



# STATISTICS IN THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION: GROWTH, TOURISM, AND HEALTH 4TH EDITION



**10th Economic Corridors Forum**

13 December 2018 • Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar



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ADB recognizes “China” as the People’s Republic of China, “Laos” as the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, and “Vietnam” as Viet Nam.

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# Foreword

The fourth edition of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) statistical database booklet produced by the GMS Secretariat, Southeast Asia Regional Department, Asian Development Bank (ADB), includes two new chapters, tourism and health. The tourism chapter includes data on tourist arrivals by regional origin and transport mode; bilateral tourist exchanges within the subregion; supply-side and macro indicators of the sector. The health chapter covers demography-related health data; basic health and/or sustainable development goals—related indicators; access to medical workers; and several measures of current health expenditures. Data in the energy chapter have been completely revised: new data sources were used and a longer time series was constructed for all GMS members; moreover, additional energy consumption indicators were added. The chapter on structure of merchandise trade has also been updated.

The GMS Secretariat published and disseminated the first statistical database booklet at the 20th Ministerial Conference in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar in September 2015. The first booklet 2015 consisted only 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. The second edition in 2016 extended the time series for all indicators back to 1992, the inception year of the GMS Program. The third edition in 2017 year added an energy chapter and bilateral GMS trade.

The GMS static statistical database (<http://www.greatermekong.org/statistics/>) subsite, launched in November 2016, houses all data and indicators. A fully interactive statistical database (<https://www.greatermekong.org/statistics/index-static.php?interactive=1>), allows users to customize data search.

The GMS is an economic area covering 2.6 million square kilometers, with a combined population of 345 million as of 2017. It includes Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, the People's Republic of China (PRC) specifically Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Thailand, and Viet Nam. In 1992, with assistance from ADB, the six countries entered into a project-based program of subregional economic cooperation in sectors such as agriculture, energy, environment, human resource development, tourism, transport, transport and trade facilitation, urban development, information and communications technology, and other multisector and border economic zones. As of December 2017, ADB provided \$21 billion for investments and \$80.3 million for technical assistance.

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# Acknowledgment

Cuong Minh Nguyen led the publication of the fourth edition of this booklet. The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Statistical Database was launched in December 2014; the first Statistical Database Booklet was published in July 2015; and an online database was launched in November 2016.

Elizabeth S. Tan, economist (consultant) prepared the data and coordinated the production. Substantial comments were provided by the GMS Secretariat; ADB resident missions in Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, the People's Republic of China, Thailand, and Viet Nam; SERD sector divisions; and the Economic Research and Regional Cooperation Department of ADB.

Edith Creus (consultant graphic artist) did the layout and design of the report. Ronald Yacat (IT and web consultant), provided assistance in processing data. The report was edited by Joel Pinaroc (consultant editor) and proofread by Judy Yniguez (consultant proofreader).

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

**Alfredo Perdiguero**

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# Abbreviations

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
ARIC	- Asian Regional Integration Center
ASEAN	- Association of Southeast Asian Nations
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
GNI	- gross national income
ICT	- information and communication technology
kWh	- kilowatt hour
km	- kilometer
Lao PDR	- Lao People's Democratic Republic
LPI	- logistics performance index
Mtoe	- million tons of oil equivalent
OECD	- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPP	- purchasing power parity
PRC	- People's Republic of China
toe	- tons of oil equivalent
TWh	- terawatt hour
UNCOMTRADE	- United Nations Commodity Trade
UNCTAD	- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
WHO	- World Health Organization
WTO	- World Tourism Organization





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## Key Macro Indicators

**Table 1.1A: Gross Domestic Product at Purchasing Power Parity (current \$, billion)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	385	428	476	542	595	659	719	739	734	784	844	906	985	1,082	1,205	1,328	1,474	1,632	1,754	1,837	2,022	2,181	2,394	2,576	2,744	2,921	3,121	3,361
Cambodia	...	...	...	11	8	9	9	10	10	12	13	15	16	18	20	23	27	30	33	33	35	39	42	46	50	54	59	64
Guangxi, PRC	27	30	35	42	49	55	60	64	69	73	77	84	94	105	123	141	167	195	222	248	289	334	370	408	446	483	527	575
Yunnan, PRC	27	30	34	38	40	45	53	59	66	70	74	79	86	95	110	123	140	160	180	197	218	254	293	334	365	392	426	466
Lao PDR	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	31	34	38	41	44	48
Myanmar	20	20	22	24	27	29	32	34	36	41	48	54	62	72	84	98	114	132	148	165	183	197	215	237	261	282	303	328
Thailand	243	273	302	334	369	407	438	433	404	429	459	485	523	572	624	671	726	786	816	816	888	914	998	1,042	1,071	1,115	1,166	1,234
Viet Nam	64	70	78	86	96	107	119	131	140	149	163	177	191	208	230	256	282	310	334	355	382	414	444	476	513	553	595	647

... = 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.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 1.1B: Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (current \$, billion)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	110	127	142	167	193	228	252	224	190	207	221	219	241	274	315	359	423	513	621	645	773	907	1,007	1,103	1,153	1,175	1,214	1,334
Cambodia	...	...	...	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	9	10	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	22
Guangxi, PRC	9	9	10	11	14	18	20	22	23	24	25	28	30	34	41	49	60	77	101	114	141	181	207	233	255	270	276	302
Yunnan, PRC	9	9	10	10	11	15	18	20	22	23	24	26	28	31	37	42	50	63	82	90	107	138	163	191	209	219	223	245
Lao PDR	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	12	13	14	16	17
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	7	10	11	12	15	20	32	37	50	60	60	60	65	60	63	69	
Thailand	85	98	111	129	147	169	183	150	114	127	126	120	134	152	173	189	222	263	291	282	341	371	398	420	407	401	412	455
Viet Nam	6	10	10	13	16	21	25	27	27	29	31	33	35	40	45	58	66	77	99	106	116	136	156	171	186	193	205	224

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

GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates. For countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor, the Atlas method, is used.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 1.1C: Gross Domestic Product at Purchasing Power Parity (constant 2005 \$, billion)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	383	412	449	502	539	585	627	635	626	657	692	725	776	835	906	967	1,041	1,124	1,185	1,232	1,341	1,421	1,533	1,625	1,701	1,792	1,892	2,003
Cambodia	...	...	...	13	8	9	10	10	10	12	13	14	15	16	18	20	22	25	26	26	28	30	32	34	37	39	42	45
Guangxi, PRC	30	33	37	44	50	55	59	62	65	68	71	76	83	91	103	116	132	151	169	187	215	244	265	287	309	331	356	381
Yunnan, PRC	30	32	36	39	41	45	52	57	63	66	68	71	76	82	93	100	111	124	137	148	162	185	209	235	252	268	288	309
Lao PDR	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	21	22	24
Myanmar	13	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	24	27	30	34	38	43	49	56	62	69	76	83	88	94	102	111	118	125	133
Thailand	239	259	280	303	327	354	374	363	336	351	367	379	403	432	459	478	502	529	538	534	574	579	621	638	644	664	686	712
Viet Nam	67	71	77	83	91	99	109	117	124	130	139	148	157	168	180	194	207	222	235	248	263	280	295	311	329	351	373	398

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

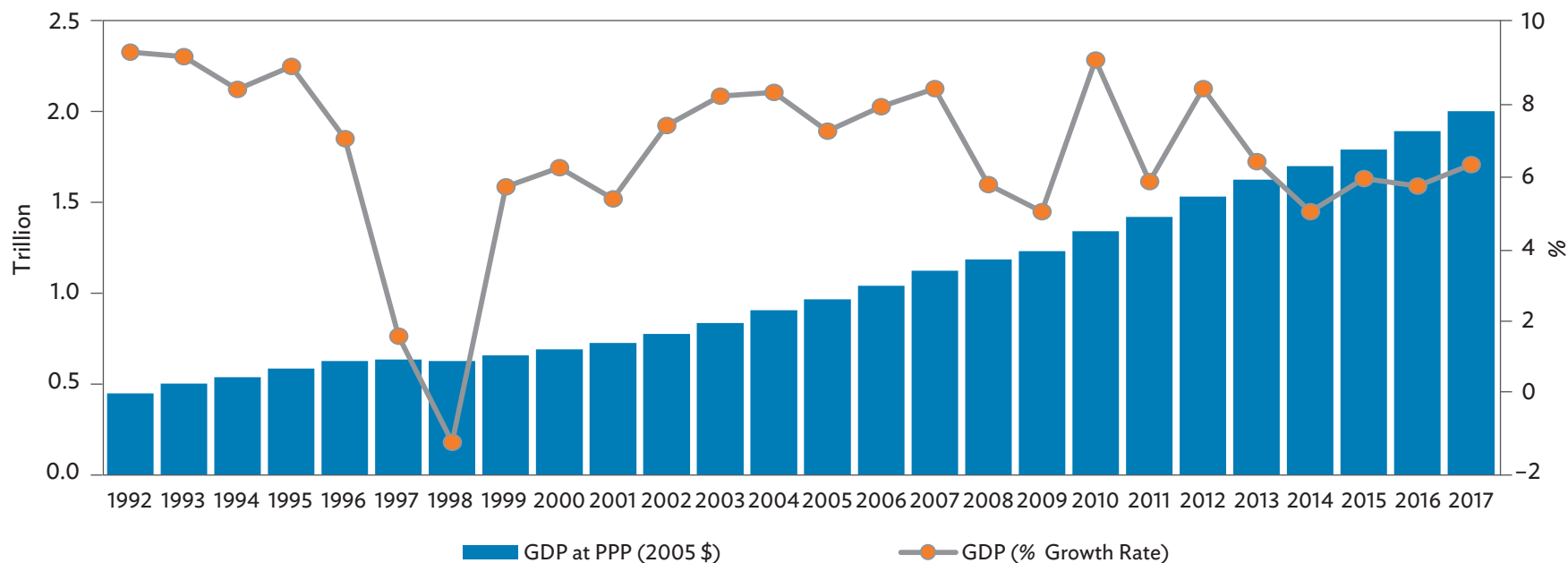
GDP at PPP constant 2005 international dollars is GDP in local currency unit converted to international dollars using 2005 PPP rates. PPP conversion factor is the number of units of country B's currency needed in country B to purchase the same quantity of an individual good or service, which one unit of country A's currency can purchase in country A.

For computation of constant GDP, please refer to Appendix 1.

From 1990 to 2017, real GDP of Guangxi and Yunnan are derived using the implicit GDP deflators of the PRC.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 1.1: Greater Mekong Subregion Gross Domestic Product at Purchasing Power Parity (constant 2005 \$ and growth rate)**



GDP = gross domestic product, PPP = purchasing power parity.

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 1.1D: Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (constant 2005 \$, billion)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	144	155	169	189	203	220	236	238	234	245	258	270	288	310	337	359	386	417	440	457	498	528	571	605	633	666	703	744
Cambodia	...	...	...	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	13	14
Guangxi, PRC	13	14	16	18	21	23	25	26	28	29	30	32	35	38	44	49	56	63	71	78	91	103	111	121	130	139	150	160
Yunnan, PRC	13	14	15	17	17	19	22	24	26	28	29	30	32	35	39	42	47	52	57	62	68	78	88	99	106	113	121	130
Lao PDR	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	7
Myanmar	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	11	12	14	15	17	19	20	21	23	25	27	29	30	32
Thailand	94	103	111	120	130	140	148	144	133	139	145	150	159	171	182	189	199	210	213	212	228	229	246	253	255	263	272	282
Viet Nam	20	21	23	25	27	30	32	35	37	39	41	44	47	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	83	88	92	98	104	111	118

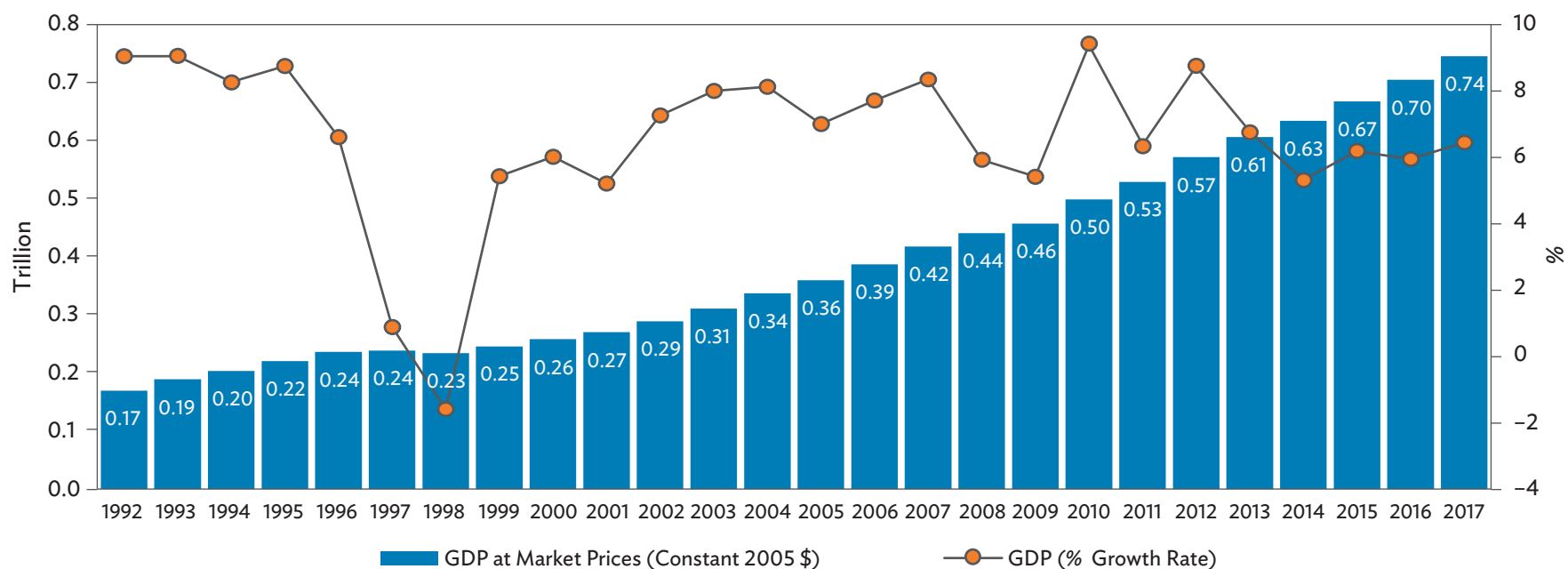
... = data not available at the time of this publication, GDP = gross domestic product, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2005 dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using 2005 official exchange rates. For some countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor, the Atlas method, is used.

For computation of constant GDP, please refer to Appendix I.

From 1990 to 2017, real GDP of Guangxi and Yunnan are derived using the implicit GDP deflators of the PRC.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 1.2: Greater Mekong Subregion Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (constant 2005 \$ and growth rate)**

GDP = gross domestic product.

Source: GMS Secretariat.

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

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS <sup>a</sup>	9.2	9.1	8.2	8.8	6.9	1.7	(1.1)	5.6	6.1	5.3	7.2	8.0	8.1	7.1	7.7	8.2	5.7	5.0	9.0	5.8	8.2	6.3	5.0	5.8	5.6	6.2
GMS <sup>b</sup>	9.0	9.0	8.2	8.7	6.6	0.9	(1.6)	5.4	6.0	5.2	7.2	8.0	8.1	7.0	7.7	8.3	5.9	5.4	9.4	6.4	8.7	6.8	5.3	6.2	5.9	6.4
Cambodia	...	...	(34.8)	9.9	5.9	4.0	4.7	12.7	10.7	7.4	6.6	8.5	10.3	13.3	10.8	10.2	6.7	0.1	6.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0
Guangxi, PRC	18.3	18.3	16.0	11.4	8.3	8.0	9.1	7.7	7.9	8.3	10.6	10.2	11.8	13.1	13.6	15.1	12.8	13.9	14.2	12.3	11.3	10.2	8.5	8.1	7.3	7.3
Yunnan, PRC	10.9	10.6	11.6	11.2	10.4	9.4	8.0	7.2	7.5	6.8	9.0	8.8	11.3	8.9	11.6	12.2	10.6	12.1	12.3	13.7	13.0	12.1	8.1	8.7	8.7	9.5
Lao PDR	5.6	5.9	8.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	4.0	7.3	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.1	8.6	7.6	7.8	7.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.8
Myanmar	9.7	6.0	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.9	10.9	13.7	11.3	12.0	13.8	13.6	13.6	13.1	12.0	10.3	10.6	9.6	5.6	7.3	8.4	8.0	7.0	5.9	6.8
Thailand	8.1	8.3	8.0	8.1	5.7	(2.8)	(7.6)	4.6	4.5	3.4	6.1	7.2	6.3	4.2	5.0	5.4	1.7	(0.7)	7.5	0.8	7.2	2.7	1.0	3.0	3.3	3.9
Viet Nam	8.6	8.1	8.8	9.5	9.3	8.2	5.8	4.8	6.8	6.2	6.3	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.1	5.7	5.4	6.4	6.2	5.2	5.4	6.0	6.7	6.2	6.8

... = data not available at the time of this publication, ( ) = negative value, 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 growth rate is % change of constant GDP in local currency unit, year-on-year.

<sup>a</sup> GDP growth rate is weighted by each member's share in GDP at PPP current international dollars. Growth rate from 1992 to 1993 excludes the share of Cambodia.

<sup>b</sup> GDP growth rate is weighted by each member's share in GDP at current market prices \$. Growth rate from 1992 to 1993 excludes the shares of Cambodia and Myanmar; from 1994 to 1999, the GMS GDP growth rate excludes the share of Myanmar. The growth rates of the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan are computed from their respective GDP indices.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed April 2018); Asian Development Outlook. July 2018 (accessed August 2018); and World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed August 2018).



Figure 1.3: Greater Mekong Subregion Growth Rate, 1992 to 2017 (%)



GDP = gross domestic product, PPP = purchasing power parity.

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 1.3A: Gross Domestic Product per Capita at Purchasing Power Parity (current \$)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	1,543	1,686	1,851	2,001	2,163	2,364	2,543	2,582	2,533	2,671	2,845	3,022	3,251	3,541	3,908	4,271	4,702	5,165	5,507	5,720	6,240	6,675	7,266	7,754	8,152	8,606	9,116	9,737
Cambodia	...	...	...	1,146	737	801	838	861	888	991	1,098	1,182	1,256	1,366	1,524	1,753	1,972	2,198	2,356	2,340	2,472	2,659	2,859	3,068	3,291	3,504	3,737	4,002
Guangxi, PRC	628	689	802	948	1,090	1,210	1,299	1,378	1,465	1,542	1,617	1,762	1,955	2,157	2,506	2,867	3,363	3,897	4,402	4,867	5,607	6,431	7,058	7,716	8,151	8,757	9,454	10,194
Yunnan, PRC	718	786	877	973	1,021	1,125	1,318	1,439	1,584	1,670	1,751	1,846	1,994	2,169	2,491	2,757	3,127	3,539	3,966	4,311	4,746	5,478	6,278	7,121	7,741	8,259	8,926	9,700
Lao PDR	1,104	1,157	1,215	1,283	1,382	1,475	1,572	1,676	1,729	1,851	1,970	2,097	2,221	2,367	2,548	2,774	3,055	3,317	3,585	3,820	4,133	4,495	4,882	5,294	5,727	6,128	6,550	7,023
Myanmar	480	486	539	578	627	676	723	767	810	901	1,036	1,166	1,312	1,507	1,743	2,026	2,343	2,676	2,990	3,309	3,646	3,898	4,225	4,613	5,025	5,385	5,721	6,139
Thailand	4,298	4,765	5,214	5,727	6,259	6,840	7,278	7,114	6,563	6,889	7,284	7,635	8,161	8,855	9,605	10,262	11,036	11,878	12,255	12,201	13,214	13,535	14,714	15,287	15,651	16,242	16,938	17,871
Viet Nam	939	1,007	1,096	1,188	1,296	1,425	1,562	1,695	1,789	1,880	2,031	2,182	2,333	2,519	2,757	3,032	3,313	3,610	3,852	4,051	4,319	4,633	4,910	5,200	5,546	5,915	6,296	6,776

... = 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 per capita at PPP current international dollar is GDP at PPP current international dollars divided by total population.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 1.3B: Gross Domestic Product per Capita at Market Prices (current \$)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	526	598	660	728	830	967	1,054	927	778	835	746	729	795	896	1,023	1,154	1,349	1,622	1,950	2,008	2,386	2,776	3,058	3,320	3,424	3,463	3,547	3,864
Cambodia	...	...	...	254	271	323	319	305	269	296	303	321	339	362	409	474	540	632	746	738	786	882	951	1,014	1,094	1,163	1,270	1,384
Guangxi, PRC	202	209	232	245	309	395	445	473	494	505	529	575	632	702	849	987	1,200	1,530	2,001	2,231	2,740	3,489	3,941	4,415	4,660	4,890	4,941	5,354
Yunnan, PRC	231	238	253	251	290	367	452	494	534	547	573	603	645	706	843	949	1,116	1,390	1,803	1,976	2,319	2,972	3,506	4,075	4,425	4,612	4,665	5,095
Lao PDR	203	235	250	287	326	363	378	345	249	277	325	327	320	363	418	475	590	710	899	948	1,141	1,381	1,589	1,839	2,018	2,159	2,339	2,457
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	139	144	220	220	247	297	410	644	741	988	1,186	1,176	1,171	1,260	1,139	1,196	1,299
Thailand	1,508	1,716	1,927	2,208	2,490	2,845	3,043	2,467	1,845	2,033	2,008	1,893	2,096	2,359	2,660	2,894	3,369	3,972	4,379	4,212	5,075	5,491	5,860	6,168	5,954	5,846	5,979	6,594
Viet Nam	95	138	139	182	220	276	323	347	347	361	388	403	428	478	544	684	780	901	1,143	1,211	1,310	1,515	1,723	1,871	2,012	2,065	2,171	2,343

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

GDP per capita at current market prices dollars is GDP at current market prices dollars divided by total population.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 1.3C: Gross Domestic Product per Capita at Purchasing Power Parity (constant 2005 \$)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	1,536	1,626	1,746	1,854	1,960	2,099	2,220	2,219	2,159	2,241	2,331	2,419	2,562	2,733	2,937	3,109	3,322	3,556	3,721	3,837	4,139	4,349	4,652	4,891	5,054	5,279	5,527	5,803
Cambodia	...	...	...	1,263	795	846	870	879	896	986	1,068	1,124	1,176	1,254	1,362	1,518	1,656	1,798	1,890	1,864	1,945	2,049	2,164	2,285	2,408	2,537	2,671	2,810
Guangxi, PRC	708	752	856	988	1,113	1,210	1,275	1,330	1,399	1,450	1,487	1,584	1,731	1,872	2,117	2,346	2,670	3,014	3,339	3,663	4,170	4,686	5,050	5,433	5,638	5,992	6,388	6,766
Yunnan, PRC	810	858	936	1,014	1,042	1,124	1,294	1,388	1,512	1,570	1,610	1,659	1,765	1,883	2,104	2,256	2,483	2,737	3,008	3,245	3,529	3,992	4,492	5,014	5,354	5,652	6,031	6,438
Lao PDR	929	942	968	998	1,053	1,101	1,152	1,207	1,232	1,300	1,352	1,408	1,468	1,535	1,608	1,695	1,811	1,916	2,031	2,148	2,296	2,446	2,609	2,784	2,958	3,132	3,305	3,481
Myanmar	331	325	352	369	391	414	435	453	474	519	583	642	711	801	901	1,015	1,139	1,267	1,389	1,525	1,660	1,739	1,851	1,989	2,128	2,256	2,367	2,495
Thailand	4,215	4,522	4,838	5,190	5,554	5,946	6,213	5,971	5,450	5,634	5,824	5,969	6,284	6,685	7,057	7,305	7,621	7,991	8,086	7,989	8,548	8,579	9,158	9,362	9,417	9,667	9,955	10,317
Viet Nam	981	1,018	1,083	1,148	1,226	1,320	1,422	1,516	1,583	1,639	1,731	1,818	1,914	2,027	2,159	2,300	2,438	2,588	2,709	2,827	2,978	3,129	3,256	3,394	3,556	3,752	3,943	4,169

... = 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 per capita at PPP constant 2005 international dollars is GDP at PPP constant international dollars divided by total population.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 1.3D: Gross Domestic Product per Capita at Market Prices (constant 2005 \$)**

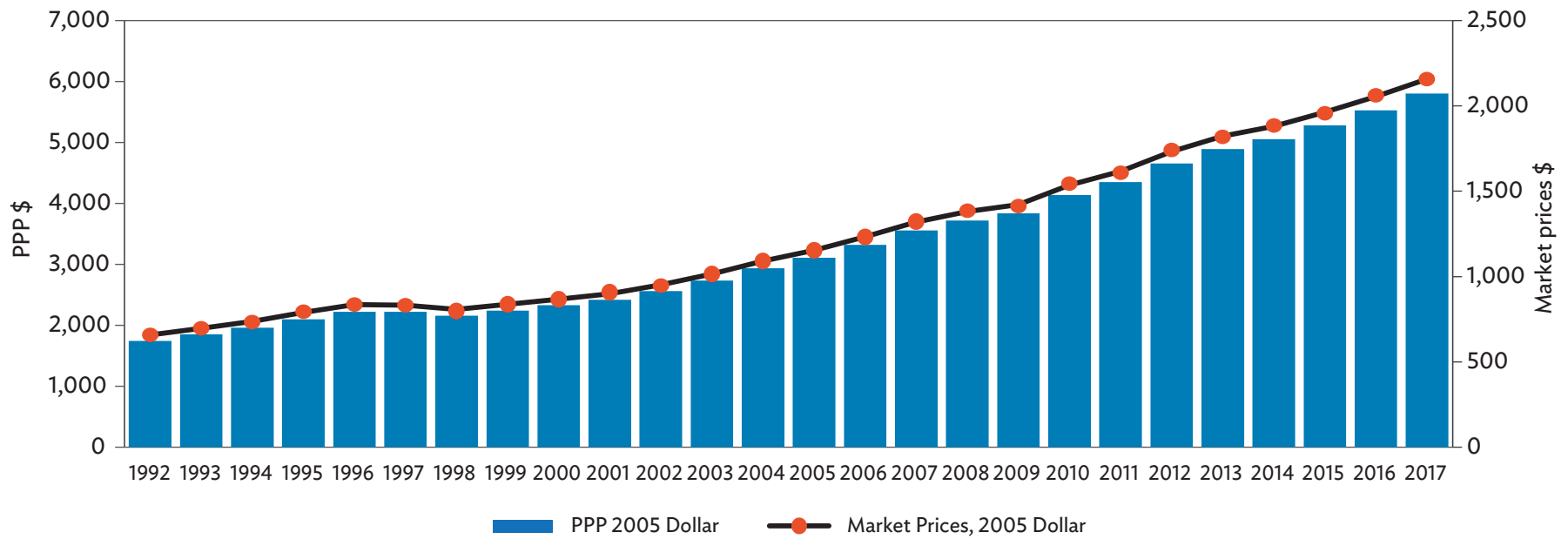
Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	578	613	658	697	738	790	836	833	807	837	868	899	953	1,016	1,091	1,154	1,233	1,320	1,380	1,422	1,536	1,616	1,732	1,822	1,880	1,962	2,054	2,577
Cambodia	...	...	...	394	248	264	272	275	280	308	334	351	367	392	425	474	517	562	591	582	608	640	676	714	752	792	834	878
Guangxi, PRC	298	316	360	416	468	509	536	560	589	610	625	666	728	788	890	987	1,123	1,268	1,405	1,541	1,754	1,972	2,125	2,286	2,372	2,521	2,688	2,847
Yunnan, PRC	341	361	394	427	438	473	544	584	636	661	677	698	743	792	885	949	1,045	1,152	1,266	1,365	1,485	1,679	1,890	2,109	2,253	2,378	2,537	2,709
Lao PDR	261	264	271	280	295	309	323	339	346	365	379	395	412	430	451	475	508	537	570	602	644	686	732	781	830	878	927	976
Myanmar	81	79	86	90	95	101	106	110	115	126	142	156	173	195	220	247	277	309	338	372	404	424	451	485	518	550	577	608
Thailand	1,670	1,791	1,917	2,056	2,200	2,355	2,461	2,365	2,159	2,232	2,307	2,365	2,489	2,648	2,795	2,894	3,019	3,165	3,203	3,165	3,386	3,398	3,628	3,709	3,730	3,829	3,943	4,087
Viet Nam	292	303	322	341	364	392	422	450	470	487	514	540	569	602	642	684	725	769	805	840	885	930	968	1,009	1,057	1,115	1,172	1,239

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

GDP per capita at market prices in constant 2005 dollars is GDP at market prices in constant 2005 dollars divided by total population.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 1.4: Greater Mekong Subregion Gross Domestic Product per Capita** (constant 2005 prices, 1992–2017)



PPP = purchasing power parity.  
Source: GMS Secretariat.

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

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	258	263	267	271	275	279	283	286	290	293	297	300	303	306	308	311	314	316	319	321	324	327	329	332	337	339	342	345
Cambodia	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	16	16
Guangxi, PRC	42	43	44	44	45	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	48	49	49	49	50	50	50	51	52	52	52	53	55	55	56	56
Yunnan, PRC	37	38	38	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	42	43	43	44	44	45	45	45	45	46	46	46	47	47	47	47	48	48
Lao PDR	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7
Myanmar	41	41	42	42	43	43	44	44	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	48	49	49	49	50	50	51	51	51	52	52	53	53
Thailand	57	57	58	58	59	59	60	61	62	62	63	64	64	65	65	65	66	66	67	67	67	68	68	68	68	69	69	69
Viet Nam	68	70	71	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	84	85	86	87	88	88	89	90	91	93	94	95	96

... = data not available at the time of this publication, 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 in 2017 are estimates.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed August 2018); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press; International Monetary Fund. World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed August 2018); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

**Table 1.5: Total Merchandise Exports to the World (\$ 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	2015	2016	2017
GMS	37.0	43.1	53.3	67.2	67.4	73.0	68.6	74.5	89.5	86.9	93.2	111.9	136.8	158.4	190.1	226.5	268.7	239.9	304.5	370.4	407.6	444.3	486.6	484.1	499.3	539.9
Cambodia	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.3	4.1	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.9	8.0	9.5	11.0	13.1	14.7	17.5	15.8
Guangxi, PRC	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.6	5.1	7.4	8.4	9.6	12.5	15.5	18.7	24.3	28.0	23.0	29.3
Yunnan, PRC	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.6	3.4	4.7	5.0	4.5	7.6	9.5	10.0	16.0	18.8	16.6	11.6	12.3
Lao PDR	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.1	3.0	3.2	3.9	4.7	4.3	4.4	2.5
Myanmar	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.8	4.7	4.9	6.6	6.1	6.6	8.5	8.6	11.0	24.2	13.5	11.6	10.5
Thailand	32.5	37.2	45.2	56.4	55.7	58.3	53.6	58.4	68.8	64.9	68.1	80.3	96.2	110.1	130.6	153.6	175.9	152.5	195.3	228.8	229.5	228.5	227.6	210.9	213.6	228.8
Viet Nam	2.0	2.8	4.2	5.4	6.9	9.2	9.4	11.1	14.2	14.6	16.9	22.3	28.7	35.1	42.7	52.4	67.5	62.2	77.4	100.2	131.2	155.2	173.9	196.1	217.5	240.8

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.

Data for Guangxi and Yunnan are based on the location of exporters.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed October 2018); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press; UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed October 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

**Table 1.6: Total Merchandise Imports from the World (\$ 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	2015	2016	2017
GMS	45.1	53.7	64.5	84.9	88.9	80.1	58.7	66.6	82.4	83.1	89.9	107.3	135.0	164.7	186.6	224.3	280.6	230.2	310.6	391.0	434.2	473.1	480.1	471.2	475.5	460.1
Cambodia	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.9	5.1	5.9	7.7	6.8	10.0	11.9	14.1	15.6	16.0	16.6	17.8	12.1
Guangxi, PRC	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.3	3.1	4.2	5.9	5.8	8.1	10.9	14.0	14.1	16.2	23.2	24.9	30.3
Yunnan, PRC	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.8	4.0	4.6	3.5	5.8	6.6	11.0	9.9	10.8	7.9	8.4	12.5
Lao PDR	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.6	3.3	4.2	5.8	6.7	7.3	6.6	6.0	2.0
Myanmar	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.5	5.0	6.3	6.4	9.1	12.6	15.6	18.9	22.4	22.6	21.8	17.5
Thailand	40.7	46.2	54.4	70.8	72.3	62.5	42.4	50.3	61.9	62.0	64.6	75.8	94.4	118.2	128.6	143.8	178.6	133.8	182.4	228.5	247.6	250.7	227.9	202.0	195.7	173.5
Viet Nam	1.9	4.0	5.7	8.2	10.2	11.3	10.8	10.9	13.9	14.6	17.9	22.9	29.7	33.9	42.0	59.5	74.9	71.3	92.0	116.4	126.2	157.2	179.5	192.3	200.8	212.2

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.

Data for Guangxi and Yunnan are based on the location of importers.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed October 2018); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press; UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed October 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

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

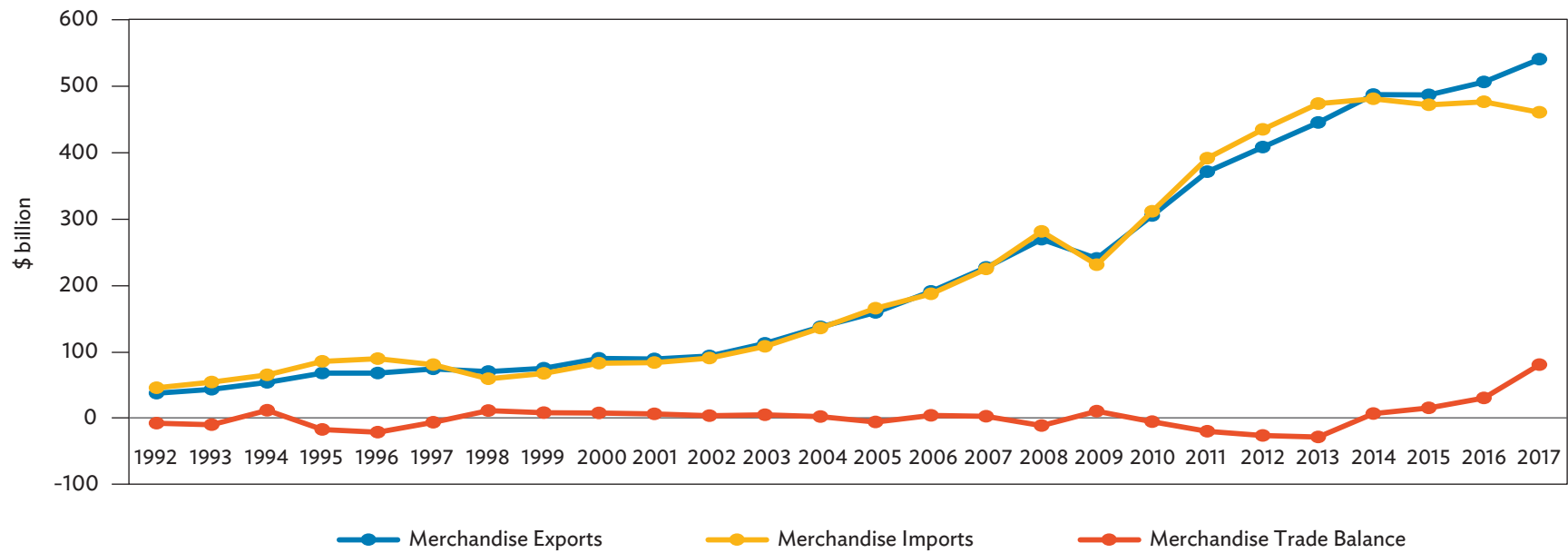
Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	(8.1)	(10.6)	(11.1)	(17.7)	(21.5)	(7.2)	10.0	7.9	7.2	3.9	3.4	4.6	1.8	(6.3)	3.5	2.3	(11.8)	9.7	(6.1)	(20.5)	(26.6)	(28.7)	6.5	12.9	23.8	79.8
Cambodia	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(1.3)	(2.6)	(1.9)	(4.1)	(3.9)	(4.6)	(4.6)	(2.9)	(1.9)	(0.3)	3.7
Guangxi, PRC	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	4.6	8.1	4.8	(1.8)	(0.9)
Yunnan, PRC	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.8	2.9	(1.0)	6.1	8.0	8.7	3.2	(0.2)
Lao PDR	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(2.6)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(2.3)	(1.6)	0.5
Myanmar	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(1.8)	(1.4)	(1.0)	(0.8)	0.4	0.2	(0.1)	0.5	0.6	1.2	(0.1)	0.3	(0.3)	(2.5)	(4.1)	(7.0)	(7.9)	1.8	(9.1)	(10.2)	(7.0)
Thailand	(8.2)	(9.1)	(9.2)	(14.3)	(16.6)	(4.2)	11.2	8.1	6.9	3.0	3.5	4.5	1.8	(8.1)	2.0	9.8	(2.7)	18.7	12.9	0.3	(18.0)	(22.2)	(0.4)	8.9	17.9	55.2
Viet Nam	0.1	(1.2)	(1.5)	(2.7)	(3.3)	(2.2)	(1.4)	0.2	0.3	(0.1)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(1.0)	1.1	0.7	(7.1)	(7.5)	(9.2)	(14.6)	(16.2)	5.1	(2.0)	(5.6)	3.8	16.7	28.6

( ) = negative value, 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: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Figure 1.5: Merchandise Trade and Trade Balance—Greater Mekong Subregion



Source: GMS Secretariat.

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

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	104,262	125,644	164,067	187,759	161,092	223,047	255,321	265,919	283,512	293,430	300,293	298,139	321,582
Cambodia	1,118	1,325	1,433	1,527	1,812	2,028	2,730	3,192	3,494	3,811	3,955	4,033	4,694
PRC	78,469	94,071	125,447	145,343	122,563	178,339	201,047	201,576	207,006	219,141	218,634	209,529	228,090
Lao PDR	204	223	278	402	397	511	550	577	780	764	844	831	...
Myanmar	281	314	335	357	349	369	758	1,231	2,746	3,128	3,852	3,776	...
Thailand	19,925	24,612	30,114	33,125	30,204	34,340	41,545	49,722	58,776	55,536	61,759	67,685	75,651
Viet Nam	4,265	5,100	6,460	7,006	5,766	7,460	8,691	9,620	10,710	11,050	11,250	12,286	13,147

... = 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 the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. National data for the People's Republic of China is used.

Services trade data for all countries, except Viet Nam, use balance of payments methodology 6 (BPM6).

Services trade data of Viet Nam use balance of payments methodology 5 (BPM5).

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and UNCTAD STATS database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

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

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	116,397	139,972	175,888	212,000	190,191	246,550	308,551	341,355	396,315	497,708	499,026	517,633	532,711
Cambodia	642	804	817	900	843	842	1,330	1,535	1,763	1,883	1,922	2,058	2,278
PRC	83,971	100,838	129,126	156,397	145,979	193,401	247,844	281,300	330,608	432,883	435,541	452,097	467,589
Lao PDR	39	37	44	108	136	263	331	339	534	497	642	619	...
Myanmar	497	557	653	617	617	789	1,090	1,459	2,187	2,197	2,388	2,898	...
Thailand	26,798	32,614	38,071	46,021	34,430	41,333	46,097	45,671	47,403	45,247	42,518	43,460	45,843
Viet Nam	4,450	5,122	7,177	7,956	8,187	9,921	11,859	11,050	13,820	15,000	16,015	16,500	17,000

... = 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 purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of services by residents from nonresidents.

No data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. National data for the People's Republic of China is used.

Services trade data for all countries, except Viet Nam, use balance of payments methodology 6 (BPM6).

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and UNCTAD STATS database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).



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

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	(12,135)	(14,328)	(11,821)	(24,240)	(29,100)	(23,503)	(53,230)	(75,436)	(112,803)	(204,278)	(198,733)	(219,493)	(211,129)
Cambodia	476	521	616	627	969	1,186	1,400	1,657	1,731	1,928	2,033	1,975	2,415
PRC	(5,502)	(6,767)	(3,679)	(11,054)	(23,416)	(15,063)	(46,797)	(79,724)	(123,602)	(213,742)	(216,907)	(242,568)	(239,499)
Lao PDR	165	186	234	294	262	248	219	238	246	267	202	212	...
Myanmar	(216)	(244)	(318)	(261)	(268)	(420)	(332)	(228)	559	931	1,464	877	...
Thailand	(6,873)	(8,002)	(7,957)	(12,897)	(4,225)	(6,993)	(4,553)	4,051	11,374	10,288	19,240	24,225	29,808
Viet Nam	(185)	(22)	(717)	(950)	(2,421)	(2,461)	(3,168)	(1,430)	(3,110)	(3,950)	(4,765)	(4,214)	(3,853)

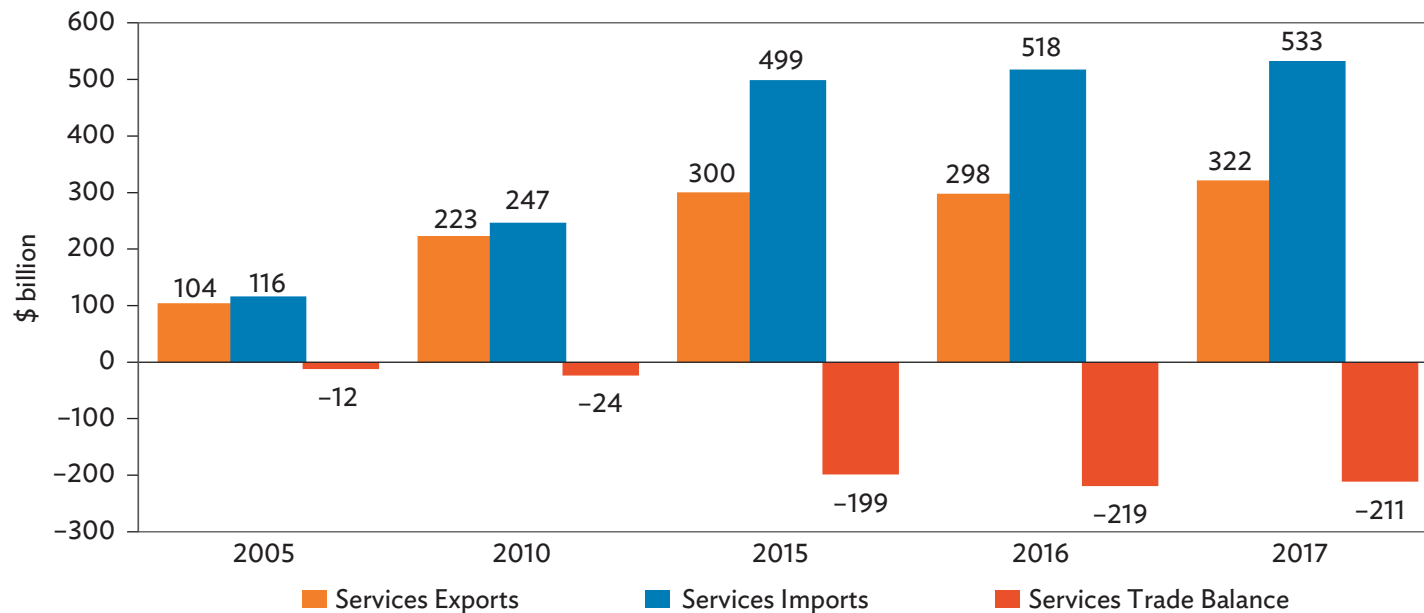
... = data not available or not publishable at the time of this publication, ( ) = negative value, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Total services trade balance is the difference between total services exports and total services imports.

No data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. National data for the People's Republic of China is used.

Services trade data for all countries, except Viet Nam, use balance of payments methodology 6 (BPM6).

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 1.6: Services Trade and Trade Balance—Greater Mekong Subregion**

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 1.11: Intra-Greater Mekong Subregion Trade (\$ billion and % share)**

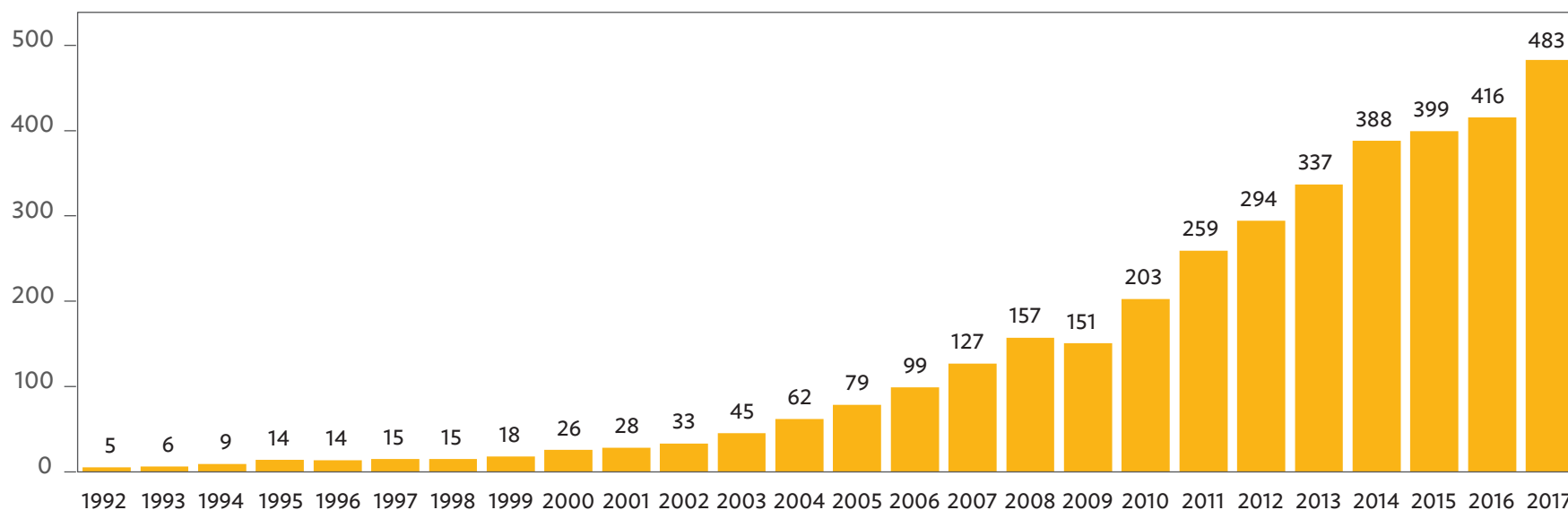
Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Trade share (%)	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.6	8.5	9.1	9.5
Intra-GMS Trade (\$ billion)	5.1	6.2	9.1	14.0	13.7	15.0	15.0	18.0	25.6	28.2	33.2	45.3	61.7	78.5	98.7	126.7	157.3	150.5	202.7	259.1	294.2	337.0	387.8	399.3	415.6	482.7

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Intraregional trade share =  $(T_{ii}/T_i) \times 100$  where  $T_{ii}$  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: Asian Development Bank. Asian Regional Integration Center Integration database. <https://aric.adb.org/fta> (accessed August 2018).

**Figure 1.7: Intra-Greater Mekong Subregion Trade (\$ billion)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 1.12: Total Greater Mekong Subregion Bilateral Foreign Direct Investment Inflows**  
(\$ million)

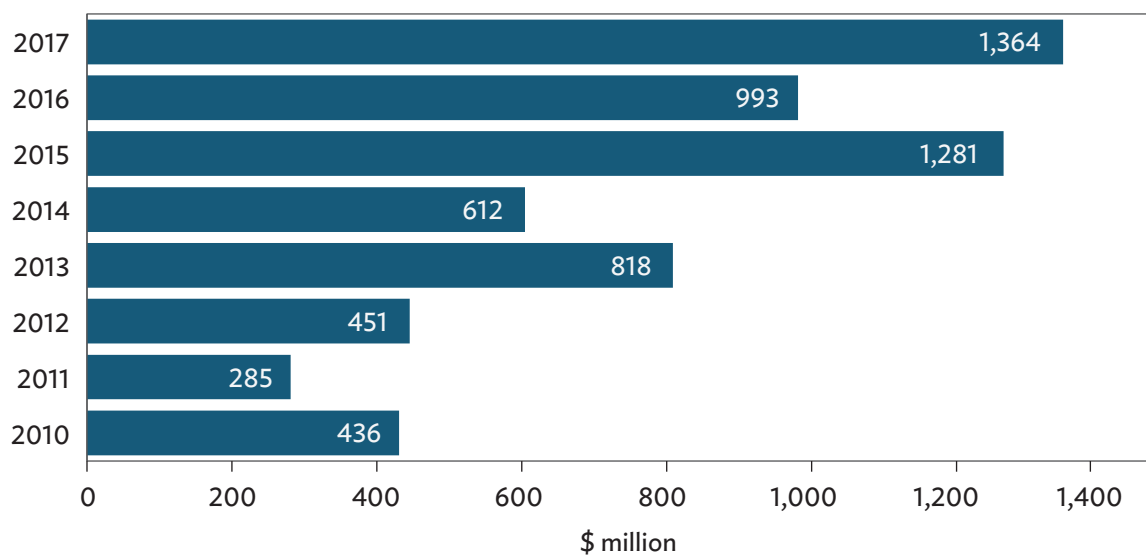
Origin	Host	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	GMS	436	285	451	818	612	1,281	993	1,364
	Cambodia	210	112	264	116	226	249	334	275
	Guangxi, PRC	6	...	0	8	7	11	0	...
	Yunnan, PRC	3	...	27	9	33	12	...	...
	Lao PDR	135	73	0	0	133	209	180	156
	Myanmar	3	4	31	511	105	656	79	630
	Thailand	6	(2)	27	7	9	7	21	20
	Viet Nam	73	99	102	167	99	137	380	283

... = data not available at the time of this publication, ( ) = negative value, FDI = foreign direct investment, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Intra-GMS foreign direct investment inflows are inflows within the GMS, i.e., host and origin of FDI are all GMS members only. 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: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 1.8: Bilateral Greater Mekong Subregion Foreign Direct Investment Inflows**  
(\$ million)



Source: GMS Secretariat

**Table 1.13: Total Greater Mekong Subregion Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Cambodia (\$ million)**

Host	Origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	GMS	210	112	264	116	226	249	334	275
	Lao PDR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Thailand	12	20	52	62	47	81	149	146
	Viet Nam	199	92	211	54	180	169	184	127

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, FDI = foreign direct investment, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic. Intra-GMS foreign direct investment inflows are inflows within the GMS, i.e., host and origin of FDI are all GMS members only. 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: GMS Secretariat estimates and ASEANstats.<https://www.aseanstats.org> (accessed August 2018).

**Table 1.14: Total Greater Mekong Subregion Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Guangxi, People's Republic of China (\$ million)**

Host	Origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Guangxi, PRC	GMS	6	...	0	8	7	11	0	...
	Thailand	6	...	0	8	7	11	0	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, FDI = foreign direct investment, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Intra-GMS foreign direct investment inflows are inflows within the GMS, i.e., host and origin of FDI are all GMS members only. 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: Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

**Table 1.15: Total Greater Mekong Subregion Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Yunnan, People's Republic of China (\$ million)**

Host	Origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Yunnan, PRC	GMS	3	...	27	9	33	12	...	...
	Myanmar	2	...	27	6	7	12	...	...
	Thailand	1	...	...	3	26	0	...	...

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

Intra-GMS foreign direct investment inflows are inflows within the GMS, i.e., host and origin of FDI are all GMS members only. 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: Yunnan Statistical Bureau. Various issues. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

**Table 1.16 Total Greater Mekong Subregion Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to the Lao People's Democratic Republic (\$ million)**

Host	Origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Lao PDR	GMS	135	73	0	0	133	209	180	156
	Cambodia	27	0	0	0	19	39	0	0
	Thailand	90	24	0	0	103	69	158	149
	Viet Nam	17	49	0	0	11	101	22	8

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, FDI = foreign direct investment, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Intra-GMS foreign direct investment inflows are inflows within the GMS, i.e., host and origin of FDI are all GMS members only. 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: GMS Secretariat estimates and ASEANstats.<https://www.aseanstats.org> (accessed August 2018).

**Table 1.17: Total Greater Mekong Subregion Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Myanmar**  
(\$ million)

Host	Origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Myanmar	GMS	3	4	31	511	105	656	79	630
	Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Thailand	0	4	24	495	82	538	70	419
	Viet Nam	3	0	7	16	23	118	9	211

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, FDI = foreign direct investment, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Intra-GMS foreign direct investment inflows are inflows within the GMS, i.e., host and origin of FDI are all GMS members only. 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: GMS Secretariat estimates and ASEANstats. <https://www.aseanstats.org> (accessed August 2018).

**Table 1.18: Total Greater Mekong Subregion Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Thailand**  
(\$ million)

Host	Origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Thailand	GMS	6.4	(2.3)	26.8	7.0	9.3	6.6	20.6	19.9
	Cambodia	4.6	0.8	4.7	0.3	1.0	4.3	3.3	13.8
	Lao PDR	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.9	1.2	17.0	5.2
	Myanmar	1.4	(4.4)	16.4	4.7	5.2	0.6	1.1	0.4
	Viet Nam	(0.0)	1.2	5.6	1.0	1.2	0.5	(0.8)	0.6

( ) = negative value, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, FDI = foreign direct investment, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Intra-GMS foreign direct investment inflows are inflows within the GMS, i.e., host and origin of FDI are all GMS members only. 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: GMS Secretariat estimates and ASEANstats. <https://www.aseanstats.org> (accessed August 2018).

**Table 1.19: Total Greater Mekong Subregion Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Viet Nam**  
(\$ million)

Host	Origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Viet Nam	GMS	73	99	102	167	99	137	380	283
	Cambodia	0	1	0	0	1	0	8	3
	Lao PDR	34	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
	Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Thailand	39	98	102	167	98	136	365	280

ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asian Nations, FDI = foreign direct investment, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Intra-GMS foreign direct investment inflows are inflows within the GMS, i.e., host and origin of FDI are all GMS members only. 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: GMS Secretariat estimates and ASEANstats. <https://www.aseanstats.org> (accessed August 2018).

**Table 1.20: Trade Openness (% of gross domestic product)**

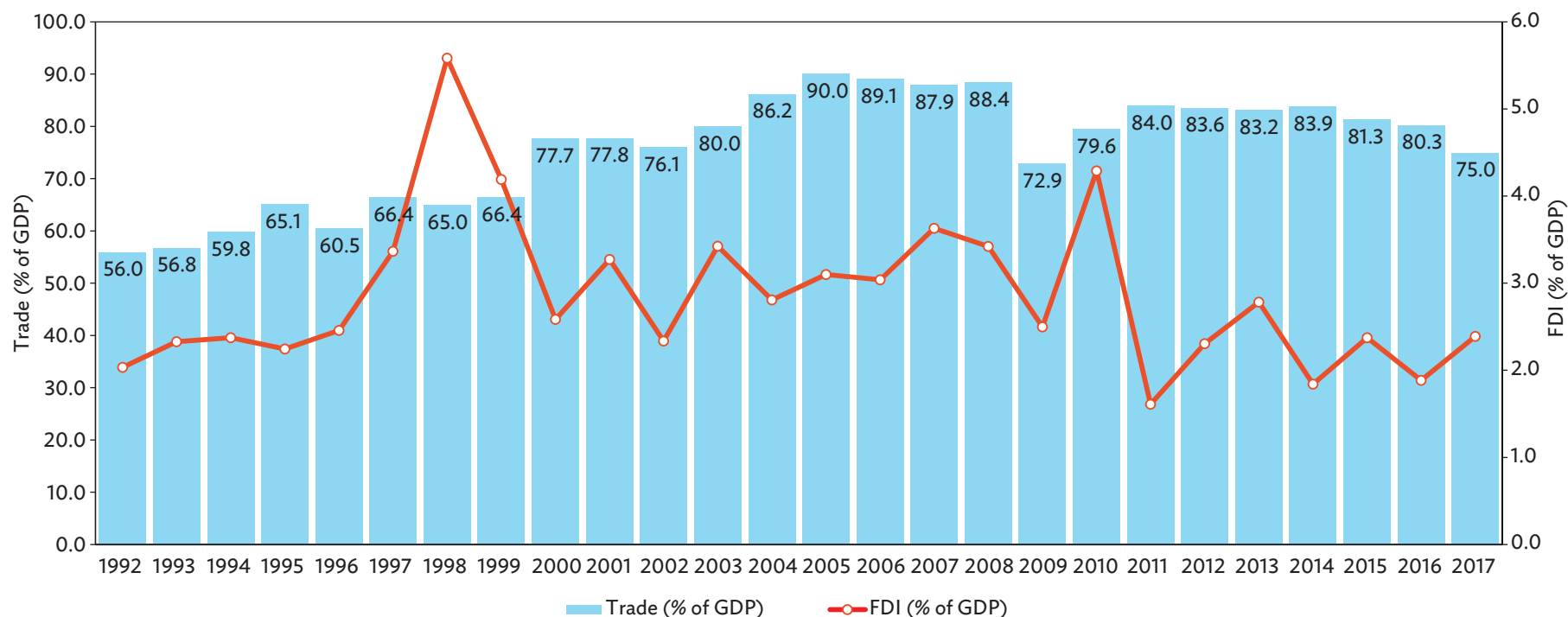
Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	56	57	60	65	61	66	65	66	78	78	76	80	86	90	89	88	88	73	80	84	84	83	84	81	80	75
Cambodia	...	40	43	47	45	56	67	75	95	97	103	110	117	114	126	123	123	112	141	155	168	174	174	174	177	126
Guangxi, PRC	16	19	18	18	14	14	13	7	8	7	8	9	10	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	16	19	17	20
Yunnan, PRC	7	9	12	13	11	10	9	7	7	8	8	9	10	11	12	14	12	9	13	12	13	14	14	11	9	10
Lao PDR	25	31	43	46	45	46	55	55	56	56	56	54	60	64	74	72	72	69	75	83	89	89	90	75	66	27
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	82	82	55	67	58	56	49	40	34	32	35	40	50	71	60	53	40
Thailand	66	65	68	75	70	80	84	86	103	105	99	103	110	121	117	113	122	102	111	123	120	114	112	103	99	88
Viet Nam	39	52	61	66	70	76	74	77	90	89	99	114	128	120	128	144	144	126	146	160	165	182	190	201	204	202

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

Trade openness is the ratio of total trade, exports and imports, and GDP.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 1.9: Openness of Trade Regime—Greater Mekong Subregion**



FDI = foreign direct investment, GDP = gross domestic product.

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 1.21A: Greater Mekong Subregion Foreign Direct Investments from the World (\$ million)**

Host	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	3,057	2,782	3,045	3,969	4,706	5,428	6,771	8,428	11,319	8,981	5,718	7,153	5,624	9,382	8,857	11,119	12,853	18,605	21,249	16,109	33,148	14,598	23,233	30,688	21,237	27,903	22,887	31,858
Cambodia	...	...	33	54	69	151	294	168	243	232	149	149	145	84	131	381	483	867	877	985	1,404	1,539	2,001	2,068	1,853	1,823	2,476	2,784
Guangxi, PRC	60	66	180	872	815	670	666	880	886	637	525	384	417	456	296	379	447	684	971	1,035	912	1,014	749	700	1,001	1,722	889	1,122
Yunnan, PRC	11	49	50	188	314	345	338	313	298	238	221	207	284	295	214	292	429	552	936	910	1,329	1,738	2,189	2,515	2,706	2,992	867	1,062
Lao PDR	6	7	8	30	59	95	160	86	45	52	34	24	5	19	17	28	187	324	228	190	279	301	294	427	721	1,119	997	813
Myanmar	225	235	149	92	135	318	581	879	684	304	91	15	18	1,855	730	110	724	2	603	27	6,669	1,118	497	584	946	2,824	2,989	4,341
Thailand	2,575	2,049	2,151	1,807	1,369	2,070	2,338	3,882	7,492	6,106	3,410	5,073	3,355	5,222	5,859	7,975	8,182	9,195	8,054	5,362	14,555	1,370	9,135	15,493	4,809	5,624	2,068	7,635
Viet Nam	180	375	474	926	1,945	1,780	2,395	2,220	1,671	1,412	1,289	1,300	1,400	1,450	1,610	1,954	2,400	6,981	9,579	7,600	8,000	7,519	8,368	8,900	9,200	11,800	12,600	14,100

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

Data for Guangxi and Yunnan in 2017 are estimates.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (assessed August 2018); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. Various issues. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China; UNCTAD STATS database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed August 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. Various issues. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

**Table 1.21B: Foreign Direct Investment Openness (% of gross domestic product)**

Host	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.4	5.6	4.2	2.6	3.3	2.3	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.4	2.5	4.3	1.6	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.4	1.9	2.4
Cambodia	...	...	...	2.1	2.5	4.4	8.4	4.9	7.8	6.6	4.0	3.7	3.4	1.8	2.5	6.1	6.6	10.0	8.5	9.5	12.5	12.0	14.2	13.6	11.1	10.1	12.4	12.6
Guangxi, PRC	0.7	0.7	1.8	8.0	5.9	3.7	3.3	4.0	3.8	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
Yunnan, PRC	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.9	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.4
Lao PDR	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.3	3.8	5.4	8.5	4.9	3.5	3.5	2.0	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	5.4	7.7	4.2	3.2	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.6	5.4	7.8	6.3	4.8
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	0.2	0.3	17.7	6.9	0.9	5.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	13.5	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	4.7	4.7	6.3
Thailand	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	2.6	6.6	4.8	2.7	4.2	2.5	3.4	3.4	4.2	3.7	3.5	2.8	1.9	4.3	0.4	2.3	3.7	1.2	1.4	0.5	1.7
Viet Nam	2.8	3.9	4.8	7.0	11.9	8.6	9.7	8.3	6.1	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	9.0	9.7	7.2	6.9	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	6.1	6.1	6.3

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

Foreign direct investment openness is the ratio of FDI inflows from the world and GDP in current market prices.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 1.21C: Foreign Direct Investment Per Capita (\$/person)**

Host	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GMS	12.3	11.0	11.4	14.6	17.1	19.5	24.0	29.4	39.0	30.6	19.3	23.9	18.6	30.7	28.7	35.8	41.0	58.9	66.7	50.2	102.3	44.7	70.5	92.4	63.1	82.2	66.9	92.3
Cambodia	...	...	3.4	5.4	6.7	14.1	26.7	14.9	20.9	19.5	12.2	12.0	11.5	6.5	10.1	28.7	35.9	63.4	63.2	69.9	98.1	105.9	135.4	137.7	121.4	117.5	157.1	174.0
Guangxi, PRC	0.1	0.2	4.1	19.6	18.1	14.7	14.5	19.0	19.0	13.5	11.0	8.0	8.7	9.4	6.1	7.7	9.0	13.7	19.2	20.3	17.7	19.5	14.3	13.3	18.3	31.2	15.9	19.9
Yunnan, PRC	0.0	0.1	1.3	4.8	8.0	8.6	8.4	7.7	7.2	5.7	5.2	4.8	6.5	6.7	4.9	6.6	9.6	12.2	20.6	19.9	28.9	37.5	47.0	53.7	57.4	63.1	18.2	22.1
Lao PDR	0.1	0.2	1.7	6.5	12.5	19.6	32.2	17.1	8.8	9.8	6.4	4.4	0.8	3.5	3.0	4.8	32.0	54.4	37.6	30.8	44.6	47.5	45.9	65.7	109.6	167.9	147.6	118.5
Myanmar	5.5	5.7	3.6	2.2	3.2	7.3	13.3	19.8	15.2	6.7	2.0	0.3	0.4	39.0	15.2	2.3	14.8	0.0	12.2	0.5	133.0	22.1	9.7	11.4	18.2	53.9	56.5	81.3
Thailand	45.5	35.8	37.2	31.0	23.2	34.8	38.9	63.8	121.6	98.0	54.2	79.8	52.4	80.9	90.1	121.9	124.3	138.9	121.0	80.2	216.6	20.3	134.7	227.4	70.3	81.9	30.0	110.6
Viet Nam	2.6	5.4	6.7	12.8	26.3	23.7	31.4	28.7	21.3	17.8	16.1	16.0	17.1	17.5	19.3	23.2	28.2	81.3	110.5	86.8	90.4	84.1	92.5	97.3	99.4	126.1	133.2	147.6

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

Foreign direct investment per capita is the ratio of FDI inflows from the world and total population.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.







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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	2015	2016	2017
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	43,060	41,082	39,005	37,038
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	49,300	32,106	33,021	31,999	30,827
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	2,980	3,205	3,345	...
Myanmar	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	2,462	2,121	2,129	2,126	1,733	777	727	709	...
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	96,885	105,382	114,008	...

... = 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 multiplied by kilometers traveled.

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

Data for the Lao PDR are passengers traffic by land.

Indicator for Myanmar is estimated using data (passenger-miles) from the *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook* (various issues) for Yangon City transport only. All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Viet Nam 2016 data are preliminary.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed September 2018); Statistical Bureau of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press; Lao Statistics Bureau. Various issues. *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*. Vientiane: Lao Statistics Bureau; Central Statistical Organization. Various issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database. <https://www.gso.gov.vn> (accessed September 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province, Survey Office of The National Bureau of Statistics in Yunnan. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

**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	2015	2016	2017
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	31,822	35,108	40,461
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	9,199	9,970	10,322	11,140	12,336	14,224
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	91	...	...
Myanmar	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	3,133	3,164	...
Thailand	13,669	13,702	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	6,181	5,608	...
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	4,150	3,391	...

... = 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 railways are the number of passengers transported by rail multiplied by kilometers traveled.

Indicator for Myanmar estimated using data (passenger-miles) from the *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook* (various issues). All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Viet Nam 2016 data are preliminary.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; National Institute of Statistics. Various issues. *Cambodia Statistical Yearbook*. Phnom Penh: National Institute of Statistics; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed September 2018); Statistical Bureau of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press; Lao Statistics Bureau. Various issues. *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*. Vientiane: Lao Statistics Bureau; Central Statistical Organization. Various issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization; National Statistical Office. Various issues. *Thailand Statistical Yearbook*. Bangkok: National Statistical Office; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database. <https://www.gso.gov.vn> (accessed September 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province, Survey Office of The National Bureau of Statistics in Yunnan. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

**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	2015	2016
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	14,698	15,540	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	57	122	683	132	171	178	180	201	163	216	181	190	245	351	369	83	121	159	217	232	846	827
Myanmar	199	232	282	293	280	210	196	208	231	247	260	194	163	118	121	127	132	116	170	221	248	202	246	350	671
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	34,708	42,068	48,237

... = 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 multiplied by kilometers traveled.

Indicator for Myanmar estimated using data (passenger-miles) from the *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook* (various issues). All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Viet Nam 2016 data are preliminary.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed September 2018); Statistical Yearbook. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database. <https://www.gso.gov.vn> (accessed September 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province, Survey Office of the National Bureau of Statistics in Yunnan. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

**Table 2.4: Waterways, 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	2015	2016	2017
Guangxi, PRC	731	772	548	549	393	346	257	2,519	2,542	2,625	2,700	2,274	2,606	2,581	3,009	3,275	1,648	1,701	1,782	2,013	2,277	1,920	2,484	2,706	2,698	3,322
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	250	270	288
Lao PDR	...	...	...	19	27	46	34	48	73	79	77	45	22	40	46	51	49	49	66	49	72	82	80	86	112	...
Myanmar	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	88	72	...
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	2,986	3,065	3,217	...

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

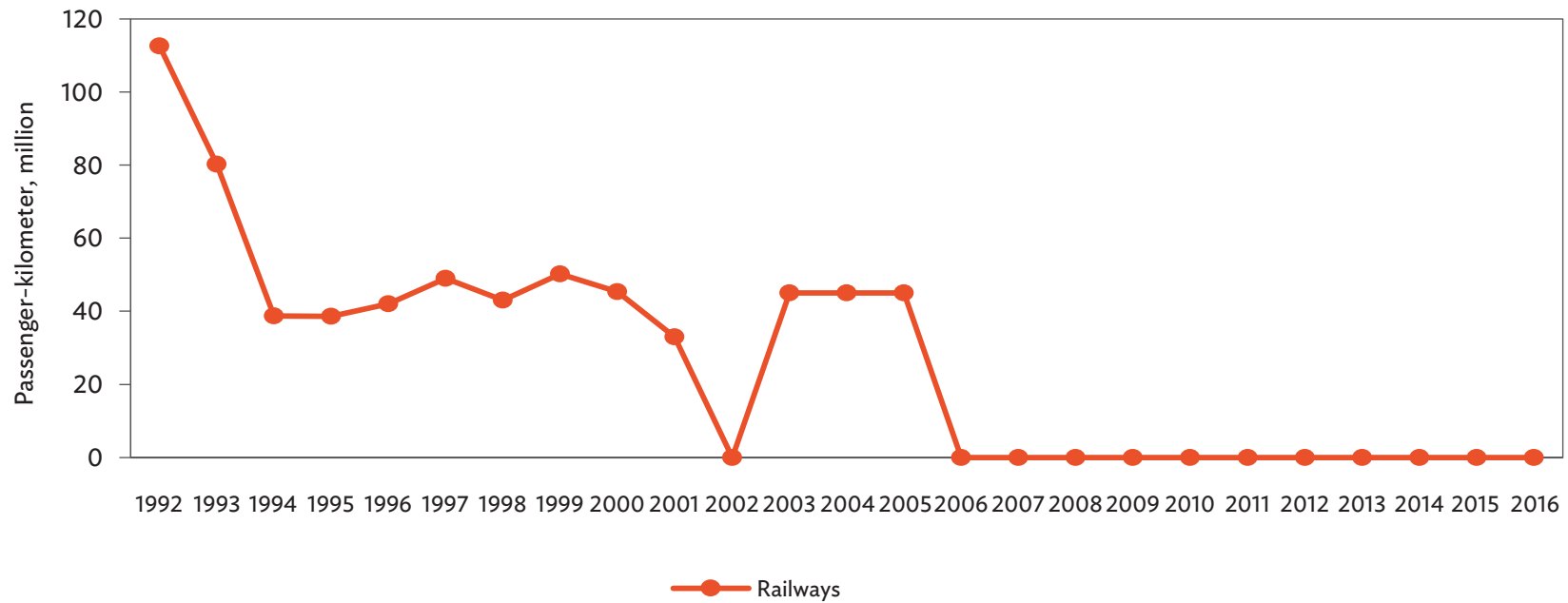
Passengers carried by waterways are the number of passengers transported by waterways multiplied by kilometers traveled.

Indicator for Myanmar estimated using data (passenger-miles) from the *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook* (various issues). All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Viet Nam 2016 data are preliminary.

