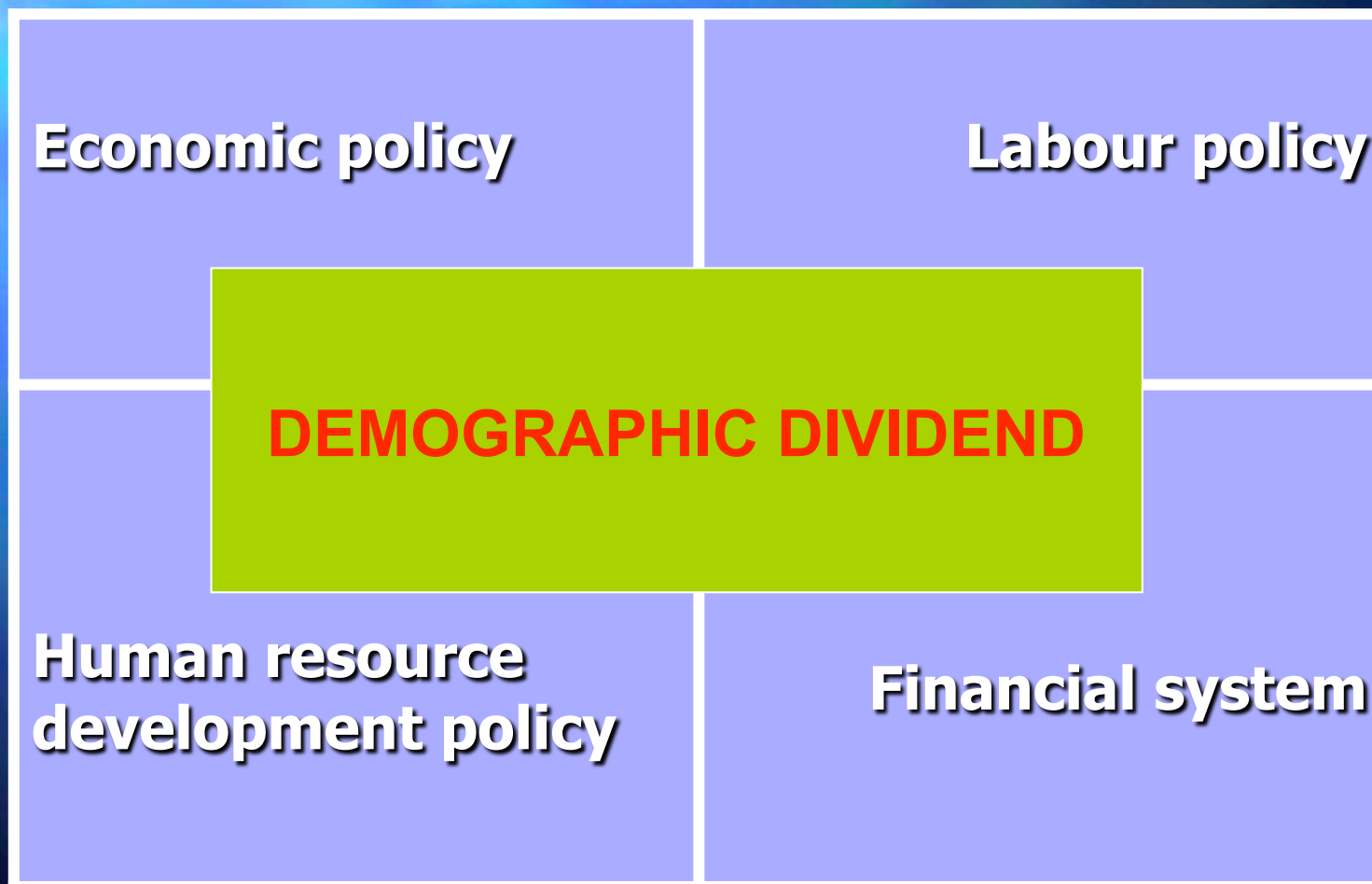
