



MEETING ASIA'S INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS



Objectives

- Examine how infrastructure conditions vary across countries in Asia
- Update ADB estimates of infrastructure investment needs for developing Asia over 2016-2030
- Discuss policy actions for meeting infrastructure investment needs

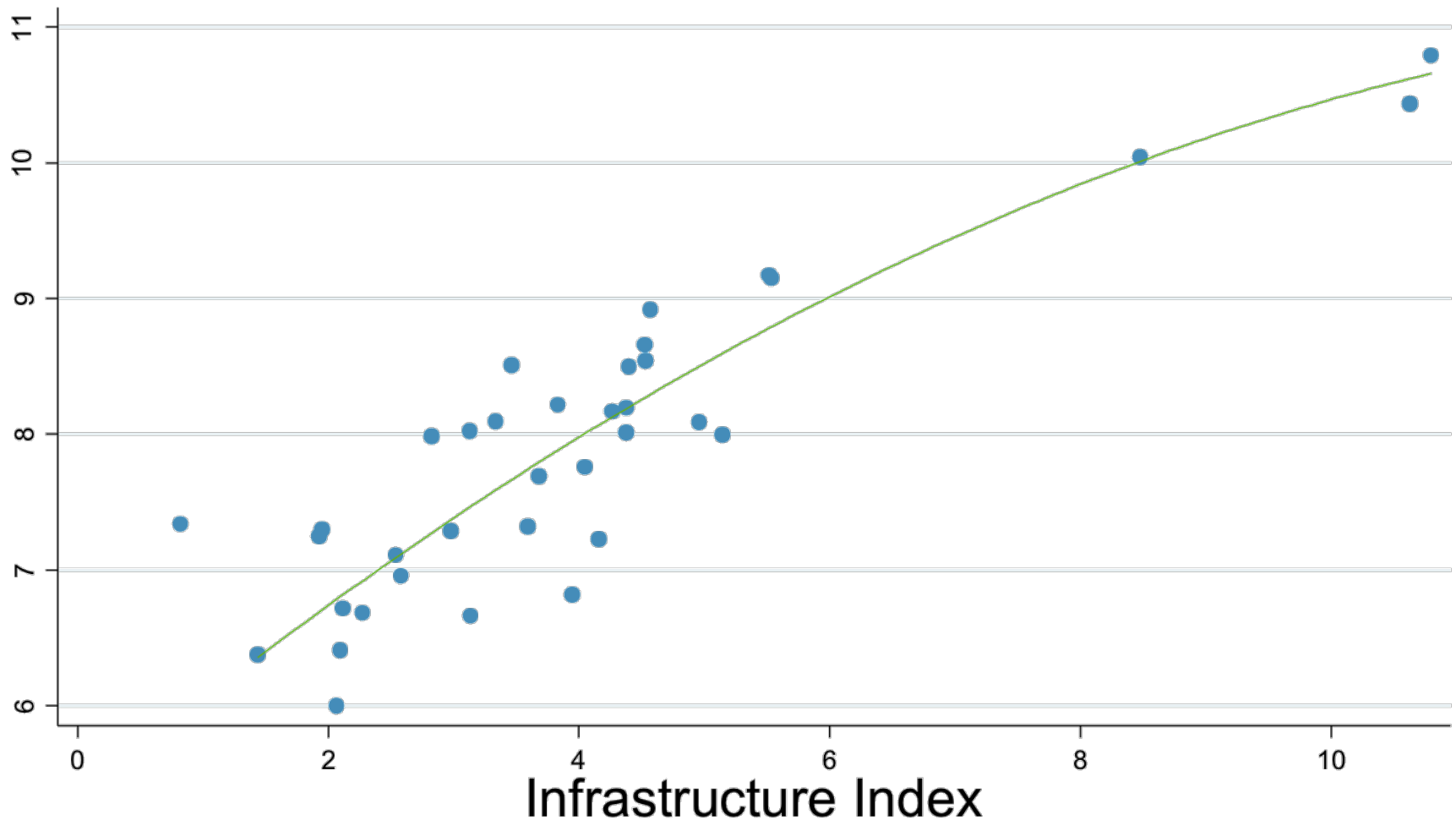
Key messages

- Developing Asia needs \$26 trillion (in 2015 prices), or **\$1.7 trillion per year**, for infrastructure investment in 2016-2030
 - For 10 CAREC countries (without PRC), the needs are \$1.15 trillion or **\$76.8 billion per year**.
- The infrastructure investment gap varies across countries
 - For **25 countries** in **2016-2020**, the gap is 2.4% of projected GDP; excluding PRC, this gap rises to 5% of projected GDP.
- Both public and private sectors must increase infrastructure finance—reforms are key

Infrastructure: How Much Does Asia Invest?



