



# Greater Mekong Subregion Statistics on Growth, Infrastructure, and Trade

## Second Edition

Greater Mekong Subregion  
**Eighth Economic  
Corridors Forum**

3–4 August 2016 • Phnom Penh, Cambodia







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## REFERENCES

## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
EBOPS	- Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification
ESCAP	- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FDI	- foreign direct investment
GDP	- gross domestic product
GMS	- Greater Mekong Subregion
ICT	- information and communication technology
IMF	- International Monetary Fund
LAO PDR	- Lao People's Democratic Republic
LPI	- logistics performance index
OECD	- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPP	- purchasing power parity
PRC	- People's Republic of China
UNCOMTRADE	- United Nations Commodity Trade
UNCTAD	- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WB	- World Bank

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

# Acknowledgement

Aekapol Chongvilaivan, country economist, Philippines Country Office, SERD led the preparation of this booklet. Data in this second edition were prepared by Elizabeth S. Tan, economist (consultant). Substantial inputs and comments were provided by the Greater Mekong Subregion Secretariat; ADB resident missions in Cambodia, People's Republic of China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam; Southeast Asia Department (SERD) sector divisions; and the Economic Research and Cooperation Department.

The layout and design of the report were done by Erickson Mercado (consultant graphic artist). Carmelo Ubay (IT and web consultant), provided assistance in generating tables and figures. The report was reviewed and edited by Jason Rush, principal operations and communications specialist, SERD, and Ma. Theresa Mercado (consultant editor).

Josephine Duque-Comia and Cira T. Rudas of the Regional Cooperation and Operations Coordination Division, SERD, provided valuable administrative support during the preparatory, review, approval, and printing process.

Alfredo Perdiguero  
Principal Regional Cooperation Specialist  
Officer-in-Charge  
Regional Cooperation and Operations Coordination Division  
Southeast Asia Department

# Foreword

The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) is a natural economic area bound together by the Mekong River, covering 2.6 million square kilometers, with a combined population of 329 million in 2014. The GMS countries are Cambodia, the People's Republic of China (PRC, specifically Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region), Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. In 1992, with assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the six countries entered into a project-based program of subregional economic cooperation in sectors such as transport, energy, telecommunications, environment, human resource development, tourism, trade, private sector investment, and agriculture. Since then, ADB has provided \$6.7 billion for investments and \$124.9 million for technical assistance.

In September 2015, the GMS Secretariat published and disseminated the first Statistical Database booklet in the 20th Ministerial Conference, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar. The booklet consisted of five chapters of data, indicators, and figures on the Millennium Development Goals, regional macroeconomy, transport infrastructure, merchandise and services trade, as well as logistics performance and trade facilitation. In this second edition, the quantity and quality of data and indicators have been improved: (i) the consistent time series for all indicators is longer, i.e., 1992 onwards, since 1992 is the inception year of GMS; (ii) Guangxi and Yunnan, PRC data are consistently used and estimated, where feasible, in lieu of national PRC data, to get a representative figure for the subregion; (iii) more diversified indicators are added and/or estimated to capture sectoral characteristics and structural shifts; and (iv) definitions are included for all indicators.

The second edition of the booklet begins with the highlights—a snapshot of the subregion's performance from 1992 to 2014—growth in output and merchandise trade, developments in information and communication technology, and trends in subregional integration. There are five chapters. Chapter one presents the key macroeconomic data, i.e., output, trade in goods and services, and bilateral GMS investments. Chapter two provides the connectivity indicators in transport, global shipping, and information communication technology. Indicators for transport cover initially market demand, i.e., volume of passenger and freight traffic, in road, rail, air and

waterways. Future editions will include measures on supply, quantity, and quality of transport infrastructure as well as road safety. Chapter three presents the subregion's, as well as members' trade structure in merchandise and services trade capturing 2 decades of trade performance and showing the shifts in trade structure. Chapters 4 and 5 are a collection of indicators in logistics performance, doing business, competitiveness, trade costs, and trade facilitation.

All data in this publication are from official sources. This collection of data is the basis for developing and populating an online statistical database to be integrated into the GMS website.

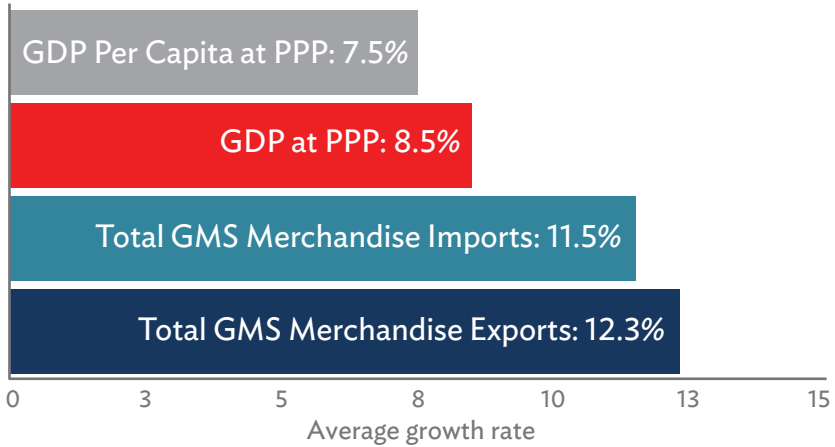
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August 2016



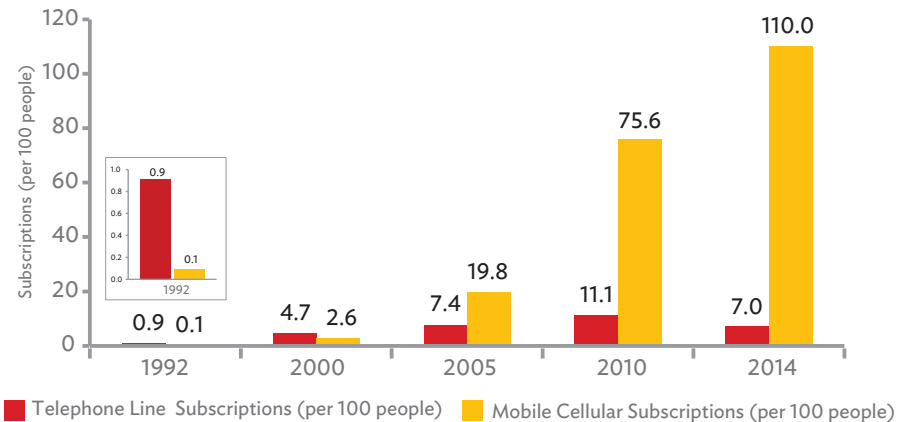
# GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION HIGHLIGHTS

**Figure A: Growth in Output and Merchandise Trade, 1992–2014**



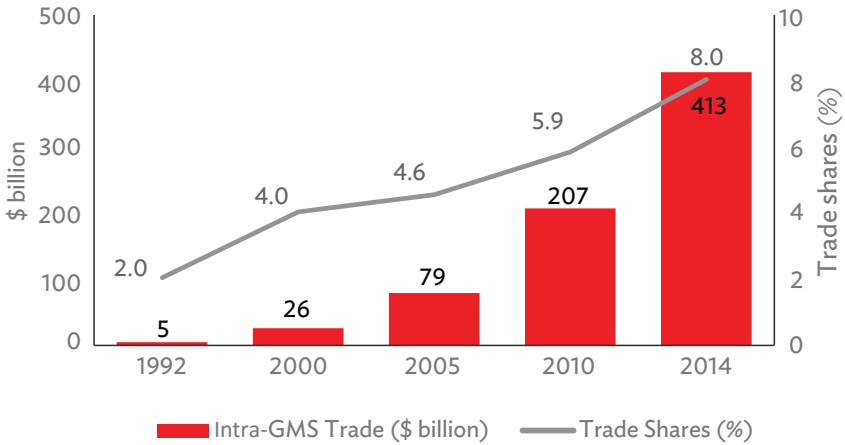
GDP=gross domestic product; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; PPP=purchasing power parity. Source: ADB estimates using data from ADB Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2015; ADB Statistical Database System (<https://sdbs.adb.org>); All [People’s Republic of] China Data Center; Guangxi Statistical Yearbook, various issues; and International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database, October 2015; World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015; and Yunnan Statistical Yearbook, various issues.

**Figure B: Developments in ICT**



ICT=information and communication technology; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion. Source: ADB estimates using data from Guangxi Statistical Yearbook, various issues; World Bank World Development Indicators, October 2015; and Yunnan Statistical Yearbook, various issues.

Figure C: Trend in Intra-GMS Trade

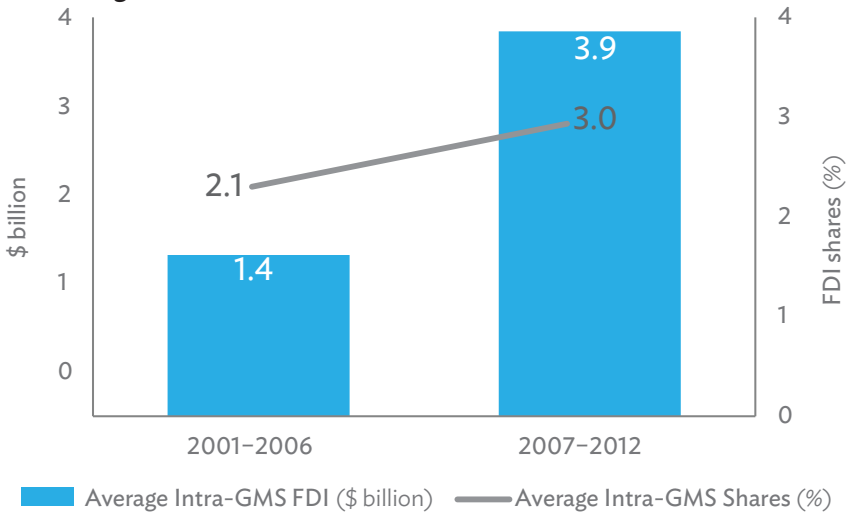


GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion.

No available data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. In lieu, national data for the People's Republic of China is used.

Source: ADB Asian Regional Integration Center (ARIC) Integration database.

Figure D: Movements in Intra-GMS Investment



GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; FDI=foreign direct investment.

No available data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. In lieu, national data for the People's Republic of China is used.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD Bilateral FDI database.



CHAPTER 1:

# KEY MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

**Table 1.1: Gross Domestic Product at PPP (current international dollars, billion)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	455	511	565	626	684	734	729	778	837	900	979	1,077	1,181	1,322	1,467	1,623	1,744	1,825	2,007	2,178	2,391	2,573	2,732
Cambodia	5	7	8	9	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	18	20	23	27	30	33	33	35	39	42	46	51
Guangxi, PRC	35	42	49	55	60	64	69	73	77	84	94	105	123	141	167	195	222	248	289	334	370	408	446
Yunnan, PRC	34	38	40	45	53	59	66	70	74	79	86	95	110	123	140	160	180	197	218	254	293	334	364
Lao PDR	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	15	17	18	20	22	23	26	28	32	35
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	32	34	39	45	51	58	68	79	93	108	124	139	155	170	197	216	235	255
Thailand	300	334	368	406	438	433	404	429	459	485	523	572	624	671	726	786	816	816	888	914	998	1,043	1,070
Viet Nam	76	85	94	105	117	129	138	146	160	175	190	208	211	256	282	310	334	355	382	414	444	476	513

... data not available at the time of this publication; GDP=gross domestic product; GMS= Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PPP=purchasing power parity; PRC=People's Republic of China.

GDP at PPP is estimated by valuing gross domestic product, at a common currency and uniform price level, using PPP conversion factors. GDP is the sum of the gross value-added by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. PPP conversion factor is the number of units of country B's currency needed in country B to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service, which one unit of country A's currency can purchase in country A.

Sources: ADB estimates; ADB Statistical Database System (<https://sdbs.adb.org>); All [People's Republic of] China Data Center; and International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database, October 2015.

**Table 1.2: Gross Domestic Product at PPP (% growth rate)**

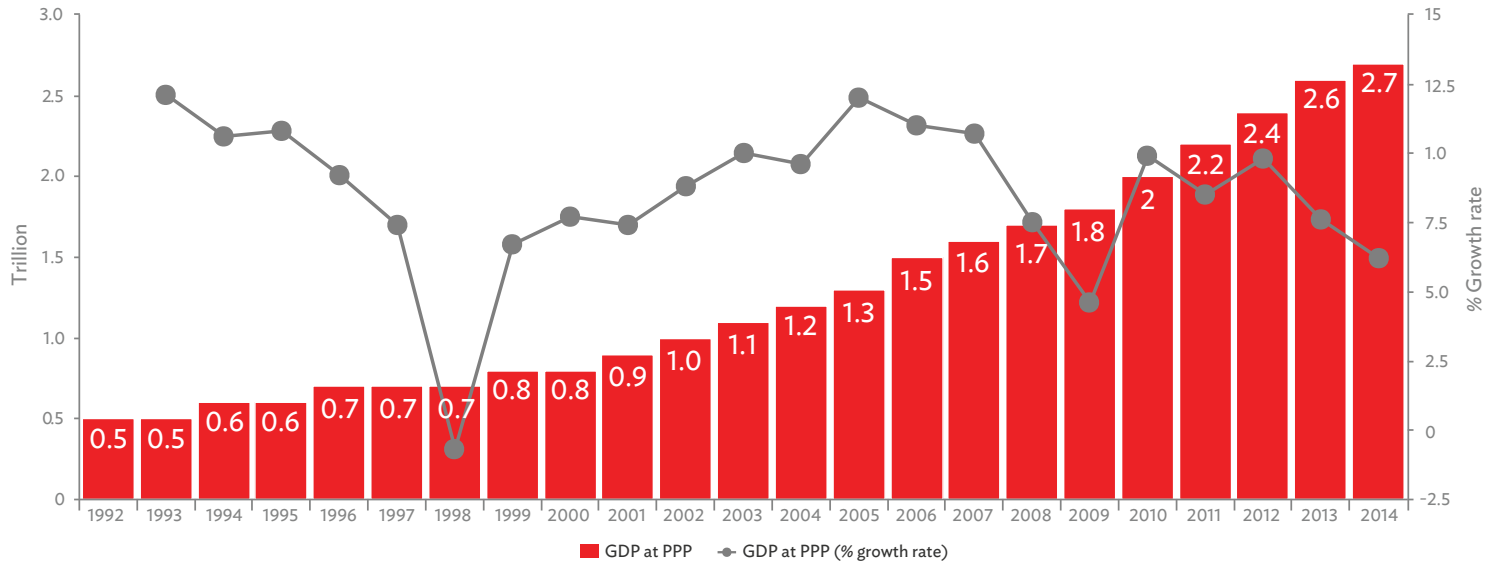
Item	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	12.1	10.6	10.8	9.2	7.4	(0.7)	6.7	7.7	7.4	8.8	10.0	9.6	12.0	11.0	10.7	7.5	4.6	9.9	8.5	9.8	7.6	6.2
Cambodia	33.7	8.2	8.9	7.2	7.4	6.3	13.9	11.0	10.2	8.6	10.7	13.4	16.9	14.2	13.1	8.8	0.9	7.2	9.3	9.2	8.6	11.1
Guangxi, PRC	19.8	16.4	12.3	8.4	7.1	7.3	6.1	5.7	9.8	11.8	11.2	17.0	15.3	18.2	16.8	14.1	11.4	16.7	15.6	10.6	10.2	9.3
Yunnan, PRC	12.5	6.3	11.6	18.7	10.5	11.4	6.7	6.1	6.6	9.2	9.9	15.9	11.6	14.2	13.9	12.8	9.3	10.8	16.2	15.3	14.1	9.2
Lao PDR	8.3	10.4	9.2	8.9	14.2	5.5	5.7	8.7	7.0	8.5	8.3	10.0	10.2	12.0	10.7	9.9	8.3	7.8	11.9	6.2	13.5	9.8
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	6.9	12.6	16.3	13.9	13.7	16.1	16.7	17.2	16.6	15.0	12.4	11.4	9.8	15.6	9.6	8.8	8.3
Thailand	11.3	10.3	10.4	7.8	(1.1)	(6.6)	6.2	6.8	5.8	7.8	9.3	9.2	7.5	8.2	8.2	3.7	0.0	8.8	2.9	9.3	4.5	2.5
Viet Nam	10.6	11.2	11.8	11.3	10.0	6.9	6.4	9.2	9.3	8.7	9.5	1.7	20.9	10.3	10.0	7.7	6.2	7.7	8.4	7.2	7.1	7.7

... data not available at the time of this publication; ( )=negative; GDP=gross domestic product; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PPP=purchasing power parity; PRC=People's Republic of China.

The percentage change in gross domestic product at PPP, year-on-year. GDP at PPP growth rate in period t =  $[(GDP_t - GDP_{t-1}) / GDP_{t-1}] \times 100$ .

Source: ADB estimates using data from ADB Statistical Database System (<https://sdbs.adb.org>); All [People's Republic of] China Data Center; and International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database, October 2015.

**Figure 1.1: GMS GDP at PPP (current international dollars, trillion and % growth rate)**



GDP=gross domestic product; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PPP=purchasing power parity; PRC=People's Republic of China. Source: ADB estimates using data from ADB Statistical Database System (<https://sdb.s.aadb.org>); All [People's Republic of] China Data Center; and International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database, October 2015.

**Table 1.3: Gross Domestic Product Per Capita at PPP (current international dollars)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GMS	1,714	1,896	2,068	2,262	2,437	2,582	2,530	2,664	2,834	3,010	3,240
Cambodia	563	727	760	801	833	870	901	1,001	1,087	1,174	1,251
Guangxi, PRC	802	948	1,090	1,211	1,299	1,378	1,465	1,541	1,617	1,762	1,955
Yunnan, PRC	878	973	1,021	1,125	1,318	1,438	1,583	1,670	1,751	1,846	1,994
Lao PDR	1,090	1,149	1,237	1,319	1,405	1,571	1,627	1,690	1,808	1,906	2,039
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	699	738	821	943	1,063	1,197
Thailand	5,192	5,729	6,268	6,854	7,311	7,152	6,601	6,926	7,314	7,651	8,153
Viet Nam	1,116	1,213	1,326	1,459	1,598	1,731	1,823	1,910	2,058	2,222	2,388

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	3,527	3,830	4,285	4,712	5,174	5,517	5,731	6,308	6,793	7,398	7,896	8,315
Cambodia	1,361	1,518	1,747	1,964	2,190	2,347	2,332	2,462	2,649	2,845	3,040	3,323
Guangxi, PRC	2,158	2,507	3,032	3,538	4,089	4,618	5,103	6,273	7,197	7,898	8,638	9,374
Yunnan, PRC	2,170	2,492	2,759	3,129	3,540	3,969	4,311	4,744	5,477	6,277	7,122	7,730
Lao PDR	2,178	2,361	2,563	2,824	3,074	3,319	3,532	3,744	4,120	4,303	4,806	5,192
Myanmar	1,376	1,592	1,851	2,142	2,446	2,731	3,022	3,295	3,781	4,112	4,437	4,762
Thailand	8,820	9,546	10,194	10,978	11,850	12,273	12,258	13,309	13,655	14,866	15,466	15,793
Viet Nam	2,584	2,596	3,103	3,384	3,681	3,924	4,123	4,396	4,717	5,003	5,304	5,650

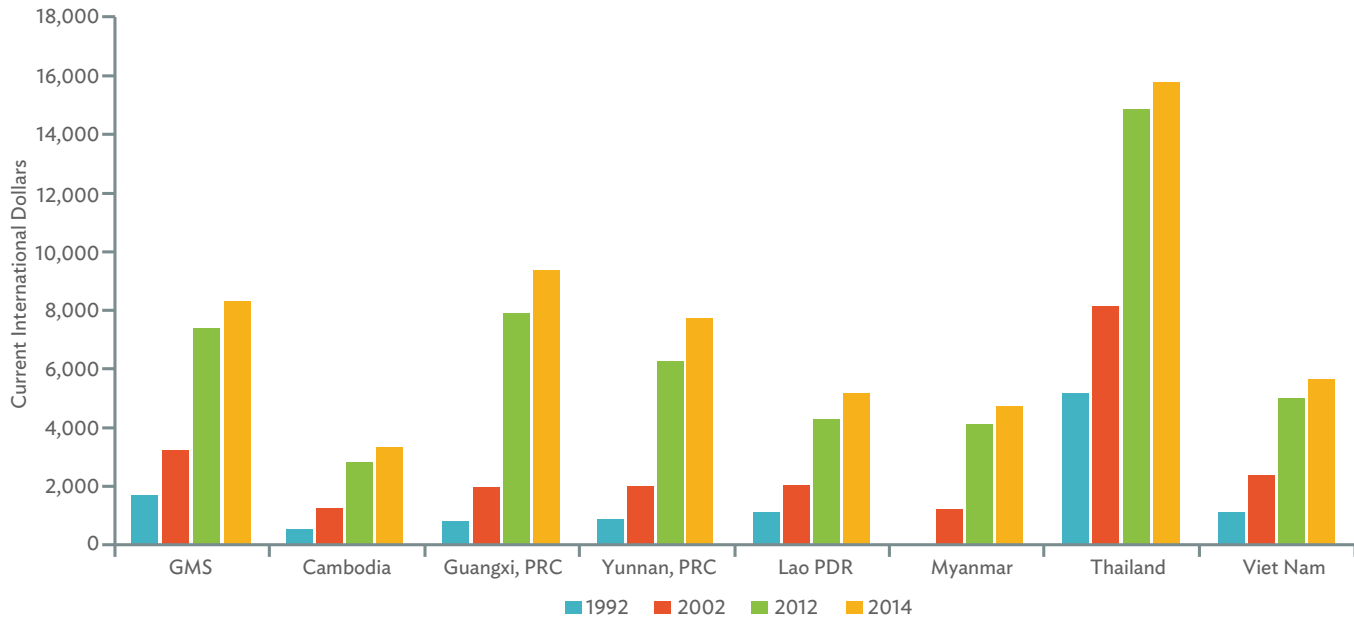
... data not available at the time of this publication; GDP=gross domestic product; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PPP=purchasing power parity; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Gross domestic product per capita at PPP is GDP at PPP divided by total population.

Source: ADB estimates using data from ADB *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific*, 2005 and 2015; All [People's Republic of] China Data Center; World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015; and International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database, October 2015.



**Figure 1.2: Gross Domestic Product Per Capita at PPP (current international dollars)**



GDP=gross domestic product; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PPP=purchasing power parity; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: ADB estimates using data from ADB *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific*, 2005 and 2015; All [People's Republic of] China Data Center; World Bank World Development Indicators database, and October 2015; International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook database, October 2015.

**Table 1.4: Total Population (million)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GMS	266	269	273	277	281	284	288	292	296	299	302
Cambodia	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13
Guangxi, PRC	44	44	45	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	48
Yunnan, PRC	38	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	42	43	43
Lao PDR	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Myanmar	43	44	44	45	45	46	47	47	48	48	49
Thailand	58	58	59	59	60	61	61	62	63	63	64
Viet Nam	69	70	71	72	73	74	76	77	78	79	80

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	305	308	308	311	314	316	319	318	321	323	326	329
Cambodia	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15
Guangxi, PRC	49	49	47	47	48	48	49	46	47	47	47	48
Yunnan, PRC	44	44	45	45	45	45	46	46	46	47	47	47
Lao PDR	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
Myanmar	49	50	50	50	51	51	51	52	52	53	53	53
Thailand	65	65	66	66	66	67	67	67	67	67	68	68
Viet Nam	81	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91

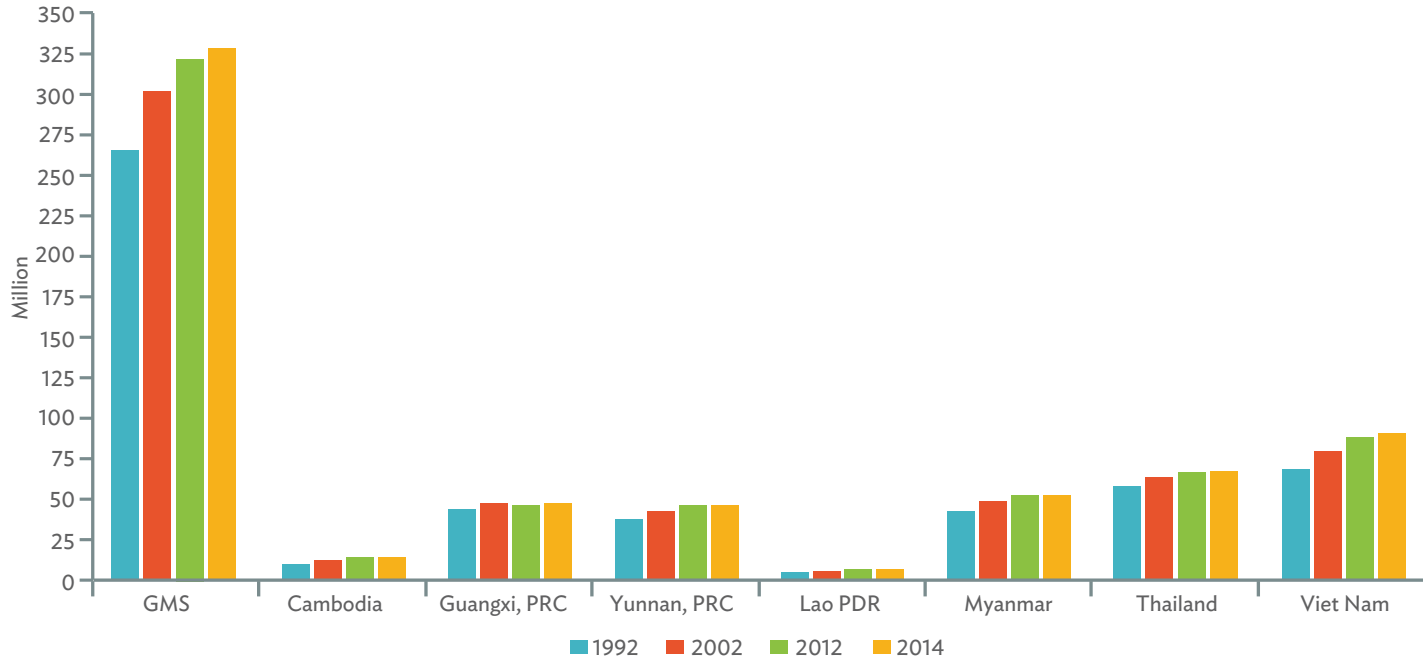
GMS= Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

De facto population includes all persons physically present in the country during census day, including foreign, military, and diplomatic personnel and their accompanying household members; and transient foreign visitors in the country or in harbors.

Data for Guangxi and Yunnan, PRC, are year-end figures.

Sources: ADB estimates; All [People's Republic of] China Data Center; and World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015.

**Figure 1.3: Total Population (million)**



GMS= Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Data for Guangxi and Yunnan, PRC, are year-end figures.

Sources: ADB estimates; All [People's Republic of] China Data Center; and World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015.

**Table 1.5: Total Merchandise Exports (\$ million)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GMS	37,806	43,263	53,641	67,530	67,931	72,596	69,622	74,974	89,992	86,868	92,839
Cambodia	265	283	490	854	644	862	802	1,130	1,397	1,571	1,770
Guangxi, PRC	1,108	1,325	1,602	2,246	1,916	2,383	2,418	1,247	1,493	1,236	1,508
Yunnan, PRC	649	774	1,053	1,331	1,142	1,214	1,263	1,034	1,175	1,244	1,430
Lao PDR	133	240	300	308	317	313	337	302	330	320	301
Myanmar	605	694	909	899	936	1,036	1,082	1,138	1,961	2,544	3,063
Thailand	32,466	36,962	45,233	56,444	55,721	57,604	54,361	58,581	69,152	64,924	68,062
Viet Nam	2,581	2,985	4,054	5,449	7,256	9,185	9,360	11,541	14,483	15,029	16,706

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	108,740	133,307	155,345	186,959	222,680	262,044	233,268	295,223	354,110	382,629	412,160	440,710
Cambodia	2,087	2,589	2,908	3,692	3,341	3,503	3,138	3,906	5,035	5,633	6,530	7,408
Guangxi, PRC	1,970	2,396	2,877	3,599	5,113	7,351	8,371	9,610	12,459	15,468	18,695	24,330
Yunnan, PRC	1,677	2,240	2,642	3,391	4,736	4,987	4,514	7,606	9,473	10,018	15,960	18,802
Lao PDR	336	363	553	882	923	1,092	1,053	1,746	2,190	2,271	2,264	2,662
Myanmar	2,357	2,928	3,558	5,233	6,402	6,779	7,587	8,861	9,136	8,977	11,204	12,524
Thailand	80,165	96,307	110,360	130,336	153,604	175,647	151,509	191,257	218,912	225,734	225,474	224,767
Viet Nam	20,149	26,485	32,447	39,826	48,561	62,685	57,096	72,237	96,906	114,529	132,033	150,217

GMS= Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Total merchandise exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods from residents to nonresidents.

Exports of Guangxi and Yunnan, PRC are based on the location of exporters. Exports of Myanmar 1992-1996 and Thailand 1992-2014 were converted from local currency units using average of period exchange rates.

Sources: ADB estimates; ADB *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific*, 2005 and 2015; and All [People's Republic of] China Data Center.

**Table 1.6: Total Merchandise Imports (\$ million)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GMS	45,664	53,394	64,379	84,306	89,069	78,476	60,151	68,067	83,789	84,810	91,163
Cambodia	443	471	744	1,187	1,072	1,092	1,166	1,592	1,936	2,094	2,361
Guangxi, PRC	530	753	858	965	915	686	566	506	545	562	923
Yunnan, PRC	317	439	550	790	917	797	772	625	638	745	797
Lao PDR	266	432	564	589	690	648	553	554	535	510	447
Myanmar	888	1,300	1,402	1,836	2,010	2,309	2,702	2,605	2,319	2,736	2,300
Thailand	40,679	46,075	54,435	70,784	72,322	61,353	42,894	50,442	62,180	61,945	64,591
Viet Nam	2,541	3,924	5,826	8,155	11,144	11,592	11,500	11,742	15,637	16,218	19,746

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	108,500	135,828	166,148	190,057	220,864	281,330	224,034	274,604	344,850	378,052	401,043	406,592
Cambodia	2,668	3,269	3,918	4,771	4,383	5,185	4,878	5,756	7,180	8,139	9,744	10,616
Guangxi, PRC	1,222	1,893	2,306	3,075	4,164	5,891	5,835	8,096	10,872	14,006	14,142	16,223
Yunnan, PRC	991	1,510	2,096	2,840	4,044	4,612	3,505	5,762	6,580	10,987	9,869	10,820
Lao PDR	462	713	882	1,060	1,065	1,403	1,461	2,060	2,404	3,055	3,081	4,271
Myanmar	2,240	1,973	1,984	2,937	3,353	4,543	4,181	6,413	9,035	9,069	13,760	16,633
Thailand	75,661	94,501	118,200	130,482	141,090	178,982	134,224	161,679	202,029	219,016	218,414	200,180
Viet Nam	25,256	31,969	36,761	44,891	62,765	80,714	69,949	84,839	106,750	113,780	132,033	147,849

GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Total merchandise imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods by residents from nonresidents.

Imports of Guangxi and Yunnan, PRC, are based on the location of importers. Thailand's imports were converted from local currency units using average of period current exchange rates.

Sources: ADB estimates; ADB *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific*, 2005 and 2015; and All [People's Republic of] China Data Center.