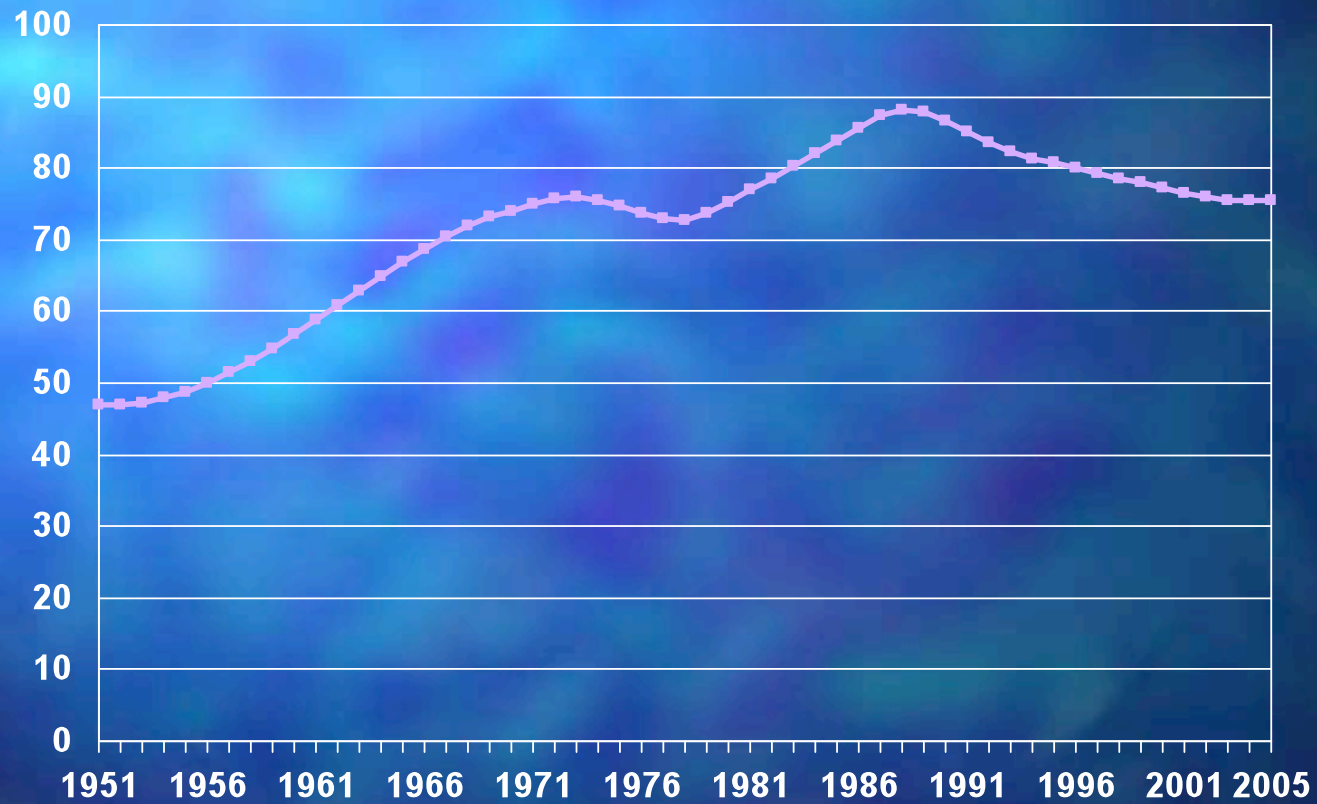


