

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-82194-0 - International Business Risk: A Handbook for the Asia-Pacific Region

Edited by Darryl S. L. Jarvis

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

International Business Risk

A Handbook for the Asia-Pacific Region

International Business Risk helps investors and students of contemporary Asian affairs navigate the risk environments of Asia. Using the most up-to-date information and analytical techniques, the volume analyses the political, economic, regulatory, and security environments of 12 Asian countries. Each country is assessed for its political and economic trends, investment risks, and opportunities in a way that is clear, concise and easily accessible. The book conveys forecast information through a series of charts, graphs, and boxed summaries of data, making it a handy reference guide for business people as well as teaching and research professionals engaged in international relations, international business and trade with Asia.

Darryl Jarvis is Director, Centre for International Risk, and Senior Lecturer, International Risk and International Relations, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of Sydney, Australia.

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-82194-0 - International Business Risk: A Handbook for the Asia-Pacific Region
Edited by Darryl S. L. Jarvis
Frontmatter
[More information](#)

*For My Grandparents
Irene and Leslie Allen
RIP*

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-82194-0 - International Business Risk: A Handbook for the Asia-Pacific Region

Edited by Darryl S. L. Jarvis

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

International Business Risk A Handbook for the Asia-Pacific Region

Edited by

Darryl S.L. Jarvis

University of Sydney



**CAMBRIDGE
UNIVERSITY PRESS**

Cambridge University Press

978-0-521-82194-0 - International Business Risk: A Handbook for the Asia-Pacific Region

Edited by Darryl S. L. Jarvis

Frontmatter

[More information](#)

PUBLISHED BY THE PRESS SYNDICATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
The Pitt Building, Trumpington Street, Cambridge, United Kingdom

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
The Edinburgh Building, Cambridge CB2 2RU, UK
40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211, USA
477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia
Ruiz de Alarcón 13, 28014 Madrid, Spain
Dock House, The Waterfront, Cape Town 8001, South Africa

<http://www.cambridge.org>

© Cambridge University Press 2003

This book is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception
and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements,
no reproduction of any part may take place without
the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2003

Printed in Australia by Brown Prior Anderson.

Typeface Giovanni Book (*Adobe*) 9.5/12.5 pt. *System* QuarkXPress® [MT]

National Library of Australia Cataloguing in Publication data

Jarvis, D.S.L., 1963- .

International business risk: a handbook for the Asia-Pacific region.

Bibliography.

Includes index.

ISBN 0 521 82194 0.

1. Investments, Foreign – Asia. 2. Investments, Foreign –
Pacific Area. 3. Country risk – Asia. 4. Country risk –
Pacific Area. I. Title.

332.6730995

ISBN 0 521 82194 0 hardback

Contents

Acknowledgements	vii
Risk and Country Risk Assessment: Methodology	ix
List of figures	xiii
List of contributors	xvi
Abbreviations	xviii
Map of Asia-Pacific region	xxii
1 TOWARD 2004: ASIA-PACIFIC OUTLOOK AND PROSPECTS	1
<i>Darryl S. L. Jarvis</i>	
2 AUSTRALIA	11
<i>Marcus Chadwick</i>	
3 CHINA	47
<i>Marcus Chadwick and Tianbiao Zhu</i>	
4 INDIA	87
<i>Jane M. Ford</i>	
5 INDONESIA	123
<i>Colin Brown</i>	
6 JAPAN	159
<i>S. Javed Maswood</i>	

7 MALAYSIA	197
<i>William Case</i>	
8 PHILIPPINES	231
<i>Jane M. Ford</i>	
9 SINGAPORE	267
<i>Malcolm Cook</i>	
10 SOUTH KOREA	301
<i>Terry F. O’Callaghan</i>	
11 TAIWAN	339
<i>Terry F. O’Callaghan</i>	
12 THAILAND	377
<i>Darryl S. L. Jarvis</i>	
13 VIETNAM	413
<i>Darryl S. L. Jarvis</i>	
Notes	448
Index	463

Acknowledgements

Volumes as extensive and far ranging as this one are the result of much effort, dedication, and countless hours of research and interviews, not to mention a wealth of personal experience and knowledge about the subject matter, business environment, and the countless number of factors that shape the risk climate for international business. As an editor, I have been blessed with a team of dedicated professionals who, without exception, have given far more than they were asked, obliged with deadlines, were good natured about critical suggestions, and produced insights and commentaries about their surveyed countries beyond my expectations. Each person deserves mention.

