3					
Philippines	56.8	54.0	40.2	19.0	14.6	15.4	14.7	10.0	4.3	3.2
Singapore	1 609.6	285.2	42.6	50.5	34.9	106.3	14.2	1.8	2.0	1.3
Thailand	128.6	161.9	84.1	40.4	36.8	27.8	24.5	13.2	5.3	4.7
Timor-Leste										
Viet Nam		9.5	4.7	5.0	5.4		6.2	2.3	2.0	2.0
South and South-West Asia										
Afghanistan		20.9	0.0	7.5	5.8					
Bangladesh	1.8	2.3	5.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	4.1	1.3	1.1
Bhutan		0.3		0.2						
India		10.8	17.9	9.1	3.8	0.0	5.7	7.8	3.3	1.3
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	24.6	75.4	86.1	90.1	35.3	5.4	15.5	15.4	13.4	5.1
Maldives	20.9	23.8	16.7	7.7	10.2					
Nepal		1.4	4.1	0.0			1.2	3.1	0.0	
Pakistan	12.9	21.7	18.0	10.2	3.8	8.3	12.5	10.0	5.2	1.8
Sri Lanka	12.7	30.5	13.5	10.4	8.6	5.4	10.6	3.8	2.6	2.0
Turkey	76.0	73.4	23.4	12.3	10.9	14.2	12.8	3.6	1.8	1.5
North and Central Asia										
Armenia		62.5	8.3	37.9	28.8		34.8	3.5	9.9	6.6
Azerbaijan			10.8	1.8	2.6			4.4	0.5	0.6
Georgia		15.5	14.0	12.3	7.6		11.0	7.0	4.6	2.5
Kazakhstan	142.5		40.0	3.0	2.6	25.3		9.3	0.5	0.4
Kyrgyzstan		21.2	10.9	7.1	3.1		17.3	7.3	4.2	1.8
Russian Federation	878.6	158.5	174.6	7.6	5.4	85.7	25.0	25.1	0.9	0.6
Tajikistan		5.7	4.7	0.5	0.5		6.6	5.8	0.4	0.4
Turkmenistan	39.6	13.5	5.2	12.4	5.6	7.2	4.5	1.6		
Uzbekistan		13.3	1.8	0.1	0.2		10.0	1.2	0.0	0.1
Pacific										
American Samoa										
Cook Islands		138.2		2.3						
Fiji	57.8	81.5	3.0	6.7	7.2		17.3	0.5	1.3	1.3
French Polynesia										
Guam										
Kiribati		11.5	0.3	0.1			3.2			
Marshall Islands	26.2	25.4	12.7	1.7						
Micronesia (F.S.)		12.4	9.7	16.6	9.1		1.4	1.4	2.8	1.4
Nauru		61.9	43.0	1.7						
New Caledonia										
Niue		37.0								
Northern Mariana Is.										
Palau		100.7	3 669.2	50.9						
Papua New Guinea		2.7	9.7	3.5	3.1		1.1	4.2	1.6	1.4
Samoa		26.0	3.9	2.0			5.9	1.2		
Solomon Islands	6.6	6.6	2.0	3.4	2.1	2.9	2.2	1.3	2.4	1.2
Tonga		22.9	5.2	0.6			3.3	1.5		
Tuvalu		31.6		1.0						
Vanuatu		2.8								
ESCAP Developed Economies										
Australia	440.6	172.7	25.3	9.5	8.3	21.6	7.7	1.0	0.3	0.3
Japan	972.0	287.7	47.1	15.3	8.4	41.0	11.4	1.8	0.6	0.3
New Zealand	350.5	87.9	6.0	9.6	10.3	20.6	4.8	0.2	0.4	0.5
ESCAP		69.2	49.3	20.0	13.9	35.8	18.6	11.3	3.8	2.5
LLDC		13.1	8.5	3.8	2.8			5.1	1.9	1.3
LDC		4.0	4.4	2.3	1.9		4.5	4.1	1.9	1.5
SIDS		105.9	26.0	19.9	14.1	105.8	12.3	2.6	1.9	1.3
ASEAN		58.5	32.4	19.4	13.8		17.9	9.5	5.0	3.4
SAARC	1.7	11.3	16.1	8.3	3.6	1.1	6.3	7.6	3.3	1.4
Central Asia			13.0	4.5	3.1			5.6	1.6	1.0
Low-income	1.5	11.4	15.2	8.9	3.6	1.0	6.8	7.6	3.8	1.4
Middle-income	134.8	91.5	71.3	26.4	20.6	45.8	26.9	16.6	4.7	3.4
High-income	909.6	283.7	101.7	47.2	33.2	39.6	12.9	4.3	1.9	1.3
Africa		28.0	21.5	12.4	7.9		15.0	10.9	5.8	3.6
Latin America & Carib.	188.2	93.5	60.0	36.4	26.2	30.4	14.4	8.6	5.1	3.6
North America	855.5	177.8	15.6	43.8	34.5	31.6	6.1	0.5	1.2	1.0
Europe										
Other Asia-Pacific										
World										

25.3 Other pollutants

	Nitrous oxide emissions		Sulphur dioxide emissions		Concentration of PM10 in urban areas	Industrial, organic water pollutant (BOD) emissions				
	Gigagrams of N ₂ O		Gigagrams of SO ₂		Micrograms per m ³	Kilograms per day				
	2000	1990	1995	2000	1999	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
East and North-East Asia										
China	1 765.3	25 565.9	34 544.1	34 454.3	87.0	7 124.3	7 610.0	6 268.9	6 127.6	
DPR Korea	44.9	1 363.8	1 044.1	867.4	92.6					
Hong Kong, China										
Macao, China		3.0	4.3	4.3	101.6	7.1	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.1
Mongolia	54.5	14.9	12.6	12.2	70.5	10.2	7.9			
Republic of Korea	38.6	2 429.9	3 290.7	4 285.0	42.5	369.2	353.6	310.9	309.5	
South-East Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	1.2	2.7	8.8	8.6	38.4					
Cambodia	11.2	16.5	18.2	29.3	68.6	11.8				