Demographic Dividend and Policy Environment



Annual Increase in World Population

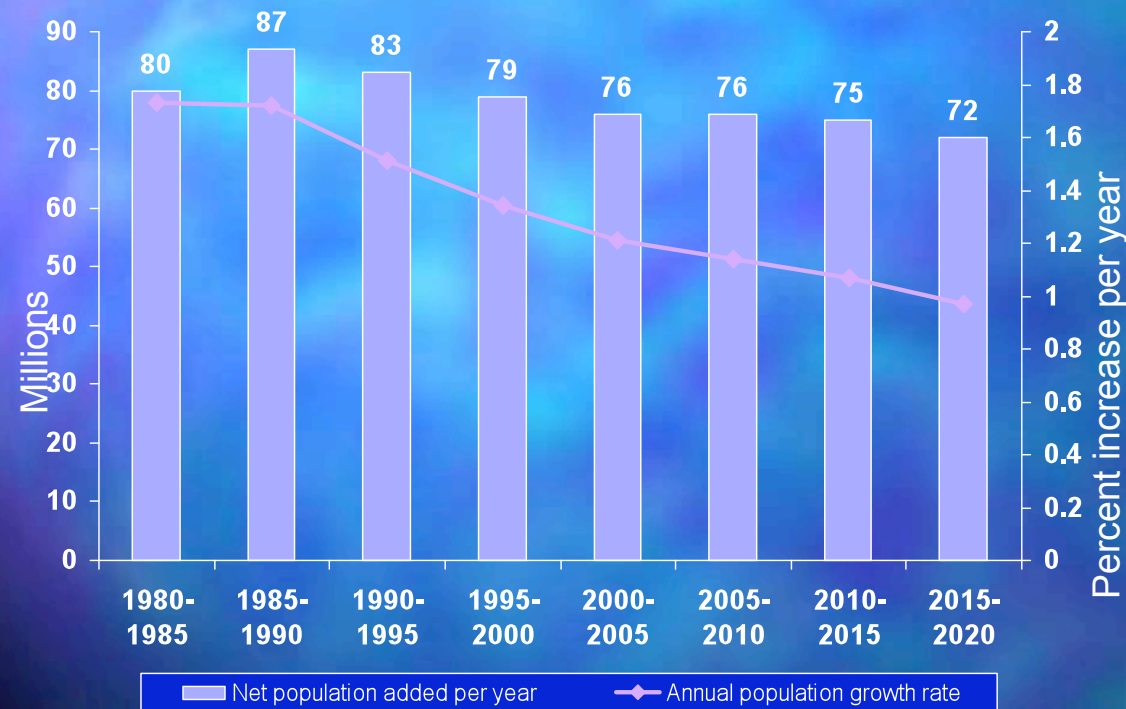
Millions



Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision*, 2005.

Trends in Population Growth Worldwide

Population Increase and Growth Rate, Five-Year Periods



1985-1995, the population growth rate declined (a reflection of declining fertility), yet millions of people were added to the world's population (which peaked around 1985, when 87 million people were added each year)