Colin Brown, Professor of Asian Studies at the Flinders University of South Australia, and long-time Indonesia observer, toiled under particularly stringent deadlines. His good humor in meeting these was inspirational and proved invaluable to the success of the project. Malcolm Cook set new standards for punctuality, and happily provided last minute modifications that would have tested the patience of any busy professional. William Case was first off the mark with his extremely insightful analysis of Malaysia, and his willingness to meet our onerous deadlines and suggestions. Likewise, S. Javed Maswood committed to the project with great enthusiasm and obliged with additional materials and on-going requests for still further information. To all concerned, I am profoundly grateful.

As with any research endeavor, a few individuals proved invaluable and instrumental to the successful completion of the project. Marcus Chadwick, of the Centre for International Risk in the Faculty of Economics and Business at the University of Sydney, gave both his time and expertise, as well as the wealth of experience from his professional life in risk insurance, and, prior to that, the development of strategic business information products. In no small measure, his contributions have shaped this volume for the better, for which I remain indebted.

By no means last, Jane Ford, a director and partner at the firm Alpha Risk International, and Terry O’Callaghan, co-director of the Centre for International Risk and resident of the School of International Studies, University of South Australia, were instrumental in discussions that led to the conception of the project, its design and realization. Their dedication to

viii | ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

the project was time and again demonstrated, not least by the heavy research burden each assumed despite extensive professional commitments, and by the endless requests of Jane for assistance, input, and information – requests that I am sure she thought would never end! To both, my sincere thanks for a job well done.

Finally, thanks are due to the folks at Cambridge University Press, especially Peter Debus, whose belief in the project from the very beginning ensured its realization. Peter’s great efforts in sticking with the project proved instrumental, as did the comments of the anonymous reviewers who generously provided a series of insightful suggestions and modifications, all of which have served to strengthen the volume for the better.

Darryl S.L. Jarvis

Risk and Country Risk Assessment: Methodology

This volume was developed for professionals who engage in cross-border investment and international business activities, as well as for corporate strategists, researchers and students of international economics and international relations.

The structure of the volume is based on a template formula, and was developed after wide consultation with fund managers, members of the international banking community, risk managers, corporate strategists, consulting houses and research professionals. Discussions and presentations were held throughout Asia, with numerous interviews conducted of leading investment professionals in the United States, United Kingdom, Australia and Canada.

The result was the formulation of a set of indices and qualitative assessments focusing on six major country risk areas:

Section A: Economy

Macroeconomic Overview

Section B: Risks and projections

- Macroeconomic performance and risk indicators
- Export performance
- Currency movements and projections
- Financial markets: Performance and developments

x | RISK AND COUNTRY RISK ASSESSMENT: METHODOLOGY

- Private and public sector debt
- Labor market trends
- Consumer and business confidence
- Stock market
- Corporate tax
- Residential and commercial property markets
- Foreign direct investment

Section C: Politics

- Corruption index
- Corporate governance index
- Political stability
- Foreign investor risk index

Section D: Security

Section E: Economic and political risk forecasts

Section F: Country fact sheet

These were designed to be accessible to as wide an audience as possible, and to provide time series data as up-to-date as possible, while also using trend analysis and scenario generation to construct forecasts for 2003–04, and beyond.

The project has thus been devised with the explicit intention of looking forward, to appraise professionals of the risk environments they are likely to confront, examine major developments on the horizon, and the strategic trigger points that need to be factored into business and foreign investment planning decisions.