**Table 1.7: Merchandise Trade Balance (\$ million)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
GMS	(7,858)	(10,131)	(10,738)	(16,776)	(21,137)	(5,880)	9,471	6,907	6,203	2,058	1,675
Cambodia	(179)	(188)	(255)	(333)	(428)	(231)	(364)	(462)	(539)	(523)	(591)
Guangxi, PRC	578	572	745	1,281	1,001	1,697	1,853	741	948	674	585
Yunnan, PRC	332	335	503	541	225	417	491	409	537	499	633
Lao PDR	(133)	(191)	(264)	(281)	(372)	(335)	(216)	(253)	(205)	(191)	(146)
Myanmar	(283)	(606)	(492)	(937)	(1,073)	(1,273)	(1,620)	(1,468)	(358)	(191)	763
Thailand	(8,212)	(9,113)	(9,202)	(14,340)	(16,601)	(3,749)	11,467	8,140	6,973	2,979	3,471
Viet Nam	40	(939)	(1,772)	(2,706)	(3,888)	(2,407)	(2,140)	(201)	(1,154)	(1,189)	(3,040)

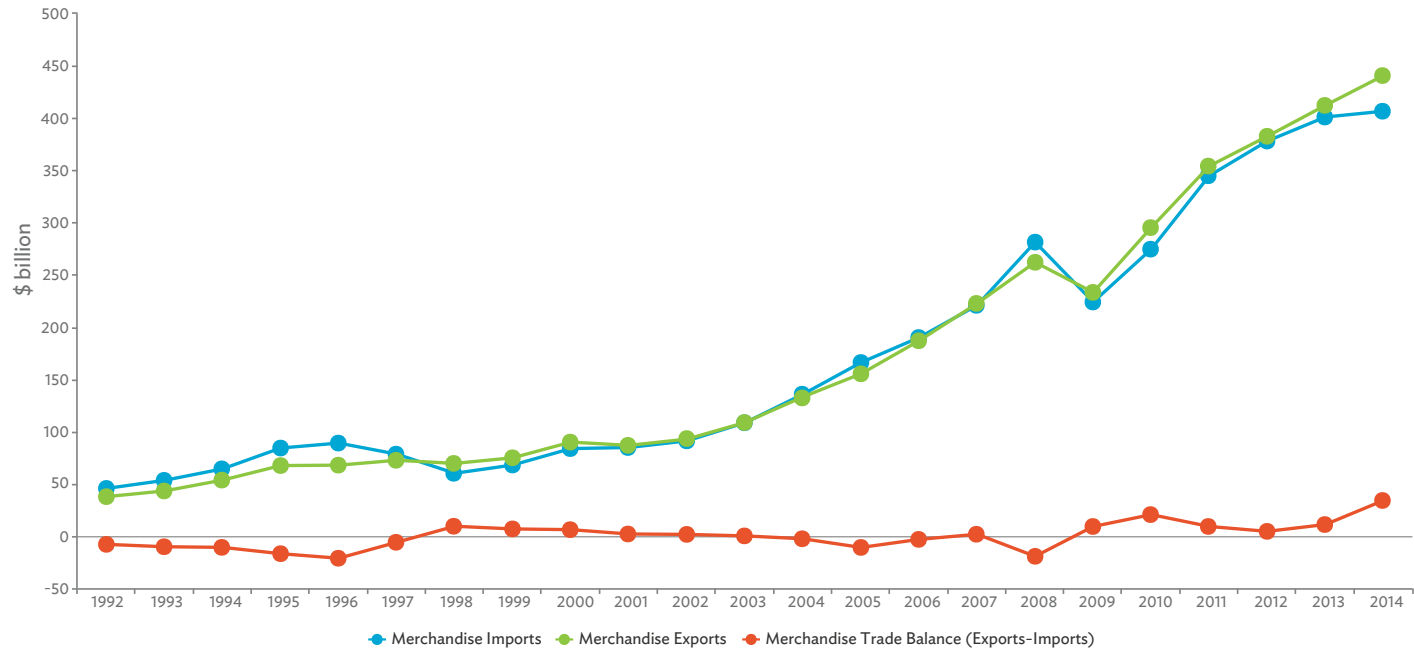
Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	241	(2,521)	(10,803)	(3,098)	1,816	(19,286)	9,234	20,619	9,260	4,577	11,117	34,118
Cambodia	(581)	(681)	(1,010)	(1,079)	(1,042)	(1,681)	(1,740)	(1,850)	(2,145)	(2,506)	(3,214)	(3,208)
Guangxi, PRC	748	503	571	523	949	1,461	2,536	1,514	1,587	1,462	4,553	8,107
Yunnan, PRC	685	730	546	551	692	375	1,009	1,844	2,893	(969)	6,091	7,982
Lao PDR	(127)	(349)	(329)	(178)	(142)	(311)	(408)	(314)	(215)	(784)	(817)	(1,609)
Myanmar	117	955	1,574	2,296	3,048	2,236	3,406	2,448	101	(92)	(2,556)	(4,110)
Thailand	4,504	1,806	(7,840)	(147)	12,513	(3,335)	17,285	29,578	16,883	6,717	7,059	24,588
Viet Nam	(5,107)	(5,484)	(4,314)	(5,065)	(14,204)	(18,029)	(12,853)	(12,602)	(9,844)	749	0	2,368

(-) = negative; GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC = People's Republic of China.

Merchandise trade balance is the difference between total merchandise exports and total merchandise imports.

Source: ADB estimates using data from ADB *Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific*, 2005 and 2015 and All [People's Republic of] China Data Center.

Figure 1.4: GMS Merchandise Trade and Trade Balance (\$ billion)



GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: ADB estimates using data from ADB Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific, 2005 and 2015 and All [People's Republic of] China Data Center.

**Table 1.8: Total Services Exports (\$ million)**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	114,941	145,413	186,126	208,390	182,666	216,185	239,065	280,418	283,936	303,789
Cambodia	1,118	1,325	1,433	1,527	1,812	2,028	2,730	3,192	3,486	4,014
PRC	89,150	113,851	147,511	165,990	144,185	171,490	184,763	216,154	208,046	233,510
Lao PDR	204	223	278	402	397	511	550	577	781	...
Myanmar	281	314	335	357	349	369	758	1,231	2,271	...
Thailand	19,923	24,600	30,109	33,108	30,157	34,326	41,573	49,643	58,642	55,295
Viet Nam	4,265	5,100	6,460	7,006	5,766	7,460	8,691	9,620	10,710	10,970

... data not available or not publishable at the time of this publication; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Total services exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of services from residents to nonresidents.

No data for Guangxi and Yunnan; PRC national data is used. Services trade data for all countries used balance of payments methodology 6 (BPM6) except for Viet Nam's exports, which use BPM5.

Sources: ADB estimates and UNCTAD STATS database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Table 1.9: Total Services Imports (\$ million)**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	116,613	140,162	177,044	214,601	205,518	250,977	305,639	350,895	404,059	453,327
Cambodia	642	804	817	900	830	970	1,314	1,535	1,757	2,017
PRC	84,183	101,037	130,287	159,018	159,233	194,005	238,909	282,055	331,578	383,610
Lao PDR	39	37	44	108	136	263	331	339	534	...
Myanmar	497	557	653	617	617	789	1,090	1,459	1,481	...
Thailand	26,803	32,604	38,067	46,002	36,515	45,029	52,136	52,986	54,890	53,200
Viet Nam	4,450	5,122	7,177	7,956	8,187	9,921	11,859	12,520	13,820	14,500

... data not available or not publishable at the time of this publication; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Total services imports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of services from residents to nonresidents.

No data for Guangxi and Yunnan; PRC national data is used. Services trade data for all countries used balance of payments methodology 6 (BPM6) except for Viet Nam's exports, which use BPM5.

Sources: ADB estimates and UNCTAD STATS database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)



**Table 1.10: Total Services Trade Balance (\$ million)**

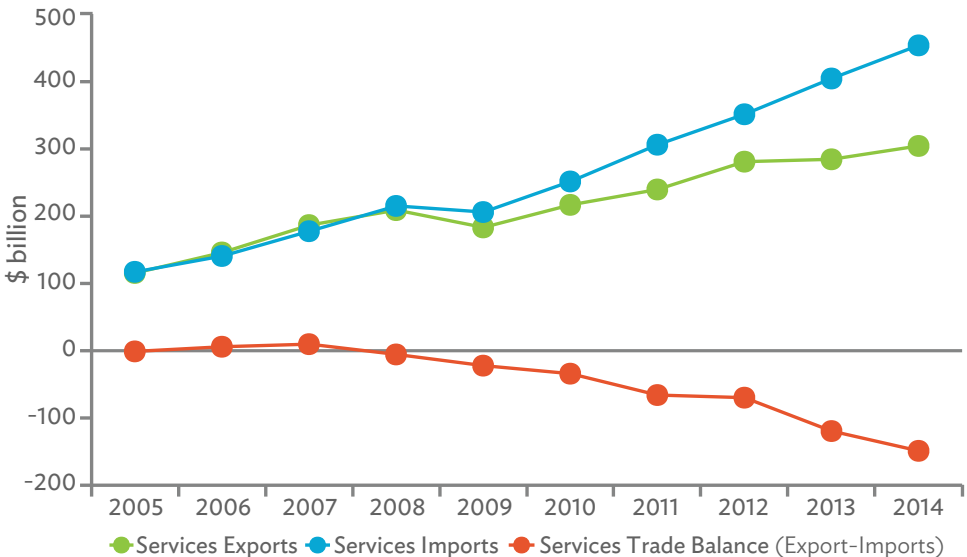
Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	(1,672)	5,251	9,082	(6,211)	(22,852)	(34,792)	(66,574)	(70,477)	(120,123)	(149,538)
Cambodia	476	521	616	627	982	1,059	1,416	1,657	1,729	1,997
PRC	4,967	12,814	17,224	6,972	(15,048)	(22,515)	(54,146)	(65,901)	(123,532)	(150,100)
Lao PDR	165	186	234	294	262	248	219	238	247	...
Myanmar	(216)	(244)	(318)	(261)	(268)	(420)	(332)	(228)	790	...
Thailand	(6,880)	(8,004)	(7,958)	(12,893)	(6,358)	(10,703)	(10,563)	(3,343)	3,753	2,095
Viet Nam	(185)	(22)	(717)	(950)	(2,421)	(2,461)	(3,168)	(2,900)	(3,110)	(3,530)

... data not available or not publishable at the time of this publication; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Total services exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of services from residents to nonresidents.

No data for Guangxi and Yunnan; PRC national data is used. Services trade data for all countries used balance of payments methodology 6 (BPM6) except for Viet Nam's exports, which use BPM5.

Sources: ADB estimates and UNCTAD STATS database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Figure 1.5: GMS Services Trade and Trade Balance (\$ billion)**

GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.  
Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STATS database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

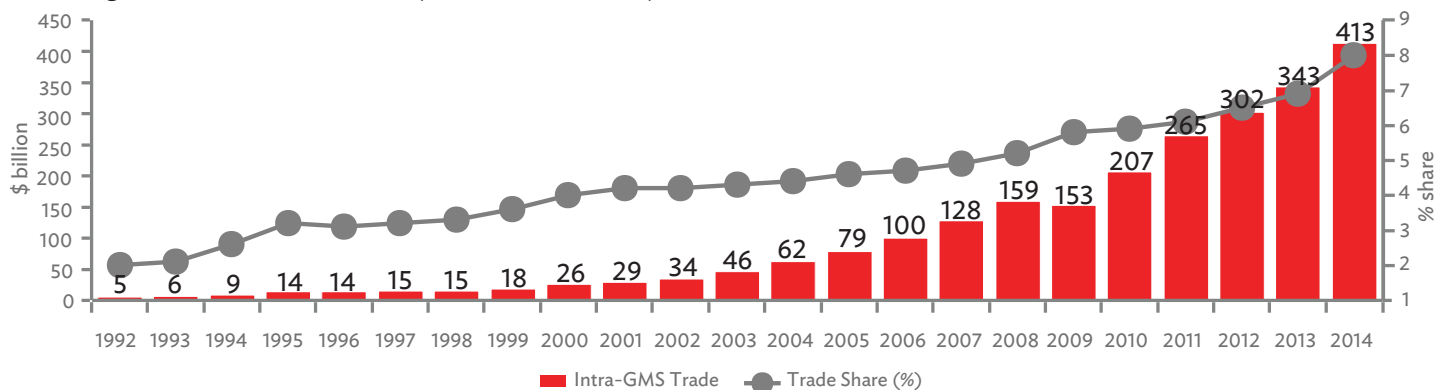
**Table 1.11: Intra-GMS Trade** (\$ billion and % share)

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Trade Share (%)	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.9	8.0
Intra-GMS Trade (\$ billion)	5	6	9	14	14	15	15	18	26	29	34	46	62	79	100	128	159	153	207	265	302	343	413

GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion.

Intraregional trade share =  $(\bar{T}_{ii}/T_i) \times 100$  where  $\bar{T}_{ii}$  is intraregional trade, i.e., exports of region  $i$  to region  $i$  plus imports of region  $i$  from region  $i$ ; and  $T_i$  = total exports of region  $i$  to the world plus total imports of region  $i$  from the world.

Source: ADB Asian Regional Integration Center (ARIC) Integration database.

**Figure 1.6: Intra-GMS Trade** (\$ billion and % share)

GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion.

Source: ADB Asian Regional Integration Center (ARIC) Integration database.

**Table 1.12: Total GMS Bilateral Foreign Direct Investment Inflows (\$ million)**

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GMS	229	318	301	429	6,379	835	797	1,553	543	12,012	5,879	2,706
Cambodia	6	94	38	36	153	245	325	180	191	337	292	613
PRC	194	188	174	179	96	145	90	129	49	...	101	...
Lao PDR	14	4	2	5	6	11	90	90	77	100	351	166
Myanmar	3	0	25	156	6,035	281	16	891	18	10,415	4,364	738
Thailand	(2)	26	30	1	6	57	127	(40)	33	721	316	581
Viet Nam	13	6	32	52	83	97	149	303	176	439	456	608

... data not available at the time of this publication; ( )=negative; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor.

FDI inflows of all countries except Viet Nam are reported by host and/or recipient countries. No reported FDI inflows by Viet Nam. In lieu, the reported outflows by investing countries are used.

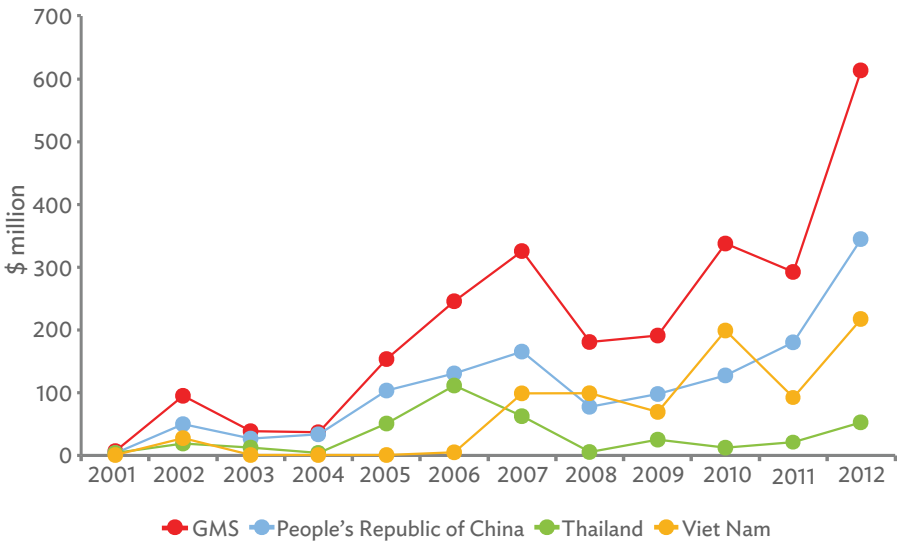
Sources: ADB estimates and UNCTAD Bilateral FDI database.

**Table 1.13: Total GMS FDI Inflows to Cambodia (\$ million)**

Host	Origin	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cambodia	GMS	6	94	38	36	153	245	325	180	191	337	292	613
	PRC	3	49	26	33	103	130	165	77	97	127	180	344
	Thailand	3	18	12	3	50	111	62	5	25	12	21	52
	Viet Nam	0	27	0	0	0	4	98	99	69	199	92	217

FDI=foreign direct investment; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; PRC=People’s Republic of China. FDI inflows is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. Sources: ADB estimates and UNCTAD Bilateral FDI database.

**Figure 1.7: Total GMS FDI Inflows to Cambodia (\$ million)**



FDI=foreign direct investment; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion. Sources: ADB estimates and UNCTAD Bilateral FDI database.

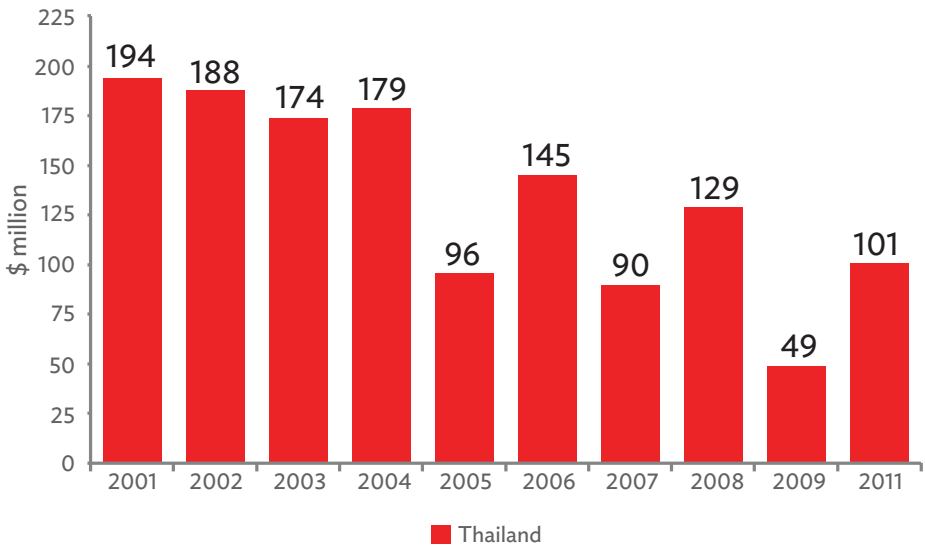
**Table 1.14: Total GMS FDI Inflows to PRC (\$ million)**

Host	Origin	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
PRC	GMS	194	188	174	179	96	145	90	129	49	...	101	...
	Thailand	194	188	174	179	96	145	90	129	49	...	101	...

... data not available at the time of this publication; FDI=foreign direct investment; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; PRC=People's Republic of China.

FDI inflows is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor.

Source: UNCTAD Bilateral FDI database.

**Figure 1.8: Total GMS FDI Inflows to PRC (\$ million)**

... data not available for 2010 and 2012; FDI=foreign direct investment; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; PRC=People's Republic of China.

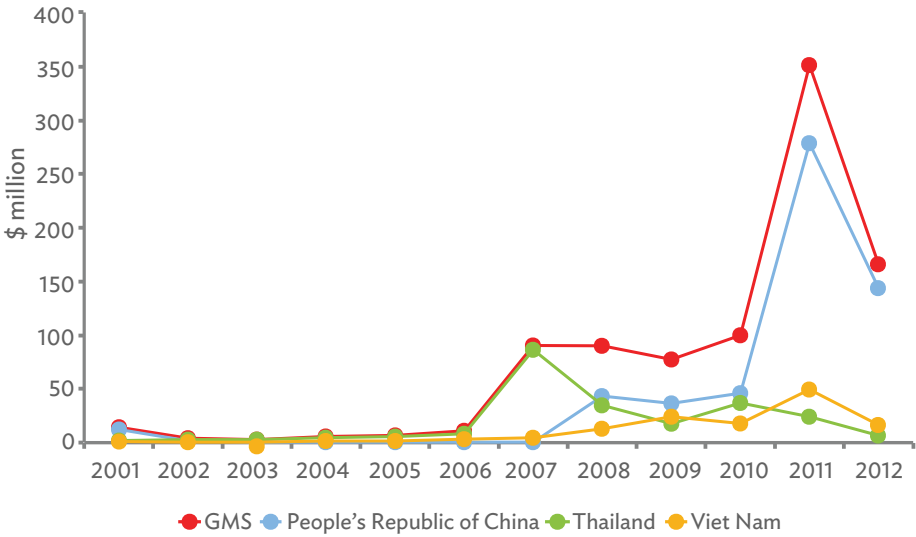
Source: UNCTAD Bilateral FDI database.

**Table 1.15: Total GMS FDI Inflows to Lao PDR (\$ million)**

Host	Origin	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Lao PDR	GMS	14	4	2	5	6	11	90	90	77	100	351	166
	PRC	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	43	36	46	278	143
	Thailand	2	2	2	4	5	8	86	34	17	37	24	6
	Viet Nam	1	0	0	1	1	3	4	13	24	17	49	16

FDI=foreign direct investment; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People’s Democratic Republic; PRC=People’s Republic of China. FDI inflows is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. Sources: ADB estimates and UNCTAD Bilateral FDI database.

**Figure 1.9: Total GMS FDI Inflows to Lao PDR (\$ million)**



FDI=foreign direct investment; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People’s Democratic Republic. Sources: ADB estimates and UNCTAD Bilateral FDI database.

**Table 1.16: Total GMS FDI Inflows to Myanmar (\$ million)**

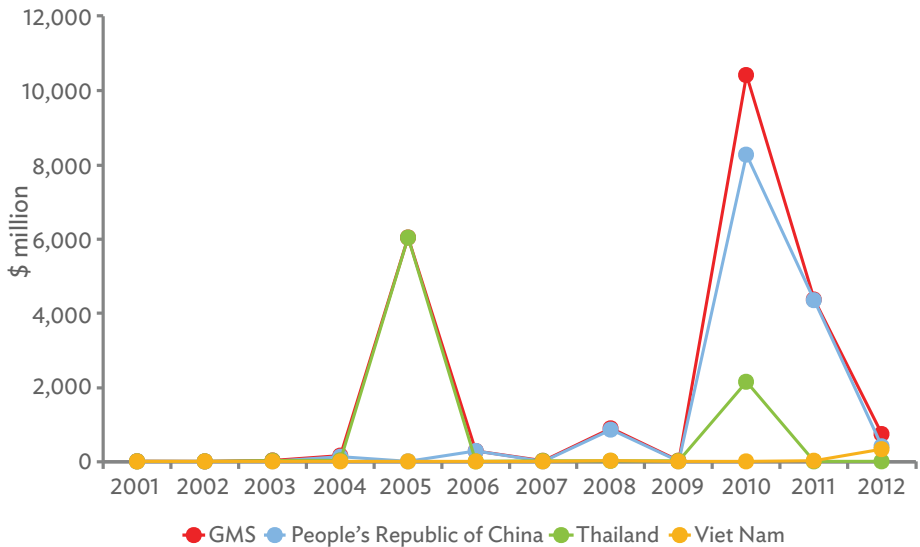
Host	Origin	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Myanmar	GMS	3	0	25	156	6,035	281	16	891	18	10,415	4,364	738
	PRC	3	0	3	127	1	281	0	856	3	8,269	4,346	407
	Thailand	0	0	22	29	6,034	0	16	15	15	2,146	0	1
	Viet Nam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	18	329

FDI=foreign direct investment; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; PRC=People's Republic of China.

FDI inflows is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest

(10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor.

Sources: ADB estimates and UNCTAD Bilateral FDI database.

**Figure 1.10: Total GMS FDI Inflows to Myanmar (\$ million)**

FDI=foreign direct investment; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion.

Sources: ADB estimates and UNCTAD Bilateral FDI database.

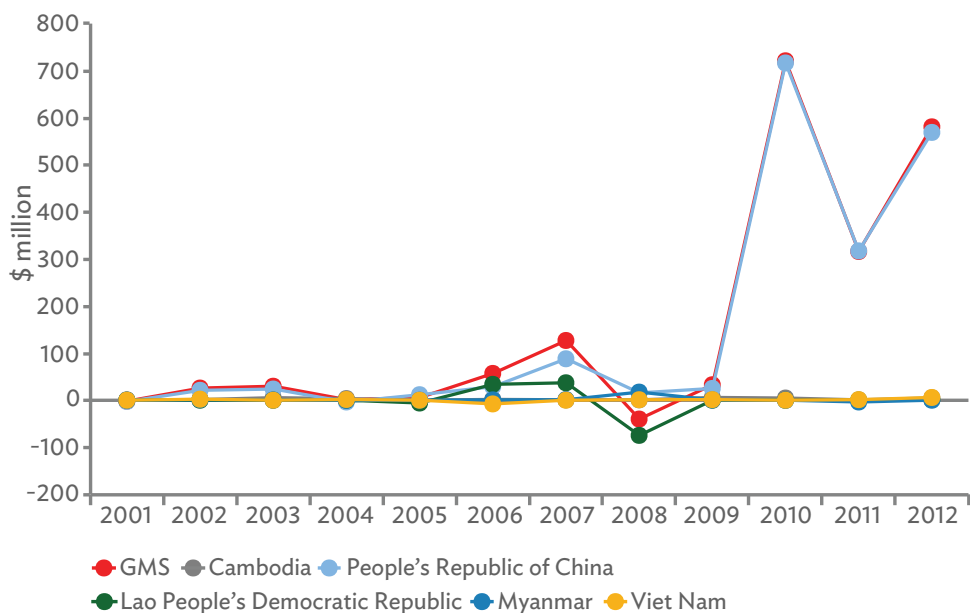
**Table 1.17: Total GMS FDI Inflows to Thailand (\$ million)**

Host	Origin	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Thailand	GMS	(2)	26	30	1	6	57	127	(40)	33	721	316	581
	Cambodia	1	1	5	3	0	2	1	1	6	5	1	5
	PRC	(3)	21	24	(4)	12	29	88	16	25	716	317	569
	Lao PDR	0	0	0	0	(6)	34	37	(75)	0	0	1	1
	Myanmar	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	17	1	0	(4)	0
	Viet Nam	0	2	0	2	0	(8)	0	1	1	0	1	6

(-)=negative; FDI=foreign direct investment; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

FDI inflows is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor.

Sources: ADB estimates and UNCTAD Bilateral FDI database.

**Figure 1.11: Total GMS FDI Inflows to Thailand (\$ million)**


GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion.

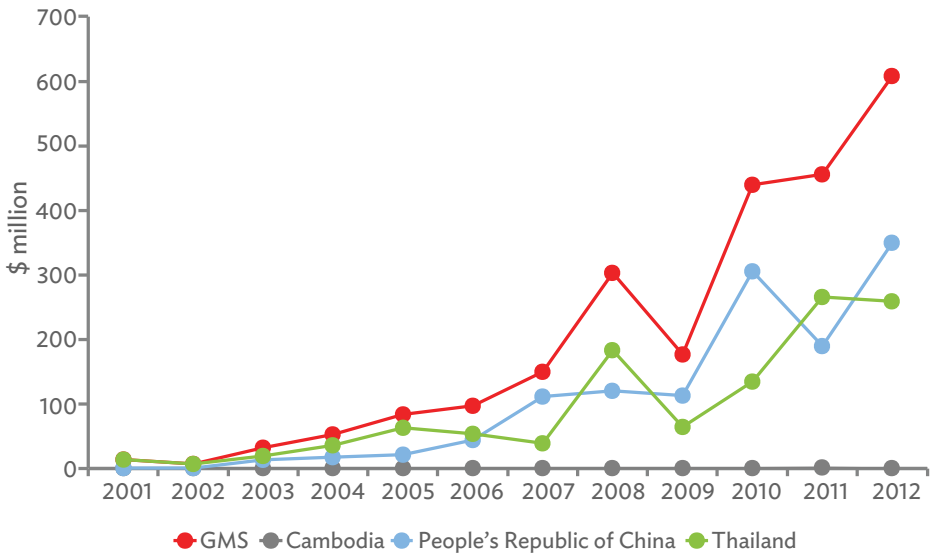
Sources: ADB estimates and UNCTAD Bilateral FDI database.



**Table 1.18: Total GMS FDI Inflows to Viet Nam (\$ million)**

Host	Origin	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Viet Nam	GMS	13	6	32	52	83	97	149	303	176	439	456	608
	Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	PRC	0	0	13	17	21	44	111	120	112	305	189	349
	Thailand	13	6	19	35	63	53	38	183	64	134	265	259

FDI=foreign direct investment; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; PRC=People's Republic of China.  
 FDI inflows is net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor.  
 No reported FDI inflows by Viet Nam. In lieu, the reported outflows by investing countries are used.  
 Sources: ADB estimates and UNCTAD Bilateral FDI database.

**Figure 1.12: Total GMS FDI Inflows to Viet Nam (\$ million)**

FDI=foreign direct investment; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion.  
 No reported FDI inflows by Viet Nam. In lieu, the reported outflows by investing countries are used.  
 Sources: ADB estimates and UNCTAD Bilateral FDI database.



CHAPTER 2:

# INFRASTRUCTURE

**Table 2.1: Roads, Passengers Carried (million passenger-km)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Guangxi, PRC	13,339	16,404	16,532	18,078	22,597	28,032	29,263	33,230	34,794	37,207	38,270	36,735	41,064	43,877	47,143	53,693	56,352	61,828	69,532	77,651	85,798	41,573	41,323
Yunnan, PRC	6,989	7,338	10,177	9,310	10,240	11,947	13,180	16,420	17,120	23,276	21,010	19,287	22,721	23,312	24,771	26,580	27,298	30,222	35,210	42,457	47,020	32,310	32,106
Lao PDR	...	...	...	749	930	1,101	1,208	1,290	1,424	1,463	1,573	1,516	2,079	1,676	1,869	2,114	2,113	2,197	2,556	2,372	2,619	2,740	395
Myanmar <sup>a</sup>	2,592	2,334	2,568	2,568	2,409	2,009	1,679	1,461	1,356	1,571	2,131	2,183	2,195	2,259	2,298	2,407	2,464	2,463	2,121	2,129	2,126	1,733	777
Viet Nam	10,621	10,601	11,150	15,944	18,025	19,074	20,179	21,277	22,376	23,395	25,598	30,459	34,266	38,602	43,569	49,372	54,221	61,509	69,197	78,013	84,982	90,320	96,766

... data not available at the time of this publication; km=kilometer; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Passengers carried by roads are the number of passengers transported by road times kilometers traveled.

Data for Guangxi and Yunnan are passenger-km (highways), the same data source for the national total.

Data for Lao PDR are passengers traffic by land. Viet Nam 2014 data are preliminary.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated from data (passenger-miles) for Yangon transport only. All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Sources: ADB estimates; *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook, 2015*; *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook, various issues*; *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook, various issues*; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database ([www.gso.gov.vn](http://www.gso.gov.vn)); and *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook, 2015*.

**Table 2.2: Railways, Passengers Carried (million passenger-km)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	113	80	39	39	42	49	43	50	45	33	...	45	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guangxi, PRC	8,319	11,200	11,859	11,214	9,379	9,440	9,177	10,536	11,448	11,623	11,702	10,546	11,618	13,173	15,090	17,405	18,810	16,744	18,213	19,448	18,772	19,367	23,696
Yunnan, PRC	2,029	2,286	2,441	2,303	2,057	2,273	2,476	3,282	3,135	3,179	3,050	3,007	3,730	4,104	4,722	5,263	6,661	6,337	8,073	9,191	9,174	9,934	10,171
Myanmar <sup>a</sup>	4,986	5,172	4,673	4,535	4,386	4,010	4,069	4,200	4,447	4,503	4,710	4,311	4,191	4,778	5,307	5,437	5,389	5,371	5,357	4,977	3,808	3,584	3,416
Thailand	13,669	13,703	13,814	12,975	12,205	11,804	10,947	9,894	9,935	10,321	10,378	10,251	9,332	9,052	8,824	8,038	8,217	8,814	8,246	8,032	7,139	7,029	6,542
Viet Nam	1,752	1,921	1,796	2,133	2,261	2,476	2,542	2,722	3,200	3,426	3,697	4,069	4,376	4,563	4,334	4,660	4,560	4,138	4,378	4,571	4,601	4,417	4,482

... data not available at the time of this publication; km=kilometer; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Passengers carried by railways are the number of passengers transported by rail times kilometers traveled.

Viet Nam 2014 data are preliminary.

Lao PDR only has a 3.5-kilometer railway linking Vientiane with Thailand's Nong Khai province.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated using data (passenger-miles) from *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook, various issues*. All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Sources: ADB estimates; *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook, 2015*; *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook, various issues*; *Thailand Statistical Yearbook, various issues*; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database ([www.gso.gov.vn](http://www.gso.gov.vn)); and *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook, various issues*.

**Table 2.3: Air Transport, Volume of Passenger Traffic** (million passenger-km)

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Yunnan, PRC	946	1,529	2,036	2,145	2,661	2,978	3,271	4,034	3,457	3,883	4,010	3,960	5,234	5,639	6,630	7,376	7,076	8,131	8,903	9,234	10,601	12,540	12,540
Lao PDR	...	...	...	57	122	683	132	171	178	180	201	163	216	181	190	245	351	369	83	171	159	217	232
Myanmar <sup>a</sup>	199	232	282	293	280	210	196	208	231	247	260	194	163	118	121	127	132	116	170	221	248	202	246
Viet Nam	1,012	1,403	2,371	4,094	3,948	3,922	3,867	4,042	4,383	6,111	7,101	7,112	9,367	11,124	12,817	14,682	16,152	16,508	21,162	23,269	23,626	26,878	28,313

... data not available at the time of this publication; km=kilometer; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Passengers carried by air transport are the number of passengers transported by air times kilometers traveled.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated using data (passenger-miles) from *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*, various issues. All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Sources: ADB estimates; *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database ([www.gso.gov.vn](http://www.gso.gov.vn)); and *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*, 2015.

