

**TABLE 2.5.1 South Asia forecast summary***(Real GDP growth at market prices in percent, unless indicated otherwise)*

	2017	2018	2019e	2020f	2021f	Percentage point differences from January 2020 projections	
						2020f	2021f
<b>EMDE South Asia, GDP<sup>1,2</sup></b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
GDP per capita (U.S. dollars)	5.2	5.2	3.5	-3.8	1.7	-8.1	-3.0
(Average including countries with full national accounts and balance of payments data only) <sup>3</sup>							
EMDE South Asia, GDP <sup>3</sup>	6.5	6.5	4.7	-2.7	2.8	-8.2	-3.1
PPP GDP	6.5	6.5	4.7	-2.8	2.8	-8.3	-3.1
Private consumption	6.4	7.2	4.5	-2.6	3.3	-8.4	-3.0
Public consumption	12.1	8.7	10.8	8.4	6.3	0.6	-1.3
Fixed investment	5.8	11.2	-0.1	-8.2	1.2	-14.6	-5.3
Exports, GNFS <sup>4</sup>	4.8	10.2	0.3	-12.5	4.1	-17.7	-1.8
Imports, GNFS <sup>4</sup>	14.1	13.2	-5.8	-13.6	2.6	-18.4	-3.5
Net exports, contribution to growth	-2.6	-1.6	1.8	1.1	0.1	1.4	0.6
<b>Memo items: GDP<sup>2</sup></b>							
	16/17	17/18	18/19e	19/20f	20/21f	19/20f	20/21f
South Asia excluding India	5.8	6.0	5.1	2.1	-0.7	-2.7	-5.4
India	8.3	7.0	6.1	4.2	-3.2	-0.8	-9.0
Pakistan (factor cost)	5.2	5.5	1.9	-2.6	-0.2	-5.0	-3.2
Bangladesh	7.3	7.9	8.2	1.6	1.0	-5.6	-6.3

Source: World Bank.

Note: e = estimate; f = forecast. EMDE = emerging market and developing economies. World Bank forecasts are frequently updated based on new information and changing (global) circumstances. Consequently, projections presented here may differ from those contained in other Bank documents, even if basic assessments of countries' prospects do not differ at any given moment in time.

1. GDP and expenditure components are measured in 2010 prices and market exchange rates.

2. National income and product account data refer to fiscal years (FY) for the South Asian countries, while aggregates are presented in calendar year (CY) terms. (e.g., aggregate under 20/21 refers to CY 2020). The fiscal year runs from July 1 through June 30 in Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Pakistan, from July 16 through July 15 in Nepal, and April 1 through March 31 in India.

3. Subregion aggregate excludes Afghanistan, Bhutan, and Maldives, for which data limitations prevent the forecasting of GDP components.

4. Exports and imports of goods and non-factor services (GNFS).

**TABLE 2.5.2 South Asia country forecasts***(Real GDP growth at market prices in percent, unless indicated otherwise)*

	2017	2018	2019e	2020f	2021f	Percentage point differences from January 2020 projections	
						2020f	2021f
<b>Calendar year basis<sup>1</sup></b>							
Afghanistan	2.7	1.8	2.9	-5.5	1.0	-8.5	-2.5
Maldives	6.8	6.9	5.2	-13.0	8.5	-18.5	2.9
Sri Lanka	3.6	3.3	2.3	-3.2	0.0	-6.5	-3.7
<b>Fiscal year basis<sup>1</sup></b>							
Bangladesh	16/17	17/18	18/19e	19/20f	20/21f	19/20f	20/21f
	7.3	7.9	8.2	1.6	1.0	-5.6	-6.3

Bhutan	6.3	3.8	3.9	1.5	1.8	-4.1	-5.8
India	8.3	7.0	6.1	4.2	-3.2	-0.8	-9.0
Nepal	8.2	6.7	7.0	1.8	2.1	-4.6	-4.4
Pakistan (factor cost)	5.2	5.5	1.9	-2.6	-0.2	-5.0	-3.2

Source: World Bank.

Note: e = estimate; f = forecast. World Bank forecasts are frequently updated based on new information and changing (global) circumstances. Consequently, projections presented here may differ from those contained in other Bank documents, even if basic assessments of countries' prospects do not significantly differ at any given moment in time.

1. Historical data is reported on a market price basis. National income and product account data refer to fiscal years (FY) for the South Asian countries with the exception of Afghanistan, Maldives, and Sri Lanka, which report in calendar year. The fiscal year runs from July 1 through June 30 in Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Pakistan, from July 16 through July 15 in Nepal, and April 1 through March 31 in India.