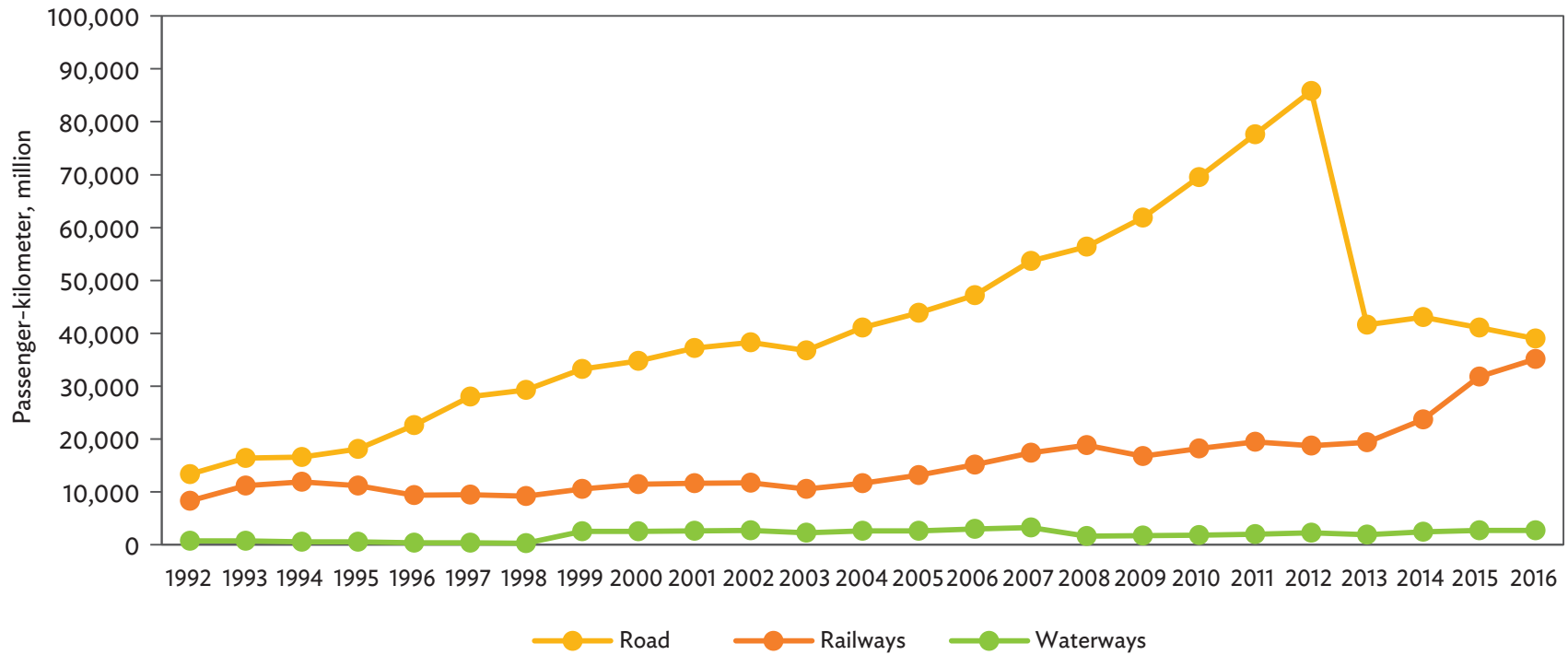
Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed September 2018); Statistical Bureau of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press; Lao Statistics Bureau. Various issues. *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*. Vientiane: Lao Statistics Bureau; Central Statistical Organization. Various issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database. <https://www.gso.gov.vn> (accessed September 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province, Survey Office of The National Bureau of Statistics in Yunnan. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

Figure 2.1: Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode, Cambodia (passenger-kilometer, million)



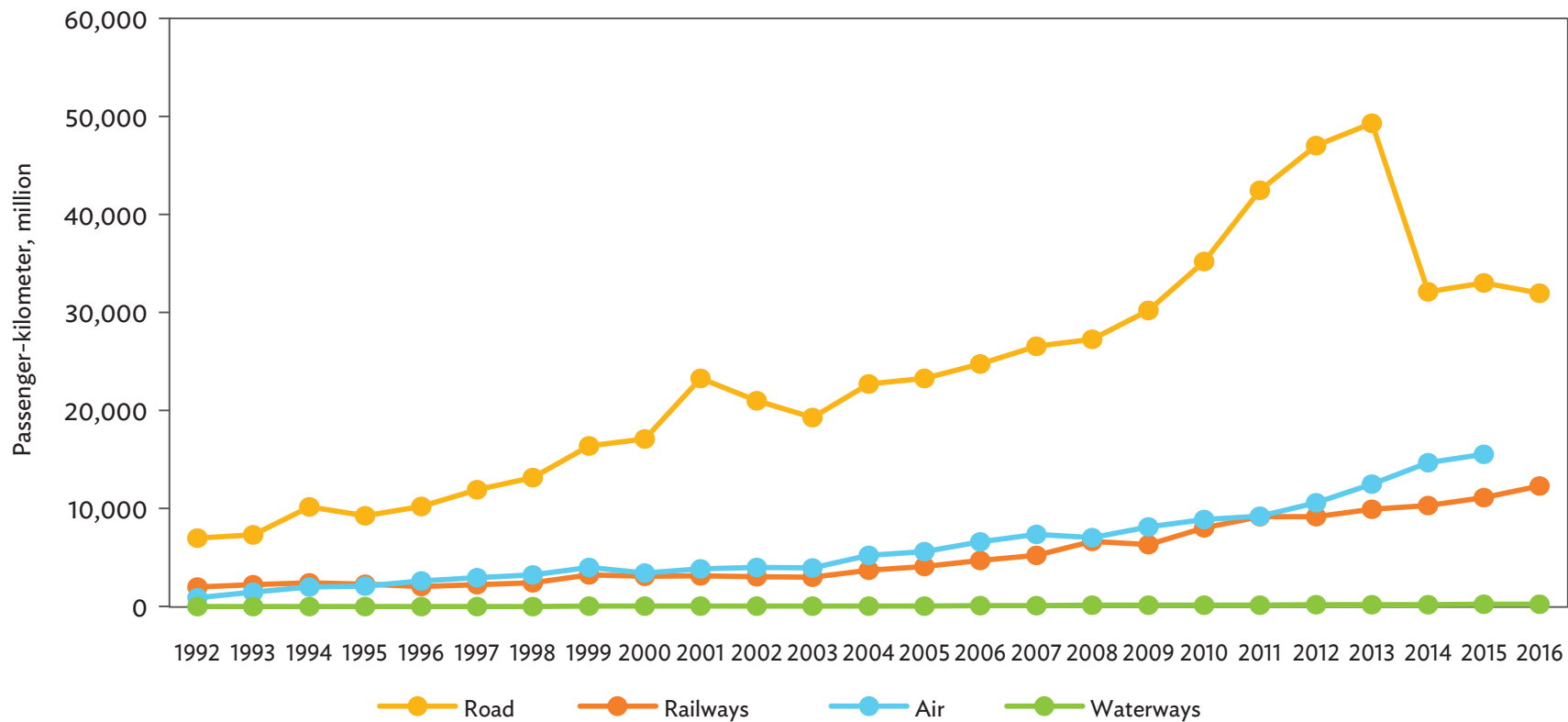
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.2: Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode, Guangxi, People's Republic of China (passenger-kilometer, million)



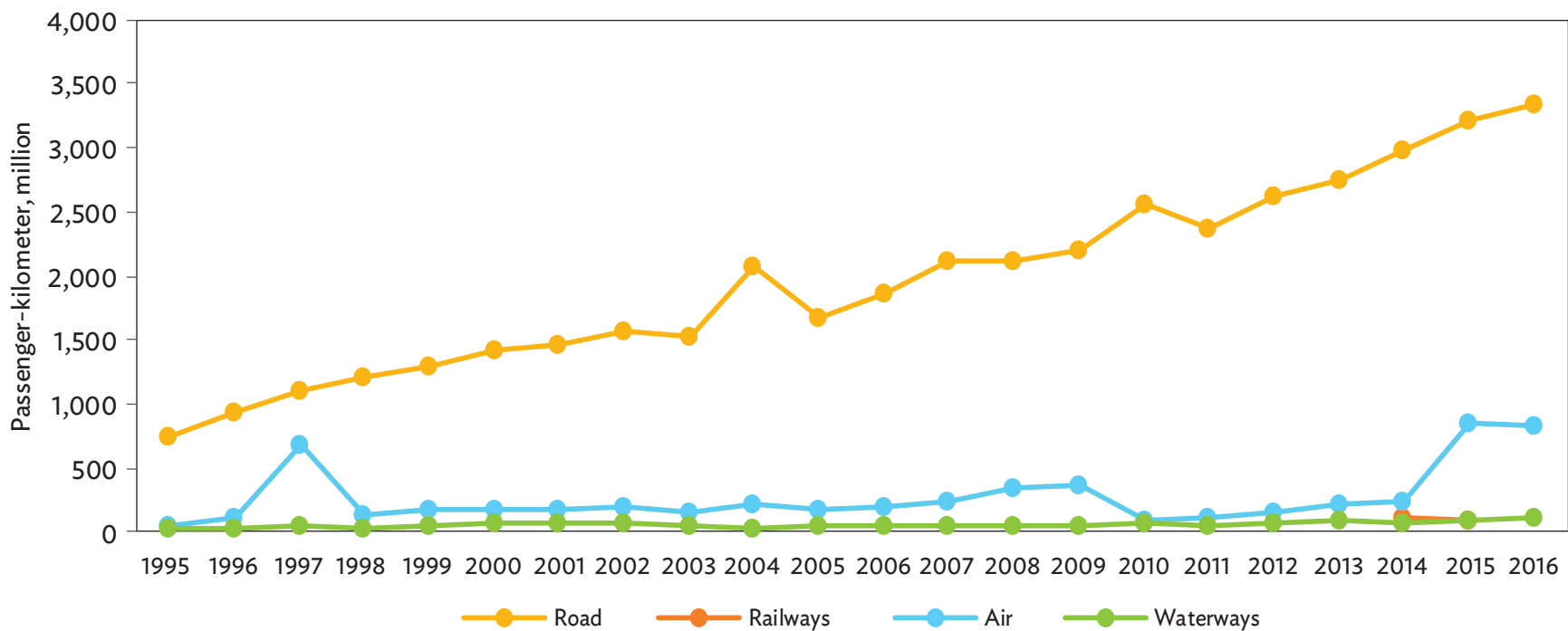
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.3: Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode, Yunnan, People's Republic of China (passenger-kilometer, million)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

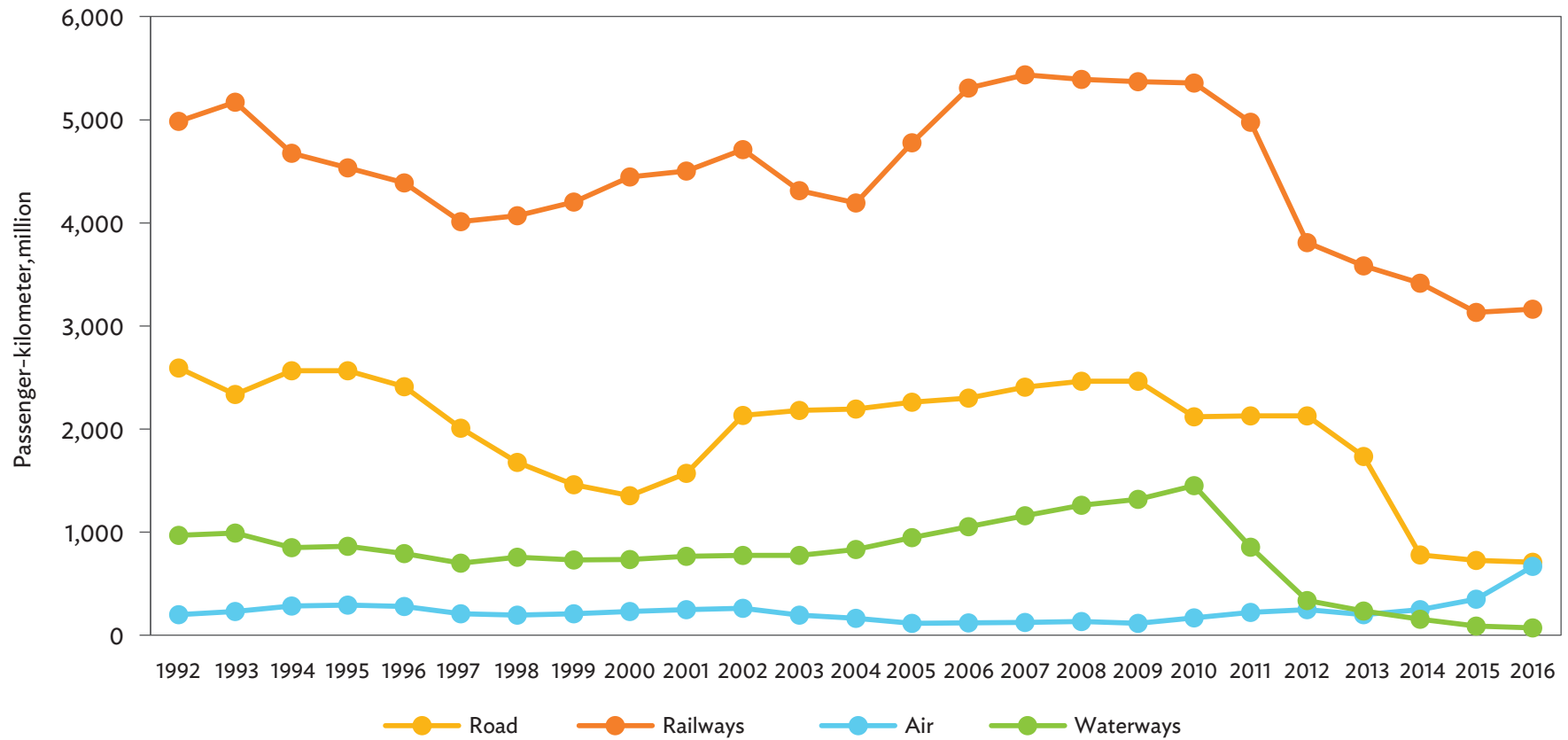
Figure 2.4: Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode, Lao People's Democratic Republic (passenger-kilometer, million)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

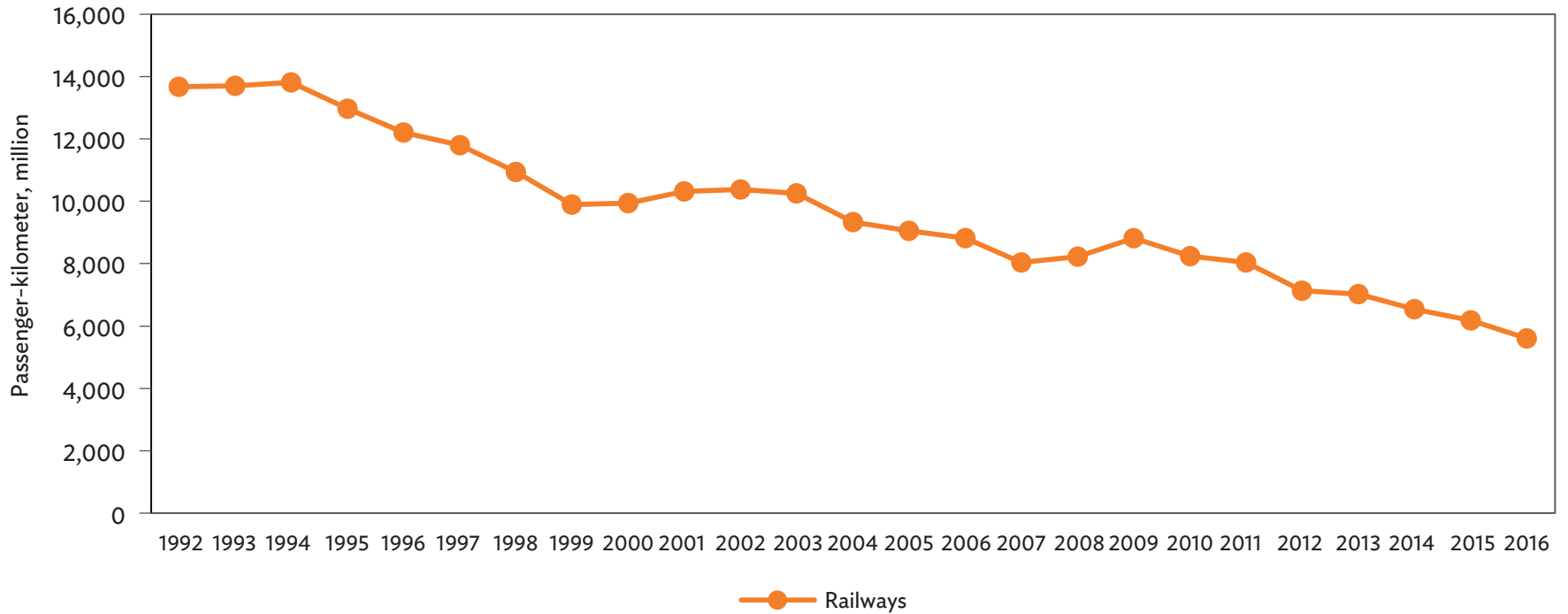


Figure 2.5: Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode, Myanmar (passenger-kilometer, million)



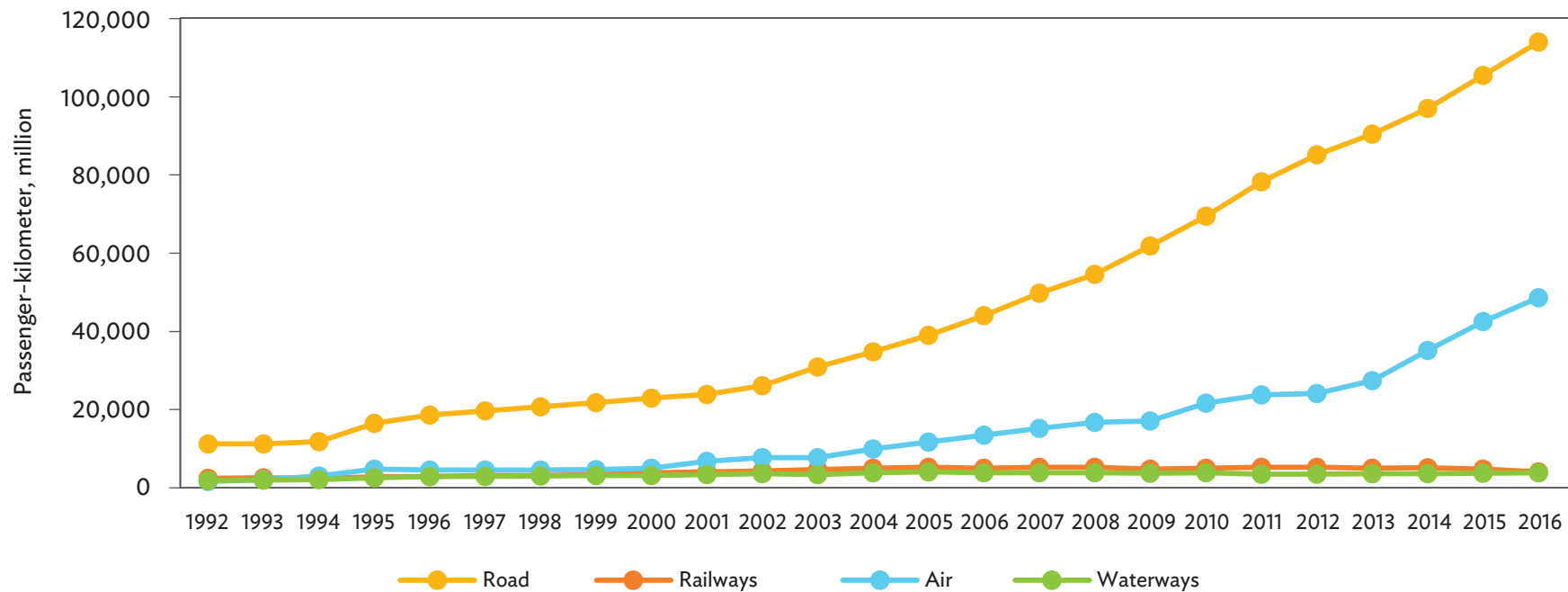
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.6: Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode, Thailand (passenger-kilometer, million)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.7: Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode, Viet Nam (passenger-kilometer, million)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

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

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Guangxi, PRC	11,210	11,920	11,600	14,340	17,060	18,350	19,050	20,210	20,940	21,210	21,850	21,710	23,560	25,843	28,685	32,007	79,996	93,470	117,345	149,404	187,829	185,718	206,851	212,260	224,846	245,669
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	107,789	117,306	136,037
Lao PDR	...	...	...	82	72	95	105	121	162	171	163	242	328	260	266	277	287	296	513	319	363	388	395	440	627	...
Myanmar	169	236	238	266	244	287	285	297	342	366	376	424	445	489	509	548	568	569	569	576	574	555	470	366	331	...
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	48,190	51,515	56,563	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, km = kilometer, 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 multiplied by kilometers traveled.

Data for Guangxi and Yunnan are freight ton-km (highways).

Data for the Lao PDR are freight traffic by land.

Indicator for Myanmar estimated using data (long-ton miles) from the *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook* (various issues). All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Viet Nam 2016 data are preliminary.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed September 2018); Statistical Bureau of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press; Lao Statistics Bureau. Various issues. *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*. Vientiane: Lao Statistics Bureau; Central Statistical Organization. Various issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database. <https://www.gso.gov.vn> (accessed September 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province, Survey Office of The National Bureau of Statistics in Yunnan. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

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

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
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	67,453	67,903	70,968	
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	39,024	39,059	37,183	41,182	44,837	
Myanmar	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	857	788	...	
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	2,392	2,725	2,745	2,949	3,447	3,883	4,171	3,865	3,961	4,162	4,023	3,804	4,312	4,036	3,209	...	

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

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

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

Indicator for Myanmar estimated using data (long-ton miles) from the *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook* (various issues). All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Viet Nam 2016 data are preliminary.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; National Institute of Statistics. Various issues. *Cambodia Statistical Yearbook*. Phnom Penh: National Institute of Statistics; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed September 2018); *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization; National Statistical Office. Various issues. *Thailand Statistical Yearbook*. Bangkok: National Statistical Office; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database. <https://www.gso.gov.vn> (accessed June 2017); World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <https://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province, Survey Office of the National Bureau of Statistics in Yunnan. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

**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	2015	2016
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	3.3	3.1	1.2	1.1	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.8	2.3	1.4
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	160.0	151.0	...
Lao PDR	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
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	2.9	3.9	3.4	0.0
Thailand	925.9	1,060.3	1,236.7	1,307.9	1,348.2	1,628.3	1,522.2	1,670.6	1,712.9	1,669.2	1,823.6	1,764.1	1,868.6	2,002.4	2,106.9	2,454.6	2,289.0	2,132.6	2,938.7	2,870.8	2,758.4	2,640.4	2,524.6	2,136.7	2,160.1
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	534.4	599.5	683.4

... = data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, km = kilometer, 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 multiplied by kilometers traveled.

Viet Nam 2016 data are preliminary.

Sources: Viet Nam General Statistics Office database. <https://www.gso.gov.vn> (accessed September 2018); World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <https://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province, Survey Office of the National Bureau of Statistics in Yunnan. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

**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	2015	2016	2017
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	119,636	126,469	133,292	144,695
Yunnan, PRC	88	108	98	106	123	121	96	92	98	99	120	154	212	293	422	459	516	542	691	819	871	1,165	1,309	1,244	1,520	1,621
Lao PDR	...	...	...	7	23	27	23	26	59	64	70	56	50	41	43	61	68	70	70	70	79	85	95	99	98	...
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	339	199	...
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	40,100	42,065	45,051	...

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

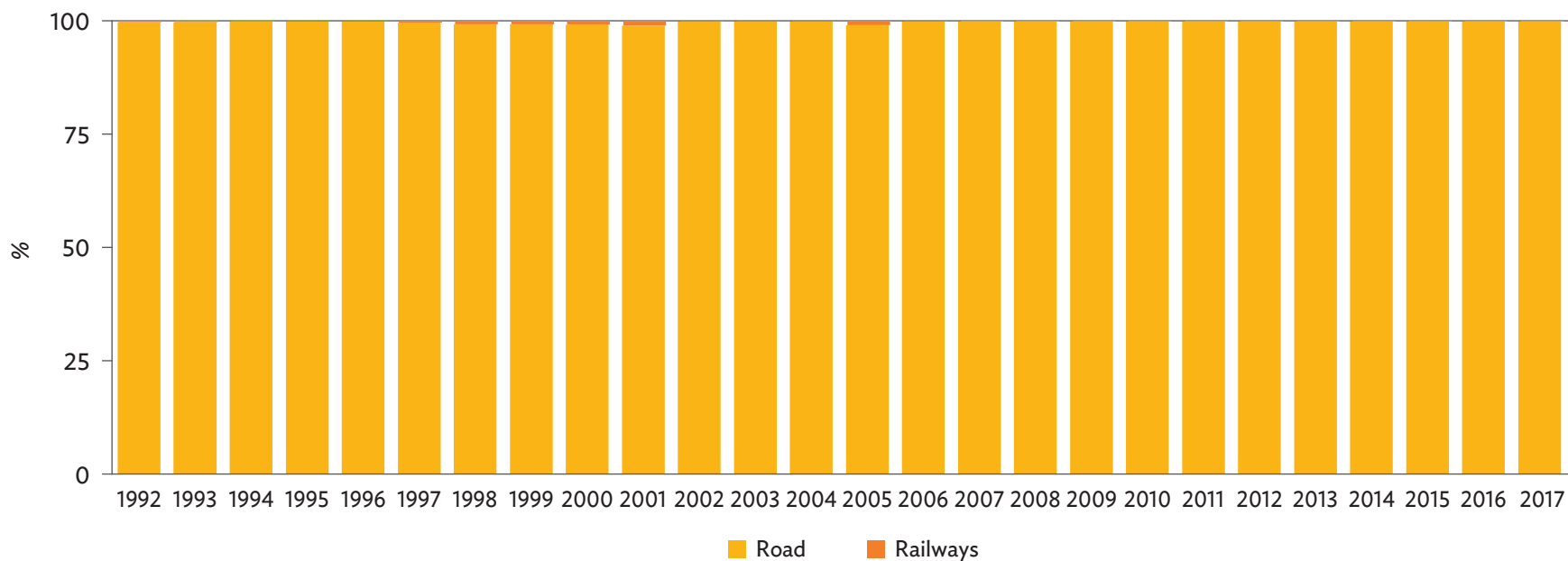
Goods transported by waterways are the volume of goods transported by waterways, measured in millions of metric tons multiplied by kilometers traveled.

Indicator for Myanmar estimated using data (long-ton miles) from the *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook* (various issues). All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Viet Nam 2016 data are preliminary.

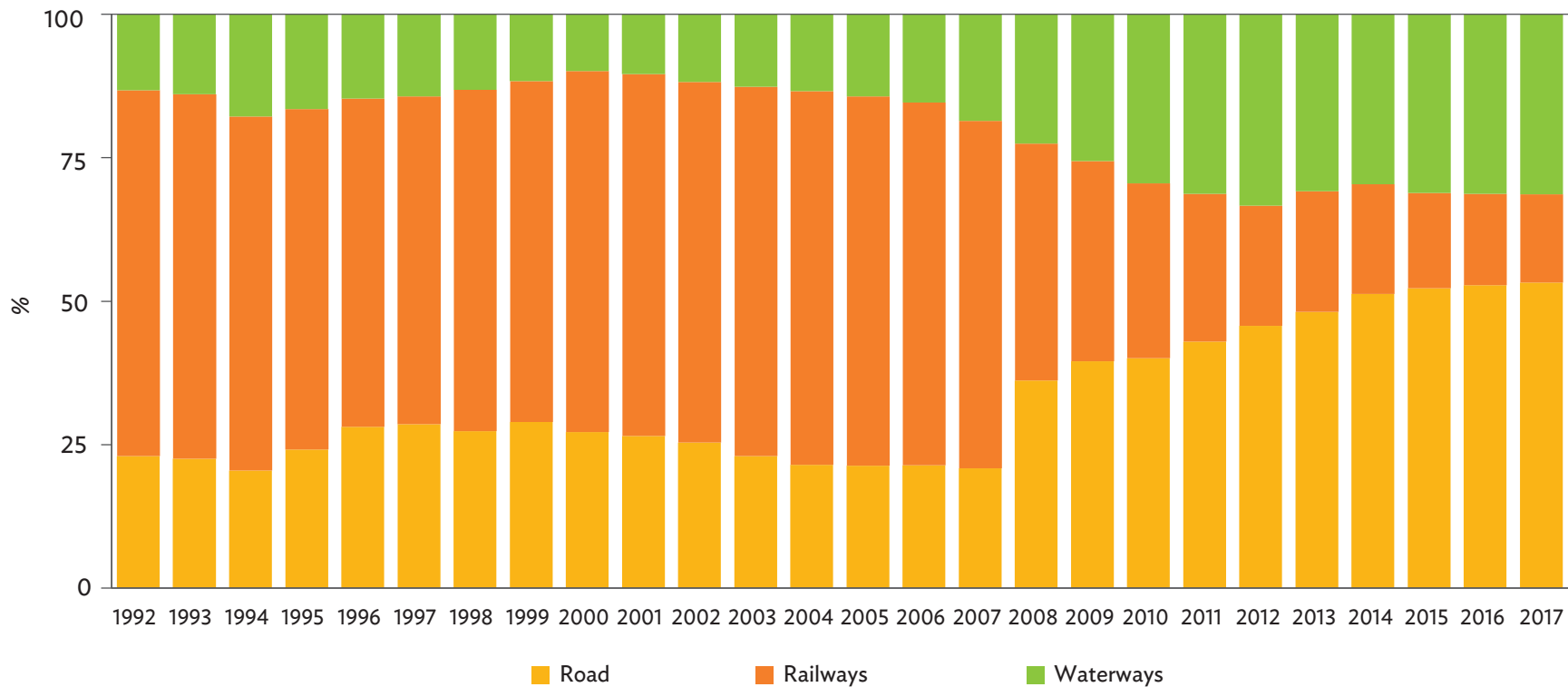
Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed September 2018); Statistical Bureau of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press; Central Statistical Organization. Various issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database. <https://www.gso.gov.vn> (accessed September 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province, Survey Office of the National Bureau of Statistics in Yunnan. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

Figure 2.8: Freight Traffic by Transport Mode—Cambodia (% share)



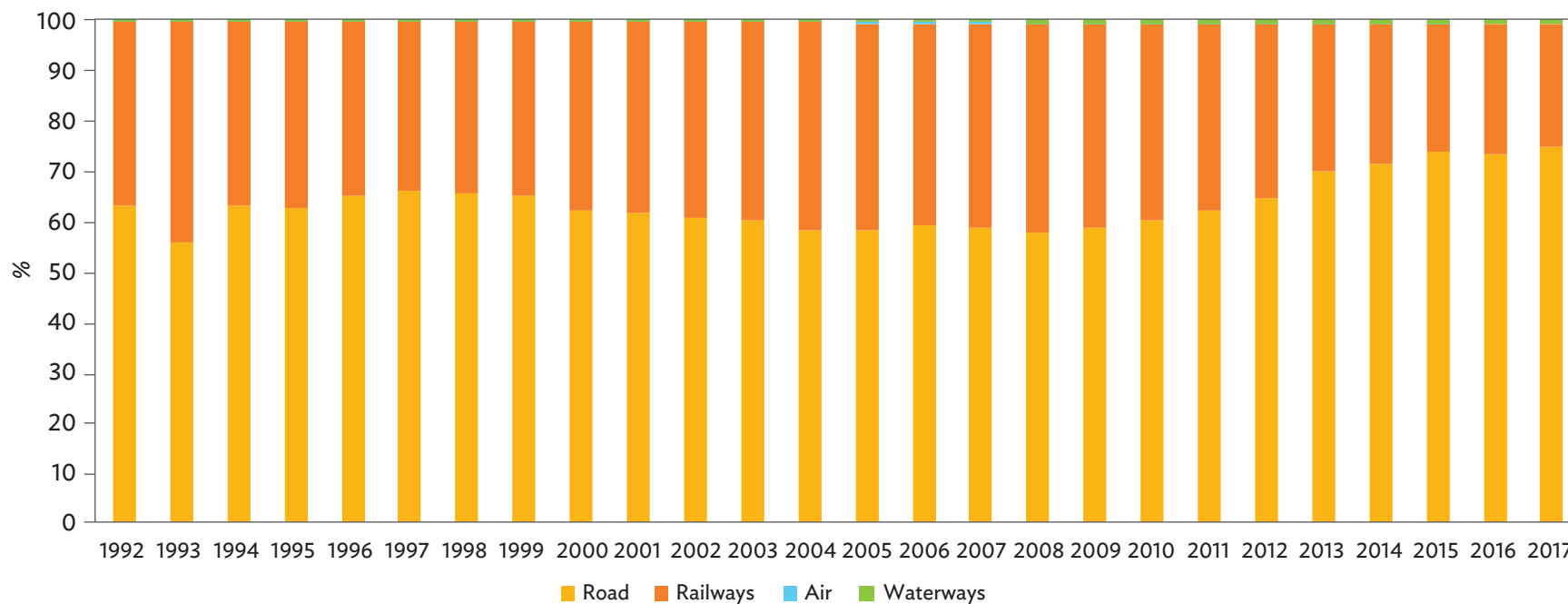
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.9: Freight Traffic by Transport Mode—Guangxi, People's Republic of China (% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

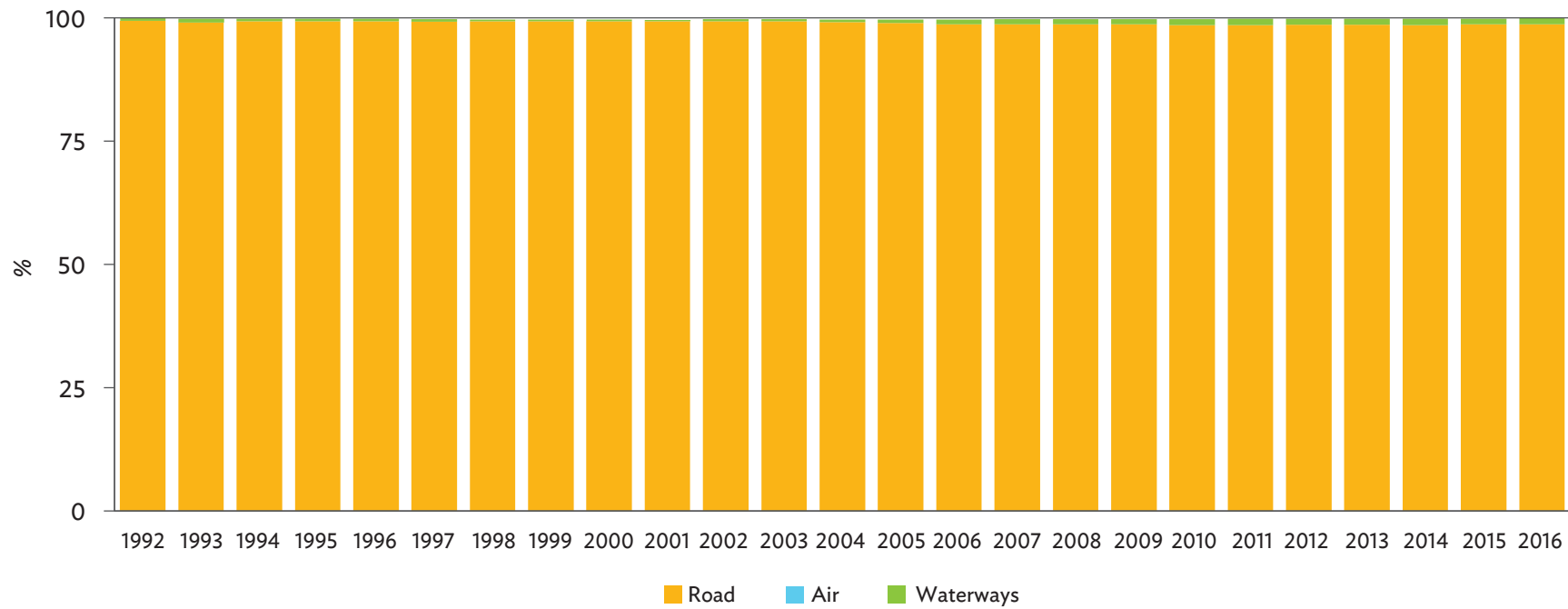
Figure 2.10: Freight Traffic by Transport Mode—Yunnan, People’s Republic of China (% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

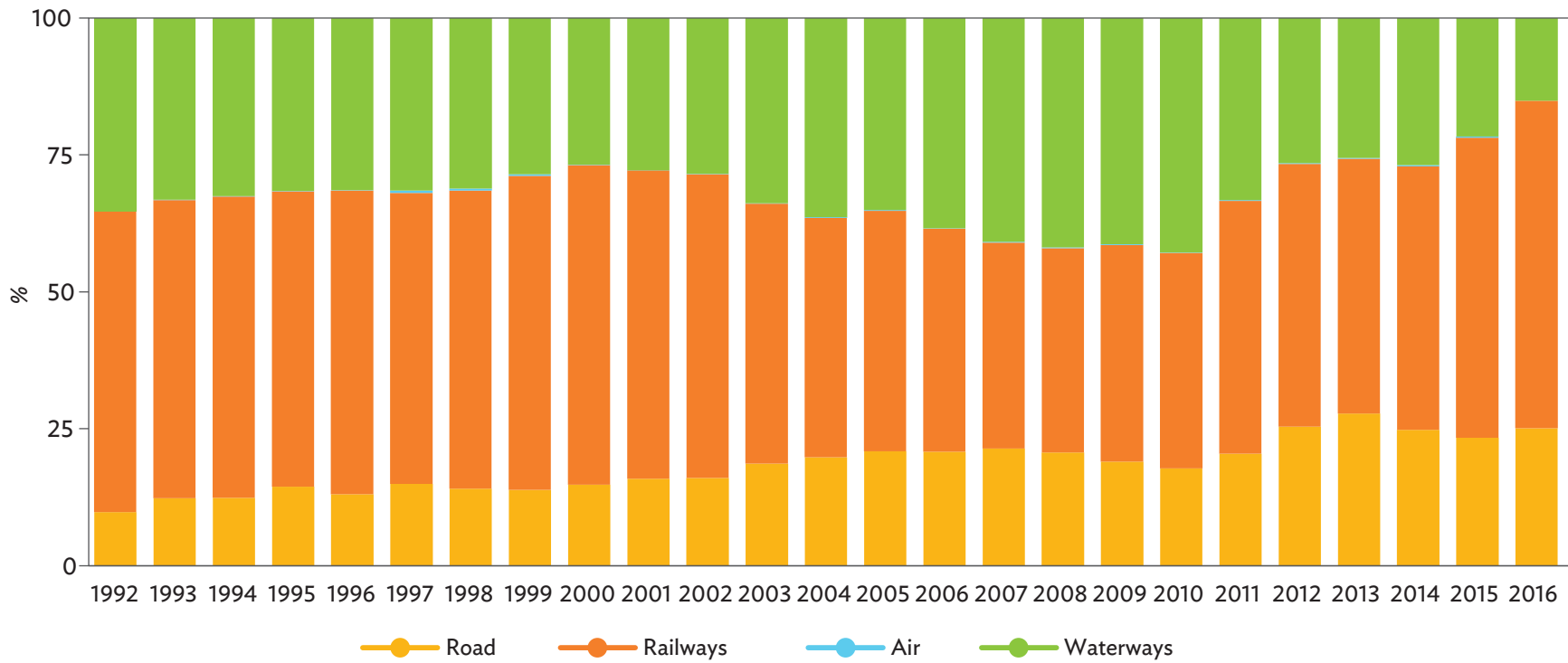


Figure 2.11: Freight Traffic by Transport Mode—Lao People's Democratic Republic (% share)



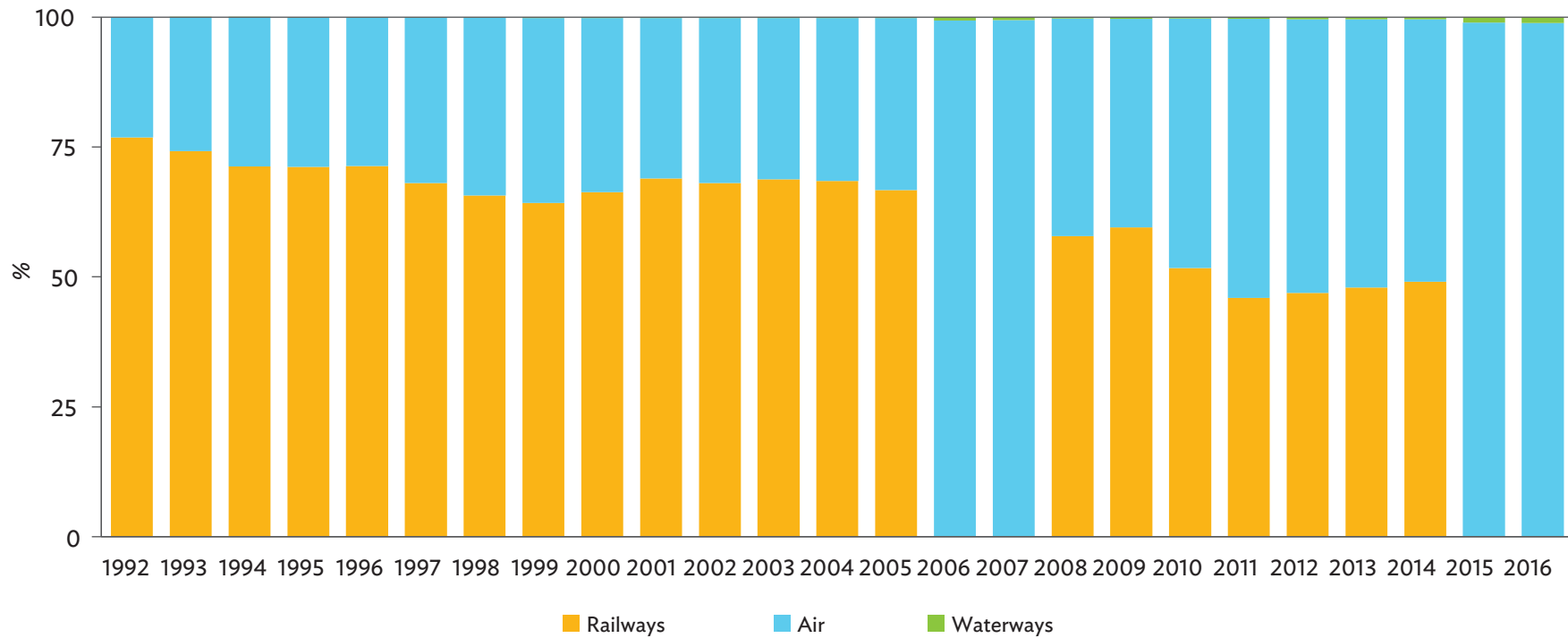
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.12: Freight Traffic by Transport Mode—Myanmar (% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.13: Freight Traffic by Transport Mode—Thailand (% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.14: Freight Traffic by Transport Mode—Viet Nam (% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 2.9: Container Port Traffic (TEU '000)**

Item	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	224,206	224,206	224,206	230,000	342,000	392,000	400,000	485,000
PRC	142,970,010	157,422,311	166,510,601	175,936,351	186,679,051	195,276,751	199,551,751	213,719,925
Myanmar	335,346	380,675	474,300	567,156	716,926	827,249	1,026,216	1,070,343
Thailand	7,553,154	8,302,063	8,413,800	8,890,500	9,420,450	9,522,320	9,940,320	10,732,000
Viet Nam	5,968,343	6,530,867	8,361,573	8,966,773	10,188,873	11,478,573	11,853,000	12,284,395

PRC = People's Republic of China, TEU = twenty-foot equivalent unit.

Container port traffic is the total number of containers handled by a port, per country expressed in twenty-foot equivalent unit (TEU) and includes loading, unloading, repositioning, and transshipment containers, as well as forty-foot equivalent units being counted as two TEUs.

No data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. National data for the People's Republic of China is used.

Source: UNCTAD STATS database. <https://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 2.10: Liner Shipping Connectivity Index**

Item	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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	8.9	8.0
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	170.9	158.8
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	9.3	13.8
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	47.3	41.1
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	61.9	60.5

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 STATS database. <https://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

Table 2.11: Liner Shipping Bilateral Connectivity Index

	Cambodia	PRC	Myanmar	Thailand	Viet Nam
<b>2006</b>					
Cambodia		0.20	0.16	0.25	0.24
PRC	0.20		0.18	0.50	0.38
Myanmar	0.16	0.18		0.17	0.17
Thailand	0.25	0.50	0.17		0.37
Viet Nam	0.24	0.38	0.17	0.37	
<b>2008</b>					
Cambodia		0.21	0.16	0.26	0.24
PRC	0.21		0.20	0.51	0.38
Myanmar	0.16	0.20		0.19	0.18
Thailand	0.26	0.51	0.19		0.37
Viet Nam	0.24	0.38	0.18	0.37	
<b>2009</b>					
Cambodia		0.20	0.16	0.25	0.25
PRC	0.20		0.20	0.52	0.44
Myanmar	0.16	0.20		0.19	0.18
Thailand	0.25	0.52	0.19		0.42
Viet Nam	0.25	0.44	0.18	0.42	
<b>2010</b>					
Cambodia		0.29	0.16	0.27	0.27
PRC	0.29		0.18	0.58	0.47
Myanmar	0.16	0.18		0.17	0.17
Thailand	0.27	0.58	0.17		0.44
Viet Nam	0.27	0.47	0.17	0.44	
<b>2011</b>					
Cambodia		0.28	0.16	0.27	0.20
PRC	0.28		0.18	0.51	0.59
Myanmar	0.16	0.18		0.17	0.17
Thailand	0.27	0.51	0.17		0.44
Viet Nam	0.20	0.59	0.17	0.44	
<b>2012</b>					
Cambodia		0.21	0.17	0.26	0.25
PRC	0.21		0.20	0.53	0.58
Myanmar	0.17	0.20		0.19	0.19
Thailand	0.26	0.53	0.19		0.45
Viet Nam	0.25	0.58	0.19	0.45	
<b>2013</b>					
Cambodia		0.29	0.17	0.28	0.27
PRC	0.29		0.21	0.52	0.54
Myanmar	0.17	0.21		0.20	0.20
Thailand	0.28	0.52	0.20		0.45
Viet Nam	0.27	0.54	0.20	0.45	
<b>2014</b>					
Cambodia		0.29	0.17	0.28	0.27
PRC	0.29		0.22	0.58	0.55
Myanmar	0.17	0.22		0.21	0.21
Thailand	0.28	0.58	0.21		0.47
Viet Nam	0.27	0.55	0.21	0.47	

continued on next page

Table 2.11 continued

	Cambodia	PRC	Myanmar	Thailand	Viet Nam
	<b>2015</b>				
Cambodia		0.30	0.17	0.29	0.29
PRC	0.30		0.23	0.58	0.59
Myanmar	0.17	0.23		0.22	0.22
Thailand	0.29	0.58	0.22		0.51
Viet Nam	0.29	0.59	0.22	0.51	
	<b>2016</b>				
Cambodia		0.29	0.25	0.27	0.27
PRC	0.29		0.28	0.55	0.63
Myanmar	0.25	0.28		0.24	0.27
Thailand	0.27	0.55	0.24		0.48
Viet Nam	0.27	0.63	0.27	0.48	

PRC = People's Republic of China.

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).

Data not available for 2007. 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 STATS database. <https://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 2.12: Fixed Telephone Line Subscriptions (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	2015	2016
GMS	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.7	5.8	6.8	7.6	10.2	7.4	10.4	10.8	12.0	12.3	10.9	9.3	8.9	7.6	7.1	6.7	5.6
Cambodia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.5	3.6	4.0	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.4
Guangxi, PRC	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	18.9	19.8	17.8	18.1	16.7	14.9	13.4	12.3	11.1	9.9	8.5	6.3
Yunnan, PRC	0.4	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	7.8	7.0
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	10.8	14.0	14.4	18.7
Myanmar	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Thailand	3.1	3.8	4.7	5.9	6.9	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.9	9.5	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.8	10.7	10.6	11.1	10.8	10.2	9.9	9.4	8.9	8.3	7.7	6.8
Viet Nam	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.8	5.3	12.1	...	10.1	13.0	17.0	19.9	16.2	11.4	10.6	7.4	7.3	7.8	5.9

... = 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.

Fixed telephone line subscriptions refer 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.

For Guangxi, total subscription is the sum of rural, urban, and public telephone subscribers.

The Yunnan statistical yearbooks do not provide data on subscribers of public payphones.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed September 2018); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. Various issues. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press; World Development Indicators database. <https://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. Various issues. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

**Table 2.13: Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (per 100 people)**

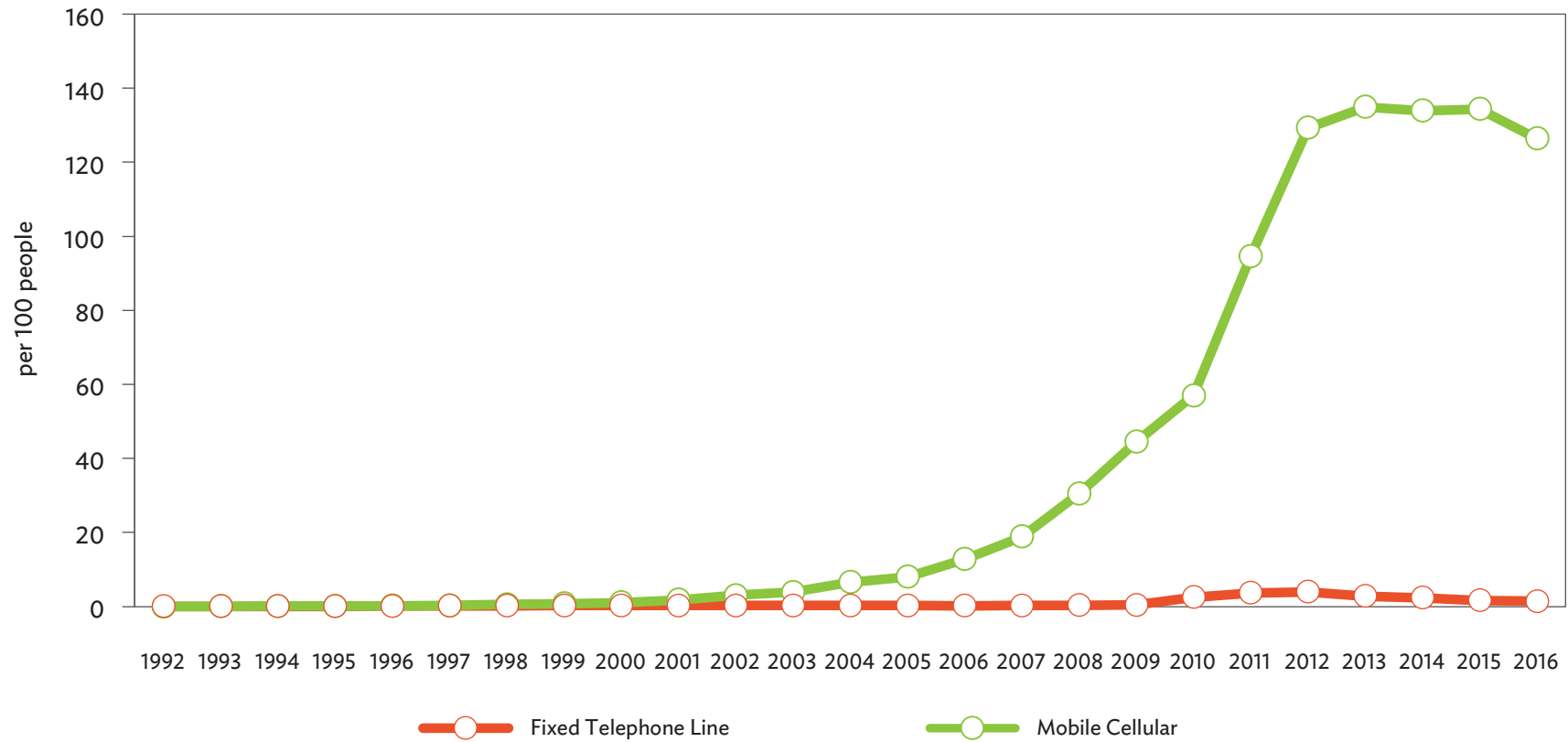
Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	2.6	5.1	9.7	12.5	16.0	19.8	27.2	41.2	55.5	66.7	74.6	85.0	92.6	95.6	107.6	107.4	115.1
Cambodia	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.8	3.0	3.9	6.6	8.0	12.8	18.9	30.5	44.5	57.0	94.6	129.3	134.9	133.9	134.4	126.3
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	0.2	..	..	1.1	1.6	3.5	5.7	8.9	13.4	17.9	20.7	24.2	27.4	32.2	38.5	42.9	48.7	55.0	62.2	64.9	65.1	67.6
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	64.8	72.5	79.5	79.9	82.6
Lao PDR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.6	11.4	17.3	24.8	33.4	52.6	64.1	86.5	67.0	71.0	70.2	55.9	58.6
Myanmar	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	2.5	7.3	13.3	55.9	78.2	95.7
Thailand	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.2	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.9	11.9	27.2	33.5	41.5	46.6	61.0	80.0	92.9	98.6	106.7	114.7	125.3	137.7	141.9	149.9	173.8
Viet Nam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	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	131.2	130.1

... = 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 subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the public switched telephone network using cellular technology.

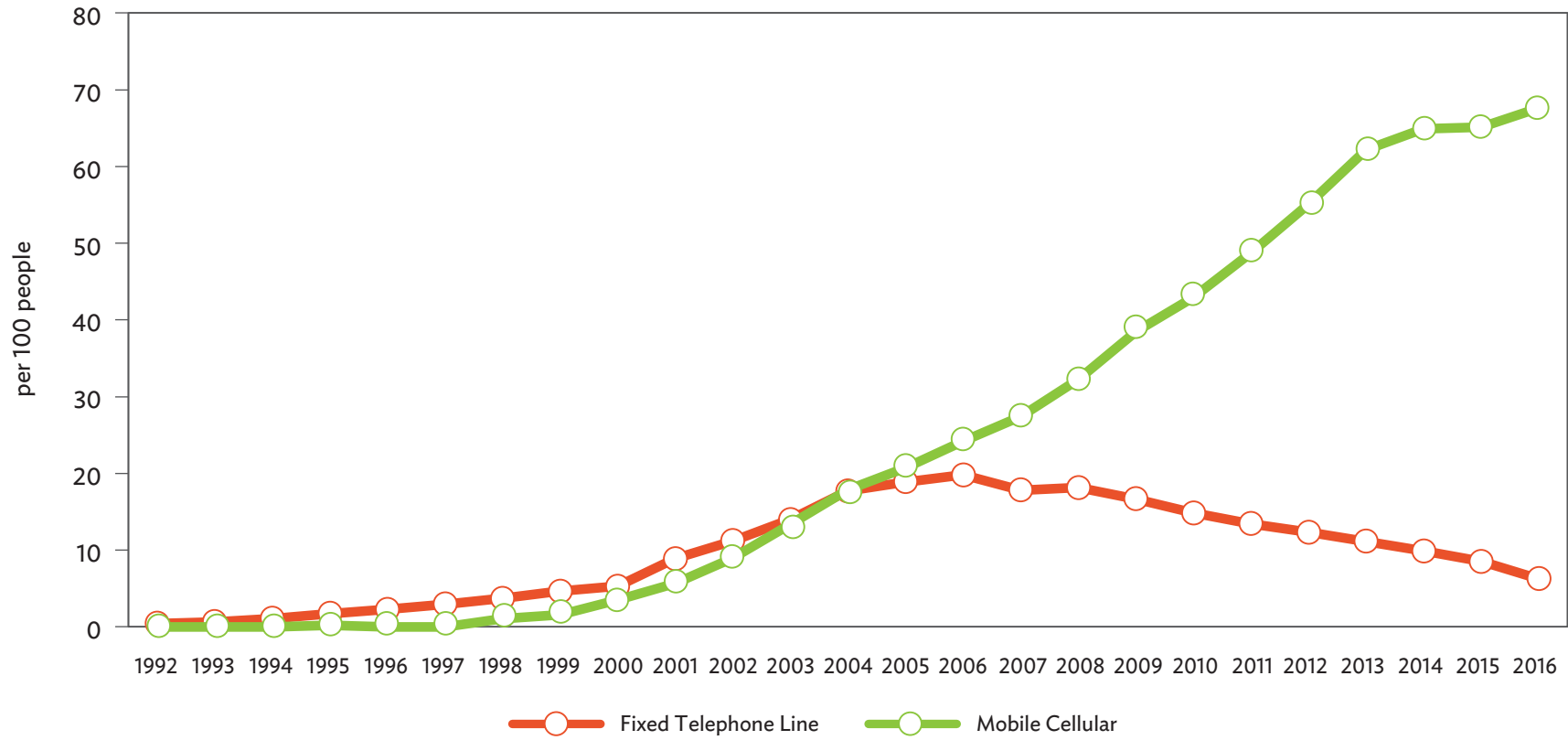
Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed September 2018); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. Various issues. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press; World Development Indicators database. <https://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. Various issues. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.



**Figure 2.15: Access to Communications—Cambodia** (subscriptions per 100 people)

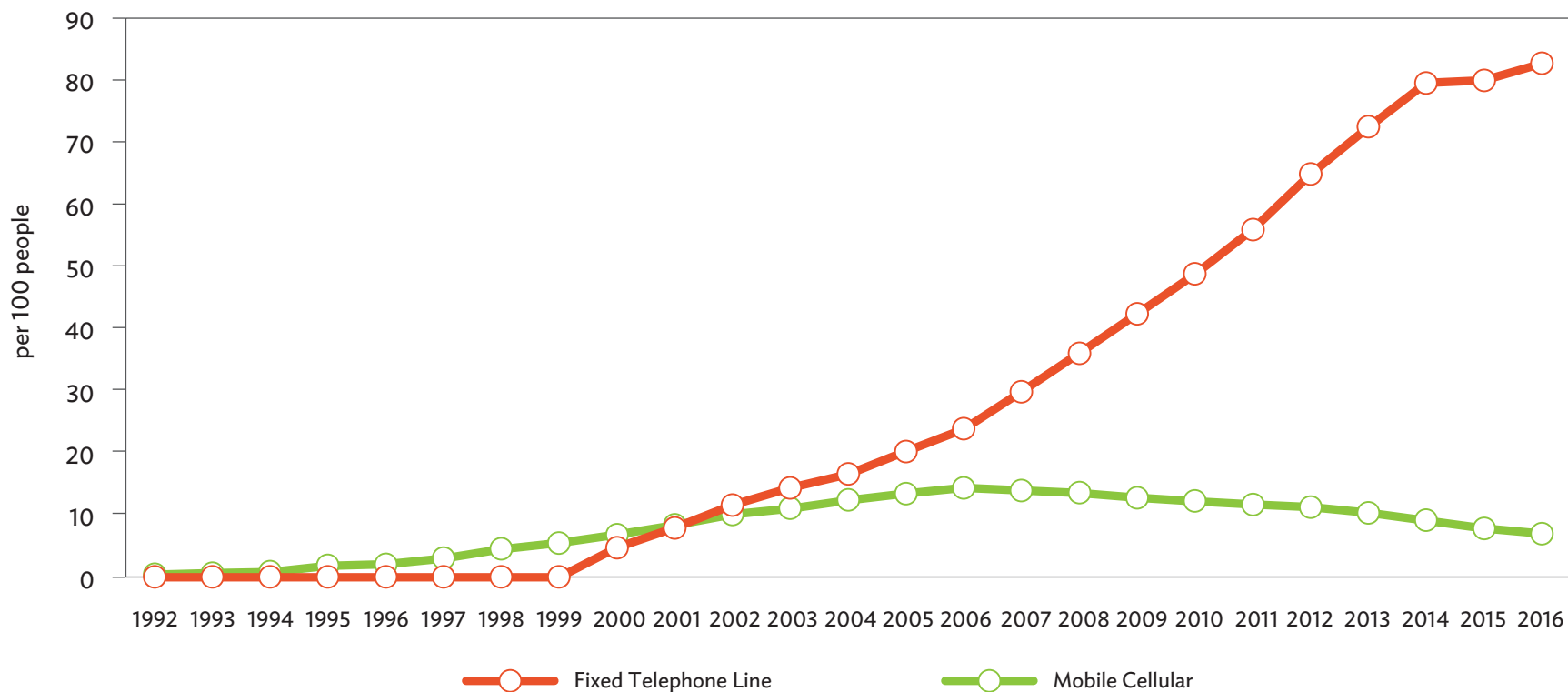
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.16: Access to Communications—Guangxi, People's Republic of China (subscriptions per 100 people)



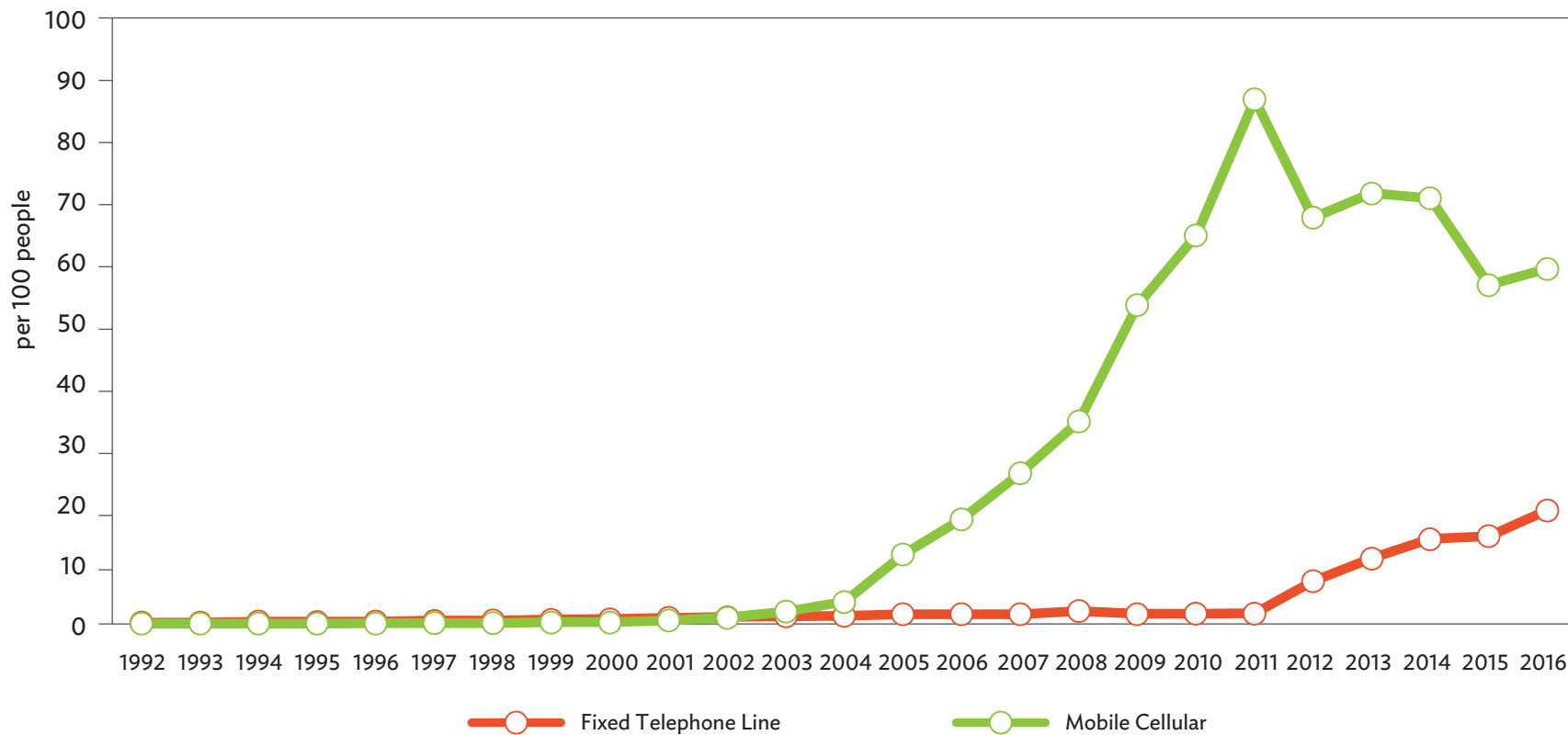
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.17: Access to Communications—Yunnan, People's Republic of China (subscriptions per 100 people)



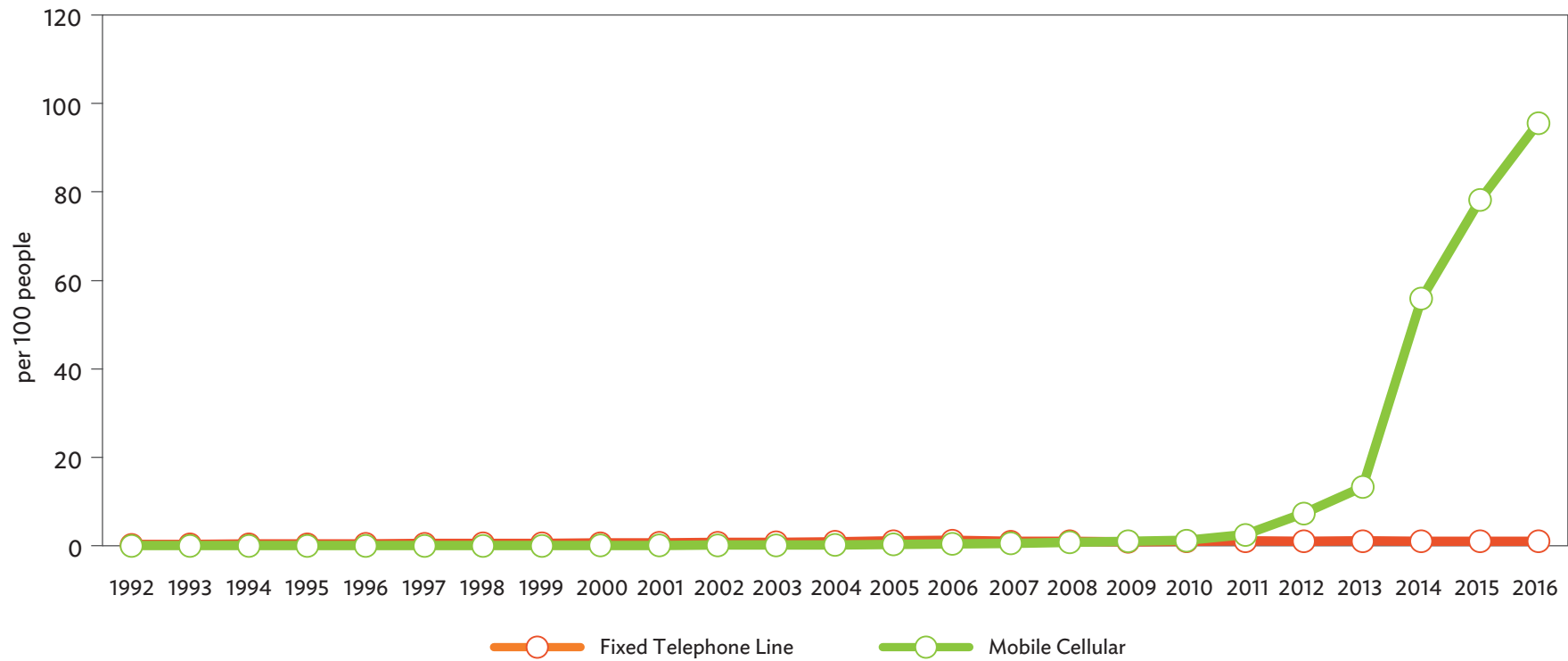
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.18: Access to Communications—Lao People’s Democratic Republic (subscriptions per 100 people)



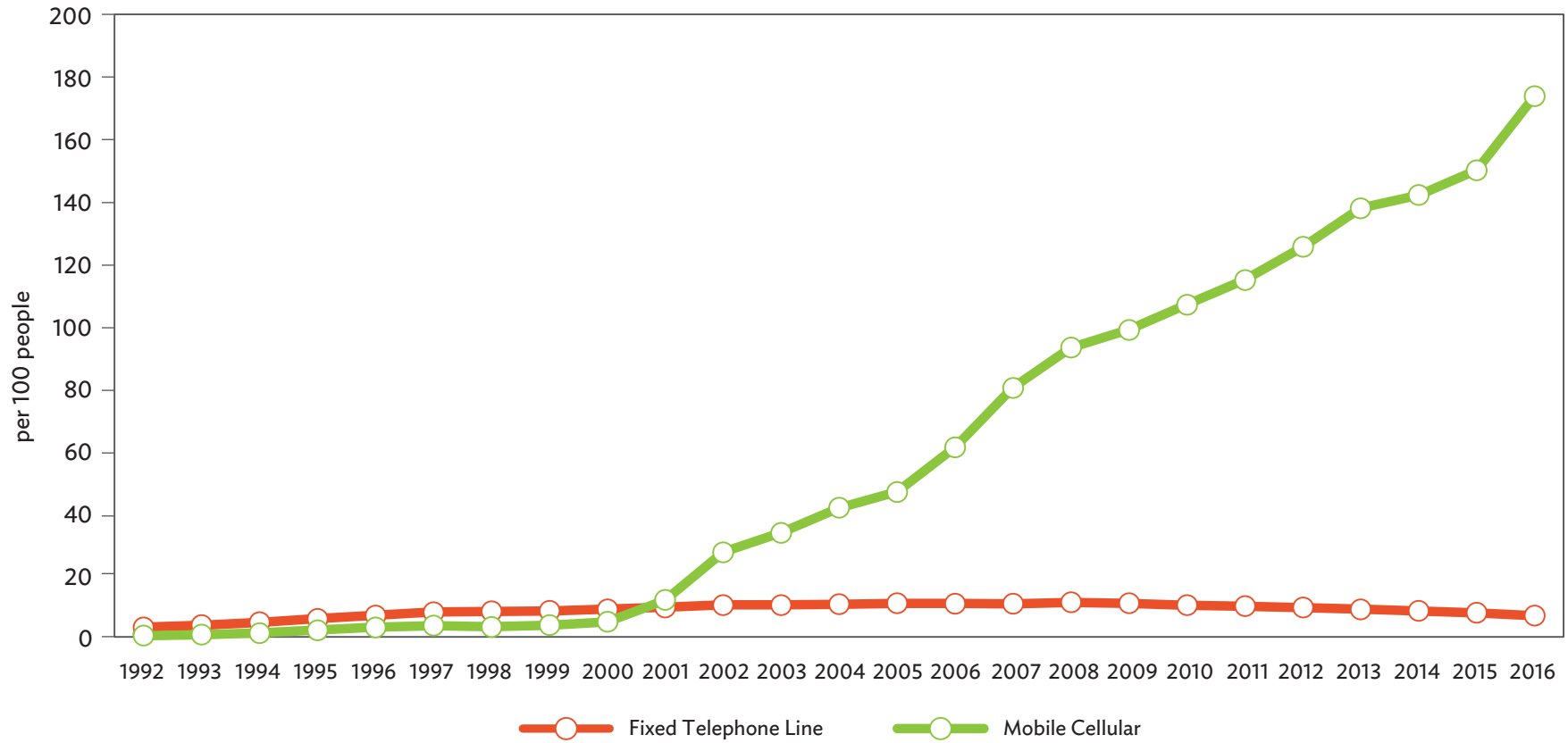
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.19: Access to Communications—Myanmar (subscriptions per 100 people)



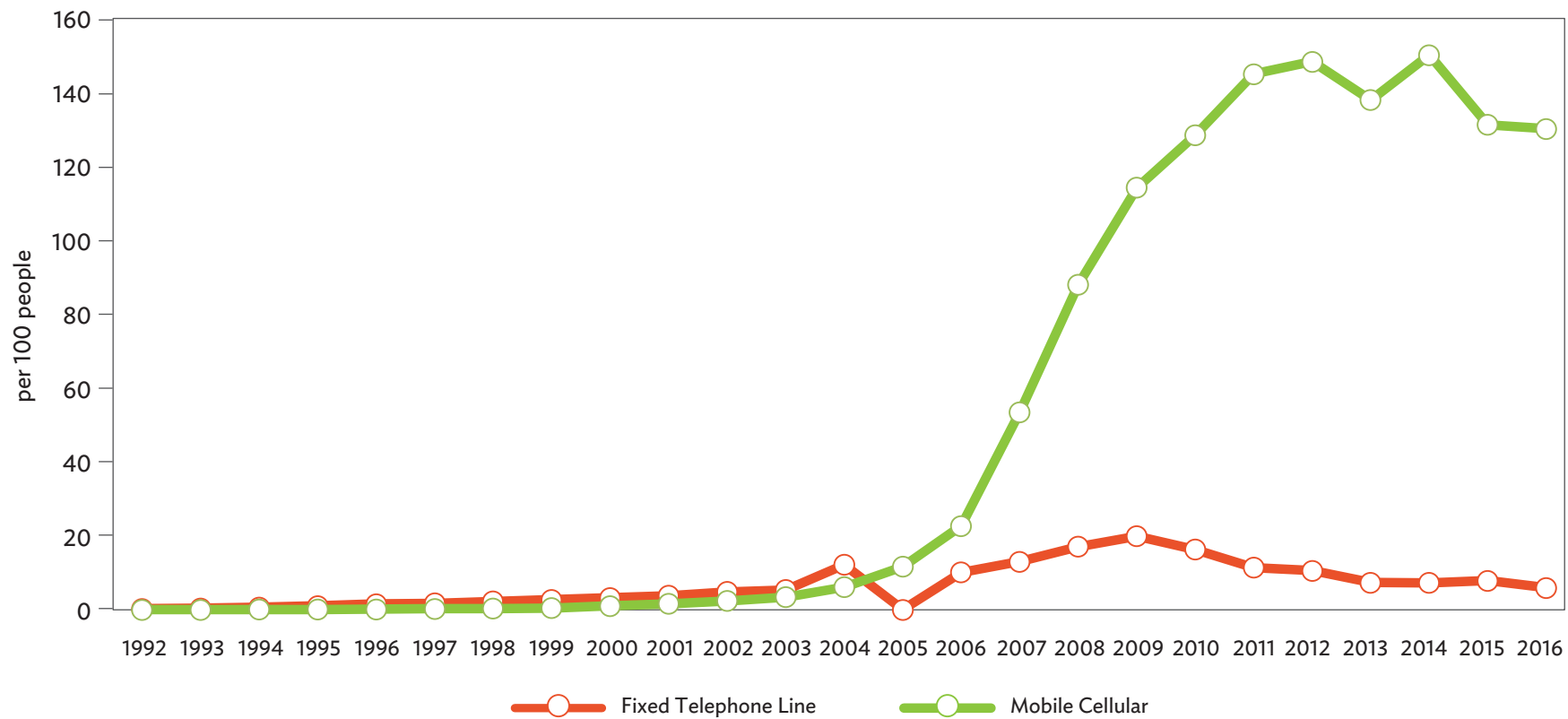
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.20: Access to Communications—Thailand (subscriptions per 100 people)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.21: Access to Communications—Viet Nam (per 100 people)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 2.14: Length of Roads (kilometer '000)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Guangxi, PRC	37.3	38.5	39.6	40.9	42.7	45.4	51.1	51.4	52.9	54.8	56.3	58.5	59.7	62.0	90.3	94.2	99.3	100.5	101.8	104.9	107.9	111.4	114.9	118.0	120.5	...
Yunnan, PRC	60.0	63.1	65.6	68.2	70.3	73.8	77.0	102.4	109.6	164.0	164.9	166.1	167.1	167.6	198.5	200.3	203.8	206.0	209.2	214.5	219.1	222.9	230.4	236.0	238.1	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	18.4	...	...	...	...	25.1	25.1	32.6	31.2	31.2	33.9	35.3	36.8	35.0	39.6	47.5	41.0	43.6	45.8	47.3	56.3	58.9	...
Myanmar	24.2	24.3	26.6	27.0	27.8	28.7	27.8	28.1	28.8	29.0	29.1	29.7	30.0	30.6	30.9	31.1	32.2	34.4	35.9	39.1	39.7	40.1	40.6	41.4	41.6	...
Thailand	46.7	46.8	49.9	48.9	48.8	52.2	54.4	55.6	57.4	59.8	61.6	61.9	61.6	61.7	62.4	63.2	65.2	65.6	66.3	66.3	66.9	67.5	68.3	68.8	68.9	71.5
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151.6	160.1	171.4	180.5	188.7	206.6	216.6	211.5	212.2	218.2	...	...