It is important to note that the project was not conceived as a purely economic forecast of the economies of Asia. On the contrary, after extensive discussions with business and investment professionals, time and again it was identified by them that much of the information they wanted to source was not always purely economic. Rather, they were interested in those political factors that would impact on markets; things like public policy developments or changes in government policy that would affect the operating parameters of enterprises or market segments; regulatory and prudential changes that might affect compliance issues for lawful operation and the implications for market depth and breadth; structural changes to market composition as a result of political interference, corruption, or nepotism; as well as strategic security developments that might impact on procurement practices, production and delivery schedules, foreign expatriate employees, and the viability of plant and equipment.

Indeed, what became overtly apparent was that, while there exists a wealth of economic forecasting instruments available to business, little strategic analysis of non-economic, and broadly political, regulatory, strategic and public policy areas is currently available to assist business professionals in corporate planning and investment placement

decisions. It was thus decided to fill this void by providing a comprehensive and useful tool that surveyed the Asia-Pacific in ways contiguous with those needs identified in our varied conversations.

The problems in constructing such an analysis, however, have proven daunting, not least because of the multitude of factors that necessarily need to be considered, but also because standardized and well-recognized formulas for structuring such analyses, prioritizing issues, and connecting them in ways that provide insight to the holistic risk environment, are not yet evident. This project has thus been pioneering, inasmuch as we have been forced to engage with the blunt realities of issue identification, issue management, and issue prioritization and develop indices that measure the impact of these in ways that can be usefully mined by professionals.

It should be noted, however, that this process is far from complete: risk analysis – especially country risk analysis – is a constantly evolving profession. More generally, it should also be noted that the end result is far from satisfactory, if only because the twin objectives of the project have proven incongruous: the want to address the specifics of an investment environment in as detailed and richly informative way as possible, while also devising a country profile that speaks to a wider business community. This problem will be famously recognized by economists as the division between macroeconomics and microeconomics, with each speaking to the needs of different agendas and levels of analysis. No less a problem has been confronted in this volume; the need to speak to particular industry segments in order to make the information pertinent, juxtaposed against the need to be inclusive and speak to a wider international business community engaged in a multitude of industries and using numerous investment instruments.

Mindful of this, and the twin dangers of both particularism and generalism, this volume has sought to tread a fine line between the practical parameters of micro- and macro-political-cum-economic issues, where each country has been analyzed for its macro-economic and macro-political indicators and environment, but then enriched by specific analyses of individual market and economic segments. Finally, each country analysis has then attempted to relate these factors to the macro-political and strategic environments, culminating in a series of risk indicators developed to measure the macro risks faced by business operations in terms of corporate governance and transparency, indices of the propensity to corporate restructuring, political stability, corruption, law and order, the capacity of authorities to govern effectively, and a broad measure of holistic risk in the operating environment in terms of generic risk to foreign investors.

As with any project of this nature, the utilization of disparate data series also posed problems, not least because of wide variance in terms of country reporting techniques, transparency, accounting procedures, and the frequency of reporting. To discount these variances, data was collected from internationally recognized sources like the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, among others, and then supplemented with national data series and forecasts of the Economist Intelligence Unit.

Importantly, however, data collection was only partially useful as a medium to assess country risk, and qualitative assessment techniques have thus been developed in the construction of this volume, primarily through a reliance on the generation of scenarios.

These aim to give as full a picture as possible of likely future developments and their implications for each of the market and macroeconomic and political segments considered in each chapter.

Finally, some comment is warranted about the selection process in terms of the countries analyzed in this volume. This, in fact, turned out to be the easiest of the many issues confronted. The yardstick employed centered around flows of foreign direct investment (FDI), with countries registering only nominal FDI flows omitted from the volume. Thus, for example, Burma was judged well below the FDI levels of comparable countries in the region, as was Laos, Cambodia, and Papua New Guinea. Of perhaps greater controversy because of their omission were Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, whose FDI flows have increased considerably over the last decade, not least in terms of FDI associated with textile production for export. However, in the end it was decided that both these countries lacked the critical mass of foreign business presence to warrant inclusion; a decision that might well prove premature in the coming decade.