Infrastructure associated with development

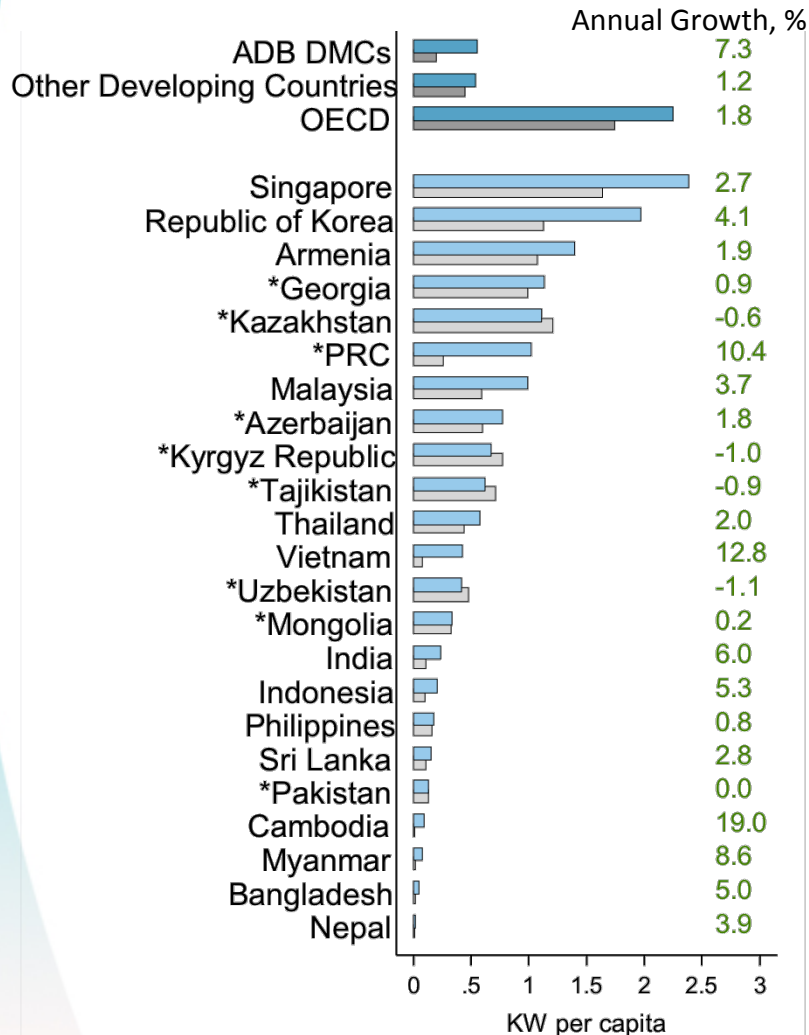


Note: Infrastructure index is computed based on first principal component of infrastructure stocks in roads, airport, electricity, telephone, mobile, broadband, water and sanitation. Higher values represent greater infrastructure availability.