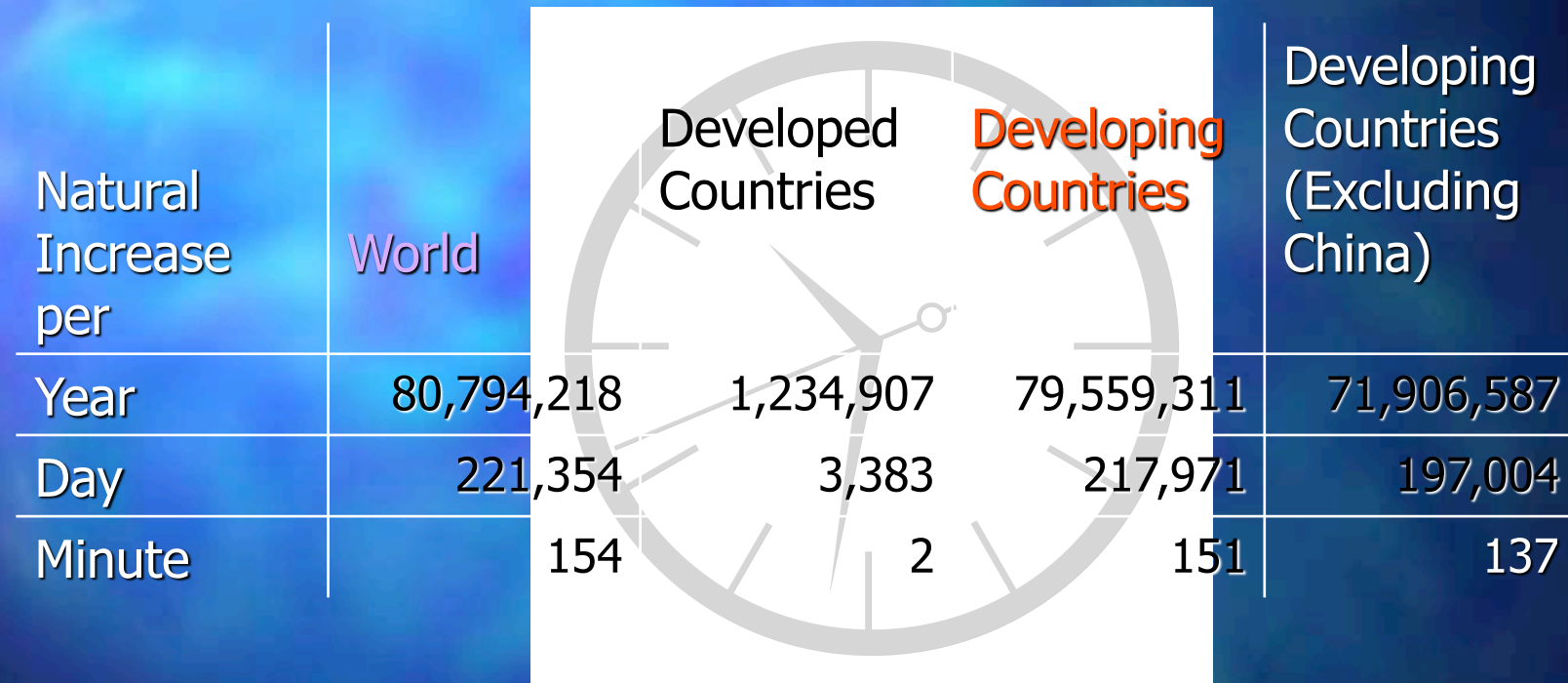
From 2000 on, the growth rate will continue to decline.

Between 2015 and 2020, still adding 72 million people each year.

Explanation: The generation of women now having their children is very large as the result of high fertility in their mothers' and grandmothers' generations.