Figures

Figures

1.1	Rank of countries – GDP per capita US\$ billion	4
1.2	Growth forecasts for 2002–04	5
1.3	External vulnerability and growth prospects	6
1.4	Risk rankings for Asian countries	8
2.1	Total debt, Australia 1996–2004	20
2.2	Wage cost index, Australia 2002–2004	22
2.3	Business and consumer confidence, Australia 1994–2004	24
2.4	Foreign direct investment in Australia 1995–2004	30
2.5	Political stability index, Australia 1998–2004	34
2.6	Corruption index, Australia 1996–2004	35
2.7	Corporate governance index, Australia 1998–2004	36
2.8	Foreign investor risk index, Australia 1996–2004	37
3.1	Debt, China 1996–2004	58
3.2	Consumer and business confidence, China and Hong Kong 1997–2004	61
3.3	Foreign direct investment, China 1996–2004	68
3.4	Corruption index, China 1998–2004	74
3.5	Corporate governance index, China 1995–2004	74
3.6	Political stability index, China 1995–2004	75
3.7	Foreign investor risk index, China 1996–2004	76
4.1	External debt as percentage of GDP, India 1996–2004	96
4.2	Business and consumer confidence, India 1998–2004	99

xiv | FIGURES

4.3	Portfolio investment, India 1996–2004	102
4.4	Foreign direct investment, India 1996–2004	106
4.5	Corruption index, India 1996–2004	109
4.6	Political stability index, India 1996–2004	110
4.7	Corporate governance index, India 1996–2004	111
4.8	Foreign investor risk index, India 1999–2004	112
5.1	Exchange rate: Rupiah to US dollars	129
5.2	External debt, Indonesia 1996–2004	131
5.3	Business and consumer confidence, Indonesia 1996–2004	134
5.4	Foreign direct investment, Indonesia 1996–2004	139
5.5	Corruption index, Indonesia 1997–2004	144
5.6	Corporate governance index, Indonesia 1995–2004	145
5.7	Political stability index, Indonesia 1995–2004	147
5.8	Foreign investor risk index, Indonesia 1995–2004	148
6.1	Exchange rate yen to US dollar 2001–2004	166
6.2	Debt as percentage of GDP, Japan 1996–2004	169
6.3	Consumer and business confidence, Japan 1996–2004	173
6.4	Household consumption expenditure, Japan 1990–2004	174
6.5	Nikkei stock market 1990–2004	175
6.6	Tokyo CBD office rentals 1995–2004	179
6.7	Foreign direct investment, Japan 1996–2004	181
6.8	Political stability index, Japan 1998–2004	184
6.9	Corruption index, Japan 1995–2004	187
6.10	Corporate governance index, Japan 1997–2004	188
6.11	Foreign investor risk index, Japan 1995–2004	189
7.1	Government debt as percentage of GDP, Malaysia 1996–2005	206
7.2	Business and consumer confidence, Malaysia 1996–2004	209
7.3	Foreign direct investment, Malaysia 1996–2004	215
7.4	Political stability index, Malaysia 1998–2004	218
7.5	Corruption index, Malaysia 1995–2004	220
7.6	Corporate governance index, Malaysia 1996–2004	221
7.7	Foreign investor risk index, Malaysia 1997–2004	222
8.1	External debt as percentage of GDP, Philippines 1996–2004	241
8.2	Vehicle sales, Philippines 1996–2004	244
8.3	Consumer and business confidence, Philippines 1996–2004	245
8.4	Net foreign direct investment, Philippines 1996–2004	250
8.5	Political stability index, Philippines 1996–2004	256
8.6	Corruption index, Philippines 1996–2004	256
8.7	Corporate governance index, Philippines 1996–2004	257
8.8	Foreign investor risk index, Philippines 1996–2004	258
9.1	Exchange rate Singapore dollar to US dollar 1988–2004	272
9.2	Public debt, Singapore 1997–2004	277
9.3	Monthly wages, Singapore 1994–2004	278