**Table 2.4: Waterways, Volume of Passenger Traffic** (million person-km)

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Guangxi, PRC	731	772	548	549	393	346	257	252	254	263	270	227	261	258	301	329	165	170	178	201	228	192	248
Yunnan, PRC	34	37	33	35	37	38	58	64	78	82	90	88	91	105	117	121	154	155	178	196	202	223	237
Lao PDR	...	...	...	19	27	46	34	48	73	79	77	45	22	40	46	51	49	49	66	49	72	82	80
Myanmar <sup>a</sup>	971	993	849	863	791	698	757	730	736	764	774	774	831	948	1,054	1,160	1,261	1,320	1,452	855	338	235	156
Viet Nam	1,145	1,311	1,412	1,937	2,207	2,303	2,395	2,466	2,510	2,693	2,957	2,739	3,158	3,407	3,189	3,151	3,246	3,048	3,195	2,856	2,835	2,914	2,556

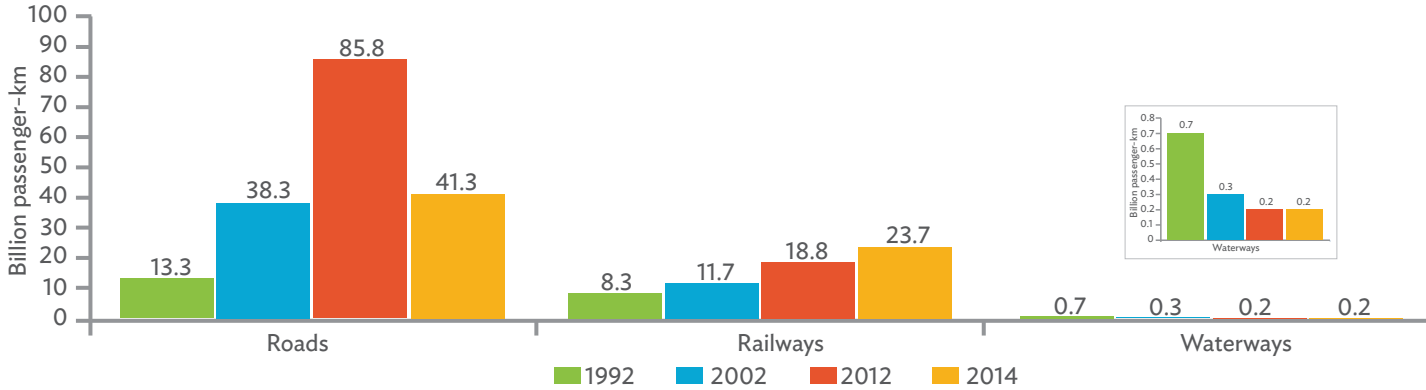
... data not available at the time of this publication; km=kilometer; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Passengers carried by waterways are the number of passengers transported by waterways times kilometers traveled.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated from data (passenger-miles) from *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*, various issues. All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March. Viet Nam 2014 data are preliminary.

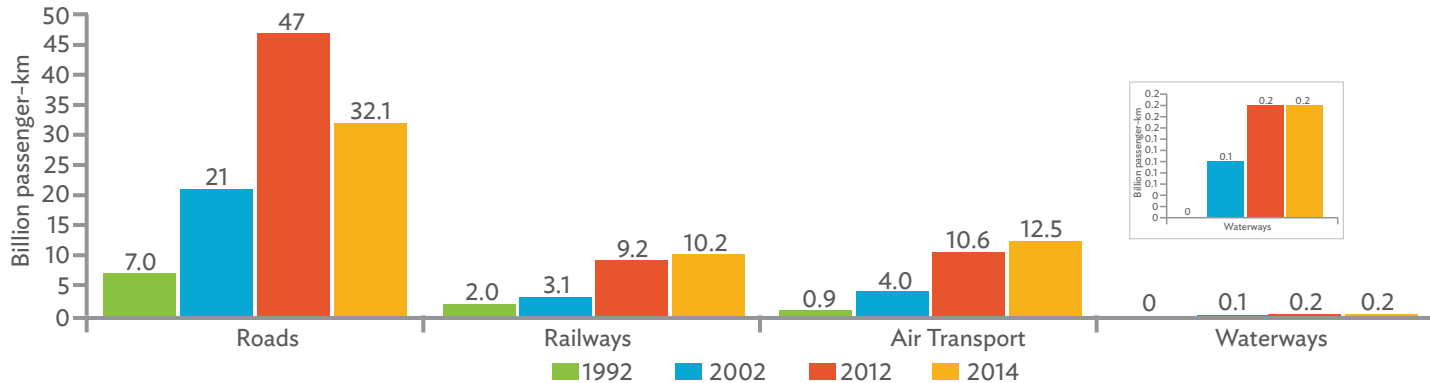
Sources: ADB estimates; *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*, 2015; *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database ([www.gso.gov.vn](http://www.gso.gov.vn)); World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015; and *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*, 2015.

**Figure 2.1: Guangxi, PRC—Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode (billion passenger-km)**



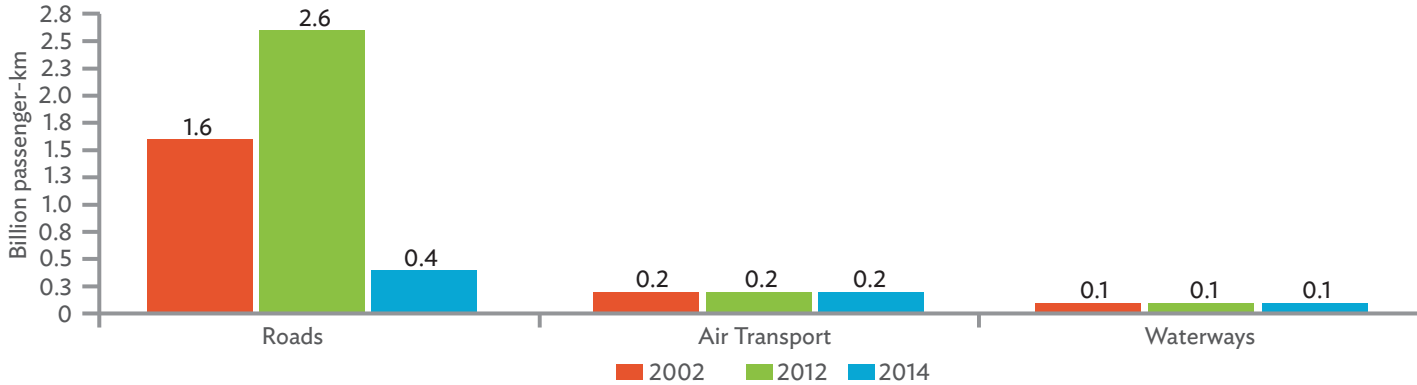
km=kilometer; PRC=People’s Republic of China.  
Source: *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*, 2015.

**Figure 2.2: Yunnan, PRC—Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode (billion passenger-km)**



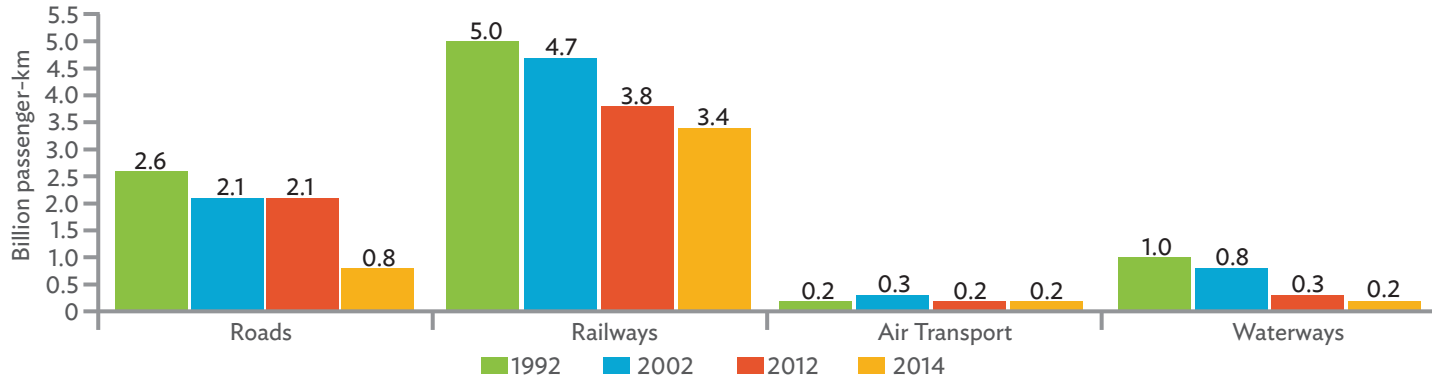
km=kilometer; PRC=People’s Republic of China.  
Source: *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*, 2015.

**Figure 2.3: Lao PDR—Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode (billion passenger-km)**



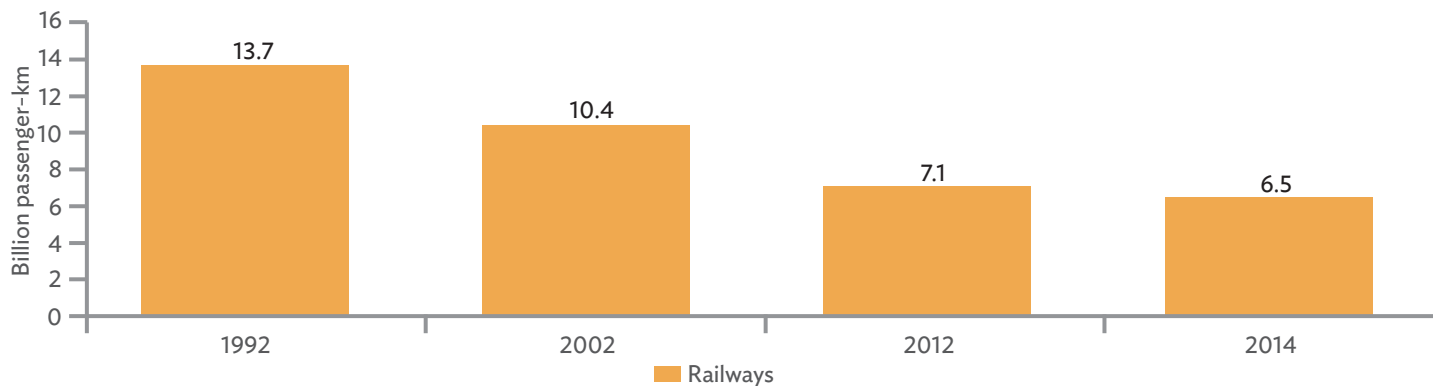
km=kilometer; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic.  
 Source: *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*, various issues.

**Figure 2.4: Myanmar—Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode (billion passenger-km)**



km=kilometer.  
 Source: ADB estimates using data from *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*, various issues.

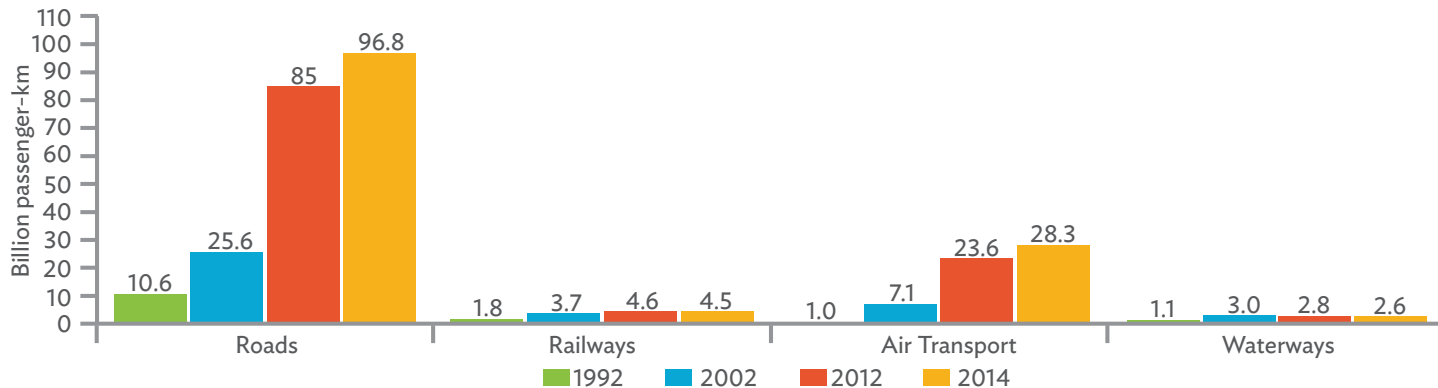
**Figure 2.5: Thailand—Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode (billion passenger-km)**



km=kilometer.

Source: *Thailand Statistical Yearbook*, various issues.

**Figure 2.6: Viet Nam—Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode (billion passenger-km)**



km=kilometer.

Source: Viet Nam General Statistics Office database. [www.gso.gov.vn](http://www.gso.gov.vn)



**Table 2.5: Roads, Goods Transported (million ton-km)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Guangxi, PRC	10,272	10,323	14,036	14,339	17,058	18,348	19,048	20,210	20,944	21,210	21,851	21,710	23,562	25,843	28,685	30,223	79,996	93,470	117,345	149,404	187,829	185,718	206,851
Yunnan, PRC	17,392	13,406	18,599	19,210	22,853	25,396	27,312	28,814	29,665	31,849	33,320	35,764	36,508	38,196	40,946	45,083	46,863	49,614	54,853	61,727	70,251	92,198	100,235
Lao PDR	...	...	...	82	72	95	105	121	162	171	163	242	328	260	266	277	287	296	513	319	363	388	395
Myanmar <sup>a</sup>	169	236	238	266	244	287	285	297	342	366	376	22	445	489	509	548	568	569	569	576	574	555	470
Viet Nam	2,075	2,437	2,646	5,064	5,711	6,203	6,652	7,058	7,970	9,185	10,668	12,338	14,939	17,668	20,537	24,647	27,968	31,587	36,179	40,130	43,469	45,668	47,877

... data not available at the time of this publication; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Goods transported by roads are the volume of goods transported by road vehicles, measured in millions of metric tons times kilometers traveled.

Data for Guangxi, PRC and Yunnan, PRC are freight ton-km (highways). Data for Lao PDR are freight traffic by land. Viet Nam 2014 data are preliminary.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated using data (long-ton miles) from *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*, various issues. All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Sources: ADB estimates; *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*, 2015; *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database ([www.gso.gov.vn](http://www.gso.gov.vn)); and *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*, various issues.

**Table 2.6: Railways, Goods Transported (million ton-km)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	28	34	16	6	10	36	76	77	92	111	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guangxi, PRC	31,098	33,521	34,814	35,161	34,630	36,673	41,346	41,460	48,514	50,415	54,092	60,639	71,335	77,773	84,602	92,894	91,286	82,525	89,133	89,538	86,001	80,943	77,085
Yunnan, PRC	10,092	10,623	10,786	11,424	12,224	12,900	14,108	15,264	18,076	19,658	21,580	23,579	26,001	27,037	27,721	31,423	33,620	34,095	35,831	36,970	37,975	38,980	39,018
Myanmar <sup>a</sup>	942	1,045	1,056	994	1,041	1,019	1,104	1,233	1,352	1,298	1,303	1,081	982	1,028	993	965	1,027	1,186	1,258	1,301	1,085	928	910
Thailand	3,075	3,059	3,072	3,242	3,365	3,483	2,921	3,016	3,384	3,724	3,908	3,908	4,085	4,037	...	...	3,161	3,161	3,161	2,455	2,455	2,455	2,455
Viet Nam	1,077	978	1,370	1,751	1,684	1,533	1,369	1,446	1,955	2,054	2,725	2,392	2,745	2,949	3,447	3,883	4,171	3,865	3,961	4,162	4,023	3,804	4,297

... data not available at the time of this publication; PRC= People's Republic of China.

Goods transported by railways are the volume of goods transported by railways, measured in millions of metric tons times kilometers traveled.

Lao PDR only has 3.5-kilometer railway linking Vientiane with Thailand's Nong Khai province.

<sup>a</sup> Estimated using data (long-ton miles) from *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*, various issues. All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Sources: ADB estimates; *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*, 2015; *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; *Thailand Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database ([www.gso.gov.vn](http://www.gso.gov.vn)); World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015; and *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*, 2015.

**Table 2.7: Air Transport, Freight** (million ton-km)

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	3.3	3.1	1.2	1.1	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.8
Yunnan, PRC	13.0	24.0	26.0	31.0	44.0	76.0	102.0	111.0	113.0	125.0	100.0	90.0	118.0	123.0	132.0	131.0	116.0	116.0	129.0	104.0	112.0	143.0	143.0
Lao PDR	...	...	...	1.8	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	...
Myanmar	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	7.6	6.6	6.2	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.0
Thailand	925.9	1060.3	1236.7	1307.9	1348.2	1628.3	1522.2	1670.6	1712.9	1669.2	1823.6	1764.1	1868.6	2002.4	2106.9	2454.6	2289	2132.6	2938.7	2870.8	2758.4	2640.4	2530.2
Viet Nam	17.6	19.0	35.7	89.2	107.1	120.2	116.6	105.5	114.1	158.2	171.8	210.6	235.8	239.3	269.4	279.9	295.6	316.6	426.8	426.7	475.1	469.8	530.4

... data not available at the time of this publication; 0.0=value is less than 0.05; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Air freight is the volume of freight, express, and diplomatic bags carried on each flight stage (operation of an aircraft from takeoff to its next landing), measured in metric tons times kilometers traveled. Viet Nam 2014 data are preliminary.

Sources: Viet Nam General Statistics Office database ([www.gso.gov.vn](http://www.gso.gov.vn)); World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015; and *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*, 2015.

**Table 2.8: Waterways, Volume of Freight Traffic** (million ton-km)

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Guangxi, PRC	6,442	7,351	10,048	9,793	8,923	9,208	9,141	8,150	7,603	8,316	10,131	11,906	14,669	17,275	20,608	28,534	49,741	60,567	86,199	108,881	137,234	118,976	125,070
Yunnan, PRC	88	108	98	106	123	121	96	92	98	99	120	154	212	293	422	459	516	542	691	819	871	952	1,165
Lao PDR	...	...	...	7	23	27	23	26	59	64	70	56	50	41	43	61	68	70	70	70	79	85	95
Myanmar	607	636	624	581	590	605	632	614	621	640	668	770	817	820	937	1,049	1,153	1,239	1,369	937	598	510	509
Viet Nam	1,817	2,335	1,971	8,671	9,036	10,391	12,962	13,827	14,346	16,937	15,937	15,492	16,415	17,999	18,844	22,236	24,868	31,250	31,679	34,372	36,623	38,454	39,577

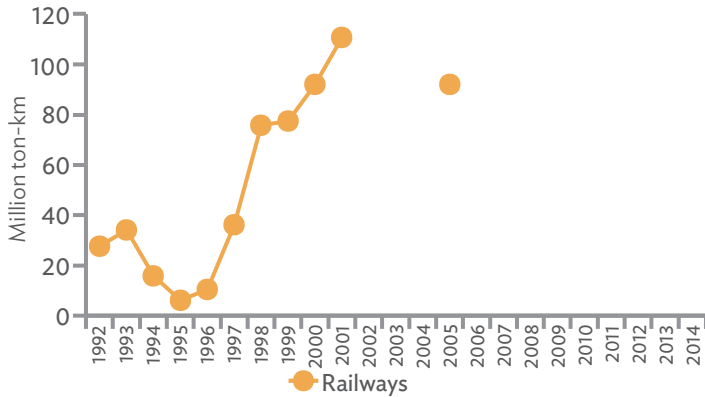
...data not available at the time of this publication; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Goods transported by waterways are the volume of goods transported by waterways, measured in millions of metric tons times kilometers traveled.

Estimated using data (long-ton miles) from *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*, various issues. All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March. 2014. Viet Nam 2014 data are preliminary.

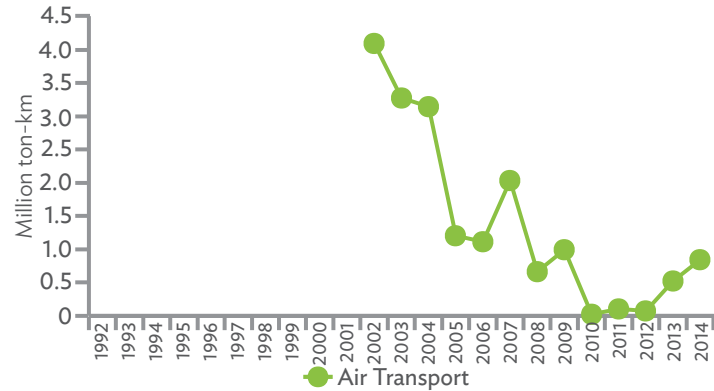
Sources: ADB estimates; *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*, 2015; *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database ([www.gso.gov.vn](http://www.gso.gov.vn)); World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015; and *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*, 2015.

**Figure: 2.7A: Cambodia—Goods Transported by Railways** (million ton-km)



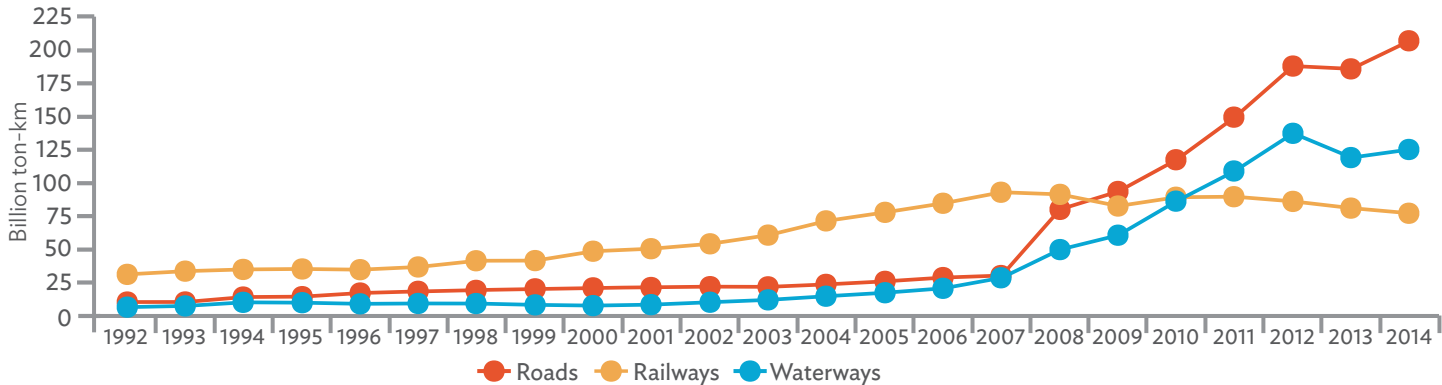
... data not available from 2002–2004 and 2006–2014; km=kilometer.  
Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015.

**Figure: 2.7B: Cambodia—Goods Transported by Air** (million ton-km)



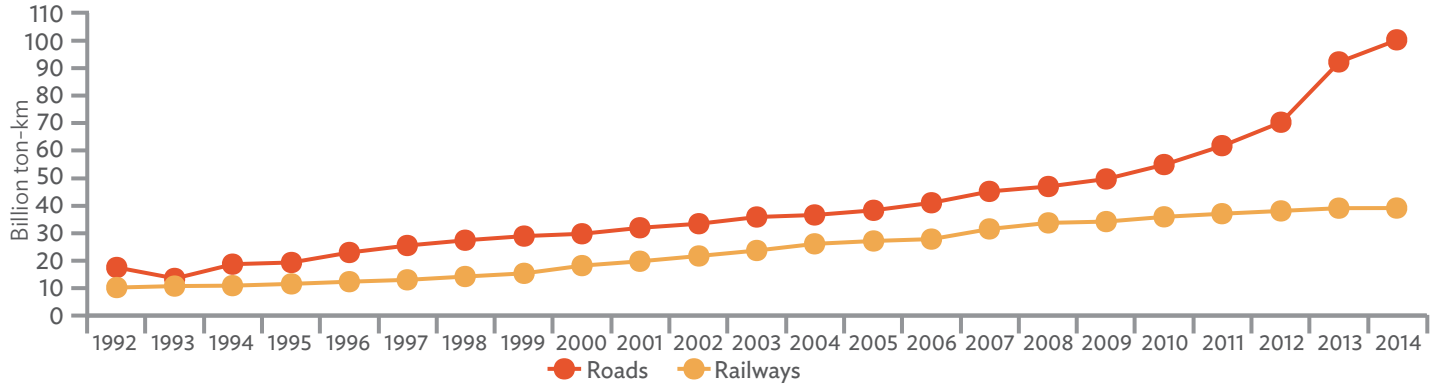
... data not available from 1992–2001; km=kilometer.  
Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015.

**Figure: 2.8: Guangxi, PRC—Goods Transported by Transport Mode** (billion ton-km)



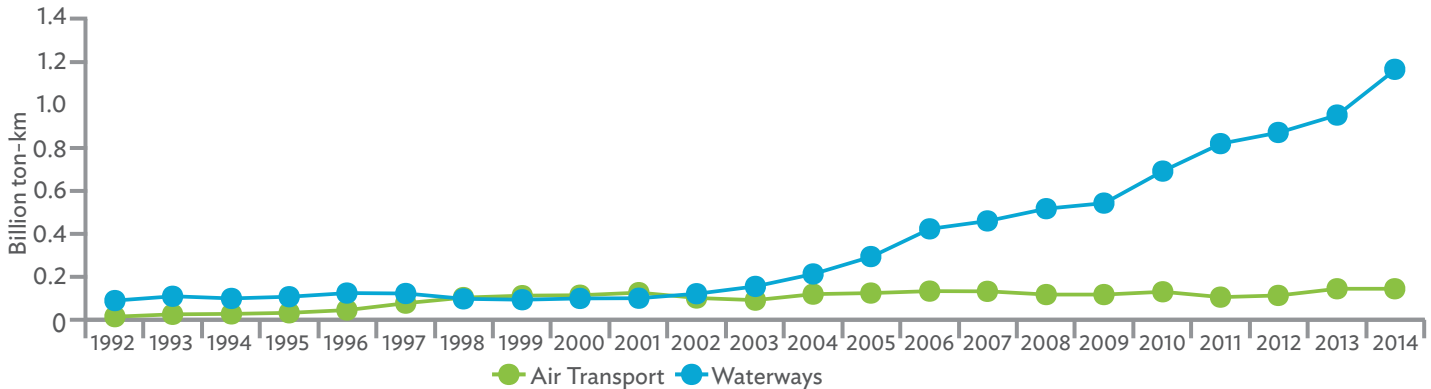
km=kilometer; PRC=People's Republic of China.  
Source: Guangxi Statistical Yearbook, 2015.

Figure: 2.9A: Yunnan, PRC—Goods Transported by Transport Mode, Roads and Railways (billion ton-km)



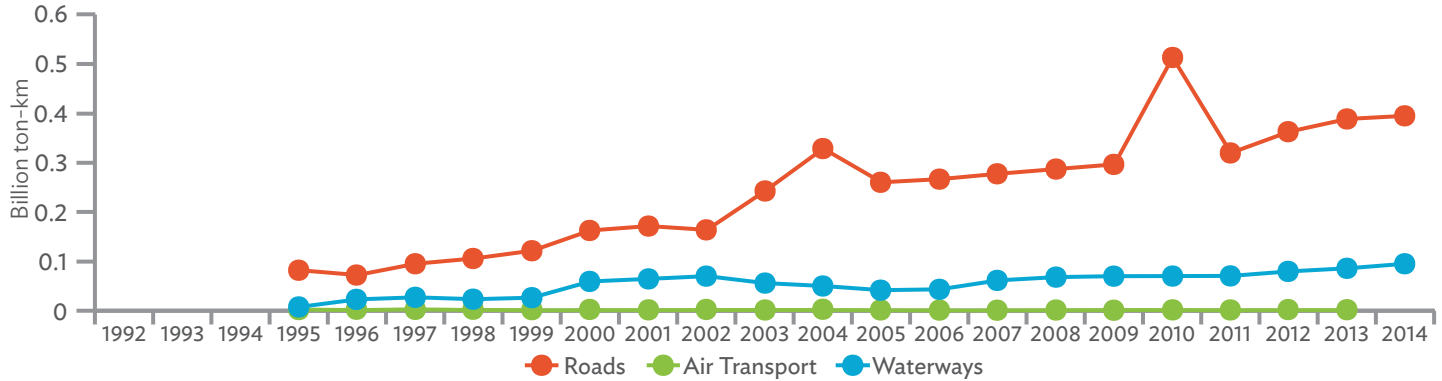
km=kilometer; PRC=People's Republic of China.  
Source: Yunnan Statistical Yearbook, 2015.

Figure: 2.9B: Yunnan, PRC—Goods Transported by Transport Mode, Air Transport and Waterways (billion ton-km)



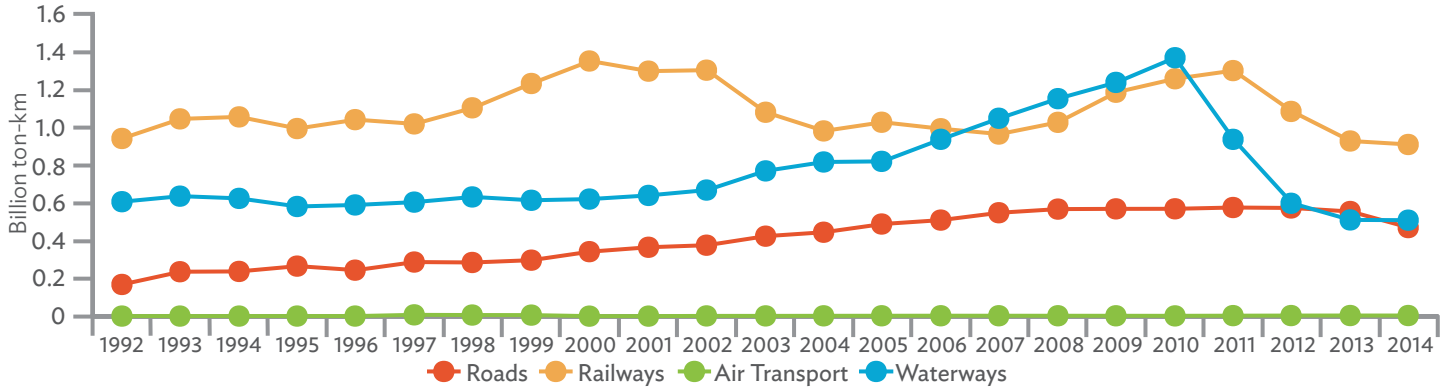
km=kilometer; PRC=People's Republic of China.  
Source: Yunnan Statistical Yearbook, 2015.

**Figure 2.10: Lao PDR—Goods Transported by Transport Mode (billion ton-km)**



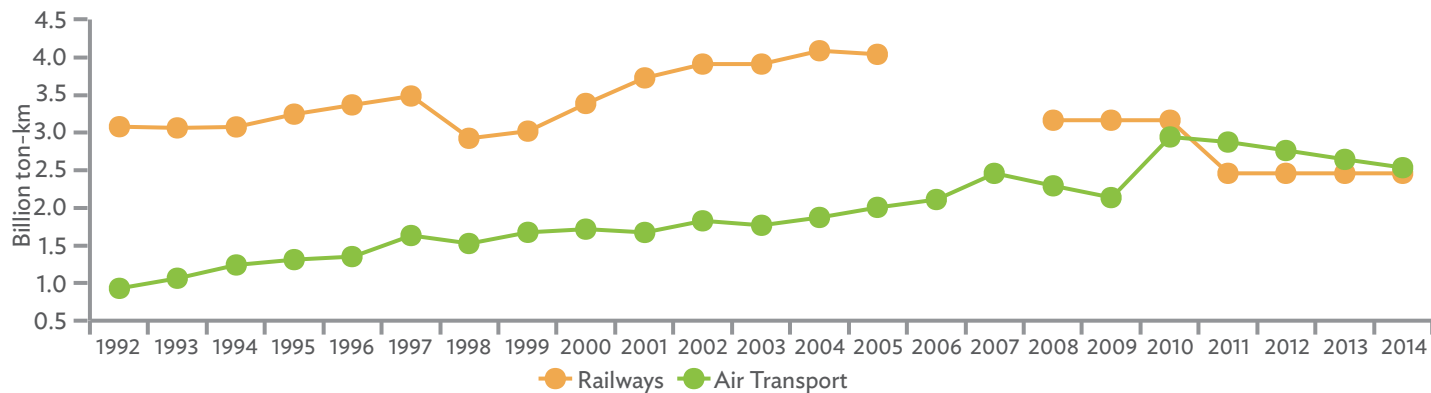
km=kilometer; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic.  
Source: Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook, various issues.

**Figure 2.11: Myanmar—Goods Transported by Transport Mode (billion ton-km)**



km=kilometer.  
Source: Myanmar Statistical Yearbook, various issues.

Figure 2.12: Thailand—Goods Transported by Transport Mode (billion ton-km)

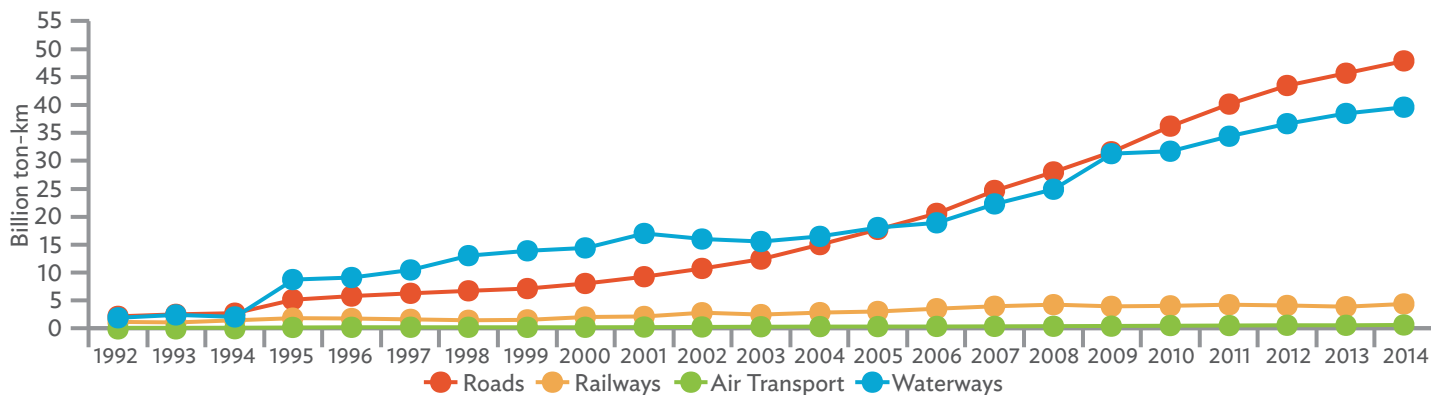


km=kilometer.