World Population Clock

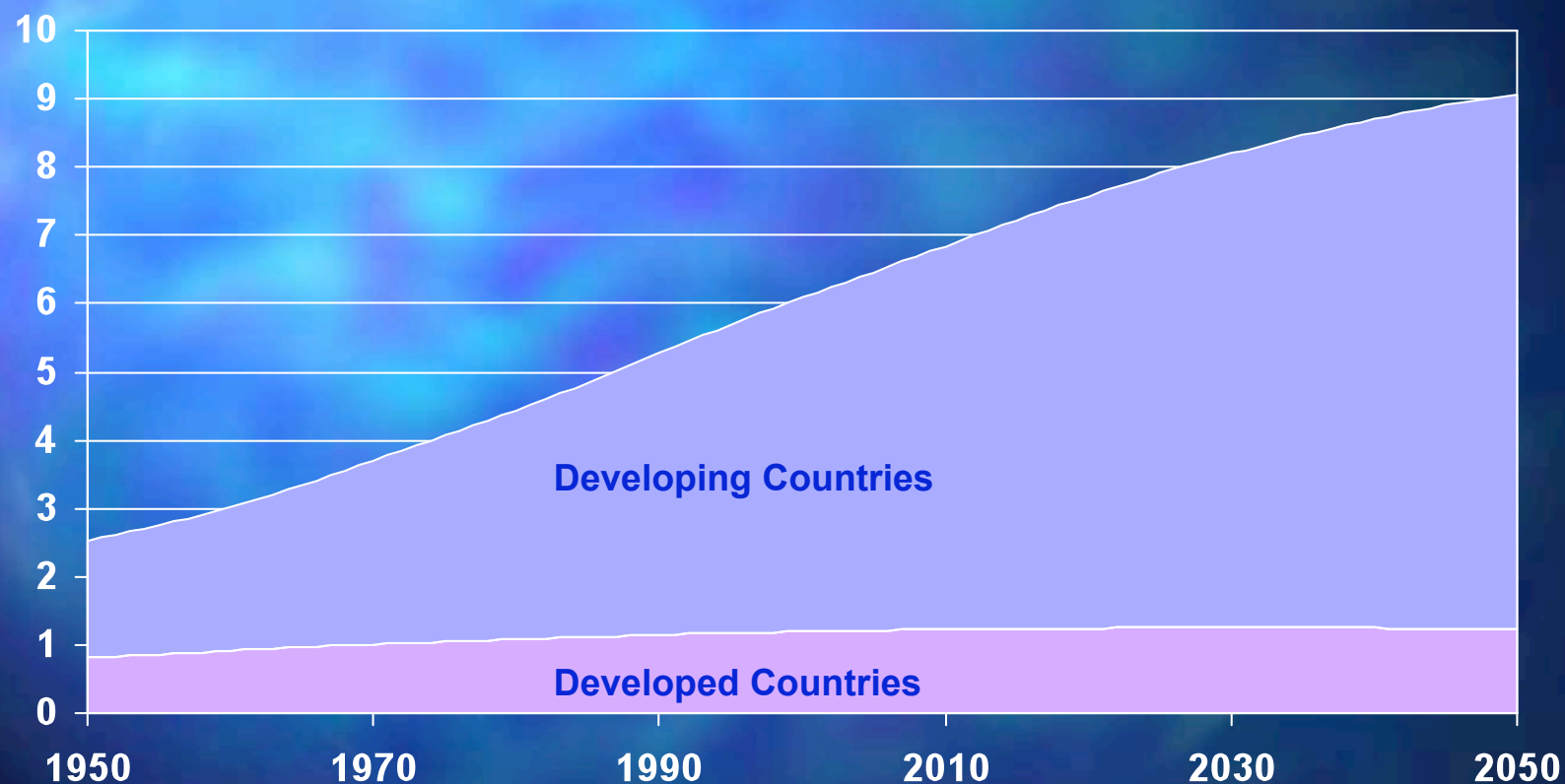
2005



Source: Population Reference Bureau, 2005 World Population Data Sheet.