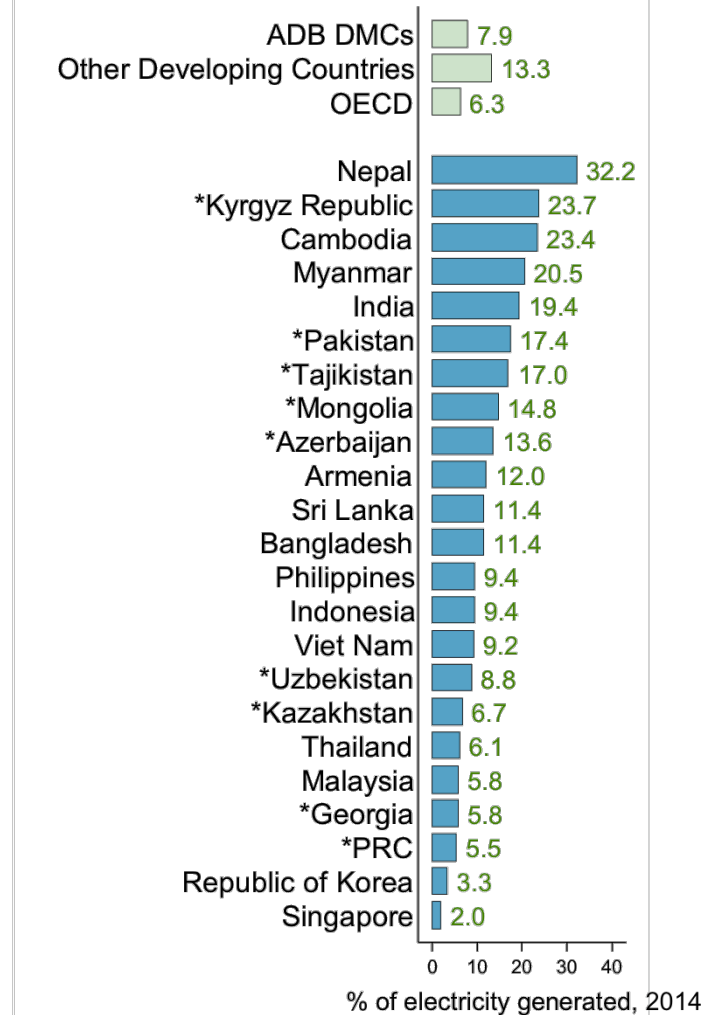
Source: ADB estimates based on data from World Development Indicators, World Bank.

More and better infrastructure is needed

Electricity Generation Capacity



Transmission and Distribution Loss



*CAREC countries.