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

For Guangxi, total length of roads includes expressway and class I and IV highways.

For Yunnan, length of roads is total length of highways.

For the Lao PDR, total length of roads includes concrete, asphalt, tarred, graveled and earthen roads.

For Myanmar, total length of roads includes bituminous, metalled, surface, earth, mule and concrete roads.

Data for Myanmar was converted to kilometers using data from the *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook* (various issues). All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

For Thailand, total length of highways includes concrete, asphalt, stone and soil and soil aggregate, and unpaved roads.

For Viet Nam, total length of roads includes asphalt, stone paved, mixed stone and soil, and soil roads.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed September 2018); Statistical Bureau of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press; Lao Statistics Bureau. Various issues. *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*. Vientiane: Lao Statistics Bureau; Central Statistical Organization. Various issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization; National Statistical Office. Various issues. *Thailand Statistical Yearbook*. Bangkok: National Statistical Office; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database. <https://www.gso.gov.vn> (accessed September 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province, Survey Office of The National Bureau of Statistics in Yunnan. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

**Table 2.15: Road Density (km/km<sup>2</sup>)**

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Guangxi, PRC	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.38	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.51	...
Yunnan, PRC	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.43	0.46	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.71	0.84	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.88	0.90	0.92	0.94	0.97	0.99	1.00	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	0.08	...	...	...	...	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.24	0.25	...
Myanmar	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.18	...
Thailand	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.64	0.67	0.72	0.76	0.79	0.87	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.92	...	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, km = kilometer, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, km<sup>2</sup> = square kilometer.

Road density is the ratio of total length of roads and total land area.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates.



**Table 2.16: Rail Lines (total route-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	2015	2016	
Cambodia	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	601	...	603	...	603	650	650	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,725	2,715	2,751	2,751	2,751	2,733	2,737	2,736	2,736	3,126	3,174	3,163	3,164	3,982	4,711	5,086	5,141	
Yunnan, PRC	1,651	1,644	1,642	1,644	1,644	2,023	1,991	2,015	2,015	2,015	2,016	1,984	1,925	1,925	1,925	1,924	1,924	1,924	1,924	2,142	2,350	2,351	2,647	2,660	3,375	
Myanmar	3,568	3,658	3,758	3,954	4,117	4,122	4,678	4,691	4,741	4,786	4,810	4,847	4,896	4,949	5,020	5,129	5,211	5,488	5,802	5,879	5,935	5,990	6,107	6,107	6,112	
Thailand	3,870	3,870	3,870	4,041	4,041	4,041	4,044	4,044	4,103	4,044	4,044	4,044	4,044	4,035	4,044	4,043	4,043	4,043	4,043	5,327	5,327	5,327	5,327	...	...	
Viet Nam	2,832	2,832	2,832	2,832	2,832	2,832	2,832	2,832	...	...	2,545	2,652	2,600	2,671	...	...	...	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347	3,186	3,186	2,347	

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

Rail lines are the length of railway route available for train service, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks.

Data for Guangxi is operating length of railways.

Data for Yunnan is length of railways in operation.

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

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; National Institute of Statistics. Various issues. *Cambodia Statistical Yearbook*. Phnom Penh: National Institute of Statistics; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed September 2018); Statistical Bureau of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press; Central Statistical Organization. Various issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization; National Statistical Office. Various issues. *Thailand Statistical Yearbook*. Bangkok: National Statistical Office; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database. <https://www.gso.gov.vn> (accessed September 2018); and World Bank. World Development Indicators. <https://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province, Survey Office of The National Bureau of Statistics in Yunnan. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

**Table 2.17: Rail Density (kilometer-route per 100 km<sup>2</sup>)**

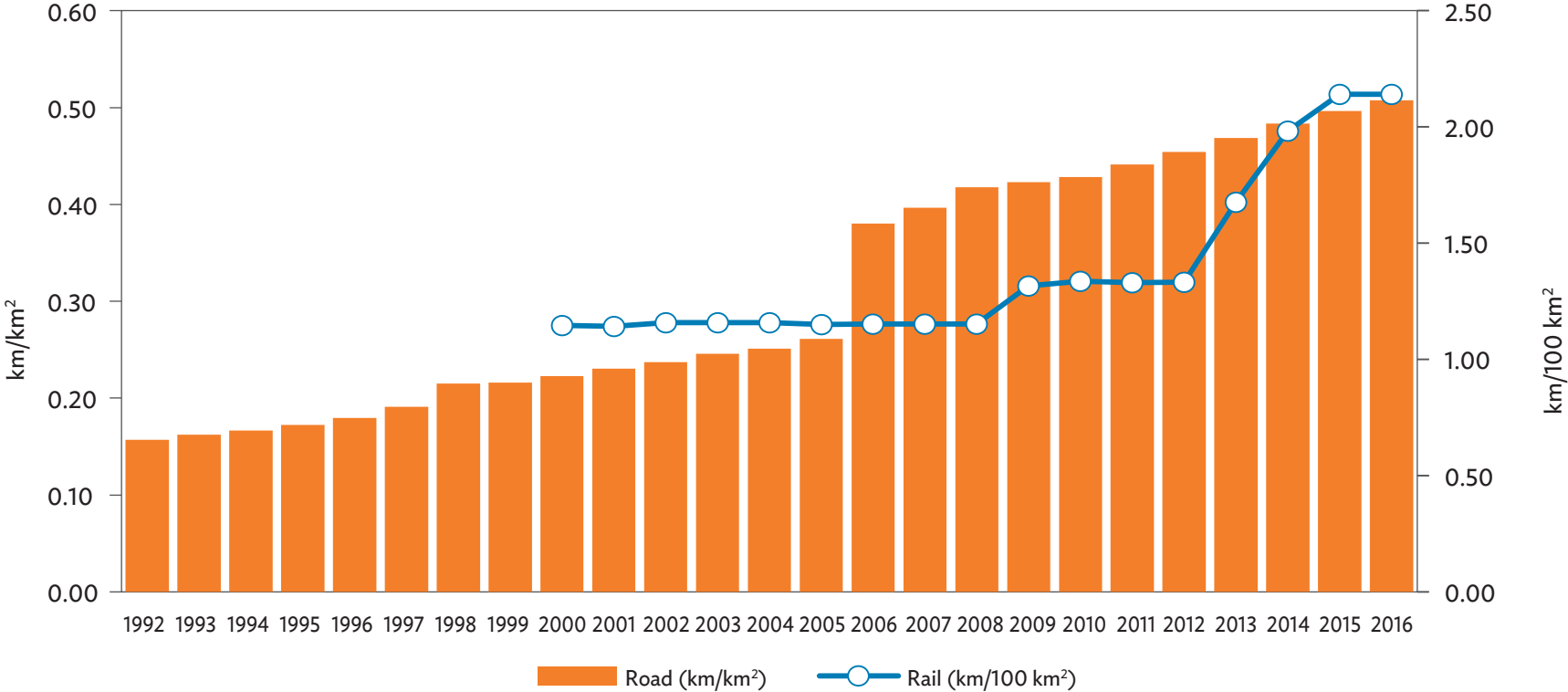
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Cambodia	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	...	0.34	...	0.34	0.37	0.37	0.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.15	1.14	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.32	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.68	1.98	2.14	2.14	
Yunnan, PRC	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.54	0.60	0.60	0.67	0.68	0.68	
Myanmar	1.55	1.58	1.63	1.71	1.78	1.79	2.03	2.03	2.05	2.07	2.08	2.10	2.12	2.14	2.17	2.22	2.26	2.38	2.51	2.55	2.57	2.60	2.65	2.65	2.65	
Thailand	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	...	...	
Viet Nam	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	...	...	0.82	0.86	0.84	0.86	...	...	...	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.76	1.03	1.03	0.76	

... = data not available at the time of this publication, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, km<sup>2</sup> = square kilometer.

Rail density is number of kilometer of rail-route for every 100 km<sup>2</sup> of land area.

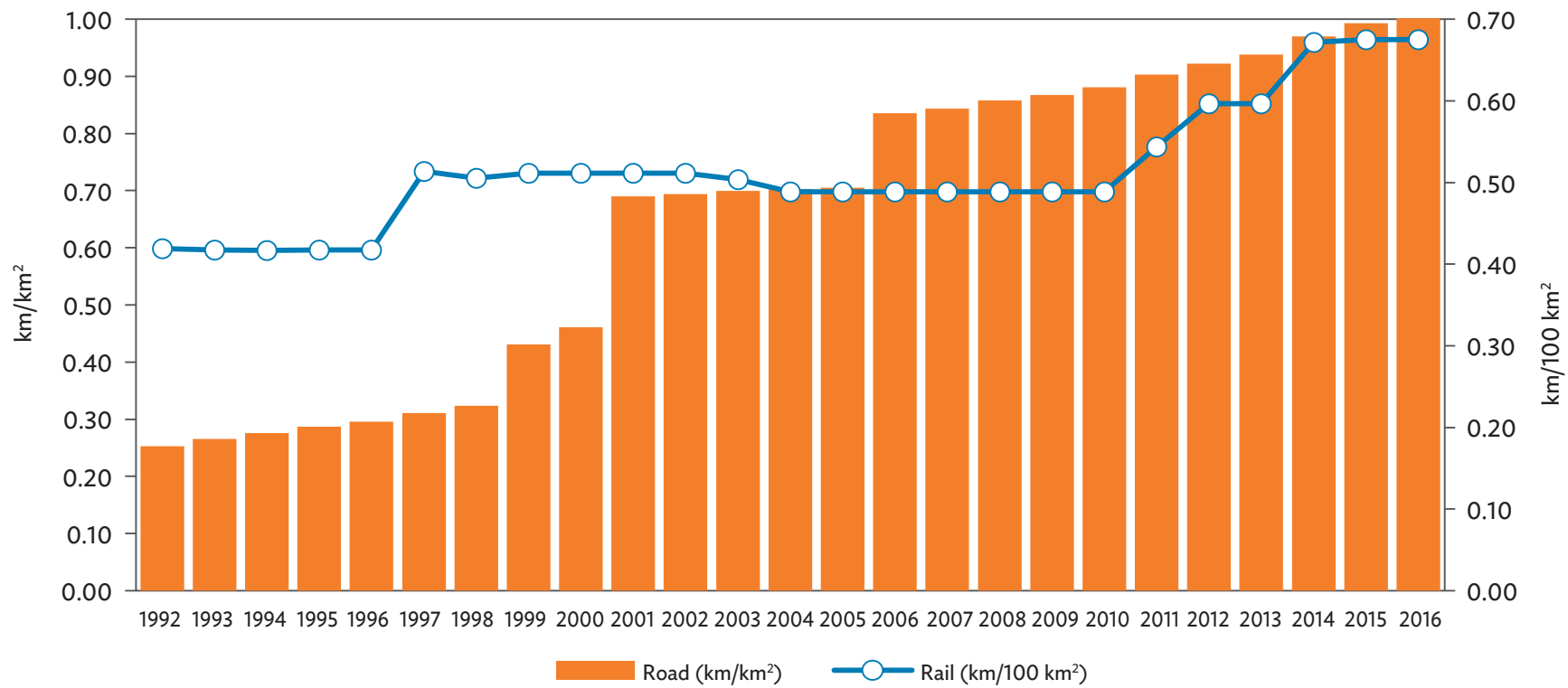
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Figure 2.22: Road and Rail Densities—Guangxi, People’s Republic of China



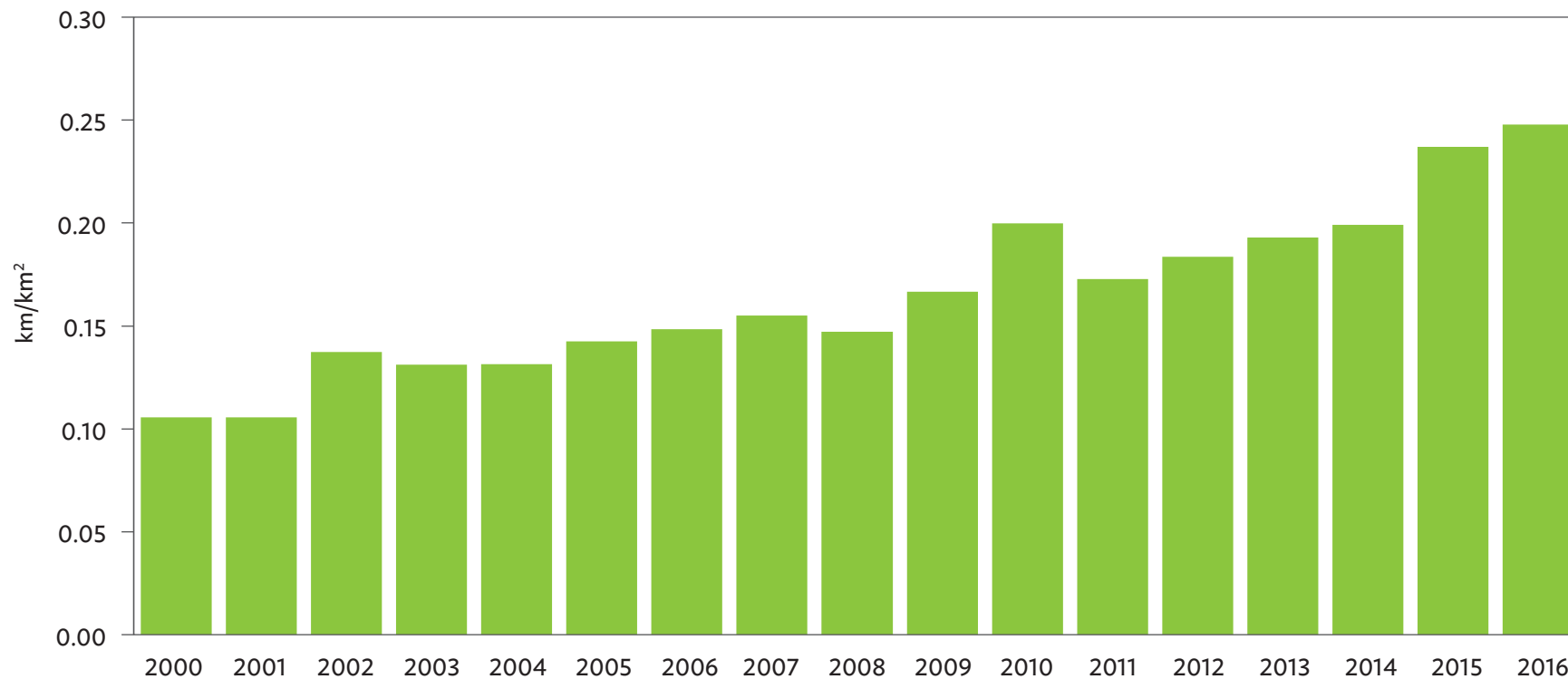
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.23: Road and Rail Densities—Yunnan, People's Republic of China



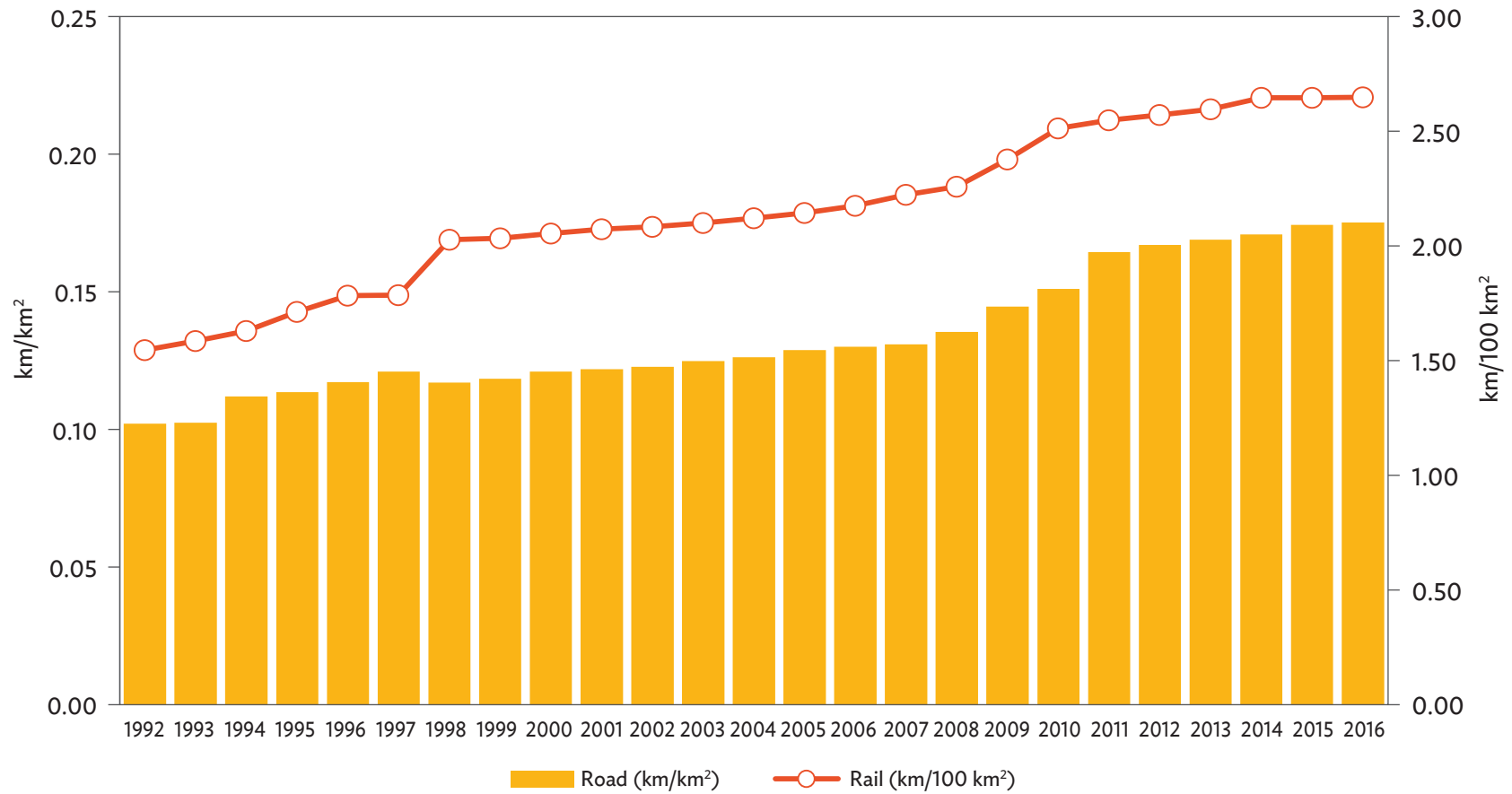
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.24: Road Density—Lao People's Democratic Republic



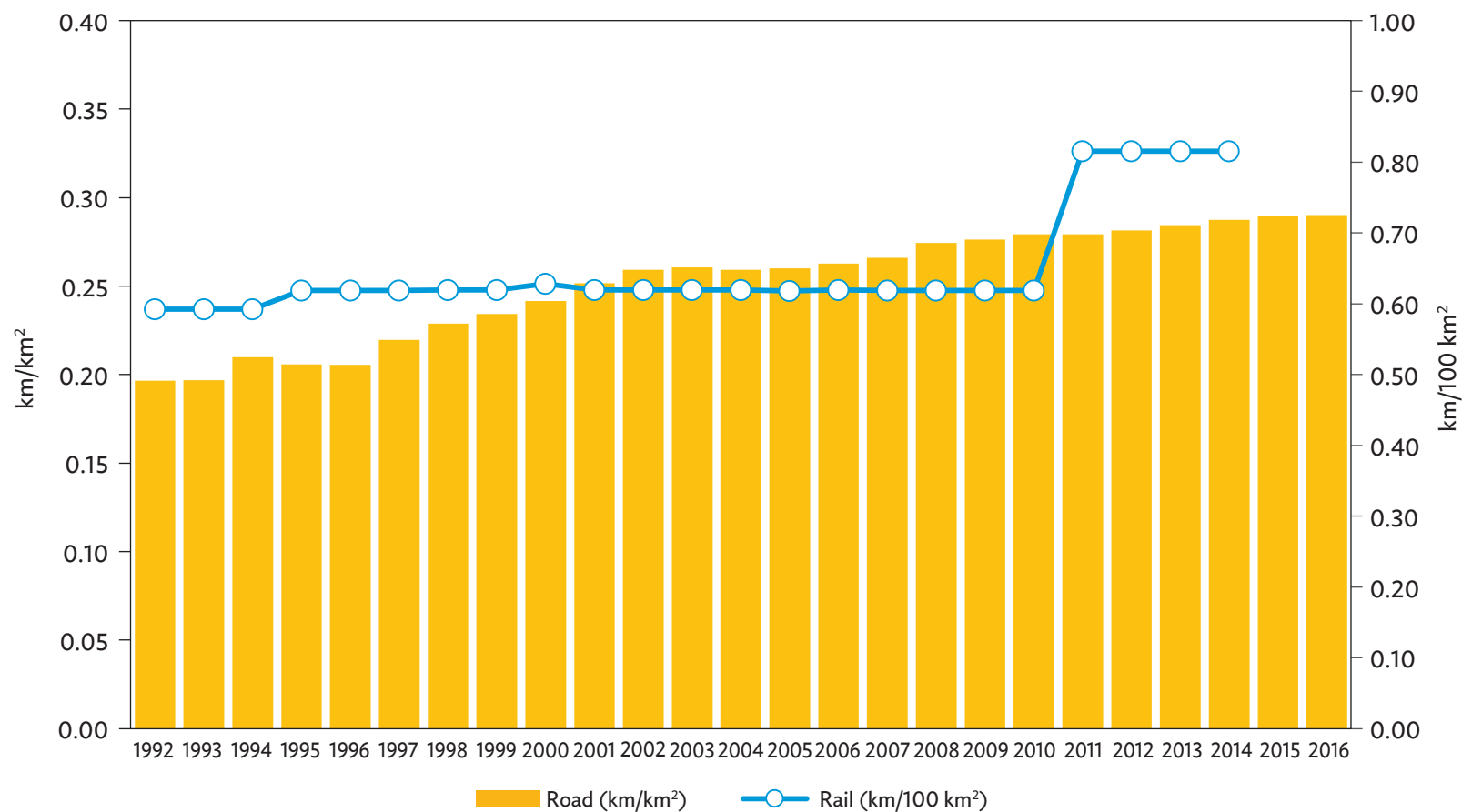
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.25: Road and Rail Densities—Myanmar



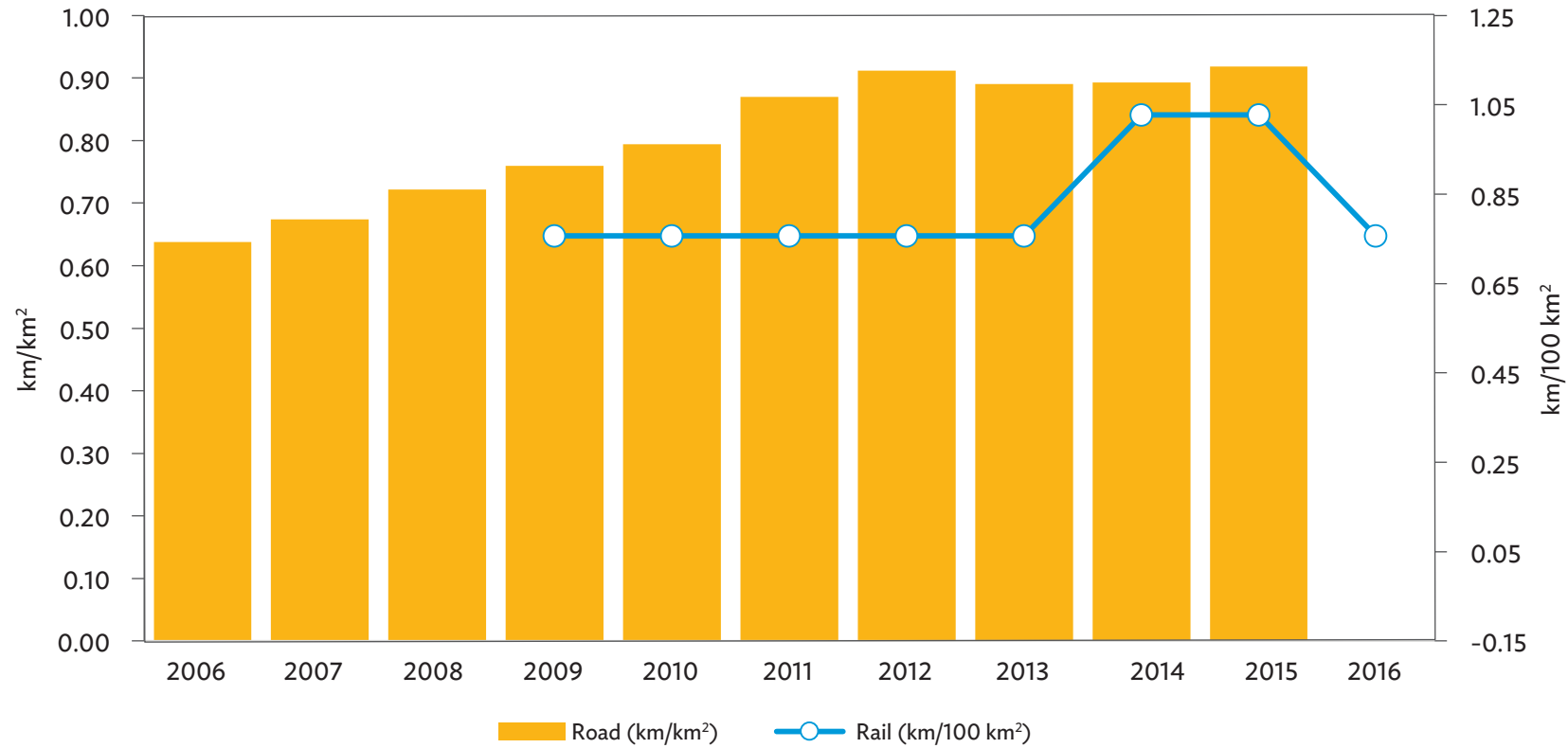
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.26: Road and Rail Densities—Thailand



Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 2.27: Road and Rail Densities—Viet Nam



Source: GMS Secretariat.



03

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Energy



**Table 3A.1: Total Primary Energy Production (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	98.7	105.5	112.4	115.2	118.0	122.2	124.1	134.1	146.5	151.7	184.3	192.7	201.4	210.8	217.0	230.0	232.7	245.8	253.3	230.0	233.2	228.6
Cambodia	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4
Guangxi, PRC	8.4	7.6	7.0	6.5	5.5	5.1	4.6	3.8	4.6	4.3	5.3	5.6	6.5	6.8	7.1	8.0	7.6	8.6	8.2	9.1	9.0	8.7
Yunnan, PRC	16.1	17.6	18.6	17.5	15.5	13.1	14.2	18.0	23.2	14.0	36.4	41.0	43.7	50.3	51.4	57.4	60.1	64.2	69.4	42.2	45.5	43.4
Lao PDR	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.4
Myanmar	10.9	10.8	11.1	12.2	13.7	15.5	15.9	16.5	18.4	20.2	22.1	22.5	23.3	22.4	21.7	22.0	22.2	22.2	22.5	24.9	26.7	26.3
Thailand	33.1	37.0	40.1	39.8	41.6	43.9	43.1	46.0	49.3	51.2	55.3	57.3	60.5	65.5	64.7	70.6	68.7	75.4	78.1	78.7	75.2	76.1
Viet Nam	26.5	28.7	31.5	34.7	37.2	40.0	41.8	44.6	45.8	57.5	60.8	62.0	63.2	61.5	66.5	66.4	68.3	69.4	69.0	68.8	70.3	67.3

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Primary energy production measures the quantity of natural energy resources extracted and produced for consumption in their original state, at the site of production or elsewhere, or for later transformation into other forms.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018); Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018) and National Bureau of Statistics of China. [www.stats.gov.cn](http://www.stats.gov.cn) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3A.2: Total Energy Imports (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	39.8	48.6	48.6	44.3	48.2	48.8	53.9	59.3	63.6	72.4	73.9	78.3	83.4	82.9	86.4	87.8	89.7	94.9	99.1	101.0	116.3	120.8
Cambodia	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.2
Guangxi, PRC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.5	4.5	6.9	4.9	6.1	7.2	8.1	8.2	8.6	7.3	11.0	9.4
Yunnan, PRC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lao PDR	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Myanmar	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.5	2.3	3.7	4.9	5.4
Thailand	33.3	41.2	40.6	35.2	38.2	37.5	42.3	47.0	50.9	57.5	56.9	58.3	58.3	60.2	61.8	64.4	64.2	69.7	72.9	72.5	79.2	79.7
Viet Nam	5.1	6.0	6.1	7.0	7.5	8.9	9.2	10.1	10.7	11.9	13.1	13.2	15.5	15.5	15.7	13.6	14.7	12.9	12.4	14.6	17.7	22.4

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Imports are the quantities of energy products imported from abroad into the national territory, deductions being made for quantities simply in transit destined for other countries and those quantities which are processed within the national boundaries on behalf of another country.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018); and Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3A.3: Total Energy Exports (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
GMS	11.1	16.1	18.4	21.4	26.6	28.4	32.4	34.2	34.8	42.8	48.5	54.2	53.5	47.3	52.0	43.6	41.4	43.8	41.0	38.0	38.5	34.3	
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Guangxi, PRC	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Yunnan, PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lao PDR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Myanmar	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.6	4.1	4.5	4.7	5.3	6.3	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.0	8.1	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.7	10.1	11.8	10.9	
Thailand	1.2	4.5	6.1	5.5	6.2	5.4	7.4	8.3	8.0	8.4	9.1	10.4	9.4	12.6	13.6	12.9	11.8	14.6	14.5	12.7	14.3	12.8	
Viet Nam	9.8	11.5	12.2	14.8	17.6	18.6	20.2	21.0	21.0	27.9	30.4	35.1	34.9	26.2	29.5	21.1	20.5	20.1	17.4	14.9	12.1	10.1	

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Exports are the quantities of energy product exported from the national territory to foreign countries, deductions being made for products simply in transit and quantities processed on behalf of other countries.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018); and Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3A.4: Total Energy Trade Balance (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	(28.6)	(32.5)	(30.1)	(22.9)	(21.6)	(20.3)	(21.4)	(25.3)	(29.0)	(29.5)	(25.5)	(24.2)	(29.9)	(35.5)	(34.1)	(44.2)	(48.3)	(51.1)	(58.1)	(62.9)	(78.0)	(86.9)
Cambodia	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(2.7)	(3.2)
Guangxi, PRC	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.8)	(1.0)	(4.5)	(6.9)	(4.9)	(5.9)	(7.2)	(8.1)	(8.2)	(8.6)	(7.3)	(11.0)	(9.3)
Yunnan, PRC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Lao PDR	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.1	0.0	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.4)
Myanmar	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.2)	1.2	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.4	5.3	7.3	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.7	8.7	8.4	7.3	6.4	6.3	6.9	5.5
Thailand	(32.1)	(36.7)	(34.5)	(29.7)	(32.0)	(32.0)	(34.8)	(38.8)	(43.0)	(49.0)	(47.8)	(47.9)	(48.9)	(47.5)	(48.1)	(51.4)	(52.4)	(55.1)	(58.5)	(59.6)	(65.1)	(67.0)
Viet Nam	4.8	5.5	6.1	7.8	10.0	9.8	11.0	10.8	10.2	16.0	17.2	21.9	19.4	10.7	14.0	7.4	5.8	7.1	5.0	0.3	(5.6)	(12.5)

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, ( ) = negative value, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Energy trade balance is energy exports less energy imports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3A.5: Total Primary Energy Supply (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	131.8	142.7	147.3	144.9	149.6	153.6	160.7	174.2	192.6	200.9	230.3	240.9	254.4	263.7	276.8	304.1	314.5	331.5	342.1	346.1	349.3	359.7
Cambodia	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	7.0	7.5
Guangxi, PRC	14.6	15.0	14.4	14.5	14.7	15.9	16.9	16.8	19.8	24.9	27.7	30.7	34.5	34.8	38.5	44.6	50.6	53.4	52.4	52.2	50.5	53.8
Yunnan, PRC	17.3	19.2	20.5	19.9	19.0	18.5	20.9	22.7	28.2	20.6	42.0	46.4	48.1	51.6	56.1	61.3	65.5	68.7	67.7	64.7	60.6	59.6
Lao PDR	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8
Myanmar	11.7	11.7	12.0	12.5	12.5	12.9	12.6	13.0	14.1	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.4	14.8	14.0	13.5	13.8	15.1	16.0	18.5	19.7	20.9
Thailand	62.0	69.3	70.6	66.2	70.7	72.3	74.3	82.2	89.2	96.3	99.0	101.0	105.2	108.2	107.7	118.0	117.7	126.2	135.7	134.9	135.2	136.1
Viet Nam	21.9	23.1	24.9	26.6	27.3	28.8	30.6	33.4	35.1	38.8	41.3	42.4	45.6	48.6	53.0	59.0	59.1	59.9	61.7	66.9	73.8	79.1

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China, TPES = total primary energy supply.

Total primary energy supply is primary energy production plus imports, less exports, plus domestic airplanes and ships refueling abroad, less overseas airplanes and ship refueling in domestic, plus changes in stocks.

TPES of Guangxi and Yunnan includes net transfers from provinces.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3A.6: Total Final Energy Consumption (Mtoe)**

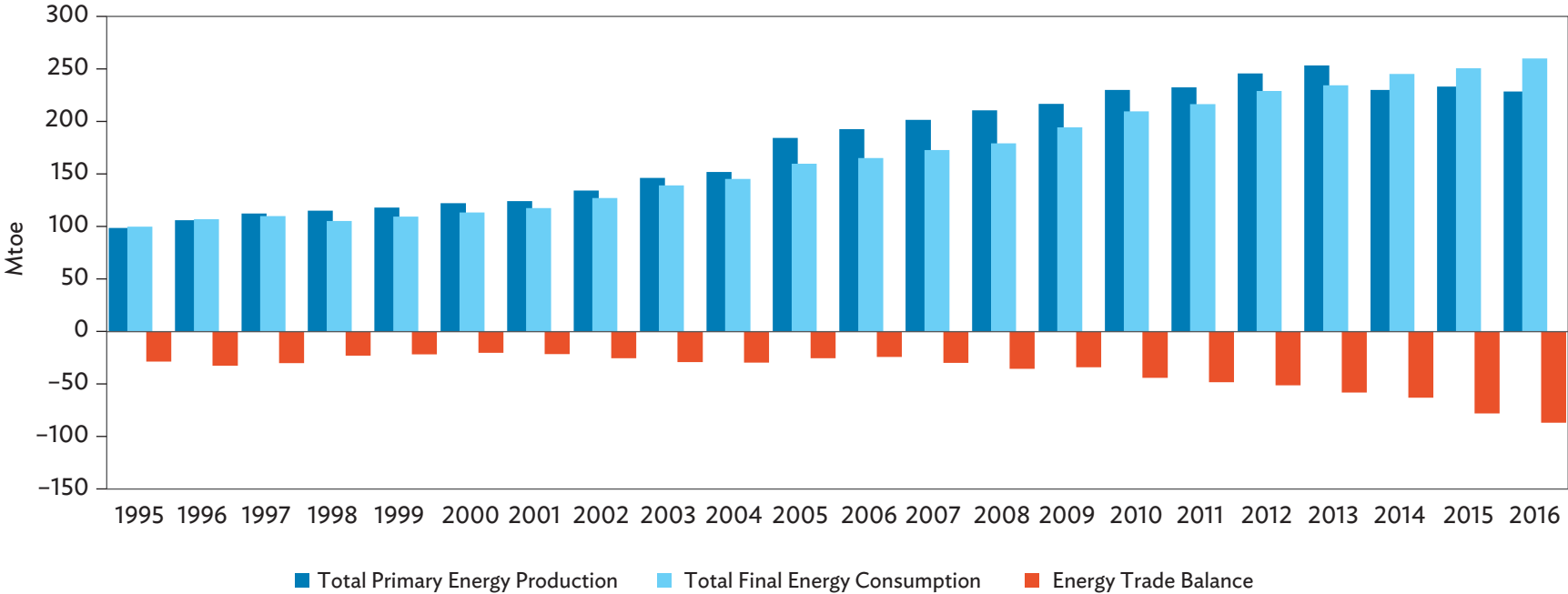
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	99.6	107.1	109.9	105.2	109.2	113.0	117.7	127.0	139.0	145.1	159.8	165.4	172.9	179.0	194.2	209.3	216.4	228.9	234.4	245.0	250.7	259.7
Cambodia	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.3
Guangxi, PRC	10.0	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.2	9.4	11.2	12.5	13.8	16.0	18.4	18.9	21.4	22.9	25.1	26.5	25.2	26.2	25.3	26.4
Yunnan, PRC	10.6	11.7	12.9	11.4	10.2	11.3	12.3	13.3	15.6	12.5	23.0	24.3	25.1	27.3	30.9	34.1	37.1	40.0	39.4	43.0	42.9	44.6
Lao PDR	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Myanmar	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.5	12.4	12.6	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.8	13.9	14.6	16.4	17.8	18.6
Thailand	44.5	49.6	50.2	45.6	49.3	50.7	52.4	58.7	63.8	69.1	69.9	71.7	73.0	74.3	78.5	84.9	85.7	91.8	95.8	96.6	98.1	100.4
Viet Nam	20.0	21.0	22.1	23.2	24.1	25.0	26.6	28.6	30.5	33.5	35.2	35.6	38.4	41.2	44.5	48.2	48.8	49.4	51.8	54.9	58.2	60.9

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

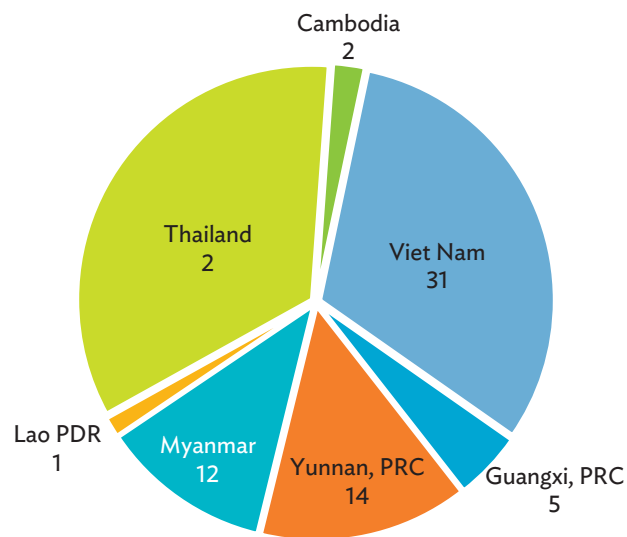
Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018); and Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

Figure 3A.1: Energy Sector—Greater Mekong Subregion



Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.  
 Source: GMS Secretariat.

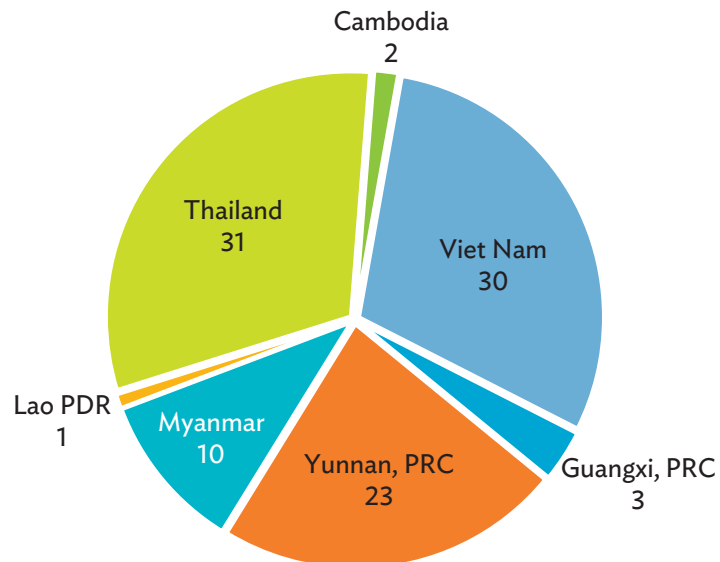
**Figure 3A.2: Primary Energy Production, Average Share, 1995–2005**  
(%)



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

Source: GMS Secretariat.

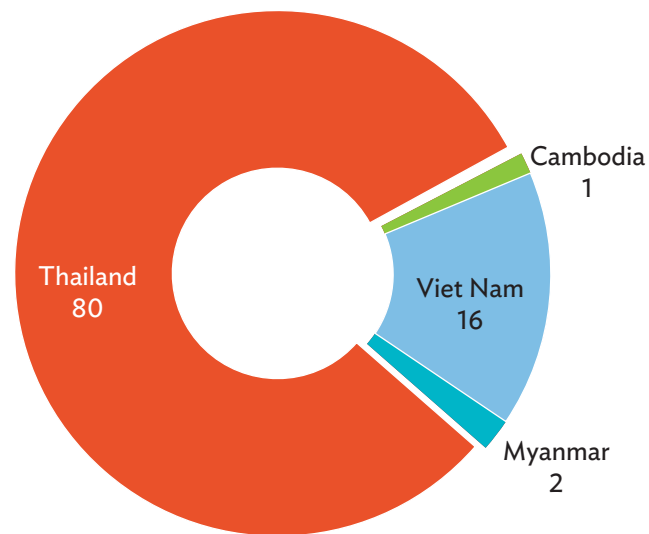
**Figure 3A.3: Primary Energy Production, Average Share, 2006–2016**  
(%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China

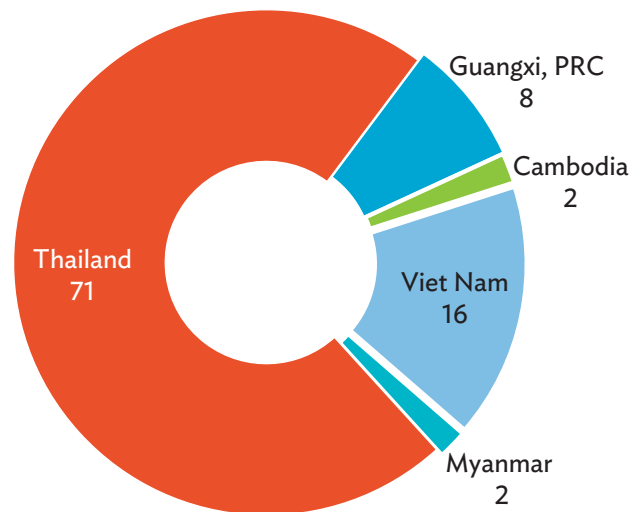
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 3A.4: Energy Imports, Average Share, 1995–2005  
(%)



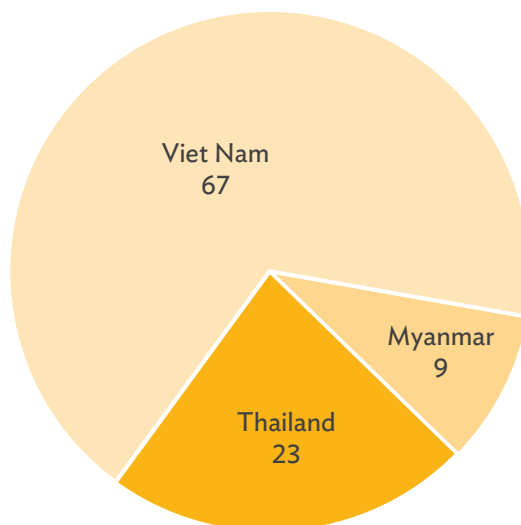
GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.  
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 3A.5: Energy Imports, Average Share, 2006–2016  
(%)



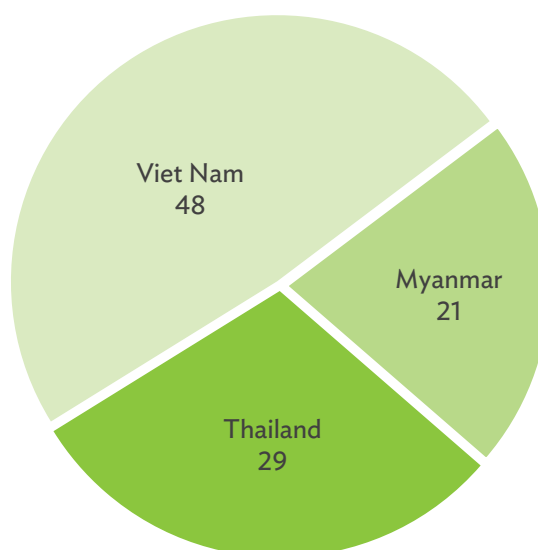
GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.  
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 3A.6: Energy Exports, Average Share, 1995–2005**  
(%)



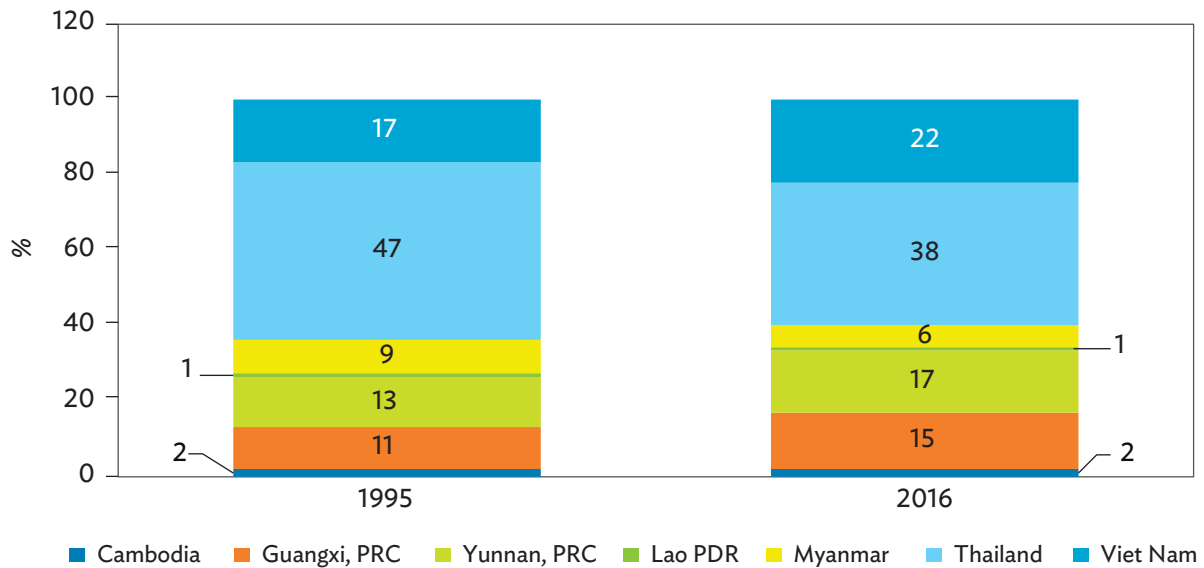
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 3A.7: Energy Exports, Average Share, 2006–2016**  
(%)



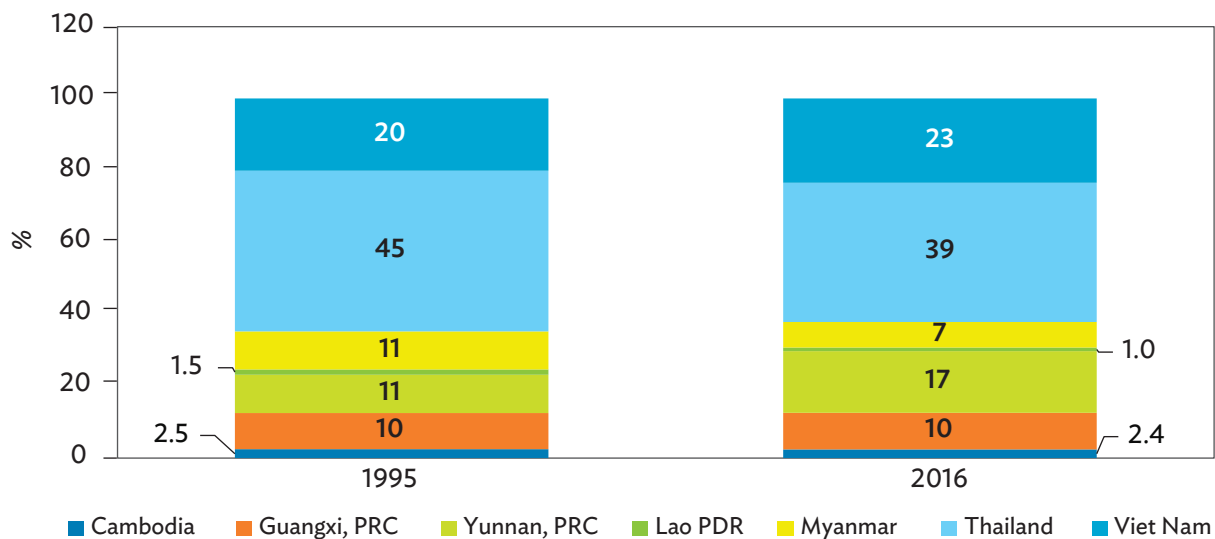
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 3A.8: Total Primary Energy Supply**  
(% share)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 3A.9: Total Final Energy Consumption**  
(% share)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: GMS Secretariat.



**Table 3A.7: Total Power Generation (TWh)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	145.6	162.1	169.6	171.4	178.5	192.4	208.9	228.4	251.8	276.2	305.2	339.9	382.2	419.5	453.9	506.2	533.5	591.3	654.0	706.7	730.0	774.8
Cambodia	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	3.1	4.4	4.4
Guangxi, PRC	21.7	22.6	23.8	24.4	25.3	28.9	29.2	30.8	36.3	37.8	44.6	52.4	68.0	82.4	92.7	101.9	103.8	118.2	126.3	127.6	120.0	127.5
Yunnan, PRC	22.8	25.3	25.4	26.5	29.8	29.8	35.9	41.5	46.2	54.8	62.4	75.4	90.5	103.5	117.1	136.0	154.3	170.7	213.5	245.0	253.5	268.6
Lao PDR	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	6.7
Myanmar	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.1	4.6	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.5	9.9	10.8	12.2	14.1	16.0	18.1
Thailand	81.1	91.8	95.2	92.1	92.0	97.9	104.4	111.0	119.0	127.7	134.2	140.7	145.4	148.4	149.3	161.5	157.0	167.9	171.4	173.5	178.7	180.8
Viet Nam	14.7	16.9	19.2	21.7	23.6	26.6	30.6	35.8	40.9	46.2	53.6	60.5	67.0	73.4	83.2	95.0	104.1	117.6	125.1	139.5	153.2	168.7

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power generation is the process of generating electricity from primary energy.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018); and Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3A.8: Total Power Imports (TWh)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.7	5.5	6.5	7.7	6.8	9.6	17.0	20.5	18.2	21.6	19.4	21.5	27.3
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.5	2.6
Guangxi, PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yunnan, PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	1.5	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4
Lao PDR	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.8
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.4	4.4	5.2	4.5	2.8	2.4	7.3	10.7	10.3	12.6	12.3	14.4	19.8
Viet Nam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.0	2.6	3.2	4.1	5.6	5.0	2.7	3.7	2.3	2.4	2.6

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, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power imports are considered imported when they have crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018); and Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3A.9: Total Power Exports (TWh)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
GMS	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.5	4.1	5.8	6.7	8.1	10.0	8.7	8.3	7.6	5.8	6.3	6.3	
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guangxi, PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yunnan, PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.8	2.6	3.2	4.1	5.6	4.6	2.6	3.9	2.3	2.0	1.9	
Lao PDR	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.7	2.3	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.1	
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.3	1.4	
Viet Nam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	

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, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power exports are considered exported when they have crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018); and Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3A.10: Total Power Trade Balance (TWh)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
GMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(1.9)	(2.4)	(1.9)	(0.1)	(1.5)	(7.0)	(11.8)	(9.8)	(14.1)	(13.6)	(15.2)	(21.0)	
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(2.1)	(2.3)	(1.8)	(1.5)	(2.6)	
Guangxi, PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yunnan, PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.8	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.9	2.1	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	
Lao PDR	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.5	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.5	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.5)	1.4	
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(1.5)	(2.1)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(3.0)	(3.8)	(4.4)	(3.6)	(1.6)	(0.9)	(5.7)	(9.0)	(8.4)	(11.3)	(10.7)	(12.1)	(18.4)	
Viet Nam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.4)	(1.0)	(2.6)	(3.2)	(3.7)	(4.6)	(3.9)	(1.5)	(2.3)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.7)	

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, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Total power trade balance is total power exports less total power imports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3A.11: Total Power Supply (TWh)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	145.6	162.1	169.6	171.3	178.5	192.3	208.7	228.5	251.9	277.0	307.1	342.3	384.1	419.6	455.4	513.2	545.3	601.1	668.1	720.3	745.2	795.8
Cambodia	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.5	4.1	4.9	5.9	7.0
Guangxi, PRC	21.7	22.6	23.8	24.4	25.3	28.9	29.2	30.8	36.3	37.8	44.6	52.4	68.0	82.4	92.7	101.9	103.8	118.2	126.3	127.6	120.0	127.5
Yunnan, PRC	22.8	25.3	25.4	26.5	29.8	29.8	35.9	41.5	46.2	54.8	62.4	74.6	87.9	100.3	114.5	132.1	152.2	170.1	211.5	244.2	252.9	268.1
Lao PDR	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.3
Myanmar	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.1	4.6	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.5	9.9	10.8	12.2	14.1	16.0	18.1
Thailand	81.7	92.5	95.8	93.6	94.1	100.7	107.0	113.5	121.2	130.7	138.0	145.1	149.0	150.0	150.2	167.2	166.0	176.3	182.7	184.2	190.8	199.2
Viet Nam	14.7	16.9	19.2	21.7	23.6	26.6	30.6	35.8	40.9	46.2	54.0	61.5	69.6	76.6	86.9	99.6	108.0	119.1	127.4	140.9	154.8	170.4

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Total power supply is total power generation plus power imports less power exports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3A.12: Final Power Consumption (TWh)**

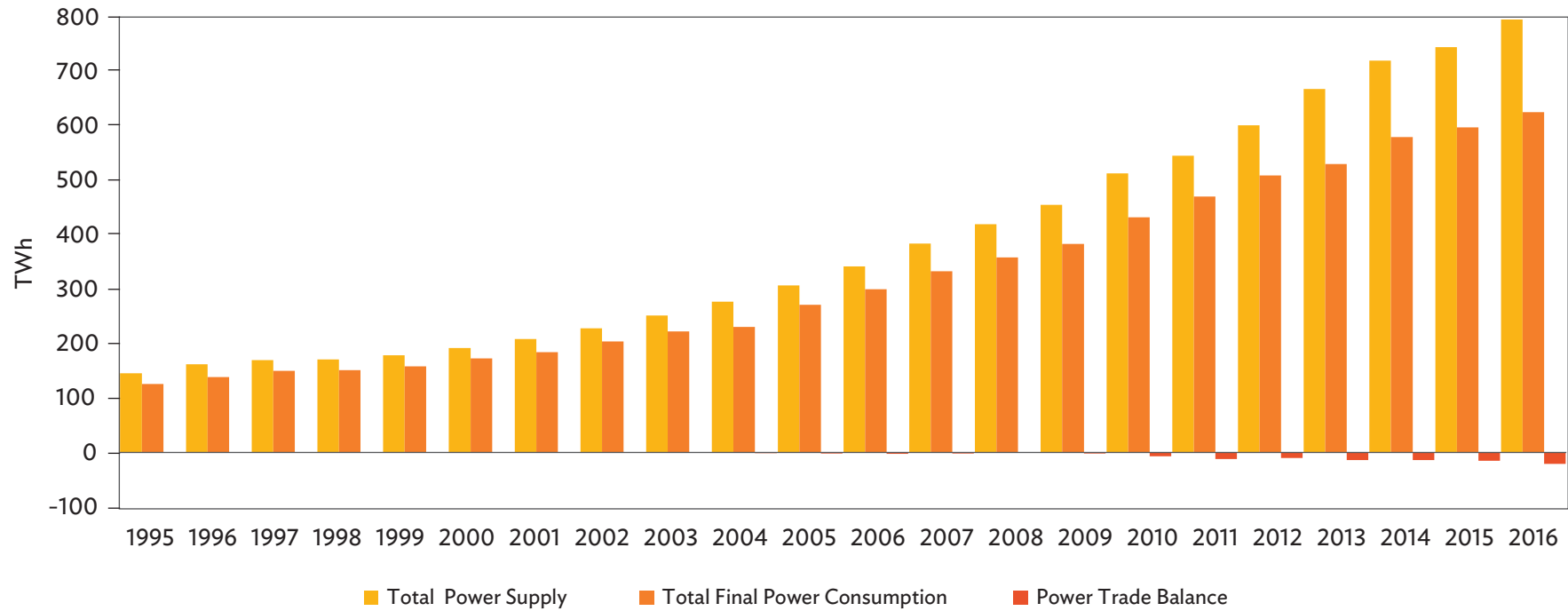
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	125.8	139.0	150.2	151.5	158.6	172.9	184.7	203.9	222.3	231.1	271.3	299.9	332.9	358.5	383.3	432.4	470.4	509.2	530.4	579.8	597.2	625.5
Cambodia	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.3	3.2	3.5	4.0	5.0	6.0
Guangxi, PRC	20.1	22.1	24.6	25.1	26.6	29.5	30.6	33.0	38.2	42.3	47.2	53.8	63.5	71.4	80.5	93.2	104.3	108.2	115.7	122.7	125.3	129.1
Yunnan, PRC	20.6	23.4	24.4	24.9	27.2	29.1	32.2	36.1	37.3	29.1	50.5	58.2	68.2	76.3	82.6	93.3	111.1	120.4	118.5	141.5	131.9	130.5
Lao PDR	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.6
Myanmar	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.0	6.4	7.7	8.3	9.7	11.3	13.4	15.5
Thailand	71.2	77.2	82.5	80.4	81.5	87.9	92.3	100.1	106.9	114.9	121.2	127.8	133.2	135.5	135.3	149.2	148.7	161.8	164.4	168.8	174.8	182.9
Viet Nam	11.2	13.4	15.4	17.7	19.7	22.4	25.8	30.1	34.8	39.5	47.2	53.8	61.4	67.9	77.0	86.9	94.7	105.4	116.2	128.5	143.5	157.9

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

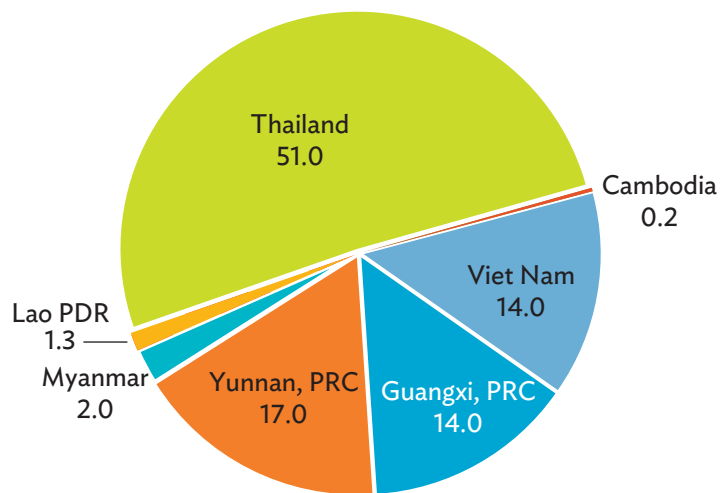
Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018); and Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

Figure 3A.10: Power Sector—Greater Mekong Subregion



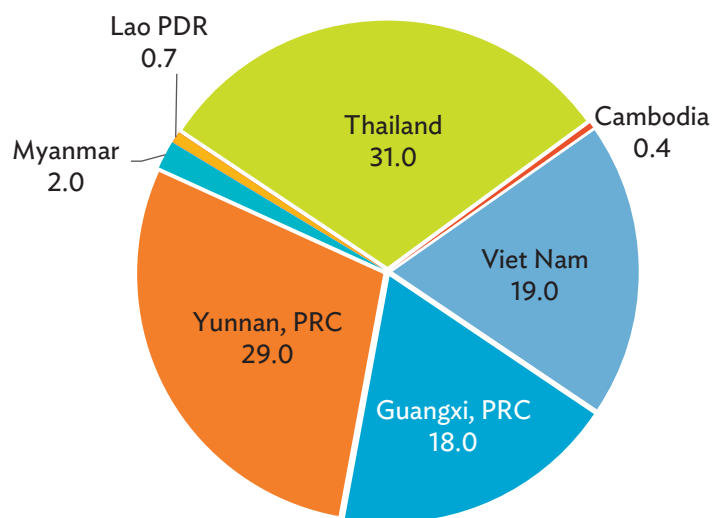
TWh = terawatt-hour.  
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 3A.11: Power Generation, Average Share, 1995–2005**  
(%)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 3A.12: Power Generation, Average Share, 2006–2016**  
(%)



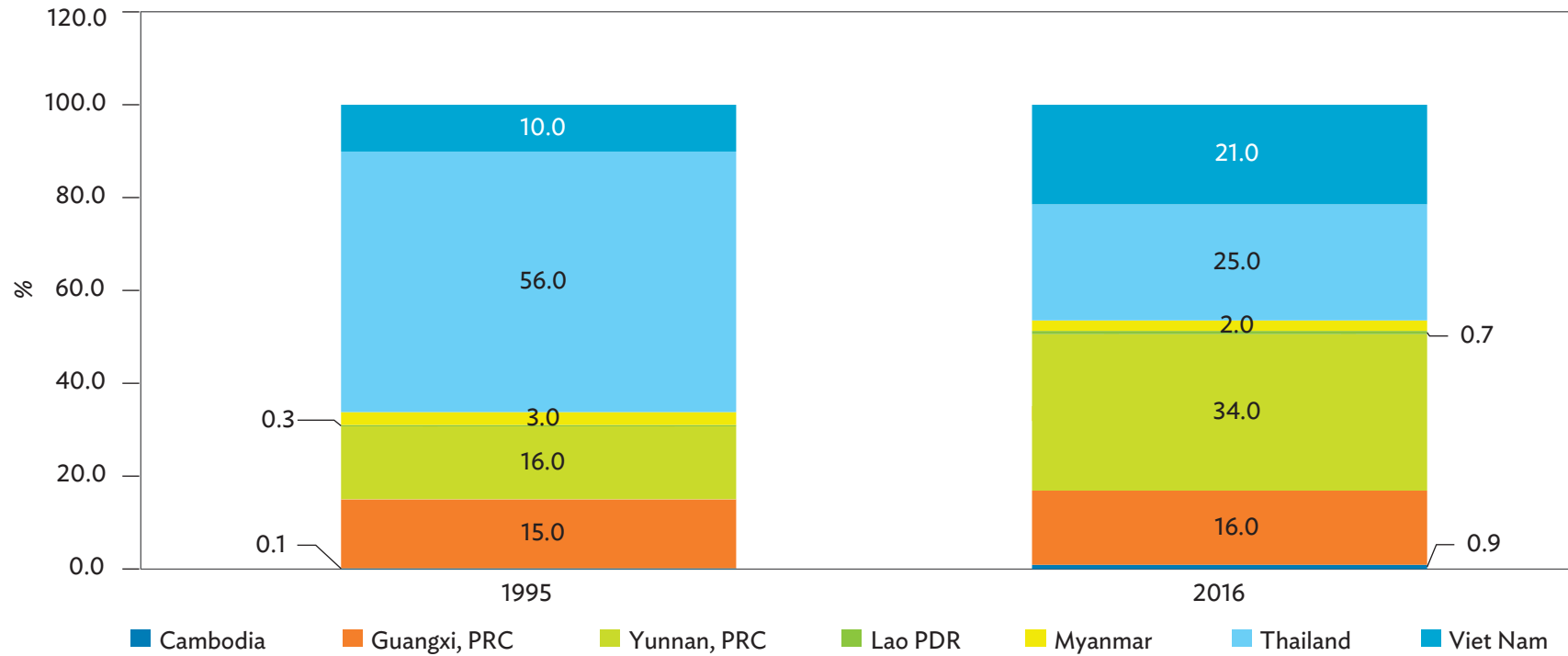
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 3A.13: Power Trade and Trade Balance—Greater Mekong Subregion (TWh)**



TWh = terawatt-hour.  
Source: GMS Secretariat.