Data not available from 2006–2007.

Sources: *Thailand Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; and World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015.

Figure 2.13: Viet Nam—Goods Transported by Transport Mode (billion ton-km)



km=kilometer.

Source: Viet Nam General Statistics Office database. [www.gso.gov.vn](http://www.gso.gov.vn)

**Table 2.9: Container Port Traffic** (TEU: Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit)

Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	253,271	258,775	207,577	224,206	236,986	254,760	274,886	288,905
PRC	103,823,024	115,941,970	108,799,934	130,290,443	144,641,878	160,058,524	174,080,330	181,635,245
Myanmar	170,000	180,000	163,692	190,046	200,879	215,945	233,005	244,888
Thailand	6,339,261	6,726,237	5,897,935	6,648,532	7,171,394	7,468,900	7,702,476	8,283,756
Viet Nam	4,009,066	4,393,699	4,936,598	5,983,583	6,929,645	2,937,119	8,121,019	9,531,076

PRC=People's Republic of China.

Container port traffic is the total number of containers handled by a port, per country expressed in TEU and may loading, unloading, repositioning, and transshipment containers.

No data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. National data for the People's Republic of China used. Data for 2014 are provisional estimates.

Source: UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Table 2.10: Liner Shipping Connectivity Index**

Item	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	3.9	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.5	4.7	4.5	5.4	3.5	5.3	5.6	6.7
PRC	100.0	108.3	113.1	127.9	137.4	132.5	143.6	152.1	156.2	157.5	165.1	167.1
Myanmar	3.1	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.2	4.2	6.0	6.3	6.2
Thailand	31.0	31.9	33.9	35.3	36.5	36.8	43.8	36.7	37.7	38.3	44.9	44.4
Viet Nam	12.9	14.3	15.1	17.6	18.7	26.4	31.4	49.7	48.7	43.3	46.1	46.4

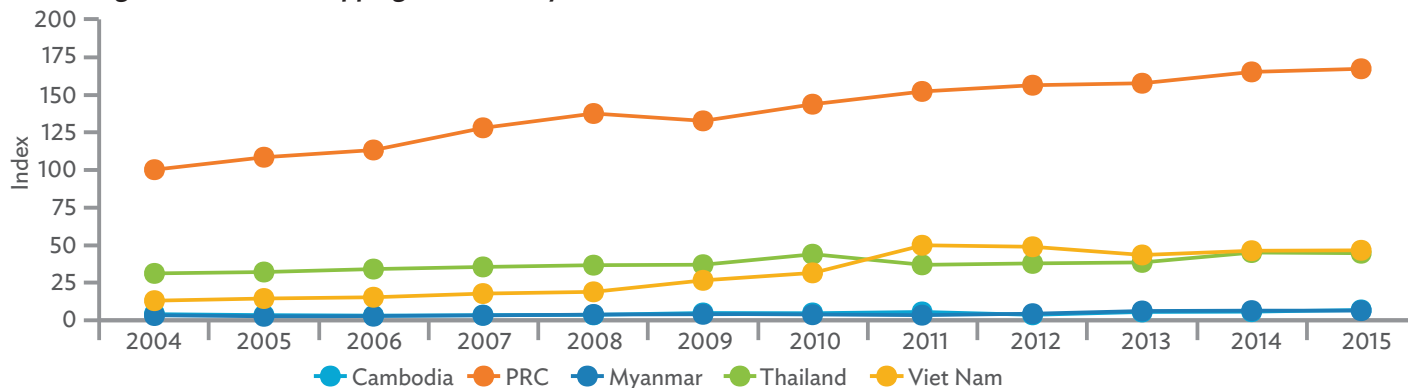
PRC=People's Republic of China.

The index indicates a country's integration level into global liner shipping networks.

The base year is 2004 and the base value is by country showing a maximum value figure for 2004.

The index is generated from five components: (i) the number of ships, (ii) the total container-carrying capacity of those ships, (iii) the maximum vessel size, (iv) the number of services, and (v) the number of companies that deploy container ships on services from and to a country's ports.

Source: UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Figure 2.14: Liner Shipping Connectivity Index**

PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)



**Table 2.11: Liner Shipping Bilateral Connectivity Index**

Item	2006					2008					2009				
	Cambodia	PRC	Myanmar	Thailand	Viet Nam	Cambodia	PRC	Myanmar	Thailand	Viet Nam	Cambodia	PRC	Myanmar	Thailand	Viet Nam
Cambodia		0.2	0.16	0.25	0.24		0.21	0.16	0.26	0.24		0.2	0.16	0.25	0.25
PRC	0.2		0.18	0.5	0.38	0.21		0.2	0.51	0.38	0.2		0.2	0.52	0.44
Myanmar	0.16	0.18		0.17	0.17	0.16	0.2		0.19	0.18	0.16	0.2		0.19	0.18
Thailand	0.25	0.5	0.17		0.37	0.26	0.51	0.19		0.37	0.25	0.52	0.19		0.42
Viet Nam	0.24	0.38	0.17	0.37		0.24	0.38	0.18	0.37		0.25	0.44	0.18	0.42	
Item	2010					2011					2012				
	Cambodia	PRC	Myanmar	Thailand	Viet Nam	Cambodia	PRC	Myanmar	Thailand	Viet Nam	Cambodia	PRC	Myanmar	Thailand	Viet Nam
Cambodia		0.29	0.16	0.27	0.27		0.28	0.16	0.27	0.2		0.21	0.17	0.26	0.25
PRC	0.29		0.18	0.58	0.47	0.28		0.18	0.51	0.59	0.21		0.2	0.53	0.58
Myanmar	0.16	0.18		0.17	0.17	0.16	0.18		0.17	0.17	0.17	0.2		0.19	0.19
Thailand	0.27	0.58	0.17		0.44	0.27	0.51	0.17		0.44	0.26	0.53	0.19		0.45
Viet Nam	0.27	0.47	0.17	0.44		0.2	0.59	0.17	0.44		0.25	0.58	0.19	0.45	
Item	2013					2014					2015				
	Cambodia	PRC	Myanmar	Thailand	Viet Nam	Cambodia	PRC	Myanmar	Thailand	Viet Nam	Cambodia	PRC	Myanmar	Thailand	Viet Nam
Cambodia		0.29	0.17	0.28	0.27		0.29	0.17	0.28	0.27		0.3	0.17	0.29	0.29
PRC	0.29		0.21	0.52	0.54	0.29		0.22	0.58	0.55	0.3		0.23	0.58	0.59
Myanmar	0.17	0.21		0.2	0.2	0.17	0.22		0.21	0.21	0.17	0.23		0.22	0.22
Thailand	0.28	0.52	0.2		0.45	0.28	0.58	0.21		0.47	0.29	0.58	0.22		0.51
Viet Nam	0.27	0.54	0.2	0.45		0.27	0.55	0.21	0.47		0.29	0.59	0.22	0.51	

PRC=People's Republic of China.

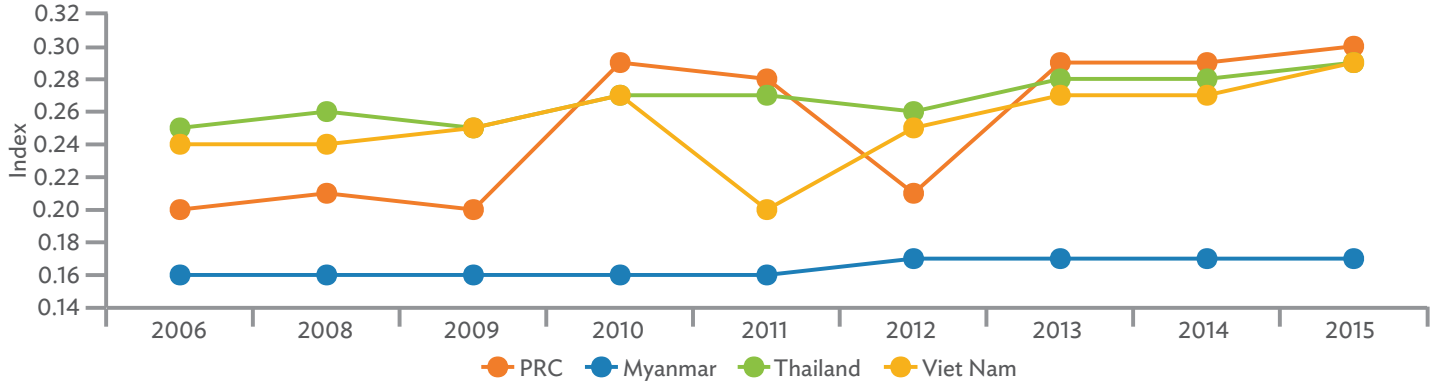
Data not available for 2007.

The index indicates a country pair's integration level into global liner shipping networks and takes on a value between 0 (minimum) and 2 (maximum).

For any pair of countries, the index is based on (i) the number of ships, (ii) the total container-carrying capacity of those ships, (iii) the maximum vessel size, (iv) the number of services, and (v) the number of companies that deploy container ships on services from and to a country's ports.

Source: UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

Figure: 2.15: Liner Shipping Bilateral Connectivity Index of Cambodia

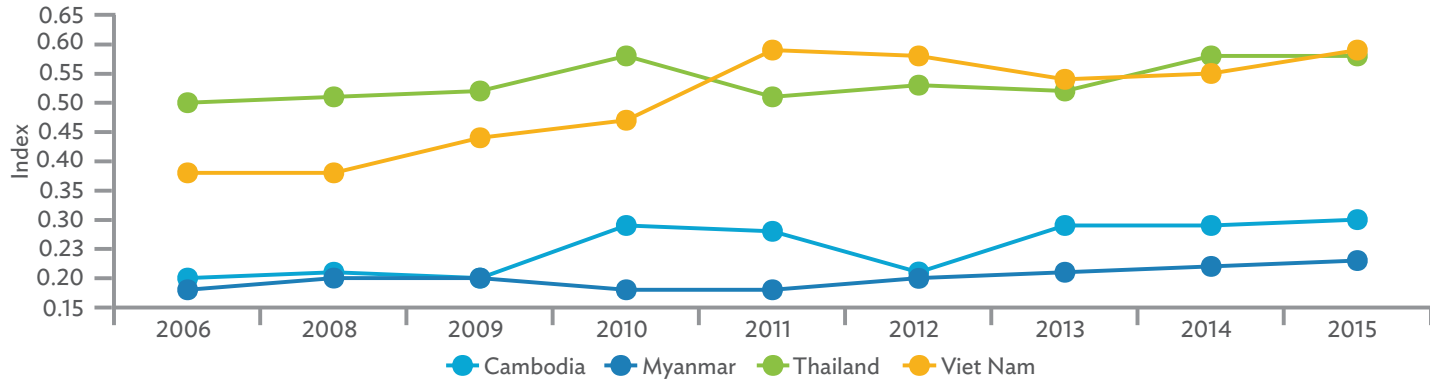


PRC=People's Republic of China.

Data not available for 2007.

Source: UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

Figure: 2.16: Liner Shipping Bilateral Connectivity Index of PRC

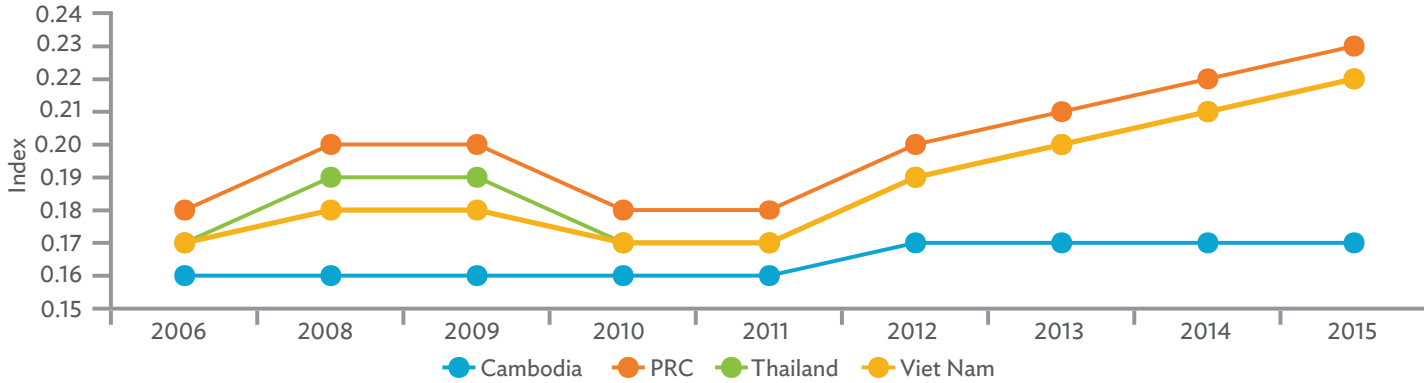


PRC=People's Republic of China.

Data not available for 2007.

Source: UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Figure: 2.17: Liner Shipping Bilateral Connectivity Index of Myanmar**

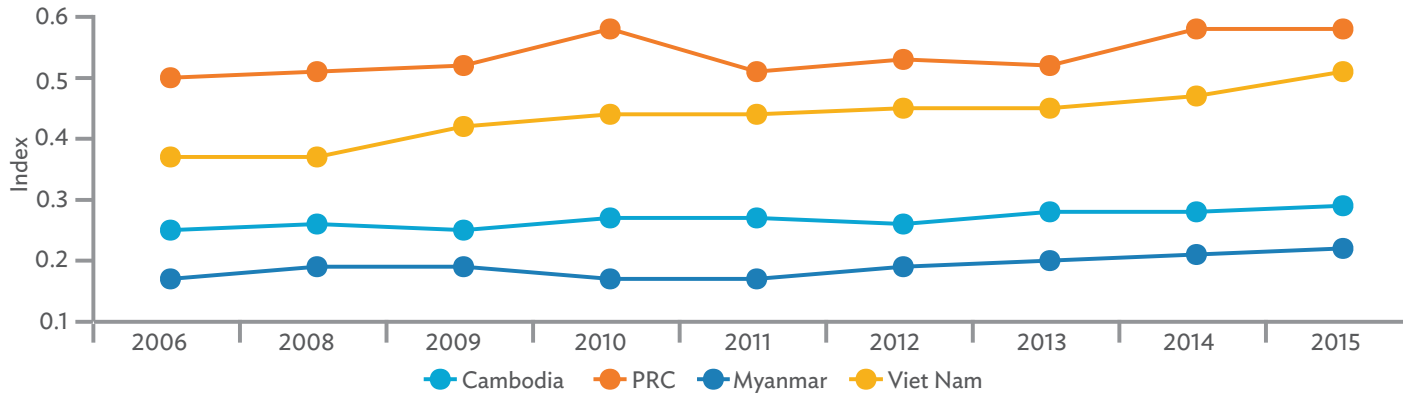


PRC=People's Republic of China.

Data not available for 2007.

Source: UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

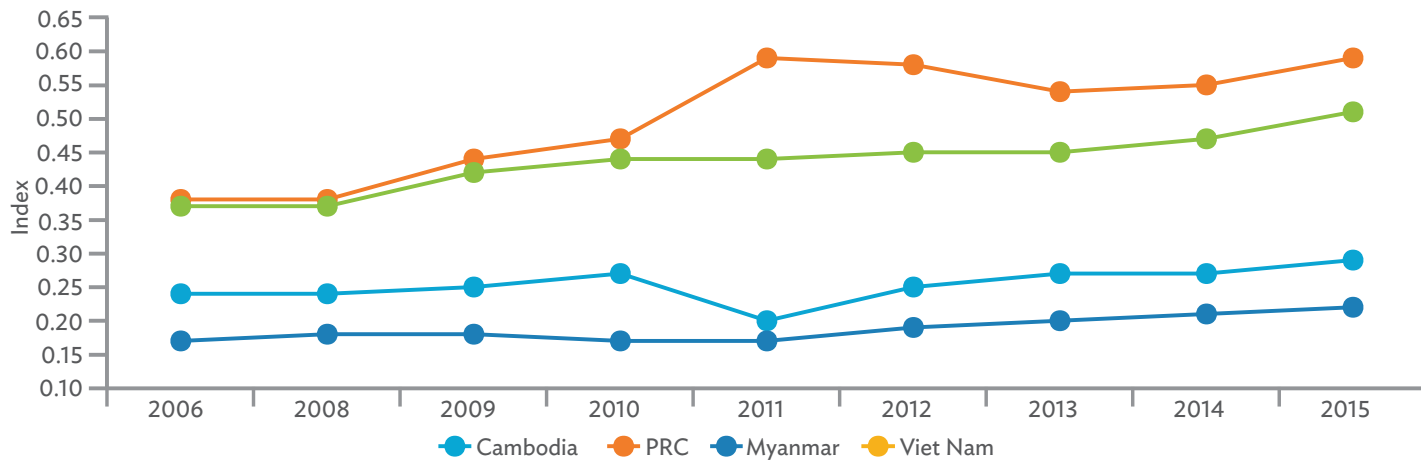
**Figure: 2.18: Liner Shipping Bilateral Connectivity Index of Thailand**



PRC=People's Republic of China.

Data not available for 2007.

Source: UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Figure 2.19: Liner Shipping Bilateral Connectivity Index of Viet Nam**

PRC=People's Republic of China.

Data not available for 2007.

Source: UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Table 2.12: Fixed Telephone Line Subscription (per 100 people)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.8	6.9	7.6	10.3	9.8	10.5	10.8	12.1	12.4	11.2	9.5	9.0	7.7	7.0
Cambodia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.5	3.6	3.9	2.8	2.9
Guangxi, PRC <sup>a</sup>	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.7	4.6	5.3	8.9	11.2	14.0	17.7	20.0	20.8	18.7	19.0	17.5	16.6	15.0	13.8	12.5	11.4
Yunnan, PRC <sup>b</sup>	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.9	2.1	3.0	4.5	5.5	6.8	8.4	10.1	11.0	12.4	13.4	14.4	13.9	13.6	12.8	12.2	11.7	11.3	10.4	9.1
Lao PDR	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	7.0	10.7	13.8
Myanmar	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Thailand	3.1	3.8	4.7	5.9	7.0	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.9	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.6	11.1	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.4
Viet Nam	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.9	4.9	5.5	12.4	8.7	10.3	13.3	17.4	20.3	16.5	11.6	10.8	7.5	6.1

0.0=value is less than 0.05; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Fixed telephone subscriptions refers to the sum of active number of analogue fixed telephone lines, voice-over-IP subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones. Number of subscriptions is for every 100 people of a country's total population.

<sup>a</sup> Total subscription is the sum of rural, urban and public telephone subscribers.

<sup>b</sup> The *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook* does not provide data on subscribers of public payphones.

Sources: ADB estimates; *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015; and *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*, various issues.

**Table 2.13: Internet Users (per 100 people)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.7	2.7	3.6	4.2	5.5	8.6	10.3	11.0	12.1	13.9	19.2	22.6	26.8	28.9	32.8
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	3.1	5.0	6.9	9.1
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	4.3	3.4	7.3	11.8	34.3	44.6	58.1	58.5	67.0
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	6.4	8.2	5.2	5.3	10.0	9.9	5.3	5.5	5.8	4.9	6.6	8.1	8.7	9.0
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	3.6	6.0	7.0	9.0	10.7	12.3	14.0
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.2
Thailand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.4	3.7	5.6	7.7	9.5	11.0	15.5	17.6	20.5	18.6	20.4	22.7	23.9	26.7	29.2	35.3
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.9	3.8	7.7	12.8	17.4	20.8	23.9	26.6	30.7	35.1	39.5	43.9	48.3

... data not available at the time of this publication; 0.0=value is less than 0.05; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Internet users are individuals who have used the internet (from any location) in the last 12 months. Number of subscribe users for every 100 people of a country's total population.

Sources: ADB estimates; *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015; and *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*, various issues.

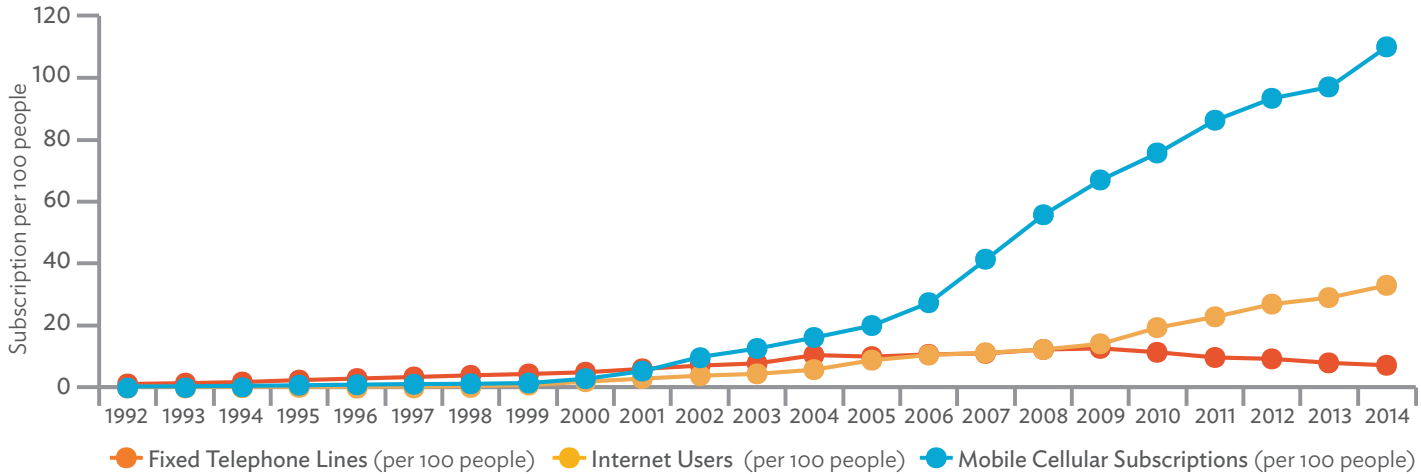
**Table 2.14: Mobile Cellular Subscription (per 100 people)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.6	5.1	9.7	12.4	15.9	19.8	27.2	41.3	55.7	66.9	75.6	86.2	93.3	97.0	110.0
Cambodia	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.8	3.0	3.9	6.6	8.0	12.7	18.8	30.4	44.3	56.7	94.3	128.8	134.4	155.9
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	1.6	3.5	5.7	8.9	13.4	17.9	21.9	25.5	28.8	33.8	40.4	48.0	54.5	61.6	69.6	74.8
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7	7.9	11.6	14.4	16.6	20.2	23.8	29.8	36.0	42.4	48.8	55.9	62.2	72.5	79.5
Lao PDR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.6	11.4	17.3	24.9	33.4	52.6	63.9	86.1	66.4	70.1	69.0
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	2.4	7.1	12.9	49.7
Thailand	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.2	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.9	11.9	27.2	33.4	41.2	46.2	60.6	79.8	93.1	99.1	107.5	115.8	126.6	139.1	143.4
Viet Nam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.4	3.4	6.1	11.6	22.7	53.5	88.0	114.2	128.3	144.9	148.3	137.9	150.1

... data not available at the time of this publication; 0.0=value is less than 0.05; GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the public switched telephone network using cellular technology. Number of subscriptions is for every 100 people of a country's total population.

Sources: ADB estimates; *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015; and *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*, various issues.

**Figure 2.20: GMS ICT Subscription (per 100 people)**

GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion; ICT=information and communication technology.

Source: ADB estimates using data from *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*, various issues; World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015; and *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*, various issues.



CHAPTER 3:

# STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE AND SERVICES TRADE

**Table 3.1: GMS—Structure of Merchandise Trade**

Exports to the World		Harmonized System (HS) Sector Description	Imports from the World	
Average Share (%) 1995–2004	Average Share (%) 2005–2014		Average Share (%) 1995–2004	Average Share (%) 2005–2014
357	1,847	Total (\$ billion)	333	1,637
100	100	Total Share (%)	100	100
2.8	1.1	1. Live animals; animal products	1.1	0.9
3.3	1.7	2. Vegetable products	1.7	2.2
0.1	0.1	3. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	0.7	0.6
3.4	2.0	4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits and vinegar, tobacco	1.4	1.0
4.2	3.1	5. Mineral products	9.1	20.1
4.2	4.4	6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	8.1	7.1
4.1	4.3	7. Plastics and articles thereof, rubber and articles	6.4	5.4
2.7	1.4	8. Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles	1.3	0.6
1.3	0.9	9. Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal, cork and articles of cork	1.2	0.8
0.7	0.8	10. Pulp of wood	2.5	1.4
17.9	12.5	11. Textiles and garments	7.4	2.9
4.5	2.8	12. Footwear, headgear, umbrella, sun umbrellas, walking sticks	0.3	0.1
1.5	1.6	13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, or similar products	0.7	0.5
1.4	1.7	14. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	0.9	1.4
5.7	7.4	15. Base metals and articles of base metals	9.6	8.2
29.6	40.4	16. Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment	37.5	34.2
3.3	5.2	17. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels, and associated transport equipment	4.8	4.5
2.93	3.29	18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision equipment	3.81	5.83
0.0	0.0	19. Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	0.0	0.0
5.8	5.3	20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.5	0.4
0.0	0.0	21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.0	1.1
0.6	0.2	Commodities not specified according to kind <sup>a</sup>	0.8	0.5

0.0=value is less than 0.05.

Total merchandise exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, or goods from residents to nonresidents.

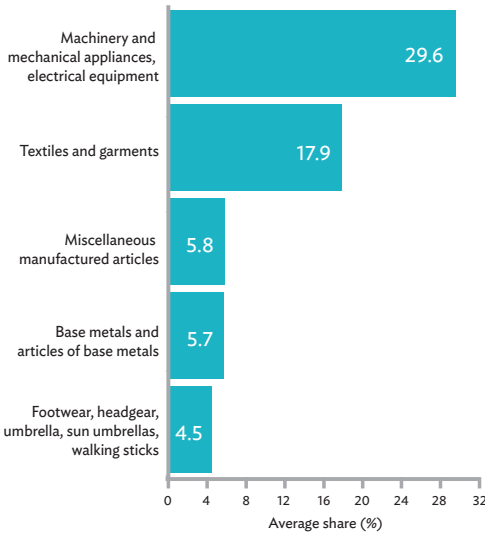
Total merchandise imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods by residents from nonresidents.

The commodity classification used is the HS: Data at 2-digit HS chapters are aggregated into 21 sectors.

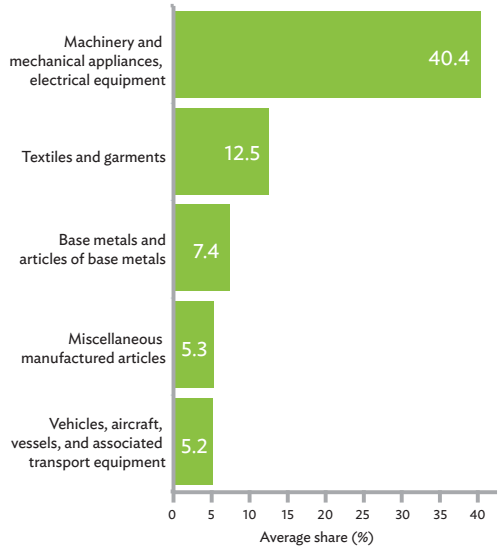
<sup>a</sup> HS Chapter 99.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE.

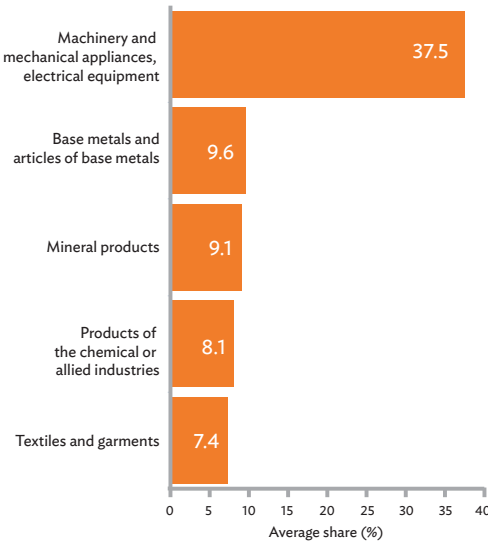
**Figure 3.1A: GMS—Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 1995–2004**



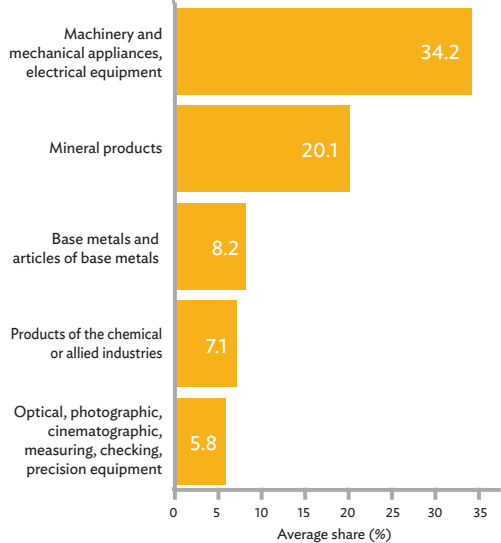
**Figure 3.1B: GMS—Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 2005–2014**



**Figure 3.1C: GMS—Top Five Imports, Average Share (%), 1995–2004**



**Figure 3.1D: GMS—Top Five Imports, Average Share (%), 2005–2014**



GMS=Greater Mekong Subregion.  
Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE.

**Table 3.2: Cambodia—Structure of Merchandise Trade**

Exports to the World		Harmonized System (HS) Sector Description	Imports from the World	
Average Share (%) 1995–2004	Average Share (%) 2005–2014		Average Share (%) 1995–2004	Average Share (%) 2005–2014
1,404	6,864	Total (\$ million)	1,905	9,619
100	100	Total Share (%)	100	100
1.8	0.3	1. Live animals; animal products	0.9	1.1
0.8	3.2	2. Vegetable products	1.0	0.9
0.0	0.1	3. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	0.6	0.6
0.4	0.9	4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits and vinegar, tobacco	14.9	10.0
0.0	1.1	5. Mineral products	13.0	16.4
0.2	0.1	6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	6.7	5.9
6.2	2.8	7. Plastics and articles thereof, rubber and articles	2.9	3.8
0.3	0.2	8. Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles	0.5	0.9
14.0	1.7	9. Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal, cork and articles of cork	0.1	0.1
0.1	0.1	10. Pulp of wood	1.9	1.7
69.3	75.6	11. Textiles and garments	23.7	25.3
5.1	8.1	12. Footwear, headgear, umbrella, sun umbrellas, walking sticks	0.7	0.6
0.0	0.0	13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, or similar products	1.3	1.3
0.4	1.4	14. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	1.1	2.7
0.3	0.9	15. Base metals and articles of base metals	5.1	6.3
0.5	0.8	16. Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment	12.2	11.7
0.2	2.3	17. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels, and associated transport equipment	9.7	7.4
0.1	0.1	18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision equipment	0.9	0.6
0.0	0.0	19. Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	0.0	0.0
0.2	0.2	20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1.5	1.7
0.1	0.1	21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.0	0.1
0.2	0.2	Commodities not specified according to kind <sup>a</sup>	1.0	0.8

0.0=value is less than 0.05.

Total merchandise exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods from residents to nonresidents.

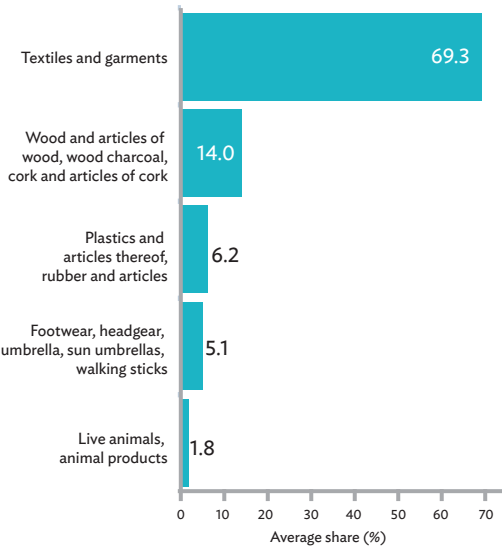
Total merchandise imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods by residents from nonresidents.

The commodity classification used is the HS: Data at 2-digit HS chapters are aggregated into 21 sectors.

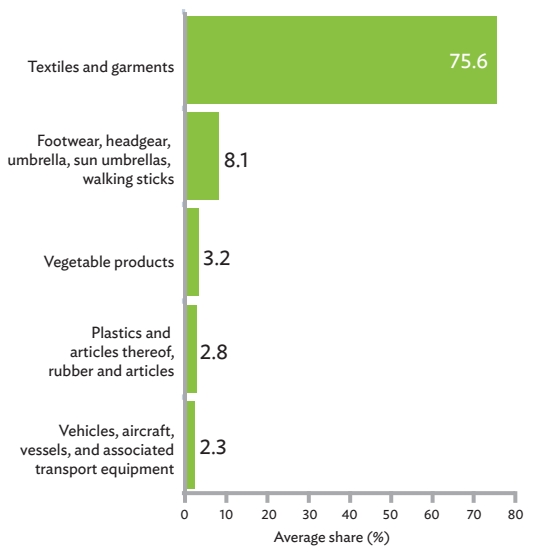
<sup>a</sup> HS Chapter 99.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE.