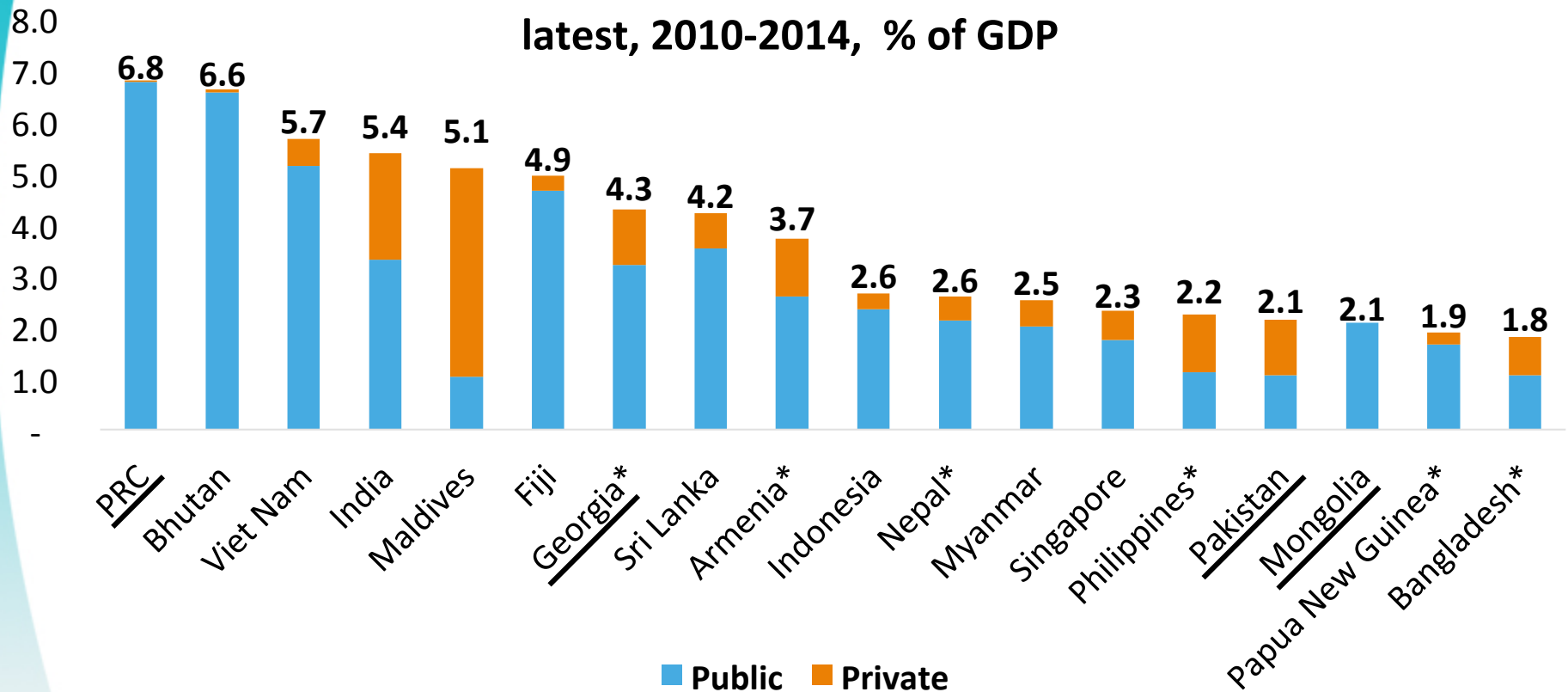
2000 2014

Note: Regional averages are calculated with population as weights.

Source: International Energy Statistics, US Energy Information Administration; World Development Indicators, World Bank.