	FIGURES	xv
9.4	Business and consumer confidence, Singapore 1996–2004	280
9.5	Retail sales index, Singapore 1996–2004	281
9.6	Foreign direct investment, Singapore 1996–2004	286
9.7	Corruption index, Singapore 1997–2004	288
9.8	Political stability index, Singapore 1997–2004	289
9.9	Corporate governance index, Singapore 1995–2004	290
9.10	Foreign investor risk index, Singapore 1995–2004	291
10.1	Gross domestic product, South Korea 1998–2004	304
10.2	Trade surplus, South Korea 1998–2004	305
10.3	Leading export markets, South Korea 1999–2004	306
10.4	External debt, South Korea 1997–2004	310
10.5	Unemployment rate, South Korea 1998–2004	312
10.6	Consumer sentiment, South Korea, January 2001–July 2004	314
10.7	Stock market, South Korea, January 2001–July 2004	316
10.8	Foreign direct investment, South Korea 1997–2004	321
10.9	Corruption index, South Korea, 1996–2004	327
10.10	Political stability index, South Korea 1997–2004	327
10.11	Corporate governance index, South Korea 1997–2004	328
10.12	Foreign investor risk index, South Korea 1997–2004	329
11.1	External debt, Taiwan 1996–2004	347
11.2	Business and consumer confidence, Taiwan 1995–2004	350
11.3	Foreign direct investment, Taiwan 1996–2004	356
11.4	Exports and investment – Taiwan into China, 1991–2004	358
11.5	Corruption index, Taiwan 1995–2004	362
11.6	Political stability index, Taiwan 1995–2004	363
11.7	Corporate governance index, Taiwan 1997–2004	364
11.8	Foreign investor risk index, Taiwan 1997–2004	365
12.1	Debt as percentage of GDP, Thailand 1996–2004	385
12.2	Average monthly income, Thailand 1994–2004	387
12.3	Real wage rate comparison index, Thailand 1997–2004	387
12.4	Business and consumer confidence, Thailand 1996–2004	389
12.5	Total vehicle sales, Thailand 1990–2004	390
12.6	Net foreign direct investment, Thailand 1996–2004	396
12.7	Corruption index, Thailand 1996–2004	400
12.8	Political stability index, Thailand 1996–2003	401
12.9	Corporate governance index, Thailand 1995–2004	402
12.10	Foreign investor risk index, Thailand 1995–2004	403
13.1	Public sector debt, Vietnam 1998–2005	424
13.2	Foreign direct investment, Vietnam 1990–2004	432
13.3	Corruption index, Vietnam 1997–2004	437
13.4	Political stability index, Vietnam 1998–2004	438
13.5	Foreign investor risk index, Vietnam 1997–2004	439

Contributors

Colin Brown is Professor of Asian Studies at Flinders University of South Australia. He has also taught at Griffith University, the University of Tasmania, and the Australian National University. His teaching and research interests are in the areas of modern Indonesian history, politics and economics. He is author of *Indonesia: Dealing with a Neighbour*, and has published articles in *Australia–Asia Survey* and *Emerging Economic Systems in Asia*.

William Case is senior lecturer in the School of International Business and Asian Studies at Griffith University, Brisbane. He has taught at the University of Texas, the MARA University of Technology in Shah Alam, Malaysia, the Australian National University, and the Australian Defence Force Academy. His most recent book is *Politics in Southeast Asia: Democracy or Less* (2002). He has also published many book chapters and journal articles on Malaysian and East Asian politics.