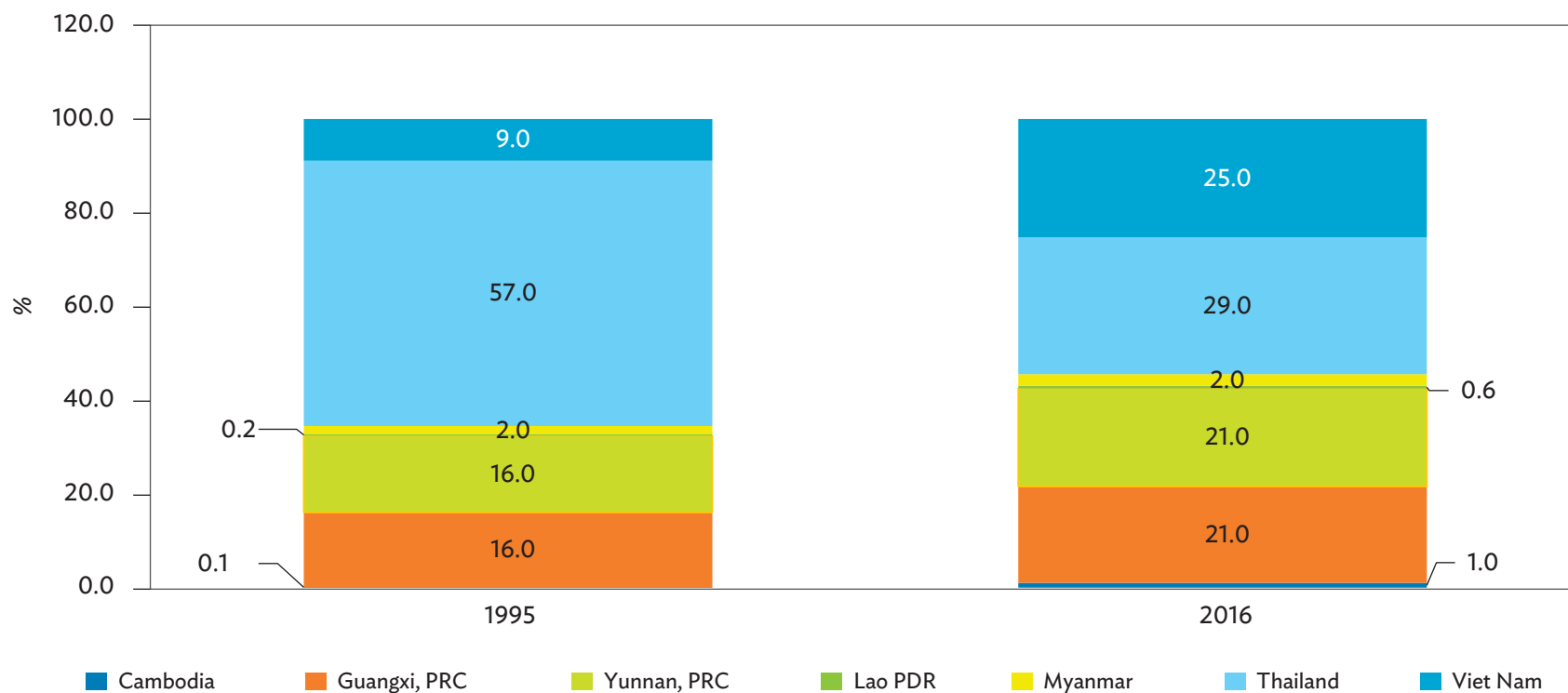
Figure 3A.14: Total Power Supply (% share)



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

Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 3A.15: Total Power Consumption (% share)



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

Source: GMS Secretariat.



## ENERGY INDICATORS

**Table 3B.1: Total Primary Energy Supply Per Capita (toe/person)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	0.47	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.54	0.58	0.63	0.65	0.74	0.77	0.81	0.83	0.86	0.94	0.96	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.05
Cambodia	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.41	0.42	0.45	0.48
Guangxi, PRC	0.32	0.33	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.41	0.51	0.56	0.62	0.69	0.69	0.76	0.87	0.97	1.02	0.99	0.95	0.91	0.96
Yunnan, PRC	0.43	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.45	0.44	0.49	0.52	0.65	0.47	0.94	1.03	1.07	1.13	1.23	1.33	1.41	1.47	1.44	1.37	1.28	1.25
Lao PDR	0.31	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.41
Myanmar	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.31	0.36	0.38	0.40
Thailand	1.04	1.15	1.16	1.07	1.13	1.15	1.17	1.28	1.38	1.48	1.51	1.53	1.59	1.63	1.61	1.76	1.74	1.86	1.99	1.97	1.97	1.98
Viet Nam	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.42	0.46	0.49	0.50	0.53	0.56	0.61	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.72	0.79	0.84

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, toe = tons of oil equivalent, TPES = total primary energy supply.

Total primary energy supply per capita is TPES as a ratio of total population.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3B.2: Total Final Energy Consumption Per Capita (toe/person)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	0.36	0.38	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.47	0.51	0.53	0.55	0.56	0.60	0.65	0.66	0.69	0.71	0.73	0.74	0.76
Cambodia	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.28	0.28	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.40
Guangxi, PRC	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.28	0.32	0.37	0.37	0.42	0.44	0.48	0.51	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.47
Yunnan, PRC	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.36	0.28	0.52	0.54	0.56	0.60	0.68	0.74	0.80	0.86	0.84	0.91	0.90	0.93
Lao PDR	0.31	0.30	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.35	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.38	0.37
Myanmar	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.28	0.32	0.34	0.35
Thailand	0.75	0.82	0.82	0.74	0.79	0.81	0.82	0.92	0.99	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.10	1.12	1.17	1.26	1.27	1.35	1.41	1.41	1.43	1.46
Viet Nam	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.33	0.35	0.37	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.45	0.48	0.51	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.59	0.62	0.64

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, toe = tons of oil equivalent.

Total final energy consumption per capita is total final energy consumption as a ratio of total population.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3B.3: Electricity Consumption per Capita (kWh/person)**

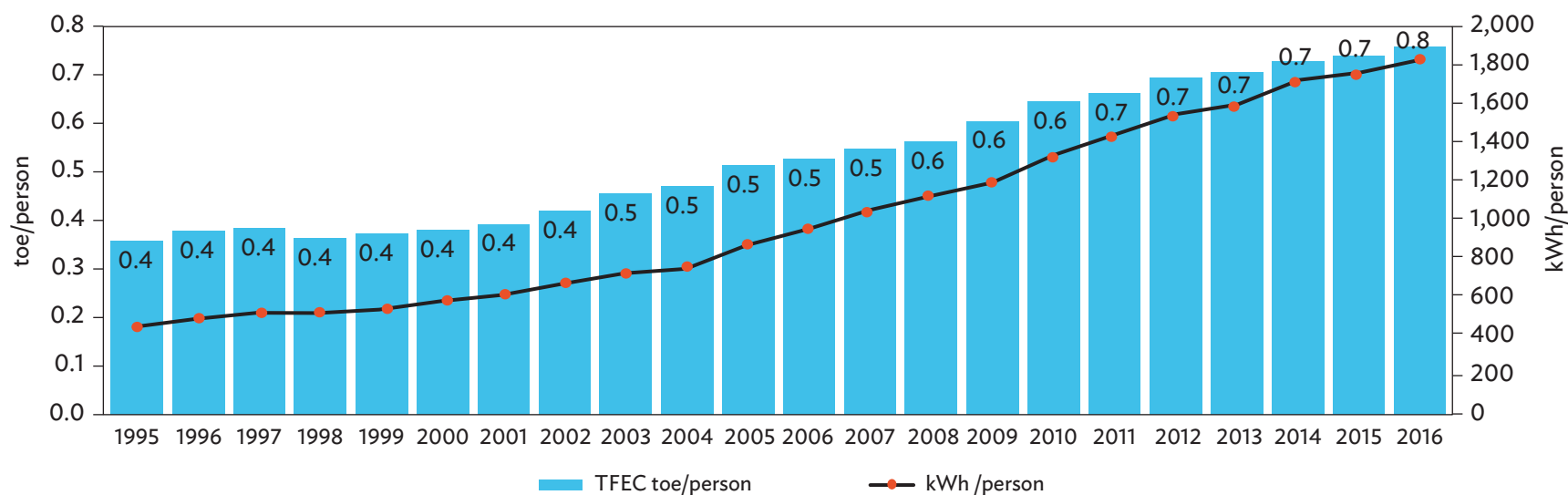
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	451	492	525	523	541	583	616	673	727	749	872	957	1,053	1,125	1,194	1,335	1,440	1,546	1,596	1,722	1,760	1,827
Cambodia	9	18	27	26	25	25	32	47	47	54	60	74	95	115	121	140	158	217	233	262	322	381
Guangxi, PRC	442	482	531	537	564	621	639	684	786	865	958	1,084	1,269	1,414	1,581	1,807	2,006	2,065	2,190	2,241	2,271	2,314
Yunnan, PRC	516	579	596	601	649	686	751	833	852	659	1,135	1,298	1,511	1,680	1,807	2,028	2,399	2,584	2,528	3,002	2,782	2,736
Lao PDR	62	61	59	78	76	75	92	109	108	124	122	154	151	182	195	224	253	296	370	456	495	533
Myanmar	53	55	61	60	64	72	62	72	82	81	76	90	89	95	100	128	152	163	189	218	256	293
Thailand	1,197	1,283	1,355	1,305	1,308	1,396	1,453	1,562	1,656	1,768	1,852	1,942	2,012	2,036	2,023	2,220	2,202	2,385	2,413	2,467	2,546	2,656
Viet Nam	149	175	199	226	248	279	318	367	421	473	560	632	715	783	879	982	1,059	1,165	1,270	1,389	1,534	1,670

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, kWh = kilowatt-hour, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Electricity consumption per capita is total final consumption as a ratio of total population.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 3B.1: Energy and Power Consumption per Capita—Greater Mekong Subregion**



kWh = kilowatt-hour, TFEC = total final energy consumption, toe = tons of oil equivalent.

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 3B.4: Total Primary Energy Supply/Gross Domestic Product (toe/2005 purchasing power parity \$, million)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	225	227	232	231	227	222	222	225	230	222	238	231	226	222	225	227	221	216	210	203	195	190
Cambodia	311	304	312	327	299	262	251	269	254	191	169	152	138	130	194	190	185	181	178	174	178	178
Guangxi, PRC	265	256	233	221	216	225	222	201	218	241	240	232	229	207	207	207	208	202	183	169	153	151
Yunnan, PRC	386	367	361	317	289	271	294	297	343	222	418	417	389	377	378	378	354	328	288	256	226	207
Lao PDR	281	263	295	299	264	250	249	260	234	231	215	198	193	187	182	160	148	143	138	128	125	125
Myanmar	654	615	597	587	529	480	421	388	370	342	301	268	247	215	184	162	157	160	156	167	167	167
Thailand	175	185	194	197	201	197	196	204	207	210	207	201	199	201	202	205	203	203	213	209	204	199
Viet Nam	221	213	212	214	210	207	207	213	209	215	213	204	205	207	214	224	211	203	199	203	210	212

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, toe = tons of oil equivalent, TPES = total primary energy supply.

Total primary energy supply/GDP is the ratio of TPES and GDP in 2005 purchasing power parity international dollars.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018) and Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3B.5: Total Final Energy Consumption/Gross Domestic Product (toe/2005 purchasing power parity \$, million)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	170	171	173	168	166	163	162	164	166	160	165	159	154	151	158	156	152	149	144	144	140	137
Cambodia	277	283	272	289	247	224	215	236	223	163	144	130	118	111	168	165	158	156	151	150	150	150
Guangxi, PRC	182	172	158	144	144	140	134	112	123	121	120	120	122	112	115	106	103	100	88	85	77	74
Yunnan, PRC	236	224	227	182	155	165	173	174	189	135	229	218	203	200	208	210	201	191	168	170	160	155
Lao PDR	281	263	278	268	264	250	236	248	222	220	215	189	184	179	174	153	142	137	133	123	120	112
Myanmar	587	552	527	512	470	424	381	343	325	291	262	232	209	178	161	149	146	147	143	148	151	149
Thailand	126	133	138	136	140	138	138	146	148	151	146	143	138	138	147	148	148	148	150	150	148	146
Viet Nam	201	193	188	187	185	180	180	182	182	186	181	172	173	175	180	183	174	168	167	167	166	163

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, toe = tons of oil equivalent.

Total final energy consumption/GDP is the ratio of total final energy consumption and GDP in 2005 purchasing power parity international dollars.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3B.6: Total Primary Energy Supply/Gross Domestic Product (toe/2005 \$, million)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	598	604	618	619	609	596	596	604	620	597	642	623	610	600	606	611	596	581	565	547	524	512
Cambodia	994	972	999	1,047	956	839	804	862	814	612	540	488	443	415	622	610	591	581	569	557	569	570
Guangxi, PRC	631	609	554	525	513	535	528	478	518	572	571	551	545	491	491	493	494	480	434	402	363	359
Yunnan, PRC	917	873	858	753	686	645	699	706	815	528	994	990	925	897	898	898	842	780	685	609	537	492
Lao PDR	1,001	936	1,051	1,067	942	891	889	928	833	822	768	707	688	667	648	572	529	511	493	458	444	447
Myanmar	2,686	2,523	2,449	2,410	2,172	1,971	1,729	1,592	1,517	1,402	1,235	1,099	1,015	884	757	666	644	657	642	687	684	685
Thailand	442	468	490	498	508	498	495	515	522	530	523	508	502	508	509	519	513	513	537	529	514	501
Viet Nam	742	716	714	721	706	698	698	716	704	724	717	688	690	696	721	754	711	684	669	684	707	714

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PPP = purchasing power parity, PRC = People's Republic of China, toe = tons of oil equivalent, TPES = total primary energy supply.

Total primary energy supply /GDP is the ratio of TPES and GDP in 2005 dollar.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3B.7: Total Final Energy Consumption/Gross Domestic Product (toe/2005 \$, million)**

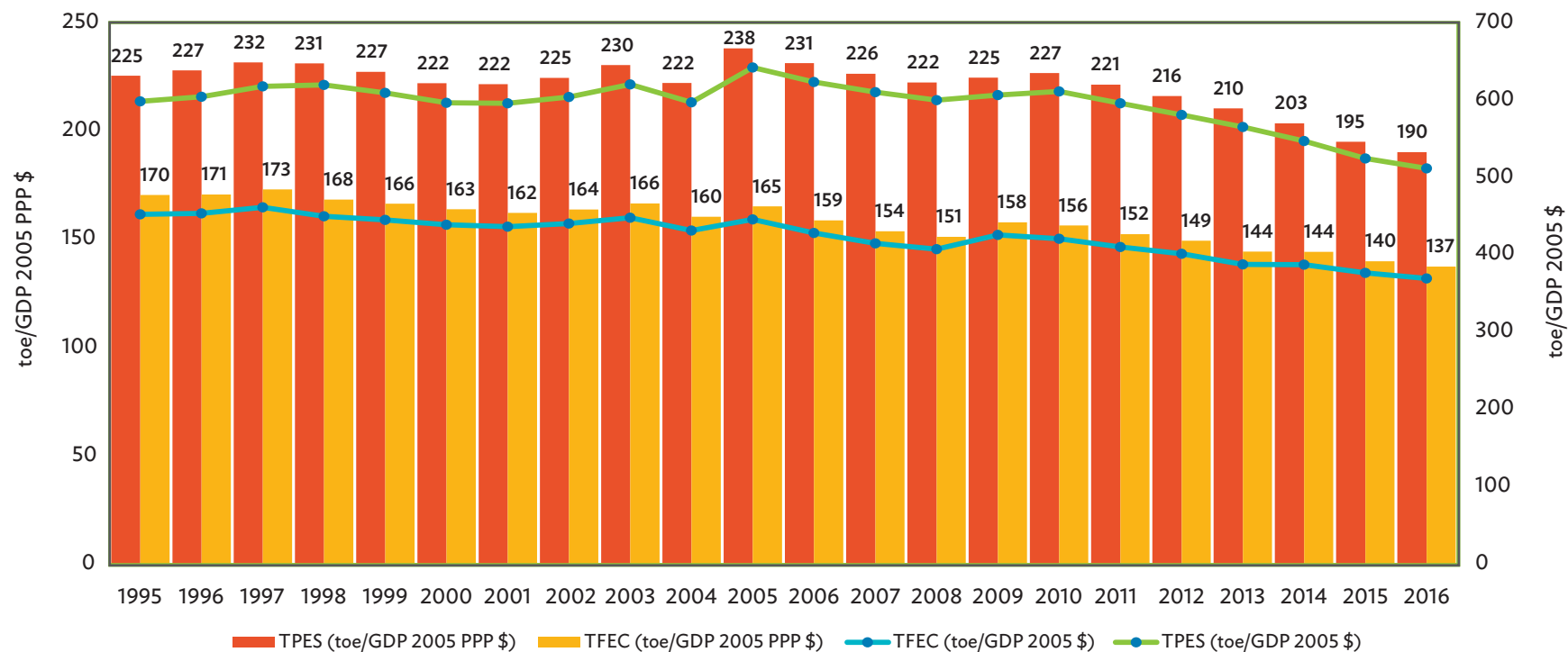
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	452	453	461	450	445	439	436	440	448	431	445	428	415	407	425	421	410	401	387	387	376	369
Cambodia	887	905	870	924	792	716	689	754	715	522	461	416	377	354	536	529	505	501	485	479	480	479
Guangxi, PRC	432	409	375	341	341	334	319	267	293	287	285	286	290	267	273	253	245	238	209	202	182	176
Yunnan, PRC	562	532	539	432	368	393	411	413	450	320	544	519	483	475	495	499	477	454	399	405	380	368
Lao PDR	1,001	936	993	955	942	891	842	883	791	783	768	673	657	638	621	547	506	490	473	440	427	399
Myanmar	2,410	2,264	2,164	2,102	1,929	1,742	1,564	1,409	1,334	1,194	1,076	952	856	729	659	611	598	605	586	609	618	610
Thailand	318	335	349	343	355	349	349	368	373	380	369	361	348	349	371	373	373	373	379	379	373	370
Viet Nam	678	651	633	629	623	605	607	614	612	625	611	577	581	590	605	616	587	564	561	561	558	550

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, toe = tons of oil equivalent.

Total final energy consumption/GDP is the ratio of total final energy consumption and GDP in 2005 dollar.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Figure 3B.2: Energy Intensities—Greater Mekong Subregion (toe/gross domestic product)



GDP = gross domestic product, PPP = purchasing power parity, TFEC = total final energy consumption, TPES = total primary energy supply, toe = tons of oil equivalent.

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 3B.8: Energy Trade Balance/Total Primary Energy Supply (%)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	(22)	(23)	(20)	(16)	(14)	(13)	(13)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(11)	(10)	(12)	(13)	(12)	(15)	(15)	(15)	(17)	(18)	(22)	(24)
Cambodia	(18)	(17)	(19)	(18)	(20)	(21)	(23)	(20)	(20)	(24)	(29)	(29)	(35)	(35)	(31)	(32)	(31)	(33)	(33)	(34)	(39)	(43)
Guangxi, PRC	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(0)	0	(3)	(3)	(15)	(20)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(16)	(15)	(16)	(14)	(22)	(17)
Yunnan, PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lao PDR	(7)	(7)	(11)	(11)	(6)	6	0	(10)	(5)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(14)	(13)	(17)	(13)	(17)	(13)	(20)	(20)	(23)	(14)
Myanmar	(6)	(6)	(8)	(2)	10	20	26	28	31	36	49	50	51	50	55	64	61	48	40	34	35	26
Thailand	(52)	(53)	(49)	(45)	(45)	(44)	(47)	(47)	(48)	(51)	(48)	(47)	(46)	(44)	(45)	(44)	(45)	(44)	(43)	(44)	(48)	(49)
Viet Nam	22	24	24	29	37	34	36	32	29	41	42	52	43	22	26	13	10	12	8	0	(8)	(16)

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, TPES = total primary energy supply.

Energy trade balance/total primary energy supply is the ratio of energy trade balance and TPES multiplied by 100.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3B.9: Power Trade Balance/Total Power Supply (%)**

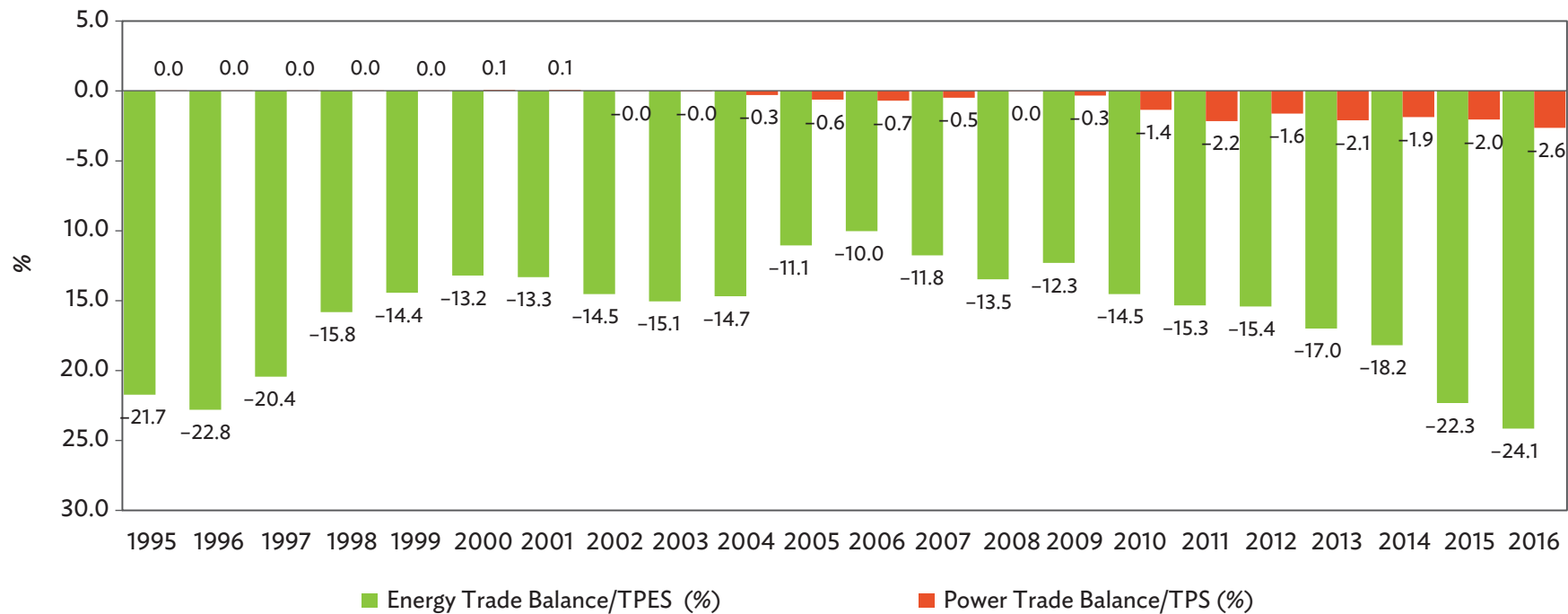
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(1.4)	(2.2)	(1.6)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(2.6)
Cambodia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.4)	(1.3)	(2.4)	(3.2)	(4.0)	(6.3)	(16.7)	(37.8)	(57.6)	(59.9)	(60.0)	(55.9)	(36.7)	(25.8)	(37.3)
Guangxi, PRC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yunnan, PRC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.0	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2
Lao PDR	139.0	169.5	120.6	225.3	296.4	357.8	333.5	259.6	196.5	208.6	179.2	167.6	117.5	100.0	56.0	30.1	24.0	47.3	(3.5)	(10.9)	(10.8)	25.3
Myanmar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thailand	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(1.6)	(2.2)	(2.8)	(2.4)	(2.2)	(1.8)	(2.3)	(2.7)	(3.0)	(2.4)	(1.1)	(0.6)	(3.4)	(5.4)	(4.8)	(6.2)	(5.8)	(6.4)	(9.3)
Viet Nam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.7)	(1.6)	(3.8)	(4.2)	(4.3)	(4.7)	(3.6)	(1.2)	(1.8)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)

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

Power trade balance/total power supply is the ratio of power trade balance and total power supply multiplied by 100.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Figure 3B.3: Energy and Power Trade Balance—Greater Mekong Subregion (% share of total supply)



TPES = total primary energy supply, TPS = total power supply.

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 3B.10: Oil Dependency Ratio (%)**

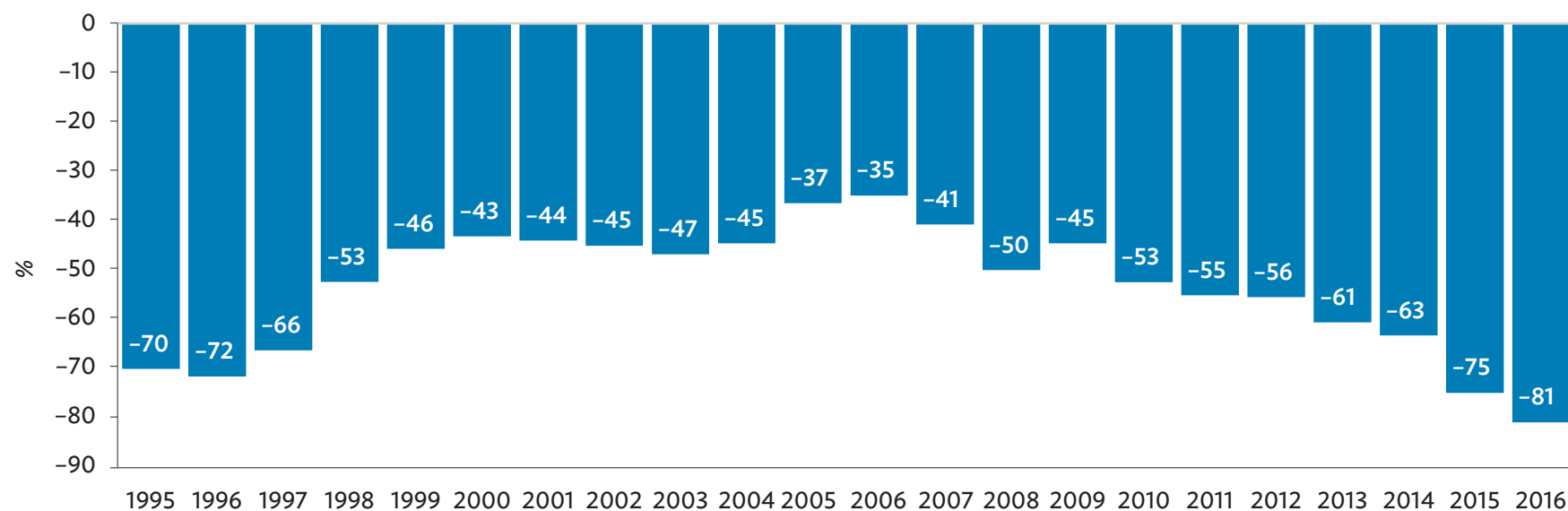
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
GMS	(70)	(72)	(66)	(53)	(46)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(47)	(45)	(37)	(35)	(41)	(50)	(45)	(53)	(55)	(56)	(61)	(63)	(75)	(81)	
Cambodia	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(114)	(100)	(100)	(111)	(100)	(109)	(109)	(107)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(106)	(105)	(105)	
Guangxi, PRC	(2)	(1)	0	(2)	0	(4)	(4)	(1)	0	0	(2)	0	0	(4)	(1)	0	0	(10)	(13)	0	(49)	(36)	
Yunnan, PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	(1)	0	0	0	
Lao PDR	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Myanmar	(54)	(54)	(69)	(75)	(74)	(70)	(63)	(39)	(45)	(53)	(39)	(47)	(44)	(40)	(31)	(15)	(17)	(59)	(76)	(84)	(89)	(90)	
Thailand	(97)	(97)	(94)	(91)	(90)	(86)	(84)	(81)	(80)	(84)	(80)	(76)	(74)	(72)	(70)	(71)	(68)	(68)	(66)	(67)	(69)	(69)	
Viet Nam	70	66	76	92	117	103	101	77	65	69	52	43	12	3	5	(15)	(16)	(2)	(4)	(12)	(14)	(29)	

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

Oil dependency ratio is estimated by taking the the ratio of net imports of oil and oil products, i.e., total exports of oil and oil products less total imports of oil and oil products, as a ratio of total supply of oil and oil products.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 3B.4: Oil Dependency Ratio—Greater Mekong Subregion (%)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.



**Table 3C.1: Primary Energy Production—Greater Mekong Subregion (Mtoe)**

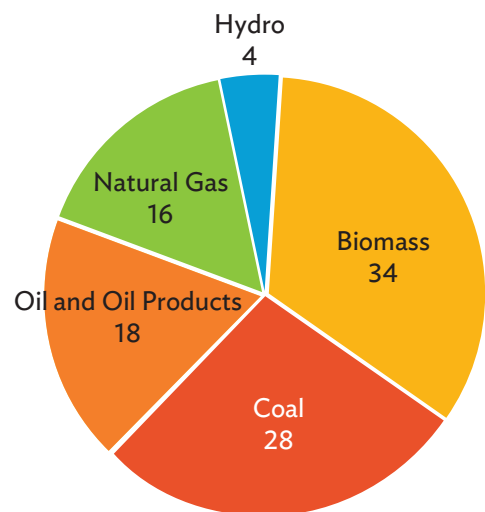
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	98.7	105.5	112.4	115.2	118.0	122.2	124.1	134.1	146.5	151.7	184.3	192.7	201.4	210.8	217.0	230.0	232.7	245.8	253.3	230.0	233.2	228.6	
Coal	31.6	34.0	36.0	33.6	28.8	27.1	29.0	33.1	38.8	35.7	62.5	69.0	73.2	75.0	79.3	85.4	88.4	87.2	87.4	55.9	57.2	52.8	
Oil and Oil Products	12.8	14.9	16.6	19.3	22.7	25.6	26.6	27.9	30.0	32.8	33.6	33.5	33.3	33.3	35.1	34.5	35.1	38.3	38.5	36.4	38.1	36.9	
Natural Gas	10.3	11.9	14.5	16.8	19.8	21.9	21.5	23.8	26.2	31.2	34.8	35.7	37.6	40.1	38.3	43.0	39.7	44.6	47.3	50.9	50.2	48.0	
Hydro	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.5	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.3	8.3	9.8	13.6	13.8	14.7	17.5	21.8	24.7	30.2	31.3	32.2	
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	39.8	40.2	40.7	40.9	41.9	42.1	41.1	42.8	44.7	45.3	46.0	46.2	47.5	48.8	50.5	52.4	52.0	53.9	55.3	56.6	56.4	57.7	
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.3	

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Primary energy production measures the quantity of natural energy resources extracted and produced for consumption in original state, at the site of production or elsewhere, or for later transformation into other forms.

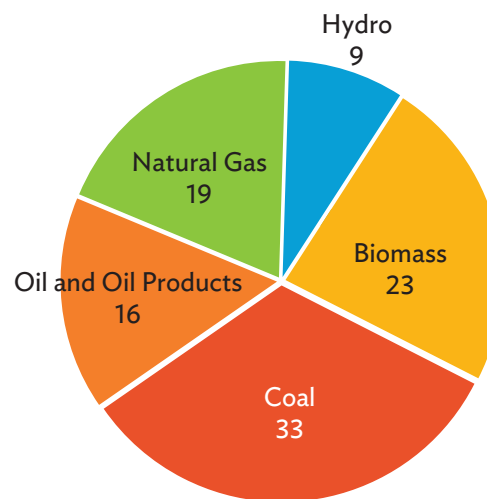
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 3C.1: Primary Energy Production—Greater Mekong Subregion, Average Shares, 1995–2005 (%)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 3C.2: Primary Energy Production—Greater Mekong Subregion, Average Shares, 2006–2016 (%)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 3C.2: Total Energy Imports—Greater Mekong Subregion (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	39.8	48.6	48.6	44.3	48.2	48.8	53.9	59.3	63.6	72.4	73.9	78.3	83.4	82.9	86.4	87.8	89.7	94.9	99.1	101.0	116.3	120.8
Coal	1.5	2.5	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	4.5	5.6	7.1	11.9	16.2	15.2	16.9	18.5	19.5	19.8	20.6	22.7	24.5	28.4
Oil and Oil Products	38.2	46.0	46.4	43.2	46.1	44.2	45.4	49.8	52.6	59.6	59.0	58.2	58.6	59.2	61.0	59.5	59.5	64.4	67.0	67.6	77.9	77.3
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	5.1	5.8	6.3	6.9	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.5	8.2	8.8	9.0	9.5	8.9	12.0	12.7
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.3
Biomass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Imports are the quantities of energy products imported from abroad into the national territory, deductions being made for quantities simply in transit destined for other countries and those quantities which are processed within the national boundaries on behalf of another country.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.3: Total Energy Exports—Greater Mekong Subregion (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	11.1	16.1	18.4	21.4	26.6	28.4	32.4	34.2	34.8	42.8	48.5	54.2	53.5	47.3	52.0	43.6	41.4	43.8	41.0	38.0	38.5	34.3
Coal	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	3.4	3.8	6.5	10.6	16.4	18.0	10.9	14.0	11.2	9.7	8.6	7.3	4.2	1.1	0.9
Oil and Oil Products	9.4	14.0	16.4	18.5	22.0	22.3	25.4	26.2	25.5	28.4	28.3	28.1	25.9	27.6	29.2	22.6	22.3	25.7	24.4	23.4	25.1	22.0
Natural Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	5.3	7.7	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.2	8.1	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.9	11.7	10.8
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Biomass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Exports are the quantities of energy products exported from the national territory to foreign countries, deductions being made for products simply in transit and quantities processed on behalf of other countries.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

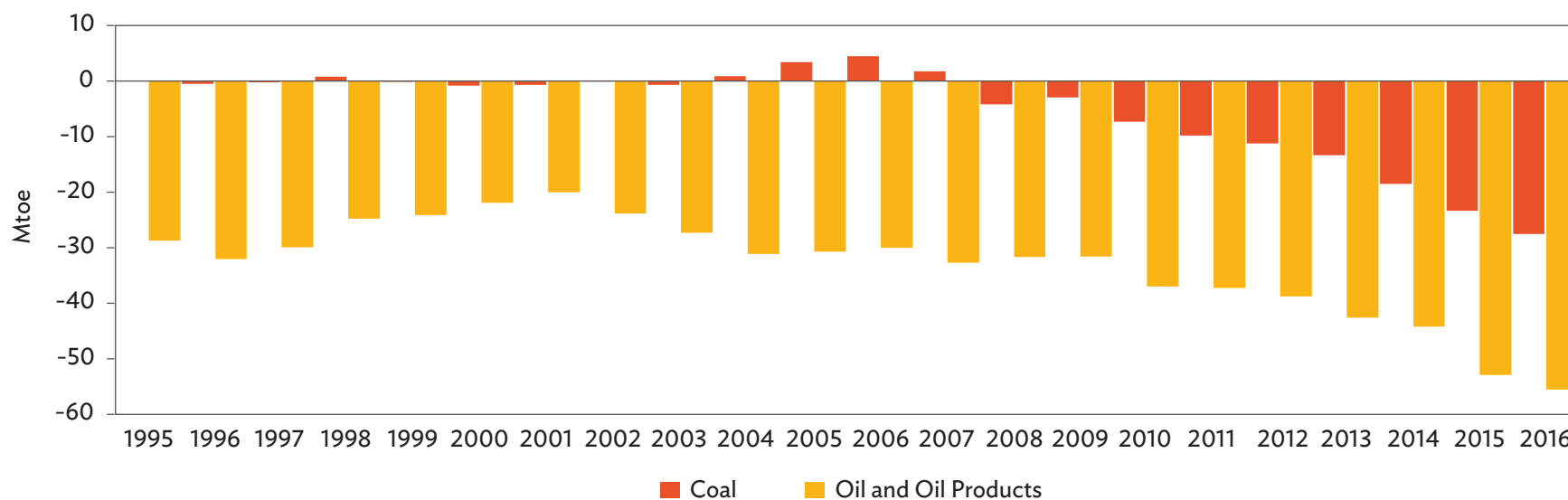
**Table 3C.4: Total Energy Trade Balance—Greater Mekong Subregion (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	(28.7)	(32.6)	(30.1)	(23.1)	(21.6)	(20.4)	(21.4)	(25.2)	(28.9)	(29.4)	(25.4)	(24.4)	(29.9)	(35.5)	(34.0)	(44.7)	(48.4)	(51.1)	(58.1)	(63.0)	(77.8)	(86.7)
Coal	0.1	(0.5)	(0.2)	0.8	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(0.1)	(0.7)	0.9	3.4	4.5	1.8	(4.2)	(2.9)	(7.3)	(9.8)	(11.2)	(13.3)	(18.5)	(23.4)	(27.5)
Oil and Oil Products	(28.7)	(32.0)	(29.9)	(24.7)	(24.1)	(21.9)	(20.0)	(23.8)	(27.3)	(31.1)	(30.7)	(30.0)	(32.7)	(31.7)	(31.6)	(37.0)	(37.2)	(38.7)	(42.6)	(44.2)	(52.9)	(55.5)
Natural Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.6	2.3	(0.8)	(1.4)	(1.0)	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.9)	1.0	(0.3)	(1.9)
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	0.1	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.9)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(1.9)
Biomass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, ( ) = negative value, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Energy trade balance is energy exports less energy imports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 3C.3: Energy Trade Balance by Energy Source—Greater Mekong Subregion**

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 3C.5: Total Primary Energy Supply—Greater Mekong Subregion (Mtoe)**

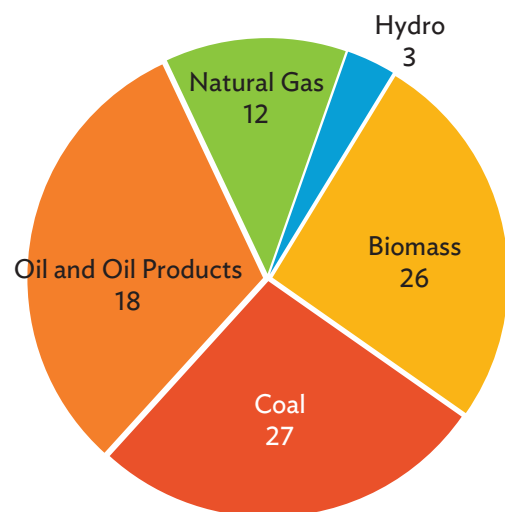
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	131.9	143.0	147.2	144.7	149.5	153.5	160.7	174.2	192.5	201.1	230.2	240.9	254.4	263.6	276.7	304.0	314.5	331.3	342.0	346.2	349.5	359.8	
Coal	36.4	39.9	41.4	38.8	37.9	38.6	42.0	43.4	51.9	51.5	73.9	81.9	87.9	92.5	100.6	111.7	118.5	121.0	123.2	116.2	114.3	119.1	
Oil and Oil Products	40.9	45.4	45.3	44.0	47.2	47.1	48.5	55.8	61.6	65.8	69.5	69.8	73.2	70.8	76.1	84.9	87.5	91.9	95.5	99.3	103.6	106.8	
Natural Gas	10.5	12.3	14.9	16.4	17.6	20.2	22.9	25.7	27.8	30.8	33.6	34.8	37.2	40.4	38.2	42.9	40.4	45.8	48.9	51.1	51.8	51.9	
Hydro	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.7	6.7	7.3	8.3	9.8	13.6	13.8	14.7	17.4	21.8	24.7	30.2	31.4	32.2	
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8
Power	(0.1)	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	(0.1)	0.8	0.1	(0.1)	(1.1)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(2.5)	(1.4)	(3.0)	(5.7)	(7.5)	(8.2)	(9.0)	
Biomass	39.8	40.3	40.7	40.9	41.9	42.1	41.1	42.8	44.7	45.3	46.0	46.2	47.4	48.8	50.5	52.4	52.0	53.9	55.4	56.8	56.5	57.7	
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Total primary energy supply is primary energy production plus imports, less exports, plus domestic airplanes and ships refueling abroad, less overseas airplanes and ship refueling in domestic, plus changes in stocks.

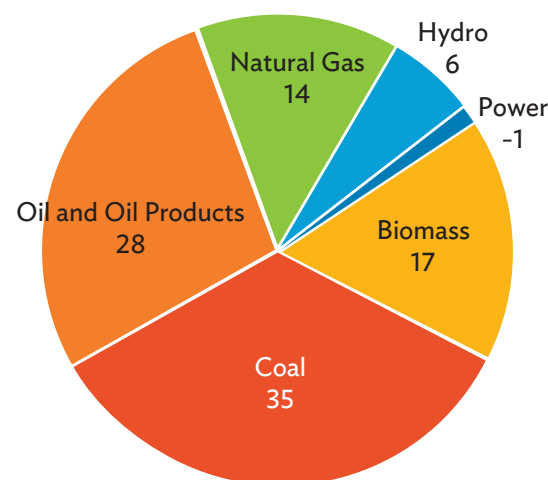
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 3C.4: Total Primary Energy Supply—Greater Mekong Subregion, Average Shares, 1995–2005 (%)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 3C.5: Total Primary Energy Supply—Greater Mekong Subregion, Average Shares, 2006–2016 (%)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

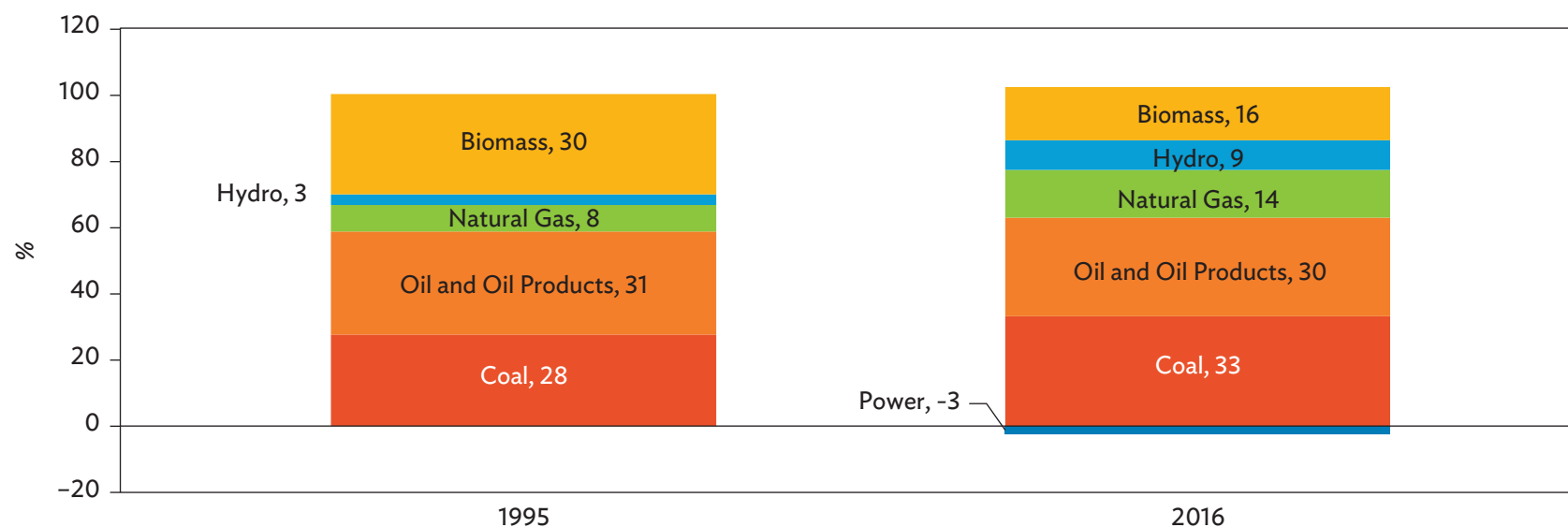
**Table 3C.6: Total Final Energy Consumption by Type—Greater Mekong Subregion (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	99.7	107.1	109.9	105.4	109.4	113.3	117.6	127.0	139.1	145.2	159.7	165.3	172.7	179.1	194.4	209.6	216.4	228.9	234.5	245.2	250.5	259.9
Coal	21.8	23.2	23.9	21.0	20.4	21.3	22.3	22.3	25.7	27.6	35.6	38.1	38.2	42.7	48.1	51.0	51.4	53.5	52.2	53.0	54.1	55.7
Oil and Oil Products	32.1	36.7	37.3	35.3	38.5	39.5	42.3	48.3	53.3	56.2	58.7	59.0	62.6	60.6	65.6	72.4	73.9	78.2	82.3	86.1	89.6	93.6
Natural Gas	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.6	5.9	6.0	7.8	8.6	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.2
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	10.8	12.0	12.8	12.9	13.7	14.9	15.9	17.6	19.2	19.9	23.4	25.8	28.8	30.8	33.0	37.2	40.5	44.0	45.6	50.0	51.4	53.8
Biomass	33.6	33.6	34.4	34.5	34.9	35.5	35.2	36.5	37.8	38.1	38.7	38.8	39.4	40.3	41.7	42.7	42.8	44.5	44.6	45.8	45.6	46.4
Wind and Solar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 3C.6: Total Primary Energy Supply—Greater Mekong Subregion (% share)**

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 3C.7: Power Generation—Greater Mekong Subregion (TWh)**

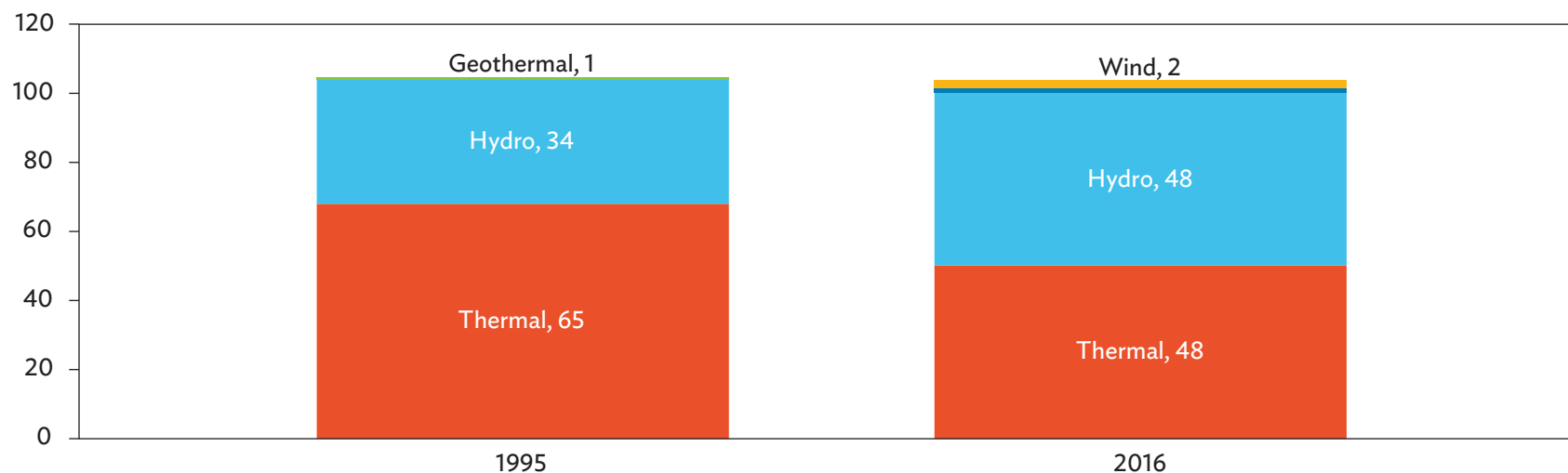
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	145.6	162.1	169.6	171.4	178.5	192.4	208.9	228.4	251.8	276.2	305.2	339.9	382.2	419.5	453.9	506.2	533.5	591.3	654.0	706.7	730.0	774.8	
Thermal	94.6	105.8	113.3	118.4	121.5	127.6	137.8	151.6	172.1	196.1	219.5	242.4	266.5	260.6	293.1	333.7	330.1	337.0	365.8	355.2	354.4	371.4	
Hydro	50.0	54.3	54.3	51.0	55.0	62.8	69.1	74.8	77.7	78.1	83.7	95.5	113.7	157.9	159.8	170.4	202.2	252.6	285.7	348.7	362.0	369.3	
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.7
Geothermal	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.4	2.4	6.1	
Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	10.2	17.3	
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power generation is the process of generating electricity from primary energy.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 3C.7: Total Power Generation—Greater Mekong Subregion (% share)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

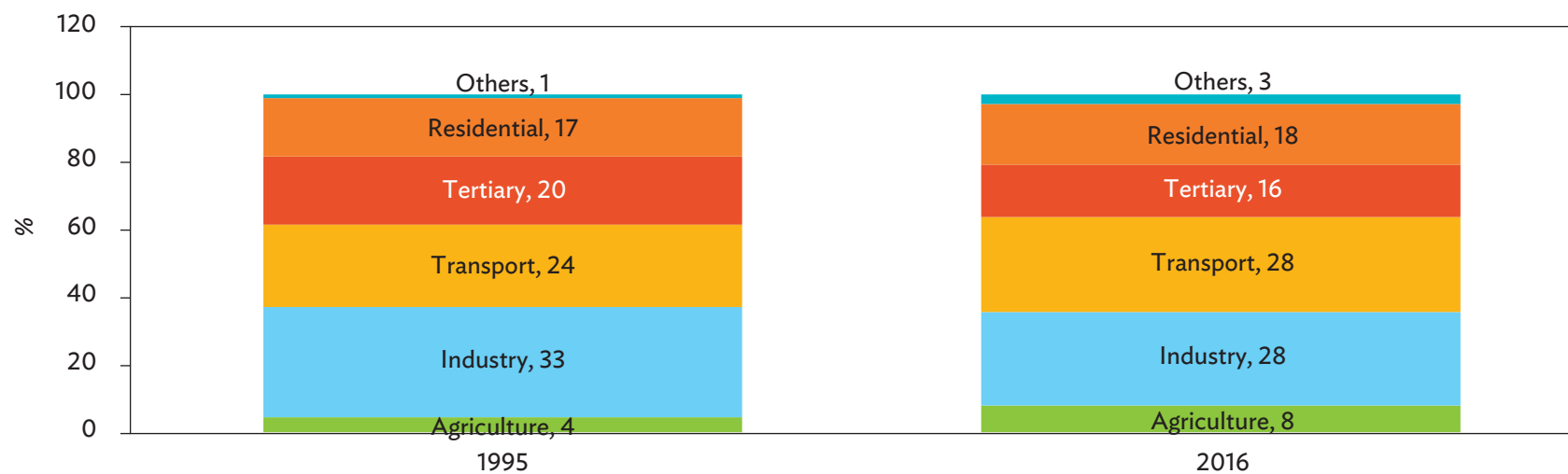
**Table 3C.8: Final Power Consumption by Sector—Greater Mekong Subregion (TWh)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	126.1	139.3	150.2	151.6	158.7	173.2	184.9	204.3	222.6	231.5	271.6	299.8	333.1	358.9	383.9	433.1	471.2	510.3	531.1	580.5	598.3	626.6
Agriculture	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.3	7.8	9.2	10.3	11.2	13.3	10.4	15.4	17.0	19.3	23.1	28.0	29.6	31.7	35.1	39.3	46.6	49.5	49.4
Industry	41.0	44.1	44.8	40.6	47.4	53.2	56.2	63.0	69.0	75.6	83.7	91.6	99.0	98.1	102.2	116.4	120.7	129.7	138.1	152.1	162.3	173.2
Transport	30.7	34.0	36.8	38.3	40.8	43.6	46.5	50.9	55.7	53.1	73.1	85.0	101.1	112.6	121.3	140.4	163.2	171.1	171.1	189.1	177.6	175.9
Tertiary	25.4	28.7	32.7	33.3	30.0	31.3	32.7	36.0	38.0	42.8	44.5	48.9	52.4	58.9	59.6	66.2	69.3	77.1	79.4	80.7	88.9	97.1
Residential	21.7	24.6	27.6	30.2	30.7	33.4	36.9	40.3	43.5	45.9	49.7	53.3	56.4	60.4	65.8	72.2	75.9	84.9	90.3	96.5	103.2	111.9
Others	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.3	4.9	4.1	4.7	5.4	6.4	7.6	9.6	11.3	12.2	14.8	15.7	18.0

TWh = terawatt-hour.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 3C.8: Final Power Consumption by Sector—Greater Mekong Subregion (% share)**

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 3C.9: Primary Energy Production—Cambodia (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and Oil Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Primary production measures the quantity of natural energy resources extracted and produced for consumption in their original state, at the site of production or elsewhere, or for later transformation into other forms.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.10: Energy Imports—Cambodia (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.2
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7
Oil and Oil Products	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Imports are the quantities of energy products imported from abroad into the national territory, deductions being made for quantities simply in transit destined for other countries, and those quantities which are processed within the national boundaries on behalf of another country.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).



**Table 3C.11: Energy Exports—Cambodia (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and Oil Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent

Exports are the quantities of energy products exported from the national territory to foreign countries, deductions being made for products simply in transit and quantities processed on behalf of other countries.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.12: Energy Trade Balance—Cambodia (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Trade Balance	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(2.2)	(2.7)	(3.2)	
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(0.7)
Oil and Oil Products	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(2.0)	(2.3)	
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

( ) = negative value, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Energy trade balance is energy exports less energy imports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.13: Total Primary Energy Supply—Cambodia (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.4	7.0	7.6	
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	
Oil and Oil Products	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Biomass	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Total primary energy supply is primary energy production plus imports, less exports, plus domestic airplanes and ships refueling abroad, less overseas airplanes and ship refueling in domestic, plus changes in stocks.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.14: Final Energy Consumption by Type—Cambodia (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.3
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and Oil Products	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Biomass	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.15: Power Generation—Cambodia (TWh)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	3.1	4.4	4.4
Thermal	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	2.4	2.8
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.6
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geothermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power generation is the process of generating electricity from primary energy.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balance data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018)

**Table 3C.16: Final Power Consumption by Sector—Cambodia (TWh)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	3.2	3.5	4.1	5.0	6.0
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1
Transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tertiary	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9
Residential	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.17: Primary Energy Production—Guangxi, People’s Republic of China (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	8.4	7.6	7.1	6.5	5.5	5.1	4.7	3.9	4.5	4.3	5.3	5.6	6.5	6.8	7.1	8.0	7.6	8.5	8.2	9.2	9.0	8.7
Coal	7.1	6.4	5.7	5.2	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.3	2.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.1	2.6	2.2
Oil and Oil Products	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hydro	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.8	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.7	4.2	5.4	5.8	5.1
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.1

... = data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Primary production measures the quantity of natural energy resources extracted and produced for consumption in their original state, at the site of production or elsewhere, or for later transformation into other forms.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using physical energy balances data from CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018); and data from National Bureau of Statistics of China. [www.stats.gov.cn](http://www.stats.gov.cn) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.18: Energy Imports—Guangxi, People’s Republic of China (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	4.6	6.9	4.9	6.1	7.2	8.1	8.2	8.7	7.3	11.0	9.4
Coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.8	1.4	4.5	6.9	4.6	5.8	7.2	8.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	4.9	4.7
Oil and Oil Products	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0	0.3	0.3	0	0	1.1	1.3	0	6.1	4.7
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

... = data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Imports are the quantities of energy products imported from abroad into the national territory, deductions being made for quantities simply in transit destined for other countries and those quantities which are processed within the national boundaries on behalf of another country.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using physical energy balances data from CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.19: Energy Exports—Guangxi, People’s Republic of China (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Oil and Oil Products	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

... = data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Exports are the quantities of energy products exported from the national territory to foreign countries, deductions being made for products simply in transit and quantities processed on behalf of other countries.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using physical energy balances data from CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.20: Energy Trade Balance—Guangxi, People’s Republic of China (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Trade Balance	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	0	(0.8)	(0.9)	(4.6)	(6.9)	(4.9)	(5.9)	(7.2)	(8.1)	(8.2)	(8.7)	(7.3)	(11.0)	(9.3)	
Coal	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	(0.8)	(0.9)	(4.5)	(6.9)	(4.6)	(5.8)	(7.2)	(8.1)	(7.1)	(7.3)	(7.3)	(4.9)	(4.6)	
Oil and Oil Products	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	(0.0)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	0	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	(1.1)	(1.3)	0.0	(6.1)	(4.7)	
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

... = data not available at the time of this publication, ( ) = negative value, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Energy trade balance is energy exports less energy imports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.21: Total Primary Energy Supply—Guangxi, People’s Republic of China (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	14.6	15.0	14.4	14.5	14.7	15.9	16.9	16.8	19.8	24.9	27.7	30.7	34.5	34.8	38.5	44.6	50.6	53.4	52.4	52.2	50.5	53.8
Coal	11.9	12.0	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.4	11.7	10.9	13.2	17.2	19.1	21.3	24.4	23.9	26.6	31.7	35.9	37.1	37.5	34.7	31.3	33.3
Oil and Oil Products	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.0	4.5	5.4	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.1	7.8	9.0	10.3	11.5	10.1	11.3	12.5	13.2
Natural Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.2
Hydro	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.8	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.6	4.7	4.2	5.4	5.8	5.1
Nuclear	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Power	(0.1)	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	(0.0)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.3)	0.5	(0.2)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Biomass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

... = data not available at the time of this publication, ( ) = negative value, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Total primary energy supply is primary energy production plus imports, less exports, plus domestic airplanes and ships refueling abroad, less overseas airplanes and ship refueling in domestic, plus changes in stocks.

The total primary energy supply of Guangxi includes net transfers from provinces.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.22: Final Energy Consumption by Type—Guangxi, People’s Republic of China (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	10.0	10.1	9.7	9.4	9.8	10.0	10.2	9.4	11.2	12.5	13.8	16.0	18.4	19.0	21.5	22.9	25.1	26.5	25.3	26.2	25.3	26.4
Coal	8.3	8.1	7.6	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	6.5	7.8	8.7	9.5	11.1	12.6	12.5	14.3	14.5	15.7	16.7	14.8	14.7	13.5	14.1
Oil and Oil Products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.6	5.5	6.1	6.9	8.0	9.0	9.3	9.9	10.5	10.8	11.1
Biomass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

... = data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using physical energy balances data from CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.23: Power Generation—Guangxi, People’s Republic of China (TWh)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Total	15.3	17.5	18.7	21.7	22.6	23.7	24.5	25.3	28.9	29.2	30.8	36.3	37.8	44.6	52.3	68.3	86.9	94.4	103.2	103.9	118.6	126.6	131.0	122.8	127.6	132.2	
Thermal	7.9	7.4	7.1	7.9	8.7	8.1	9.8	9.9	12.0	11.6	12.4	17.0	19.2	25.0	28.0	35.6	30.1	41.0	54.4	62.3	64.0	77.4	64.7	51.6	57.4	61.7	
Hydro	7.4	10.1	11.6	13.8	13.9	15.7	14.6	15.4	16.9	17.6	18.4	19.3	18.6	19.6	24.4	32.4	52.3	51.7	47.5	41.5	54.2	48.9	62.9	67.8	59.4	55.6	
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.7	12.7	
Geothermal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	
Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	1.0	2.1	
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power generation is the process of generating electricity from primary energy.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018); and National Bureau of Statistics of China. [www.stats.gov.cn](http://www.stats.gov.cn) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.24: Final Power Consumption by Sector—Guangxi, People’s Republic of China (TWh)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	20.2	22.1	24.6	25.2	26.6	29.5	30.6	33.0	38.2	42.2	47.2	53.7	63.5	71.4	80.6	93.2	104.4	108.4	115.6	122.6	125.3	129.1
Agriculture	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.5	6.1	6.0	6.9	8.1	9.3	10.9	12.9	14.4	17.0	18.3	21.2	23.9	25.1	27.0
Industry	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9
Transport	15.0	16.5	18.6	18.5	19.2	21.2	21.5	23.1	27.2	30.7	34.7	39.6	47.2	52.8	58.5	68.6	75.9	77.4	80.1	83.0	82.8	83.1
Tertiary	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.6
Residential	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.7
Others	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.4	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.8	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.8

TWh = terawatt-hour.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

Agriculture includes farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery, and water conservancy.

Industry includes construction.

Transport includes storage, postal, and telecommunications services.

Tertiary consists of wholesale, retail trade, accommodation, and catering services.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.25: Primary Energy Production—Yunnan, People's Republic of China (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	16.1	17.6	18.6	17.5	15.5	13.1	14.2	18.0	23.2	14.0	36.4	41.0	43.7	50.3	51.4	57.4	60.1	64.2	69.4	42.2	45.5	43.4	
Coal	14.5	15.9	17.0	15.9	13.7	11.4	12.4	15.8	20.9	11.4	33.3	37.9	40.0	44.7	46.0	50.4	51.4	53.6	55.1	24.5	26.8	23.7	
Oil and Oil Products	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	(0.1)	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Hydro	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.7	5.6	5.4	7.0	8.7	10.6	14.2	17.7	18.7	19.6	
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Biomass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	

... = data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, ( ) = negative value, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Primary production measures the quantity of natural energy resources extracted and produced for consumption in original state, at the site of production or elsewhere, or for later transformation into other forms.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using physical energy balances data from CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018) and data from National Bureau of Statistics of China. [www.stats.gov.cn](http://www.stats.gov.cn) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.26: Energy Imports—Yunnan, People's Republic of China (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oil and Oil Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Biomass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

... = data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Imports are the quantities of energy products imported from abroad into the national territory, deductions being made for quantities simply in transit destined for other countries and those quantities which are processed within the national boundaries on behalf of another country.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using physical energy balances data from CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018).



**Table 3C.27: Energy Exports—Yunnan, People's Republic of China (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and Oil Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Biomass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

... = data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Exports are the quantities of energy products exported from the national territory to foreign countries, deductions being made for products simply in transit and quantities processed on behalf of other countries.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using physical energy balances data from CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.28: Energy Trade Balance—Yunnan, People's Republic of China (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Trade Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and Oil Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	...	...	...	
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Biomass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

... = data not available at the time of this publication, ( ) = negative value, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Energy trade balance is energy exports less energy imports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.29: Total Primary Energy Supply—Yunnan, People's Republic of China (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	17.3	19.2	20.5	19.9	19.0	18.5	20.9	22.7	28.2	20.6	42.0	46.4	48.1	51.6	56.1	61.3	65.5	68.7	67.7	64.7	60.6	59.6
Coal	14.3	15.7	17.0	16.3	15.3	14.6	16.0	17.3	22.4	15.8	34.5	38.6	39.3	40.8	45.8	48.2	49.9	50.8	50.5	44.8	39.8	38.5
Oil and Oil Products	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.7	3.1	3.5	1.7	4.5	5.1	5.9	6.5	6.9	8.8	9.6	10.5	9.8	10.4	10.9	11.6
Natural Gas	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
Hydro	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.7	5.6	5.4	7.0	8.7	10.6	14.2	17.7	18.7	19.6
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.6)	0.0	(0.6)	(0.9)	(1.4)	(1.8)	(2.4)	(3.1)	(3.0)	(3.7)	(7.3)	(8.8)	(9.6)	(11.0)
Biomass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2

... = data not available at the time of this publication, ( ) = negative value, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, TPES = total primary energy supply.

Total primary energy supply is primary energy production plus imports, less exports, plus domestic airplanes and ships refueling abroad, less overseas airplanes and ship refueling in domestic, plus changes in stocks.

The TPES of Guangxi includes net transfers from provinces.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.30: Final Energy Consumption by Type—Yunnan, People's Republic of China (Mtoe)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	10.6	11.8	12.9	11.3	10.2	11.3	12.2	13.3	15.7	12.5	23.0	24.3	25.1	27.3	30.8	34.2	37.1	40.0	39.4	43.0	42.8	44.7
Coal	7.2	7.9	8.9	7.3	5.8	6.6	6.3	6.6	8.4	7.8	13.6	13.7	12.8	13.8	16.5	17.0	17.6	18.7	19.0	19.9	19.9	21.0
Oil and Oil Products	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.7	3.1	3.5	1.7	4.5	5.1	5.9	6.4	6.9	8.8	9.6	10.5	9.8	10.5	11.1	11.7
Natural Gas	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.5	4.3	5.0	5.9	6.6	7.1	8.0	9.5	10.4	10.2	12.2	11.3	11.2
Biomass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

... = data not available at the time of this publication, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using physical energy balances data from CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.31: Power Generation—Yunnan, People's Republic of China (TWh)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	15.6	19.7	20.3	22.8	25.4	25.3	26.5	29.8	29.8	36.0	37.3	47.5	54.8	62.4	75.4	90.5	107.9	117.1	136.5	155.5	153.4	218.1	255.0	255.3	247.0	273.0
Thermal	6.4	7.2	6.9	6.6	7.1	8.6	9.5	11.3	10.1	14.3	16.4	19.4	24.8	27.5	39.8	47.4	38.8	54.8	54.6	53.6	46.9	47.9	39.1	26.5	23.6	23.7
Hydro	9.1	12.5	13.4	16.2	18.2	16.8	17.0	18.5	19.7	21.6	25.1	26.8	30.0	34.9	35.6	43.1	64.7	62.3	81.4	100.7	123.8	165.6	205.9	217.8	227.8	227.8
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geothermal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1.8	2.1
Wind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.2	15.4	19.4
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power generation is the process of generating electricity from primary energy.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018); and National Bureau of Statistics of China. [www.stats.gov.cn](http://www.stats.gov.cn) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.32: Final Power Consumption by Sector—Yunnan, People's Republic of China (TWh)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	20.7	23.4	24.5	24.8	27.2	29.2	32.2	36.1	37.2	29.2	50.6	58.0	68.1	76.3	82.6	93.2	111.0	120.4	118.5	141.5	132.0	130.4
Agriculture	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.3	4.0	4.7	4.9	3.3	7.3	7.7	8.7	10.7	13.5	14.0	13.3	14.9	16.1	20.4	21.7	19.5
Industry	1.6	2.0	2.1	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5
Transport	15.7	17.5	18.2	19.8	21.6	22.4	25.0	27.8	28.5	22.4	38.3	45.3	53.8	59.7	62.7	71.7	87.2	93.6	90.8	105.9	94.6	92.6
Tertiary	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	4.1	4.2	4.9
Residential	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.8
Others	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	3.0	4.5	5.5	5.5	7.4	7.6	9.2

TWh = terawatt-hour.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

Agriculture includes farming, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy.

Industry includes construction.

Transport includes storage, postal, and telecommunications services.

Tertiary consists of wholesale, retail trade, accommodation, and catering services.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; and CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.33: Primary Energy Production—Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	
Oil and Oil Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hydro	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Biomass	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Primary production measures the quantity of natural energy resources extracted and produced for consumption in their original state, at the site of production or elsewhere, or for later transformation into other forms.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.34: Energy Imports—Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oil and Oil Products	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Imports are the quantities of energy products imported from abroad into the national territory, deductions being made for quantities simply in transit destined for other countries and those quantities which are processed within the national boundaries on behalf of another country. Physical energy balances data are converted to million tons of oil equivalent using weighted average conversion factors in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.35: Energy Exports—Lao People's Democratic Republic (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and Oil Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Exports are the quantities of energy products exported from the national territory to foreign countries, deductions being made for products simply in transit and quantities processed on behalf of other countries.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.36: Energy Trade Balance—Lao People's Democratic Republic (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Trade Balance	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and Oil Products	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	(0.5)	
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0.1
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

( ) = negative value, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Energy trade balance is energy exports less energy imports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.37: Total Primary Energy Supply—Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	
Oil and Oil Products	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hydro	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Power	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)
Biomass	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

( ) = negative value, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Total primary energy supply is primary energy production plus imports, less exports, plus domestic airplanes and ships refueling abroad, less overseas airplanes and ship refueling in domestic, plus changes in stocks.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.38: Final Energy Consumption by Type—Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Oil and Oil Products	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Biomass	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.39: Power Generation—Lao People’s Democratic Republic (TWh)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	6.7
Thermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2
Hydro	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.7	3.7	3.9	4.2	6.5
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geothermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power generation is the process of generating electricity from primary energy.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.40: Final Power Consumption by Sector—Lao People’s Democratic Republic (TWh)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.9	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.7
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industry	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.9
Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tertiary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residential	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.41: Primary Energy Production—Myanmar (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	10.7	10.5	10.8	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.2	12.2	13.7	15.4	15.9	16.5	18.4	20.2	22.2	22.5	23.4	22.3	21.6	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.5	24.8	26.7	26.3
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
Oil and Oil Products	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
Natural Gas	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.3	3.9	5.2	5.2	5.4	6.6	8.6	10.3	10.6	11.4	10.5	9.7	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.4	12.8	14.8	14.2
Hydro	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Primary production measures the quantity of natural energy resources extracted and produced for consumption in their original state, at the site of production or elsewhere, or for later transformation into other forms.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.42: Energy Imports—Myanmar (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.5	2.3	3.7	4.9	5.4
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and Oil Products	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.5	2.3	3.7	4.9	5.4
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Imports are the quantities of energy products imported from abroad into the national territory, deductions being made for quantities simply in transit destined for other countries and those quantities which are processed within the national boundaries on behalf of another country. Physical energy balances data are converted to million tons of oil equivalent using weighted average conversion factors in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).