Infrastructure investment varies across countries



GDP = gross domestic product; PRC = People's Republic of China.

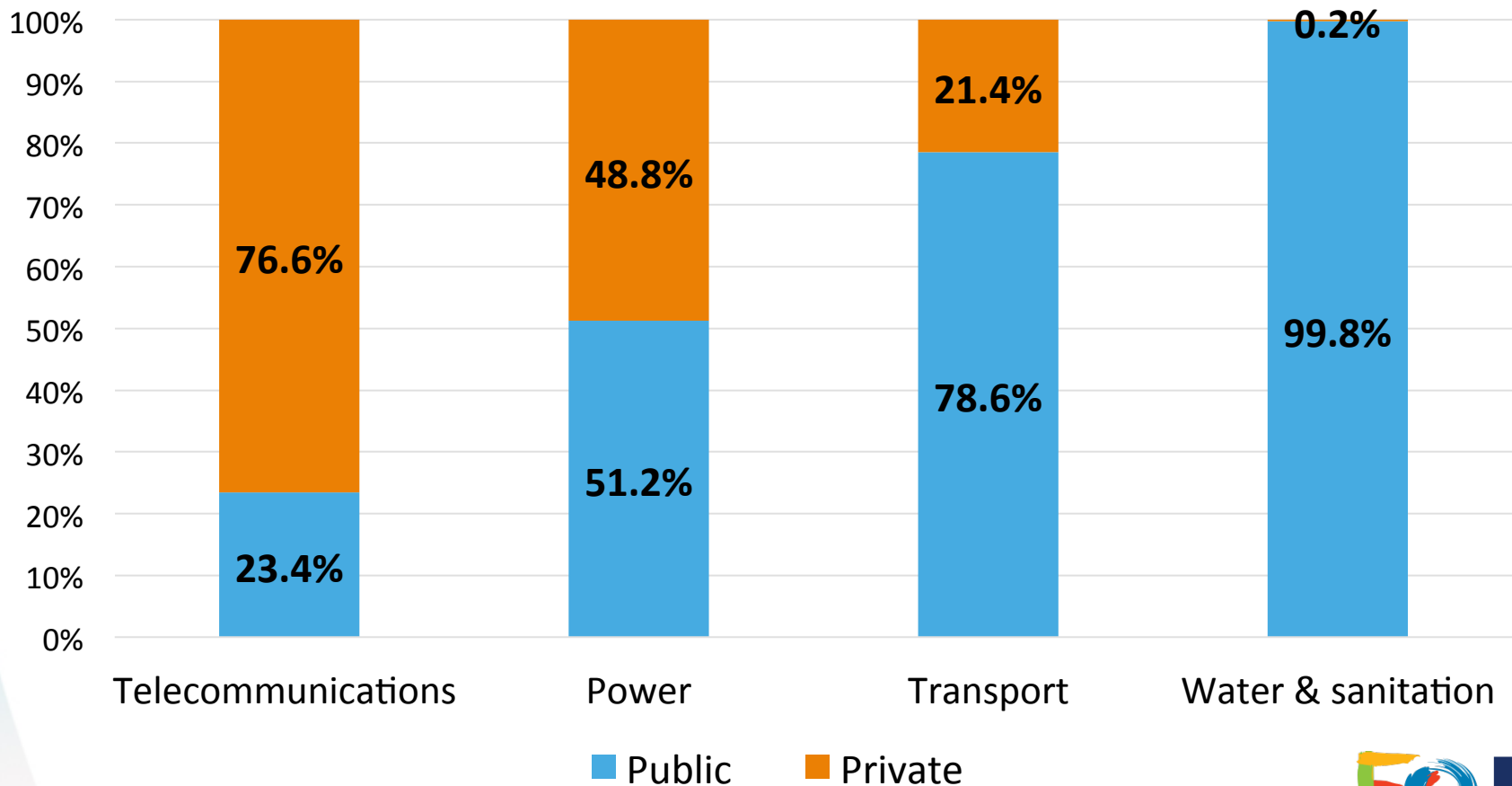
* Public sector includes central government budget only.