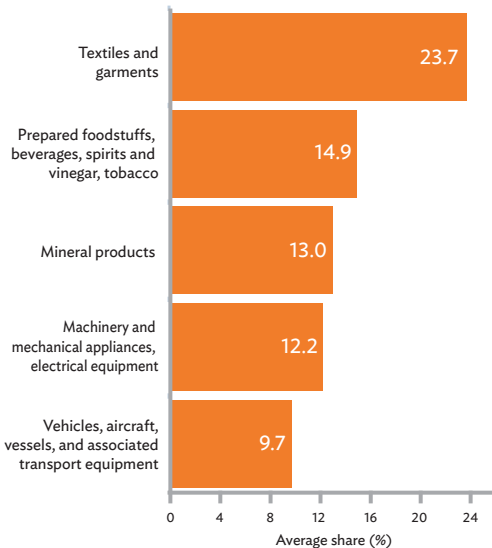
**Figure 3.2A: Cambodia—Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 1995–2004**



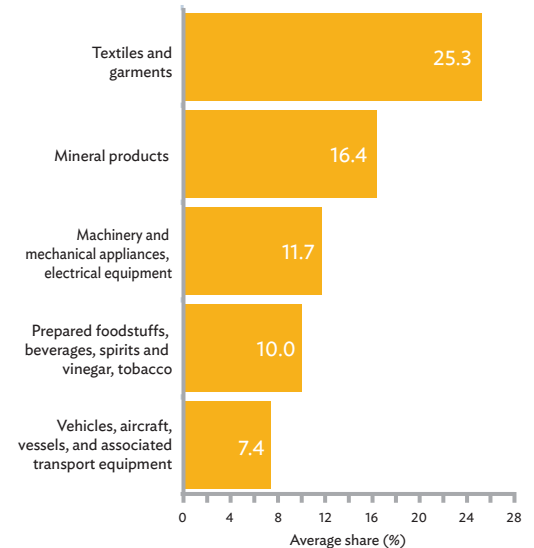
**Figure 3.2B: Cambodia—Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 2005–2014**



**Figure 3.2C: Cambodia—Top Five Imports, Average Share (%), 1995–2004**



**Figure 3.2D: Cambodia—Top Five Imports, Average Share (%), 2005–2014**



Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE.

**Table 3.3: People's Republic of China—Structure of Merchandise Trade**

Exports to the World		Harmonized System (HS) Sector Description	Imports from the World	
Average Share (%) 1995–2004	Average Share (%) 2005–2014		Average Share (%) 1995–2004	Average Share (%) 2005–2014
273	1,566	Total (\$ million)	246	1,341
100	100	Total Share (%)	100	100
1.9	0.7	1. Live animals; animal products	0.8	0.7
2.2	0.9	2. Vegetable products	2.0	2.3
0.1	0.0	3. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	0.9	0.7
2.3	1.3	4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits and vinegar, tobacco	1.0	0.7
3.7	2.0	5. Mineral products	8.4	20.8
4.9	4.5	6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	7.8	6.8
3.1	3.3	7. Plastics and articles thereof, rubber and articles	7.1	5.4
3.1	1.5	8. Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles	1.5	0.6
1.1	0.8	9. Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal, cork and articles of cork	1.3	0.9
0.7	0.8	10. Pulp of wood	2.9	1.4
20.2	13.0	11. Textiles and garments	8.3	2.4
4.8	2.8	12. Footwear, headgear, umbrella, sun umbrellas, walking sticks	0.2	0.1
1.7	1.8	13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, or similar products	0.7	0.5
1.0	1.3	14. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	0.4	0.9
6.7	7.9	15. Base metals and articles of base metals	9.0	7.1
28.8	42.8	16. Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment	38.2	35.4
3.3	4.8	17. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels, and associated transport equipment	3.8	4.4
3.3	3.6	18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision equipment	4.4	6.7
0.0	0.0	19. Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	0.0	0.0
6.8	5.9	20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.5	0.3
0.0	0.0	21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.0	1.3
0.2	0.1	Commodities not specified according to kind <sup>a</sup>	0.5	0.6

0.0=value is less than 0.05.

Total merchandise exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, or goods from residents to nonresidents.

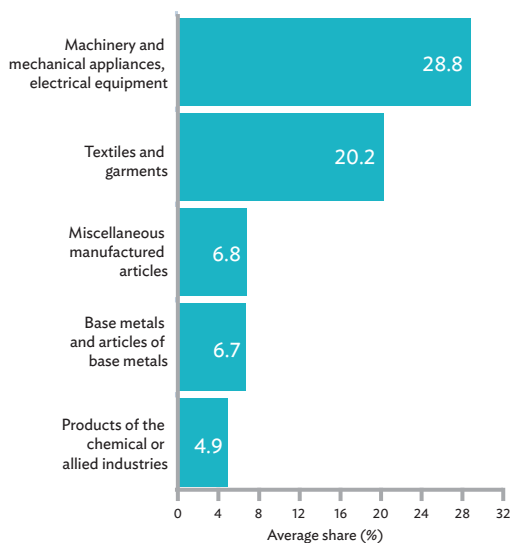
Total merchandise imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods by residents from nonresidents.

The commodity classification used is the HS: Data at 2-digit HS chapters are aggregated into 21 sectors.

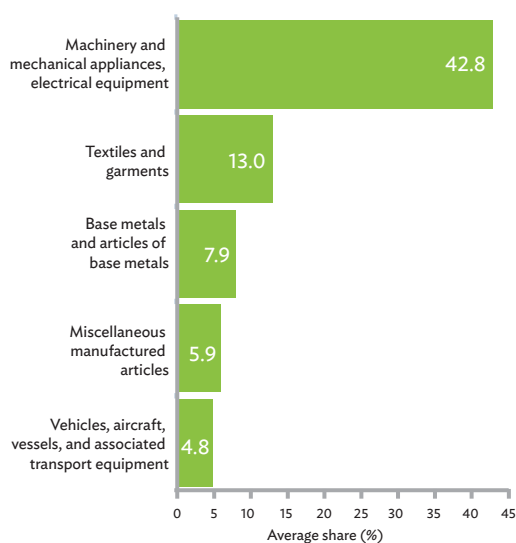
<sup>a</sup>HS Chapter 99.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE.

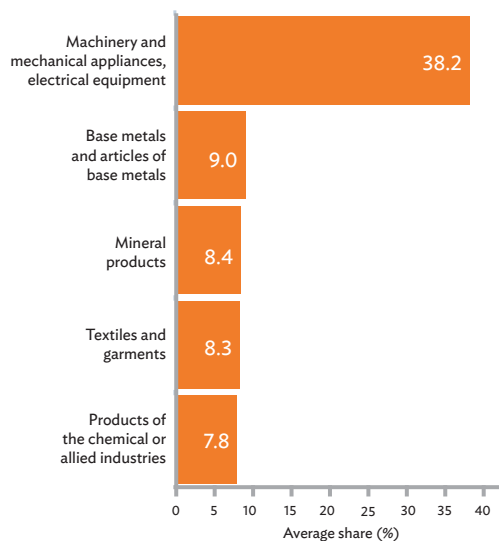
**Figure 3.3A: People's Republic of China—  
Top Five Exports, Average Share (%),  
1995–2004**



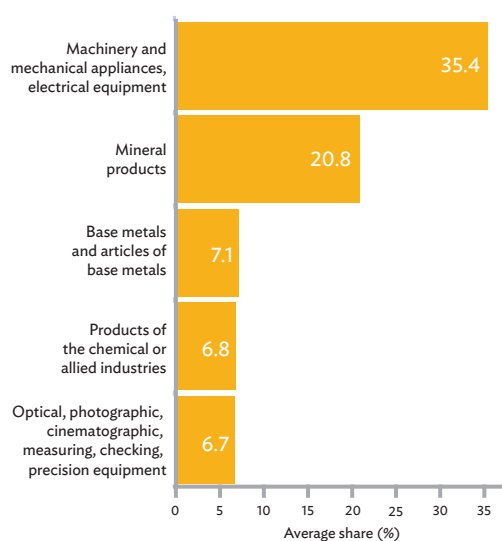
**Figure 3.3B: People's Republic of China—  
Top Five Exports, Average Share (%),  
2005–2014**



**Figure 3.3C: People's Republic of China—  
Top Five Imports, Average Share (%),  
1995–2004**



**Figure 3.3D: People's Republic of China—  
Top Five Imports, Average Share (%),  
2005–2014**



Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE.

**Table 3.4: Lao People’s Democratic Republic—Structure of Merchandise Trade**

Exports to the World		Harmonized System (HS) Sector Description	Imports from the World	
Average Share (%) 1995–2004	Average Share (%) 2005–2014		Average Share (%) 1995–2004	Average Share (%) 2005–2014
305	2,251	Total (\$ million)	632	3,684
100	100	Total Share (%)	100	100
1.1	0.3	1. Live animals; animal products	1.2	2.5
8.8	6.1	2. Vegetable products	2.7	1.3
0.0	0.0	3. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	0.3	0.2
0.6	1.3	4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits and vinegar, tobacco	11.7	7.7
2.2	23.5	5. Mineral products	13.4	20.5
0.4	1.5	6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	5.6	5.2
0.4	1.6	7. Plastics and articles thereof, rubber and articles	3.5	3.8
0.6	0.1	8. Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles	0.1	0.1
34.5	21.4	9. Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal, cork and articles of cork	0.1	0.1
0.1	0.2	10. Pulp of wood	1.2	1.2
42.8	14.2	11. Textiles and garments	10.1	5.0
1.8	0.7	12. Footwear, headgear, umbrella, sun umbrellas, walking sticks	0.4	0.3
0.0	0.0	13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, or similar products	3.1	2.1
0.3	0.8	14. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	1.1	1.0
0.9	25.8	15. Base metals and articles of base metals	6.5	9.1
0.7	1.6	16. Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment	18.6	20.7
3.4	0.5	17. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels, and associated transport equipment	16.8	16.3
0.0	0.1	18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision equipment	1.1	1.0
0.0	0.0	19. Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	0.0	0.0
0.9	0.3	20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.9	1.2
0.0	0.0	21. Works of art, collectors’ pieces and antiques	0.0	0.0
0.8	0.5	Commodities not specified according to kind <sup>a</sup>	1.6	0.8

0.0=value is less than 0.05.

Total merchandise exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods from residents to nonresidents.

Total merchandise imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods by residents from nonresidents.

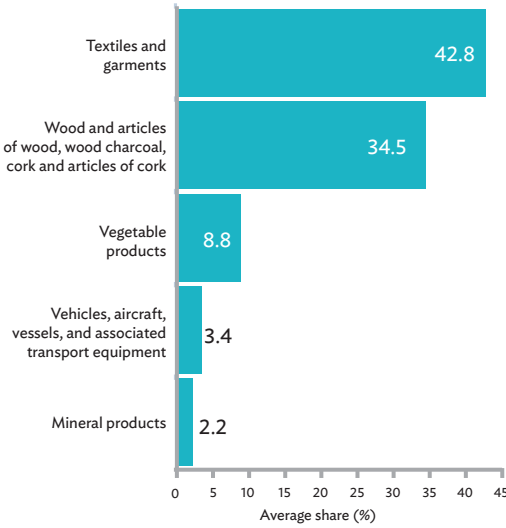
The commodity classification used is the HS: Data at 2-digit HS chapters are aggregated into 21 sectors.

<sup>a</sup> HS Chapter 99.

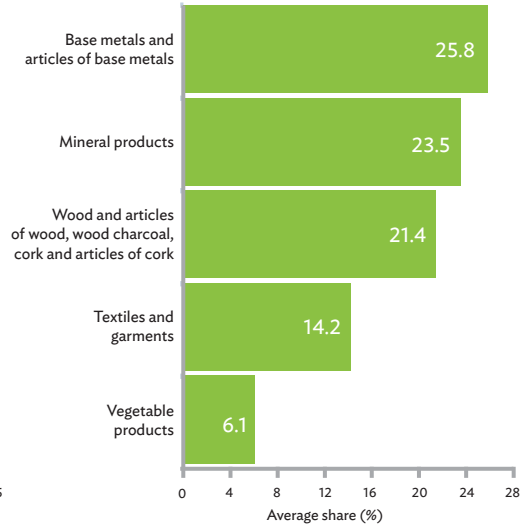
Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE.



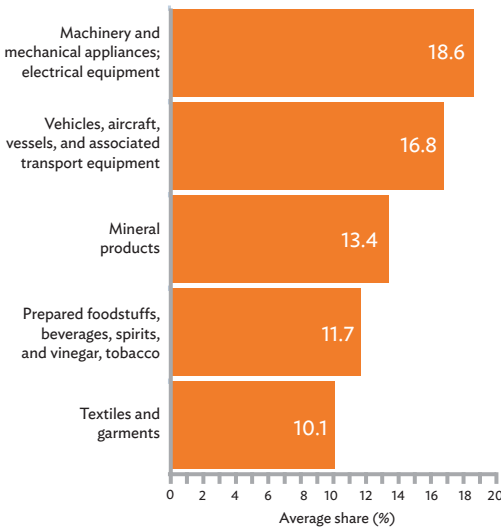
**Figure 3.4A: Lao PDR—Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 1995–2004**



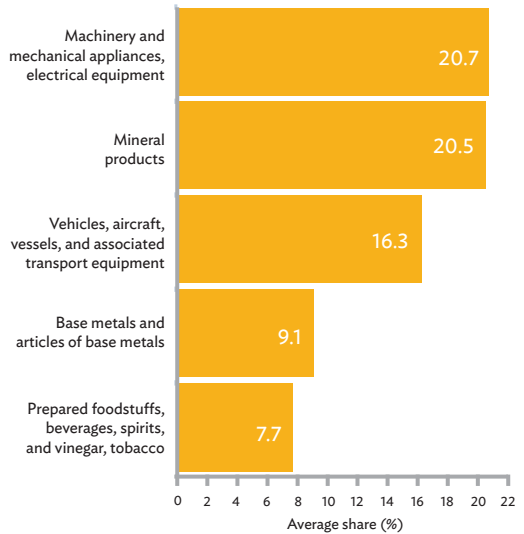
**Figure 3.4B: Lao PDR—Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 2005–2014**



**Figure 3.4C: Lao PDR—Top Five Imports, Average Share (%), 1995–2004**



**Figure 3.4D: Lao PDR—Top Five Imports, Average Share (%), 2005–2014**



Lao PDR=Lao People’s Democratic Republic.  
Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE.

**Table 3.5: Myanmar—Structure of Merchandise Trade**

Exports to the World		Harmonized System (HS) Sector Description	Imports from the World	
Average Share (%) 1995–2004	Average Share (%) 2005–2014		Average Share (%) 1995–2004	Average Share (%) 2005–2014
1,990	8,455	Total (\$ million)	2,657	10,228
100	100	Total Share (%)	100	100
11.2	4.7	1. Live animals; animal products	1.6	1.1
17.3	14.6	2. Vegetable products	1.3	1.4
0.0	0.0	3. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	4.9	4.1
0.8	0.6	4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits and vinegar, tobacco	5.9	6.4
13.0	42.2	5. Mineral products	11.0	11.9
0.2	0.1	6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	8.0	8.0
1.5	1.7	7. Plastics and articles thereof, rubber and articles	5.1	5.6
0.4	0.1	8. Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles	0.2	0.4
23.5	14.8	9. Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal, cork and articles of cork	0.1	0.1
0.0	0.1	10. Pulp of wood	1.7	1.5
24.5	8.9	11. Textiles and garments	13.0	8.9
0.8	1.1	12. Footwear, headgear, umbrella, sun umbrellas, walking sticks	0.6	0.8
0.0	0.0	13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, or similar products	1.1	1.1
3.1	8.6	14. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	0.3	0.8
1.5	1.2	15. Base metals and articles of base metals	9.8	12.5
1.0	0.4	16. Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment	22.2	21.0
0.2	0.1	17. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels, and associated transport equipment	8.7	10.2
0.1	0.5	18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision equipment	1.3	1.5
0.0	0.0	19. Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	0.1	0.1
0.6	0.2	20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1.3	1.6
0.0	0.0	21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.0	0.0
0.3	0.1	Commodities not specified according to kind <sup>a</sup>	1.6	1.2

0.0=value is less than 0.05.

Total merchandise exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods from residents to nonresidents.

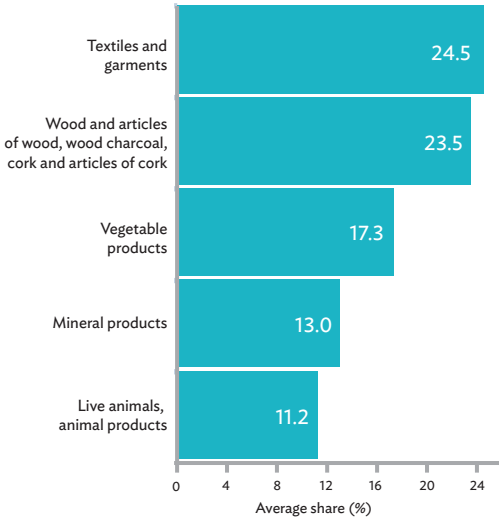
Total merchandise imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods by residents from nonresidents.

The commodity classification used is the HS: Data at 2-digit HS chapters are aggregated into 21 sectors.

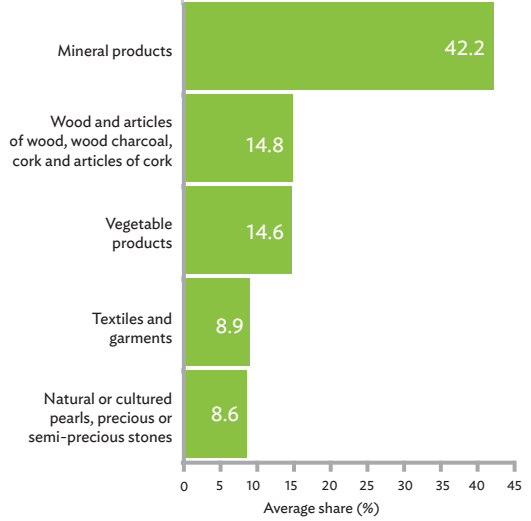
<sup>a</sup> HS Chapter 99.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE.

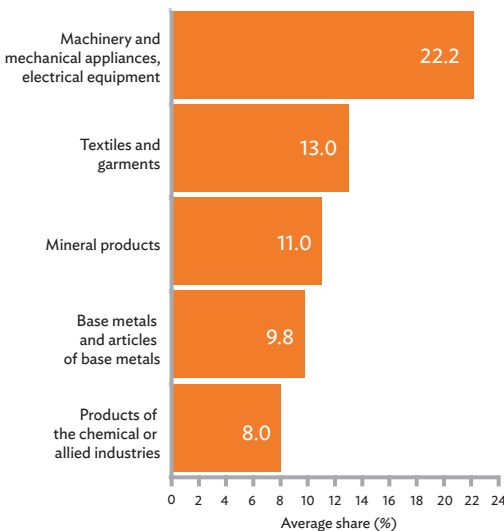
**Figure 3.5A: Myanmar—Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 1995–2004**



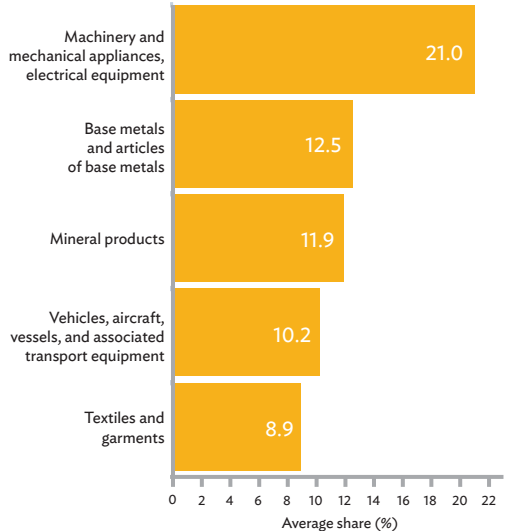
**Figure 3.5B: Myanmar—Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 2005–2014**



**Figure 3.5C: Myanmar—Top Five Imports, Average Share (%), 1995–2004**



**Figure 3.5D: Myanmar—Top Five Imports, Average Share (%), 2005–2014**



Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE.

**Table 3.6: Thailand—Structure of Merchandise Trade**

Exports to the World		Harmonized System (HS) Sector Description	Imports from the World	
Average Share (%) 1995–2004	Average Share (%) 2005–2014		Average Share (%) 1995–2004	Average Share (%) 2005–2014
66	183	Total (\$ million)	66	184
100	100	Total Share (%)	100	100
4.3	1.7	1. Live animals; animal products	1.9	1.6
4.8	4.1	2. Vegetable products	1.2	1.3
0.1	0.2	3. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	0.1	0.1
7.7	7.3	4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits and vinegar, tobacco	1.7	1.8
2.9	5.9	5. Mineral products	10.9	19.6
2.6	4.6	6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	8.5	8.0
8.4	12.1	7. Plastics and articles thereof, rubber and articles	4.7	4.5
1.3	0.5	8. Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles	0.7	0.5
0.8	0.9	9. Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal, cork and articles of cork	0.9	0.4
1.0	1.4	10. Pulp of wood	1.6	1.2
8.7	4.2	11. Textiles and garments	3.5	2.2
1.9	0.6	12. Footwear, headgear, umbrella, sun umbrellas, walking sticks	0.1	0.1
1.1	0.9	13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, or similar products	0.8	0.7
3.3	4.6	14. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	2.6	5.1
3.2	4.9	15. Base metals and articles of base metals	11.5	13.3
36.8	32.1	16. Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment	38.9	30.9
4.1	10.3	17. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels, and associated transport equipment	6.3	5.4
2.2	2.1	18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision equipment	2.3	2.5
0.0	0.0	19. Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	0.1	0.1
2.6	1.4	20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.5	0.5
0.0	0.0	21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.0	0.0
2.2	0.3	Commodities not specified according to kind <sup>a</sup>	1.2	0.3

0.0=value is less than 0.05.

Total merchandise exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods from residents to nonresidents.

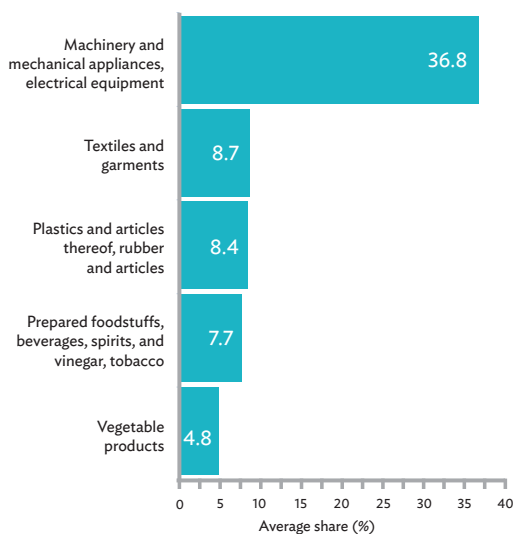
Total merchandise imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods by residents from nonresidents.

The commodity classification used is the HS: Data at 2-digit HS chapters are aggregated into 21 sectors.

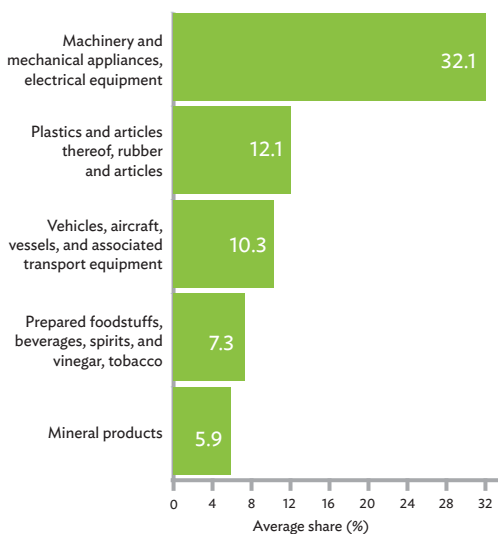
<sup>a</sup> HS Chapter 99.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE.

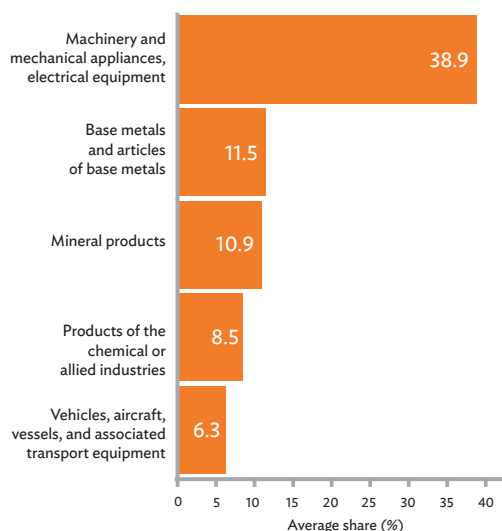
**Figure 3.6A: Thailand—Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 1995–2004**



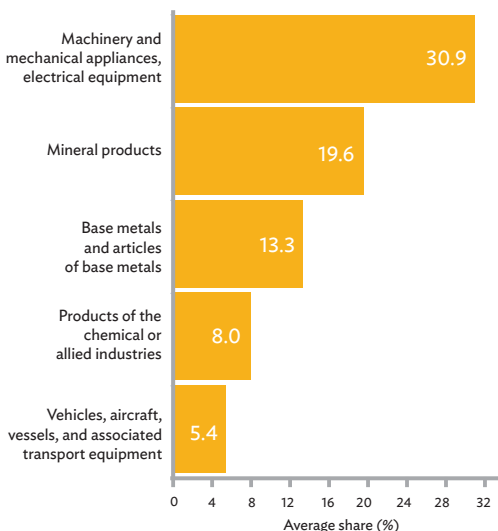
**Figure 3.6B: Thailand—Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 2005–2014**



**Figure 3.6C: Thailand—Top Five Imports, Average Share (%), 1995–2004**



**Figure 3.6D: Thailand—Top Five Imports, Average Share (%), 2005–2014**



Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE.

**Table 3.7: Viet Nam—Structure of Merchandise Goods**

Exports to the World		Harmonized System (HS) Sector Description	Imports from the World	
Average Share (%) 1995–2004	Average Share (%) 2005–2014		Average Share (%) 1995–2004	Average Share (%) 2005–2014
13	81	Total (\$ million)	16	88
100	100	Total Share (%)	100	100
9.9	6.0	1. Live animals; animal products	1.2	1.3
15.0	10.2	2. Vegetable products	1.7	2.4
0.4	0.2	3. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products	0.8	0.7
2.1	2.6	4. Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits and vinegar, tobacco	3.7	3.4
21.2	15.8	5. Mineral products	10.4	12.1
1.0	1.6	6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	11.6	9.0
2.3	4.9	7. Plastics and articles thereof, rubber and articles	5.7	7.3
2.2	1.4	8. Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles	1.6	1.4
1.5	1.4	9. Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal, cork and articles of cork	0.8	1.4
0.3	0.5	10. Pulp of wood	2.1	1.8
17.0	17.0	11. Textiles and garments	12.5	9.7
13.1	7.9	12. Footwear, headgear, umbrella, sun umbrellas, walking sticks	1.3	0.4
1.1	1.1	13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, or similar products	0.9	0.7
0.5	1.6	14. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones	0.5	1.8
1.1	3.3	15. Base metals and articles of base metals	9.7	13.3
6.3	16.7	16. Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment	23.5	26.6
0.7	1.7	17. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels, and associated transport equipment	7.9	3.6
0.3	1.2	18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision equipment	1.6	1.8
0.0	0.0	19. Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	0.0	0.4
3.3	4.6	20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1.0	0.4
0.0	0.0	21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.0	0.2
0.6	0.5	Commodities not specified according to kind <sup>a</sup>	1.4	0.2

0.0=value is less than 0.05.

Total merchandise exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods from residents to nonresidents.

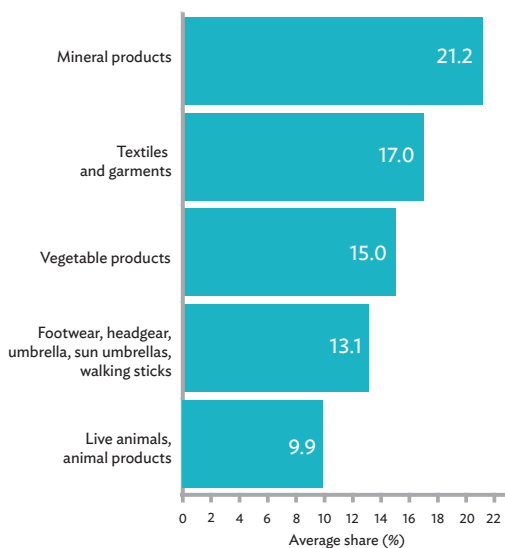
Total merchandise imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods by residents from nonresidents.

The commodity classification used is the HS: Data at 2-digit HS chapters are aggregated into 21 sectors.

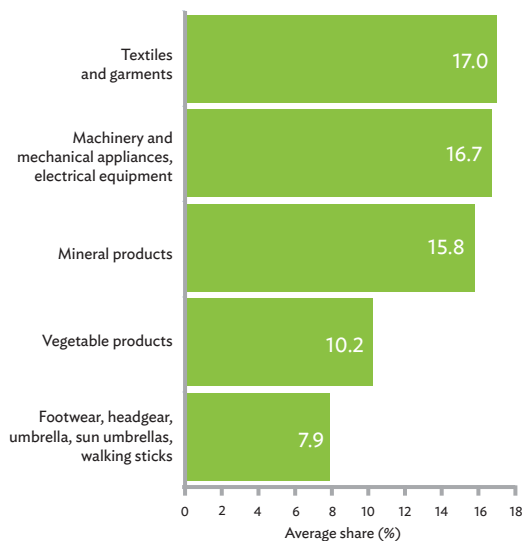
<sup>a</sup> HS Chapter 99.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE.

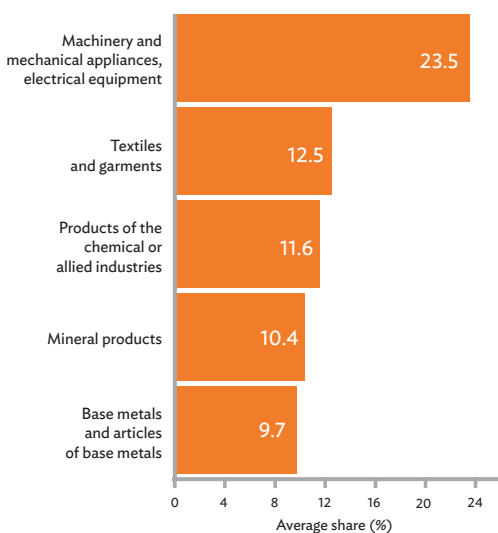
**Figure 3.7A: Viet Nam—Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 1995–2004**



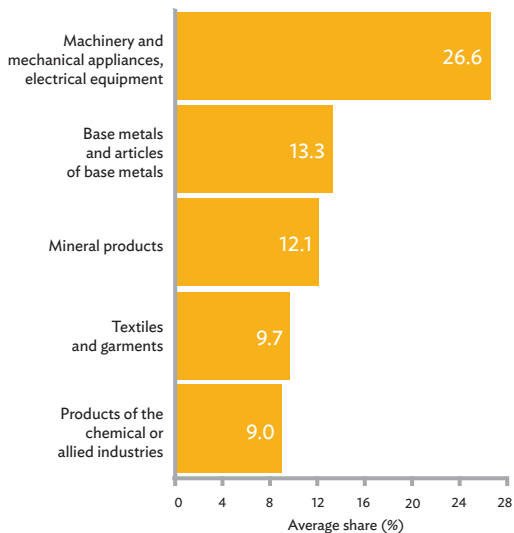
**Figure 3.7B: Viet Nam—Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 2005–2014**



**Figure 3.7C: Viet Nam—Top Five Imports, Average Share (%), 1995–2004**



**Figure 3.7D: Viet Nam—Top Five Imports, Average Share (%), 2005–2014**



Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE.

**Table 3.8 A: GMS—Structure of Services Exports**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (\$ million)	100,140	123,470	160,876	189,502	167,633	206,494	230,060	253,816	278,183
Total Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport	21.5	22.9	24.8	25.6	18.9	20.8	19.2	18.6	16.6
Travel	42.2	41.6	36.7	34.0	35.9	34.9	36.4	36.6	37.1
Other Services	36.4	35.5	38.5	40.4	45.2	44.4	44.5	44.8	46.3

**Table 3.8 B: GMS—Structure of Services Imports**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (\$ million)	116,357	139,935	176,923	214,567	205,220	250,295	304,807	348,684	400,850
Total Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport	39.2	38.4	37.4	37.0	34.1	37.3	38.4	35.6	33.1
Travel	22.9	21.5	20.5	19.9	24.1	24.9	26.5	31.7	34.3
Other Services	37.9	40.0	42.0	43.1	41.8	37.8	35.2	32.7	32.5

**Table 3.8 C: GMS—Services Trade Balance (\$ million)**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Services Trade Balance	(114,352)	(137,929)	(174,916)	(212,559)	(203,211)	(248,285)	(302,796)	(346,672)	(398,837)
Transport	54,491	69,674	94,639	110,149	97,675	113,247	113,152	129,598	145,323
Travel	(26,492)	(30,038)	(36,216)	(42,546)	(49,372)	(62,327)	(80,525)	(110,497)	(137,580)
Other Services	(44,095)	(55,979)	(74,345)	(92,542)	(85,770)	(94,601)	(107,254)	(113,851)	(130,294)

(-)=negative.