**Table 3C.43: Energy Exports—Myanmar (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	2.6	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.3	6.3	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.1	8.1	8.9	8.6	8.7	8.7	10.0	11.8	10.9
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and Oil Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0	0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	2.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	5.3	6.3	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.0	8.1	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.9	11.7	10.8
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Exports are the quantities of energy products exported from the national territory to foreign countries, deductions being made for products simply in transit and quantities processed on behalf of other countries.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.44: Energy Trade Balance—Myanmar (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade Balance	0.0	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.3)	1.2	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.4	5.4	7.3	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.7	8.6	8.4	7.3	6.4	6.3	6.9	5.5
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and Oil Products	0.0	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.4)	(1.4)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1.3)	(2.2)	(3.6)	(4.8)	(5.3)
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.0	2.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	5.3	6.3	8.0	8.3	8.6	8.0	8.1	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.9	11.7	10.8
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

( ) = negative value, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Energy trade balance is energy exports less energy imports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.45: Total Primary Energy Supply—Myanmar (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	10.7	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.4	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.8	12.5	13.0	14.1	14.8	14.8	14.9	15.4	14.8	13.9	13.5	13.7	15.0	16.0	18.5	19.8	20.9
Coal	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Oil and Oil Products	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.9	4.3	5.4	5.9
Natural Gas	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.9	3.0	3.4
Hydro	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.1	9.2	9.4	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Total primary energy supply is primary energy production plus imports, less exports, plus domestic airplanes and ships refueling abroad, less overseas airplanes and ship refueling in domestic, plus changes in stocks.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.46: Final Energy Consumption by Type—Myanmar (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	9.4	9.2	9.5	9.5	10.2	10.6	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.5	11.3	11.6	12.4	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.9	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.7	13.8	14.6	16.4	17.7	18.6
Coal	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Oil and Oil Products	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.1	2.8	4.3	5.4	5.9
Natural Gas	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3
Biomass	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.47: Power Generation—Myanmar (TWh)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.6	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.5	9.9	10.7	12.2	14.2	16.0	18.0	
Thermal	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.7	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.4	5.3	6.6	8.1	
Hydro	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.6	4.1	5.3	5.1	7.5	7.8	8.8	8.8	9.4	10.0	
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Geothermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power generation is the process of generating electricity from primary energy.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.48: Final Power Consumption by Sector—Myanmar (TWh)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.7	5.0	6.3	7.7	8.3	9.6	11.3	13.4	15.6	
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industry	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.1	1.9	
Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tertiary	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	3.2	4.2	7.7	10.3	
Residential	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.3	
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.49: Primary Energy Production—Thailand (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	26.6	29.6	30.9	30.2	31.7	33.2	37.2	40.0	39.7	41.6	44.0	43.1	46.0	49.3	51.3	55.2	57.4	60.5	65.5	64.6	70.6	68.7	75.5	78.1	78.8	75.2	76.0
Coal	3.6	4.3	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.3	6.2	6.8	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.8	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.2	5.2	5.1	4.6	3.9	4.4
Oil and Oil Products	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.3	5.4	5.9	6.2	6.5	8.1	8.5	9.6	11.1	10.9	13.0	14.6	15.3	16.4	16.7	17.5	18.0	19.7	19.4	18.9	19.7	20.4
Natural Gas	5.0	6.2	6.6	7.4	8.3	8.7	10.2	12.5	13.6	14.9	15.6	15.2	16.1	16.9	17.5	18.5	19.0	20.3	23.0	21.5	24.7	22.0	26.2	28.4	29.0	25.8	24.3
Hydro	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	14.7	15.5	15.7	14.1	13.6	14.2	14.6	14.3	13.6	14.6	14.6	13.2	14.0	15.2	16.5	17.2	17.5	18.9	20.3	20.7	22.6	21.8	23.5	24.6	25.6	25.2	26.2
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Primary production measures the quantity of natural energy resources extracted and produced for consumption in their original state, at the site of production or elsewhere, or for later transformation into other forms.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.50: Energy Imports—Thailand (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	18.8	19.2	22.0	25.8	29.4	33.3	41.2	40.6	35.3	38.2	37.4	42.2	47.1	50.9	57.4	56.9	58.3	58.3	60.2	61.8	64.5	64.2	69.7	72.9	72.4	79.2	79.7
Coal	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.4	7.0	8.8	10.1	10.6	10.7	10.5	11.7	11.8	13.4	15.1	15.7
Oil and Oil Products	18.5	18.8	21.6	25.0	28.3	31.7	38.6	38.4	34.1	36.1	32.9	33.8	37.5	39.9	45.5	43.7	43.2	41.1	41.9	43.4	44.8	43.9	48.0	50.4	49.0	50.8	49.5
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	5.1	5.8	6.3	6.9	7.4	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.5	8.2	8.8	9.0	9.5	8.9	12.0	12.7
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.7
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Imports are the quantities of energy products imported from abroad into the national territory, deductions being made for quantities simply in transit destined for other countries and those quantities which are processed within the national boundaries on behalf of another country. Physical energy balances data are converted to million tons of oil equivalent using weighted average conversion factors in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.51: Energy Exports—Thailand (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	4.5	6.1	5.5	6.3	5.4	7.4	8.3	8.0	8.5	9.0	10.4	9.4	12.6	13.7	13.0	11.8	14.5	14.5	12.8	14.3	12.8	
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oil and Oil Products	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.2	4.5	6.1	5.5	6.2	5.4	7.4	8.3	8.0	8.4	9.0	10.3	9.3	12.4	13.5	12.8	11.6	14.2	14.3	12.6	14.1	12.7	
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0	0
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Exports are the quantities of energy products exported from the national territory to foreign countries, deductions being made for products simply in transit and quantities processed on behalf of other countries.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.52: Energy Trade Balance—Thailand (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade Balance	(17.9)	(18.1)	(20.9)	(24.7)	(28.1)	(32.1)	(36.6)	(34.4)	(29.8)	(32.0)	(32.1)	(34.8)	(38.9)	(42.9)	(48.9)	(47.9)	(47.9)	(48.9)	(47.7)	(48.1)	(51.5)	(52.3)	(55.2)	(58.5)	(59.6)	(64.9)	(66.9)
Coal	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(2.5)	(2.1)	(1.0)	(1.9)	(2.6)	(3.1)	(3.5)	(4.5)	(4.8)	(5.4)	(7.0)	(8.8)	(10.0)	(10.6)	(10.7)	(10.5)	(11.7)	(11.8)	(13.4)	(15.1)	(15.7)
Oil and Oil Products	(17.6)	(17.7)	(20.5)	(24.0)	(27.1)	(30.5)	(34.1)	(32.3)	(28.6)	(29.9)	(27.5)	(26.4)	(29.3)	(32.0)	(37.0)	(34.7)	(32.8)	(31.8)	(29.5)	(29.9)	(32.0)	(32.3)	(33.8)	(36.1)	(36.3)	(36.8)	(36.9)
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1.7)	(5.1)	(5.8)	(6.3)	(6.9)	(7.4)	(7.7)	(8.0)	(7.9)	(7.5)	(8.2)	(8.8)	(9.0)	(9.5)	(8.9)	(12.0)	(12.7)
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.0	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.5)	(0.8)	(0.7)	(1.0)	(0.9)	(1.1)	(1.6)
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

( ) = negative value, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Energy trade balance is energy exports less energy imports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.53: Total Primary Energy Supply—Thailand (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	42.0	45.6	48.6	51.2	56.6	61.9	69.2	70.5	66.2	70.6	72.3	74.4	82.3	89.1	96.3	99.0	101.0	105.2	108.1	107.7	117.9	117.7	126.2	135.7	134.9	135.2	136.1
Coal	3.8	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.9	6.9	8.6	8.6	7.0	7.4	7.7	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.7	11.5	12.5	14.1	15.4	14.9	16.4	16.4	16.5	17.2	15.9	16.9	17.0
Oil and Oil Products	18.0	18.9	21.0	24.1	28.4	31.5	35.1	34.5	31.3	33.3	31.9	31.3	36.3	40.2	43.9	43.6	43.2	43.0	40.8	42.5	45.0	47.2	49.5	54.4	53.9	53.6	53.5
Natural Gas	5.0	6.2	6.6	7.4	8.3	8.7	10.2	12.5	13.7	14.9	17.4	20.3	21.9	23.3	24.4	25.9	26.7	28.3	31.0	28.9	33.0	30.8	35.2	37.8	37.8	37.7	37.0
Hydro	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.6
Biomass	14.7	15.5	15.7	14.1	13.6	14.2	14.7	14.3	13.6	14.6	14.6	13.2	14.0	15.2	16.5	17.2	17.5	18.8	20.3	20.7	22.6	21.8	23.5	24.7	25.8	25.3	26.2
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Total primary energy supply is primary energy production plus imports, less exports, plus domestic airplanes and ships refueling abroad, less overseas airplanes and ship refueling in domestic, plus changes in stocks.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.54: Final Energy Consumption by Type—Thailand (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	28.9	30.7	33.3	36.0	40.0	44.4	49.5	50.2	45.7	49.3	50.6	52.4	58.7	63.8	69.2	69.9	71.6	72.9	74.3	78.5	84.9	85.7	91.8	95.9	96.7	98.1	100.4
Coal	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.5	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.0	3.2	3.8	3.6	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.8	6.8	7.5	6.5	7.8	7.9	9.2	7.5	7.8	7.3	6.4	8.2	7.9
Oil and Oil Products	14.9	15.6	17.0	19.4	22.5	24.9	28.5	29.0	26.1	28.5	29.0	30.2	34.3	37.6	40.5	39.7	39.7	40.5	38.9	41.2	43.9	45.4	48.3	51.8	51.8	51.7	53.1
Natural Gas	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.9	4.4	4.6	5.8	6.1	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.1
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.1	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.0	7.6	7.9	8.6	9.2	9.9	10.4	11.0	11.5	11.7	11.6	12.8	12.8	13.9	14.1	14.5	15.0	15.7
Biomass	9.2	9.6	10.1	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.2	9.4	8.7	9.1	9.4	8.7	9.3	10.0	10.8	11.1	11.4	12.1	13.0	13.4	14.4	14.2	15.7	15.5	16.5	16.0	16.6
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.55: Power Generation—Thailand (TWh)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	44.2	50.2	57.1	63.4	71.2	80.1	89.8	93.2	90.1	90.0	96.0	102.4	109.0	117.0	125.7	132.2	138.7	143.4	147.4	148.4	159.5	156.0	166.8	170.4	172.6	177.8	179.7	
Thermal	39.2	45.6	52.9	59.7	66.7	73.4	82.5	86.0	84.9	86.5	89.9	96.1	101.5	109.7	119.7	126.4	130.6	135.3	140.3	141.2	154.0	147.7	157.5	163.3	165.3	170.3	170.3	
Hydro	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.7	4.5	6.7	7.3	7.2	5.2	3.5	6.0	6.3	7.5	7.3	6.0	5.8	8.1	8.1	7.1	7.1	5.5	8.2	8.8	5.7	5.5	4.7	4.5	
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Geothermal	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.4	2.4	4.3	
Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power generation is the process of generating electricity from primary energy.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.56: Final Power Consumption by Sector—Thailand (TWh)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	38.3	43.4	49.3	56.3	62.5	71.2	77.4	82.4	80.4	81.5	87.9	92.3	100.2	107.0	115.0	121.2	127.8	133.2	135.5	135.2	149.3	148.7	161.7	164.3	168.8	174.9	182.9	
Agriculture	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Industry	17.9	19.8	20.4	22.4	28.9	32.9	34.6	34.5	30.8	36.2	40.1	41.9	45.7	49.1	53.2	56.9	59.3	61.2	57.4	56.7	63.6	63.4	67.1	68.6	73.8	76.4	79.1	
Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Tertiary	12.2	14.3	18.5	21.8	20.6	23.6	26.5	30.1	30.5	26.9	28.1	29.1	32.1	34.1	36.8	38.4	41.2	43.6	48.9	47.8	51.9	52.0	57.6	57.4	55.4	57.4	60.3	
Residential	8.1	9.2	10.3	11.9	12.9	14.6	16.0	17.7	18.9	18.2	19.5	21.1	22.1	23.5	24.7	25.6	27.0	28.0	28.8	30.4	33.3	32.9	36.6	37.8	39.0	40.4	43.0	
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.57: Primary Energy Production—Viet Nam (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	18.3	20.2	22.0	24.0	24.1	26.4	28.7	31.5	34.8	37.2	39.9	41.8	44.6	45.8	57.6	60.8	61.9	63.1	61.5	66.5	66.4	68.3	69.4	69.0	68.8	70.4	67.2	
Coal	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.2	4.7	5.5	6.4	6.5	5.4	6.5	7.3	8.9	9.4	15.3	19.0	21.5	23.6	22.1	24.7	25.1	26.1	23.7	23.0	23.0	23.2	21.5	
Oil and Oil Products	2.8	4.1	5.6	6.4	7.2	7.8	9.0	10.3	12.7	15.7	16.9	17.4	17.4	17.4	20.9	19.5	17.8	16.9	15.9	17.4	16.1	16.2	17.8	17.8	16.1	17.2	15.5	
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.7	5.1	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.6	7.1	8.1	7.6	8.3	8.5	9.1	9.6	9.5	
Hydro	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.4	3.5	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.8	5.1	
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biomass	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.3	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.7	
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Primary production measures the quantity of natural energy resources extracted and produced for consumption in their original state, at the site of production or elsewhere, or for later transformation into other forms.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.58: Energy Imports—Viet Nam (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	3.0	2.7	3.2	4.2	4.6	5.1	6.0	6.1	7.0	7.5	8.9	9.2	10.1	10.7	11.9	13.2	13.2	15.5	15.5	15.6	13.6	14.7	13.0	12.4	14.6	17.7	22.5
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.8	3.9	7.3
Oil and Oil Products	3.0	2.7	3.2	4.2	4.6	5.1	6.0	6.1	7.0	7.5	8.9	9.2	10.1	10.7	11.9	12.8	12.7	14.8	14.7	14.8	12.5	13.4	11.7	10.7	12.6	13.6	14.9
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Imports are the quantities of energy products imported from abroad into the national territory, deductions being made for quantities simply in transit destined for other countries and those quantities which are processed within the national boundaries on behalf of another country. Physical energy balances data are converted to million tons of oil equivalent using weighted average conversion factors in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).



**Table 3C.59: Energy Exports—Viet Nam (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Total	3.1	4.7	6.5	7.1	8.2	9.8	11.5	12.2	14.8	17.6	18.7	20.2	20.9	21.0	27.9	30.4	35.1	34.8	26.2	29.6	21.0	20.5	20.1	17.4	14.9	12.1	10.0	
Coal	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	3.4	3.5	6.5	10.1	16.4	18.0	10.8	14.0	11.2	9.7	8.6	7.3	4.2	1.1	0.8	
Oil and Oil Products	2.7	4.0	5.5	6.3	7.1	8.2	9.5	10.3	13.0	15.8	16.8	17.8	17.6	17.5	20.0	19.0	17.7	16.4	15.2	15.5	9.8	10.7	11.4	10.0	10.6	10.9	9.2	
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Exports are the quantities of energy products exported from the national territory to foreign countries, deductions being made for products simply in transit and quantities processed on behalf of other countries.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.60: Energy Trade Balance—Viet Nam (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trade Balance (Mtoe)	0.2	2.0	3.3	2.9	3.6	4.7	5.5	6.1	7.8	10.1	9.8	11.0	10.8	10.3	16.0	17.2	21.9	19.4	10.7	14.0	7.4	5.8	7.1	5.0	0.3	(5.7)	(12.4)
Coal	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	3.4	3.5	6.5	9.7	16.0	17.5	10.4	13.5	10.6	8.8	7.6	5.9	2.4	(2.8)	(6.5)
Oil and Oil Products	(0.3)	1.4	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.5	4.2	6.0	8.2	8.0	8.6	7.4	6.7	8.1	6.2	5.0	1.6	0.4	0.8	(2.8)	(2.7)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(2.0)	(2.7)	(5.8)
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)
Biomass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

( ) = negative value, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Energy trade balance is energy exports less energy imports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.61: Total Primary Energy Supply—Viet Nam (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	17.9	18.1	18.9	20.5	20.5	21.9	23.1	24.9	26.6	27.3	28.7	30.7	33.4	35.1	39.0	41.2	42.3	45.5	48.6	53.1	58.9	59.1	59.8	61.7	66.9	73.8	79.1
Coal	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	3.3	3.6	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.8	7.3	8.3	8.9	9.5	11.7	12.6	14.7	15.6	15.8	17.2	19.9	25.0	28.6
Oil and Oil Products	2.7	2.7	3.2	4.1	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.5	6.5	7.0	7.8	8.5	9.6	10.3	11.7	12.0	11.7	13.6	13.3	15.7	18.7	17.2	16.1	16.1	17.2	18.8	20.0
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.7	3.6	4.7	5.1	5.5	6.4	7.1	8.1	7.6	8.3	8.5	9.1	9.6	9.5
Hydro	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.4	3.5	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.8	5.1
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Biomass	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.6	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.3	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.7
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

( ) = negative value, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Total primary energy supply is primary energy production plus imports, less exports, plus domestic airplanes and ships refueling abroad, less overseas airplanes and ship refueling in domestic, plus changes in stocks.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 3C.62: Final Energy Consumption by Type—Viet Nam (Mtoe)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	16.1	16.5	17.4	19.1	18.8	20.0	20.9	22.1	23.2	24.1	25.1	26.7	28.6	30.5	33.5	35.1	35.6	38.4	41.2	44.7	48.2	48.7	49.4	51.7	54.9	58.2	60.9
Coal	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.9	8.1	8.9	9.8	10.1	9.7	10.6	11.4	11.8	11.9
Oil and Oil Products	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.9	5.4	6.0	6.5	7.1	8.4	9.5	11.0	11.3	11.2	12.8	12.7	14.6	16.6	15.7	15.1	15.4	16.5	18.0	19.2
Natural Gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Power	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.8	6.6	7.5	8.1	9.1	10.0	11.1	12.3	13.6
Biomass	11.9	12.1	12.3	13.0	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.6	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.7
Wind and Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

( ) = negative value, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved. Final consumption measures the needs of the final consumers of the country.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.63: Power Generation—Viet Nam (TWh)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.7	12.3	14.6	16.9	19.1	21.7	23.6	26.6	30.6	35.8	40.9	46.2	53.7	60.5	67.0	73.4	83.2	94.9	104.1	117.6	125.1	139.6	153.3	168.7
Thermal	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.0	4.1	4.9	7.5	10.6	9.8	12.0	12.4	17.6	21.9	28.4	36.7	40.1	44.0	47.4	53.2	67.3	63.1	64.7	73.0	79.6	97.0	109.0
Hydro	5.4	6.3	7.2	8.0	9.2	10.6	12.0	11.7	11.1	13.8	14.6	18.2	18.2	19.0	17.8	16.9	20.4	23.0	26.0	30.0	27.6	40.9	52.8	52.0	59.8	56.1	59.5
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geothermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power generation is the process of generating electricity from primary energy.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 3C.64: Final Power Consumption by Sector—Viet Nam (TWh)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	6.2	6.6	6.9	7.8	9.3	11.2	13.4	15.3	17.7	19.6	22.4	25.7	30.1	34.8	39.6	47.1	53.8	61.3	67.8	76.9	86.9	94.7	105.4	116.2	128.5	143.5	157.9
Agriculture	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.6
Industry	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.6	5.5	6.2	6.8	7.6	9.1	10.5	12.7	15.2	17.9	22.8	26.9	32.1	35.1	39.9	46.5	50.1	55.3	61.6	69.2	77.1	84.8
Transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tertiary	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.5	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.8	5.5	6.6	8.0	9.3	10.2	11.0	11.7	13.7	15.1
Residential	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	4.0	5.1	6.3	7.4	9.0	9.9	11.1	12.8	14.6	16.0	17.3	19.5	21.6	23.5	26.1	29.2	31.5	34.2	38.4	42.0	45.7	50.4	55.4
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

... = data not available at the time of this publication, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Final consumption is the difference between domestic consumption and the consumption in energy transformations, and the losses involved.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. [www.enerdata.net](http://www.enerdata.net) (accessed July 2018).



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## Trade in Goods and Services

Table 4A.1: Trade with Greater Mekong Subregion—Cambodia

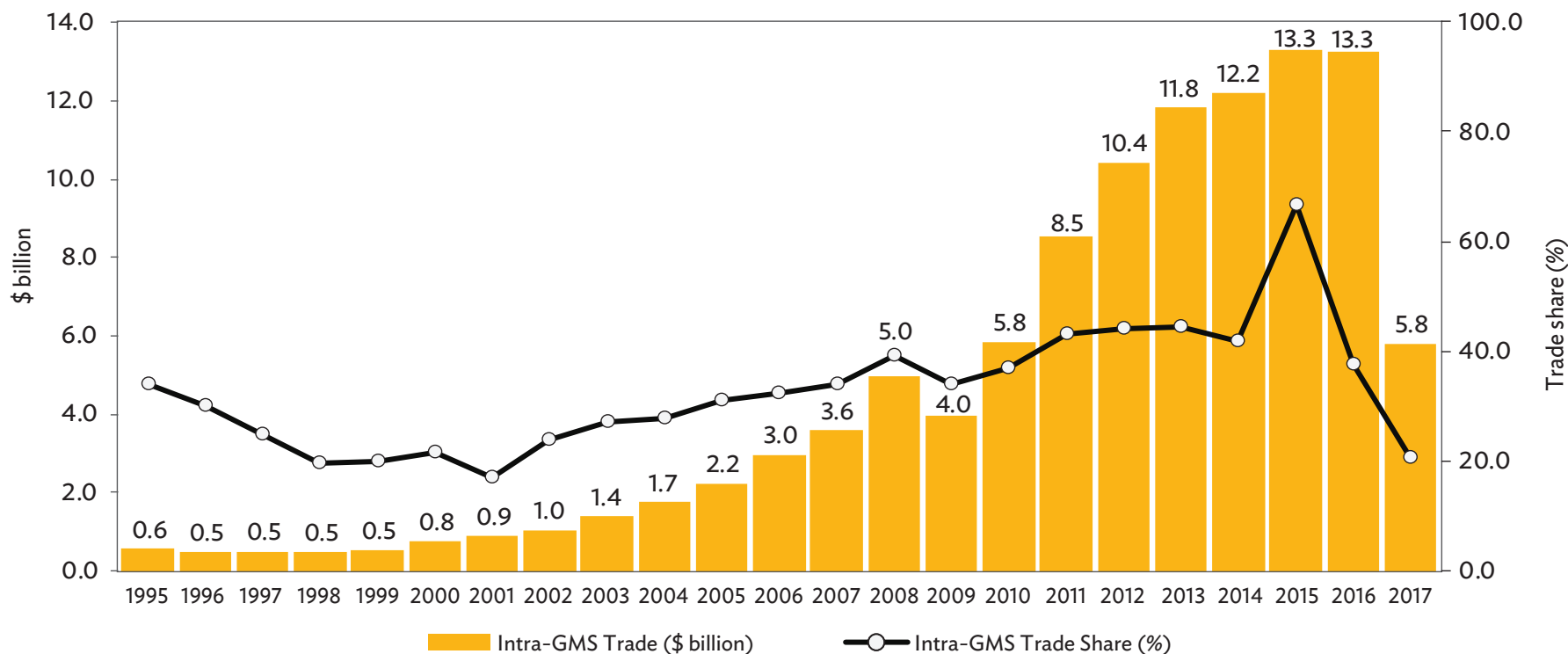
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Intra-GMS trade (\$ billion)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.2	3.0	3.6	5.0	4.0	5.8	8.5	10.4	11.8	12.2	13.3	13.3	5.8
Intra-GMS trade share (%)	33.9	30.1	26.0	23.5	20.0	21.6	23.1	23.7	27.1	27.9	31.0	32.4	33.9	39.2	33.9	36.8	43.0	44.3	44.5	41.9	42.4	37.5	20.7
Exports to GMS (\$ billion)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.5	1.0
Imports from GMS (\$ billion)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.7	3.3	4.6	3.7	5.3	7.7	9.4	10.6	10.5	11.1	10.8	4.8

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Intraregional trade share =  $(T_{ii}/T_i) \times 100$  where  $T_{ii}$  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. Intra-GMS trade is  $T_{ii}$ .

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed September 2018).

Figure 4A.1: Trade with Greater Mekong Subregion—Cambodia



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 4A.2: Trade with Greater Mekong Subregion—People’s Republic of China**

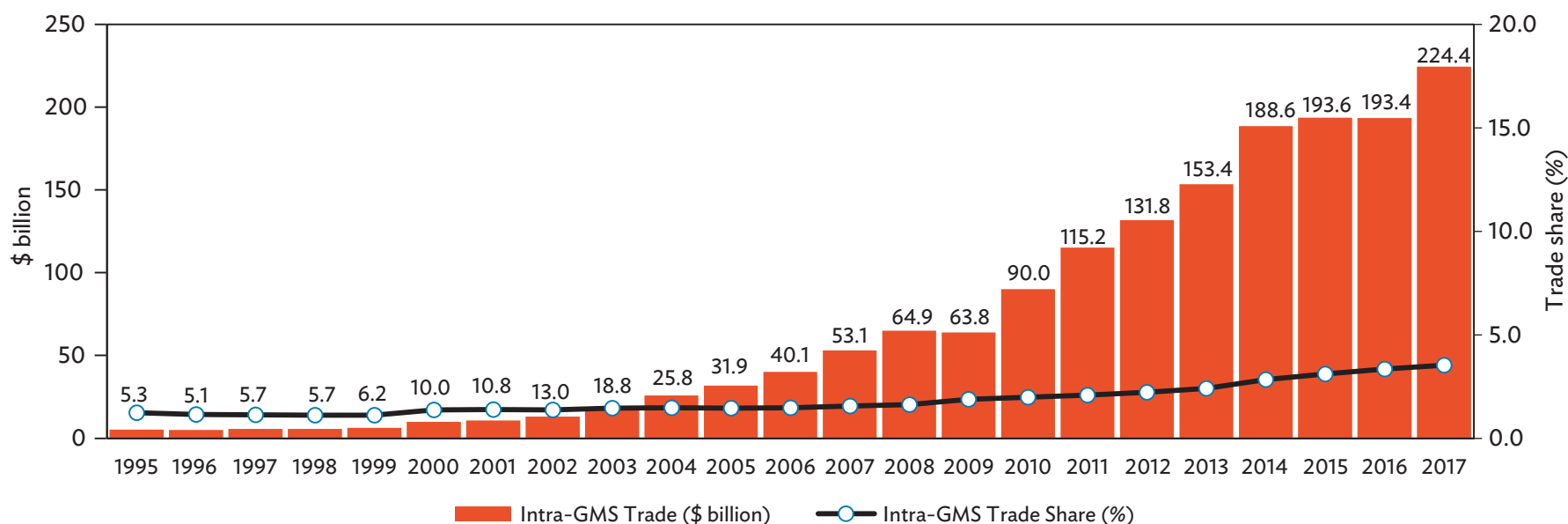
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Intra-GMS trade (\$ billion)	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.7	6.2	10.0	10.8	13.0	18.8	25.8	31.9	40.1	53.1	64.9	63.8	90.0	115.2	131.8	153.4	188.6	193.6	193.4	224.4
Intra-GMS trade share (%)	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5
Exports to GMS (\$ billion)	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	6	8	12	15	19	27	34	33	48	62	75	94	113	119	111	125
Imports from GMS (\$ billion)	2	2	2	3	3	6	6	7	10	14	17	21	26	31	31	42	53	57	60	76	75	82	99

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Intraregional trade share =  $(T_{ii}/T_i) \times 100$  where  $T_{ii}$  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. Intra-GMS trade is  $T_{ii}$ .

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 4A.2: Trade with Greater Mekong Subregion—People’s Republic of China**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

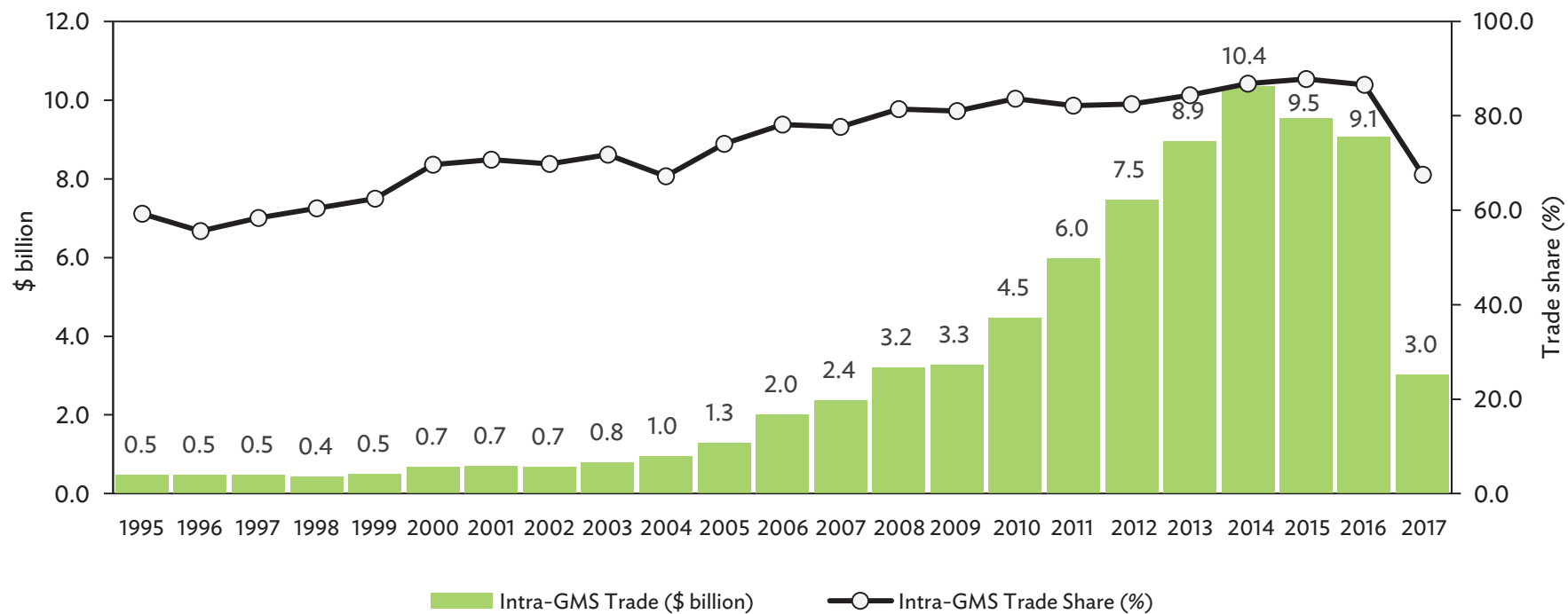
**Table 4A.3: Trade with Greater Mekong Subregion—Lao People’s Democratic Republic**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Intra-GMS trade (\$ billion)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.4	3.2	3.3	4.5	6.0	7.5	8.9	10.4	9.5	9.1	3.0
Intra-GMS trade share (%)	59.3	55.6	58.4	60.5	62.5	69.7	70.7	69.8	71.8	67.2	74.0	78.1	77.6	81.4	81.0	83.7	82.2	82.5	84.3	86.8	87.8	86.6	67.6
Exports to GMS (\$ billion)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	1.6
Imports from GMS (\$ billion)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.6	5.0	5.9	6.4	5.9	5.4	1.4

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion

Intraregional trade share =  $(T_{ii}/T_i) \times 100$  where  $T_{ii}$  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. Intra-GMS trade is  $T_{ii}$ .

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 4A.3: Trade with Greater Mekong Subregion—Lao People’s Democratic Republic**

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 4A.4: Trade with Greater Mekong Subregion—Myanmar**

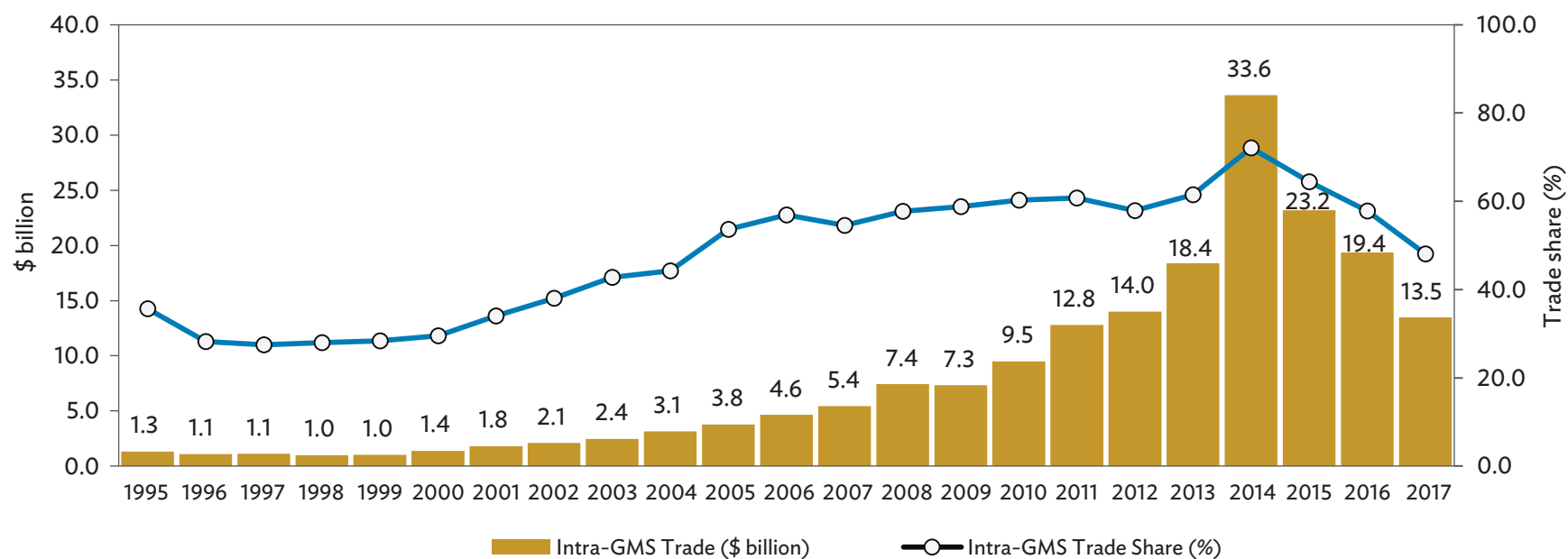
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Intra-GMS trade (\$ billion)	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.8	4.6	5.4	7.4	7.3	9.5	12.8	14.0	18.4	33.6	23.2	19.4	13.5
Intra-GMS trade share (%)	35.7	28.2	27.5	28.0	28.4	29.5	34.0	38.0	42.8	44.2	53.7	56.9	54.5	57.8	58.8	60.3	60.7	57.9	61.5	72.1	64.4	57.8	48.1
Exports to GMS (\$ billion)	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.8	4.1	3.5	3.9	5.0	5.1	7.0	19.7	9.1	6.6	4.5
Imports from GMS (\$ billion)	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.3	3.8	5.6	7.8	8.9	11.4	14.0	14.1	12.8	8.9

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Intraregional trade share =  $(T_{ii}/T_i) \times 100$  where  $T_{ii}$  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. Intra-GMS trade is  $T_{ii}$ .

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 4A.4: Trade with Greater Mekong Subregion—Myanmar**



Source: GMS Secretariat.



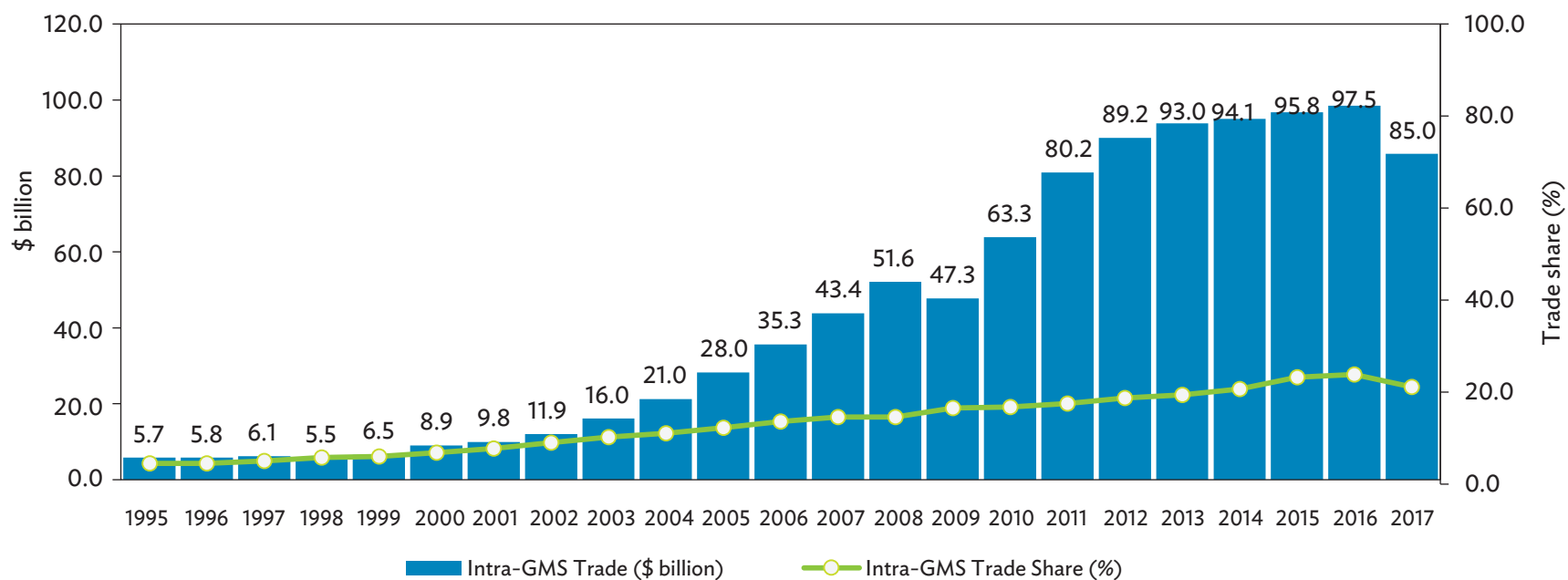
**Table 4A.5: Trade with Greater Mekong Subregion—Thailand**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Intra-GMS trade (\$ billion)	5.7	5.8	6.1	5.5	6.5	8.9	9.8	11.9	16.0	21.0	28.0	35.3	43.4	51.6	47.3	63.3	80.2	89.2	93.0	94.1	95.8	97.5	85.0
Intra-GMS trade share (%)	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.8	6.0	6.8	7.8	9.0	10.2	11.0	12.3	13.6	14.6	14.6	16.5	16.8	17.5	18.7	19.4	20.7	23.2	23.8	21.1
Exports to GMS (\$ billion)	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.9	4.9	5.7	8.6	10.9	13.9	17.9	22.5	26.0	25.6	33.9	43.0	44.1	46.2	45.8	45.2	45.6	43.8
Imports from GMS (\$ billion)	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.9	4.0	4.9	6.2	7.4	10.1	14.1	17.4	20.9	25.6	21.7	29.4	37.2	45.1	46.7	48.4	50.6	51.9	41.2

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Intraregional trade share =  $(T_{ii}/T_i) \times 100$  where  $T_{ii}$  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. Intra-GMS trade is  $T_{ii}$ .

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed October 2018).

**Figure 4A.5: Trade with Greater Mekong Subregion—Thailand**

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 4A.6: Trade with Greater Mekong Subregion—Viet Nam**

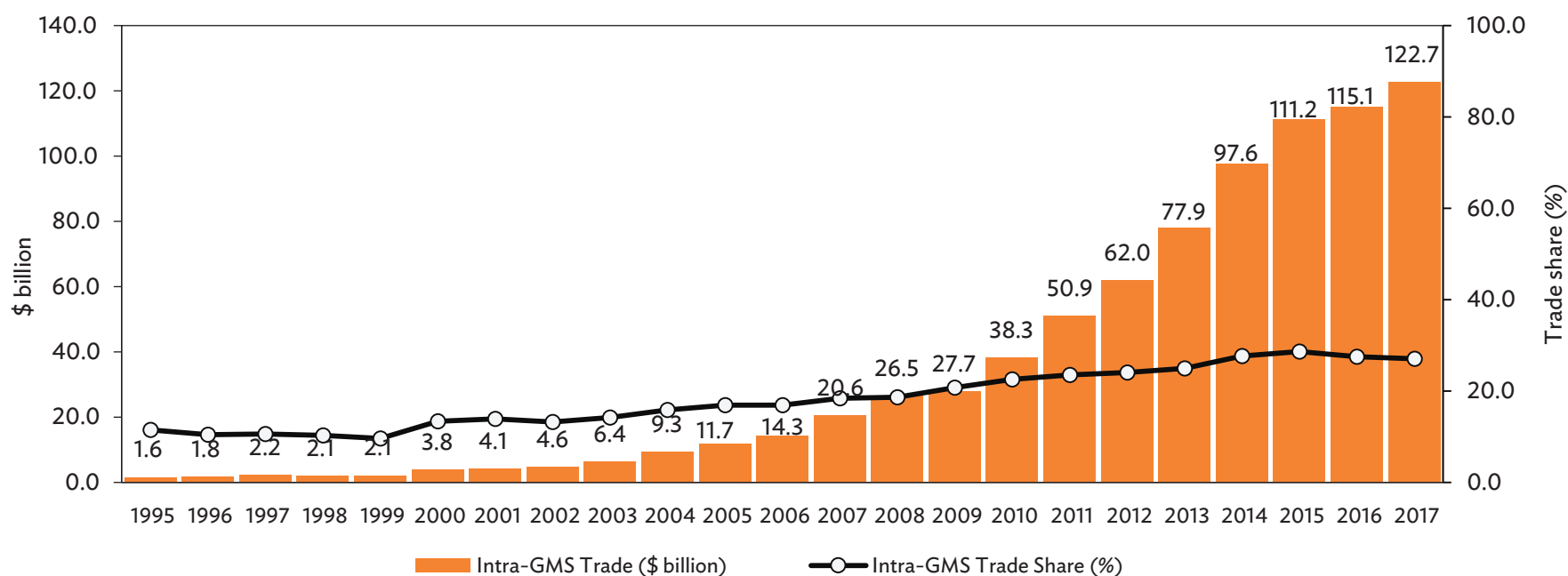
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Intra-GMS trade (\$ billion)	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	6.4	9.3	11.7	14.3	20.6	26.5	27.7	38.3	50.9	62.0	77.9	97.6	111.2	115.1	122.7
Intra-GMS trade share (%)	11.5	10.5	10.6	10.3	9.6	13.4	13.9	13.2	14.2	15.9	16.9	16.9	18.4	18.6	20.8	22.6	23.5	24.1	24.9	27.6	28.6	27.5	27.1
Exports to GMS (\$ billion)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9	3.1	3.6	3.7	4.7	6.2	6.6	9.0	14.3	20.7	21.6	25.4	35.6	43.8	50.9
Imports from GMS (\$ billion)	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.6	3.1	4.5	6.2	8.0	10.6	15.9	20.3	21.1	29.2	36.6	41.3	56.3	72.2	75.6	71.3	71.7

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Intraregional trade share =  $(T_{ii}/T_i) \times 100$  where  $T_{ii}$  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. Intra-GMS trade is  $T_{ii}$ .

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 4A.6: Trade with Greater Mekong Subregion—Viet Nam**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

Table 4B.1: Structure of Merchandise Trade—Cambodia

Exports to the World			Imports from the World	
Average 1996 to 2006 (% share)	Average 2007 to 2017 (% share)	Harmonized System Sector Description	Average 1996 to 2006 (% share)	Average 2007 to 2017 (% share)
100	100			100
1.6	0.2	1. Live animals; animal products	0.9	1.1
0.7	4.0	2. Vegetable products	0.9	0.8
0.0	0.2	3. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	0.5	0.6
0.5	0.7	4. Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	13.2	9.7
0.0	1.1	5. Mineral products	14.0	14.4
0.2	0.1	6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	6.7	5.5
4.8	2.5	7. Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	3.2	3.6
0.3	1.0	8. Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm, gut)	0.6	1.3
8.0	1.7	9. Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basket ware and wickerwork	0.1	0.2
0.0	0.1	10. Pulp of wood; recovered paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	1.9	1.7
76.1	71.1	11. Textiles and textile articles	26.7	24.2
5.6	9.3	12. Footwear, headgear, umbrella, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	0.7	0.6
0.0	0.0	13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	1.3	1.4
0.5	2.1	14. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	0.4	6.4
0.3	0.8	15. Base metals and articles of base metals	5.4	5.9
0.4	1.5	16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	11.6	12.1
0.4	2.6	17. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	8.4	7.4
0.1	0.3	18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	0.8	0.7
0.0	0.0	19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0.0	0.0
0.2	0.4	20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1.6	1.7
0.1	0.1	21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.1	0.0
0.2	0.2	Commodities not specified according to kind <sup>a</sup>	1.0	0.6
1.9	10.0	(\$ billion)	2.4	12.2

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, HS = Harmonized System.

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

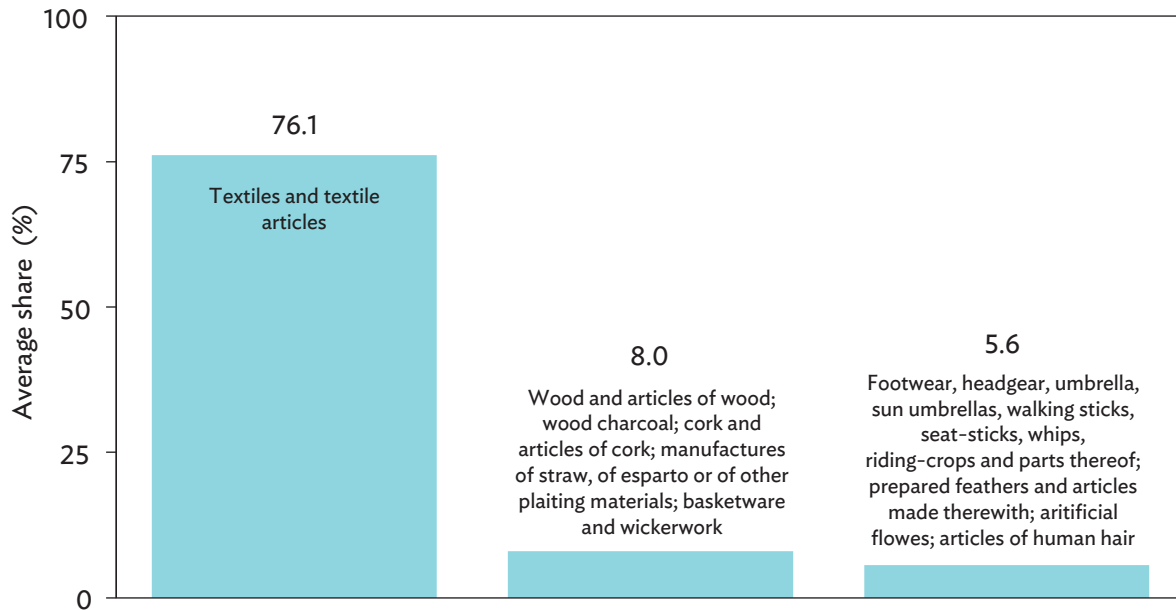
Total merchandise imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods by residents from nonresidents.

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

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

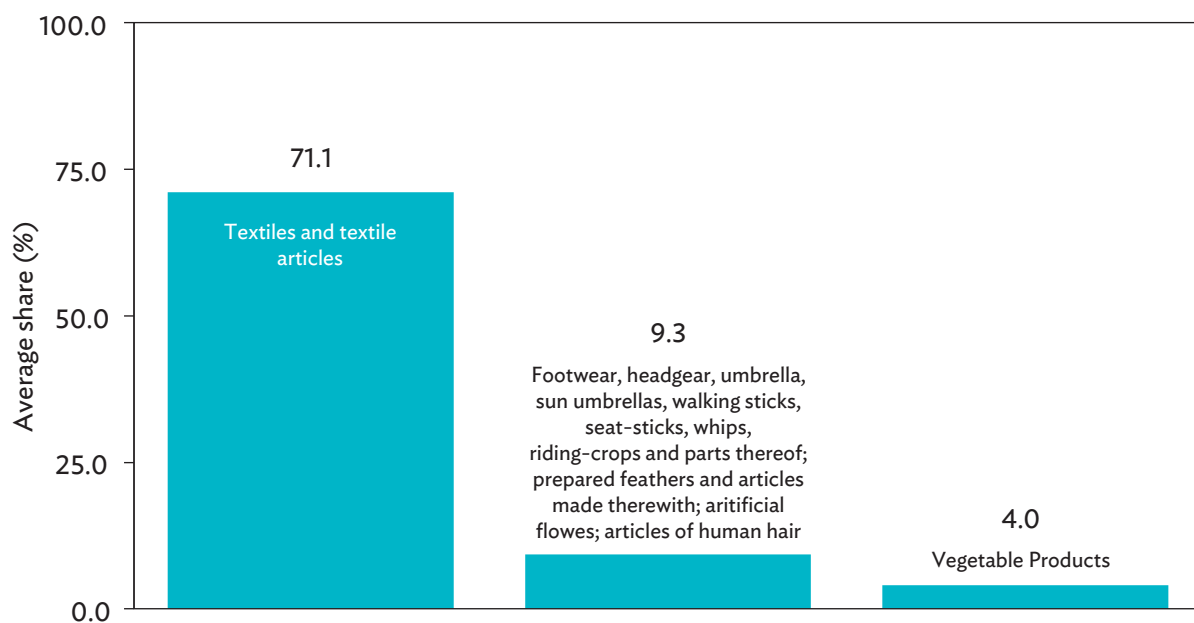
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed October 2018).

**Figure 4B.1: Top Three Merchandise Exports—Cambodia, Average 1996–2006 (% share)**

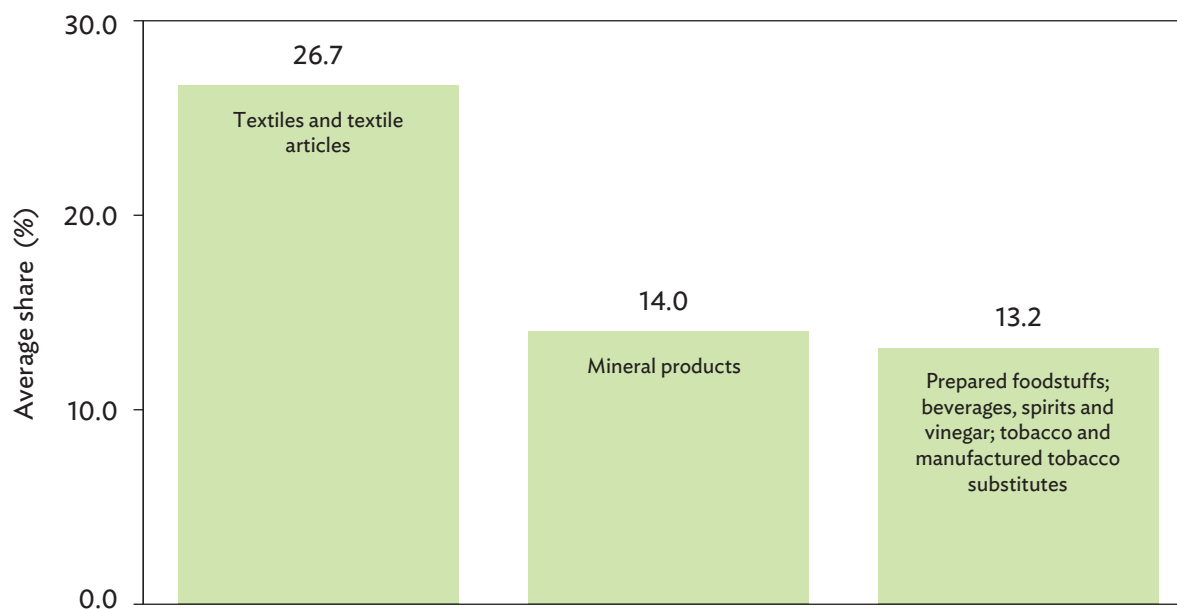


Source: GMS Secretariat.

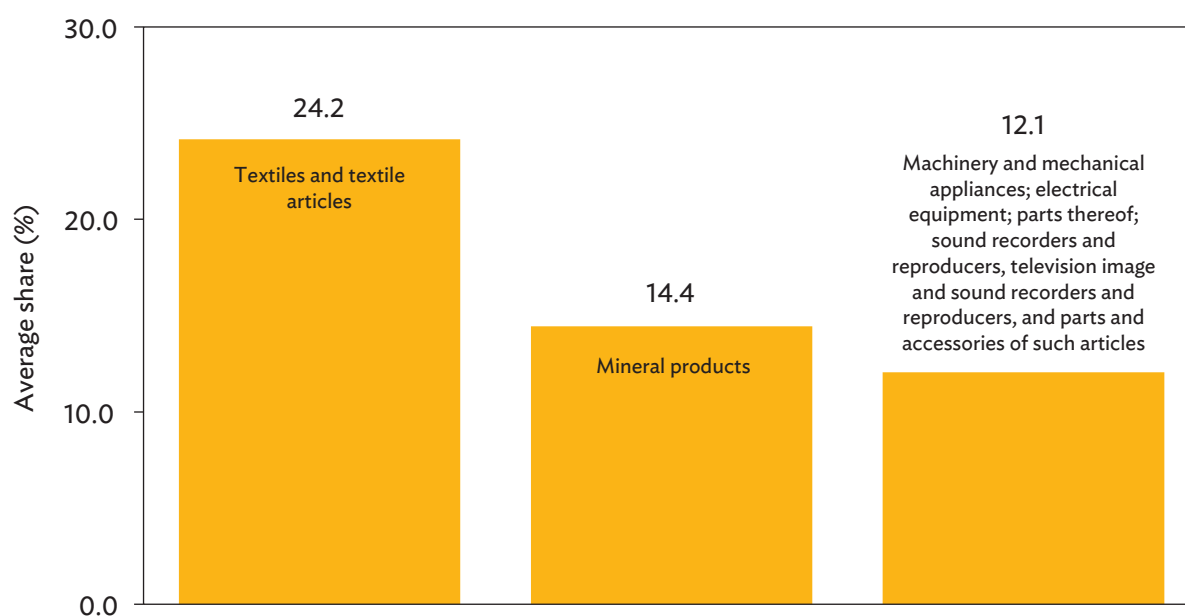
**Figure 4B.2: Top Three Merchandise Exports—Cambodia, Average 2007–2017 (% share)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4B.3: Top Three Merchandise Imports—Cambodia, Average 1996–2006 (% share)**

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4B.4: Top Three Merchandise Imports—Cambodia, Average 2007–2017 (% share)**

Source: GMS Secretariat.

Table 4B.2: Structure of Merchandise Trade—People's Republic of China

Exports to the World		Harmonized System Sector Description	Imports from the World	
Average 1996 to 2006 (% share)	Average 2007 to 2017 (% share)		Average 1996 to 2006 (% share)	Average 2007 to 2017 (% share)
100	100		100	100
1.6	0.7	1. Live animals; animal products	0.8	0.9
1.9	1.0	2. Vegetable products	1.8	2.7
0.1	0.0	3. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	0.7	0.6
2.1	1.3	4. Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0.9	0.8
3.4	1.8	5. Mineral products	9.9	21.3
4.7	4.7	6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	7.8	6.8
3.1	3.5	7. Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	6.9	5.2
2.8	1.5	8. Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm, gut)	1.3	0.6
1.1	0.7	9. Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basket ware and wickerwork	1.3	1.0
0.7	0.9	10. Pulp of wood; recovered paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	2.7	1.4
18.8	12.5	11. Textiles and textile articles	7.1	2.1
4.4	2.8	12. Footwear, headgear, umbrella, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	0.2	0.1
1.7	1.9	13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	0.7	0.5
0.9	1.3	14. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	0.5	2.0
6.9	7.7	15. Base metals and articles of base metals	8.8	6.4
32.3	42.9	16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	39.0	34.2
3.4	4.9	17. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	3.7	5.0
3.4	3.5	18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	5.1	6.3
0.0	0.0	19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0.0	0.0
6.7	6.2	20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.4	0.4
0.0	0.0	21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.0	0.0
0.2	0.1	Commodities not specified according to kind <sup>a</sup>	0.5	1.9
392.4	1,869.4	(\$ billion)	343.3	1,552.0

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, HS = Harmonized System.

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.

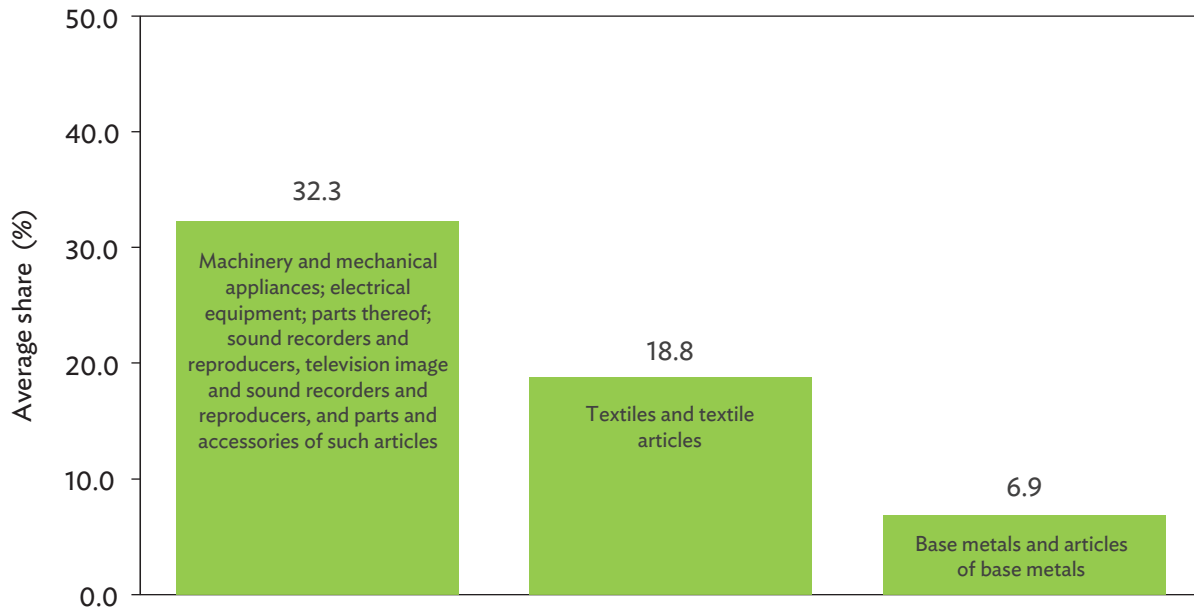
No data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. National data for the People's Republic of China is used.

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

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

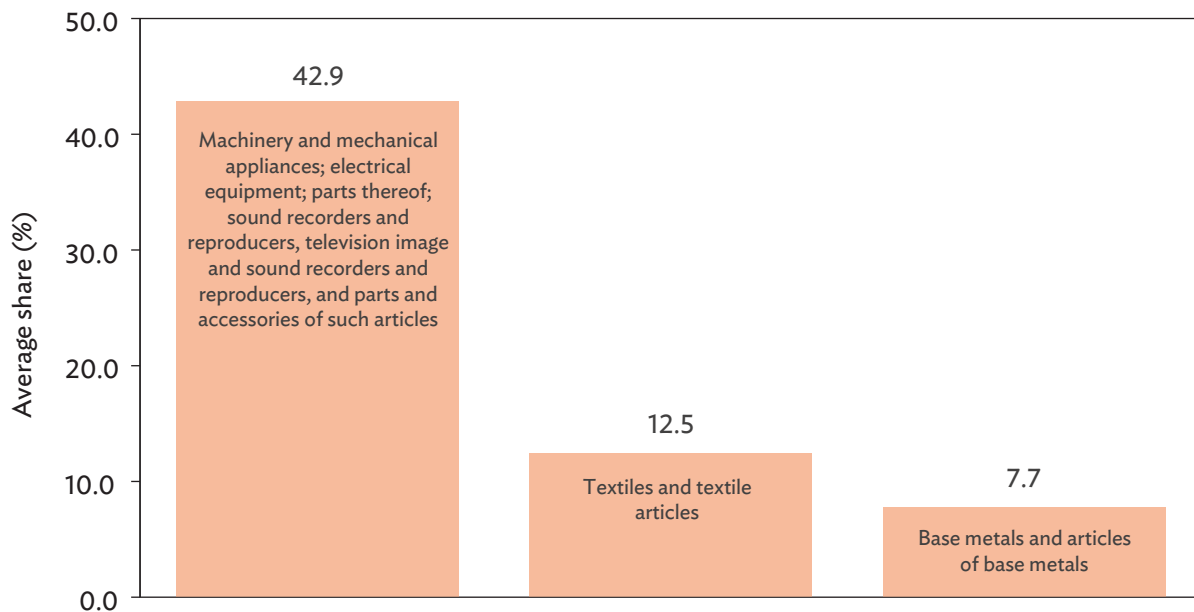
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed October 2018).

**Figure 4B.5: Top Three Merchandise Exports—People’s Republic of China, Average 1996–2006 (% share)**



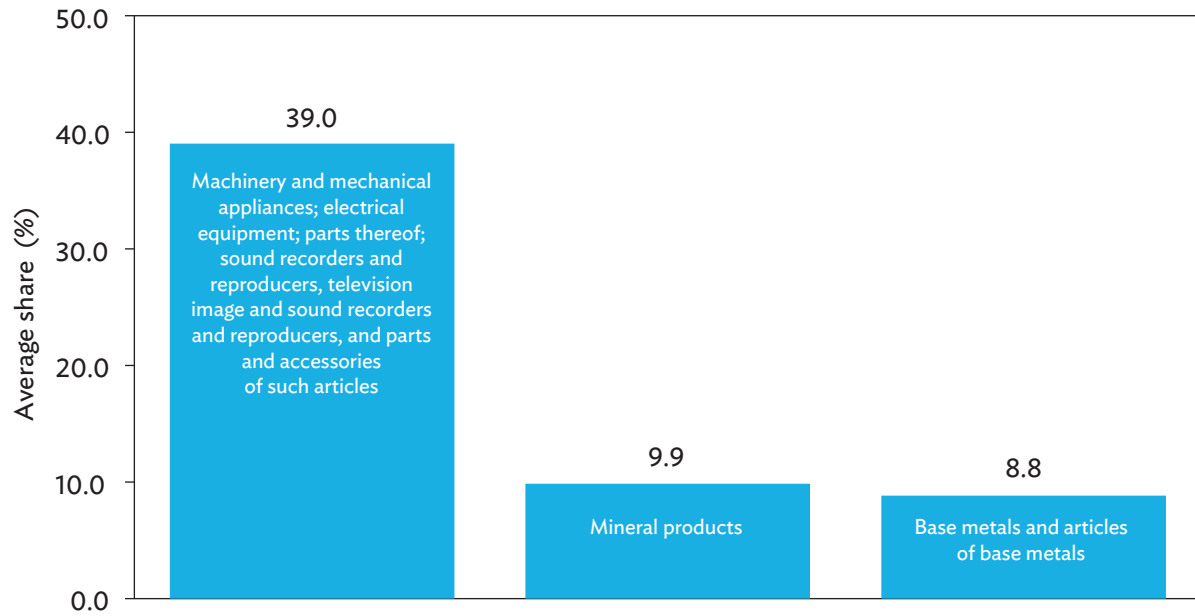
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4B.6: Top Three Merchandise Exports—People’s Republic of China, Average 2007–2017 (% share)**



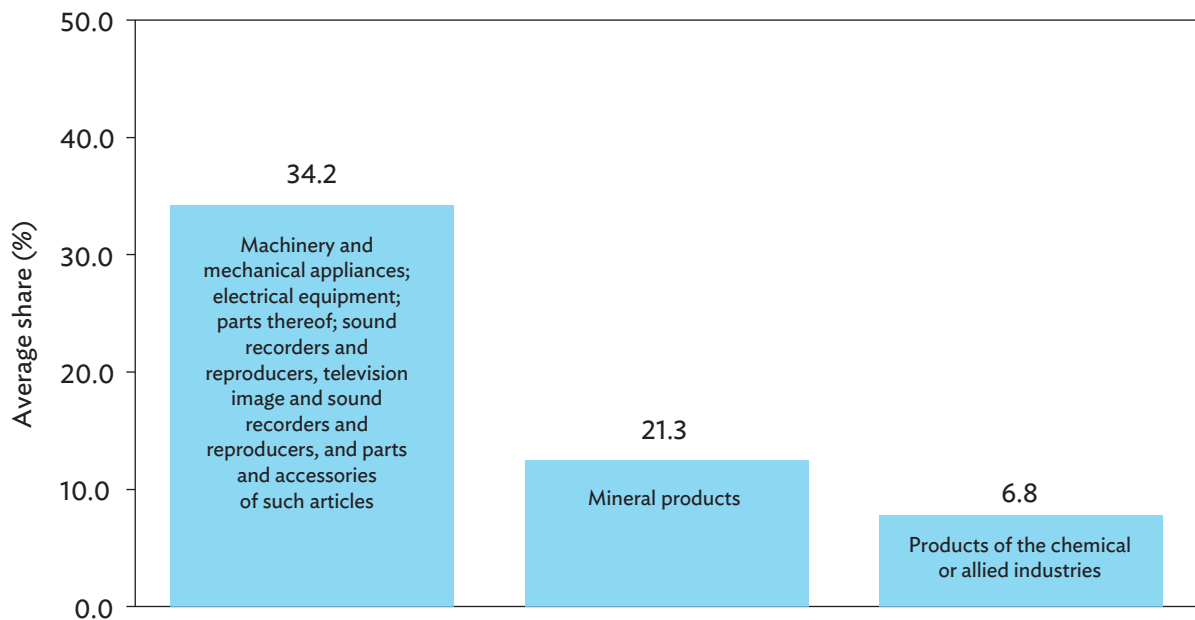
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4B.7: Top Three Merchandise Imports—People’s Republic of China,  
Average 1996–2006 (% share)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4B.8: Top Three Merchandise Imports—People’s Republic of China,  
Average 2007–2017 (% share)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.



Table 4B.3: Structure of Merchandise Trade—Lao People's Democratic Republic

Exports to the World		Harmonized System Sector Description	Imports from the World	
Average 1996 to 2006 (% share)	Average 2007 to 2017 (% share)		Average 1996 to 2006 (% share)	Average 2007 to 2017 (% share)
100	100		100	100
1.1	0.2	1. Live animals; animal products	1.1	3.0
7.8	6.7	2. Vegetable products	2.5	1.3
0.0	0.0	3. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	0.3	0.2
0.6	1.7	4. Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	11.2	6.7
4.4	26.5	5. Mineral products	15.1	17.6
0.3	2.2	6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	5.6	5.2
0.5	2.7	7. Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	3.6	3.6
0.5	0.1	8. Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm, gut)	0.1	0.1
31.7	18.9	9. Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basket ware and wickerwork	0.1	0.1
0.1	0.1	10. Pulp of wood; recovered paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	1.2	1.2
39.8	10.3	11. Textiles and textile articles	9.9	3.7
1.8	0.8	12. Footwear, headgear, umbrella, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	0.4	0.2
0.0	0.0	13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	2.9	2.0
0.7	1.5	14. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	0.9	1.3
4.8	21.2	15. Base metals and articles of base metals	6.6	10.6
0.9	3.3	16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	18.7	23.4
3.1	0.5	17. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	16.1	16.4
0.0	0.1	18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	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	1.3
0.0	0.0	21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.0	0.0
0.9	2.8	Commodities not specified according to kind <sup>a</sup>	1.6	0.9
0.4	2.9	(\$ billion)	0.8	4.4

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, HS = Harmonized System.

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

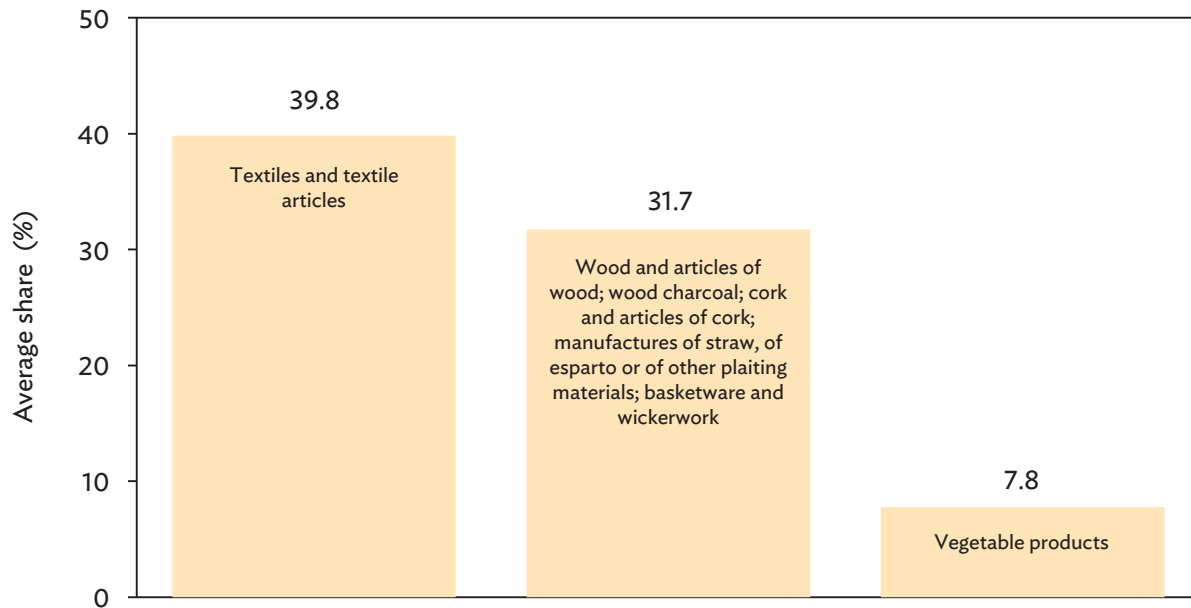
Total merchandise imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods by residents from nonresidents.

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

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

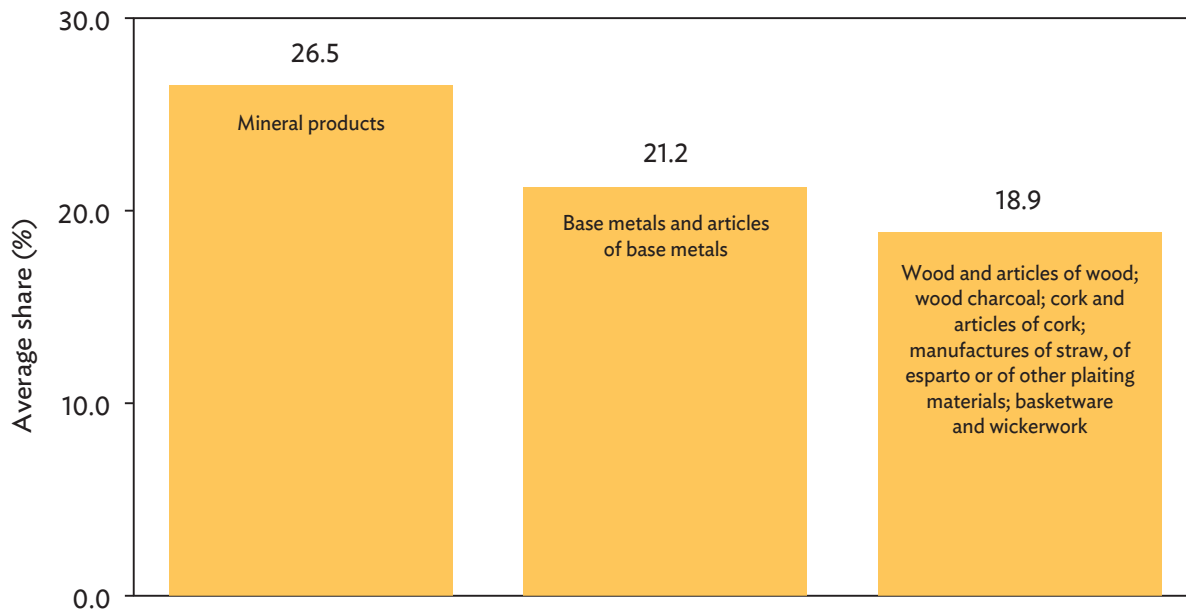
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed October 2018).