Growth in Developed and Developing Countries

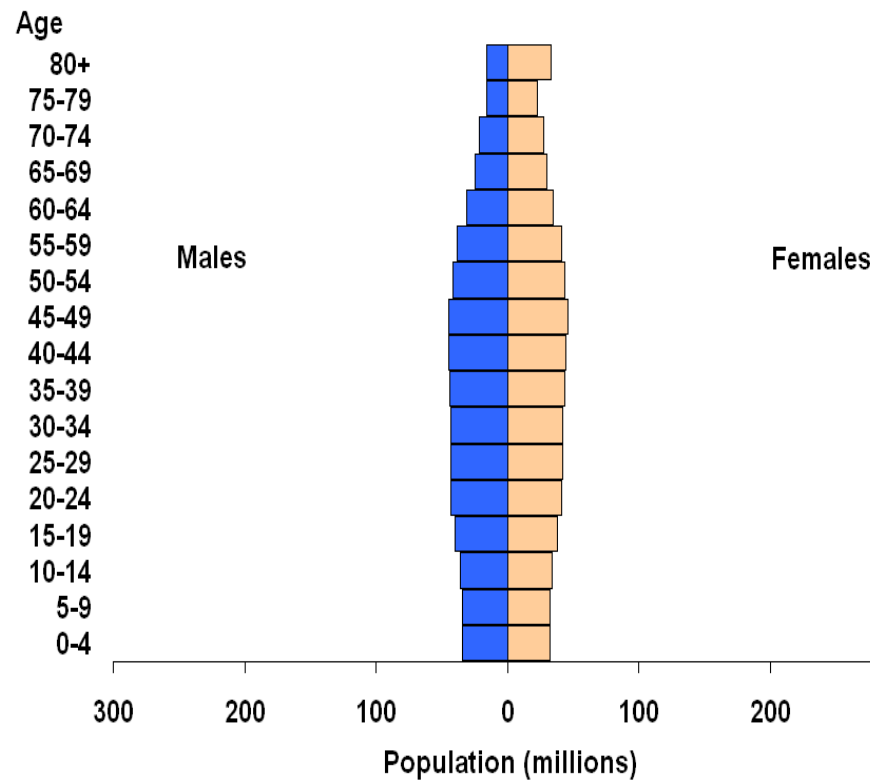
Billions



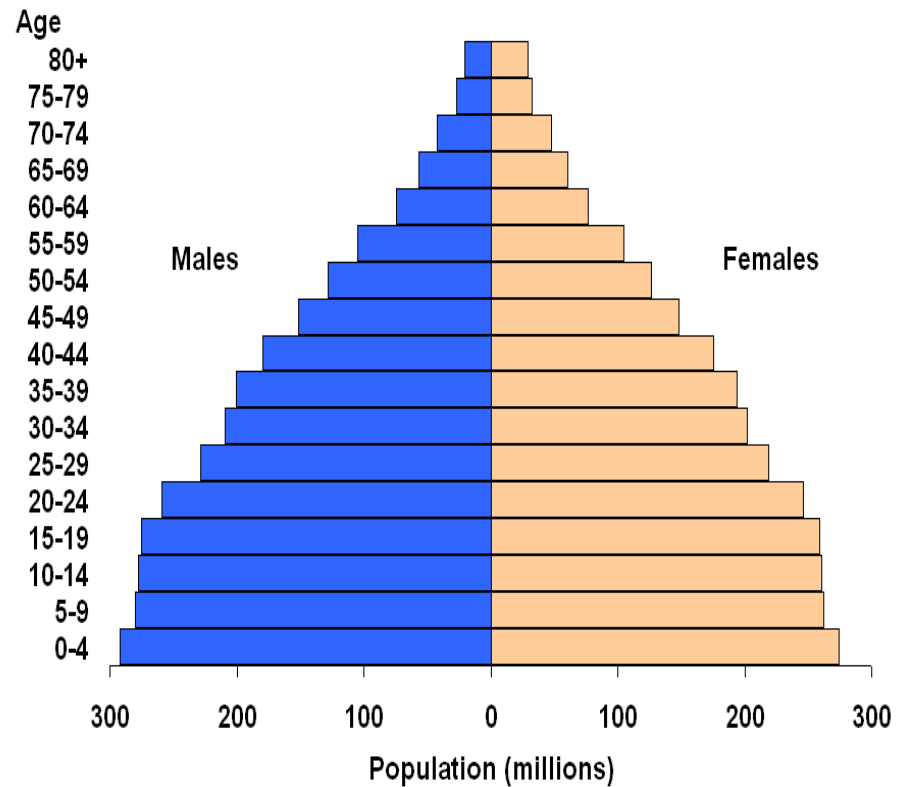
Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision* (medium scenario), 2005.

Developed Countries: Less Young Population than Elderly Developing Countries: More Young Population than Elderly

Source: United Nations, *World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision* (medium scenario), 2005.