Marcus Chadwick gained a Bachelor of Science from City University, London before completing his Master of Science in international political economy at the London School of Economics and Political Science. As a former country-risk economist and political risk insurance broker, Marcus has worked with a range of Asia-Pacific multinationals, instituting risk management strategies throughout Southeast Asia. He has also lectured Asian business leaders in political risk management strategies, including institutional responses to financial risk. He is currently research fellow with the Centre for International Risk, Faculty of Economics and Business, at the University of Sydney.

Malcolm Cook is lecturer at the Ateneo de Manila University's Department of Political Science, where he teaches international political economy and Southeast Asian Studies. He is

currently on study leave pursuing research on banking reform in the Asia-Pacific region at the Department of International Relations, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies at the Australian National University, Canberra. Malcolm is a regular contributor to Oxford Analytica's Asia-Pacific briefings, has worked with the Philippine Institute of Development Studies at the APEC Studies Center, and has published articles in *Pilipinas*, and the *Asian Journal of Social Studies*.

Jane Ford received her PhD from the University of Sydney, before working for the Australian federal government in various advisory capacities. She specializes in the analysis of international institutions and the political economy of trade policy. She is also director and partner in the firm Alpha Risk International, a company specializing in risk advisory services for global business, where she heads the Asia-Pacific Investment Risk Division.

Darryl S. L. Jarvis is director of the Centre for International Risk and senior lecturer in international risk and international relations, in the Faculty of Economics and Business at the University of Sydney, Australia. His research interests include international risk analysis and methodology, risk assessment of the Asia-Pacific, and the globalization of money and finance. He has contributed articles to *Politics and Society* (USA), *Policy, Organization and Society* (Australia), and *Asian Survey* (Berkeley, USA), and is the author of a series of monographs and edited books on international relations. He is a frequent media commentator on international affairs, and regularly addresses business forums on international risk and regional developments in Asia. He is currently developing a book project for corporate professionals on international risk analysis and management.

S. Javed Maswood is associate professor in the School of International Business and Asian Studies, Griffith University. He has written several books on Japan and international political economy. His last two publications are *Japan in Crisis*, and *Japan: Continuity and Change*.

Terry O'Callaghan is lecturer in the School of International Studies at the University of South Australia. He teaches courses on international relations and international risk. He is co-author of *International Relations: The Key Concepts* and has published articles on international relations in the Asia-Pacific. His research interests focus on the relationship between international relations and international business, political risk analysis in the Asia-Pacific, and mining sector risk. He is co-director of the Centre for International Risk, a joint venture with the University of Sydney. He is currently writing a book on the principles of international investment risk with Darryl Jarvis.

Tianbiao Zhu is a Postdoctoral Fellow in the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies at the Australian National University, Canberra, and a lecturer in the School of Public Policy and Management at Tsinghua University, China. He received his MPhil from the University of Cambridge and PhD from Cornell University. His main research interest is international and comparative political economy, and he is currently doing research on the political economy of development in Taiwan, South Korea, and China.

Abbreviations

Air Pollution–Nitrogen Oxides	Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution
Air Pollution–Persistent Organic Pollutants	Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Nitrogen Oxides or Their Transboundary Fluxes
Air Pollution–Sulphur 85	Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Persistent Organic Pollutants
Air Pollution–Sulphur 94	Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on the Reduction of Sulphur Emissions or Their Transboundary Fluxes by at Least 30%
Air Pollution–Volatile Organic Compounds	Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution on Further Reduction of Sulphur Emissions
ANZUS	Protocol to the 1979 Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution Concerning the Control of Emissions of Volatile Organic Compounds or Their Transboundary Fluxes
APEC	Australia–New Zealand–United States Security Treaty
ARF	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
AsDB	ASEAN Regional Forum
ASEAN	Asian Development Bank
Autodin	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
Biodiversity	Automatic Digital Network
BIS	Convention on Biological Diversity
C	Bank for International Settlements
Caricom	Commonwealth
CB	Caribbean Community and Common Market
CCC	citizen’s band mobile radio communications
CE	Customs Cooperation Council
CEMA	Council of Europe
CEMAC	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance; also known as CMEA or Comecon
CEPGL	Monetary and Economic Community of Central Africa
CERN	Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
c.i.f.	European Organization for Nuclear Research
CIS	cost, insurance, and freight
CITES	Commonwealth of Independent States
Climate Change	see Endangered Species
Climate Change–Kyoto Protocol	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