Note: Based on BUDGET + PPI measure. Actual budget investments except Armenia, Bhutan, Georgia, Maldives, Myanmar, and Thailand, which are planned or estimated budget investments.


Sources: Country sources for public sector investments; Private Participation in Infrastructure Database, World Bank; World Bank (2015); World Development Indicators, World Bank; ADB estimates.

Telecom and power more attractive to private finance

Public/Private share of infrastructure investment, 2011



Source: ADB estimates based on country sources and Private Participation in Infrastructure Database, World Bank; World Development Indicators, World Bank.



Assessing the Region's Infrastructure Needs 45 Developing Member Countries of ADB, 2016-2030

Assessing infrastructure needs

- **Baseline estimates:** Based on relationship between each type of infrastructure and economic/demographic factors
- **Climate-adjusted estimates:** Add climate mitigation and proofing costs
 - Climate mitigation to meet 2°C global climate goal
 - Climate proofing: ADB experience or existing studies

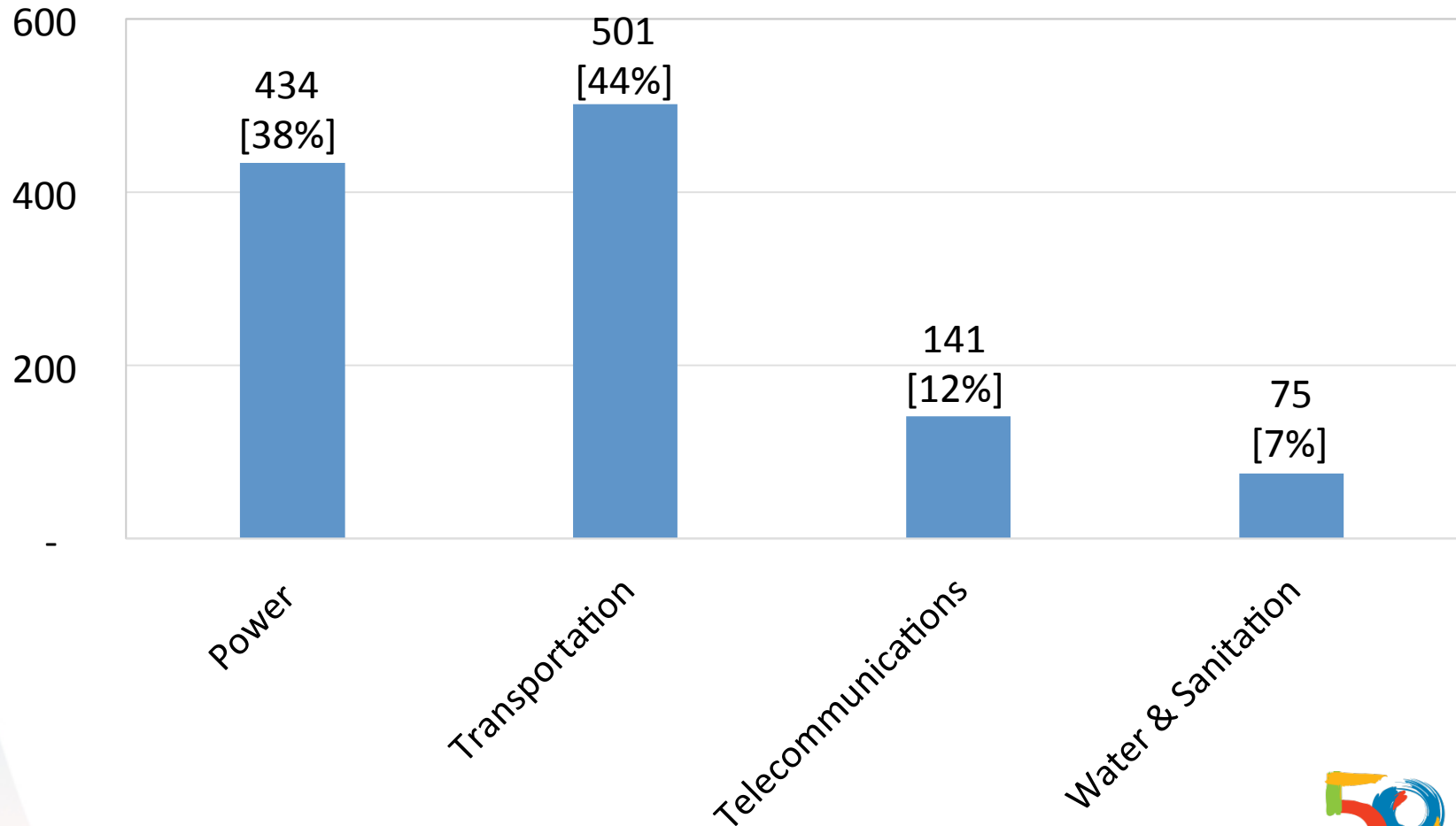
Infrastructure investment needs, 2016–2030 (\$ billion in 2015 prices)