**Figure 4B.9: Top Three Exports—Lao People's Democratic Republic, Average 1996–2006**  
(% share)



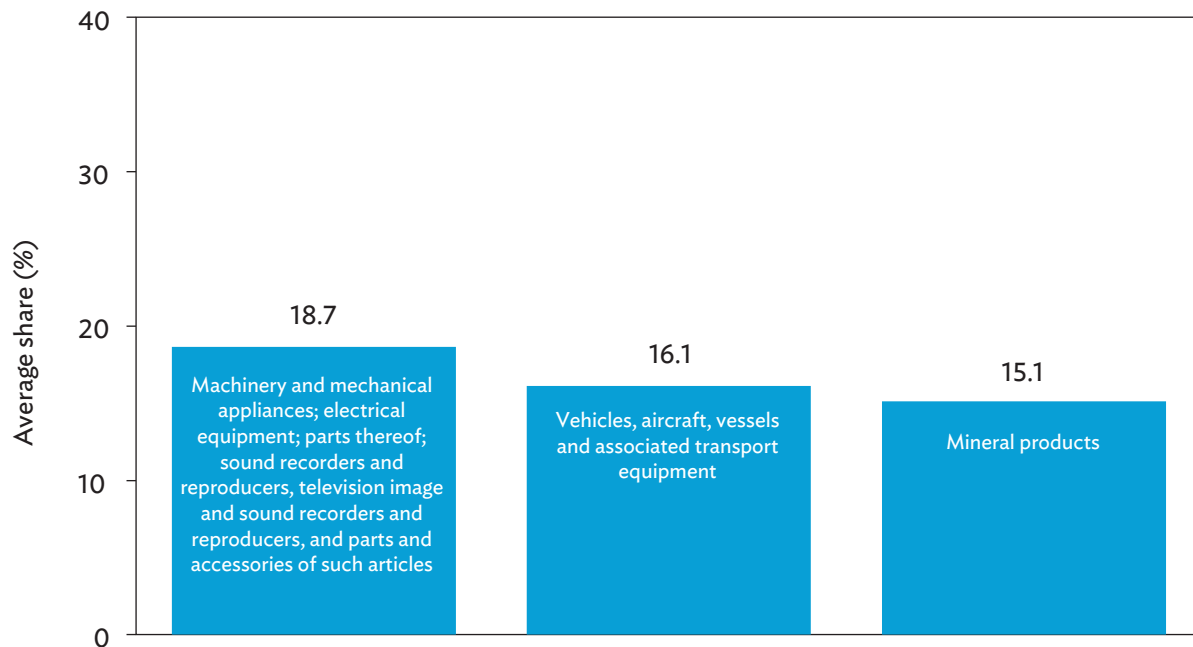
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4B.10: Top Three Exports—Lao People's Democratic Republic, Average 2007–2017**  
(% share)



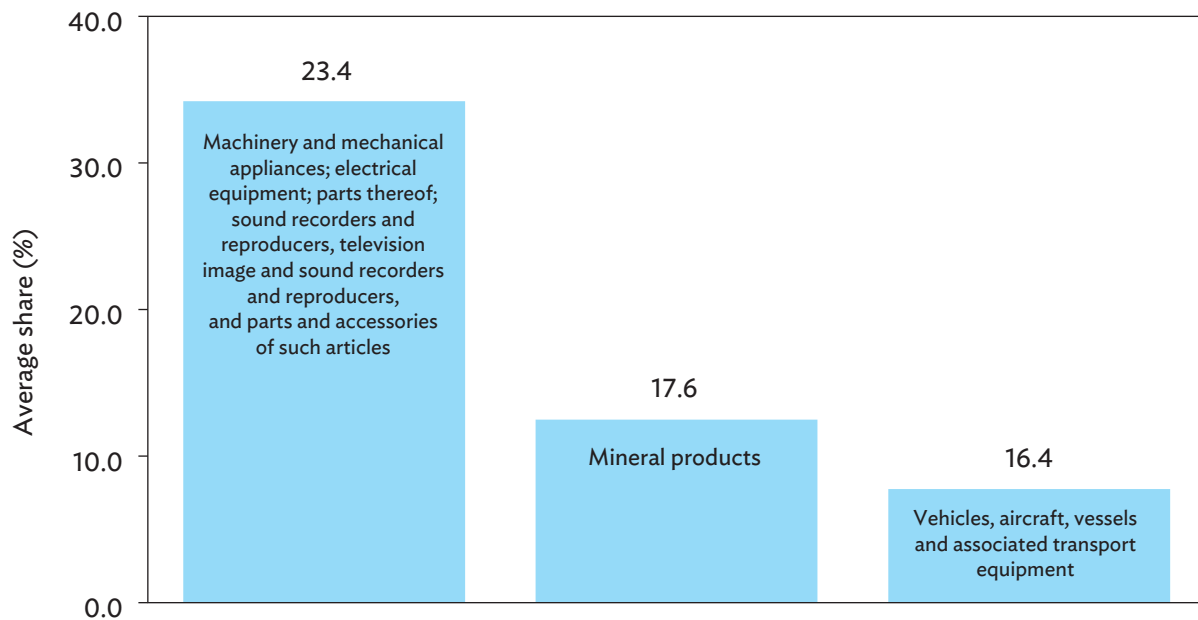
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4B.11 Top Three Imports—Lao People's Democratic Republic, Average 1996–2006, (% share)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4B.12 Top Three Imports—Lao People's Democratic Republic, Average 2007–2017, (% share)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

Table 4B.4: Structure of Merchandise Trade—Myanmar

Exports to the World		Harmonized System Sector Description	Imports from the World	
Average 1996 to 2006 (% share)	Average 2007 to 2017 (% share)		Average 1996 to 2006 (% share)	Average 2007 to 2017 (% share)
100	100		100	100
10.0	4.0	1. Live animals; animal products	1.6	1.0
15.4	14.5	2. Vegetable products	1.4	1.5
0.3	0.0	3. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	4.5	3.6
0.8	0.6	4. Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	5.5	7.0
19.2	39.4	5. Mineral products	12.1	11.7
0.2	0.1	6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	8.3	7.3
1.4	1.9	7. Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	5.5	5.1
0.4	0.3	8. Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm, gut)	0.2	0.4
21.4	11.0	9. Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basket ware and wickerwork	0.1	0.2
0.1	0.1	10. Pulp of wood; recovered paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	1.8	1.4
23.3	12.0	11. Textiles and textile articles	12.9	8.6
0.9	1.5	12. Footwear, headgear, umbrella, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	0.6	0.7
0.0	0.0	13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	1.1	1.2
2.5	9.3	14. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	0.2	0.9
1.8	2.0	15. Base metals and articles of base metals	10.3	11.7
1.0	0.6	16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	21.5	21.9
0.2	0.1	17. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	8.0	11.5
0.1	0.6	18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	1.3	1.5
0.0	0.0	19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0.1	0.1
0.6	0.1	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	1.8	Commodities not specified according to kind <sup>a</sup>	1.8	1.2
2.5	10.2	(\$ billion)	2.8	14.4

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, HS = Harmonized System.

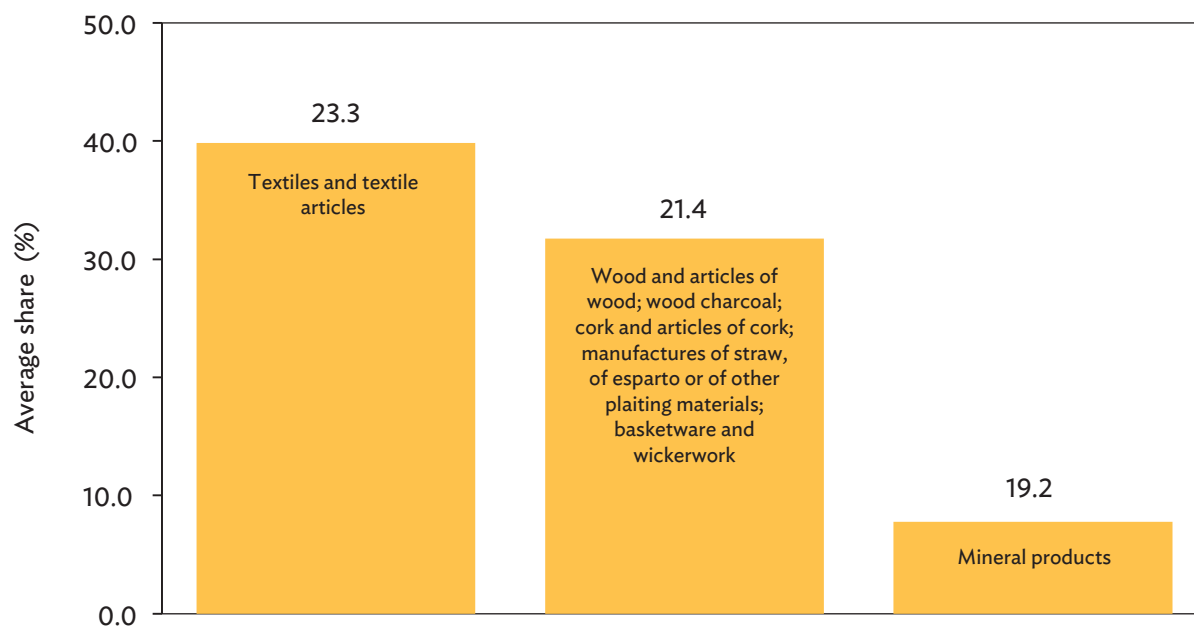
Total merchandise exports consist of sales, barter, or gifts or grants, of goods from residents to nonresidents.

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

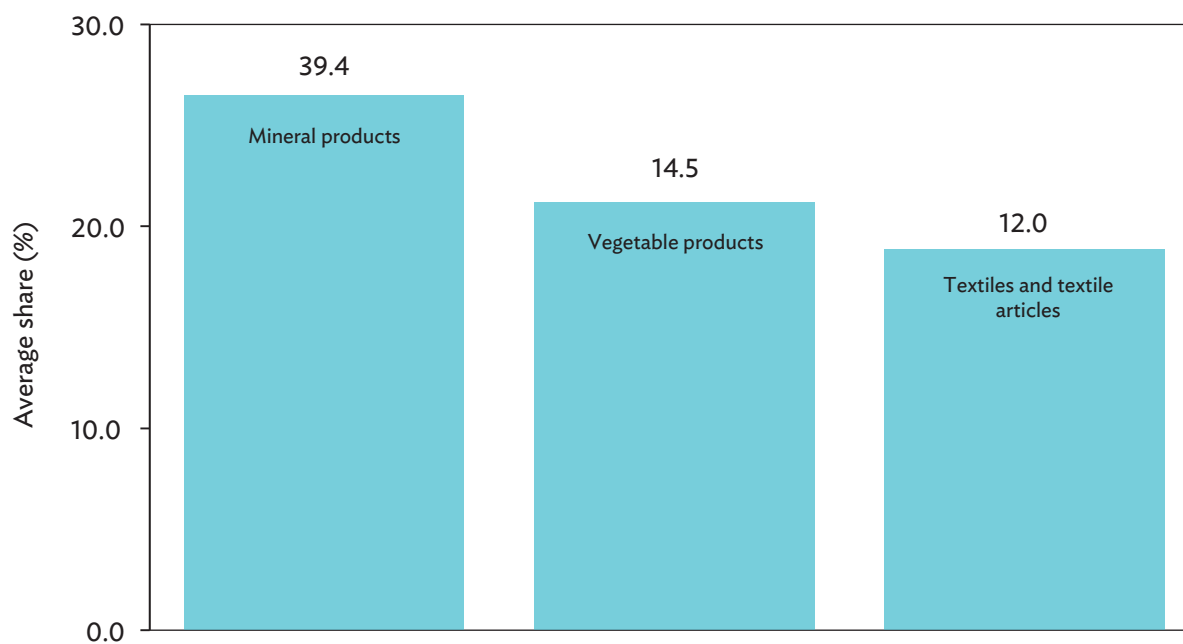
<sup>a</sup> HS Chapter 99.

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

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed October 2018).

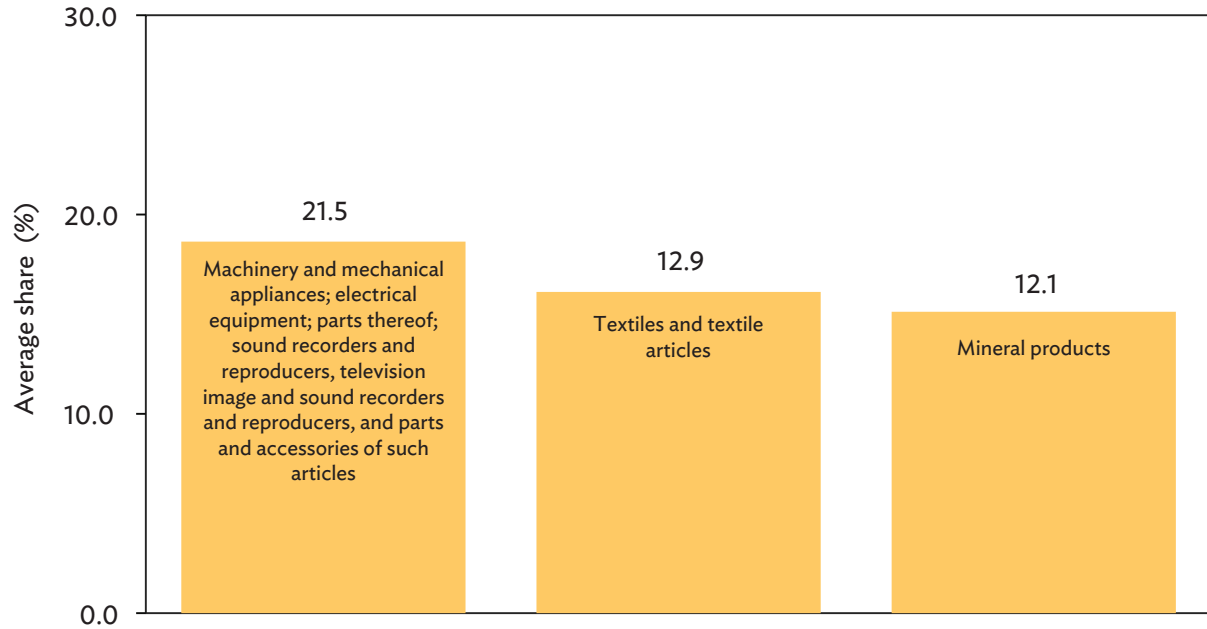
**Figure 4B.13: Top Three Exports—Myanmar, Average 1996–2006 (% share)**

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4B.14: Top Three Exports—Myanmar, Average 2007–2017 (% share)**

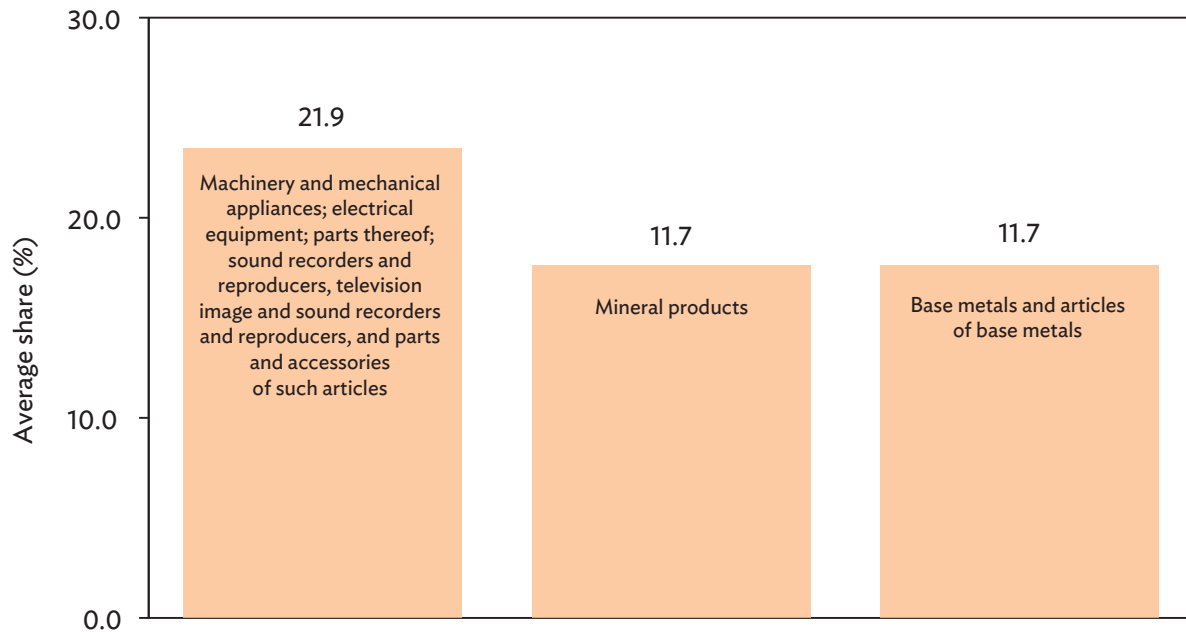
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 4B.15: Top Three Imports—Myanmar, Average 1996–2006 (% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 4B.16: Top Three Imports—Myanmar, Average 2007–2017 (% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

Table 4B.5: Structure of Merchandise Trade—Thailand

Exports to the World			Imports from the World	
Average 1995 to 2005 (% share)	Average 2006 to 2016 (% share)	Harmonized System Sector Description	Average 1995 to 2005 (% share)	Average 2006 to 2016 (% share)
100	100		100	100
4.1	1.6	1. Live animals; animal products	1.9	1.6
4.6	4.3	2. Vegetable products	1.1	1.5
0.1	0.2	3. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	0.1	0.1
7.6	7.5	4. Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	1.7	2.0
3.1	5.6	5. Mineral products	11.5	18.7
2.7	4.7	6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	8.5	8.1
8.7	12.0	7. Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	4.6	4.6
1.2	0.5	8. Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm, gut)	0.7	0.5
0.8	0.9	9. Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basket ware and wickerwork	0.8	0.3
1.0	1.3	10. Pulp of wood; recovered paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	1.6	1.2
8.4	3.8	11. Textiles and textile articles	3.4	2.1
1.8	0.5	12. Footwear, headgear, umbrella, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	0.1	0.1
1.1	0.9	13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	0.8	0.8
3.2	5.0	14. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	2.7	5.2
3.3	4.8	15. Base metals and articles of base metals	11.7	13.1
36.7	31.6	16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	38.5	30.9
4.5	11.1	17. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	6.2	5.6
2.2	2.2	18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	2.3	2.6
0.0	0.0	19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0.1	0.1
2.5	1.3	20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.5	0.6
0.0	0.0	21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.0	0.0
2.1	0.2	Commodities not specified according to kind <sup>a</sup>	1.2	0.2
70.1	195.2	(\$ billion)	70.5	192.7

0.0 = values is less than 0.05, HS = Harmonized System.

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

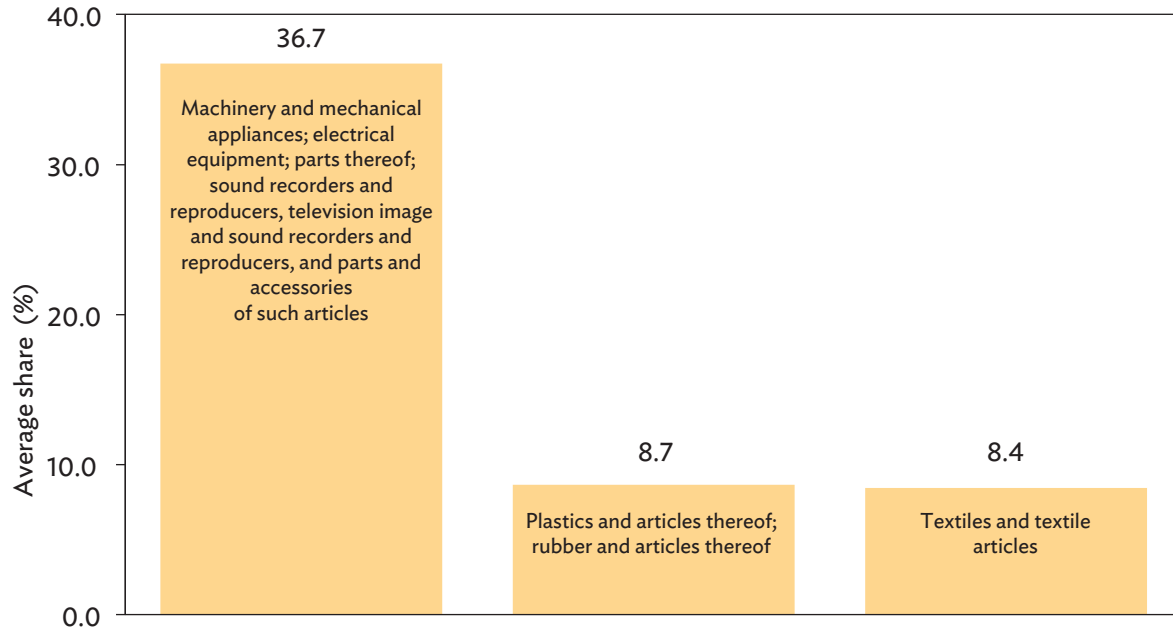
Total merchandise imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods by residents from nonresidents.

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

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

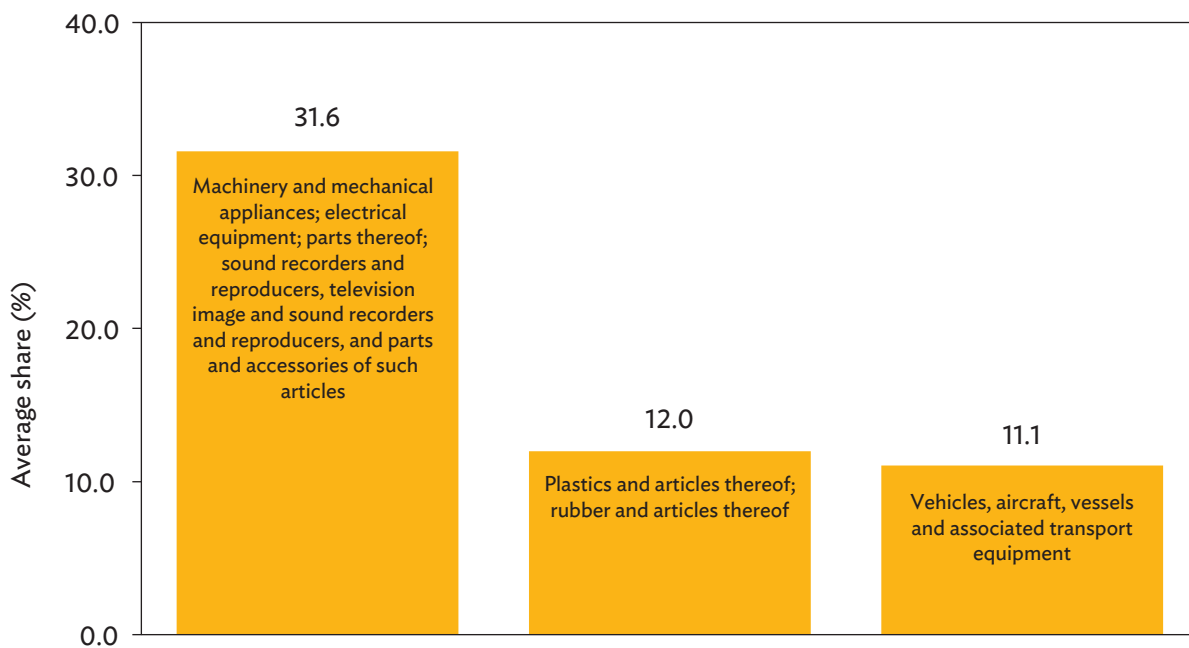
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed October 2018).

**Figure 4B.17: Top Three Merchandise Exports—Thailand, Average 1995–2005 (% share)**



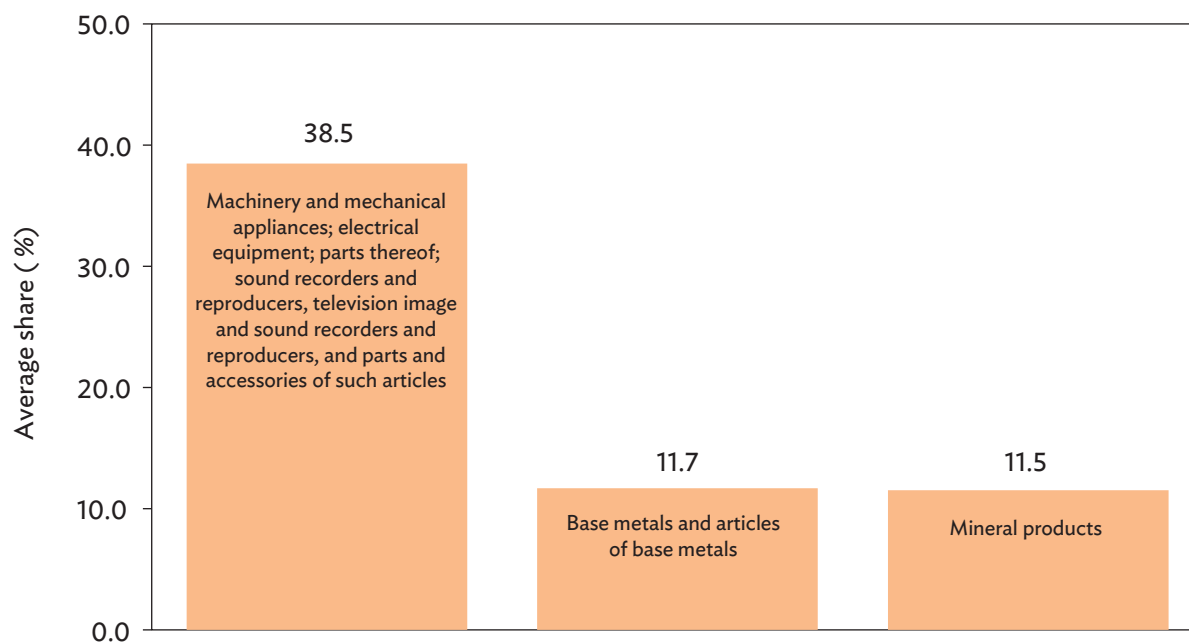
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4B.18: Top Three Merchandise Exports—Thailand, Average 2006–2016 (% share)**

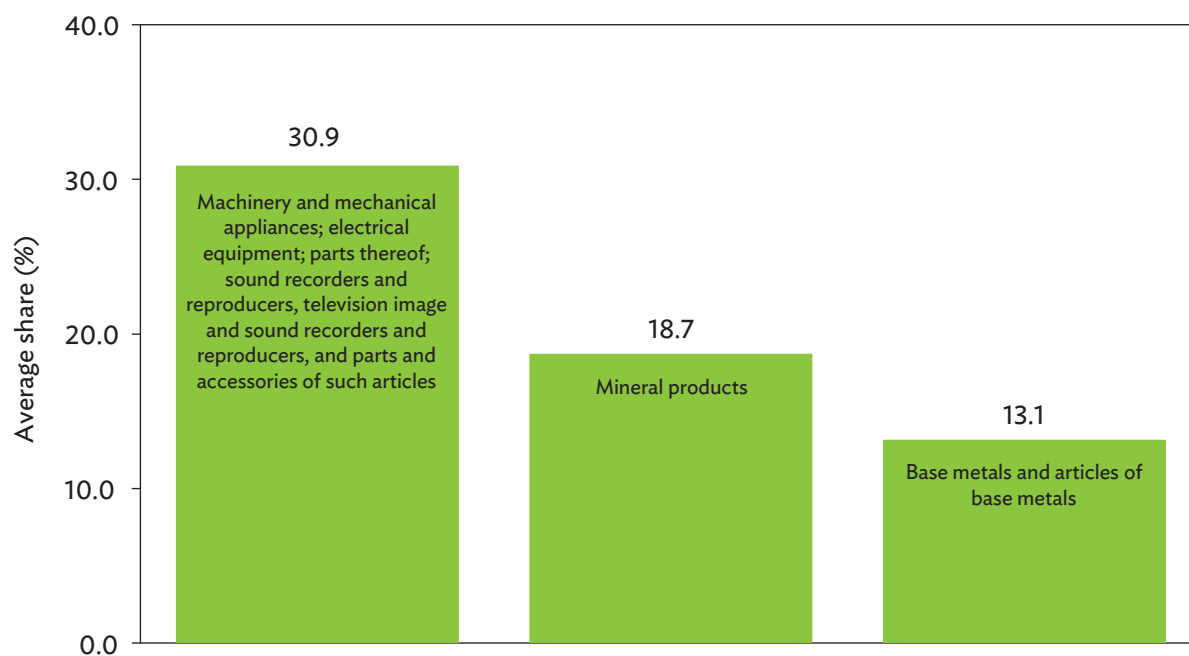


Source: GMS Secretariat.



**Figure 4B.19: Top Three Merchandise Imports—Thailand, Average 1995–2005 (% share)**

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4B.20: Top Three Merchandise Imports—Thailand, Average 2006–2016 (% share)**

Source: GMS Secretariat.

Table 4B.6: Structure of Merchandise Trade—Viet Nam

Exports to the World			Imports from the World	
Average 1996 to 2006 (% share)	Average 2007 to 2017 (% share)	Harmonized System Sector Description	Average 1996 to 2006 (% share)	Average 2007 to 2017 (% share)
100	100		100	100
7.5	3.9	1. Live animals; animal products	1.2	3.9
12.0	7.3	2. Vegetable products	1.7	3.8
0.2	0.1	3. Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	0.6	0.6
2.2	2.0	4. Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	4.0	4.1
21.4	9.7	5. Mineral products	10.3	8.5
1.1	1.4	6. Products of the chemical or allied industries	11.0	7.0
2.2	3.2	7. Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	6.1	6.1
2.4	1.9	8. Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm, gut)	1.9	1.2
1.4	1.5	9. Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basket ware and wickerwork	0.6	0.7
0.3	0.4	10. Pulp of wood; recovered paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	2.0	1.6
16.6	16.2	11. Textiles and textile articles	12.3	11.7
16.4	10.0	12. Footwear, headgear, umbrella, sun umbrellas, walking sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair	1.1	0.6
1.3	1.0	13. Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware	0.9	1.0
0.5	1.0	14. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	0.5	0.7
1.2	2.9	15. Base metals and articles of base metals	10.2	11.3
7.0	28.4	16. Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	23.6	28.1
0.7	1.2	17. Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	7.6	4.9
0.5	1.1	18. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	1.7	2.3
0.0	0.0	19. Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof	0.0	0.1
4.8	5.5	20. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1.1	1.1
0.0	0.0	21. Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	0.0	0.0
0.3	1.4	Commodities not specified according to kind <sup>a</sup>	1.7	0.8
19.2	134.0	(\$ billion)	19.7	134.7

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, HS = Harmonized System.

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

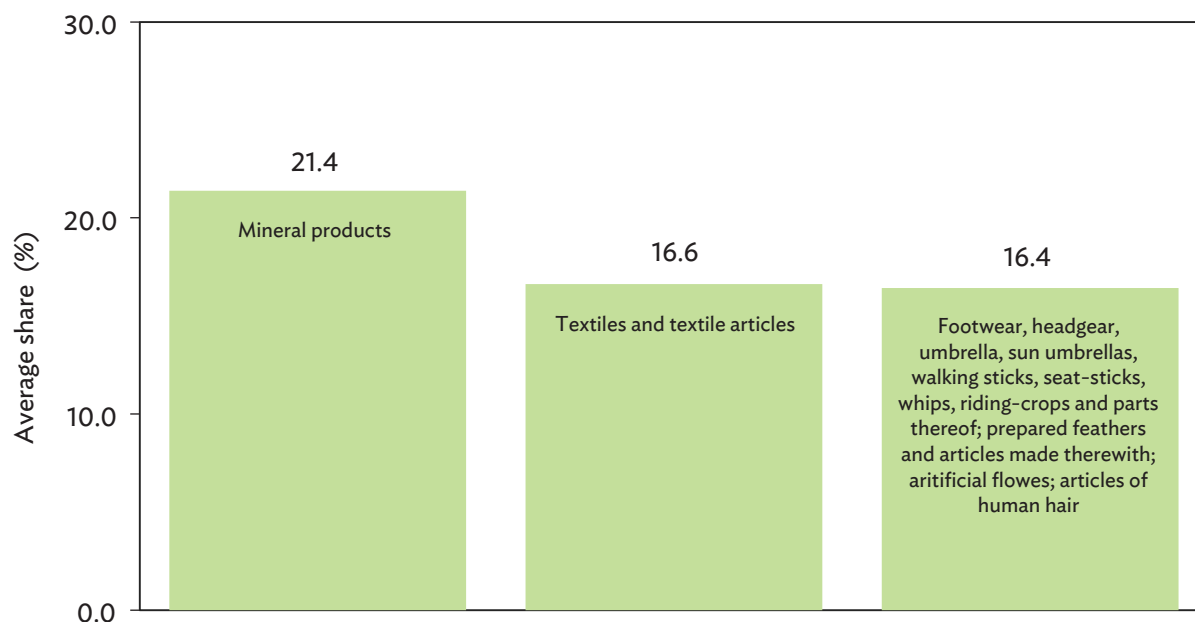
Total merchandise imports consist of purchases, barter, or receipts of gifts or grants, of goods by residents from nonresidents.

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

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

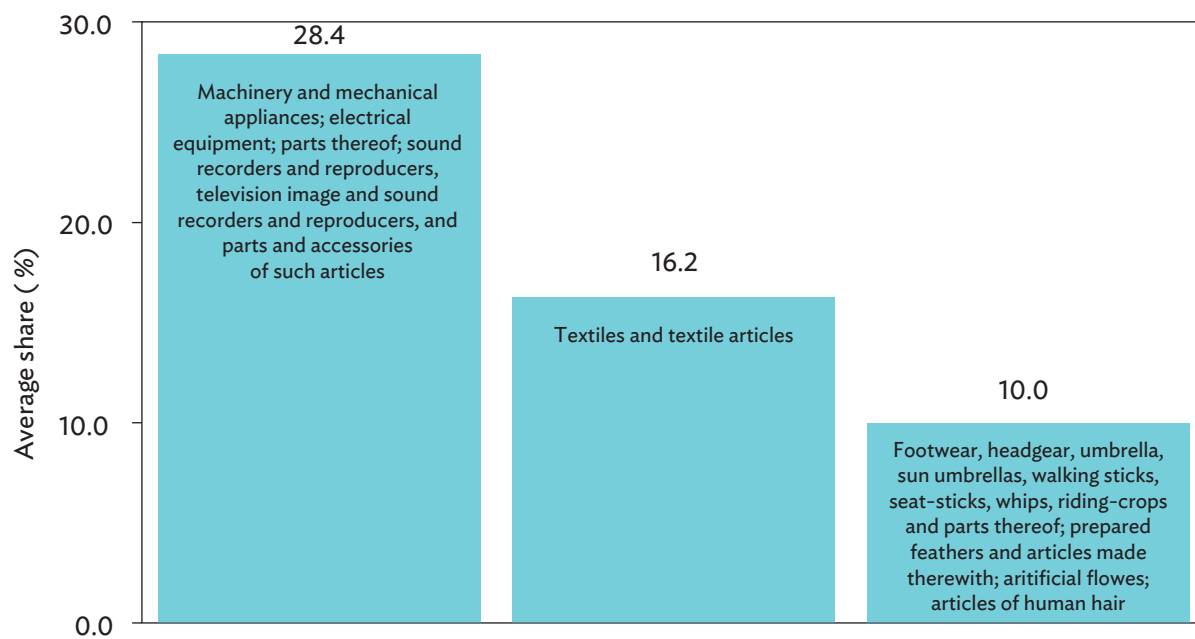
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed October 2018).

Figure 4B.21: Top Three Merchandise Exports—Viet Nam, Average 1996–2006 (% share)



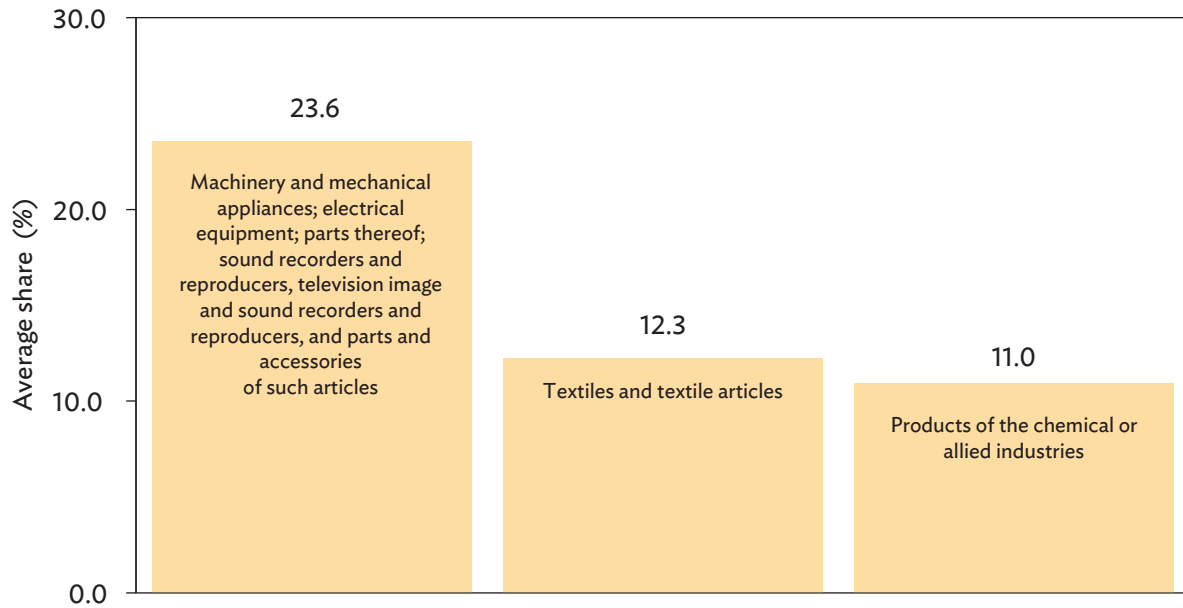
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 4B.22: Top Three Merchandise Exports—Viet Nam, Average 2007–2017 (% share)



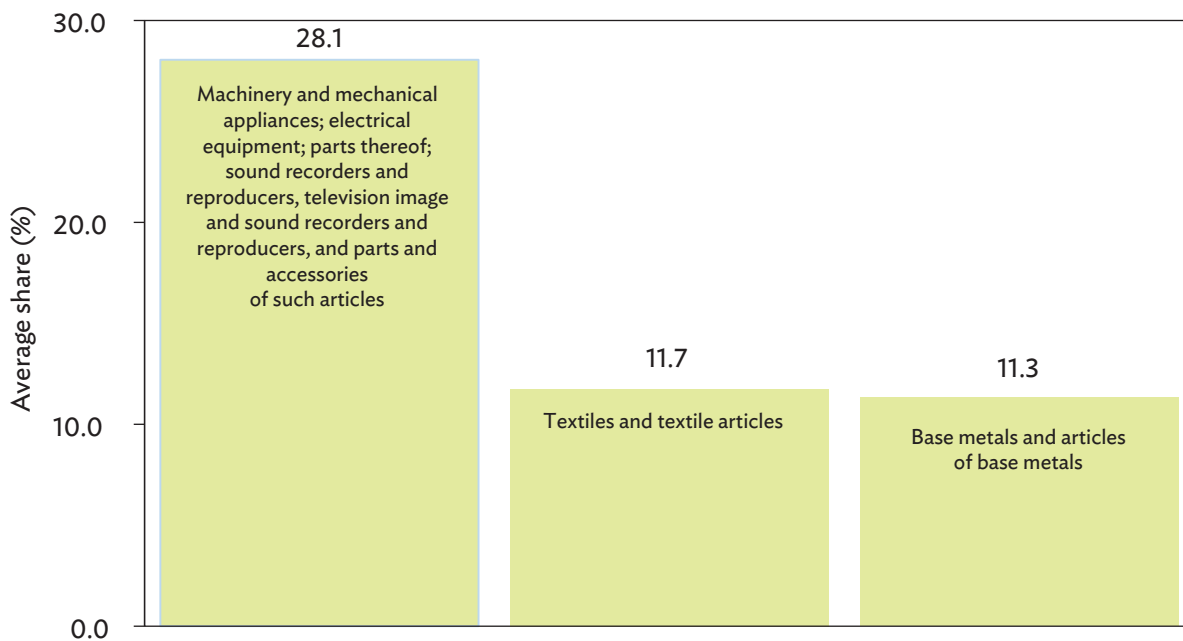
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4B.23: Top Three Merchandise Imports—Viet Nam, Average 1996–2006 (% share)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4B.24: Top Three Merchandise Imports—Viet Nam, Average 2007–2017 (% share)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 4C.1: Structure of Services Exports—Cambodia**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Exports (\$ million)	1,118	1,325	1,433	1,527	1,812	2,028	2,730	3,192	3,494	3,811	3,955	4,033	4,694
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goods-related services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport	12	13	15	16	14	11	10	10	10	10	11	11	12
Travel	75	75	71	72	74	75	76	77	76	77	79	80	79
Others	13	12	14	12	12	14	14	13	14	12	10	9	9

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

The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments (BPM6). This classification has 12 main categories: (i) manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, (ii) maintenance and repair services, (iii) transport, (iv) travel, (v) construction, (vi) insurance and pension, (vii) financial services, (viii) charges for the use of intellectual property, (ix) telecommunications, (x) computer and information services, (xi) personal, cultural, and recreational services, and (xii) government goods and services.

Goods-related services include manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; and maintenance and repair services. Others include construction, insurance and pension, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property, telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services including personal, cultural and recreational services, and government goods and services.

The value of some service items includes the values of some goods, in the cases of travel, construction, and government goods and services. Some services, particularly manufacturing services, repairs, and freight transport, also relate to goods.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 4C.2: Structure of Services Imports—Cambodia**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Imports (\$ million)	642	804	817	900	843	842	1,330	1,535	1,763	1,883	1,922	2,058	2,278
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goods-related services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport	56	55	51	54	58	58	57	52	54	49	50	49	48
Travel	15	15	15	11	12	7	20	20	20	21	26	29	32
Others	29	30	34	36	30	35	24	27	26	30	25	22	20

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

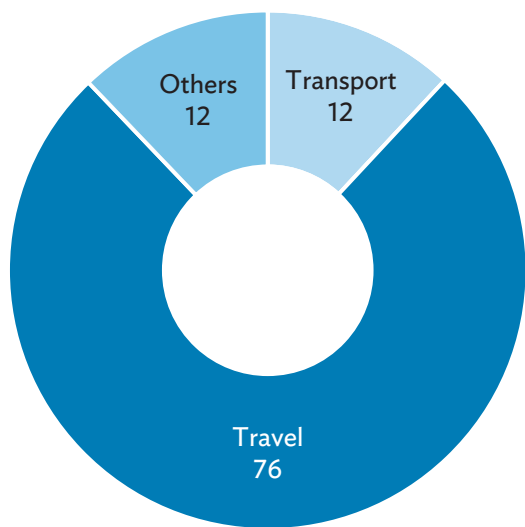
The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments (BPM6). This classification has 12 main categories: (i) manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, (ii) maintenance and repair services, (iii) transport, (iv) travel, (v) construction, (vi) insurance and pension, (vii) financial services, (viii) charges for the use of intellectual property, (ix) telecommunications, (x) computer and information services, (xi) personal, cultural, and recreational services, and (xii) government goods and services.

Goods-related services include manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; and maintenance and repair services. Others include construction, insurance and pension, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property, telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services including personal, cultural and recreational services, and government goods and services.

The value of some service items includes the values of some goods, in the cases of travel, construction, and government goods and services. Some services, particularly manufacturing services, repairs, and freight transport, also relate to goods.

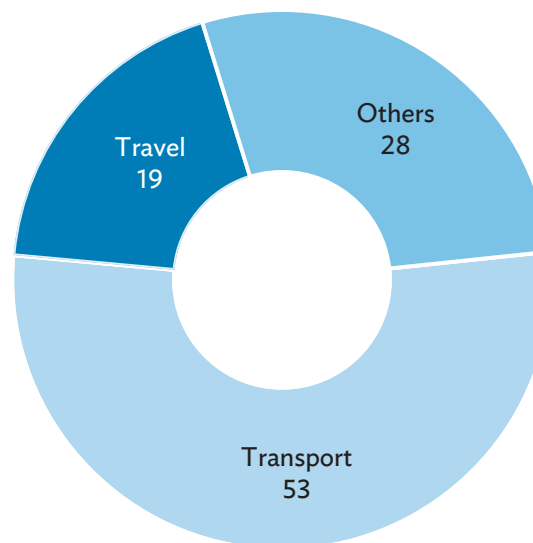
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 4C.1: Structure of Services Exports—Cambodia, Average 2005 to 2017, (% share)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4C.2: Structure of Services Imports—Cambodia, Average 2005 to 2017, (% share)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 4C.3: Structure of Services Exports—People's Republic of China**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Exports (\$ million)	78,469	94,071	125,447	145,343	122,563	178,339	201,047	201,576	207,005	219,141	218,634	209,529	228,090
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goods-related services	17	15	16	16	18	14	13	13	11	10	11	11	11
Transport	20	22	25	26	19	19	18	19	18	17	18	16	16
Travel	37	36	30	28	32	26	24	25	25	20	21	21	17
Others	26	26	29	29	31	41	45	43	46	53	51	51	56

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

The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments (BPM6). This classification has 12 main categories: (i) manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, (ii) maintenance and repair services, (iii) transport, (iv) travel, (v) construction, (vi) insurance and pension, (vii) financial services, (viii) charges for the use of intellectual property, (ix) telecommunications, (x) computer and information services, (xi) personal, cultural, and recreational services, and (xii) government goods and services.

Goods-related services include manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; and maintenance and repair services. Others include construction, insurance and pension, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property, telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services including, personal, cultural and recreational services, and government goods and services.

The value of some service items includes the values of some goods, in the cases of travel, construction, and government goods and services. Some services, particularly manufacturing services, repairs, and freight transport, also relate to goods.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 4C.4: Structure of Services Imports—People's Republic of China**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Imports (\$ million)	83,971	100,838	129,126	156,397	145,979	193,401	247,844	281,300	330,608	432,883	435,541	452,097	467,589
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goods-related services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Transport	34	34	34	32	32	33	32	31	29	22	20	18	20
Travel	26	24	23	23	30	28	29	36	39	53	57	58	54
Others	40	42	43	45	38	39	38	33	33	25	23	24	25

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

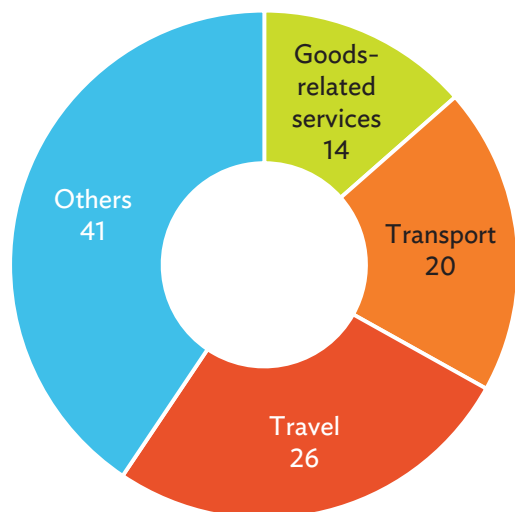
The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments (BPM6). This classification has 12 main categories: (i) manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, (ii) maintenance and repair services, (iii) transport, (iv) travel, (v) construction, (vi) insurance and pension, (vii) financial services, (viii) charges for the use of intellectual property, (ix) telecommunications, (x) computer and information services, (xi) personal, cultural, and recreational services, and (xii) government goods and services.

Goods-related services include manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; and maintenance and repair services. Others include construction, insurance and pension, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property, telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services including, personal, cultural and recreational services, and government goods and services.

The value of some service items includes the values of some goods, in the cases of travel, construction, and government goods and services. Some services, particularly manufacturing services, repairs, and freight transport, also relate to goods.

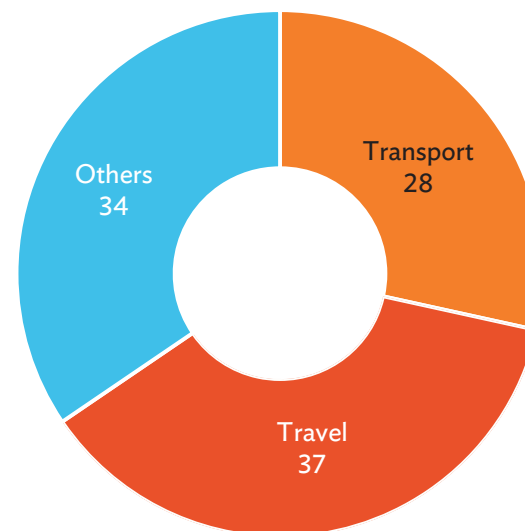
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 4C.3: Structure of Services Exports—  
People’s Republic of China, Average 2005 to 2017**  
(% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4C.4: Structure of Services Imports—  
People’s Republic of China, Average 2005 to 2017**  
(% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.



**Table 4C.5: Structure of Services Exports—Lao People's Democratic Republic**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Exports (\$ million)	204	223	278	402	397	511	550	577	780	764	844	831
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goods-related services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
Transport	18	16	15	12	10	11	9	9	9	7	8	10
Travel	68	71	68	69	67	75	74	78	76	84	86	86
Others	14	13	17	19	22	14	17	12	15	9	6	5

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

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

The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments (BPM6). This classification has 12 main categories: (i) manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, (ii) maintenance and repair services, (iii) transport, (iv) travel, (v) construction, (vi) insurance and pension, (vii) financial services, (viii) charges for the use of intellectual property, (ix) telecommunications, (x) computer and information services, (xi) personal, cultural, and recreational services, and (xii) government goods and services.

Goods-related services include manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; and maintenance and repair services. Others include construction, insurance and pension, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property, telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services including, personal, cultural and recreational services, and government goods and services.

The value of some service items includes the values of some goods, in the cases of travel, construction, and government goods and services. Some services, particularly manufacturing services, repairs, and freight transport, also relate to goods.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 4C.6: Structure of Services Imports—Lao People's Democratic Republic**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Imports (\$ million)	39	37	44	108	136	263	331	339	534	497	642	619
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goods-related services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...
Transport	20	22	18	18	14	8	7	7	3	4	3	7
Travel	13	24	19	38	61	77	72	68	75	83	90	87
Others	67	54	62	44	25	15	21	25	22	13	7	6

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

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

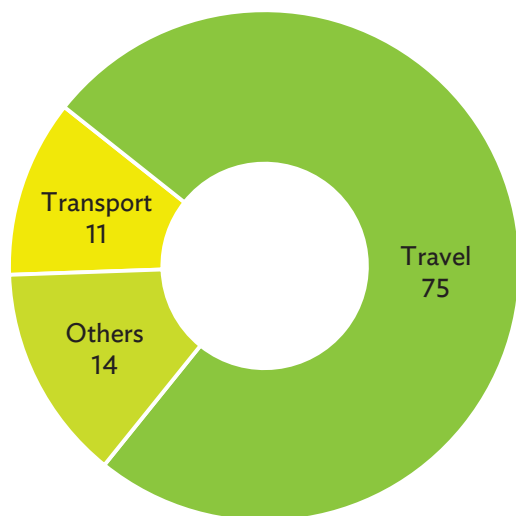
The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments (BPM6). This classification has 12 main categories: (i) manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, (ii) maintenance and repair services, (iii) transport, (iv) travel, (v) construction, (vi) insurance and pension, (vii) financial services, (viii) charges for the use of intellectual property, (ix) telecommunications, (x) computer and information services, (xi) personal, cultural, and recreational services, and (xii) government goods and services.

Goods-related services include manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; and maintenance and repair services. Others include construction, insurance and pension, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property, telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services including, personal, cultural and recreational services, and government goods and services.

The value of some service items includes the values of some goods, in the cases of travel, construction, and government goods and services. Some services, particularly manufacturing services, repairs, and freight transport, also relate to goods.

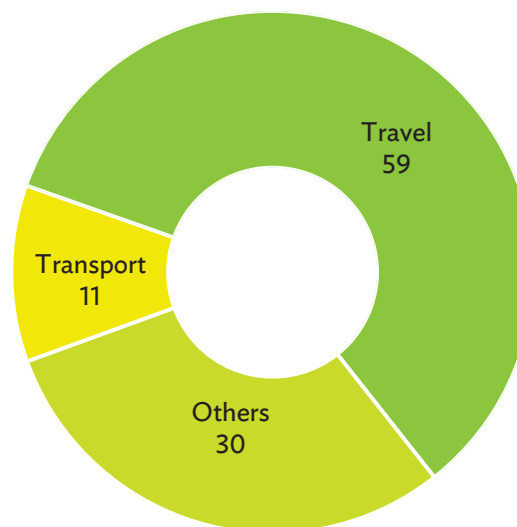
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 4C.5: Structure of Services Exports—  
Lao People's Democratic Republic, Average 2005  
to 2016 (% share)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4C.6: Structure of Services Imports—  
Lao People's Democratic Republic, Average  
2005 to 2016 (% share)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 4C.7: Structure of Services Exports—Myanmar**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Exports (\$ million)	281	314	335	357	349	369	758	1,231	2,746	3,128	3,852	3,776
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goods-related services	9	12	9	15	23	16	18	16	40	6	8	11
Transport	42	41	33	34	40	40	28	16	8	13	11	8
Travel	24	15	25	19	16	19	43	44	35	52	55	58
Others	25	33	32	32	21	25	11	24	17	30	26	23

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

The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments (BPM6). This classification has 12 main categories: (i) manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, (ii) maintenance and repair services, (iii) transport, (iv) travel, (v) construction, (vi) insurance and pension, (vii) financial services, (viii) charges for the use of intellectual property, (ix) telecommunications, (x) computer and information services, (xi) personal, cultural, and recreational services, and (xii) government goods and services.

Goods-related services include manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; and maintenance and repair services. Others include construction, insurance and pension, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property, telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services including, personal, cultural and recreational services, and government goods and services.

The value of some service items includes the values of some goods, in the cases of travel, construction, and government goods and services. Some services, particularly manufacturing services, repairs, and freight transport, also relate to goods.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 4C.8: Structure of Services Imports—Myanmar**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Imports (\$ million)	497	557	653	617	617	789	1,090	1,459	2,187	2,197	2,388	2,898
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goods-related services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	5	6	9
Transport	39	45	47	74	74	57	69	48	39	62	58	60
Travel	6	7	6	8	8	7	11	18	5	2	1	1
Others	55	48	48	18	17	36	20	35	23	32	35	29

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

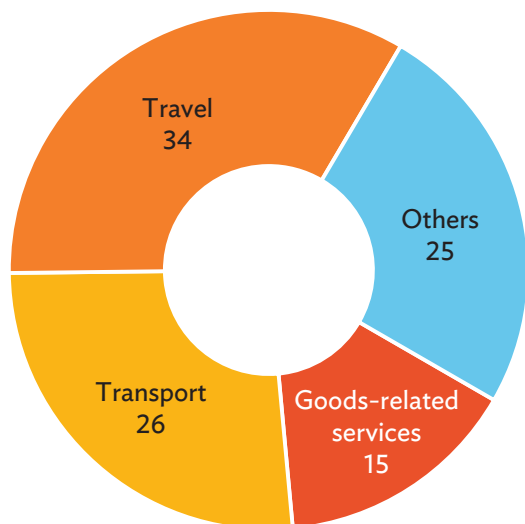
The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments (BPM6). This classification has 12 main categories: (i) manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, (ii) maintenance and repair services, (iii) transport, (iv) travel, (v) construction, (vi) insurance and pension, (vii) financial services, (viii) charges for the use of intellectual property, (ix) telecommunications, (x) computer and information services, (xi) personal, cultural, and recreational services, and (xii) government goods and services.

Goods-related services include manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; and maintenance and repair services. Others include construction, insurance and pension, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property, telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services including, personal, cultural and recreational services, and government goods and services.

The value of some service items includes the values of some goods, in the cases of travel, construction, and government goods and services. Some services, particularly manufacturing services, repairs, and freight transport, also relate to goods.

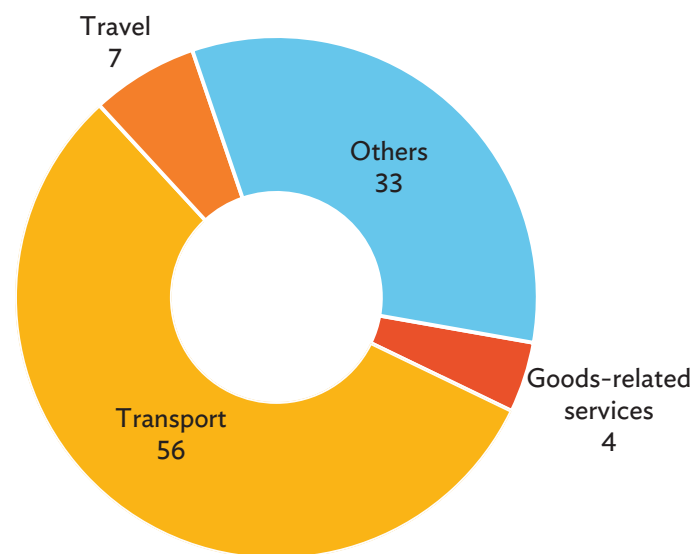
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 4C.7: Structure of Services Exports—  
Myanmar, Average 2005 to 2016**  
(% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4C.8: Structure of Services Imports—  
Myanmar, Average 2005 to 2016,**  
(% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 4C.9: Structure of Services Exports—Thailand**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Exports (\$ million)	19,925	24,612	30,114	33,125	30,204	34,340	41,545	49,723	58,776	55,536	61,759	67,685	75,651
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goods-related services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport	23	22	21	22	19	17	14	12	10	10	9	8	9
Travel	48	54	55	55	53	59	65	68	71	69	73	72	76
Others	29	24	23	23	28	24	21	20	18	21	18	19	15

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

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

The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments (BPM6). This classification has 12 main categories: (i) manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, (ii) maintenance and repair services, (iii) transport, (iv) travel, other services which consist of (v) construction, (vi) insurance and pension, (vii) financial services, (viii) charges for the use of intellectual property, (ix) telecommunications, (x) computer and information services, (xi) personal, cultural and recreational services, and (xii) government goods and services.

Goods-related services include manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; and maintenance and repair services. Others include construction, insurance and pension, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e, telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services, personal, cultural and recreational services, and government goods and services.

The value of some service items includes the values of some goods, in the cases of travel, construction, and government goods and services. Some services, particularly manufacturing services, repairs, and freight transport, also relate to goods.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 4C.10: Structure of Services Imports—Thailand**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Imports (\$ million)	26,798	32,614	38,071	46,021	34,430	41,333	46,097	45,671	474,03	45,247	42,518	43,460	45,843
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goods-related services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport	54	50	47	50	43	46	46	48	45	42	37	35	36
Travel	14	14	14	11	13	14	12	14	14	16	18	21	21
Others	32	36	39	39	44	41	42	39	41	42	45	44	43

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

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

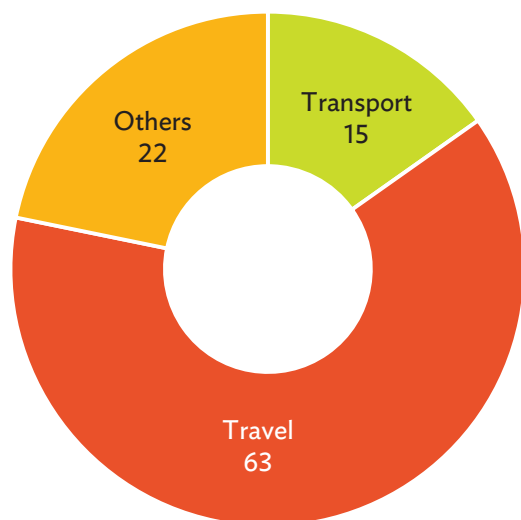
The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments (BPM6). This classification has 12 main categories: (i) manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, (ii) maintenance and repair services, (iii) transport, (iv) travel, (v) construction, (vi) insurance and pension, (vii) financial services, (viii) charges for the use of intellectual property, (ix) telecommunications, (x) computer and information services, (xi) personal, cultural, and recreational services, and (xii) government goods and services.

Goods-related services include manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; and maintenance and repair services. Others include construction, insurance and pension, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property, telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services including, personal, cultural and recreational services, and government goods and services.

The value of some service items includes the values of some goods, in the cases of travel, construction, and government goods and services. Some services, particularly manufacturing services, repairs, and freight transport, also relate to goods.

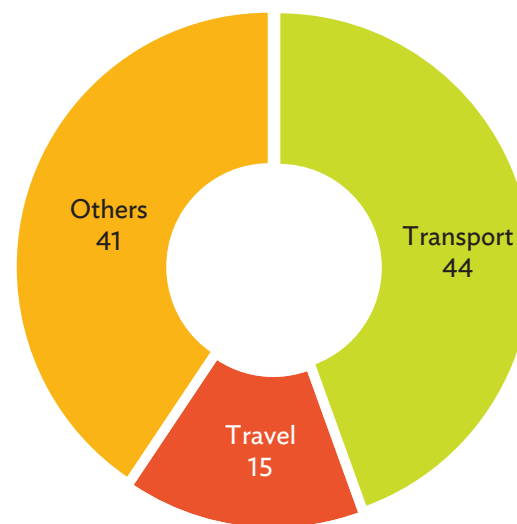
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 4C.9: Structure of Services Exports—  
Thailand, Average 2005 to 2017**  
(% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4C.10: Structure of Services Imports—  
Thailand, Average 2005 to 2017**  
(% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 4C.11: Structure of Services Exports—Viet Nam**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Exports (\$ million)	4,265	5,100	6,460	7,006	5,766	7,460	8,691	9,620	10,710	11,050	11,250	12,286	13,147
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goods-related services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport	27	30	29	34	36	31	26	22	21	21	22	20	20
Travel	54	56	58	56	53	60	66	71	68	67	65	67	67
Others	19	14	13	10	11	9	9	7	11	12	13	13	13

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

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

The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments (BPM6). This classification has 12 main categories: (i) manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, (ii) maintenance and repair services, (iii) transport, (iv) travel, (v) construction, (vi) insurance and pension, (vii) financial services, (viii) charges for the use of intellectual property, (ix) telecommunications, (x) computer and information services, (xi) personal, cultural, and recreational services, and (xii) government goods and services.

Goods-related services include manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; and maintenance and repair services. Others include construction, insurance and pension, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property, telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services including, personal, cultural and recreational services, and government goods and services.

Services trade data of Viet Nam use balance of payments methodology 5 (BPM5).

The value of some service items includes the values of some goods, in the cases of travel, construction, and government goods and services. Some services, particularly manufacturing services, repairs, and freight transport, also relate to goods.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 4C.12: Structure of Services Imports—Viet Nam**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Imports (\$ million)	4,450	5,122	7,177	7,956	8,187	9,921	11,859	11,050	13,820	15,000	16,015	16,500	17,000
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goods-related services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport	49	50	57	63	67	66	69	63	53	52	50	48	48
Travel	20	20	17	16	13	15	14	17	15	18	22	28	30
Others	31	29	26	21	19	19	16	20	32	31	27	24	22

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

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

The classification of services uses the sixth edition of the International Monetary Fund Balance of Payments (BPM6). This classification has 12 main categories: (i) manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others, (ii) maintenance and repair services, (iii) transport, (iv) travel, (v) construction, (vi) insurance and pension, (vii) financial services, (viii) charges for the use of intellectual property, (ix) telecommunications, (x) computer and information services, (xi) personal, cultural, and recreational services, and (xii) government goods and services.

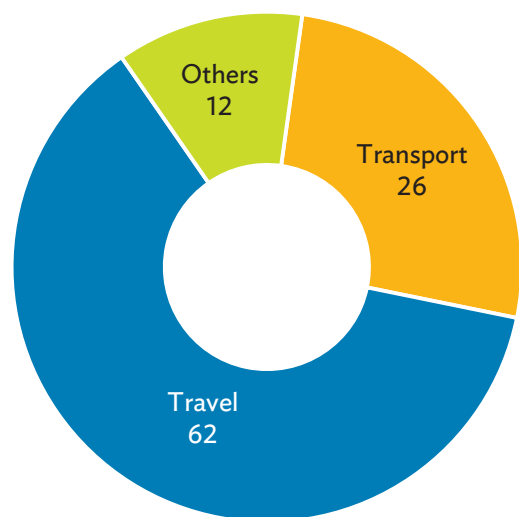
Goods-related services include manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others; and maintenance and repair services. Others include construction, insurance and pension, financial services, charges for the use of intellectual property, telecommunications, computer and information services, other business services including, personal, cultural and recreational services, and government goods and services.

Services trade data of Viet Nam use balance of payments methodology 5 (BPM5).

The value of some service items includes the values of some goods, in the cases of travel, construction, and government goods and services. Some services, particularly manufacturing services, repairs, and freight transport, also relate to goods.

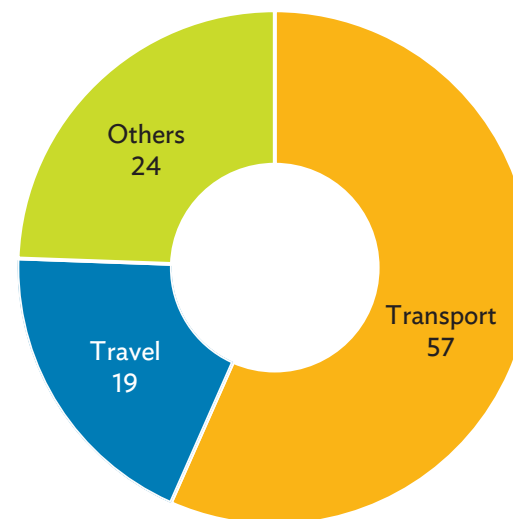
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCTAD STAT database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 4C.11: Structure of Services Exports—  
Viet Nam, Average 2005 to 2017**  
(% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 4C.12: Structure of Services Imports—  
Viet Nam, Average 2005 to 2017**  
(% share)



Source: GMS Secretariat.







05

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## Logistics and Trade Facilitation

**Table 5.1A: Overall Logistics Performance Index Rank**

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Cambodia	81	129	101	83	73	98
PRC	30	27	26	28	27	26
Lao PDR	117	118	109	131	152	82
Myanmar	147	133	129	145	113	137
Thailand	31	35	38	35	45	32
Viet Nam	53	53	53	48	64	39

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

The overall logistics performance index (LPI) rank is based on the overall LPI score. The LPI score 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-priced 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 countries; and in 2014, 2016, and 2018, 160 countries.

Source: World Bank. <https://lpi.worldbank.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 5.1B: Overall Logistics Performance Index Score**

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Cambodia	2.50	2.37	2.56	2.74	2.80	2.58
PRC	3.32	3.49	3.52	3.53	3.66	3.61
Lao PDR	2.25	2.46	2.50	2.39	2.07	2.70
Myanmar	1.86	2.33	2.37	2.25	2.46	2.30
Thailand	3.31	3.29	3.18	3.43	3.26	3.41
Viet Nam	2.89	2.96	3.00	3.15	2.98	3.27

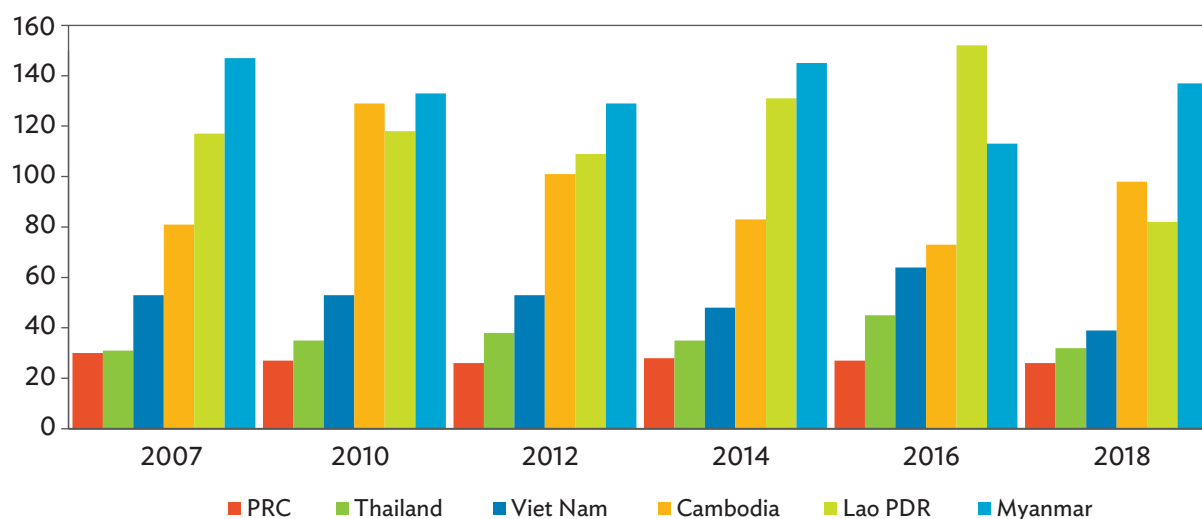
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

The 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 priced 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 countries; and in 2014, 2016, and 2018, 160 countries.

Source: World Bank. <https://lpi.worldbank.org> (accessed September 2018).

Figure 5.1: Overall Logistics Performance Index Rank, 2007–2018



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

Source: World Bank. <https://lpi.worldbank.org> (accessed September 2018).

Table 5.2: Logistics Performance Index Score Ability to Track and Trace Consignments

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Cambodia	2.53	2.50	2.77	2.92	2.70	2.5
PRC	3.37	3.55	3.52	3.50	3.68	3.6
Lao PDR	1.89	2.45	2.49	2.20	1.76	2.9
Myanmar	1.57	2.36	2.34	2.36	2.57	2.2
Thailand	3.25	3.41	3.18	3.45	3.20	3.5
Viet Nam	2.90	3.10	3.16	3.19	2.84	3.4

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index, PRC = People's Republic of China.

The LPI score is rated from "very low" (1) to "very high" (5).

Source: World Bank. <https://lpi.worldbank.org> (accessed September 2018).

Table 5.3: Logistics Performance Index Score Competence and Quality of Logistics Services

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Cambodia	2.47	2.29	2.50	2.67	2.60	2.41
PRC	3.40	3.49	3.47	3.46	3.62	3.59
Lao PDR	2.29	2.14	2.49	2.31	2.10	2.65
Myanmar	2.00	2.01	2.42	2.07	2.36	2.28
Thailand	3.31	3.16	2.98	3.29	3.14	3.41
Viet Nam	2.80	2.89	2.68	3.09	2.88	3.40

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index, PRC = People's Republic of China.

The LPI score is rated from "very low" (1) to "very high" (5).

Source: World Bank. <https://lpi.worldbank.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 5.4: Logistics Performance Index Score Ease of Arranging Competitively-Priced Shipments**

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Cambodia	2.47	2.19	2.61	2.83	3.11	2.79
PRC	3.31	3.31	3.46	3.50	3.70	3.54
Lao PDR	2.40	2.70	2.40	2.50	2.18	2.72
Myanmar	1.73	2.37	2.47	2.14	2.23	2.20
Thailand	3.24	3.27	3.21	3.30	3.37	3.46
Viet Nam	3.00	3.04	3.14	3.22	3.12	3.16

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index, PRC = People's Republic of China.

The LPI score is rated from "very low" (1) to "very high" (5).

Source: World Bank. <https://lpi.worldbank.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 5.5: Logistics Performance Index Score Efficiency of Customs Clearance Process**

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Cambodia	2.19	2.28	2.30	2.67	2.62	2.37
PRC	2.99	3.16	3.25	3.21	3.32	3.29
Lao PDR	2.08	2.17	2.38	2.45	1.85	2.61
Myanmar	2.07	1.94	2.24	1.97	2.43	2.17
Thailand	3.03	3.02	2.96	3.21	3.11	3.14
Viet Nam	2.89	2.68	2.65	2.81	2.75	2.95

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index, PRC = People's Republic of China.

The LPI score is rated from "very low" (1) to "very high" (5).

Source: World Bank. <https://lpi.worldbank.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 5.6: Logistics Performance Index Score Frequency with which Shipments Reach Consignee**

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Cambodia	3.05	2.84	2.95	2.75	3.30	3.16
PRC	3.68	3.91	3.80	3.87	3.90	3.84
Lao PDR	2.83	3.23	2.82	2.65	2.68	2.84
Myanmar	2.08	3.29	2.59	2.83	2.85	2.91
Thailand	3.91	3.73	3.63	3.96	3.56	3.81
Viet Nam	3.22	3.44	3.64	3.49	3.50	3.67

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index, PRC = People's Republic of China.