Indonesia	222.8	712.0	797.6	1 347.6	101.5	495.6	749.9	752.9	753.7	720.3
Lao PDR	14.4	11.8	12.9	52.6	47.4					
Malaysia	28.6	369.6	429.9	418.4	24.0	104.7	158.5	186.1	170.7	
Myanmar	71.1	56.9	56.2	127.8	89.2	7.7	4.4	5.7	5.9	6.2
Philippines	59.5	619.0	633.5	688.1	49.3	228.3	164.2			
Singapore	3.3	334.8	418.4	1 093.7	41.0	32.4	33.9	32.2	31.7	33.6
Thailand	83.4	760.9	1 233.4	1 305.5	76.1	291.6				
Timor-Leste										
Viet Nam	87.5	165.6	193.6	255.9	75.1					
South and South-West Asia										
Afghanistan	19.3	115.7	131.8	32.7	47.4				0.1	0.2
Bangladesh	108.2	186.2	194.0	221.7	147.0	171.1	251.0			
Bhutan	0.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	41.0					
India	900.7	5 019.5	6 484.3	7 919.6	88.8	1 410.6	1 686.9	1 616.9	1 515.7	
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	189.4	1 155.0	1 233.5	1 401.4	71.2	102.7	125.8	140.8	142.0	
Maldives	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	49.1					
Nepal	21.0	56.0	67.5	83.3	49.6	20.9				26.9
Pakistan	238.7	415.3	567.3	713.2	180.1	104.1				
Sri Lanka	9.1	38.4	43.7	107.7	93.8	53.0	83.9	88.9		
Turkey	136.4	1 594.3	1 771.3	2 074.7	54.1	177.3	170.9	188.2		
North and Central Asia										
Armenia	1.6	86.3	15.3	13.9	84.9	37.9	14.8	8.0	7.1	
Azerbaijan	11.4	174.0	261.8	164.7	99.3	53.3	41.3	20.0	18.7	17.5
Georgia	5.2				97.9					
Kazakhstan	32.4	2 604.2	2 112.4	2 040.6	26.7					
Kyrgyzstan	10.2	71.7	22.5	32.9	40.9	30.9	16.4	14.1	20.7	20.8
Russian Federation	165.8	17 551.2	9 772.7	9 792.9	25.8		1 695.1	1 479.2	1 485.0	1 518.7
Tajikistan	6.2	11.4	5.3	6.3	63.6					
Turkmenistan	11.7	166.1	65.2	71.3	67.7					
Uzbekistan	39.9	476.3	419.1	385.2	83.1					
Pacific										
American Samoa	12.6	0.8	0.9	1.0						
Cook Islands		0.1	0.1	0.1						
Fiji	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.8	33.6	4.8				
French Polynesia	0.1	1.8	1.9	1.9						
Guam	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4						
Kiribati	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1						
Marshall Islands		0.0	0.0	0.0						
Micronesia (F.S.)	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8						
Nauru		0.4	0.5	0.5						
New Caledonia	0.5	6.4	7.0	7.3	73.9					
Niue		0.0	0.0	0.0						
Northern Mariana Is.		0.1	0.1	0.1						
Palau		0.0	0.0	0.0						
Papua New Guinea	9.1	20.2	22.2	32.0	31.2					
Samoa	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5						
Solomon Islands	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	31.2					
Tonga	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4		0.2				
Tuvalu		0.0	0.0	0.0						
Vanuatu	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.3	28.3					
ESCAP Developed Economies										
Australia	336.2	1 484.6	1 573.5	2 583.0	18.1	186.1	103.6	105.2	111.7	
Japan	93.7	2 084.9	2 162.1	2 596.7	33.2	1 556.6	1 456.1	1 332.3	1 279.3	
New Zealand	95.5	76.5	85.0	96.7	16.3	50.2	50.0	46.1		
ESCAP	4 946.2	65 835.9	69 731.5	75 342.9	2 683.0					
LLDC	223.0	3 792.2	3 130.2	2 899.4	722.2					
LDC	247.0	449.8	488.0	553.9	598.9					
SIDS	30.1	372.0	459.3	1 143.7	288.3					
ASEAN	583.0	3 049.6	3 802.5	5 327.6	610.7					
SAARC	1 297.6	5 835.5	7 493.6	9 083.0	696.9					
Central Asia	118.6	3 590.1	2 901.5	2 714.8	564.1					
Low-income	1 637.0	8 002.9	9 252.8	10 772.6	1 206.6					
Middle-income	2 740.0	51 407.7	52 926.1	53 892.0	1 111.3					
High-income	569.2	6 424.8	7 552.1	10 677.6	365.1					
Africa	1 748.4	7 682.2	6 876.3	8 818.1	3 372.3					
Latin America & Carib.	1 986.7	8 803.4	10 083.1	12 862.8	1 688.7					
North America	1 731.8	25 018.6	20 941.3	21 177.2	47.3					
Europe	1 654.6	43 849.4	30 349.3	26 156.8	1 125.2					
Other Asia-Pacific	120.4	3 082.8	3 925.6	6 325.8	1 167.1					
World	12 208.3	154 280.3	141 875.4	150 338.5	10 083.6					