	Baseline		Climate adjusted	
	Total	% of GDP	Total	% of GDP
Asia and the Pacific	22,551	5.1	26,166	5.9
PRC	13,120	5.0	15,267	5.8
CAREC with PRC	14,160	5.1	16,419	5.9
CAREC without PRC	1,040	7.7	1,152	8.6
Annual Average	69.3		76.8	

Sources: 2030 population projections from UN Population Division; others are ADB estimates.

Infrastructure investment needs by sector, 2016–2030 (\$ billion in 2015 prices)

CAREC without PRC



Note: Figures inside the brackets are percentage shares of total.

Source: ADB estimates.



Meeting Asia's Infrastructure Needs 25 Developing Member Countries of ADB, 2016-2020



How big are infrastructure investment gaps?

Infrastructure investments and gaps, 2016–2020 (\$ billion in 2015 prices)

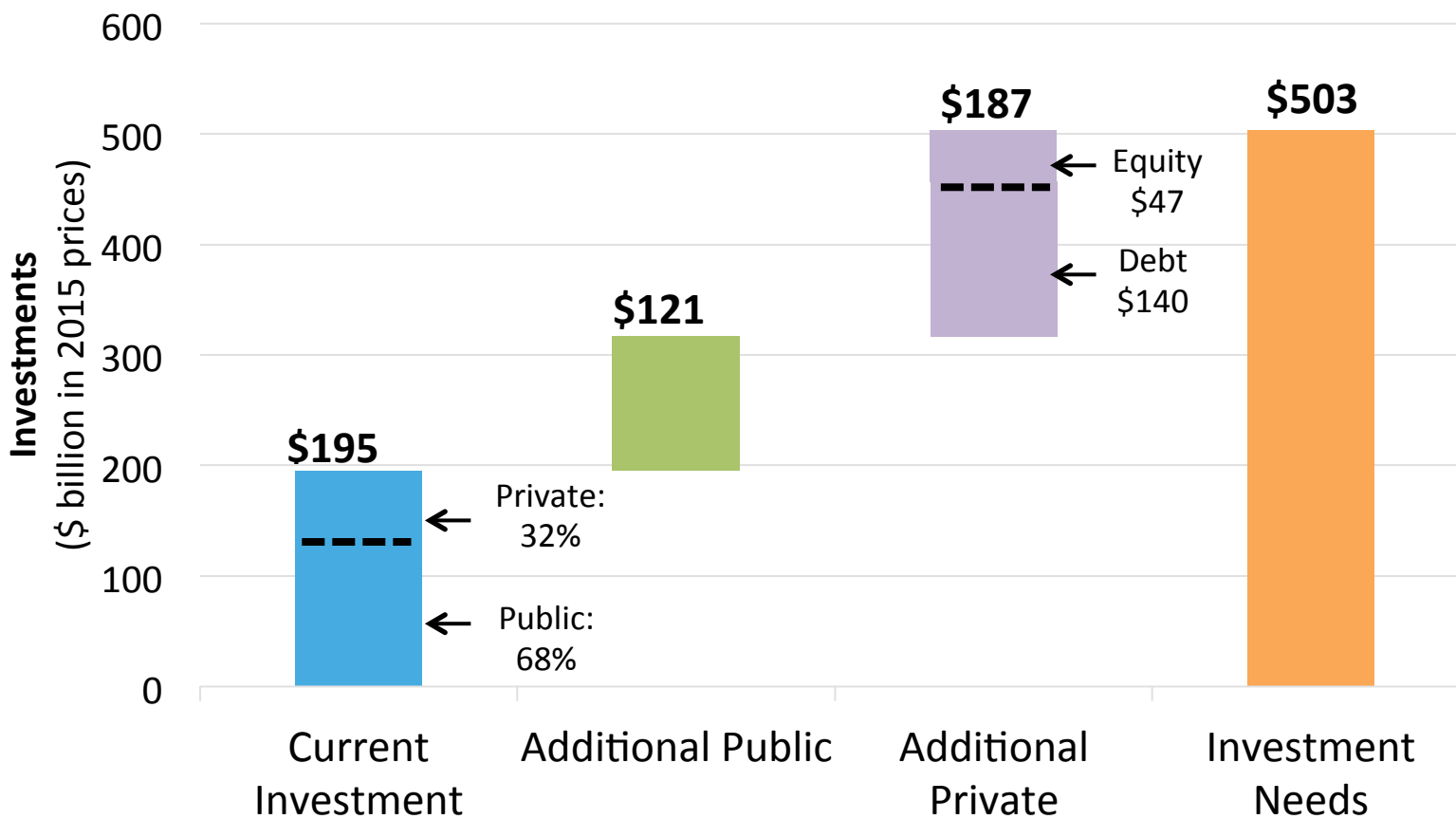
	Estimated current investment (2015)	Climate adjusted		
		Annual needs	Gap	Gap as % of GDP
25 DMCs	881	1,340	459	2.4
without PRC	195	503	308	5.0
CAREC*	698	884	186	1.4
without PRC	12	47	35	6.4
PRC	686	837	151	1.2

Note: Gap = Investment Needs – Current Investment

*Countries include Afghanistan, People's Republic of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, and Pakistan.

Bridging the gap: Selected 24 DMCs

Infrastructure investment by financing source, *excluding PRC*,* 2016–2020, (annual average, \$ billion in 2015 prices)