The LPI score is rated from "very low" (1) to "very high" (5).

Source: World Bank. <https://lpi.worldbank.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 5.7: Logistics Performance Index Score Quality of Trade and Transport-Related Infrastructure**

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018
Cambodia	2.30	2.12	2.20	2.58	2.36	2.14
PRC	3.20	3.54	3.61	3.67	3.75	3.75
Lao PDR	2.00	1.95	2.40	2.21	1.76	2.44
Myanmar	1.69	1.92	2.10	2.14	2.33	1.99
Thailand	3.16	3.16	3.08	3.40	3.12	3.14
Viet Nam	2.50	2.56	2.68	3.11	2.70	3.01

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index, PRC = People's Republic of China.

The LPI score is rated from "very low" (1) to "very high" (5).

Source: World Bank. <https://lpi.worldbank.org> (accessed September 2018).

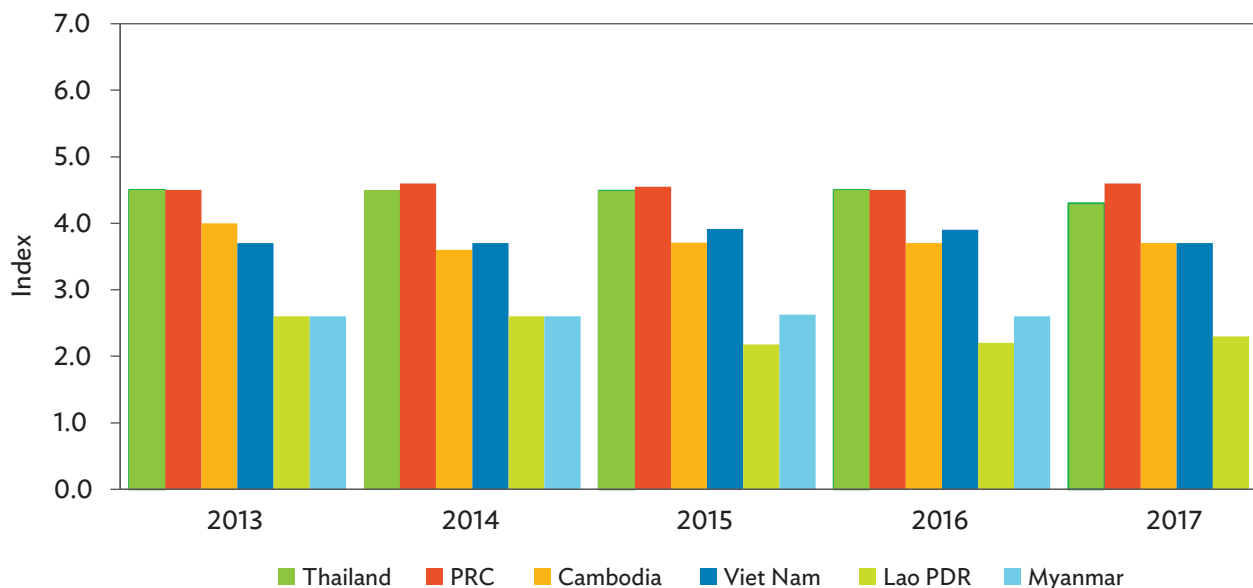
**Table 5.8: Quality of Port Infrastructure**

Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
PRC	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.3
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	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	4.5	4.3
Viet Nam	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.7

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

Quality of port infrastructure measures business executives' perception of their country's port facilities (1 is "extremely underdeveloped" to 7 which is "well developed and efficient" by international standards).

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 5.2: Quality of Port Infrastructure**

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

Source: World Bank. <https://lpi.worldbank.org> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 5.9: Burden of Customs Procedures**

Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9
PRC	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.6
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	..
Thailand	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.0
Viet Nam	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7

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

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. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 5.10: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators**

Item	Cambodia			PRC			Lao PDR		Myanmar		Thailand			Viet Nam		
	2012	2015	2017	2012	2015	2017	2015	2017	2015	2017	2012	2015	2017	2012	2015	2017
Advance Rulings <sup>a</sup>	0.00	1.29	1.50	1.50	1.43	1.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.29	1.29	1.50	0.33	1.57	1.83
Appeal Procedures <sup>b</sup>	0.86	0.50	0.67	1.71	1.13	1.50	0.63	1.17	0.50	0.00	1.88	1.75	2.00	1.71	1.75	1.83
Cooperation (External) <sup>c</sup>	...	...	...	...	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.67	1.75	1.75	...	0.75	0.75
Cooperation (Internal) <sup>d</sup>	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.00	0.50	1.33	1.33
Fees and Charges <sup>e</sup>	1.00	1.00	1.50	2.00	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.33	0.50	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.00	1.00	2.00
Formalities (Automation) <sup>f</sup>	0.75	0.75	1.00	1.25	1.75	1.75	0.25	1.00	0.25	1.00	1.50	1.75	2.00	0.75	1.25	2.00
Formalities (Documents) <sup>g</sup>	0.60	0.33	1.33	1.17	0.83	1.67	0.40	1.00	0.40	1.17	1.67	1.33	1.83	1.17	1.00	1.75
Formalities (Procedures) <sup>h</sup>	1.08	1.13	1.44	1.29	1.50	1.56	1.13	0.75	0.88	0.09	1.67	1.67	1.75	0.54	1.31	1.50
Governance and Impartiality <sup>i</sup>	1.33	0.86	0.86	1.86	1.57	1.86	1.29	1.33	1.00	1.17	1.86	1.57	1.43	1.83	1.63	1.71
Information Availability <sup>j</sup>	1.50	1.40	1.60	1.86	1.80	2.00	1.00	1.80	1.20	1.22	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.50	1.80	2.00
Involvement of the Trade Community <sup>k</sup>	0.50	1.00	0.75	1.50	1.75	1.25	0.25	0.67	0.50	0.50	2.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.00	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> Appeal Procedures-the possibility and modalities to appeal administrative decisions by border agencies.

<sup>c</sup> Cooperation (External) - cooperation with neighboring and third countries.

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

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

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

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

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

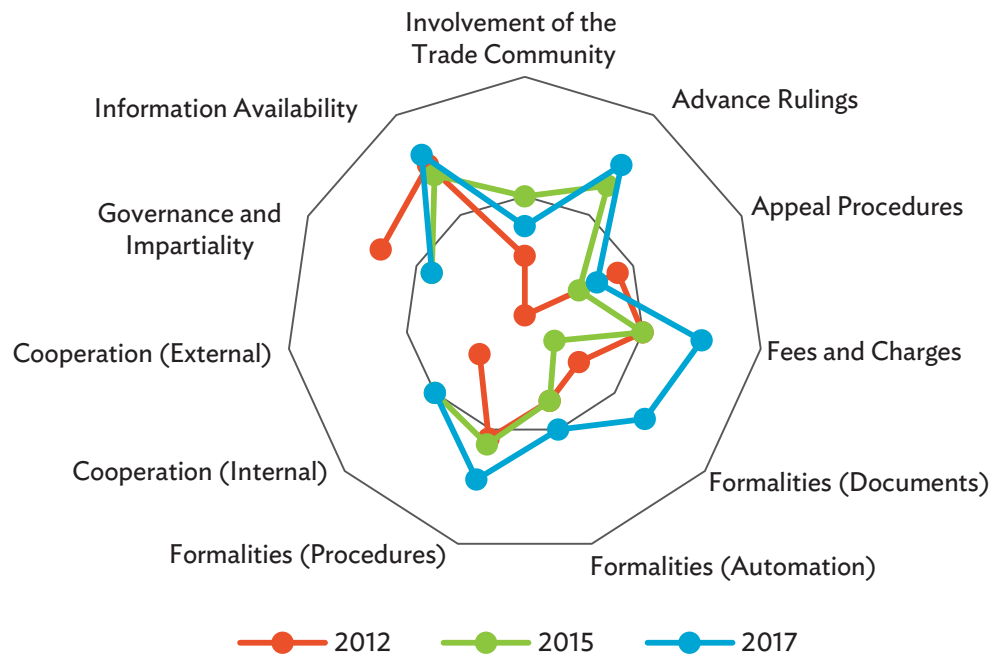
<sup>i</sup> Governance and impartiality-customs structures and functions, accountability, ethics policy.

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

<sup>k</sup> Involvement of the trade community-consultations with traders.

Source: OECD. <http://www.oecd.org/trade/facilitation/indicators.htm> (accessed September 2018).

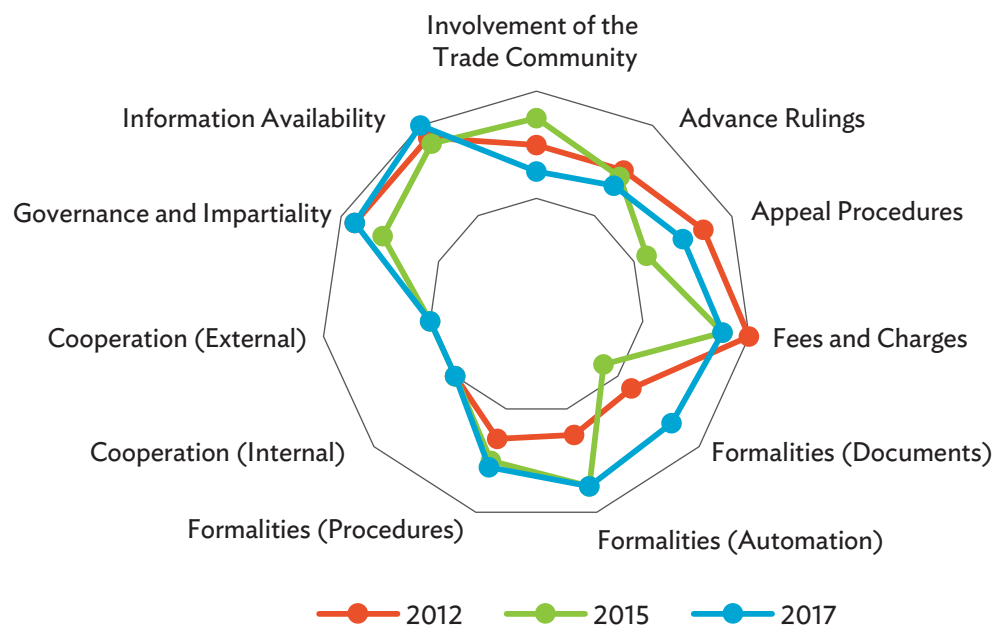
Figure 5.3: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators—Cambodia



OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Source: OECD.<http://www.oecd.org/trade/facilitation/indicators.htm> (accessed September 2018).

Figure 5.4: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators—People's Republic of China

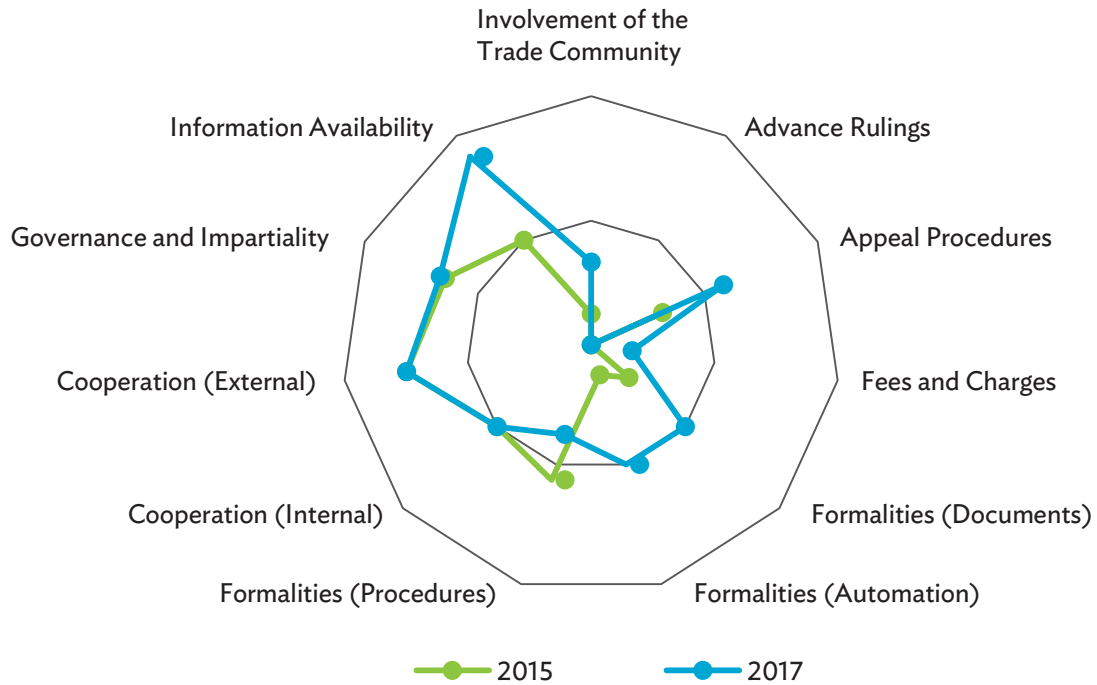


OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Source: OECD.<http://www.oecd.org/trade/facilitation/indicators.htm> (accessed September 2018).

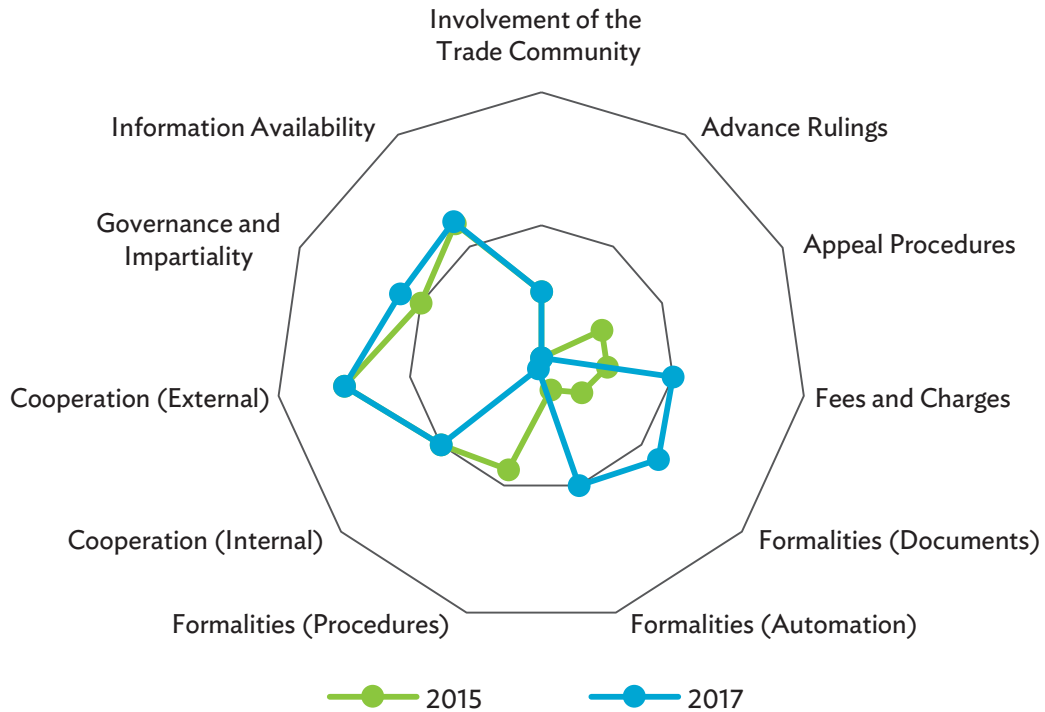


Figure 5.5: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators—Lao People’s Democratic Republic



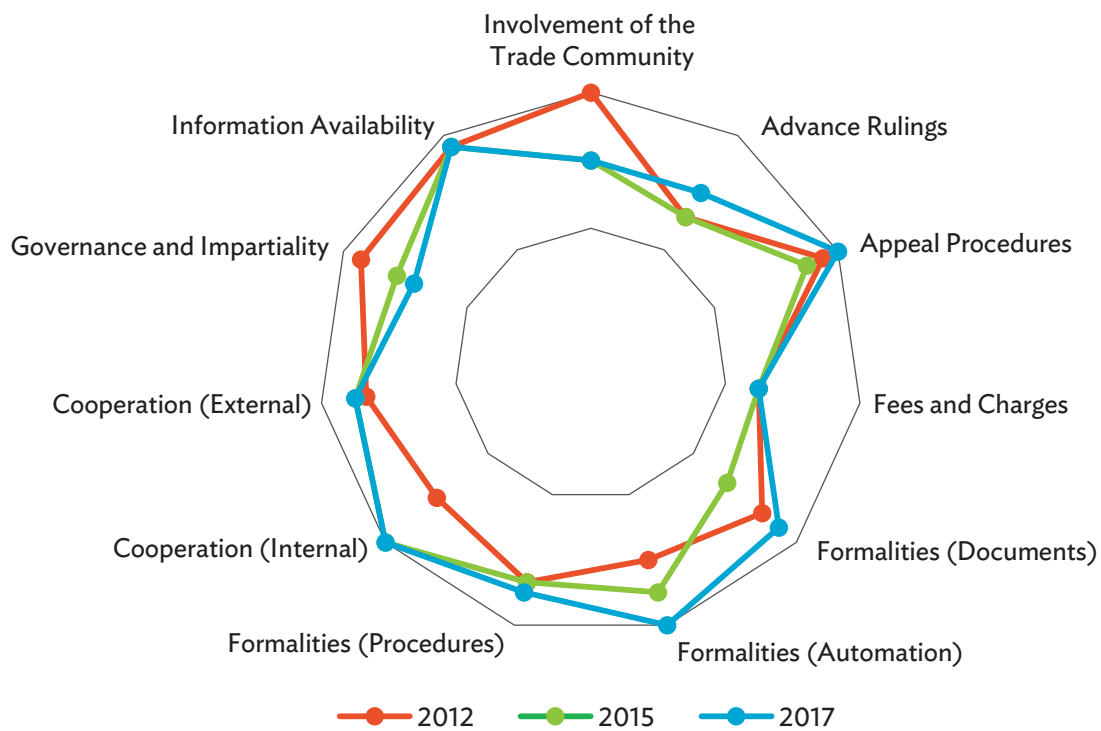
OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.  
 Source: OECD. <http://www.oecd.org/trade/facilitation/indicators.htm> (accessed September 2018).

Figure 5.6: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators—Myanmar



OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.  
 Source: OECD. <http://www.oecd.org/trade/facilitation/indicators.htm> (accessed September 2018).

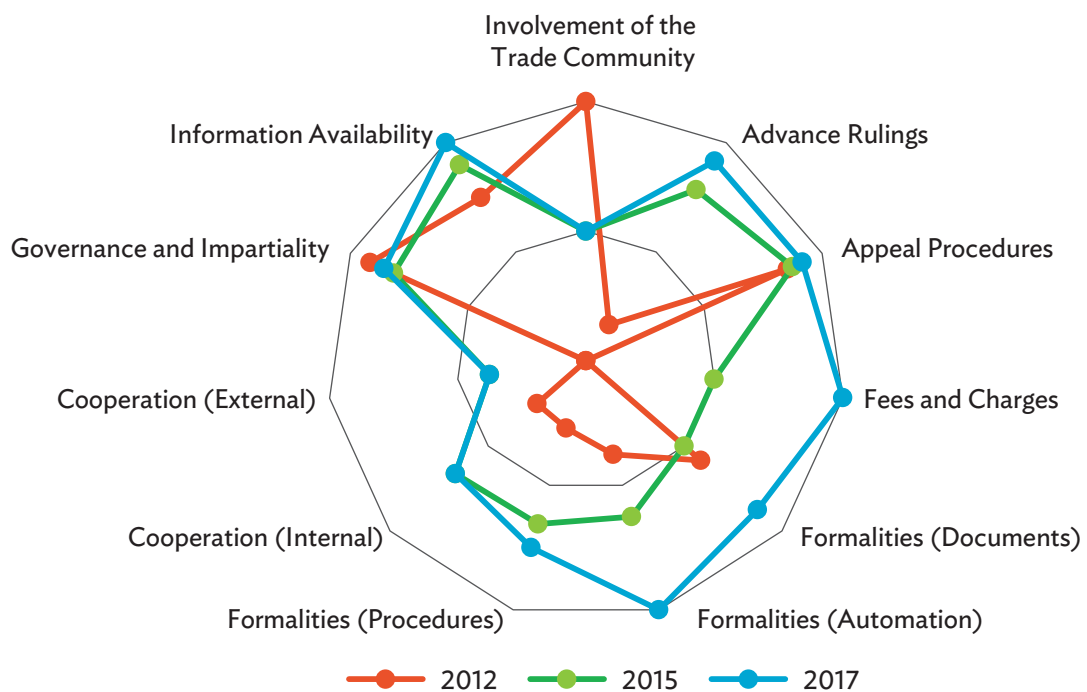
Figure 5.7: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators—Thailand



OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Source: OECD. <http://www.oecd.org/trade/facilitation/indicators.htm> (accessed September 2018).

Figure 5.8: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators—Viet Nam



OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Source: OECD. <http://www.oecd.org/trade/facilitation/indicators.htm> (accessed September 2018).





06

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Doing Business

**Table 6.1: Ease of Doing Business Rank**

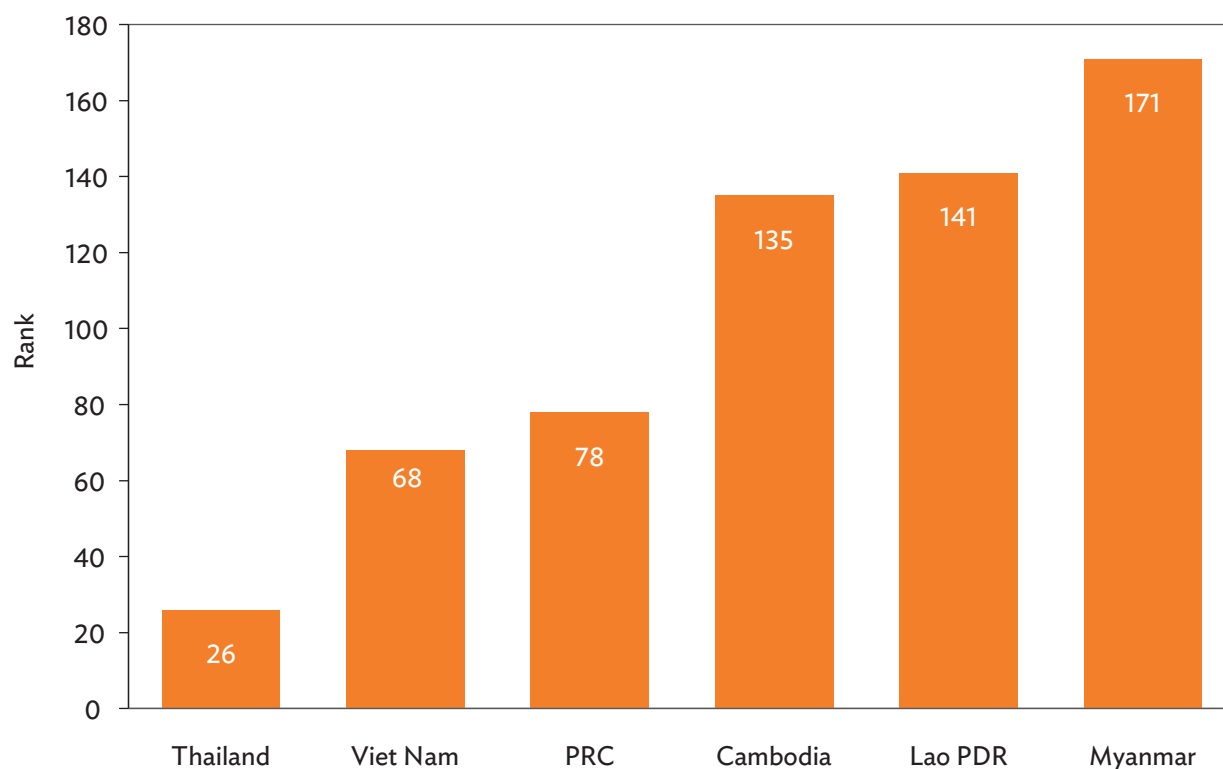
Item	2017
Cambodia	135
People's Republic of China	78
Lao PDR	141
Myanmar	171
Thailand	26
Viet Nam	68

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Ease of doing business ranks economies from 1 to 190, with first place being the best. A high ranking (a low numerical rank) means that the regulatory environment is conducive to business operations. The index averages the country's percentile rankings on 10 topics covered in the World Bank's Doing Business. The ranking on each topic is the simple average of the percentile rankings on its component indicators.

Rankings are calculated for 2018 only. Year-to-year changes in the number of economies, number of indicators, and methodology affect the comparability of prior years.

Source: World Bank. Doing Business. <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 6.1: Ease of Doing Business Rank, 2017**

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

Source: World Bank. Doing Business. <http://www.doingbusiness.org/data> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.2: Time Required to Start a Business (days)**

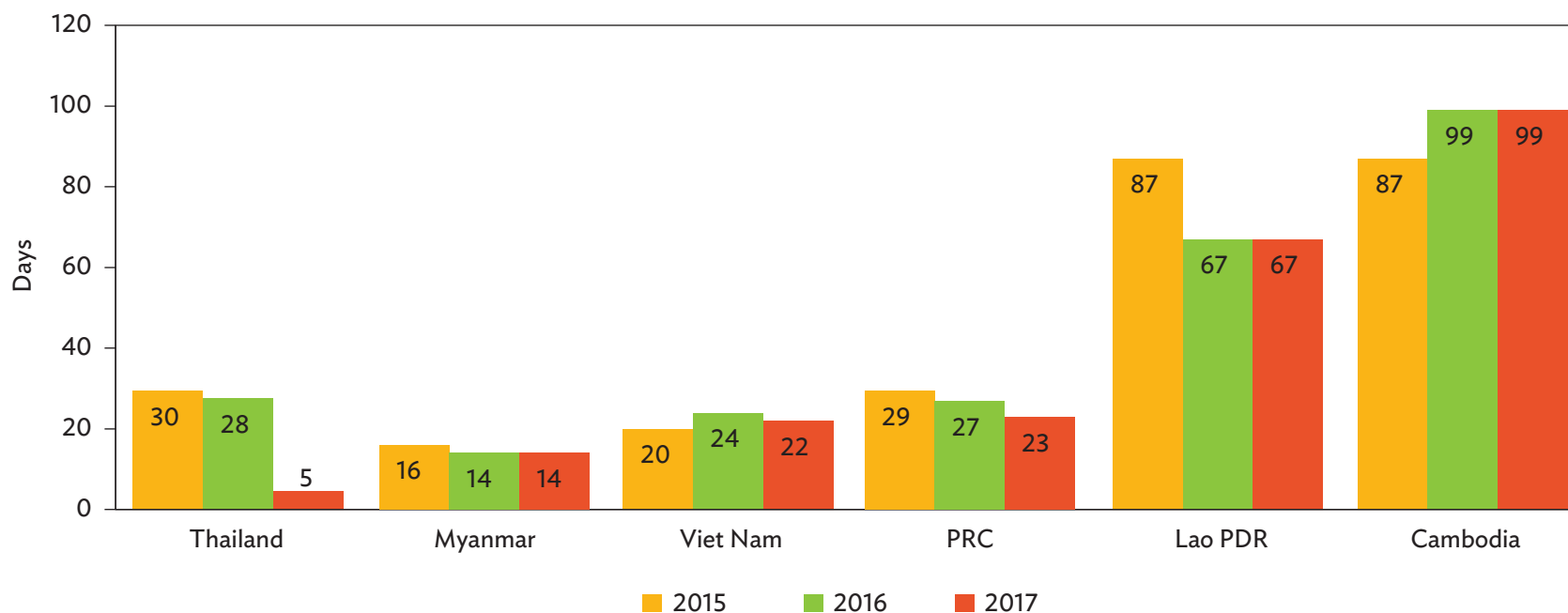
Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	95	95	87	86	86	102	102	102	102	102	101	101	87	99	99
PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	29	29	27	23
Lao PDR	131	131	131	115	85	85	85	85	77	87	87	87	87	67	67
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	77	77	16	14	14
Thailand	35	35	35	35	35	35	34	34	32	31	30	30	30	28	5
Viet Nam	61	47	41	46	37	37	37	36	36	32	34	34	20	24	22

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

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. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 6.2: Time Required to Start a Business (days)**



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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

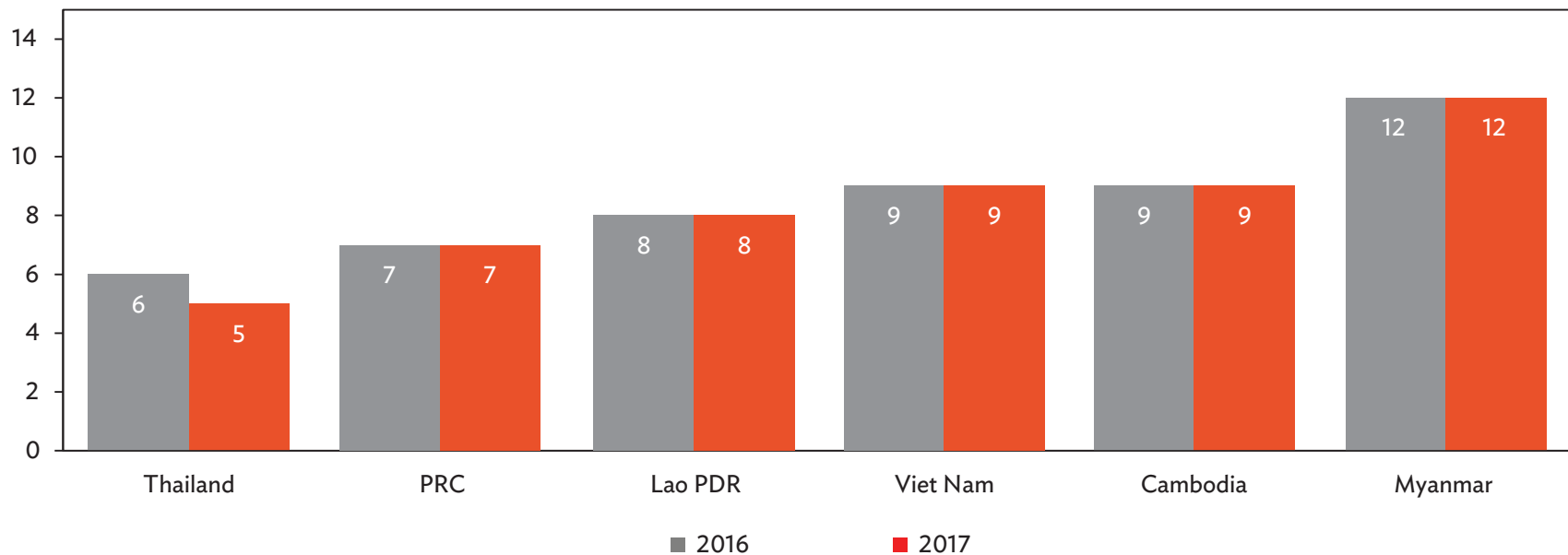
**Table 6.3: Start-Up Procedures to Register a Business (number)**

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	11	11	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	8	9	9
PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	9	7	7
Lao PDR	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	15	14	12	12
Thailand	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	6	5
Viet Nam	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

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

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. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 6.3: 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. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.4: Time Required to Get Electricity (days)**

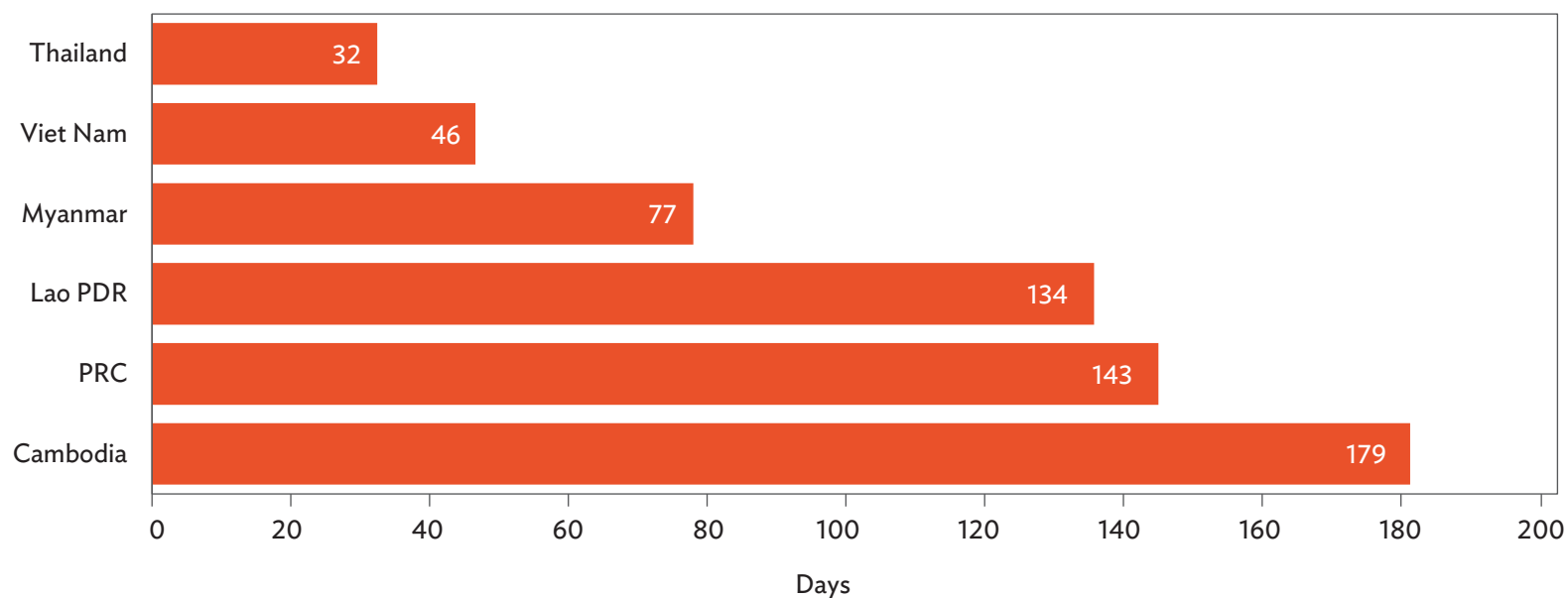
Item	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	194	194	194	194	179	179	179	179	179
PRC	...	...	...	...	143	143	143	143	143
Lao PDR	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
Myanmar	...	...	...	98	98	98	77	77	77
Thailand	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	32	32
Viet Nam	115	115	115	115	115	115	49	46	46

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

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. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 6.4: Time Required to Get Electricity, 2017 (days)**



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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).



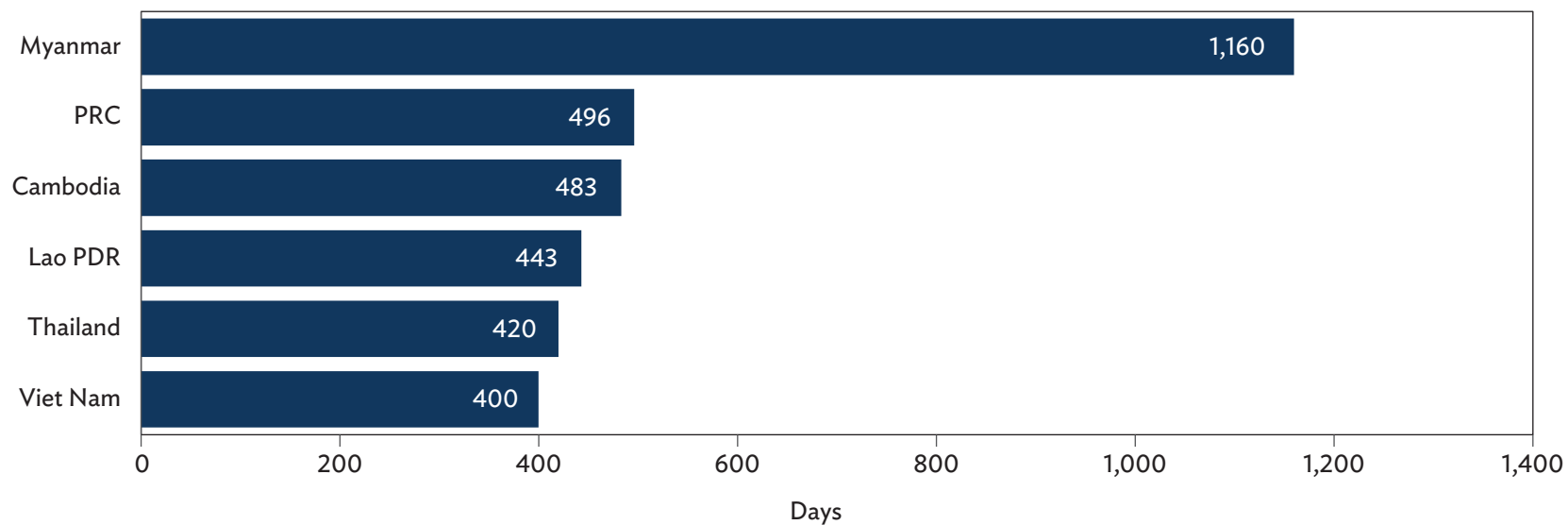
**Table 6.5: Time Required to Enforce a Contract (days)**

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	401	401	401	401	401	420	420	450	450	483	483	483	483	483	483
PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	496	496	496	496	496
Lao PDR	571	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160	1,160
Thailand	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	440	440	440	440	440	420
Viet Nam	461	461	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400

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

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. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 6.5: Time Required to Enforce a Contract, 2017 (days)**

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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.6: Documents Required for Export (number)**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	6.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	...	...	...
PRC	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	...	...	...
Lao PDR	12.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	...	...	...
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	9.0	9.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	...	...	...
Viet Nam	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	...	...	...

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

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. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.7: Documents Required to Import (number)**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	...	...	...
PRC	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...
Lao PDR	15	15	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	...	...	...
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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; Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic; PRC = People's Republic of China.

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. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.8: Time to Export (days)**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	43	37	37	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	...	...	...
PRC	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	21	21	...	...	...
Lao PDR	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, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Time to export, in calendar days, is the time necessary to comply with all procedures required to export goods. 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. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.9: Time to Import (days)**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	54	45	45	29	29	26	26	26	24	24	...	...	...
PRC	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	24	24	...	...	...
Lao PDR	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, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Time to import, in calendar days, 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. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.10: Cost to Export (\$ per container)**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	736	722	722	732	732	732	732	755	795	795	...	...	...
PRC	215	215	215	253	275	275	275	319	823	823	...	...	...
Lao PDR	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, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

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 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. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.11: Cost to Import (\$ per container)**

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	816	852	852	872	872	872	872	900	930	930	...	...	...
PRC	237	237	237	300	300	300	300	338	800	800	...	...	...
Lao PDR	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, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Cost to import measures the fees levied on a 20-foot container in US dollars. All the fees associated with completing the procedures to 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. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

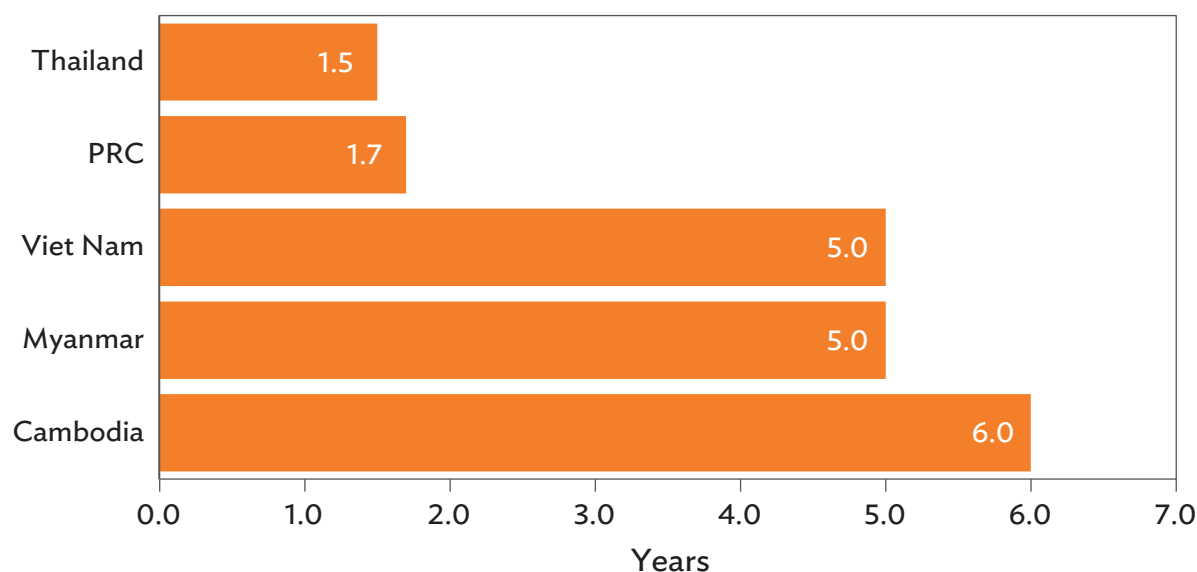
**Table 6.12: Time to Resolve Insolvency (years)**

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cambodia	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Thailand	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Viet Nam	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

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

Time to resolve insolvency is the number of years from the filing for insolvency in court until the resolution of distressed assets.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 6.6: Time to Resolve Insolvency, 2017 (years)**

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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.13A: Bilateral Trade Cost of Cambodia (tariff and nontariff, %)**

Trading Partner	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
PRC	169	174	183	191	172	174	174	189	194	188	156	137	138	128	...	...
Lao PDR	290	309	271	258	255	305	251	261	313	283	242	244	218	228	264	156
Thailand	108	121	121	115	109	113	113	117	121	113	83	78	88	76	94	66
Viet Nam	107	108	98	93	86	86	79	80	87	82	66	56	60	52	...	...

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

Bilateral trade cost is a comprehensive 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 tariffs and international transport costs, but also other trade cost components such as direct and indirect costs associated with differences in languages, currencies, as well as cumbersome import or export procedures. Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent of measured trade cost in percent. The indicator can be used to find out the lowest trade cost partner of a given country.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.13B: Bilateral Trade Cost of Cambodia (nontariff, %)**

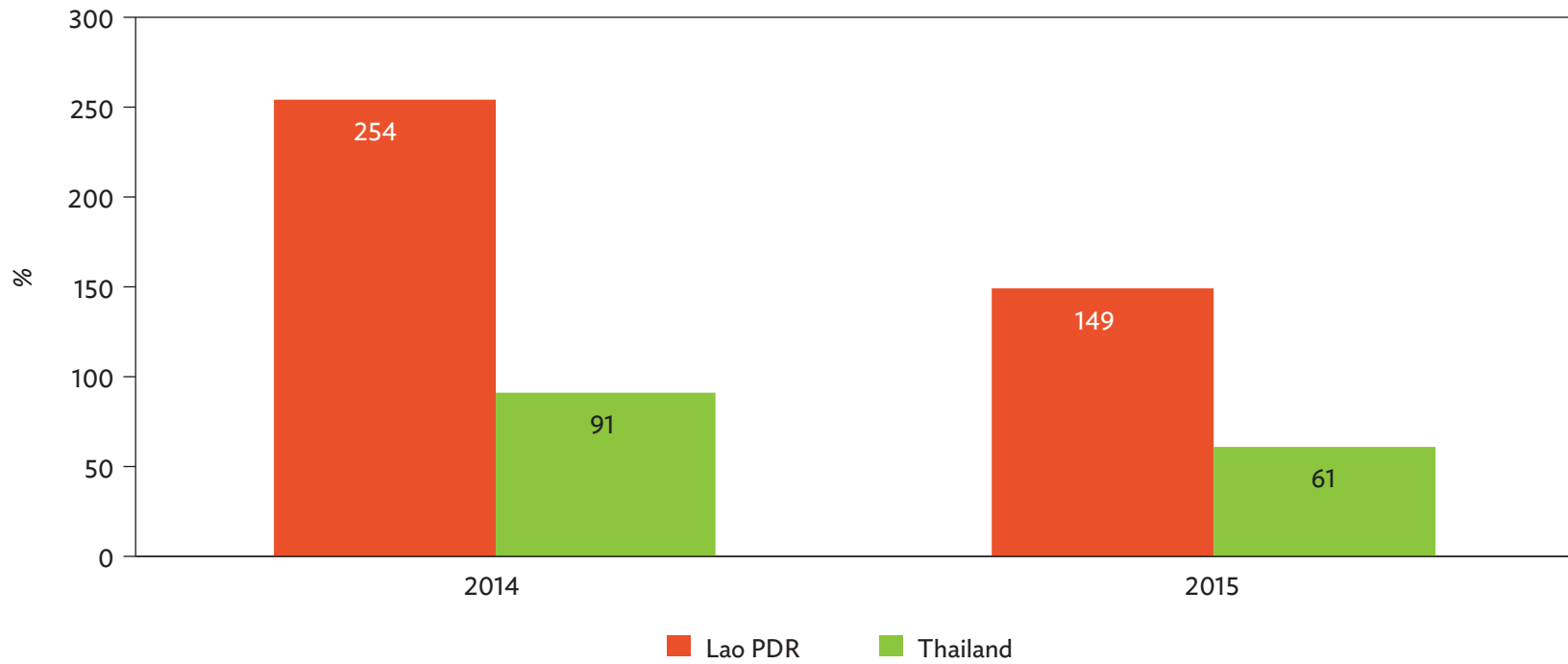
Trading Partner	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
PRC	...	130	145	153	137	143	146	159	163	158	140	123	124	124	...	...
Lao PDR	...	220	215	179	195	273	226	233	276	248	204	206	181	204	254	149
Thailand	...	88	89	98	82	98	98	92	96	89	59	55	65	59	91	61
Viet Nam	...	76	71	66	66	71	64	70	77	73	53	45	50	48	...	...

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

Bilateral trade cost, nontariff includes all additional costs other than tariffs involved in trading goods bilaterally rather than domestically. Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent of measured trade cost in percent. It is the most appropriate indicator to use when trade facilitation and logistics costs are the focus of analysis.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 6.7: Bilateral Trade Cost—Cambodia (nontariff, %)**



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.14A: Bilateral Trade Cost—People's Republic of China (tariff and nontariff, %)**

Trading Partner	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	169	174	183	191	172	174	174	189	194	188	156	137	138	128
Lao PDR	206	220	231	223	219	213	201	197	187	192	181	163	164	163	155	143	137	129	114
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	169	174	183	191	172	174	174	189	194	188	263	...	...	...
Thailand	111	120	114	111	113	102	99	97	91	85	82	80	81	83	84	79	74	75	76
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	108	105	107	102	96	92	88	85	87	85	65	59	56	44

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

Bilateral trade cost is a comprehensive 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 tariffs and international transport costs, but also other trade cost components such as direct and indirect costs associated with differences in languages, currencies, as well as cumbersome import or export procedures. Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent of measured trade cost in percent. The indicator can be used to find out the lowest trade cost partner of a given country.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.14B: Bilateral Trade Cost—People's Republic of China (nontariff, %)**

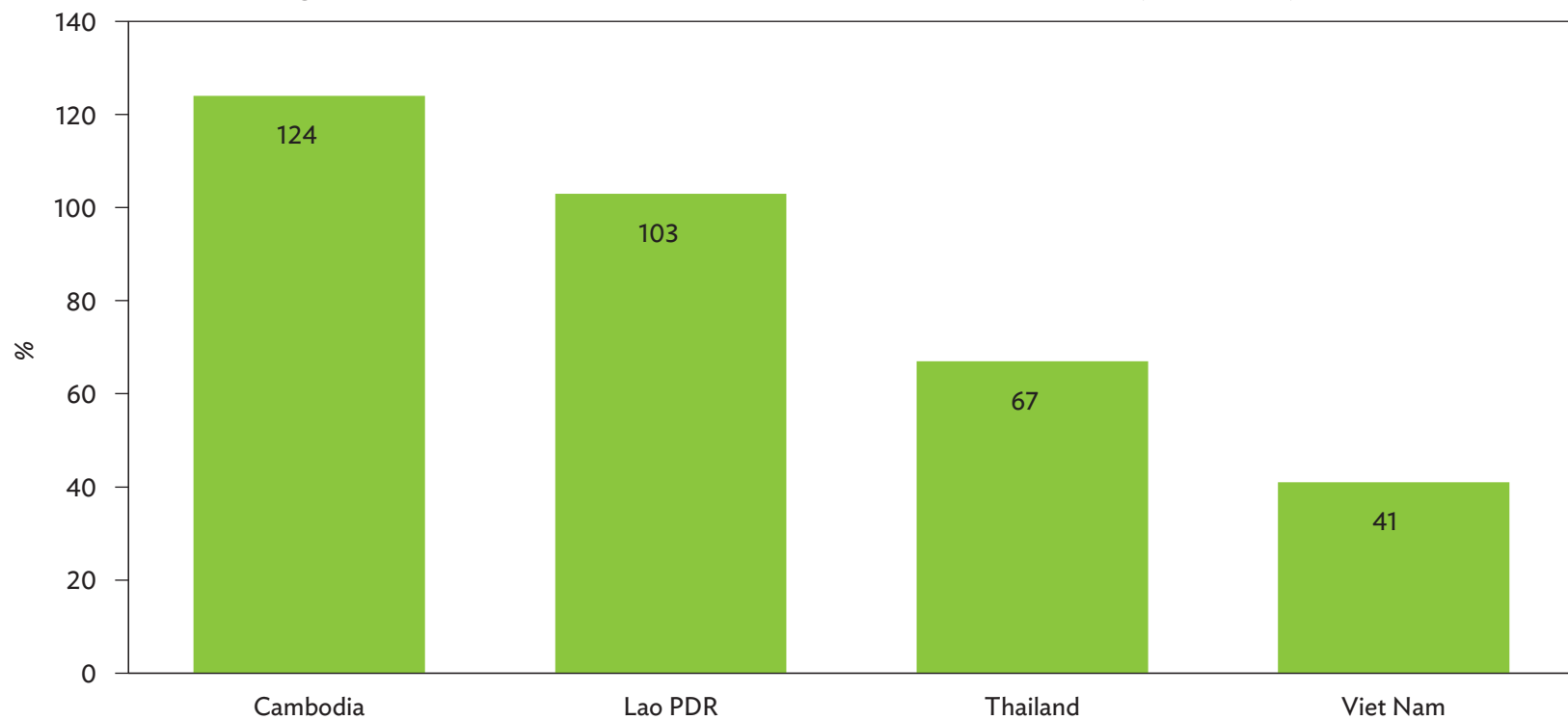
Trading Partner	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	145	153	137	143	146	159	163	158	140	123	124	124
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	177	161	168	162	163	157	142	145	145	137	130	125	117	103
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	...	...	...
Thailand	...	78	78	76	65	71	70	71	68	67	64	63	66	69	72	70	65	67	67
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	79	76	81	77	73	71	67	68	72	73	58	53	51	41

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

Bilateral trade cost, nontariff includes all additional costs other than tariffs involved in trading goods bilaterally rather than domestically. Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent of measured trade cost in percent. It is the most appropriate indicator to use when trade facilitation and logistics costs are the focus of analysis.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018).

**Figure 6.8: Bilateral Trade Cost—People’s Republic of China, 2013 (nontariff, %)**



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018).



**Table 6.15A: Bilateral Trade Cost—Lao People's Democratic Republic (tariff and nontariff, %)**

Trading Partner	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	290	309	271	258	255	305	251	261	313	283	242	244	218	228	264	156
PRC	206	220	231	223	219	213	201	197	187	192	181	163	164	163	155	143	137	129	114	...	...
Thailand	95	99	96	96	91	81	77	79	80	78	74	64	65	64	68	64	56	55	55	52	52
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	83	91	92	99	94	95	85	86	86	86	72	61	58	46	...	...

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

Bilateral trade cost is a comprehensive 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 tariffs and international transport costs, but also other trade cost components such as direct and indirect costs associated with differences in languages, currencies, as well as cumbersome import or export procedures. Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent of measured trade cost in percent. The indicator can be used to find out the lowest trade cost partner of a given country.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.15B: Bilateral Trade Cost—Lao People's Democratic Republic (nontariff, %)**

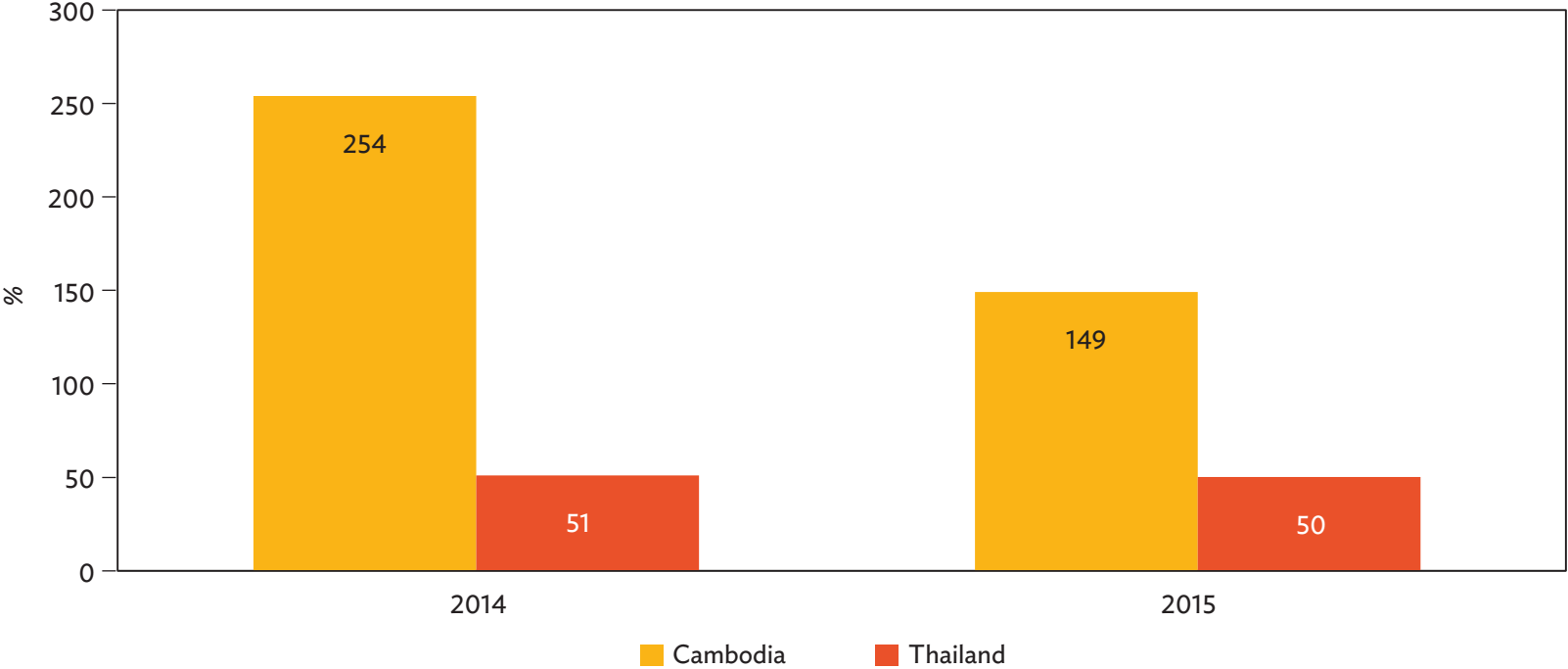
Trading Partner	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	...	220	215	179	195	273	226	233	276	248	204	206	181	204	254	149
PRC	177	161	168	162	163	157	142	145	145	137	130	125	117	103	...	...
Thailand	57	53	55	70	58	67	58	51	47	50	47	39	38	38	51	50
Viet Nam	59	67	67	73	80	85	75	79	74	75	62	52	50	39	...	...

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

Bilateral trade cost, nontariff includes all additional costs other than tariffs involved in trading goods bilaterally rather than domestically. Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent of measured trade cost in percent. It is the most appropriate indicator to use when trade facilitation and logistics costs are the focus of analysis.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018).

Figure 6.9: Bilateral Trade Cost—Lao People's Democratic Republic (nontariff, %)



Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.16A: Bilateral Trade Cost of Thailand (tariff and nontariff, %)**

Trading Partner	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	108	121	121	115	109	113	113	117	121	113	83	78	88	76	94	66
PRC	111	120	114	111	113	102	99	97	91	85	82	80	81	83	84	79	74	75	76	...	...
Lao PDR	95	99	96	96	91	81	77	79	80	78	74	64	65	64	68	64	56	55	55	52	52
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	89	89	96	92	83	78	76	75	74	76	62	54	52	41	...	...

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

Bilateral trade cost is a comprehensive 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 tariffs and international transport costs, but also other trade cost components such as direct and indirect costs associated with differences in languages, currencies, as well as cumbersome import or export procedures. Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent of measured trade cost in percent. The indicator can be used to find out the lowest trade cost partner of a given country.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.16B: Bilateral Trade Cost of Thailand (nontariff, %)**

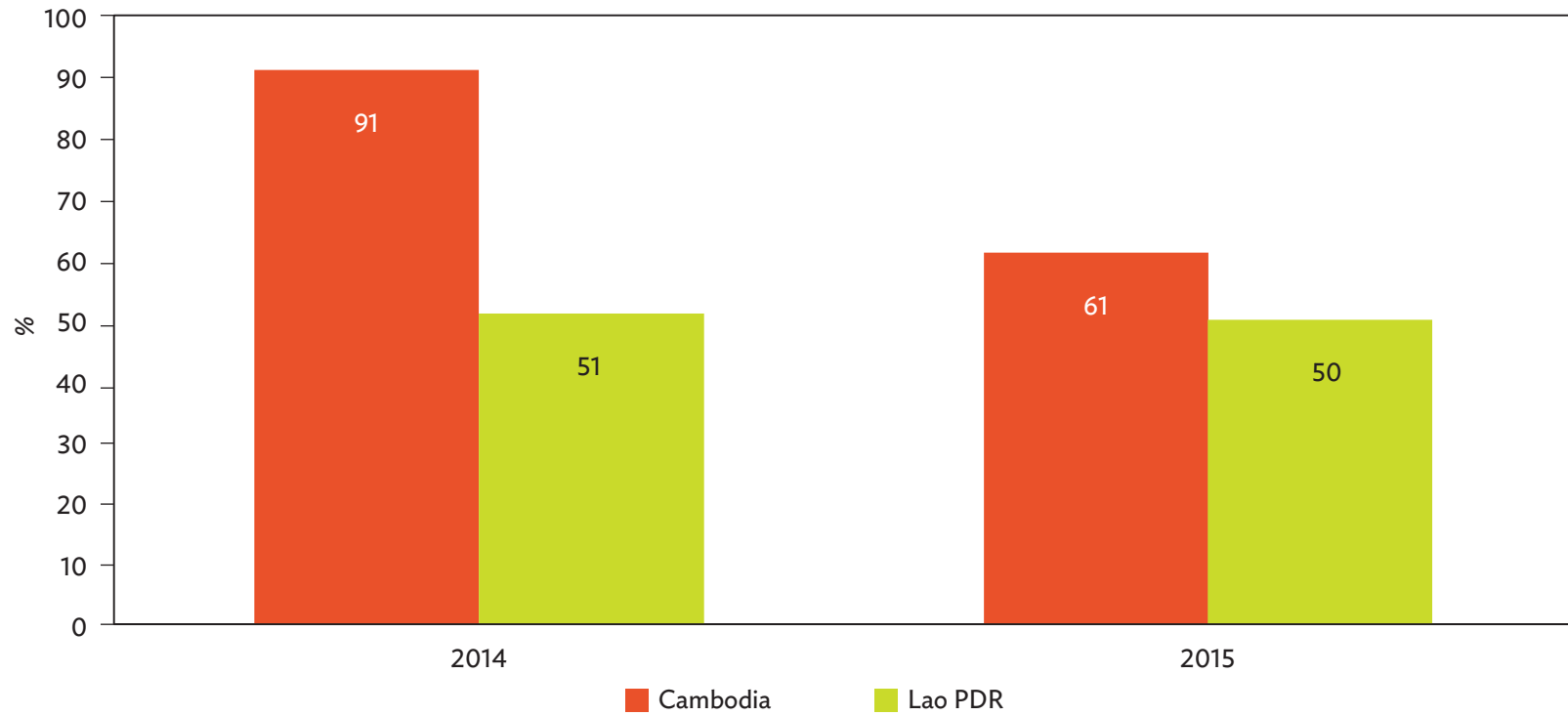
Trading Partner	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	89	98	82	98	98	92	96	89	59	55	65	59	91	61
PRC	..	78	78	76	65	71	70	71	68	67	64	63	66	69	72	70	65	67	67	...	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	57	53	55	70	58	67	58	51	47	50	47	39	38	38	51	50
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	60	71	81	80	65	72	69	62	61	63	51	43	42	32	...	...

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

Bilateral trade cost, nontariff includes all additional costs other than tariffs involved in trading goods bilaterally rather than domestically. Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent of measured trade cost in percent. It is the most appropriate indicator to use when trade facilitation and logistics costs are the focus of analysis.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018).

Figure 6.10: Bilateral Trade Cost—Thailand (nontariff, %)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018)

**Table 6.17A Bilateral Trade Cost—Viet Nam (tariff and nontariff, %)**

Trading Partner	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	107	108	98	93	86	86	79	80	87	82	66	56	60	52
PRC	108	105	107	102	96	92	88	85	87	85	65	59	56	44
Lao PDR	83	91	92	99	94	95	85	86	86	86	72	61	58	46
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	...	...	...
Thailand	89	89	96	92	83	78	76	75	74	76	62	54	52	41

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

Bilateral trade cost is a comprehensive 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 tariffs and international transport costs, but also other trade cost components such as direct and indirect costs associated with differences in languages, currencies, as well as cumbersome import or export procedures. Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent of measured trade cost in percent. The indicator can be used to find out the lowest trade cost partner of a given country.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018).

**Table 6.17B: Bilateral Trade Cost—Viet Nam (nontariff, %)**

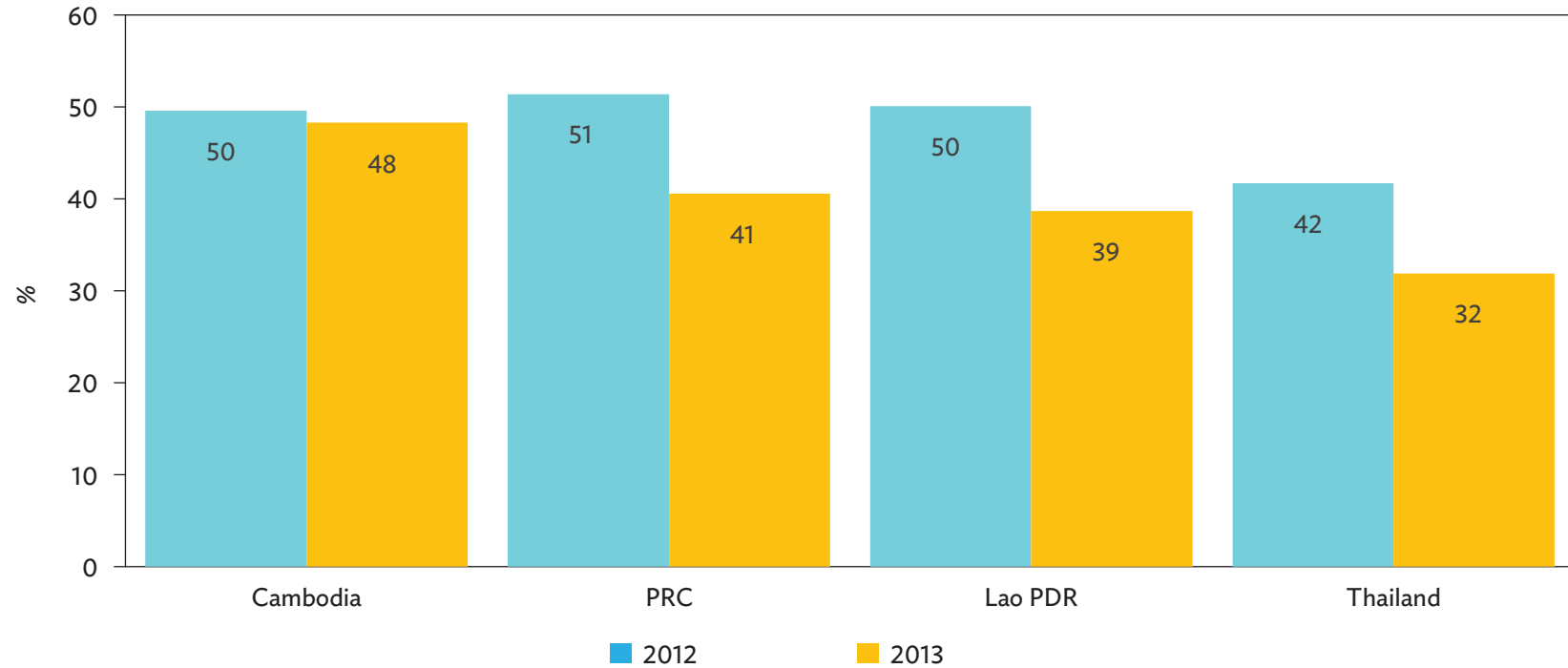
Trading Partner	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	...	76	71	66	66	71	64	70	77	73	53	45	50	48
PRC	79	76	81	77	73	71	67	68	72	73	58	53	51	41
Lao PDR	59	67	67	73	80	85	75	79	74	75	62	52	50	39
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	...	...	...
Thailand	60	71	81	80	65	72	69	62	61	63	51	43	42	32

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

Bilateral trade cost, nontariff includes all additional costs other than tariffs involved in trading goods bilaterally rather than domestically. Trade cost is the ad valorem equivalent of measured trade cost in percent. It is the most appropriate indicator to use when trade facilitation and logistics costs are the focus of analysis.

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018).

Figure 6.11: Bilateral Trade Cost—Viet Nam (nontariff, %)



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

Source: ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost database. <http://artnet.unescap.org/databases.html#first> (accessed September 2018).





07

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Tourism



**Table 7.1: Inbound Tourist Arrivals ('000)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	10,079	11,455	11,806	12,274	14,167	16,097	17,212	18,117	16,091	19,498	21,186	24,437	27,319	27,925	27,774	32,593	38,648	45,256	53,403	54,035	62,208	65,535
Cambodia	220	260	219	287	368	466	605	787	701	1,055	1,422	1,700	2,015	2,125	2,162	2,508	2,882	3,584	4,210	4,503	4,775	5,012
Guangxi, PRC	418	519	573	524	777	1,240	1,245	1,302	645	1,125	1,462	1,676	2,052	2,010	2,099	2,502	3,028	3,503	3,915	4,212	4,501	4,830
Yunnan, PRC	597	743	814	761	1,040	1,001	1,131	1,304	1,000	1,101	1,503	1,810	2,219	2,502	2,845	3,292	3,954	4,578	5,335	5,311	5,701	6,004
Lao PDR	346	403	463	500	614	737	674	736	636	895	1,095	1,215	1,624	1,737	2,008	2,513	2,724	3,330	3,779	4,159	4,684	4,239
Myanmar	194	490	491	478	435	416	475	487	597	657	660	630	716	731	763	792	816	1,059	2,044	3,081	4,681	2,907
Thailand	6,952	7,433	7,530	8,204	9,151	10,096	10,751	10,873	10,082	11,737	11,567	13,822	14,464	14,584	14,150	15,936	19,230	22,354	26,547	24,810	29,923	32,530
Viet Nam	1,351	1,607	1,716	1,520	1,782	2,140	2,331	2,628	2,430	2,928	3,478	3,584	4,229	4,236	3,747	5,050	6,014	6,848	7,572	7,960	7,944	10,013

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

Arrivals data measure the flows of international visitors, nonresident, to the country of reference: each arrival corresponds to one inbound tourism trip. If a person visits several countries during the course of a single trip, his/her arrival in each country is recorded separately. In an accounting period, arrivals are not necessarily equal to the number of persons travelling (when a person visits the same country several times a year, each trip by the same person is counted as a separate arrival).

For Guangxi, tourist arrivals are the number of foreigners, inclusive of overseas Chinese. Each time a foreigner enters Guangxi, it is counted as one person-time. Overseas Chinese include those coming from Hong Kong, China; Macau, China; and Taipei, China.