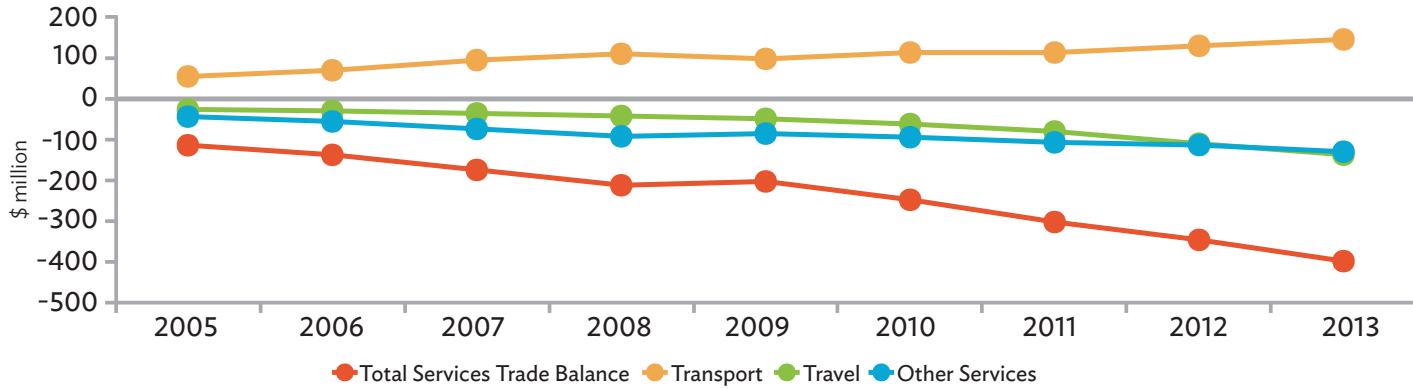
Table 3.8 (A) Total services trade exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, or services from residents to nonresidents. Table 3.8 (B) Total services imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of services by residents from nonresidents. Table 3.8 (C) Total services trade balance is the difference between total services exports and total services imports.

The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2002). This classification has 11 services categories. Other services are (i) communications; (ii) construction; (iii) insurance; (iv) financial services; (v) computer and information; (vi) royalties and license fees; (vii) other business services; (viii) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (ix) government services, n.i.e.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)



Figure 3.8: GMS—Services Trade Balance (\$ million)



The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2002). This classification has 11 services categories. Other services are (i) communications; (ii) construction; (iii) insurance; (iv) financial services; (v) computer and information; (vi) royalties and license fees; (vii) other business services; (viii) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (ix) government services, n.i.e.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Table 3.9 A: Cambodia—Structure of Services Exports**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (\$ million)	50	64	55	114	163	160	177	294	428	525	604	548	805	1,118	1,296	1,548	1,645	1,525	1,669	2,213	2,545	2,786
Total Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport	...	16.0	20.6	27.6	30.5	31.4	21.1	16.2	16.7	16.6	14.7	15.4	13.0	11.4	12.9	13.5	14.5	12.6	13.5	12.5	12.3	12.3
Travel	100.0	75.6	62.0	46.8	50.2	42.5	60.5	72.3	70.9	72.5	75.1	71.0	75.0	75.1	74.3	73.3	74.1	70.9	70.7	73.1	70.7	69.8
Other Services	0.0	8.5	17.4	25.5	19.3	26.1	18.4	11.5	12.4	10.9	10.2	13.6	12.0	13.6	12.8	13.1	11.4	16.5	15.8	14.5	17.0	17.9

**Table 3.9 B: Cambodia—Structure of Services Imports**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (\$ million)	64	121	140	188	215	188	221	292	328	347	376	434	514	642	804	915	1,036	909	972	1,323	1,546	1,768
Total Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport	24.5	43.6	51.4	44.7	46.4	49.0	48.3	46.9	51.9	53.9	57.9	55.6	58.0	56.1	54.7	55.9	58.7	46.9	51.3	56.7	53.6	55.9
Travel	...	3.3	5.4	4.4	6.8	6.8	11.2	9.7	10.1	10.7	10.2	8.3	9.3	15.1	15.2	13.4	9.3	11.4	20.4	19.1	18.8	18.5
Other Services	75.5	53.1	43.3	50.9	46.9	44.1	40.5	43.3	38.0	35.5	32.0	36.0	32.7	28.9	30.1	30.7	32.0	41.7	28.4	24.1	27.6	25.6

**Table 3.9 C: Cambodia—Services Trade Balance (\$ million)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Services Trade Balance	(14)	(57)	(85)	(74)	(52)	(28)	(43)	2	101	177	229	114	291	476	492	632	609	615	697	889	1,000	1,018
Transport	(16)	(42)	(61)	(52)	(50)	(42)	(69)	(89)	(99)	(100)	(128)	(157)	(194)	(233)	(273)	(302)	(369)	(235)	(272)	(475)	(516)	(644)
Travel	50	44	26	45	67	55	83	184	271	343	415	353	556	743	841	1,012	1,122	978	982	1,363	1,509	1,616
Other Services	(48)	(59)	(51)	(67)	(69)	(41)	(57)	(92)	(71)	(66)	(58)	(82)	(72)	(34)	(76)	(78)	(143)	(127)	(12)	1	6	46

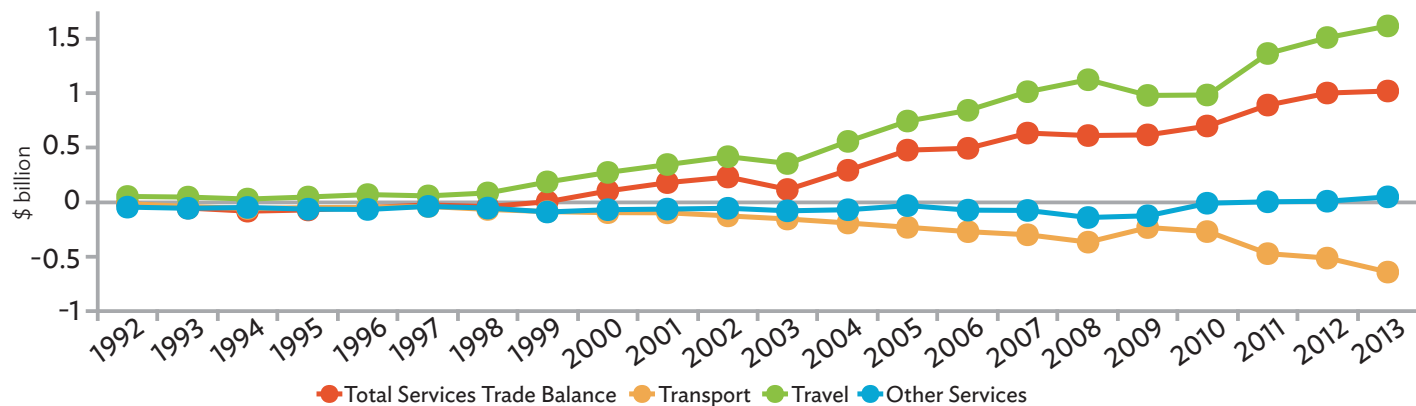
... data not available or publishable at the time of this publication; ( )=negative.

Table 3.9 (A) Total services trade exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of services from residents to nonresidents. Table 3.9 (B) Total services imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of services by residents from nonresidents. Table 3.9 (C) Total services trade balance is the difference between total services exports and total services imports.

The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2002). This classification has 11 services categories. Other services are (i) communications; (ii) construction; (iii) insurance; (iv) financial services; (v) computer and information; (vi) royalties and license fees; (vii) other business services; (viii) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (ix) government services, n.i.e.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Figure 3.9: Cambodia—Services Trade Balance (\$ billion)**



The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2002). This classification has 11 services categories. Other services are (i) communications; (ii) construction; (iii) insurance; (iv) financial services; (v) computer and information; (vi) royalties and license fees; (vii) other business services; (viii) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (ix) government services, n.i.e.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Table 3.10 A: People's Republic of China—Structure of Services Exports**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (\$ million)	9,249	11,193	16,620	19,130	20,601	24,569	23,895	26,248	30,431	33,334	39,745	46,760	64,913	74,404	92,006	122,206	147,110	129,476	162,165	176,422	191,430	205,921
Total Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport	22	17	19	18	15	12	10	9	12	14	14	17	19	21	23	26	26	18	21	20	20	18
Travel	38	42	44	46	50	49	53	54	53	53	51	37	40	39	37	30	28	31	28	27	26	25
Other Services	39	41	37	37	36	39	38	37	35	33	34	46	42	40	40	44	46	51	51	52	54	57

**Table 3.10 B: People's Republic of China—Structure of Services Imports**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (\$ million)	9,434	12,036	16,299	25,223	22,585	27,967	26,672	31,589	36,031	39,267	46,528	55,306	72,721	83,966	100,833	130,116	158,924	158,856	193,321	238,068	281,204	330,585
Total Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport	46	46	47	38	46	36	25	25	29	29	29	33	34	34	34	33	32	29	33	34	31	29
Travel	27	23	19	15	20	29	35	34	36	35	33	27	27	26	24	23	23	28	28	30	36	39
Other Services	28	31	35	48	35	35	40	41	35	36	38	40	39	40	42	44	46	43	39	36	33	33

**Table 3.10 C: People's Republic of China—Services Trade Balance (\$ million)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Services Trade Balance	(185)	(843)	321	(6,093)	(1,984)	(3,398)	(2,777)	(5,341)	(5,600)	(5,933)	(6,784)	(8,547)	(7,808)	(9,562)	(8,827)	(7,910)	(11,814)	(29,380)	(31,156)	(61,645)	(89,773)	(124,664)
Transport	(2,246)	(3,549)	(4,542)	(6,174)	(7,242)	(6,990)	(4,463)	(5,479)	(6,725)	(6,690)	(7,892)	(10,326)	(12,476)	(13,027)	(13,354)	(11,952)	(11,911)	(23,005)	(29,046)	(44,875)	(46,949)	(56,682)
Travel	1,018	1,886	4,287	5,042	5,726	3,944	3,397	3,234	3,117	3,883	4,987	2,219	6,002	7,537	9,627	7,447	4,686	(4,027)	(9,066)	(24,121)	(51,972)	(77,015)
Other Services	1,043	820	576	(4,961)	(468)	(352)	(1,711)	(3,096)	(1,992)	(3,126)	(3,879)	(439)	(1,333)	(4,072)	(5,101)	(3,405)	(4,589)	(2,349)	6,956	7,351	9,148	9,034

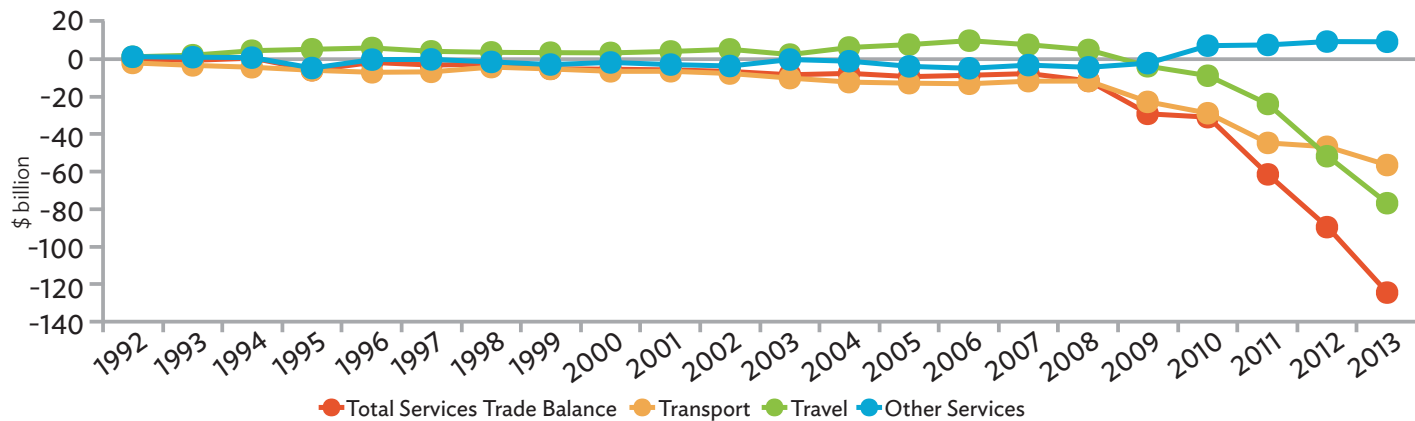
... data not available or publishable at the time of this publication; ( )=negative.

Table 3.10 (A) Total services trade exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of services from residents to nonresidents. Table 3.10 (B) Total services imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of services by residents from nonresidents. Table 3.10 (C) Total services trade balance is the difference between total services exports and total services imports.

The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2002). This classification has 11 services categories. Other services are (i) communications; (ii) construction; (iii) insurance; (iv) financial services; (v) computer and information; (vi) royalties and license fees; (vii) other business services; (viii) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (ix) government services, n.i.e.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Figure 3.10: People's Republic of China—Services Trade Balance (\$ billion)**



The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2002). This classification has 11 services categories. Other services are (i) communications; (ii) construction; (iii) insurance; (iv) financial services; (v) computer and information; (vi) royalties and license fees; (vii) other business services; (viii) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (ix) government services, n.i.e.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Table 3.11 A: Lao People's Democratic Republic—Structure of Services Exports**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total (\$ million)	61	85	87	97	104	106	145	130	176	166	176	127	179	204	223	278	402	397	511	550	577
Total Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport	23.0	20.8	13.0	15.9	15.4	18.2	13.2	13.9	11.2	13.7	16.9	19.9	16.6	16.0	14.1	10.8	10.8	9.1	10.0	8.4	8.6
Travel	29.5	39.9	49.1	53.1	59.7	54.6	65.5	62.9	64.8	62.5	60.6	58.1	66.5	68.1	70.6	68.1	68.6	67.4	74.7	73.9	78.1
Other Services	47.6	39.3	37.9	31.0	24.9	27.1	21.3	23.2	23.9	23.8	22.4	22.0	16.9	15.9	15.3	21.1	20.6	23.5	15.3	17.7	13.2

**Table 3.11 B: Lao People's Democratic Republic—Structure of Services Imports**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total (\$ million)	71	76	152	122	126	111	96	94	43	30	29	28	31	39	37	44	108	136	263	331	341
Total Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport	44.0	44.4	28.4	42.3	38.1	40.7	39.7	50.4	11.4	16.3	17.7	19.0	18.2	17.8	19.3	14.7	12.9	9.9	6.2	5.2	5.0
Travel	13.6	14.5	11.8	24.3	17.6	19.0	24.3	12.6	18.8	0.2	1.2	4.1	12.1	12.8	23.7	19.2	38.3	60.8	77.0	71.7	68.0
Other Services	42.4	41.1	59.8	33.4	44.3	40.3	36.0	37.0	69.8	83.5	81.1	76.8	69.7	69.3	57.1	66.1	48.8	29.3	16.7	23.1	27.0

**Table 3.11 C: Lao People's Democratic Republic—Services Trade Balance (\$ million)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Services Trade Balance	(10)	9	(65)	(25)	(22)	(5)	50	36	133	136	147	99	147	165	186	234	294	262	248	219	236
Transport	(17)	(16)	(32)	(36)	(32)	(26)	(19)	(29)	15	18	25	20	24	26	24	24	29	23	35	29	33
Travel	8	23	25	22	40	37	72	70	106	104	106	73	115	134	149	181	234	185	179	169	219
Other Services		2	(58)	(11)	(30)	(16)	(4)	(5)	12	14	16	6	8	5	13	30	30	54	34	21	(16)

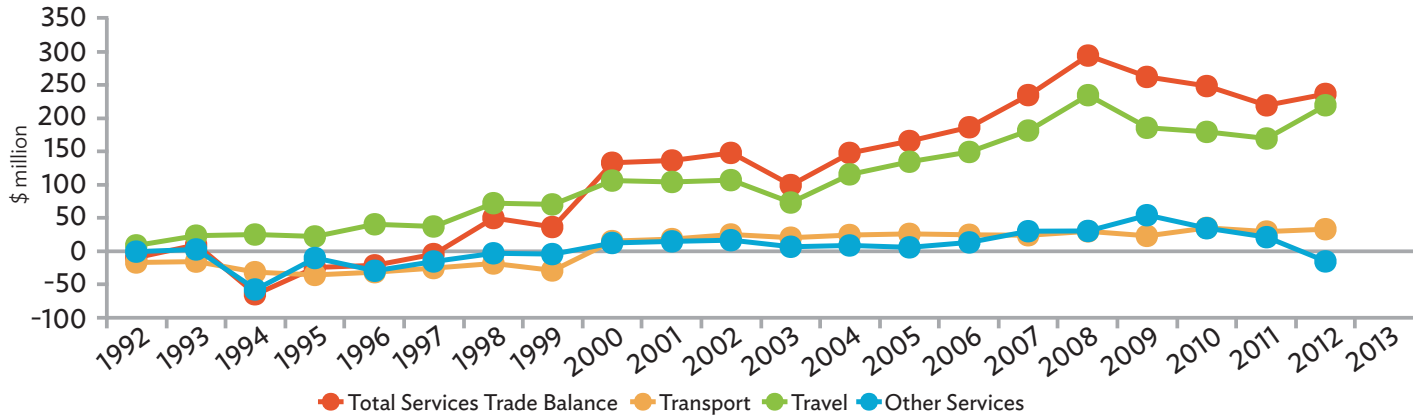
(-)=negative.

Table 3.11 (A) Total services trade exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of services from residents to nonresidents. Table 3.11 (B) Total services imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of services by residents from nonresidents. Table 3.11 (C) Total services trade balance is the difference between total services exports and total services imports.

The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2002). This classification has 11 services categories. Other services are (i) communications; (ii) construction; (iii) insurance; (iv) financial services; (v) computer and information; (vi) royalties and license fees; (vii) other business services; (viii) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (ix) government services, n.i.e.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Figure 3.11: Lao People’s Democratic Republic—Services Trade Balance (\$ million)**



The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2002). This classification has 11 services categories. Other services are (i) communications; (ii) construction; (iii) insurance; (iv) financial services; (v) computer and information; (vi) royalties and license fees; (vii) other business services; (viii) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (ix) government services, n.i.e.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Table 3.12 A: Myanmar—Structure of Services Exports**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total (\$ million)	112	247	271	361	428	522	626	507	471	404	422	247	252	257	277	304	303	313	363	612
Total Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport	2.8	2.3	0.9	6.3	9.4	7.0	5.3	16.0	15.9	17.4	17.2	29.0	33.5	46.2	46.6	36.7	40.2	44.2	40.8	28.4
Travel	80.7	45.5	49.1	41.3	42.0	29.4	27.1	37.0	34.0	26.7	28.2	22.6	32.9	26.1	16.6	28.0	22.6	17.8	19.8	45.9
Other services	16.5	52.2	50.0	52.4	48.6	63.6	67.6	47.0	50.1	55.8	54.6	48.4	33.6	27.7	36.9	35.3	37.2	38.0	39.3	25.7

**Table 3.12 B: Myanmar—Structure of Services Imports**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total (\$ million)	42	130	129	244	302	443	365	288	324	358	306	416	455	497	557	653	617	617	789	1090
Total Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport	25.4	11.0	13.4	10.4	12.0	24.8	44.3	77.4	77.4	79.0	71.7	51.3	49.4	39.3	45.1	46.8	73.9	74.3	56.9	68.9
Travel	38.3	7.9	9.6	7.2	9.1	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.5	9.2	7.6	6.3	6.2	6.6	5.5	7.9	8.4	6.8	11.3
Other services	36.3	81.1	77.0	82.4	78.9	67.8	48.4	15.2	14.9	13.5	19.0	41.0	44.3	54.5	48.3	47.6	18.2	17.3	36.4	19.8

**Table 3.12 C: Myanmar—Services Trade Balance (\$ million)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Services Trade Balance	70	116	142	117	126	78	261	219	148	46	115	(169)	(203)	(241)	(280)	(349)	(315)	(304)	(426)	(478)
Transport	(8)	(9)	(15)	(3)	4	(74)	(128)	(142)	(176)	(212)	(147)	(142)	(140)	(77)	(123)	(194)	(335)	(320)	(301)	(577)
Travel	74	102	121	132	152	121	143	166	135	81	91	24	54	36	9	49	20	4	19	157
Other services	3	23	36	(12)	(30)	31	247	195	188	177	172	(51)	(117)	(200)	(167)	(204)	0	13	(144)	(59)

(-)=negative.

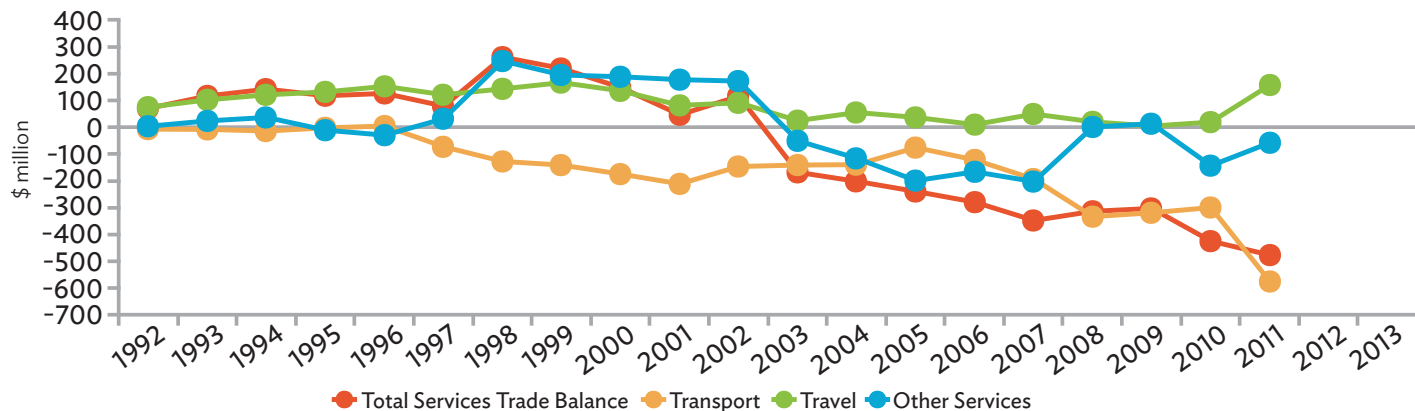
Table 3.12 (A) Total services trade exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of services from residents to nonresidents. Table 3.12 (B) Total services imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of services by residents from nonresidents. Table 3.12 (C) Total services trade balance is the difference between total services exports and total services imports.

The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2002). This classification has 11 services categories. Other services are (i) communications; (ii) construction; (iii) insurance; (iv) financial services; (v) computer and information; (vi) royalties and license fees; (vii) other business services; (viii) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (ix) government services, n.i.e.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)



Figure 3.12: Myanmar—Services Trade Balance (\$ million)



The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2002). This classification has 11 services categories. Other services are (i) communications; (ii) construction; (iii) insurance; (iv) financial services; (v) computer and information; (vi) royalties and license fees; (vii) other business services; (viii) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (ix) government services, n.i.e.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Table 3.13 A: Thailand—Structure of Services Exports**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (\$ million)	9,288	11,059	11,640	14,845	17,007	15,763	13,156	14,635	13,868	13,024	15,391	15,798	19,040	19,892	24,568	30,080	33,037	30,157	34,326	41,573	49,643	58,975
Total Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport	16.4	17.8	15.8	16.5	15.4	15.3	20.3	20.6	23.4	23.5	21.2	22.2	22.8	23.3	21.9	21.2	22.0	18.8	17.2	14.0	11.9	10.4
Travel	54.8	51.0	52.1	54.1	53.4	48.6	46.9	48.0	54.0	54.3	51.3	49.7	52.7	48.1	54.5	55.4	55.0	53.2	58.6	65.4	68.1	71.4
Other services	28.7	31.3	32.1	29.3	31.2	36.1	32.8	31.4	22.6	22.2	27.5	28.1	24.4	28.6	23.6	23.4	23.0	28.0	24.2	20.6	19.9	18.2

**Table 3.13 B: Thailand—Structure of Services Imports**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (\$ million)	10,368	12,469	15,396	18,832	19,585	17,355	11,998	13,583	15,460	14,610	16,720	18,169	23,077	26,762	32,582	38,018	45,926	36,515	45,029	52,136	53,074	55,297
Total Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport	43.8	40.1	38.1	41.3	40.1	39.7	38.4	39.1	43.7	46.7	42.6	46.7	46.9	54.0	49.6	47.5	50.0	46.5	49.8	51.2	54.3	51.4
Travel	23.7	24.4	26.4	22.7	21.9	19.7	16.3	18.2	17.9	20.0	19.8	16.1	19.6	14.2	14.1	13.5	10.9	12.1	12.5	11.0	11.7	12.0
Other services	32.5	35.5	35.5	36.0	38.1	40.6	45.3	42.7	38.3	33.2	37.7	37.2	33.5	31.8	36.3	39.0	39.1	41.4	37.7	37.8	34.0	36.5

**Table 3.13 C: Thailand—Services Trade Balance (\$ million)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Services Trade Balance	(1,080)	(1,410)	(3,756)	(3,987)	(2,578)	(1,591)	1,157	1,052	(1,592)	(1,586)	(1,330)	(2,371)	(4,037)	(6,870)	(8,014)	(7,938)	(12,890)	(6,358)	(10,703)	(10,563)	(3,431)	3,678
Transport	(3,013)	(3,041)	(4,020)	(5,325)	(5,228)	(4,473)	(1,933)	(2,288)	(3,510)	(3,773)	(3,856)	(4,980)	(6,479)	(9,816)	(10,771)	(11,690)	(15,690)	(11,313)	(16,515)	(20,888)	(22,871)	(22,290)
Travel	2,632	2,598	1,998	3,764	4,803	4,244	4,214	4,553	4,711	4,151	4,598	4,935	5,529	5,776	8,795	11,524	13,161	11,625	14,493	21,470	27,608	35,432
Other services	(699)	(967)	(1,733)	(2,425)	(2,153)	(1,362)	(1,124)	(1,213)	(2,793)	(1,964)	(2,072)	(2,326)	(3,086)	(2,830)	(6,038)	(7,772)	(10,360)	(6,670)	(8,681)	(11,144)	(8,167)	(9,464)

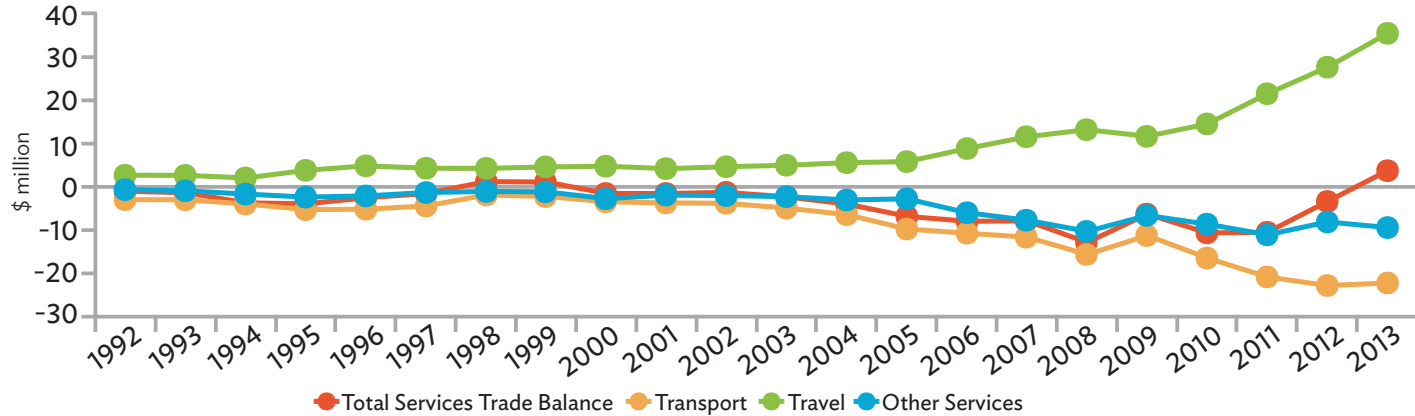
( )=negative.

Table 3.13 (A) Total services trade exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of services from residents to nonresidents. Table 3.13 (B) Total services imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of services by residents from nonresidents. Table 3.13 (C) Total services trade balance is the difference between total services exports and total services imports.

The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2002). This classification has 11 services categories. Other services are (i) communications; (ii) construction; (iii) insurance; (iv) financial services; (v) computer and information; (vi) royalties and license fees; (vii) other business services; (viii) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (ix) government services, n.i.e.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

Figure 3.13: Thailand—Services Trade Balance (\$ million)



The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2002). This classification has 11 services categories. Other services are (i) communications; (ii) construction; (iii) insurance; (iv) financial services; (v) computer and information; (vi) royalties and license fees; (vii) other business services; (viii) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (ix) government services, n.i.e.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

**Table 3.14 A: Viet Nam—Structure of Services Exports**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (\$ million)	724	772	1,283	2,147	2,243	2,530	2,616	2,493	2,702	2,810	2,948	3,272	3,867	4,265	5,100	6,460	7,006	5,766	7,460	8,691	9,620	10,500
Total Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.4	30.2	29.1	33.6	35.8	30.9	25.6	21.5	20.9
Travel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53.9	55.9	58.0	56.1	52.9	59.7	65.7	71.2	71.7
Other services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.7	13.9	12.9	10.3	11.3	9.4	8.7	7.3	7.4

**Table 3.14 B: Viet Nam—Structure of Services Imports**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (\$ million)	412	694	1,264	1,982	2,304	3,153	3,146	3,040	3,252	3,382	3,698	4,050	4,739	4,450	5,122	7,177	7,956	8,187	9,921	11,859	12,520	13,200
Total Share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49.2	50.4	56.8	62.5	67.3	66.5	69.4	69.6	69.1
Travel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.2	20.5	17.0	16.3	13.4	14.8	14.4	14.8	15.5
Other services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.6	29.1	26.2	21.1	19.3	18.7	16.2	15.6	15.4

**Table 3.14 C: Viet Nam—Services Trade Balance (\$ million)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Services Trade Balance	312	78	19	165	(61)	(623)	(530)	(547)	(550)	(572)	(750)	(778)	(872)	(185)	(22)	(717)	(950)	(2,421)	(2,461)	(3,168)	(2,900)	(2,700)
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1,023)	(1,040)	(2,200)	(2,618)	(3,446)	(4,290)	(5,999)	(6,645)	(6,930)
Travel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	1,800	2,530	2,630	1,950	2,980	4,000	4,994	5,480
Other services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(562)	(782)	(1,047)	(962)	(925)	(1,151)	(1,169)	(1,249)	(1,250)

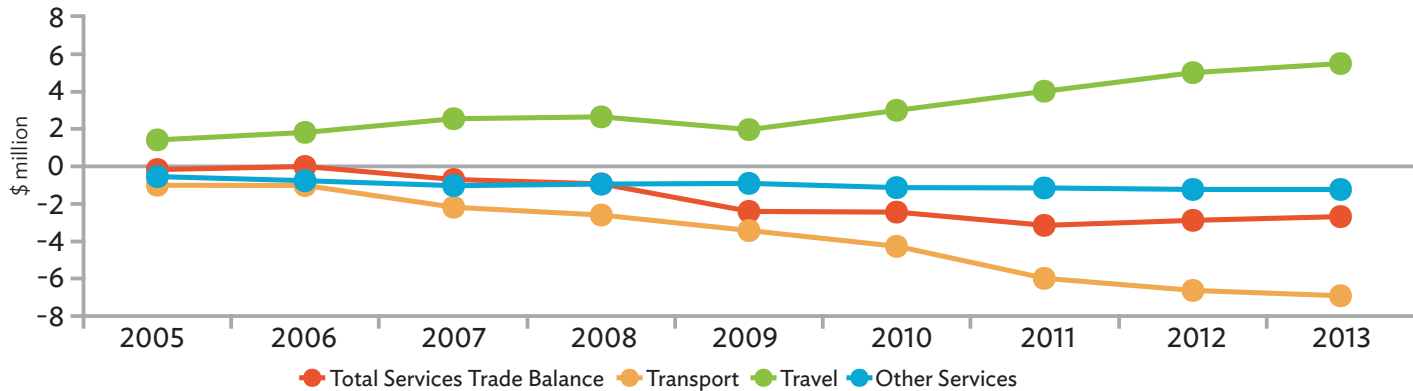
... data not available or publishable at the time of this publication; ( )=negative.

Table 3:14 (A) Total services trade exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of services from residents to nonresidents. Table 3:14 (B) Total services imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of services by residents from nonresidents. Table 3:14 (C) Total services trade balance is the difference between total services exports and total services imports.