COCOM	Coordinating Committee on Export Controls
Comsat	Communications Satellite Corporation
CP	Colombo Plan
CY	calendar year
DC	developed country
DSN	Defense Switched Network
DWT	deadweight ton
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Community
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EEC	European Economic Community
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMU	European Monetary Union
Endangered Species	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)
Entente	Council of the Entente
Environmental Modification	Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
est.	estimate
EU	European Union
Ex-Im	Export-Import Bank of the United States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAX	facsimile
f.o.b.	free on board
FLS	Front Line States
FY	fiscal year
G-2	Group of 2
G-3	Group of 3
G-5	Group of 5
G-6	Group of 6
G-7	Group of 7
G-8	Group of 8
G-9	Group of 9
G-10	Group of 10
G-11	Group of 11
G-15	Group of 15
G-19	Group of 19
G-24	Group of 24
G-30	Group of 30
G-33	Group of 33
G-77	Group of 77
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; now WTrO
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	gross domestic product
GNP	gross national product
GRT	gross register ton
GWP	gross world product
Hazardous Wastes	Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal
HF	high-frequency
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBEC	International Bank for Economic Cooperation
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization

xx | ABBREVIATIONS

ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ICJ	International Court of Justice (World Court)
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICRM	International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFCTU	International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
IFRCS	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IGADD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development
IHO	International Hydrographic Organization
IIB	International Investment Bank
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
Inmarsat	International Mobile Satellite Organization
InOC	Indian Ocean Commission
Intelsat	International Telecommunications Satellite Organization
Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
Intersputnik	International Organization of Space Communications
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
kHz	kilohertz
km	kilometer
kW	kilowatt
kWh	kilowatt-hour
Law of the Sea	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (LOS)
LDC	less developed country
LLDC	least developed country
London Convention	see Marine Dumping
LOS	see Law of the Sea
m	meter
Marine Dumping	Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and Other Matter
Marine Life Conservation	Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas
Mercosur	Southern Cone Common Market
MHz	megahertz
NA	not available
NAM	Nonaligned Movement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NC	Nordic Council
NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency
NIC	newly industrializing country
NIE	newly industrializing economy
NIS	new independent states
NM	nautical mile
NSG	Nuclear Suppliers Group
Nuclear Test Ban	Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water
NZ	New Zealand

OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
ODA	official development assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIC	Organization of the Islamic Conference
OOF	other official flows
OPCW	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
Ozone Layer Protection	Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer
PCA	Permanent Court of Arbitration
PPF	Partnership for Peace
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SHF	super-high-frequency
Ship Pollution	Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 (MARPOL)
Sparteca	South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Cooperation Agreement
SPC	South Pacific Commission
SPF	South Pacific Forum
sq km	square kilometer
sq mi	square mile
Tropical Timber 83	International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1983
Tropical Timber 94	International Tropical Timber Agreement, 1994
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UHF	ultra-high-frequency
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDCP	United Nations Drug Control Program
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHCRHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNICRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
UNIDIR	United Nations Disarmament Research
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNMOVIC	United Nations Monitoring and Verification Commission
UNRISD	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UNU	United Nations University
UPU	Universal Postal Union
US	United States
VHF	very-high-frequency
WCL	World Confederation of Labor
WEU	Western European Union
WFC	World Food Council
WFP	World Food Program
WFTU	World Federation of Trade Unions
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	see WTOO for World Tourism Organization or WTrO for World Trade Organization
WTOO	World Tourism Organization
WTrO	World Trade Organization
ZC	Zangger Committee



The Asia-Pacific region