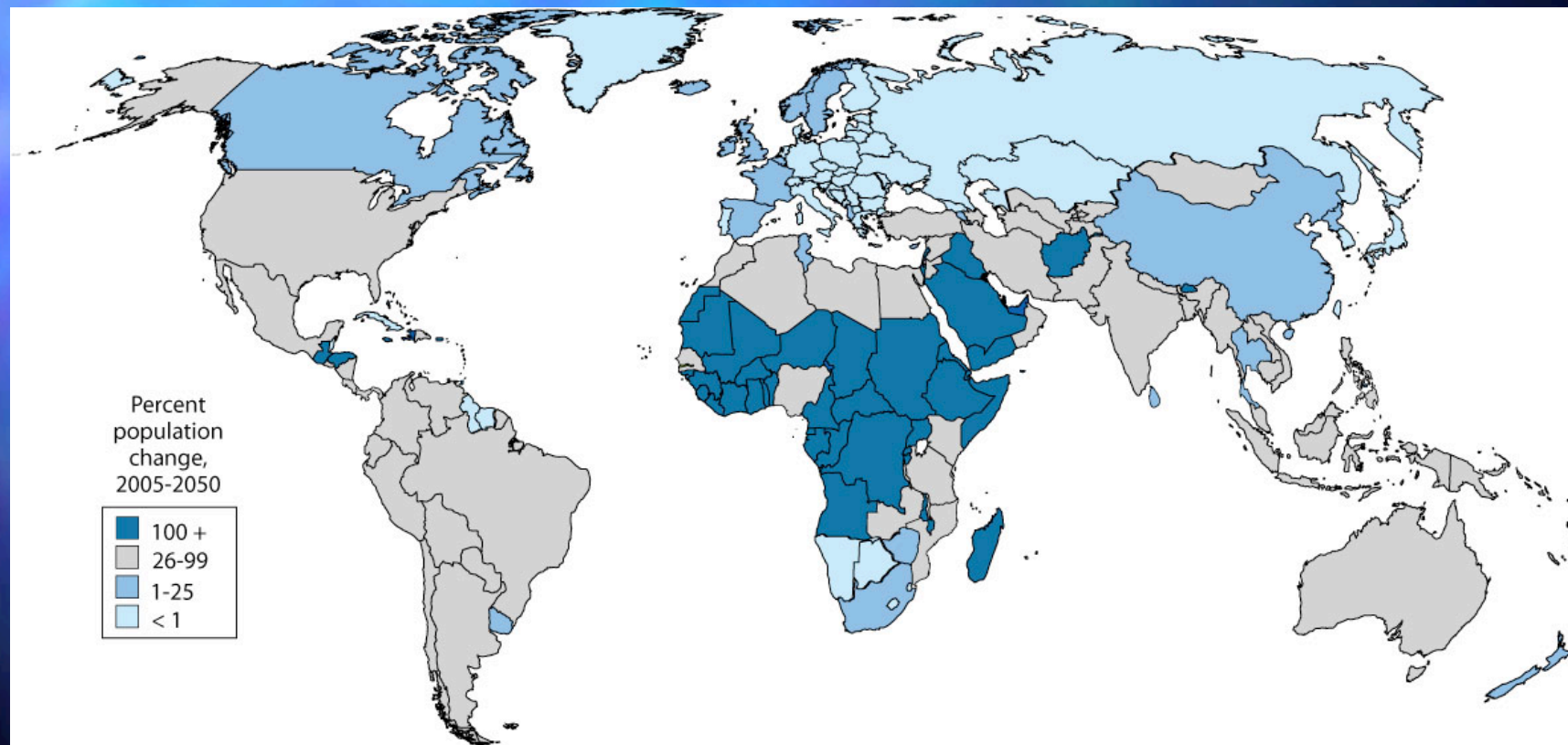
Developed Countries



Developing Countries

Projected Population Change, by Country

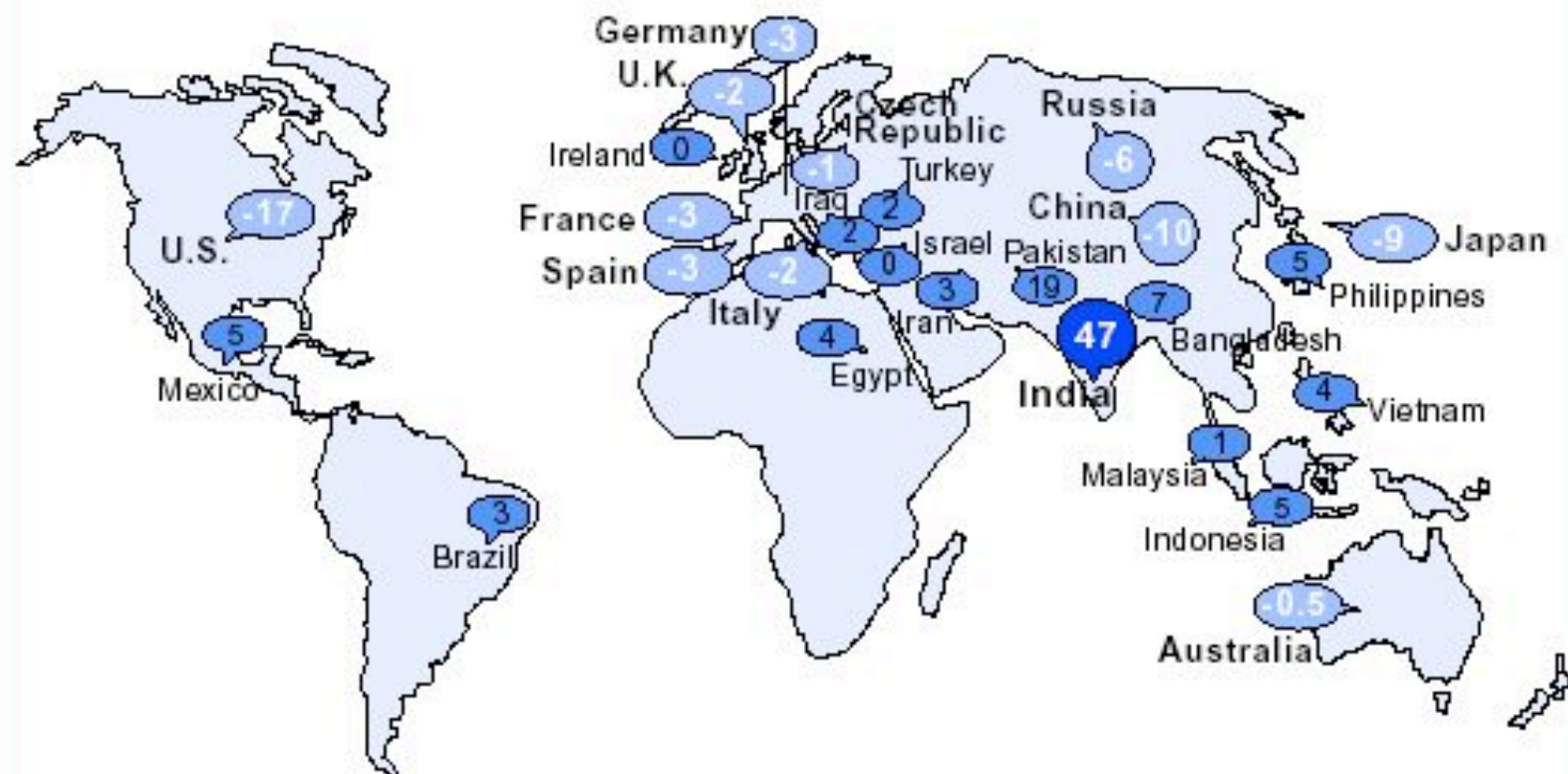
Percent Population Change, 2005-2050



Source: Population Reference Bureau, *2005 World Population Data Sheet*.

Exhibit 6

POTENTIAL SURPLUS POPULATION IN WORKING AGE GROUP – 2020 (MN)



Note: Potential surplus is calculated keeping the ratio of working population (age group 15-59) to total population constant
Source: U.S. Census Bureau; BCG analysis

Skills Gap/ Talent Deficit

- "Skills" are a global currency for a globalising world.
- Countries with a significant skills capital can innovate; remain competitive and enable sustainable growth.
- External markets are not delivering the right skills at the pace of change
- The Paradox of 'Skill versus Will'.
- The need for the public and private sectors to work together towards the vision of the future.

.....Infosys Davos 2006 Panel Debate

Skills Gap/ Talent Deficit (cont).

- Countries that will see the biggest increase in the share of people of prime working-age population include Afghanistan, Bhutan, Cambodia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Timor Leste, Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Philippines and some Pacific Island countries.
- Yet, they are also categorized with the highest numbers of working poor, the largest informal economies, and insufficient numbers of decent and productive jobs. They are expected to face enormous labour supply pressure.