The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2002). This classification has 11 services categories. Other services are (i) communications; (ii) construction; (iii) insurance; (iv) financial services; (v) computer and information; (vi) royalties and license fees; (vii) other business services; (viii) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (ix) government services, n.i.e.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)

Figure 3.14: Viet Nam—Services Trade Balance (\$ million)



The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual* and the Extended Balance of Payments Services Classification (EBOPS 2002). This classification has 11 services categories. Other services are (i) communications; (ii) construction; (iii) insurance; (iv) financial services; (v) computer and information; (vi) royalties and license fees; (vii) other business services; (viii) personal, cultural, and recreational services; and (ix) government services, n.i.e.

Source: ADB estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. [www.unctadstat.unctad.org](http://www.unctadstat.unctad.org)



CHAPTER 4:

# LOGISTICS PROFILE AND TRADE FACILITATION

**Table 4.1: GMS Overall Logistics Performance Index (LPI) Rank**

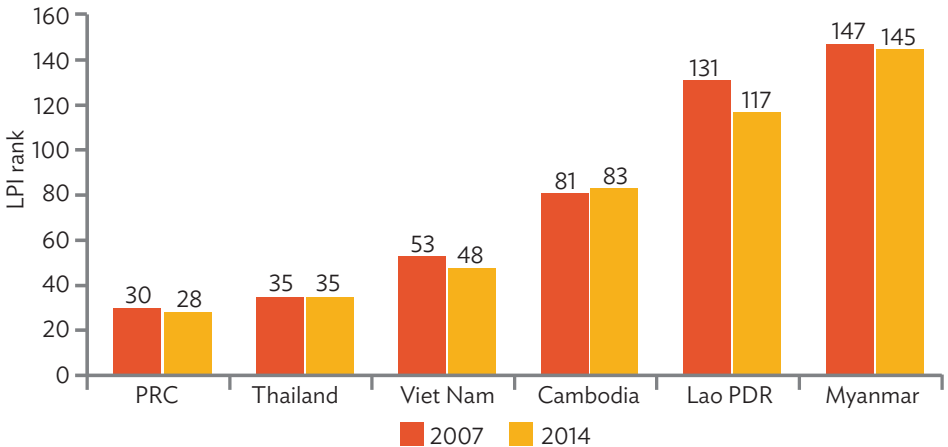
Item	2007	2010	2012	2014
Cambodia	81	129	101	83
People's Republic of China	30	27	26	28
Lao People's Democratic Republic	131	109	118	117
Myanmar	147	133	129	145
Thailand	35	31	38	35
Viet Nam	53	53	53	48

LPI is a summary indicator of logistics sector performance, combining data on six core performance components that measure logistics supply chain performance within a country into a single measure. The six components are (i) ability to track and trace consignments, (ii) competence and quality of logistics services, (iii) ease of arranging competitively price shipments, (iv) efficiency of customs clearance process, (v) frequency with which shipments reach consignee, and (vi) quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure. Each core component is rated from “very low” (1) to “very high” (5) in the survey questionnaire.

In 2007, 150 countries were ranked; In 2010 and 2012, 155; and in 2014, 160.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

**Figure 4.1: GMS Overall Logistics Performance Index (LPI) Rank**



Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

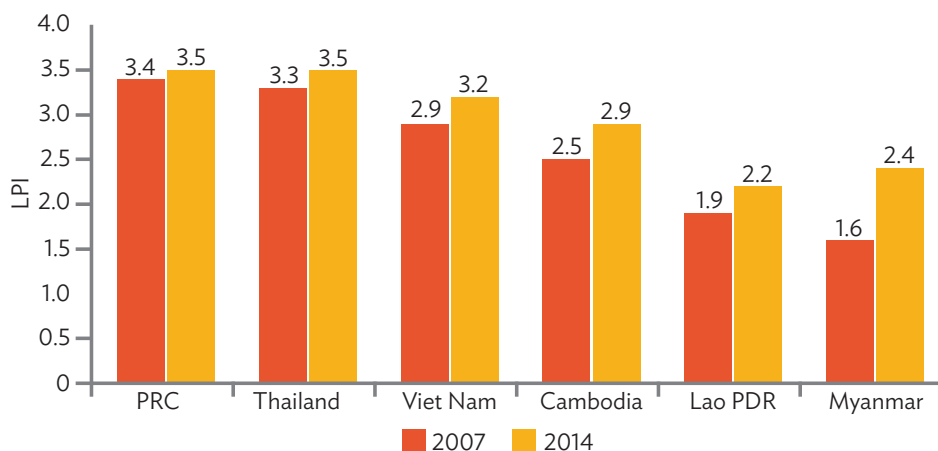


**Table 4.2: LPI Ability to Track and Trace Consignments**

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014
Cambodia	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.9
People's Republic of China	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.9	2.5	2.5	2.2
Myanmar	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.4
Thailand	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.5
Viet Nam	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2

LPI=logistics performance index (1=low to 5=high).

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

**Figure 4.2: LPI—Ability to Track and Trace Consignments**

Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; LPI=logistics performance index (1=low to 5=high); PRC=People's Republic of China.

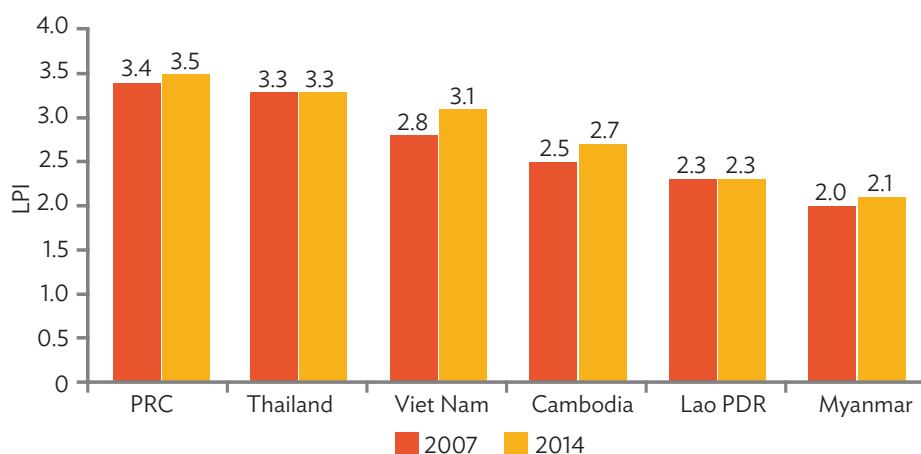
Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

**Table 4.3: LPI Competence and Quality of Logistics Services**

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014
Cambodia	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7
People's Republic of China	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.3
Myanmar	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.1
Thailand	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3
Viet Nam	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.1

LPI= logistics performance index (1=low to 5=high).

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

**Figure 4.3: LPI Competence and Quality of Logistics Services**

Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; LPI=logistics performance index (1=low to 5=high);  
PRC=People's Republic of China.

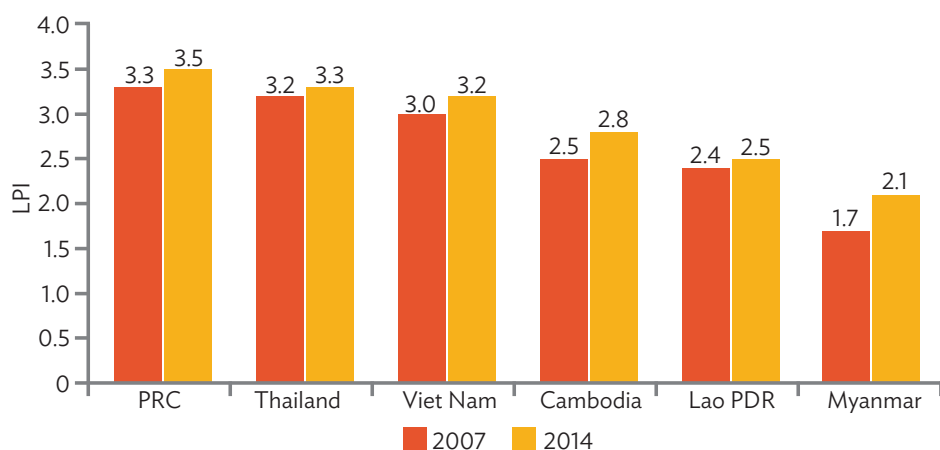
Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

**Table 4.4: LPI Ease of Arranging Competitively-Priced Shipments**

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014
Cambodia	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.8
People's Republic of China	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5
Myanmar	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.1
Thailand	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3
Viet Nam	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2

LPI= logistics performance index (1=low to 5=high).

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

**Figure 4.4: LPI Ease of Arranging Competitively-Priced Shipments**

Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; LPI=logistics performance index (1=low to 5=high);  
PRC=People's Republic of China.

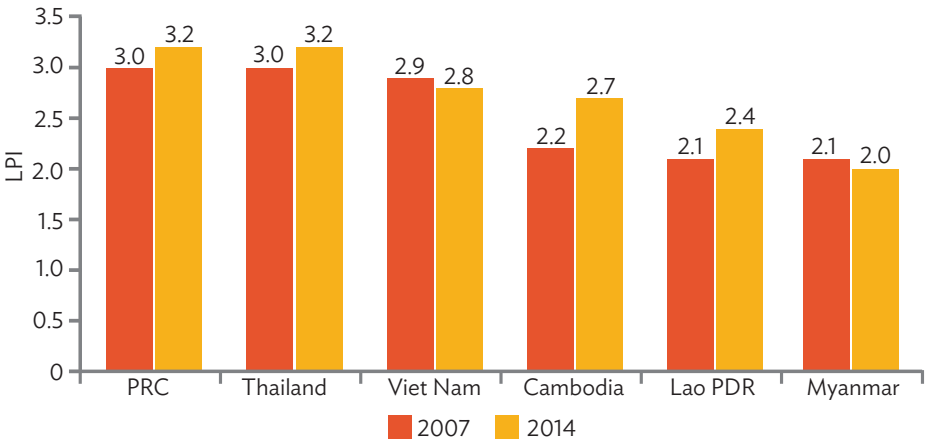
Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

**Table 4.5: LPI Efficiency of Customs Clearance Process**

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014
Cambodia	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7
People's Republic of China	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4
Myanmar	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0
Thailand	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
Viet Nam	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8

LPI=logistics performance index (1=low to 5=high).  
 Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

**Figure 4.5: LPI Efficiency of Customs Clearance Process**



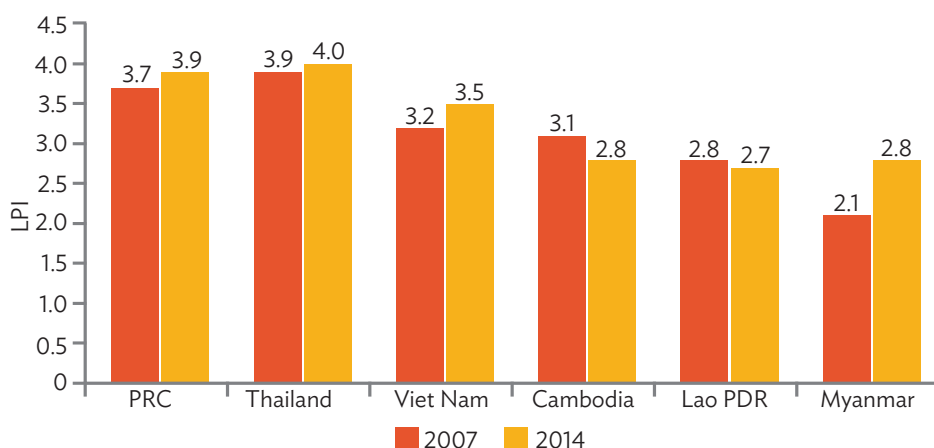
Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; LPI=logistics performance index (1=low to 5=high);  
 PRC=People's Republic of China.  
 Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

**Table 4.6: LPI Frequency with which Shipments Reach Consignee**

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014
Cambodia	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.8
People's Republic of China	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.7
Myanmar	2.1	3.3	2.6	2.8
Thailand	3.9	3.7	3.6	4.0
Viet Nam	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.5

LPI=logistics performance index (1=low to 5=high).

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

**Figure 4.6: LPI Frequency with which Shipments Reach Consignee**

Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; LPI=logistics performance index (1=low to 5=high);  
PRC=People's Republic of China.

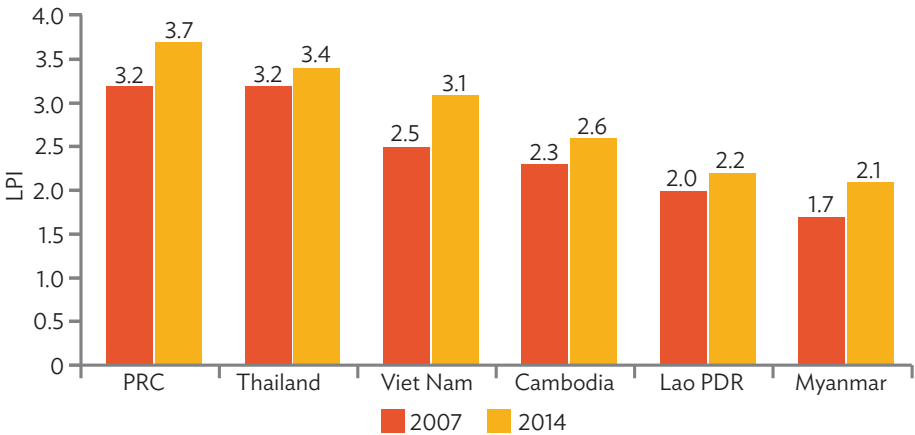
Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

**Table 4.7: LPI Quality of Trade and Transport-Related Infrastructure**

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014
Cambodia	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.6
People's Republic of China	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.2
Myanmar	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1
Thailand	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4
Viet Nam	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.1

LPI=logistics performance index (1=low to 5=high).  
 Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

**Figure 4.7: LPI Quality of Trade and Transport-Related Infrastructure**



Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; LPI=logistics performance index (1=low to 5=high);  
 PRC=People's Republic of China.  
 Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

**Table 4.8: Quality of Port Infrastructure**

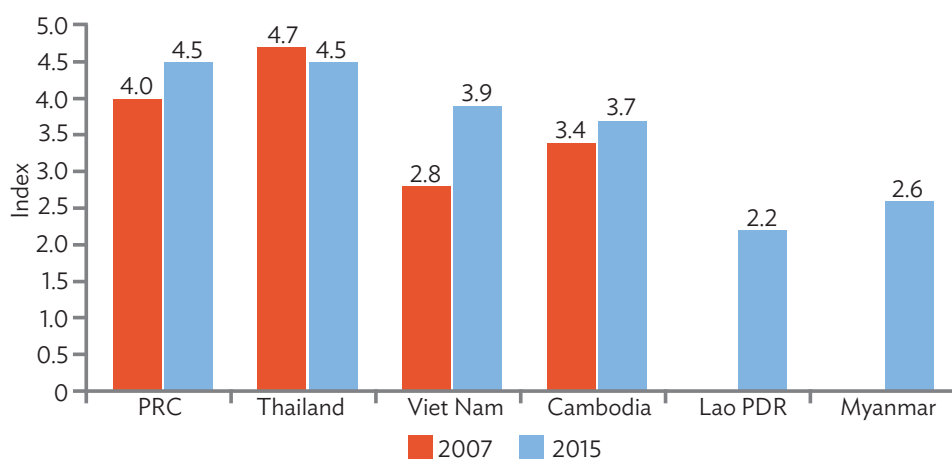
Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7
People's Republic of China	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	2.6	2.2
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	2.6	2.6
Thailand	4.7	4.4	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5
Viet Nam	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.9

... data not available or publishable at the time of this publication.

Ranking: 1=extremely underdeveloped to 7=well developed and efficient by international standards.

Quality of port infrastructure measures business executives' perception of their country's port facilities.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

**Figure 4.8: Quality of Port Infrastructure**

Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Ranking: 1=extremely underdeveloped to 7=well developed and efficient by international standards.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

**Table 4.9: Burden of Customs Procedures**

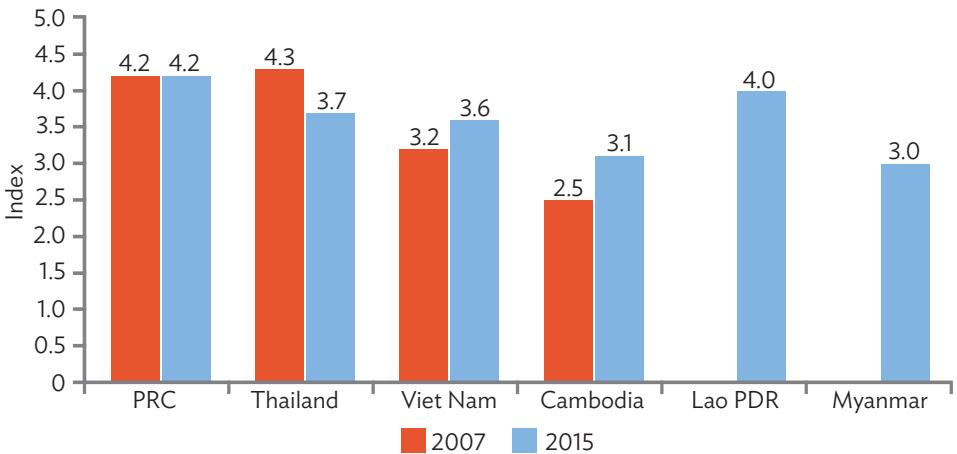
Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.1
People's Republic of China	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	4.1	4
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.2	3
Thailand	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7
Viet Nam	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6

... data not available at the time of this publication.

Burden of customs procedure measures business executives' perceptions of their country's efficiency of customs procedures (1=low to 5=high).

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.

**Figure 4.9: Burden of Customs Procedures**



Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.  
 Ranking: 1=low to 5=high.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, April 2015.



**Table 4.10: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators**

Item	Cambodia		PRC		Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand		Viet Nam	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2015	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
Advance Rulings <sup>a</sup>	...	1.29	1.50	1.43	...	...	1.29	1.29	0.33	1.57
Appeal Procedures	0.86	0.50	1.71	1.13	0.63	0.50	1.88	1.75	1.71	1.75
Cooperation (Internal) <sup>b</sup>	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	0.50	1.33
Cooperation (External) <sup>c</sup>	...	...	...	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.67	1.75	...	0.75
Fee and Charges <sup>d</sup>	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.75	...	0.50	1.25	1.25	...	1.00
Formalities (Automation) <sup>e</sup>	0.75	0.75	1.25	1.75	0.25	0.25	1.50	1.75	0.75	1.25
Formalities (Documents) <sup>f</sup>	0.60	0.33	1.17	0.83	0.40	0.40	1.67	1.33	1.17	1.00
Formalities (Procedures) <sup>g</sup>	1.08	1.13	1.29	1.50	1.13	0.88	1.67	1.67	0.54	1.31
Governance and Impartiality <sup>h</sup>	1.33	0.86	1.86	1.57	1.29	1.00	1.86	1.57	1.83	1.63
Information Availability <sup>i</sup>	1.50	1.40	1.56	1.80	1.00	1.20	1.90	1.90	1.50	1.80
Involvement of the Trade Community <sup>j</sup>	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.75	0.25	0.50	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.00

... data not available at the time of this publication; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; OECD=Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; PRC=People's Republic of China.

The OECD trade facilitation indicators cover the full spectrum of border procedures, from advance rulings to transit guarantees, for 163 countries across income levels, geographical regions, and developing stages. The trade facilitation indicators take values from 0 to 2, where 2 represents the best performance that can be achieved.

<sup>a</sup> Advance rulings—prior statements by the administration to requesting traders concerning the classification, origin, valuation method, etc., applied to specific goods at the time of importation, the rules and process applied to such statements.

<sup>b</sup> Cooperation (Internal)—cooperation between various border agencies of the country, control delegation to customs authorities.

<sup>c</sup> Cooperation (External)—cooperation with neighbouring and third countries.

<sup>d</sup> Fees and charges disciplines on the fees and charges imposed on imports and exports.

<sup>e</sup> Formalities (Automation)—electronic exchange of data, automated border procedures, use of risk management.

<sup>f</sup> Formalities (Documents)—simplification of trade documents, harmonization in accordance with international standards, acceptance of copies.

<sup>g</sup> Formalities (Procedures)—streamlining of border controls, single submission points for all required documentation (single windows), post-clearance audits, authorized economic operators.

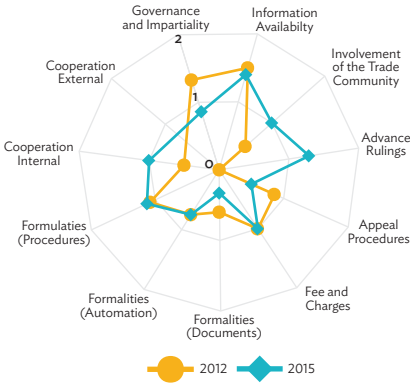
<sup>h</sup> Governance and impartiality—customs structures and functions, accountability, ethics policy.

<sup>i</sup> Information availability—publication of trade information, including on internet, inquiry points.

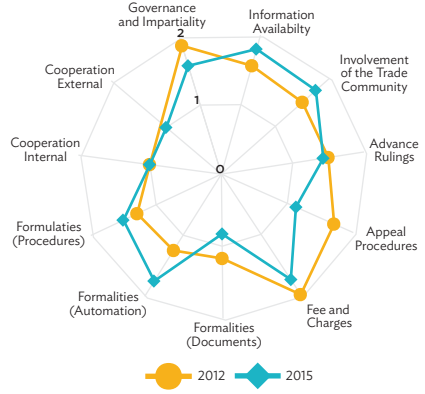
<sup>j</sup> Involvement of the trade community—consultations with traders.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

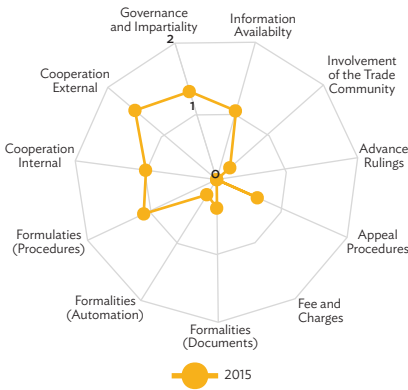
**Figure 4.10 A: Cambodia—OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators**



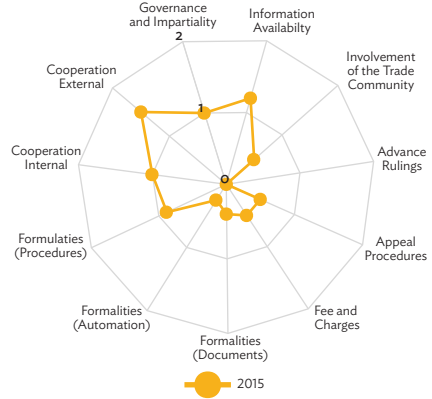
**Figure 4.10 B: People’s Republic of China—OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators**



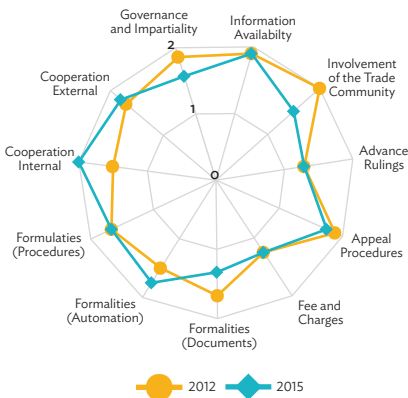
**Figure 4.10 C: Lao PDR—OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators**



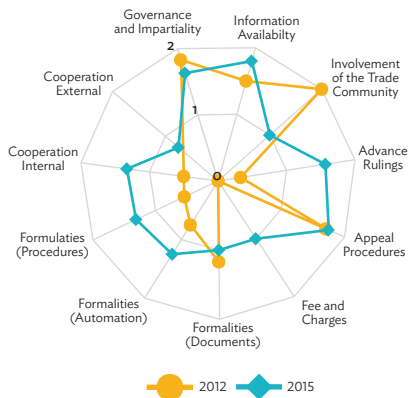
**Figure 4.10 D: Myanmar—OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators**



**Figure 4.10 E: Thailand—OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators**



**Figure 4.10 F: Viet Nam—OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators**



Lao PDR=Lao People’s Democratic Republic; PRC=People’s Republic of China. The trade facilitation indicators take values from 0 to 2, where 2 represents the best performance that can be achieved. Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

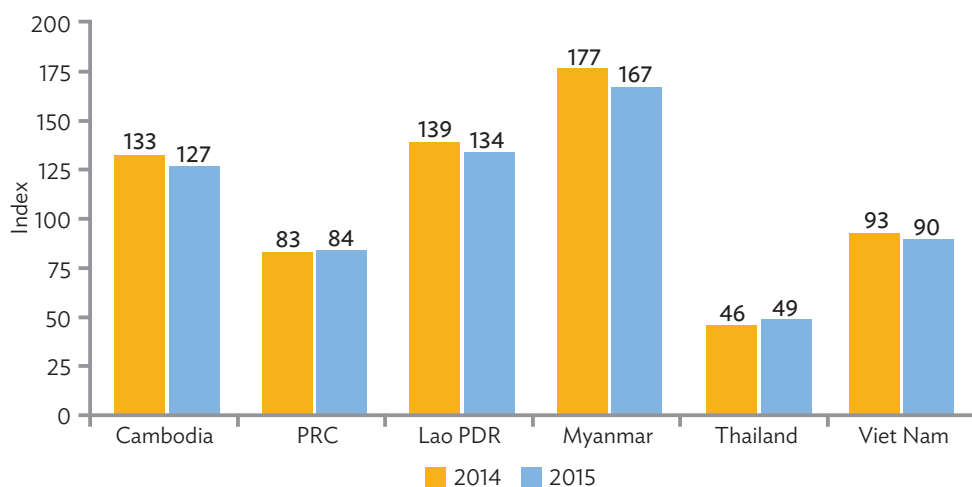
CHAPTER 5:

# COST OF DOING BUSINESS

**Table 5.1: Ease of Doing Business Index**

Item	2014	2015
Cambodia	133	127
People's Republic of China	83	84
Lao People's Democratic Republic	139	134
Myanmar	177	167
Thailand	46	49
Viet Nam	93	90

Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 189, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's *Doing Business*.  
Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, March 2016.

**Figure 5.1: Ease of Doing Business Index**

Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 189, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operation. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's *Doing Business*.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, March 2016.

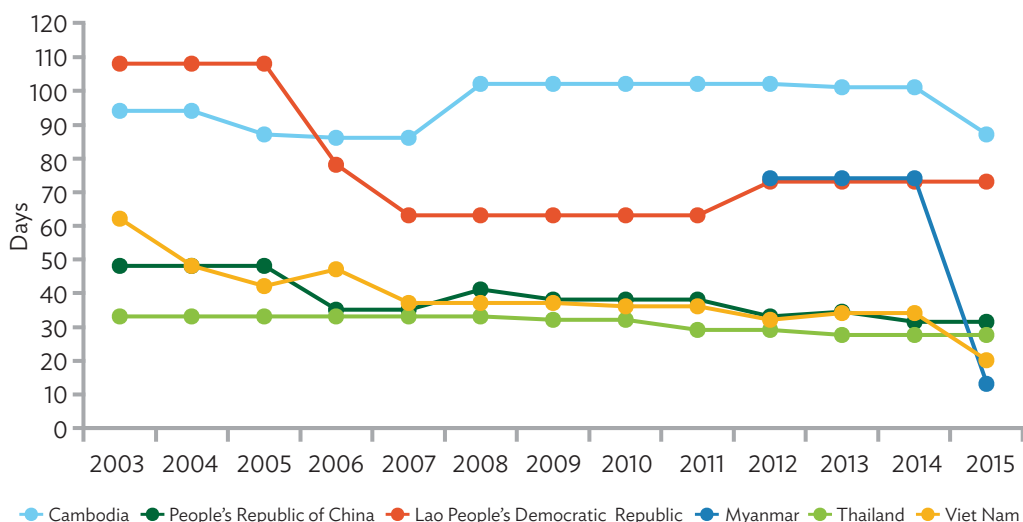
**Table 5.2: Time Required to Start a Business (days)**

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	94	94	87	86	86	102	102	102	102	102	101	101	87
People's Republic of China	48	48	48	35	35	41	38	38	38	33	34	31	31
Lao People's Democratic Republic	108	108	108	78	63	63	63	63	63	73	73	73	73
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74	74	13
Thailand	33	33	33	33	33	33	32	32	29	29	28	28	28
Viet Nam	62	48	42	47	37	37	37	36	36	32	34	34	20

... data not available at the time of this publication.

Time required to start a business is the number of calendar days needed to complete the procedures to legally operate a business. If a procedure can be speeded up at additional cost, the fastest procedure, independent of cost, is chosen.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

**Figure 5.2: Time Required to Start a Business (days)**


Data for Myanmar not available from 2003–2011.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

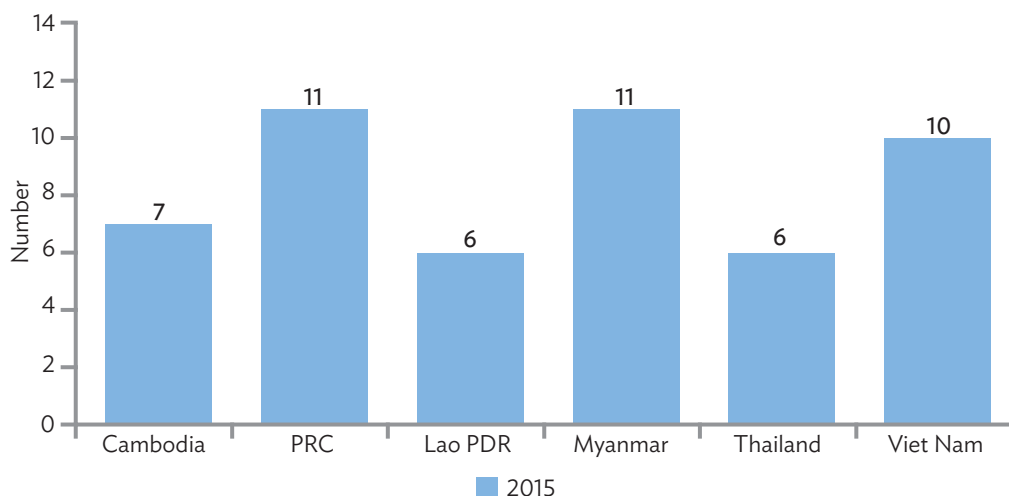
**Table 5.3: Start-Up Procedures to Register a Business (number)**

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	7
People's Republic of China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	11
Lao People's Democratic Republic	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	6
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	11
Thailand	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	6	6	6	6
Viet Nam	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10

... data not available at the time of this publication.

Start-up procedures are those required to start a business, including interactions to obtain necessary permits and licenses and to complete all inscriptions, verifications, and notifications to start operations. Data are for businesses with specific characteristics of ownership, size, and type of production.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

**Figure 5.3: Start-Up Procedures to Register a Business (number)**

Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

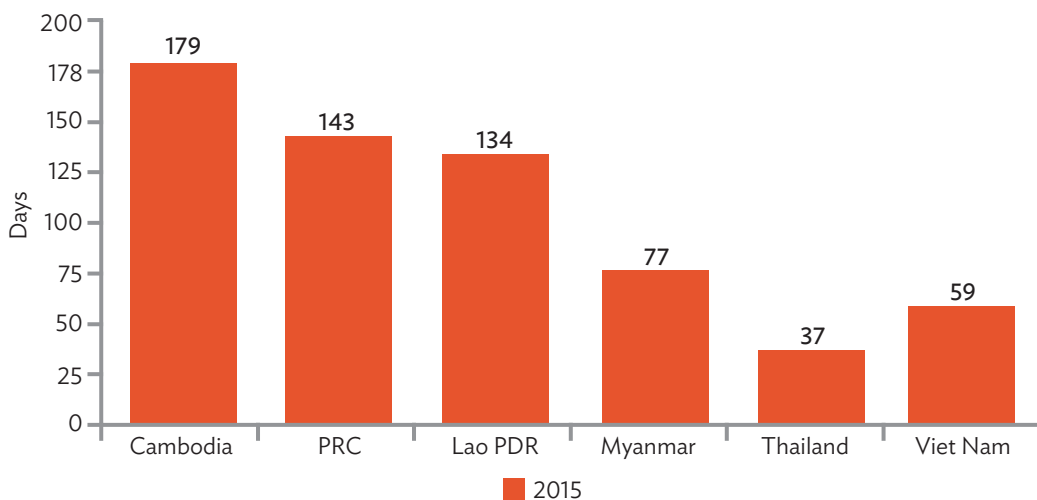
**Table 5.4: Time Required to Get Electricity (days)**

Item	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	194	194	194	194	179	179	179
People's Republic of China	...	...	...	...	143	143	143
Lao People's Democratic Republic	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
Myanmar	...	...	...	98	98	98	77
Thailand	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Viet Nam	115	115	115	115	115	115	59

... data not available at the time of this publication.