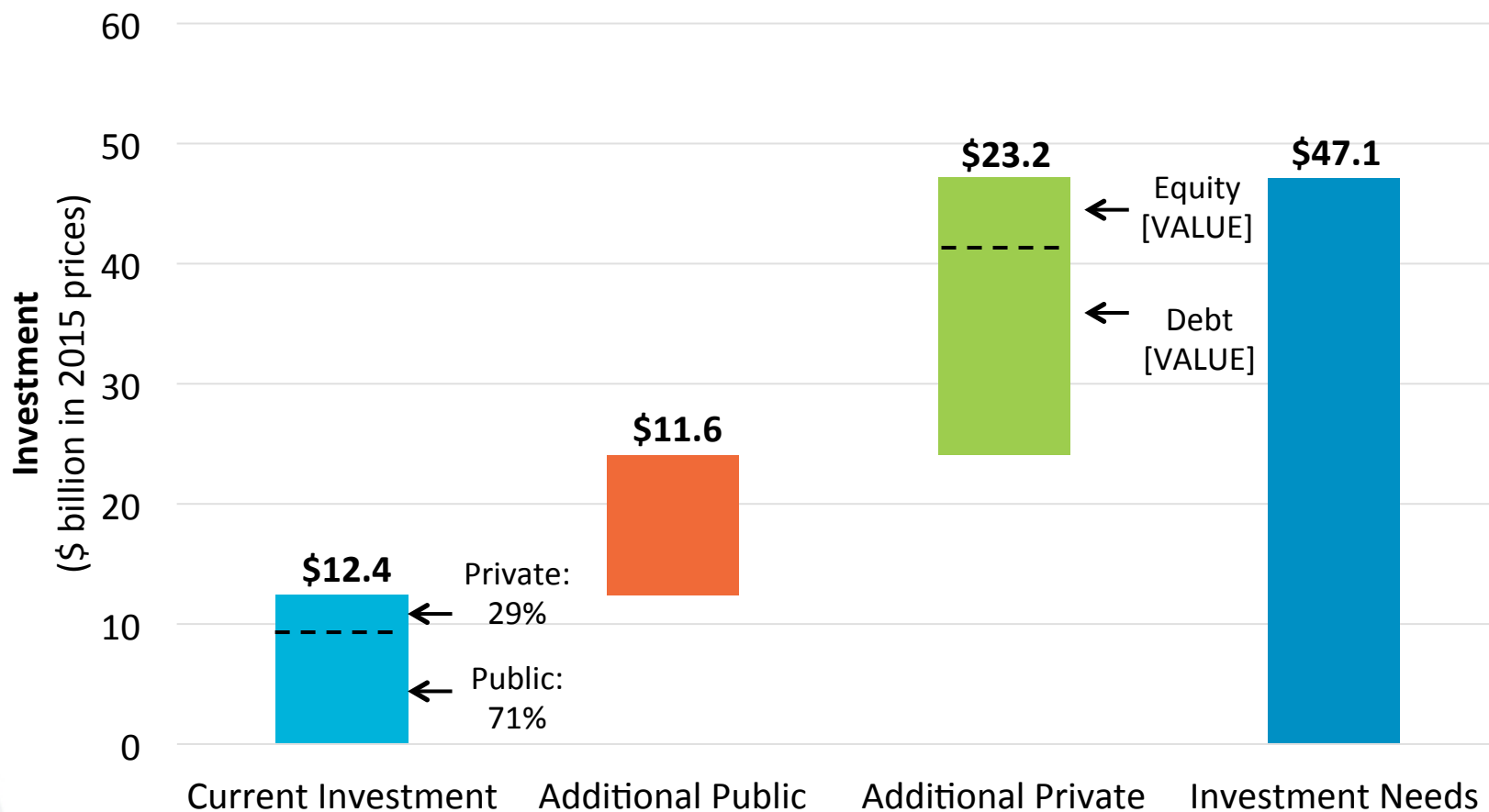
* 25 countries minus the PRC

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Source: ADB estimates based on data from country budget documents, NAS data from national statistic offices, IMF Investment and Capital Stock Dataset, Asian Development Bank Key Indicators 2016, World Bank World Development Indicators, World Bank Private Participation in Infrastructure Database.

Bridging the gap: Selected CAREC countries

Infrastructure investment by financing source, *excluding PRC*,* 2016–2020, (annual average, \$ billion in 2015 prices)



* Countries include Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, and Pakistan

Note: Numbers may not add up due to rounding.

Source: ADB estimates based on data from country budget documents, NAS data from national statistic offices, IMF Investment and Capital Stock Dataset, Asian Development Bank Key Indicators 2016, World Bank World Development Indicators, World Bank Private Participation in Infrastructure Database.

Policies to close the gap

- Fiscal reforms
 - Tax reforms
 - Spending reorientation
 - Prudent borrowing
 - Nontax revenues
- Promoting private participation
 - Create conducive investment climate
 - Make greater use of public-private partnerships (PPPs)
 - Deepen capital markets
- Better planning, design and execution

Role for MDBs

- MDB infrastructure financing in Asia is 2.5% of current investment
 - Without PRC and India: MDB share > 10%
- MDB finance for infrastructure will rise. For ADB
 - Scale up annual loan and grant approvals from \$17.5 billion in 2016 to more than \$20 billion by 2020
 - Growing share for the private sector
- Blending finance with expertise and knowledge, support policy reform, promoting regional cooperation

Key messages

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Thank you!