Time required to get electricity is the number of days to obtain a permanent electricity connection. The measure captures the median duration that the electricity utility and experts indicate is necessary in practice, rather than required by law, to complete a procedure.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

**Figure 5.4: Time Required to Get Electricity (days)**

Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

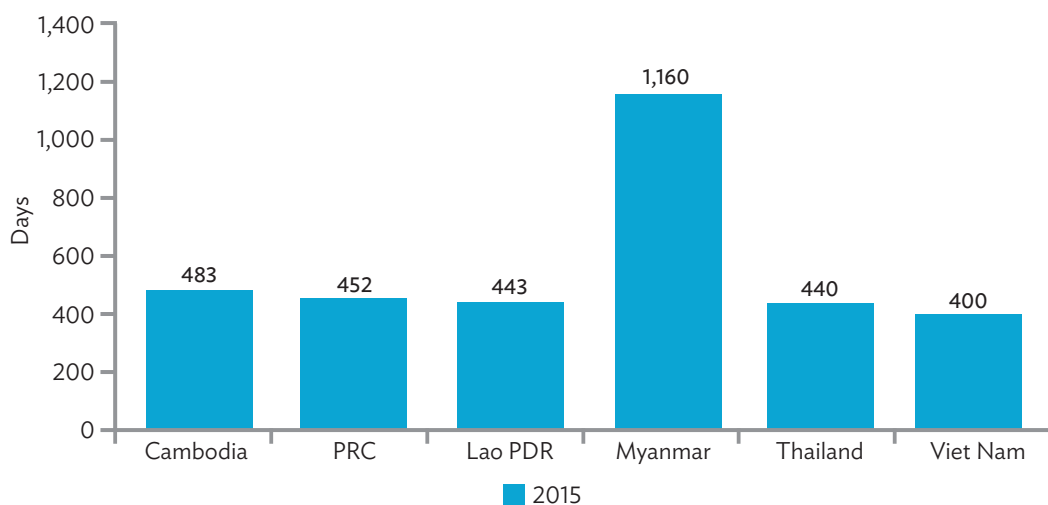
**Table 5.5: Time Required to Enforce a Contract (days)**

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	401	401	401	401	401	420	420	450	450	483	483	483	483
People's Republic of China	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	453	453	453
Lao People's Democratic Republic	571	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1160	1160	1160	1160
Thailand	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	440	440	440	440
Viet Nam	461	461	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400

... data not available at the time of this publication.

Time required to enforce a contract is the number of calendar days from the filing of the lawsuit in court until the final determination and, in appropriate cases, payment.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015 and May 2016.

**Figure 5.5: Time Required to Enforce a Contract (days)**

Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, October 2015 and May 2016.



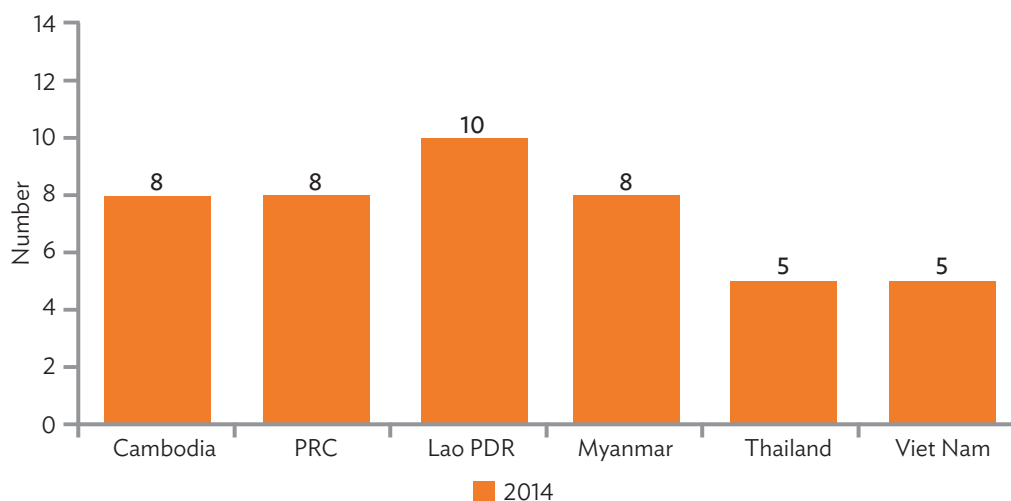
**Table 5.6: Documents Required for Export (number)**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	6	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
People's Republic of China	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Lao People's Democratic Republic	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	8
Thailand	9	9	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Viet Nam	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

... data not available at the time of this publication.

All documents required per shipment to export goods are recorded. Documents required for clearance by government ministries, customs authorities, port and container terminal authorities, health and technical control agencies and banks are taken into account. It is assumed that the contract has already been agreed upon and signed by both parties. Payment documents required by bank in issuing letter of credit are included but documents renewed annually that do not require renewal shipments are not included.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

**Figure 5.6: Documents Required for Export (number)**

Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

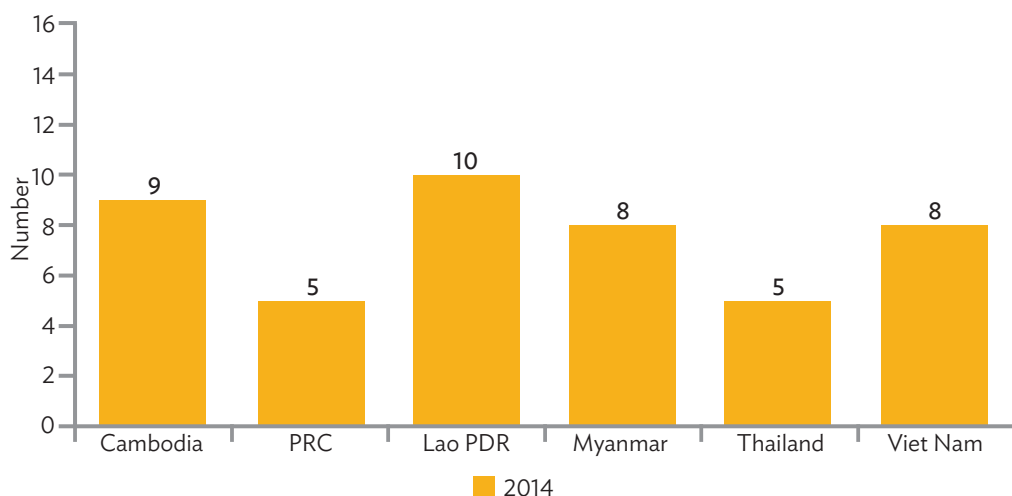
**Table 5.7: Documents Required for Import (number)**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9
People's Republic of China	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	8
Thailand	12	12	9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Viet Nam	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

... data not available at the time of this publication.

All documents required per shipment to import goods are recorded. Documents required for clearance by government ministries, customs authorities, port and container terminal authorities, health and technical control agencies, and banks are taken into account. It is assumed that the contract has already been agreed upon and signed by both parties. Payment documents required by bank in issuing letter of credit are included but documents renewed annually that do not require renewal shipments are not included.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

**Figure 5.7: Documents Required to Import (number)**

Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

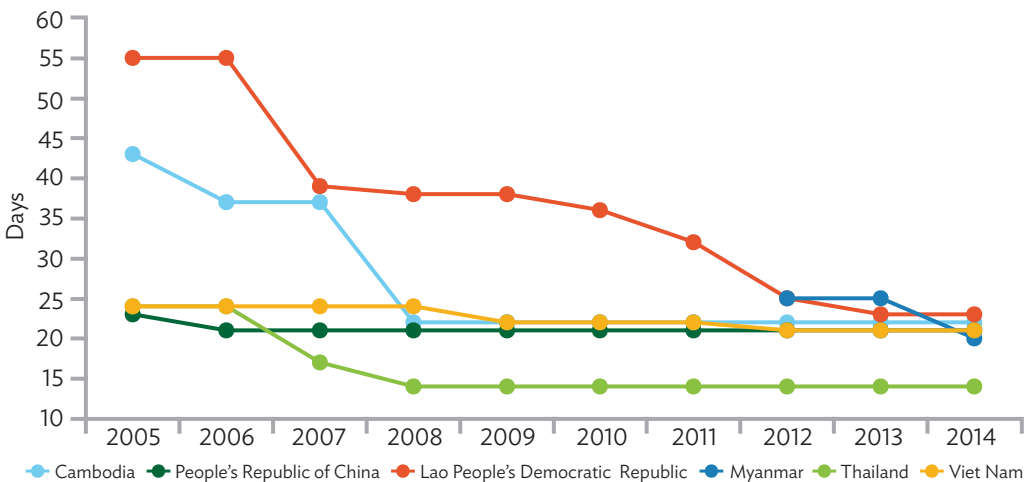
**Table 5.8: Time to Export (days)**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	43	37	37	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
People's Republic of China	23	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Lao People's Democratic Republic	55	55	39	38	38	36	32	25	23	23
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	20
Thailand	24	24	17	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Viet Nam	24	24	24	24	22	22	22	21	21	21

... data not available at the time of this publication.

Time to export is the time necessary to comply with all procedures required to export goods. Time is recorded in calendar days. The time calculation for a procedure starts from the moment it is initiated and runs until it is completed. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest legal procedure is chosen. It is assumed that neither the exporter nor the importer wastes time and that each commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. Procedures that can be completed in parallel are measured as simultaneous. The waiting time between procedures—for example, during unloading of the cargo—is included in the measure.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

**Figure 5.8: Time to Export (days)**


Data for Myanmar not available from 2005–2011.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

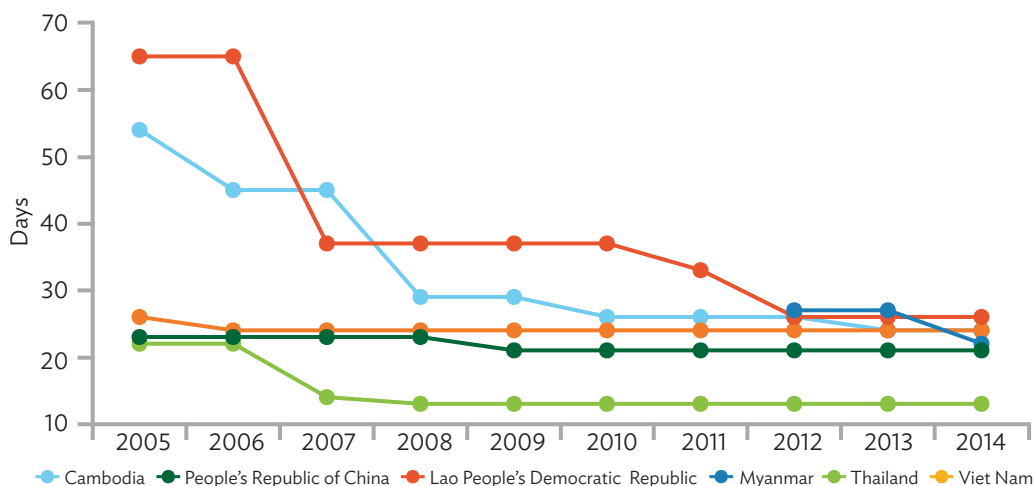
**Table 5.9: Time to Import (days)**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	54	45	45	29	29	26	26	26	24	24
People's Republic of China	26	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Lao People's Democratic Republic	65	65	37	37	37	37	33	26	26	26
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	22
Thailand	22	22	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Viet Nam	23	23	23	23	21	21	21	21	21	21

... data not available at the time of this publication.

Time to import is the time necessary to comply with all procedures required to import goods. Time is recorded in calendar days. The time calculation for a procedure starts from the moment it is initiated and runs until it is completed. If a procedure can be accelerated for an additional cost, the fastest legal procedure is chosen. It is assumed that neither the exporter nor the importer wastes time and that each commits to completing each remaining procedure without delay. Procedures that can be completed in parallel are measured as simultaneous. The waiting time between procedures—for example, during unloading of the cargo—is included in the measure.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

**Figure 5.9: Time to Import (days)**

Data for Myanmar not available from 2005–2011.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

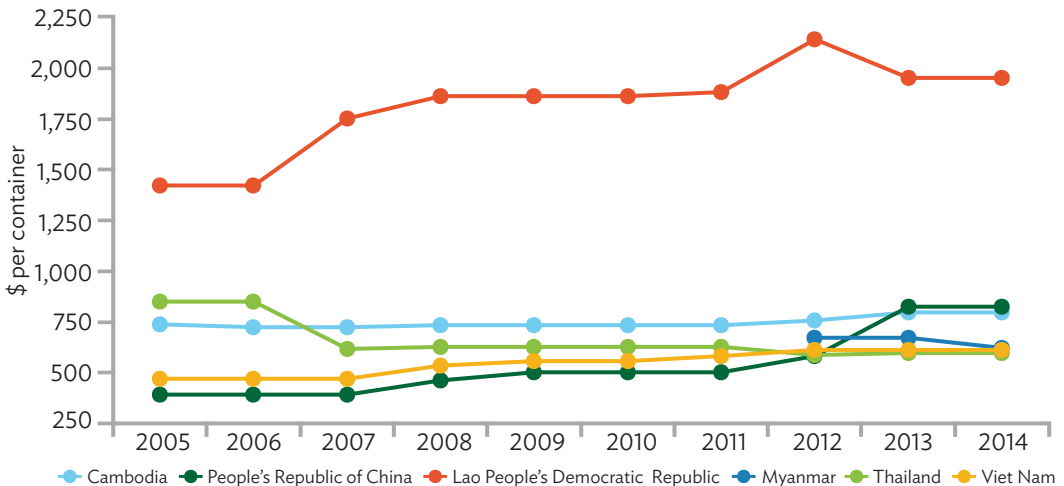
**Table 5.10: Cost to Export** (\$ per container)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	736	722	722	732	732	732	732	755	795	795
People's Republic of China	390	390	390	460	500	500	500	580	823	823
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,420	1,420	1,750	1,860	1,860	1,860	1,880	2,140	1,950	1,950
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	670	620
Thailand	848	848	615	625	625	625	625	585	595	595
Viet Nam	468	468	468	533	555	555	580	610	610	610

... data not available at the time of this publication.

Cost to export measures the fees levied on a 20-foot container in US dollars. All the fees associated with completing the procedures to export or import the goods are included. These include costs for documents, administrative fees for customs clearance and technical control, customs broker fees, terminal handling charges, and inland transport. The cost measure does not include tariffs or trade taxes. Only official costs are recorded.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

**Figure 5.10: Cost to Export** (\$ per container)


Data for Myanmar not available from 2005–2011.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

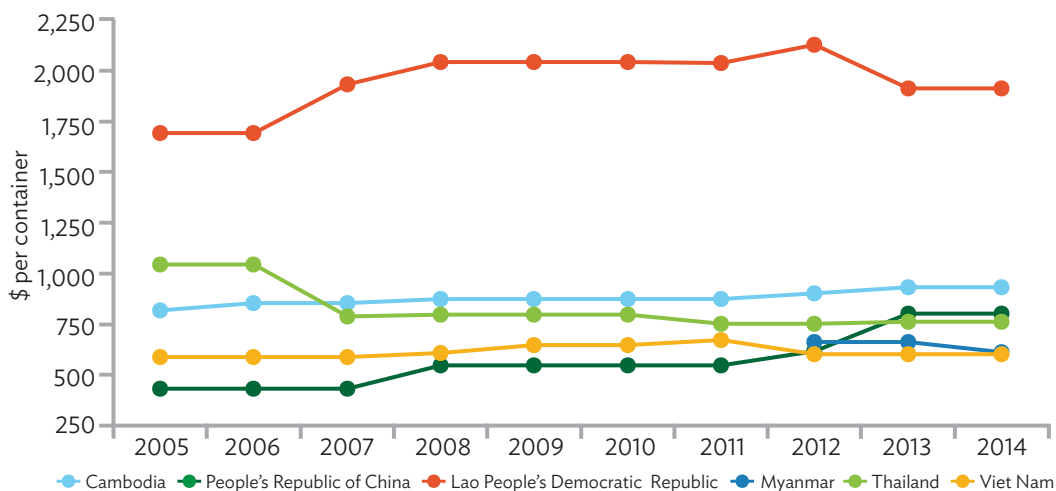
**Table 5.11: Cost to Import (\$ per container)**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	816	852	852	872	872	872	872	900	930	930
People's Republic of China	430	430	430	545	545	545	545	615	800	800
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,690	1,690	1,930	2,040	2,040	2,040	2,035	2,125	1,910	1,910
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	660	610
Thailand	1,042	1,042	786	795	795	795	750	750	760	760
Viet Nam	586	586	586	606	645	645	670	600	600	600

... data not available at the time of this publication.

Cost to import measures the fees levied on a 20-foot container in US dollars. All the fees associated with completing the procedures to export or import the goods are included. These include costs for documents, administrative fees for customs clearance and technical control, customs broker fees, terminal handling charges, and inland transport. The cost measure does not include tariffs or trade taxes. Only official costs are recorded.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

**Figure 5.11: Cost to Import (\$ per container)**

Data for Myanmar not available from 2005–2011.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators database, May 2016.

**Table 5.12: Bilateral Trade Cost of Cambodia (%)**

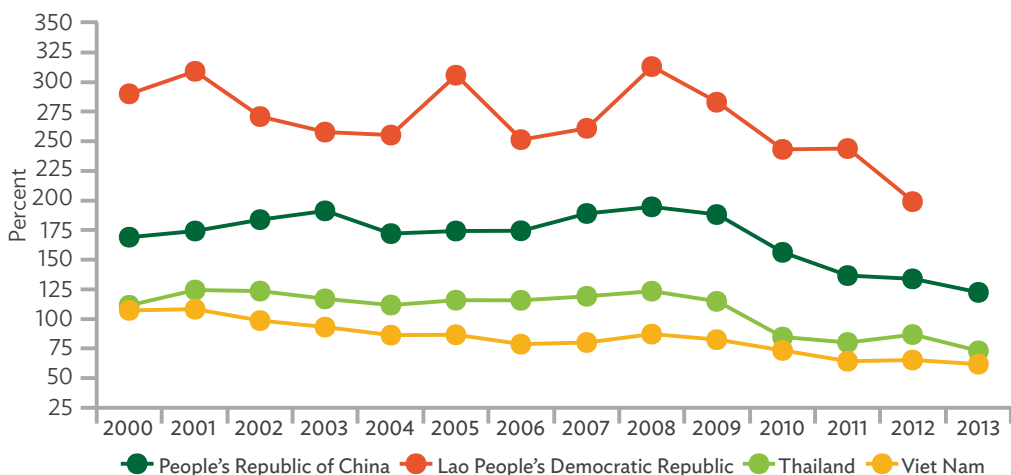
Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
PRC	168.8	174	183.6	191	171.8	174	174.2	188.8	194.4	187.9	156	136.4	133.6	122.2
Lao PDR	289.8	308.8	270.6	257.5	255	305.5	251.1	260.7	312.8	282.7	242.9	243.6	198.8	...
Thailand	111.3	124.2	123.3	116.7	111.5	115.6	115.5	118.9	123.2	114.6	84.5	79.9	86.6	72.8
Viet Nam	107	108	98.4	92.9	86.1	86.4	78.5	79.9	87	82.3	73.2	64.1	65.1	61.6

... data not available at the time of this publication; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent trade cost in percent.

Bilateral trade cost is a measure of costs associated with both importing and exporting goods between two countries. The estimated trade cost is comprehensive: it includes all costs involved in trading goods internationally with another partner (i.e., bilaterally) relative to those involved in trading goods domestically (i.e., intranationally). It captures trade costs including not only international transport costs and tariffs but also other trade cost components in such as direct and indirect costs associated with differences in languages, currencies, as well as cumbersome import or export procedures.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>

**Figure 5.12: Bilateral Trade Cost of Cambodia (%)**


Lao PDR 2013 datum not available.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>

**Table 5.13: Bilateral Trade Cost of PRC (%)**

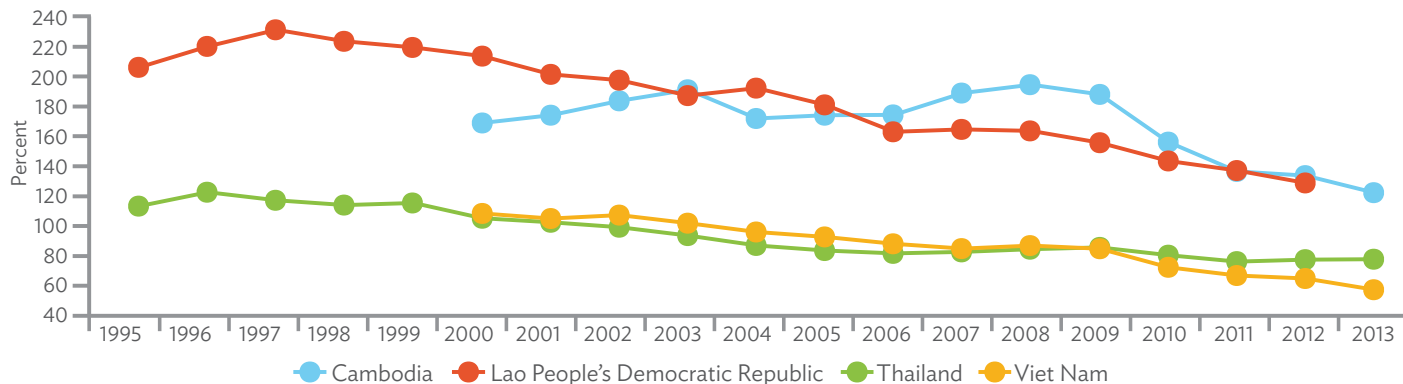
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	168.8	174	183.6	191	171.8	174	174.2	188.8	194.4	187.9	156	136.4	133.6	122.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	206	220	231.1	223.4	219.3	213.5	201.3	197.4	187.1	192.1	180.9	162.9	164.5	163.5	155.6	143.4	137	128.7	...
Thailand	113.2	122.5	117.1	113.9	115.3	105.1	102.4	99.1	93.5	86.9	83.5	81.6	82.6	84.4	85.6	80.4	76.1	77.4	77.7
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	108.3	104.9	107.2	101.8	95.9	92.6	88	84.8	86.8	84.7	72.3	66.8	64.8	57.3

... data not available at the time of this publication.

Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent trade cost in percent.

Bilateral trade cost is a measure of costs associated with both importing and exporting goods between two countries. The estimated trade cost is comprehensive: it includes all costs involved in trading goods internationally with another partner (i.e., bilaterally) relative to those involved in trading goods domestically (i.e., intranationally). It captures trade costs including not only international transport costs and tariffs but also other trade cost components in such as direct and indirect costs associated with differences in languages, currencies, as well as cumbersome import or export procedures.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>

**Figure 5.13: Bilateral Trade Cost of PRC (%)**

Data for Cambodia and Viet Nam are not available from 1995–1999; Lao PDR 2013 datum not available; PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>



**Table 5.14: Bilateral Trade Cost of Lao PDR (%)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	289.8	308.8	270.6	257.5	255	305.5	251.1	260.7	312.8	282.7	242.9	243.6	198.8
People's Republic of China	206	220	231.1	223.4	219.3	213.5	201.3	197.4	187.1	192.1	180.9	162.9	164.5	163.5	155.6	143.4	137	128.7
Thailand	97.6	101.1	98.6	98.6	93.2	83.7	79.4	80.8	81.9	80.1	75.3	65.7	66.8	65.7	69.3	66.4	57.8	56.9
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	83.3	90.6	92.3	99.5	93.7	94.8	84.8	85.7	86	85.7	80	69.5	66.7

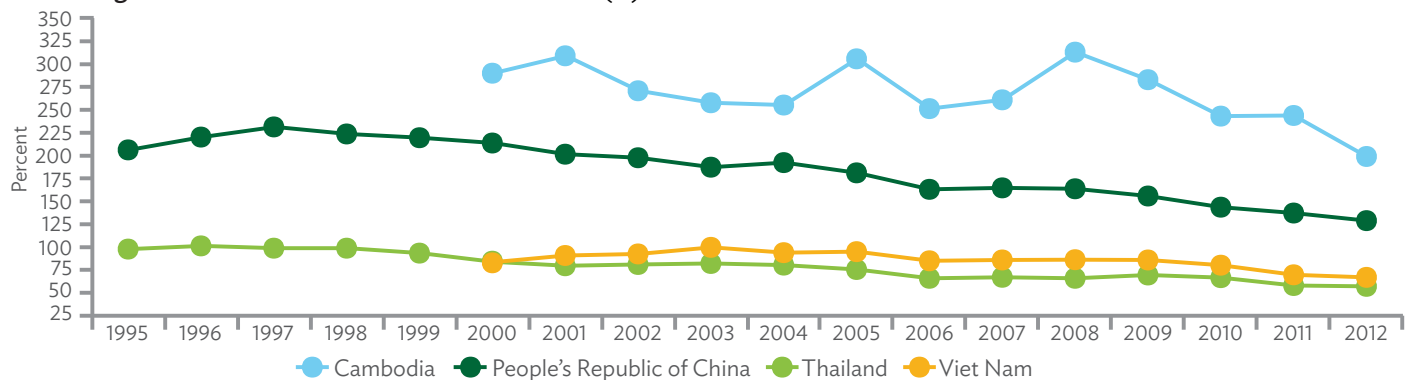
... data not available at the time of this publication; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent trade cost in percent.

Bilateral trade cost is a measure of costs associated with both importing and exporting goods between two countries. The estimated trade cost is comprehensive: it includes all costs involved in trading goods internationally with another partner (i.e., bilaterally) relative to those involved in trading goods domestically (i.e., intranationally). It captures trade costs including not only international transport costs and tariffs but also other trade cost components in such as direct and indirect costs associated with differences in languages, currencies, as well as cumbersome import or export procedures.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>

**Figure 5.14: Bilateral Trade Cost of Lao PDR (%)**



Data for Cambodia and Lao PDR are not available from 1995–1999; Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>

**Table 5.15: Bilateral Trade Cost of Thailand (%)**

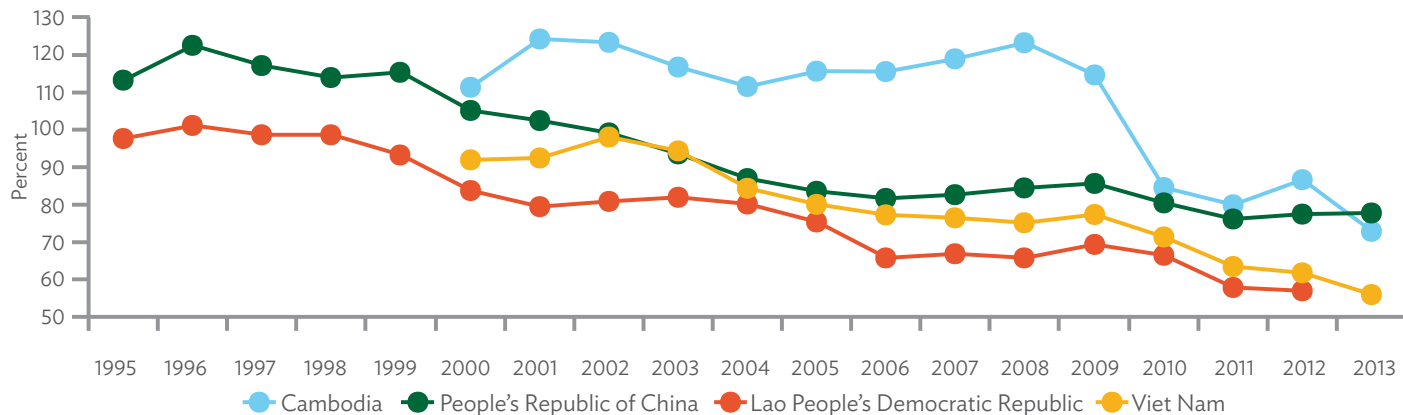
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	111.3	124.2	123.3	116.7	111.5	115.6	115.5	118.9	123.2	114.6	84.5	79.9	86.6	72.8
People's Republic of China	113.2	122.5	117.1	113.9	115.3	105.1	102.4	99.1	93.5	86.9	83.5	81.6	82.6	84.4	85.6	80.4	76.1	77.4	77.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	97.6	101.1	98.6	98.6	93.2	83.7	79.4	80.8	81.9	80.1	75.3	65.7	66.8	65.7	69.3	66.4	57.8	56.9	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	91.9	92.4	98	94.3	84.3	80	77.2	76.4	75.1	77.3	71.3	63.4	61.7	55.9

... data not available at the time of this publication.

Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent trade cost in percent.

Bilateral trade cost is a measure of costs associated with both importing and exporting goods between two countries. The estimated trade cost is comprehensive: it includes all costs involved in trading goods internationally with another partner (i.e., bilaterally) relative to those involved in trading goods domestically (i.e., intranationally). It captures trade costs including not only international transport costs and tariffs but also other trade cost components in such as direct and indirect costs associated with differences in languages, currencies, as well as cumbersome import or export procedures.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>

**Figure 5.15: Bilateral Trade Cost of Thailand (%)**

Data for Cambodia and Viet Nam are not available from 1995–1999.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>

**Table 5.16: Bilateral Trade Cost of Viet Nam (%)**

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	107	108	98.4	92.9	86.1	86.4	78.5	79.9	87	82.3	73.2	64.1	65.1	61.6
People's Democratic Republic	108.3	104.9	107.2	101.8	95.9	92.6	88	84.8	86.8	84.7	72.3	66.8	64.8	57.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	83.3	90.6	92.3	99.5	93.7	94.8	84.8	85.7	86	85.7	80	69.5	66.7	...
Viet Nam	91.9	92.4	98	94.3	84.3	80	77.2	76.4	75.1	77.3	71.3	63.4	61.7	55.9

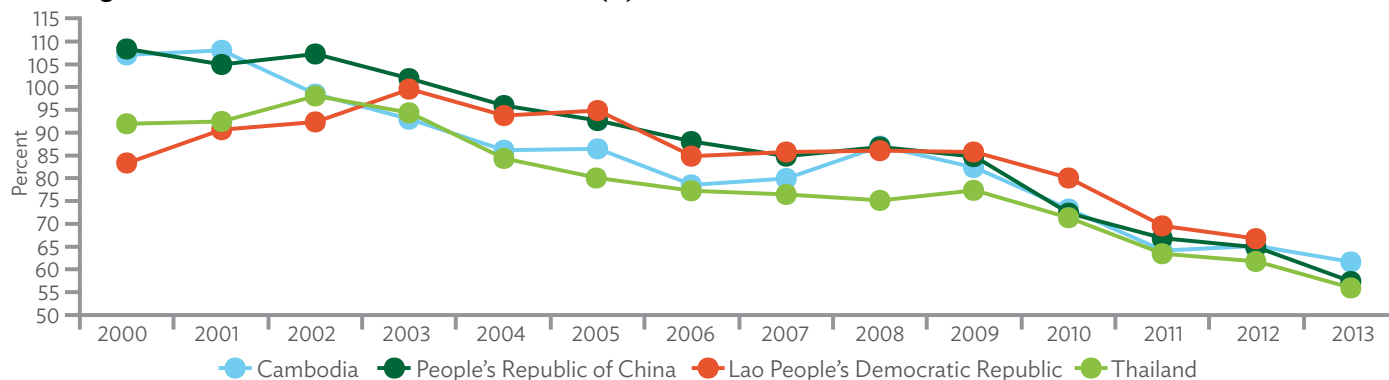
... data not available at the time of this publication.

Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent trade cost in percent.

Bilateral trade cost is a measure of costs associated with both importing and exporting goods between two countries. The estimated trade cost is comprehensive: it includes all costs involved in trading goods internationally with another partner (i.e., bilaterally) relative to those involved in trading goods domestically (i.e., intranationally). It captures trade costs including not only international transport costs and tariffs but also other trade cost components in such as direct and indirect costs associated with differences in languages, currencies, as well as cumbersome import or export procedures.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>

**Figure 5.16: Bilateral Trade Cost of Viet Nam (%)**



Lao PDR 2013 data is not available.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first>

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## **Greater Mekong Subregion Statistics on Growth, Infrastructure, and Trade**

This second edition of the *Greater Mekong Subregion Statistics on Growth, Infrastructure, and Trade* builds on the first edition, with improved quantity and quality of data. The booklet begins with highlights—a snapshot of the subregion’s performance from 1992 to 2014—growth in output and merchandise trade, developments in information and communication technology, and trends in subregional integration. The five chapters feature macroeconomic data; connectivity indicators in transport, global shipping, and information and communication technology; indicators for transport, trade structure in merchandise and services; and indicators in logistics performance, doing business, competitiveness, trade costs, and trade facilitation. This collection of data is the basis for developing and populating an online statistical database to be integrated into the GMS website.

### **About the Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program**

The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) is made up of Cambodia, the People’s Republic of China (PRC, specifically Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region), the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. In 1992, with assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and building on their shared histories and cultures, the six countries of the GMS launched a program of subregional economic cooperation—the GMS Program—to enhance their economic relations, initially covering the nine priority sectors: agriculture, energy, environment, human resource development, investment, telecommunications, tourism, transport infrastructure, and transport and trade facilitation.

### **About the Asian Development Bank**

ADB’s vision is an Asia and Pacific region free of poverty. Its mission is to help its developing member countries reduce poverty and improve the quality of life of their people. Despite the region’s many successes, it remains home to half of the world’s extreme poor. ADB is committed to reducing poverty through inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration.

Based in Manila, ADB is owned by 67 members, including 48 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.

### **GMS Secretariat**

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