For Yunnan, PRC tourist arrivals are the number of foreigners, inclusive of overseas Chinese. Each time a foreigner enters Yunnan, it is counted as one person-time. Overseas Chinese include those coming from Hong Kong, China; Macau, China; and Taipei, China.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Statistical Bureau of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Various issues. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press; National Bureau of Statistics. [www.data.stats.gov.cn](http://www.data.stats.gov.cn) (accessed January 2018); Viet Nam General Statistics Office database. <http://www.gso.gov.vn> (accessed January 2017); World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <http://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed November 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province, Survey Office of The National Bureau of Statistics in Yunnan. Various issues. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

**Table 7.2: Inbound Tourist Arrivals per 100 People**

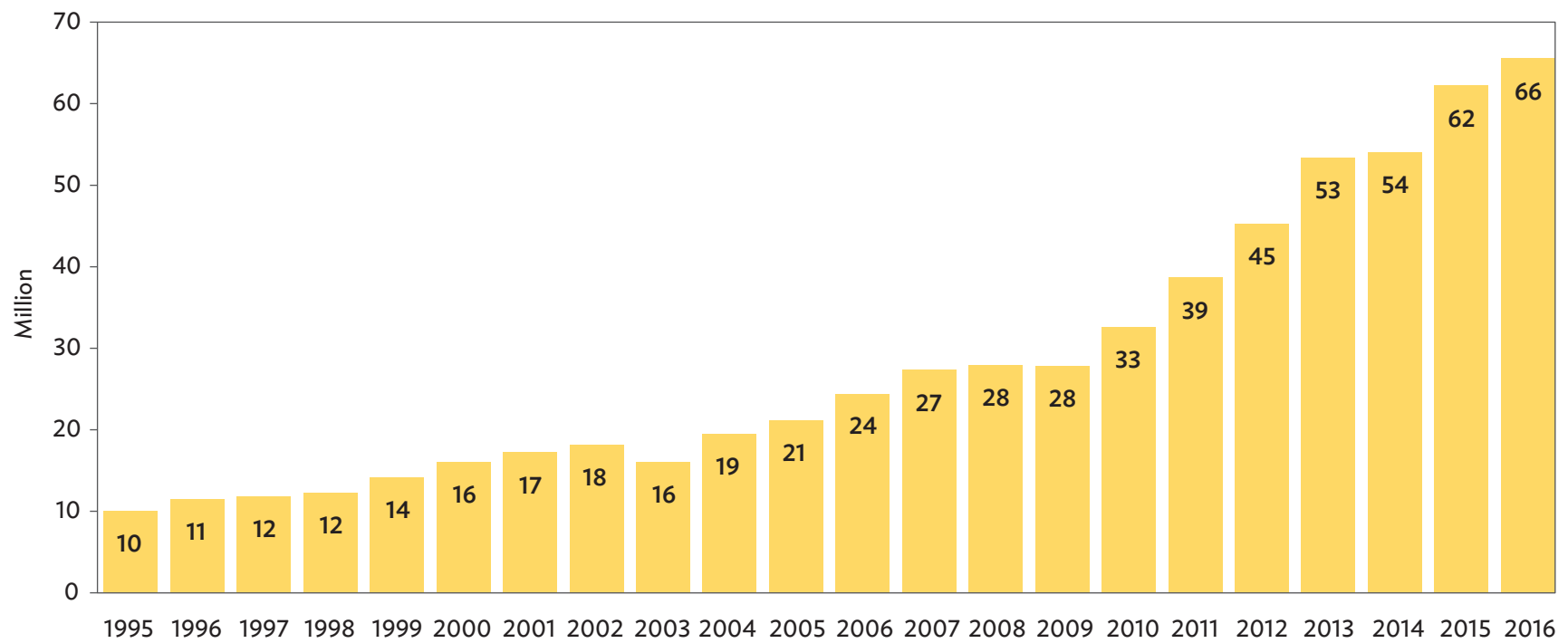
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.3	6.4	6.9	7.8	8.7	8.8	8.7	10.1	11.9	13.9	16.2	16.1	18.4	19.2
Cambodia	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.8	4.9	6.2	5.5	8.1	10.7	12.6	14.7	15.3	15.3	17.5	19.8	24.3	28.0	29.5	30.8	31.8
Guangxi, PRC	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.3	2.3	3.0	3.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.9	5.8	6.7	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.7
Yunnan, PRC	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.5	3.4	4.0	4.9	5.5	6.2	7.2	8.5	10.3	11.4	11.3	12.0	12.6
Lao PDR	7.1	8.1	9.2	9.7	11.7	13.8	12.4	13.4	11.4	15.8	19.0	20.8	27.3	28.7	32.6	40.2	43.0	51.9	58.2	63.2	70.3	62.7
Myanmar	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.1	4.0	5.9	8.9	5.5
Thailand	11.7	12.4	12.4	13.3	14.7	16.0	16.9	17.0	15.6	18.1	17.7	21.0	21.9	21.9	21.2	23.7	28.5	32.9	39.0	36.3	43.6	47.2
Viet Nam	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.6	4.2	4.3	5.0	5.0	4.4	5.8	6.8	7.7	8.4	8.8	8.7	10.8

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

Inbound tourist arrivals per 100 people is the ratio of total inbound international tourist arrivals and total population of the host destination.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Figure 7.1: Inbound Tourist Arrivals—Greater Mekong Subregion



Source: GMS Secretariat.

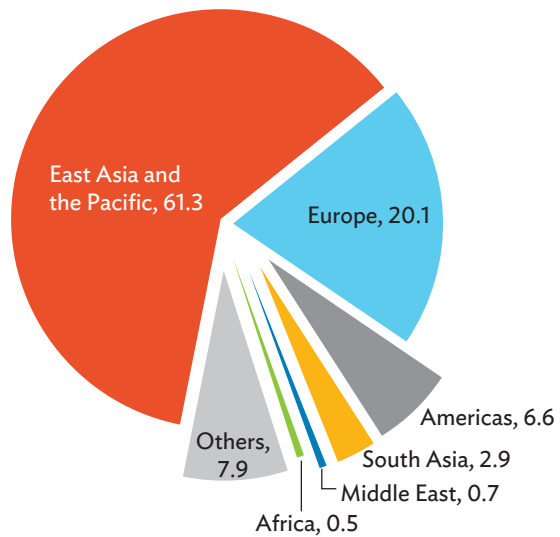
**Table 7.3A: Inbound Tourist Arrivals by Region—Greater Mekong Subregion**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ('000)	10,000	10,946	11,267	11,526	13,429	15,165	15,954	17,803	15,685	19,013	20,669	23,961	26,850	27,388	27,769	32,588	38,644	45,248	53,393	53,942	62,203	65,523
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Asia and the Pacific	61.3	61.9	64.9	60.3	64.0	65.9	66.7	64.7	65.3	65.3	64.0	63.8	63.1	61.0	61.4	67.2	69.0	70.1	71.9	72.4	76.0	75.5
Europe	20.1	18.6	18.8	20.4	19.6	18.9	19.1	19.3	19.4	19.1	19.1	19.7	20.3	20.3	20.4	20.4	19.5	18.5	17.7	17.5	14.5	15.3
Americas	6.6	6.0	6.3	6.8	7.1	6.8	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.0	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.8
South Asia	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4
Middle East	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Africa	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Others	7.9	9.7	6.7	8.5	5.7	4.7	3.8	5.2	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.1	5.4	7.8	7.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.6

Total inbound tourist arrivals are disaggregated by country of origin and grouped by major geographical regions to indicate the market source.

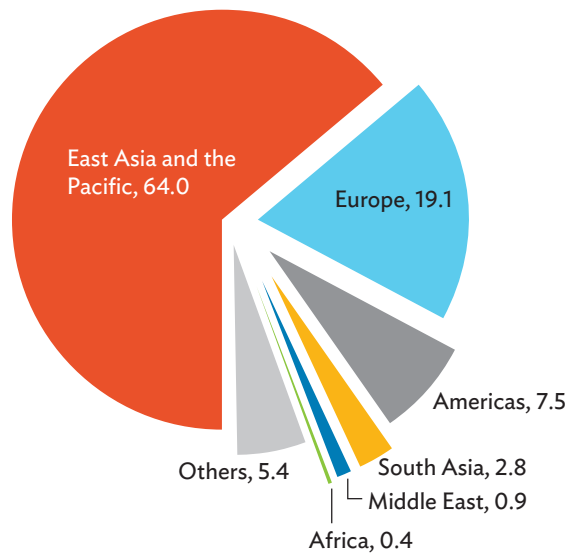
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 7.2A: Tourist Arrivals by Region—  
Greater Mekong Subregion, 1995 (%)**



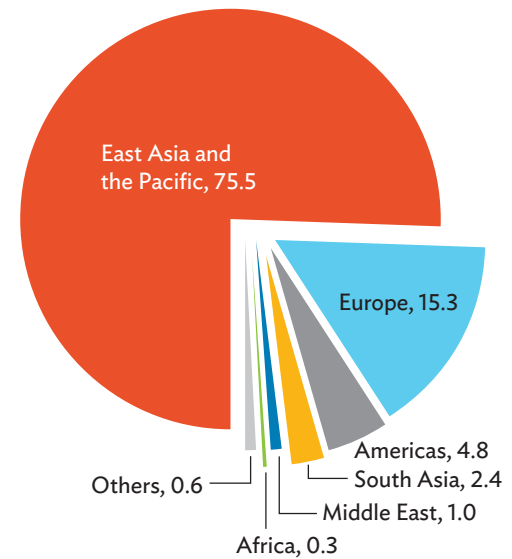
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 7.2B: Tourist Arrivals by Region—  
Greater Mekong Subregion, 2005 (%)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Figure 7.2C: Tourist Arrivals by Region—  
Greater Mekong Subregion, 2016 (%)**



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 7.3B: Inbound Tourist Arrivals by Region—Cambodia**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ('000)	217	260	218	175	233	263	273	745	689	987	1,333	1,590	2,015	2,126	2,160	2,509	2,882	3,584	4,210	4,503	4,775	5,012
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Asia and the Pacific	71.9	66.9	67.4	60.0	57.9	57.8	57.9	54.9	59.8	59.7	59.0	64.3	68.7	67.5	67.9	71.3	72.3	74.9	76.0	76.8	76.9	76.0
Europe	17.5	20.8	19.7	26.3	25.8	25.1	24.2	29.4	26.6	24.6	23.3	19.7	20.7	21.8	21.8	19.8	19.1	17.4	16.8	16.0	15.3	15.6
Americas	10.1	10.8	11.5	12.6	15.5	16.0	16.1	15.2	12.9	12.4	11.4	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.3	7.9	7.6	6.8	6.2	6.2	6.6	7.0
South Asia	0.5	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
Middle East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

... = data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05.

Total inbound tourist arrivals are disaggregated by country of origin and grouped by major geographical regions to indicate the market source.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 7.3C: Inbound Tourist Arrivals by Region—Guangxi, People's Republic of China**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ('000)	418	519	573	524	777	1,240	1,245	1,302	645	1,125	1,462	1,676	2,052	2,010	2,099	2,502	3,028	3,503	3,915	4,212	4,501	4,825
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Asia and the Pacific	56.3	54.3	57.5	61.4	65.5	75.6	65.9	72.3	80.0	76.8	73.3	71.2	68.5	46.4	53.7	78.4	80.2	82.7	82.1	81.5	83.0	83.4
Europe	16.5	14.2	11.5	12.2	10.2	7.5	7.2	7.3	4.4	5.9	7.9	8.8	9.1	3.4	4.4	8.3	7.4	5.8	5.3	4.7	4.4	4.6
Americas	9.6	9.2	7.0	8.9	7.1	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.4	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.9	2.0	3.1	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.1
South Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Middle East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	17.4	22.2	24.0	17.4	17.1	11.7	21.7	14.7	11.2	11.3	12.3	13.5	15.6	48.1	38.8	7.5	6.8	6.1	7.5	8.9	7.9	7.3

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

Total inbound tourist arrivals are disaggregated by country of origin and grouped by major geographical regions to indicate the market source.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 7.3D: Inbound Tourist Arrivals by Region—Yunnan, People's Republic of China**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ('000)	597	743	814	761	1,040	1,001	1,131	1,304	1,000	1,101	1,503	1,810	2,219	2,502	2,845	3,292	3,954	4,579	5,333	5,311	5,701	6,004
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Asia and the Pacific	56.4	55.9	56.1	49.5	60.7	63.6	91.7	62.9	52.3	52.3	52.3	55.6	52.8	52.6	54.1	79.1	79.1	78.9	78.1	78.8	79.7	81.1
Europe	7.2	5.9	6.8	8.7	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.4	5.5	6.8	7.3	6.7	8.5	8.5	9.6	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.3	14.4	14.6	12.7
Americas	4.7	3.8	5.3	6.8	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.6	4.0	5.7	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.6	4.9	5.4
South Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	31.7	34.4	31.8	35.0	29.4	27.4	0.3	28.2	38.2	35.2	35.2	32.6	33.7	33.6	31.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8

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

Total inbound tourist arrivals are disaggregated by country of origin and grouped by major geographical regions to indicate the market source.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 7.3E: Inbound Tourist Arrivals by Region—Lao People's Democratic Republic**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ('000)	347	403	463	500	614	737	673	735	635	894	1,095	1,216	1,623	1,737	2,008	2,513	2,723	3,330	3,779	4,159	4,684	4,239
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Asia and the Pacific	86.7	83.6	85.7	82.2	81.9	81.4	81.6	78.2	78.0	81.4	81.9	82.8	86.5	85.2	90.5	89.8	90.4	91.8	91.8	92.6	93.1	92.3
Europe	6.1	7.7	8.4	10.6	11.6	12.2	12.5	14.6	15.3	13.0	12.2	11.8	9.4	10.0	6.6	7.2	6.8	5.7	5.7	5.1	4.7	5.3
Americas	3.2	3.5	3.9	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.1	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.5	5.0	3.8	4.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0
South Asia	4.0	5.0	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Middle East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2

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

Total inbound tourist arrivals are disaggregated by country of origin and grouped by major geographical regions to indicate the market source.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 7.3F: Inbound Tourist Arrivals by Region—Myanmar**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ('000)	117	172	189	201	198	206	204	216	205	241	232	264	247	193	762	792	817	1,059	2,044	3,081	4,681	2,907
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Asia and the Pacific	56.4	57.0	60.3	59.7	63.6	62.6	59.8	57.4	56.6	58.9	56.0	56.1	57.9	64.2	88.7	86.9	83.2	80.1	85.5	88.2	91.5	84.6
Europe	29.1	29.7	29.1	25.9	26.3	26.7	27.9	30.1	29.3	27.0	29.3	30.7	29.6	21.2	7.0	8.3	10.8	13.1	8.2	6.5	4.8	8.8
Americas	7.7	8.1	7.9	6.5	6.6	7.3	8.3	8.3	7.8	8.3	9.1	8.7	7.7	8.3	2.5	2.7	3.4	4.5	3.3	2.7	2.0	3.5
South Asia	0.9	1.2	1.1	5.5	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.2	5.9	5.0	4.7	3.4	4.0	5.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.5	2.8
Middle East	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Others	6.0	4.1	1.6	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0.0 = value is less than 0.05.

Total inbound tourist arrivals are disaggregated by country of origin and grouped by major geographical regions to indicate the market source.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 7.3G: Inbound Tourist Arrivals by Region—Thailand**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ('000)	6,951	7,244	7,294	7,844	8,651	9,577	10,133	10,873	10,082	11,738	11,568	13,822	14,465	14,584	14,149	15,935	19,230	22,354	26,547	24,810	29,923	32,530
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Asia and the Pacific	65.9	65.8	66.4	62.9	64.1	64.0	64.1	64.0	64.6	63.9	62.2	62.0	60.2	59.1	56.5	57.1	59.7	61.8	64.5	63.3	70.2	70.0
Europe	23.3	22.8	22.4	24.8	23.8	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.0	23.1	24.0	24.9	26.4	27.2	28.5	27.9	26.3	25.0	23.7	24.9	18.8	19.0
Americas	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.1
South Asia	4.0	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.1	6.5	7.2	6.7	5.6	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.3
Middle East	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0
Africa	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Others	0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0.0 = value is less than 0.05.

Total inbound tourist arrivals are disaggregated by country of origin and grouped by major geographical regions to indicate the market source.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 7.3H: Inbound Tourist Arrivals by Region—Viet Nam**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ('000)	1,352	1,606	1,716	1,521	1,782	2,141	2,330	2,628	2,429	2,927	3,477	3,583	4,229	4,236	3,747	5,050	6,014	6,847	7,572	7,874	7,944	10,013
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Asia and the Pacific	33.4	44.0	60.3	44.7	59.4	65.3	63.7	64.5	68.8	68.6	68.0	65.7	64.5	65.9	64.6	69.3	72.9	70.2	72.1	72.3	71.0	76.2
Europe	14.1	8.0	12.8	8.1	13.6	12.7	13.2	13.1	12.1	12.1	12.7	13.1	14.7	14.7	16.5	15.0	13.5	13.5	13.8	15.2	15.1	16.2
Americas	14.0	9.1	10.3	11.6	13.7	11.3	11.4	11.6	10.7	11.1	11.3	12.8	11.8	11.9	13.0	10.6	9.1	8.1	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.3
South Asia	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Africa	0	0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Others	38.5	39.0	16.3	35.6	12.7	10.3	11.3	10.9	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.4	9.1	7.5	5.8	5.2	4.5	8.1	7.0	5.5	6.4	0

0.0 = value is less than 0.05.

Total inbound tourist arrivals are disaggregated by country of origin and grouped by major geographical regions to indicate the market source.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

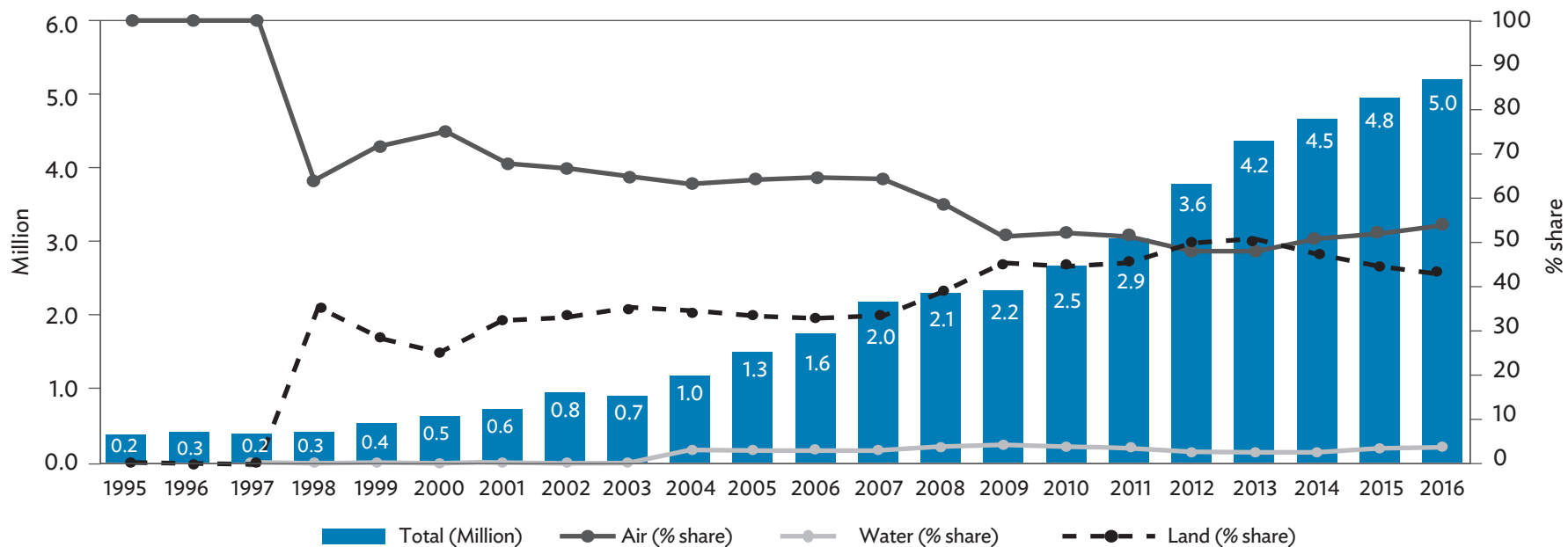


**Table 7.4A: Tourist Arrivals by Transport Mode—Cambodia**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ('000)	220	260	219	290	368	466	605	787	701	987	1,334	1,592	2,016	2,125	2,162	2,508	2,882	3,584	4,210	4,503	4,775	5,012
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Air	100.0	100.0	100.0	64.1	71.5	75.3	67.4	66.5	65.0	63.4	64.2	64.5	64.3	58.3	51.4	52.0	51.4	48.0	47.9	50.5	51.9	54.0
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	3.4	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.8	2.2	3.1	3.1
Land	0	0	0	35.9	28.5	24.7	32.6	33.5	35.0	34.0	33.4	33.0	33.5	38.3	45.0	44.9	45.8	49.8	50.3	47.4	45.0	43.0

Total inbound international tourist arrivals by transport mode are international tourist arrivals disaggregated by the type of transport.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <http://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

**Figure 7.3: Tourist Arrivals by Transport Mode—Cambodia (million and % share)**

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <http://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

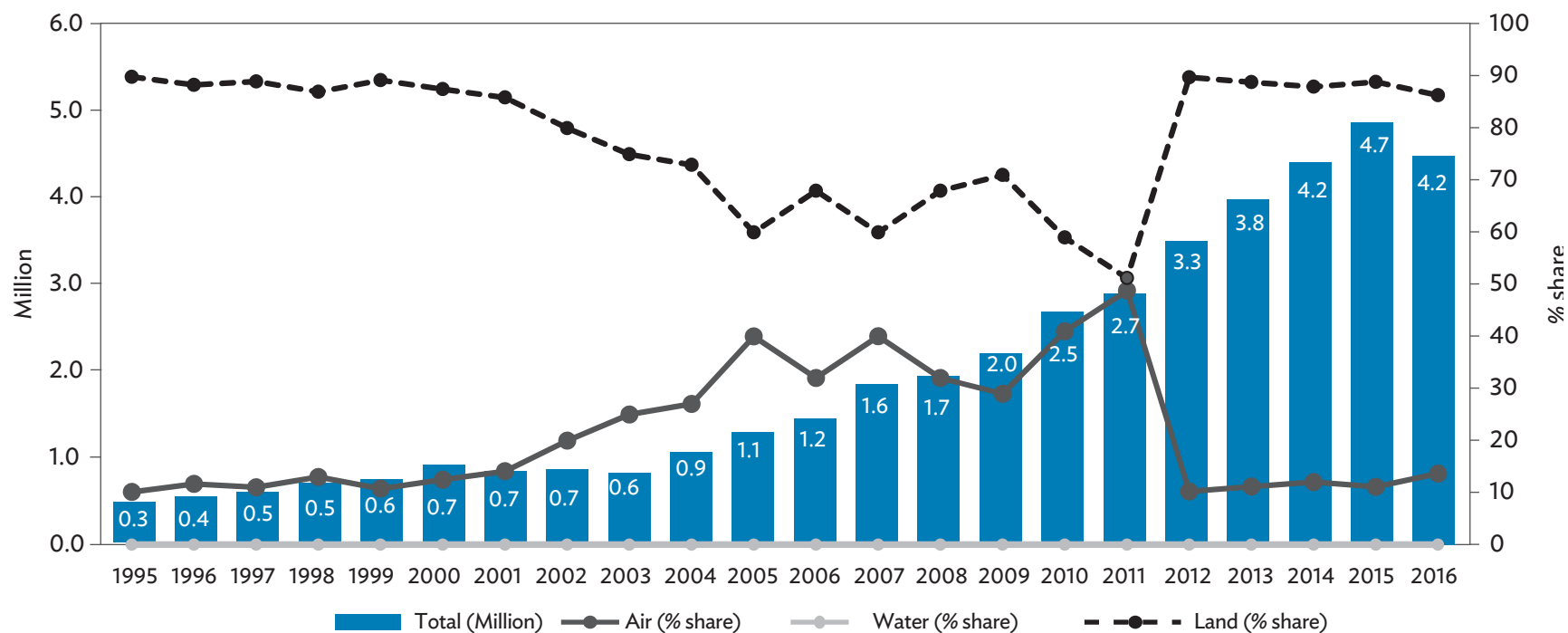
**Table 7.4B: Tourist Arrivals by Transport Mode—Lao People's Democratic Republic**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ('000)	346	403	463	500	614	737	674	736	636	895	1,095	1,215	1,624	1,737	2,008	2,513	2,724	3,330	3,779	4,159	4,684	4,239
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Air	10.1	11.7	11.0	13.0	10.7	12.5	14.1	20.0	25.0	27.0	40.0	32.0	40.0	32.0	29.0	41.0	48.8	10.2	11.1	12.0	11.1	13.7
Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land	89.9	88.3	89.0	87.0	89.3	87.5	85.9	80.0	75.0	73.0	60.0	68.0	60.0	68.0	71.0	59.0	51.2	89.8	88.9	88.0	88.9	86.3

Total inbound international tourist arrivals by transport mode are international tourist arrivals disaggregated by the type of transport.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <http://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

**Figure 7.4: Tourist Arrivals by Transport Mode—Lao People's Democratic Republic (million and % share)**



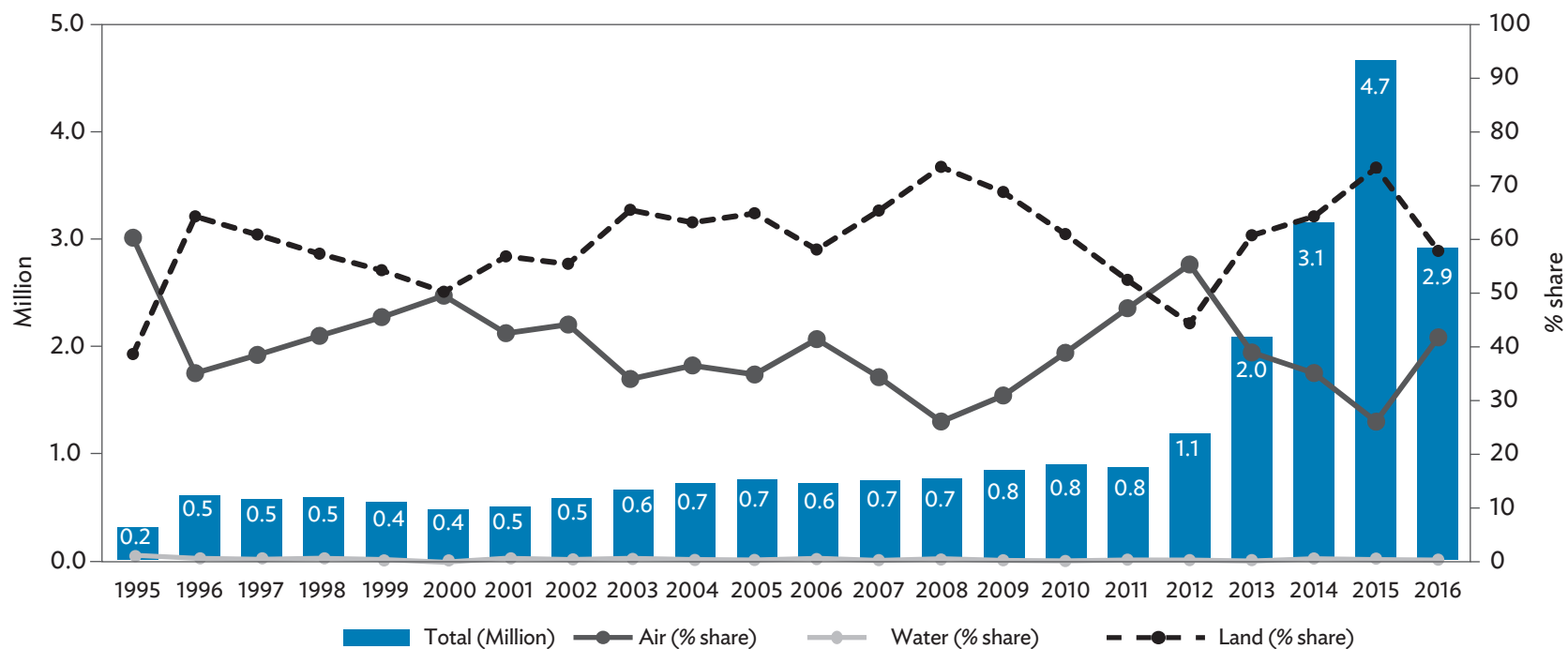
Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <http://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

**Table 7.4C: Tourist Arrivals by Transport Mode—Myanmar**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ('000)	194	490	491	478	435	416	475	487	597	657	660	630	716	732	763	792	816	1,059	2,044	3,081	4,681	2,907
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Air	60.3	35.1	38.5	42.1	45.5	49.5	42.5	44.1	34.0	36.5	34.8	41.4	34.4	26.1	30.9	38.9	47.2	55.3	38.9	35.1	26.1	41.8
Water	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4
Land	38.7	64.3	60.9	57.3	54.3	50.2	56.8	55.4	65.5	63.2	64.8	58.1	65.4	73.5	68.8	61.0	52.5	44.4	60.8	64.3	73.3	57.9

Total inbound international tourist arrivals by transport mode are international tourist arrivals disaggregated by the type of transport.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <http://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

**Figure 7.5: Tourist Arrivals by Transport Mode—Myanmar (million and % share)**

Note: All values are plotted based on two decimal points; values in one decimal point are not equal.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <http://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

**Table 7.4D: Tourist Arrivals by Transport Mode—Thailand**

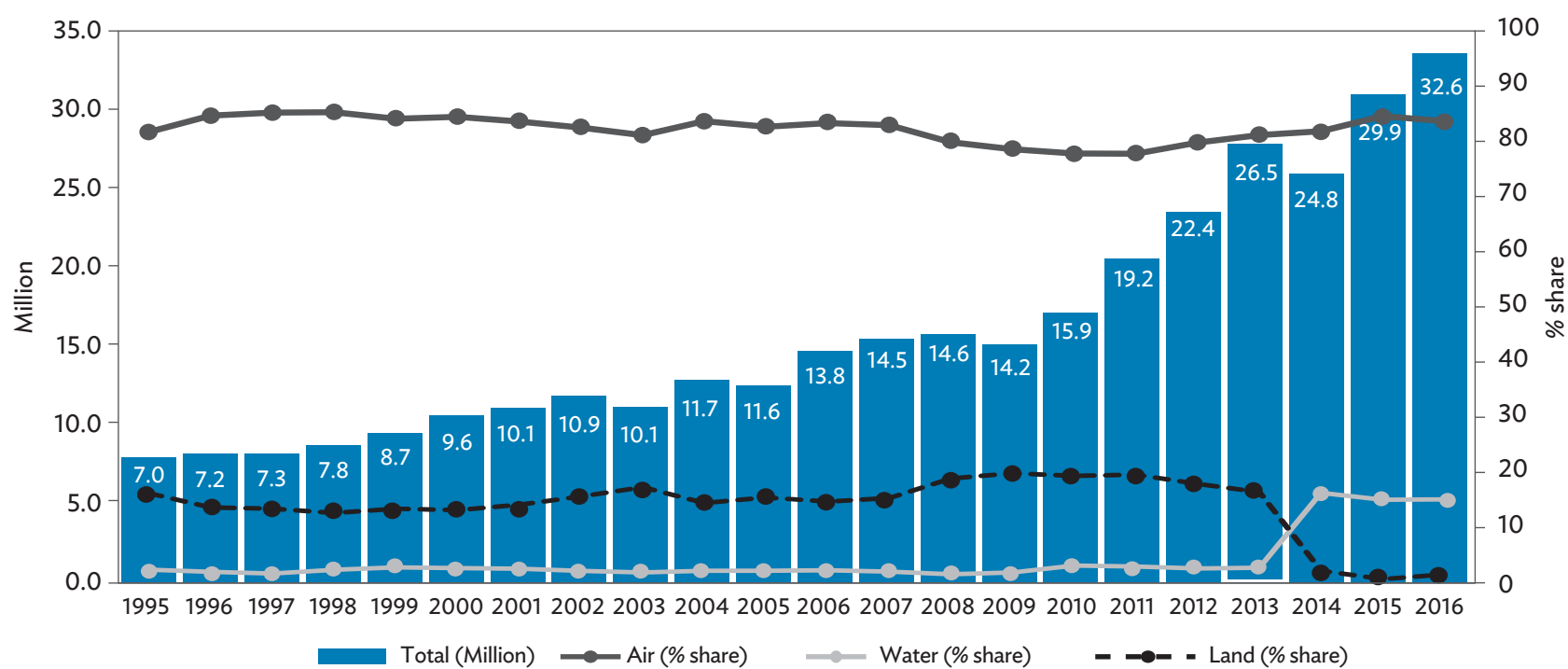
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ('000)	6,951	7,244	7,294	7,843	8,651	9,579	10,133	10,873	10,082	11,738	11,567	13,822	14,464	14,584	14,150	15,936	19,230	22,354	26,547	24,810	29,881	32,588
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Air	81.6	84.5	85.1	85.1	84.0	84.3	83.5	82.4	81.0	83.5	82.5	83.2	82.8	79.7	78.4	77.7	77.6	79.6	81.0	81.7	84.4	83.5
Water	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.8	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.7	16.2	15.0	15.0
Land	16.1	13.6	13.3	12.6	13.3	13.1	14.1	15.6	17.2	14.4	15.4	14.6	15.3	18.8	19.8	19.3	19.5	17.8	16.4	2.1	0.6	1.5

Total inbound international tourist arrivals by transport mode are international tourist arrivals disaggregated by the type of transport.

Data for Thailand in 2015 and 2016 are from Mekong Tourism Performance Scorecards. <https://www.mekongtourism.org> (accessed June 2018).

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <http://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

**Figure 7.6: Tourist Arrivals by Transport Mode—Thailand (million and % shares)**



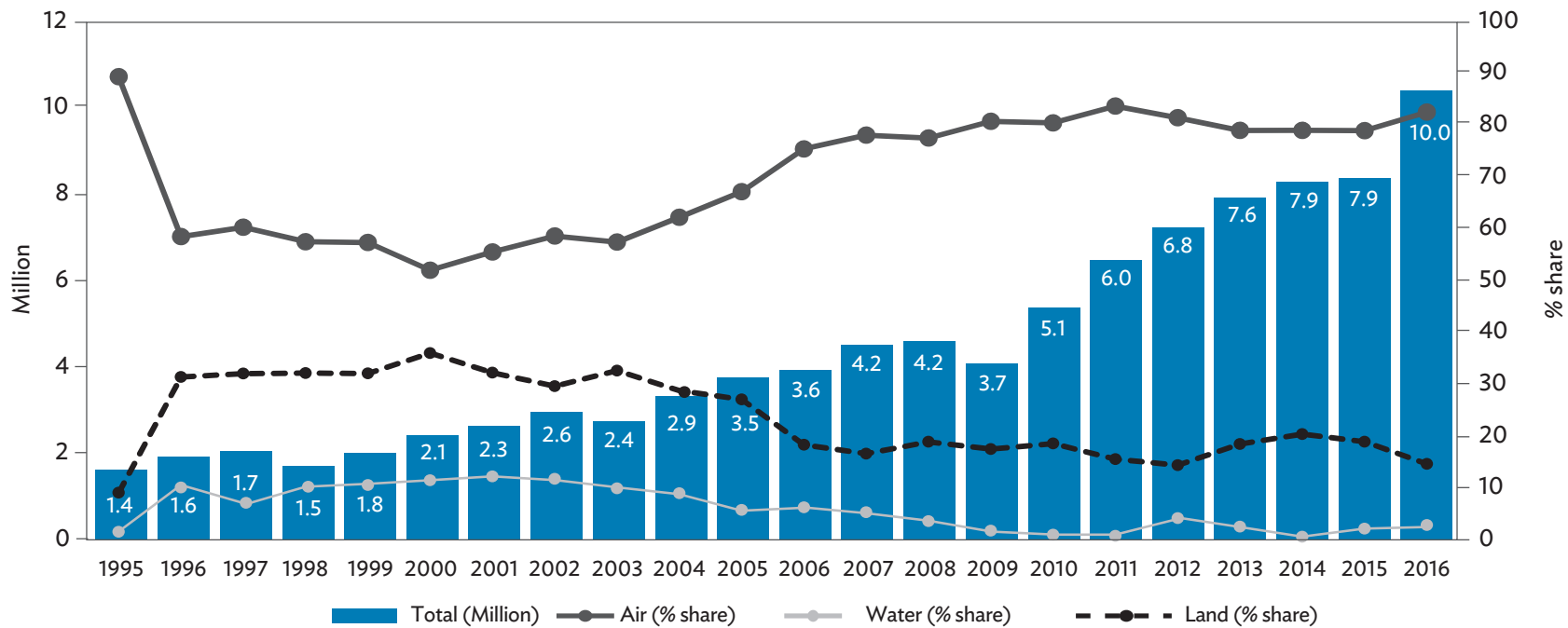
Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <http://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

**Table 7.4E: Tourist Arrivals by Transport Mode—Viet Nam**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ('000)	1,351	1,607	1,715	1,520	1,782	2,140	2,330	2,628	2,429	2,928	3,477	3,583	4,229	4,236	3,747	5,050	6,014	6,848	7,572	7,874	7,944	10,013
Total (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Air	89.3	58.5	60.3	57.5	57.4	52.0	55.5	58.6	57.4	62.2	67.2	75.4	78.1	77.5	80.7	80.4	83.7	81.4	79.0	79.0	78.9	82.5
Water	1.6	10.1	7.6	10.3	10.5	12.0	12.2	11.8	9.9	9.0	5.8	6.3	5.3	3.6	1.8	1.0	0.8	4.2	2.5	0.6	2.1	2.8
Land	9.1	31.4	32.1	32.2	32.1	36.0	32.2	29.6	32.6	28.8	27.1	18.3	16.6	18.9	17.5	18.6	15.6	14.4	18.5	20.4	18.9	14.7

Total inbound international tourist arrivals by transport mode are international tourist arrivals disaggregated by the type of transport.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <http://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

**Figure 7.7: Tourist Arrivals by Transport Mode—Viet Nam (million and % shares)**

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <http://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

**Table 7.5A: Intra-GMS Tourist Exchange**

Origin	Destination	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	GMS ('000)	1,131	1,523	1,712	1,775	2,347	2,762	2,919	3,239	2,864	3,625	4,449	4,720	6,103	6,691	7,870	9,606	11,442	14,168	18,388	20,334	26,287	30,045
	% share	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.9	4.4	5.3	6.0	6.8	8.4	10.6	11.8	14.1	15.3

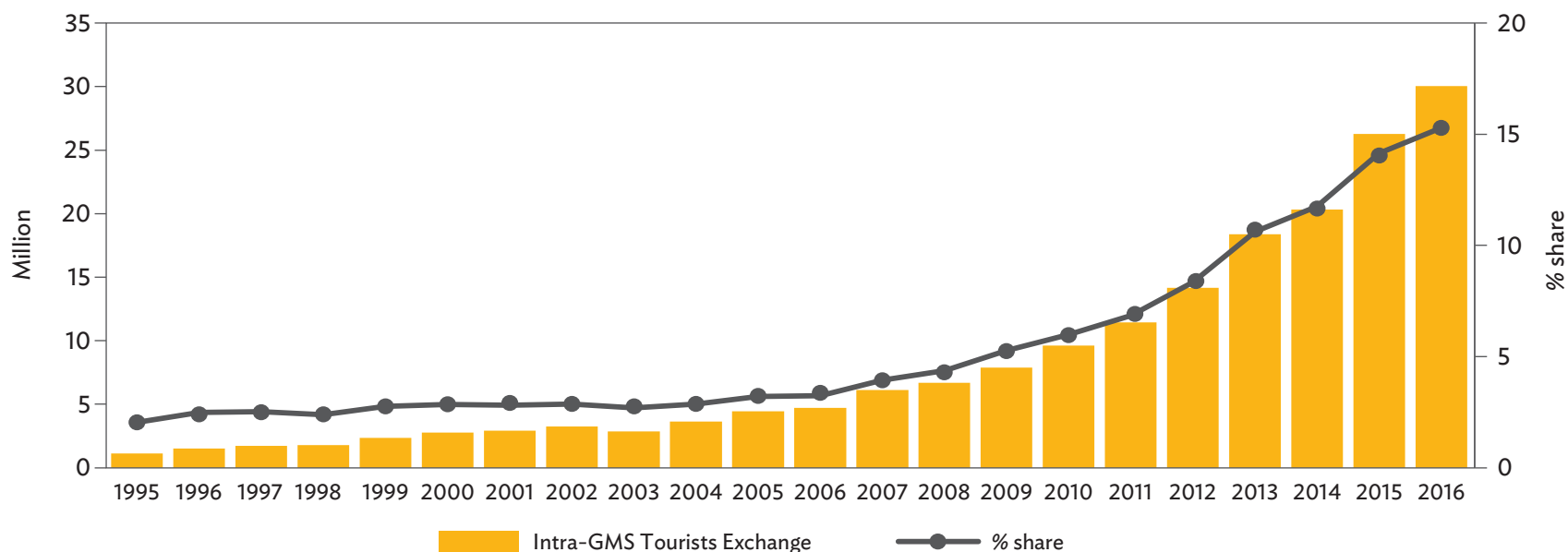
GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Intra-GMS tourist exchange is the total number of tourist arrivals or departures from GMS member countries, i.e., Cambodia, the PRC, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam to GMS member countries only. The percent share is total intra-GMS tourist arrivals as a ratio of total inbound tourist arrivals from the world.

The provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan provide data on inbound tourist arrivals by nationality; however, the rest of GMS members do not have data on inbound arrivals or outbound departures for Guangxi and Yunnan. To be consistent and in lieu of data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan, the national data of the PRC is used to estimate intra-GMS tourist arrivals/departures or exchanges.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 7.8: Intra-GMS Tourist Exchange (million and % shares)**



GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 7.5B: Intra-GMS Tourist Exchanges by Destination ('000)**

Origin	Destination	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	GMS	1,131	1,523	1,712	1,775	2,347	2,762	2,919	3,239	2,864	3,625	4,449	4,720	6,103	6,691	7,870	9,606	11,442	14,168	18,388	20,334	26,287	30,045
	Cambodia	38	42	37	33	48	57	59	149	106	141	177	244	370	512	759	936	1,111	1,557	1,958	2,212	2,447	2,570
	PRC	216	242	237	222	299	373	466	583	458	707	1,047	1,037	1,613	1,834	2,008	2,085	1,846	2,037	2,206	2,516	3,015	6,478
	Lao PDR	287	313	365	373	453	543	503	519	444	658	814	922	1,301	1,356	1,708	2,118	2,302	2,860	3,229	3,592	4,044	3,574
	Myanmar	12	17	19	19	32	33	34	35	38	51	47	55	66	59	601	592	557	642	1,361	2,272	3,738	2,085
	Thailand	492	511	500	691	917	949	1,034	1,079	923	1,108	1,319	1,632	1,831	1,944	1,971	2,454	3,487	4,935	6,993	7,007	10,706	12,026
	Viet Nam	86	397	554	437	598	806	824	873	895	959	1,046	829	924	986	823	1,420	2,141	2,137	2,642	2,735	2,337	3,313

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

Intra-GMS tourist exchanges are the total number of tourist arrivals or departures from GMS member countries, i.e., Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, the PRC, Thailand, and Viet Nam to GMS member countries only.

Data used is outbound trips of resident visitors to countries of destination, the basis of arrivals data in destination countries: World Tourism Organization provides data for outbound departures but does not for inbound tourist arrivals.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization database. <https://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed February 2018).

**Table 7.5C: Intra-GMS Tourist Exchanges by Destination (% shares)**

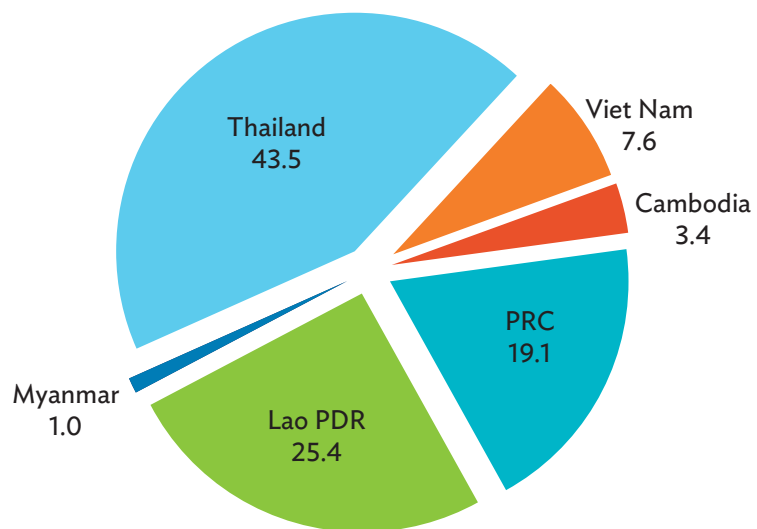
Origin	Destination	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	GMS	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Cambodia	3.4	2.8	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	4.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	5.2	6.1	7.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	11.0	10.6	10.9	9.3	8.6
	PRC	19.1	15.9	13.8	12.5	12.7	13.5	15.9	18.0	16.0	19.5	23.5	22.0	26.4	27.4	25.5	21.7	16.1	14.4	12.0	12.4	11.5	21.6
	Lao PDR	25.4	20.6	21.3	21.0	19.3	19.7	17.2	16.0	15.5	18.2	18.3	19.5	21.3	20.3	21.7	22.1	20.1	20.2	17.6	17.7	15.4	11.9
	Myanmar	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	7.6	6.2	4.9	4.5	7.4	11.2	14.2	6.9
	Thailand	43.5	33.5	29.2	38.9	39.1	34.4	35.4	33.3	32.2	30.6	29.6	34.6	30.0	29.1	25.0	25.5	30.5	34.8	38.0	34.5	40.7	40.0
	Viet Nam	7.6	26.1	32.3	24.6	25.5	29.2	28.2	27.0	31.2	26.4	23.5	17.6	15.1	14.7	10.5	14.8	18.7	15.1	14.4	13.4	8.9	11.0

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

Intra-GMS tourist exchanges by destination % share is the percent of tourists from each GMS member to total intra-GMS tourists exchanges.

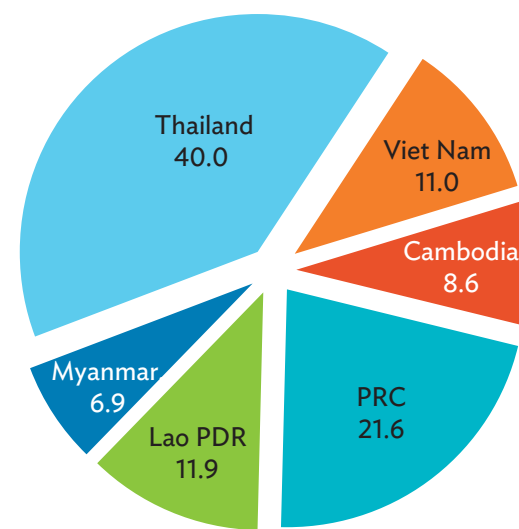
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Figure 7.9: Intra-GMS Tourist Exchanges, 1995 (% share)



GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: GMS Secretariat.

Figure 7.10: Intra-GMS Tourist Exchanges, 2016 (% share)



GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: GMS Secretariat.



**Table 7.5D: Bilateral Greater Mekong Subregion Tourist Exchanges—Cambodia**

Destination	Origin	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	GMS (% share)	17.4	16.2	16.9	11.4	13.2	12.2	9.7	19.0	15.2	13.4	12.4	14.3	18.4	24.1	35.1	37.3	38.5	43.4	46.5	49.1	51.2	51.3
	GMS ('000)	38	42	37	33	48	57	59	149	106	141	177	244	370	512	759	936	1,111	1,557	1,958	2,212	2,447	2,570
	Lao PDR	...	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	2	3	7	23	61	102	92	129	254	415	460	405	369
	PRC	23	22	17	18	27	31	32	54	39	46	59	81	118	130	128	178	247	334	463	560	695	830
	Myanmar	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	9	13
	Thailand	14	16	16	11	15	17	17	60	36	55	64	77	102	109	159	149	117	201	221	279	350	398
	Viet Nam	2	3	3	3	5	8	8	32	29	37	50	78	125	210	367	514	614	763	854	906	988	960

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

Bilateral GMS tourist exchanges—Cambodia are the total number of tourist arrivals or departures from GMS member countries, i.e., the Lao PDR, Myanmar, the PRC, Thailand, and Viet Nam to Cambodia. The GMS percent share is bilateral GMS tourist arrivals as a ratio of total inbound tourist arrivals of Cambodia from the world.

The provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan, PRC provide data on inbound tourist arrivals by nationality; however, the rest of GMS members do not have data on inbound arrivals or outbound departures for Guangxi and Yunnan. To be consistent and in lieu of Guangxi and Yunnan data, the national data of the PRC is used to estimate intra-GMS tourist arrivals/departures.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization database. <https://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed February 2018).

**Table 7.5E: Bilateral Greater Mekong Subregion Tourist Exchanges—People's Republic of China**

Destination	Origin	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
PRC	GMS (% share)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	4.6
	GMS ('000)	216	242	237	222	299	373	466	583	458	707	1,047	1,037	1,613	1,834	2,008	2,085	1,846	2,037	2,206	2,516	3,015	6,478
	Cambodia	2	2	4	4	5	6	12	7	5	10	12	14	18	19	20	24	27	30	35	39	42	50
	Lao PDR	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	15	10	8	9	10	12	14	17	19	22	26	84
	Myanmar	20	21	32	33	33	41	40	44	44	54	233	87	320	509	608	493	191	206	135	133	144	2,428
	Thailand	173	193	169	144	206	241	298	386	275	464	586	592	612	554	542	636	608	648	652	613	641	749
	Viet Nam	19	24	31	38	52	82	114	143	130	170	201	334	654	744	829	920	1,006	1,137	1,365	1,709	2,161	3,167

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Bilateral GMS tourist exchanges—PRC are the total number of tourist arrivals or departures from GMS member countries, i.e., Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam to the PRC. The GMS percent share is bilateral GMS tourist arrivals as a ratio of total inbound tourist arrivals of PRC from the world.

The provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan provide data on inbound tourist arrivals by nationality; however, the rest of GMS members do not have data on inbound arrivals or outbound departures for Guangxi and Yunnan. To be consistent and in lieu of Guangxi and Yunnan data, the national data of the PRC is used to estimate intra-GMS tourist arrivals/departures.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization database. <https://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed February 2018).

**Table 7.5F: Bilateral Greater Mekong Subregion Tourist Exchanges—Lao People’s Democratic Republic**

Destination	Origin	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Lao PDR	GMS (% share)	82.9	77.8	78.8	74.5	73.8	73.7	74.6	70.6	69.8	73.6	74.4	75.9	80.1	78.1	85.1	84.3	84.5	85.9	85.4	86.4	86.3	84.3
	GMS ('000)	287	313	365	373	453	543	503	519	444	658	814	922	1,301	1,356	1,708	2,118	2,302	2,860	3,229	3,592	4,044	3,574
	Cambodia	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	8	7	8	15	12	15	21	17
	PRC	4	17	18	16	20	28	41	22	21	33	39	50	55	106	128	162	151	200	245	422	511	545
	Myanmar	0	4	5	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4
	Thailand	234	228	262	273	356	443	377	423	378	490	603	676	949	891	1,274	1,517	1,580	1,938	2,059	2,044	2,321	2,010
	Viet Nam	49	66	80	78	72	69	82	71	42	131	165	190	291	351	297	431	562	706	910	1,108	1,188	998

... = data not available at the time of this publication, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People’s Democratic Republic, PRC = People’s Republic of China.

Bilateral GMS tourist exchanges are the total number of tourist arrivals or departures from GMS member countries, i.e., Cambodia, Myanmar, the PRC, Thailand, and Viet Nam to the Lao PDR. The GMS percent share is bilateral GMS tourist arrivals as a ratio of total inbound tourist arrivals of the Lao PDR from the world.

The provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan provide data on inbound tourist arrivals by nationality; however, the rest of GMS members do not have data on inbound arrivals or outbound departures for Guangxi and Yunnan. To be consistent and in lieu of Guangxi and Yunnan data, the national data of the PRC is used to estimate intra-GMS tourist arrivals/departures.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization database. <https://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed February 2018).

**Table 7.5G: Bilateral Greater Mekong Subregion Tourist Exchanges—Myanmar**

Destination	Origin	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Myanmar	GMS (% share)	6.0	3.6	3.8	3.9	7.3	8.0	7.1	7.1	6.3	7.7	7.1	8.8	9.2	8.1	78.7	74.8	68.2	60.6	66.6	73.8	79.9	71.7
	GMS ('000)	12	17	19	19	32	33	34	35	38	51	47	55	66	59	601	592	557	642	1,361	2,272	3,738	2,085
	PRC	...	...	...	...	12	14	17	18	16	18	20	25	30	31	102	114	121	129	188	809	2,103	499
	Thailand	12	17	19	19	19	19	17	17	22	33	27	30	35	27	497	473	428	502	1,155	1,434	1,604	1,538
	Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	8	11	17	28	31	49

... = data not available at the time of this publication, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, PRC = People’s Republic of China.

Bilateral GMS tourist exchanges—Myanmar are the total number of tourist arrivals or departures from GMS member countries, i.e., Cambodia, the Lao PDR, the PRC, Thailand, and Viet Nam to Myanmar. The GMS percent share is bilateral GMS tourist arrivals as a ratio of total inbound tourist arrivals of Myanmar from the world.

The provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan provide data on inbound tourist arrivals by nationality; however, the rest of GMS members do not have data on inbound arrivals or outbound departures for Guangxi and Yunnan. To be consistent and in lieu of Guangxi and Yunnan data, the national data of the PRC is used to estimate intra-GMS tourist arrivals/departures or exchanges.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization database. <https://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed February 2018).

**Table 7.5H: Bilateral Greater Mekong Subregion Tourist Exchanges—Thailand**

Destination	Origin	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Thailand	GMS (% share)	7.1	6.9	6.6	8.4	10.0	9.4	9.6	9.9	9.2	9.4	11.4	11.8	12.7	13.3	13.9	15.4	18.1	22.1	26.3	28.2	35.8	36.9
	GMS ('000)	492	511	500	691	917	949	1,034	1,079	923	1,108	1,319	1,632	1,831	1,944	1,971	2,454	3,487	4,935	6,993	7,007	10,706	12,026
	Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	35	45	70	66	89	105	117	100	86	97	146	266	424	482	550	538	687
	PRC	381	470	453	604	814	754	801	798	607	730	777	949	907	827	778	1,122	1,721	2,787	4,637	4,636	7,937	8,757
	Lao PDR	95	23	26	47	69	71	82	91	101	112	204	276	514	622	655	715	892	976	977	1,054	1,221	1,409
	Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	44	37	36	33	42	54	63	72	72	79	90	111	129	172	207	260	342
	Viet Nam	17	19	21	39	34	45	68	84	118	136	179	227	238	338	363	380	497	619	725	559	751	830

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

Bilateral GMS tourist exchanges—Thailand are the total number of tourist arrivals or departures from GMS member countries, i.e., Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Viet Nam to Thailand. The GMS percent share is bilateral GMS tourist arrivals as a ratio of total inbound tourist arrivals of Thailand from the world.

The provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan provide data on inbound tourist arrivals by nationality; however, the rest of GMS members do not have data on inbound arrivals or outbound departures for Guangxi and Yunnan. To be consistent and in lieu of Guangxi and Yunnan data, the national data of the PRC is used to estimate intra-GMS tourist arrivals/departures.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization database. <https://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed February 2018).

**Table 7.5I: Bilateral Greater Mekong Subregion Tourist Exchanges—Viet Nam**

Destination	Origin	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Viet Nam	GMS (% share)	6.3	24.7	32.3	28.8	33.6	37.7	35.3	33.2	36.8	32.7	30.1	23.1	21.8	23.3	22.0	28.1	35.6	31.2	34.9	34.4	29.4	33.1
	GMS ('000)	86	397	554	437	598	806	824	873	895	959	1,046	829	924	986	823	1,420	2,141	2,137	2,642	2,735	2,337	3,313
	Cambodia	0	0	0	0	74	125	77	70	84	91	199	155	150	130	118	255	423	332	342	404	227	212
	PRC	63	378	405	421	484	626	673	724	693	778	717	516	575	643	519	905	1,417	1,429	1,908	1,947	1,781	2,697
	Lao PDR	0	0	0	0	20	28	41	37	75	34	43	34	32	31	26	37	119	151	123	137	114	137
	Myanmar	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Thailand	23	20	19	16	19	26	32	41	40	54	87	124	167	182	160	223	182	226	269	247	215	267

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

Bilateral GMS tourist exchanges—Viet Nam are the total number of tourist arrivals or departures from GMS member countries, i.e., Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand to Viet Nam. The GMS percent share is bilateral GMS tourist arrivals as a ratio of total inbound tourist arrivals of Viet Nam from the world.

The provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan provide data on inbound tourist arrivals by nationality; however, the rest of GMS members do not have data on inbound arrivals or outbound departures for Guangxi and Yunnan. To be consistent and in lieu of Guangxi and Yunnan data, the national data of the PRC is used to estimate intra-GMS tourist arrivals/departures.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and World Tourism Organization database. <https://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed February 2018).

**Table 7.6: Average Length of Stay (days)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	8.0	7.5	6.4	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.5	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.3
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Lao PDR	...	3.3	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8
Myanmar	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	9.0	11.0
Thailand	7.4	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.6	9.2	9.5	9.0	9.1	9.6	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.6
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.7	9.7

... = data not available at the time of this publication, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC= People's Republic of China, WTO = World Tourism Organization.

Average length of stay refers to the duration of inbound tourism trips by international visitors (expressed as number of days or nights). Total average length of stay refers to both commercial and noncommercial accommodation services provided to visitors, as well as to other types of stay.

WTO database has the following definitions for average length of stay. (i) Total average length of stay (days); (ii) Average length of stay for all commercial accommodation services (nights); (iii) Average length of stay in hotels and similar establishments (nights); (iv) Average length of stay for noncommercial accommodation services (days).

Sources: CEIC database. <https://ceicdata.com> (accessed April 2018); 2016 Statistical Report on Tourism in Laos; Mekong Tourism website. <https://www.mekongtourism.org> (accessed April 2018); and World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <https://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

**Table 7.7: Number of Hotels and Similar Establishments**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	189	298	615	806	1,235	1,763	2,073	2,370	2,810	3,148	10,755	3,747	4,128	15,035	16,531	17,622	18,909	20,880	33,751	35,553	41,908	45,355
Cambodia	136	201	257	363	407	532	617	776	841	914	1,001	1,093	1,286	1,323	1,469	1,527	1,618	1,863	2,007	2,117	2,897	2,930
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	90	159	246	258	293	305	352	374	401	393	437	425	317	339	381	401	400	410
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	259	408	431	560	572	747	799	867	887	904	826	766	563	480	563	624	614	559
Lao PDR	...	...	234	307	335	468	571	560	887	957	1,088	1,193	1,331	1,385	1,701	1,870	1,926	2,030	2,359	2,426	2,449	2,527
Myanmar	53	97	124	136	144	196	208	216	217	225	222	220	223	624	631	682	729	787	923	1,106	1,279	1,370
Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,398	12,879	15,469	16,559
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,406	11,467	12,352	13,756	15,381	15,120	16,000	18,800	21,000

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

Hotels and similar establishments refer to establishments providing accommodation services, principally for short stay visitors/tourists. This includes the provision of furnished accommodation in guest rooms and suites or complete self-contained units with kitchens, with or without daily or other regular housekeeping services, and may often include a range of additional services such as food and beverage services, parking, laundry services, swimming pools and exercise rooms, recreational facilities and conference and convention facilities.

Establishments providing short-term accommodation include hotels, resort hotels, suite and apartment hotels, motels, motor hotels, guesthouses, pensions, bed and breakfasts units, visitor flats and bungalows, time-share units, holiday homes, chalets, housekeeping cottages and cabins, youth hostels and mountain refuges.

Hotels in Guangxi are star-rated hotels.

Hotels in Yunnan are star-rated hotels.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://insights.ceicdata.com> (accessed April 2018); Mekong Tourism website. <https://www.mekongtourism.org> (accessed April 2018); and World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <https://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

**Table 7.8: Number of Hotel Rooms ('000)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	321	343	354	369	375	422	492	534	471	630	671	667	732	766	792	886	982	1,011	1,100	1,135	1,278	1,388
Cambodia	5	6	7	10	11	13	15	18	20	22	24	27	32	33	38	40	43	50	51	52	63	73
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	32	35	37	42	46	49	50	54	48	41	45	51	54	50	53
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	32	38	58	63	88	90	77	70	54	52	46	58	59	61	57
Lao PDR	3	4	4	5	6	7	9	9	12	14	16	18	19	22	27	30	33	36	40	45	48	47
Myanmar	8	12	13	15	15	16	16	16	17	19	19	20	19	20	21	22	25	28	35	43	50	56
Thailand	256	266	273	279	280	319	321	335	348	358	376	327	344	361	366	455	531	528	540	550	651	683
Viet Nam	50	56	56	60	64	67	74	93	...	122	130	143	178	203	217	237	257	278	325	332	355	420

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

Number of hotel rooms are based on accommodations for visitors in hotels and similar establishments.

Number of hotels rooms in Guangxi are based on star-rated hotels.

Number of hotels rooms in Yunnan are based on star-rated hotels.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://insights.ceicdata.com> (accessed April 2018); Mekong Tourism Website. <https://www.mekongtourism.org> (accessed April 2018); and World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <https://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

**Table 7.9: Number of Bed-Places ('000)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	8	10	11	14	15	16	18	29	33	37	42	46	54	56	64	68	74	85	87	88	108	121
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	51	57	65	76	78	82	87	80	97	102	105	101	113	122	161	140	148	190	...
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	..	..	7	9	10	13	14	14	19	20	22	27	28	32	37	42	43	47	52	56	58	61
Myanmar	15	24	27	30	29	32	32	32	34	38	38	39	37	41	42	45	50	57	70	86	100	113
Thailand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Viet Nam	98	108	106	114	116	121	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Statistical Bureau of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press; World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <http://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed December 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province, Survey Office of The National Bureau of Statistics in Yunnan. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

**Table 7.10: Total Inbound Expenditures (\$ million)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	9,835	11,137	9,837	8,793	10,516	11,121	10,715	11,883	12,948	16,356	16,445	21,884	27,268	29,689	26,486	32,523	42,299	51,516	61,425	58,999	67,078	72,459
Cambodia	71	117	99	129	240	345	429	509	441	673	929	1,109	1,169	1,280	1,463	1,671	2,258	2,663	2,895	3,220	3,418	3,523
Guangxi, PRC	121	154	178	156	202	307	301	321	164	288	359	423	577	602	643	806	1,052	1,279	1,547	1,572	1,917	2,164
Yunnan, PRC	165	221	264	261	350	339	367	419	340	422	528	658	860	1,008	1,172	1,324	1,609	1,947	2,418	2,421	2,876	3,075
Lao PDR	52	63	61	97	86	0	108	110	77	122	143	160	190	280	271	385	413	461	613	642	725	713
Myanmar	169	215	183	196	222	195	132	136	70	97	83	59	97	80	75	91	334	550	964	1,687	2,266	2,269
Thailand	9,257	10,367	9,052	7,954	9,416	9,935	9,378	10,388	10,456	13,054	12,103	16,624	20,625	22,510	19,811	23,796	30,924	37,766	45,738	42,047	48,527	52,465
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,400	1,700	2,300	2,850	3,750	3,930	3,050	4,450	5,710	6,850	7,250	7,410	7,350	8,250

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

Total inbound expenditures is the sum of expenditures incurred by inbound international visitors. Expenditures data are usually identified with the travel item of the Balance of Payments, i.e., travel receipts; and passenger transport as well, given the 2008 International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics.

The provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan do not have balance of payments data. In lieu, foreign exchange earnings from international tourism, the total expenditure of foreigners during their stay inclusive of transportation, accommodation, foods, shopping and entertainment, is used.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; chinadataonline.org (accessed November 2017); and World Tourism Organization eLibrary. <http://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

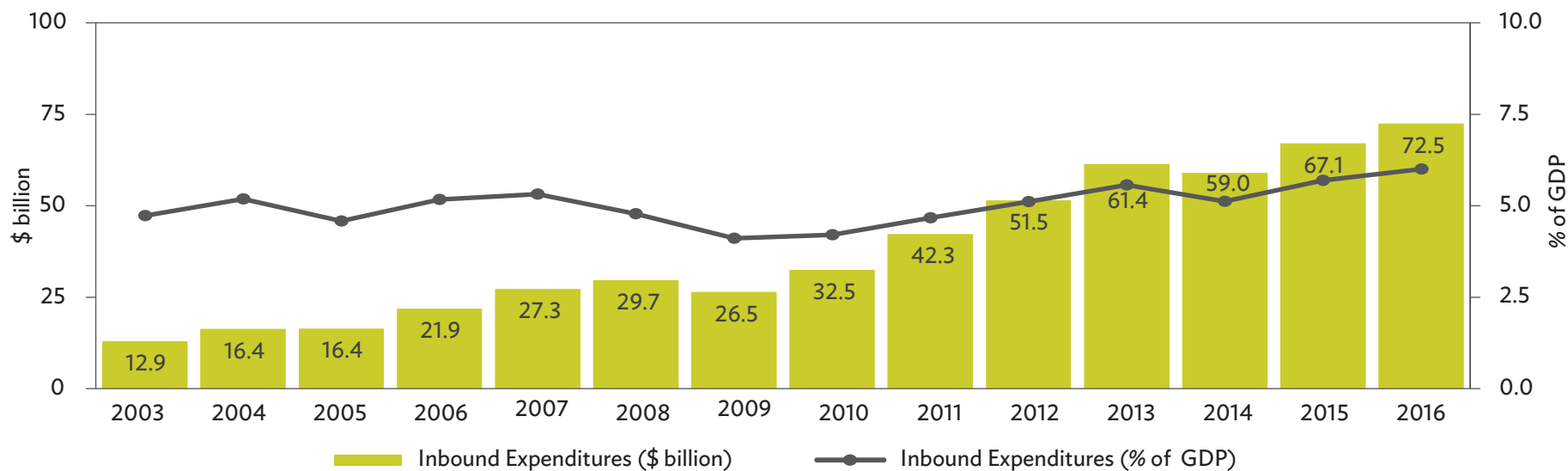
**Table 7.11: Total Inbound Expenditures (% of gross domestic product)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	4.7	5.2	4.6	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.7	5.1	5.6	5.1	5.7	6.0
Cambodia	2.1	3.3	2.9	4.1	6.8	9.4	10.8	11.9	9.5	12.6	14.8	15.2	13.5	12.4	14.1	14.9	17.6	19.0	18.7	19.2	18.9	17.6
Guangxi, PRC	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Yunnan, PRC	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
Lao PDR	2.9	3.4	3.5	7.6	5.9	0.0	6.1	6.3	3.8	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.5	5.1	4.6	5.4	5.0	4.5	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.5
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	2.2	2.0	2.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.6	2.6	3.8	3.6
Thailand	5.5	5.7	6.0	7.0	7.4	7.9	7.8	7.7	6.9	7.6	6.4	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.0	7.0	8.3	9.5	10.9	10.3	12.2	12.9
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.0	2.9	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.0

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

Total inbound expenditures as a % of GDP is tourism expenditures of inbound international visitors as a ratio of GDP. For Guangxi and Yunnan, it is foreign exchange income from tourism as a ratio of GDP.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 7.11: Greater Mekong Subregion Inbound Expenditures/Receipts (\$ billion and % of gross domestic product)**

GDP = gross domestic product.

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 7.12: Total Outbound Expenditures (\$ million)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	4,847	4,794	3,845	2,341	2,954	3,300	3,429	3,990	3,639	5,463	6,001	7,457	8,356	8,288	7,098	8,971	9,968	10,863	11,292	12,536	14,485	17,691
Cambodia	22	31	28	35	41	52	59	64	60	80	137	176	194	180	163	131	344	406	469	526	622	740
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	34	28	27	29	17	0	4	4	5	8	10	15	14	51	91	215	248	241	404	417	585	540
Myanmar	..	..	38	31	26	30	32	34	36	32	34	40	39	50	0	0	132	265	131	119	144	584
Thailand	4,791	4,735	3,752	2,246	2,870	3,218	3,334	3,888	3,538	5,343	4,920	6,176	6,889	6,707	5,744	7,155	7,534	8,095	8,238	8,824	9,539	11,267
Viet Nam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	900	1,050	1,220	1,300	1,100	1,470	1,710	1,856	2,050	2,650	3,595	4,560

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

Total outbound expenditures

For Guangxi and Yunnan, there are no outbound expenditures data from balance of payments nor alternative data sources.

Source: World Tourism Organization. eLibrary. <http://www.e-unwto.org> (accessed April 2018).

**Table 7.13: Total Outbound Expenditures (% of gross domestic product)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.5
Cambodia	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.7
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.2	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.6	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.4	3.1	4.1	3.4
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9
Thailand	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.2

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

Total outbound expenditures as a percent of GDP is tourism expenditures of outbound international visitors as a ratio of GDP.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.



**Table 7.14: Total Inbound Expenditures as Ratio of Total Goods Exports (%)**

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	15.9	18.4	15.4	14.8	16.6	14.7	14.8	15.6	11.6	12.0	10.4	11.5	12.0	11.1	11.0	10.7	11.4	12.6	13.8	12.1	13.9	14.5
Cambodia	22.0	42.0	17.4	16.3	20.3	22.1	23.4	24.5	18.1	22.4	28.2	27.3	25.1	25.4	29.9	28.4	28.3	28.1	26.4	24.6	23.2	21.2
Guangxi, PRC	5.4	8.0	7.5	6.5	16.2	20.5	24.3	21.3	8.3	12.0	12.5	11.8	11.3	8.2	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	6.5	6.8	9.3
Yunnan, PRC	13.6	20.2	22.5	22.2	33.8	28.9	29.5	29.3	20.3	18.9	20.0	19.4	18.2	20.2	26.0	17.4	17.0	19.4	15.2	12.9	17.3	24.2
Lao PDR	21.3	22.7	23.3	47.5	36.6	0.0	32.4	32.4	20.9	27.6	23.4	14.7	16.3	19.8	19.0	18.6	13.7	14.2	15.6	13.8	16.9	17.4
Myanmar	13.1	17.5	15.9	18.3	17.1	9.6	4.6	4.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	3.9	6.4	8.8	7.0	16.8	19.7
Thailand	16.4	18.6	15.5	14.8	16.1	14.4	14.4	15.3	13.0	13.6	11.0	12.7	13.4	12.8	13.0	12.2	13.5	16.5	20.0	18.5	23.0	24.6
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.3	5.9	6.6	6.7	7.2	5.8	4.9	5.7	5.7	5.2	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.8

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

Total inbound expenditures as ratio of total goods exports is total inbound expenditures divided by total goods exports multiplied by 100%.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.



08

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Health

**Table 8.1: Age Dependency Ratio (%)**

Item	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	58.8	57.3	56.6	54.2	53.1	51.0	50.3	48.6	49.6	47.8	46.9	46.3	45.5	44.6	44.2	44.1	43.8	43.8	44.2	43.9
Cambodia	94.6	90.2	85.4	80.7	77.0	74.1	71.9	69.9	67.9	65.8	63.8	61.9	60.2	58.9	58.0	57.1	56.3	55.8	55.6	55.4
Guangxi, PRC	56.7	53.7	54.2	50.4	49.0	44.3	44.3	41.6	49.9	45.4	45.1	45.4	44.0	44.8	46.0	46.9	44.4	45.8	47.9	45.0
Yunnan, PRC	50.3	50.2	52.3	47.1	48.5	45.9	46.3	43.3	46.3	43.3	42.8	42.9	43.1	39.5	37.5	37.6	39.0	38.3	38.0	38.7
Lao PDR	92.0	91.1	89.9	88.5	86.7	84.8	82.9	80.7	78.4	75.8	73.3	70.9	68.7	66.6	65.1	63.6	62.3	61.2	60.2	59.3
Myanmar	62.7	61.3	59.9	58.6	57.9	57.3	56.7	56.1	55.6	55.4	55.0	54.5	54.0	53.6	52.7	51.9	51.2	52.5	52.5	52.0
Thailand	46.3	45.4	44.6	43.9	43.2	42.6	42.0	41.5	41.0	40.5	40.0	39.7	39.3	39.1	39.3	39.4	39.6	39.7	40.0	40.1
Viet Nam	67.8	65.7	63.6	61.5	59.0	56.9	55.0	53.0	50.9	49.3	47.5	45.8	44.4	43.3	42.7	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.5	42.9

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

Age dependency ratio is the number of persons aged <0–14 and ≥ 65 to number of persons aged 15–64 years in percent.

Data in 2000 and 2010 for Guangxi are based on population census. Data years other than 2000 and 2010 are based on sample surveys.

Data in 2000 and 2010 for Yunnan are based on population census. Data years other than 2000 and 2010 are based on sample surveys.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; and Ministry of Health and Sports, Government of Myanmar.

**Table 8.2: Population Ages 0–14 (% of total)**

Item	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	31.1	30.4	29.9	29.0	28.3	27.2	26.7	25.9	26.2	25.4	25.0	24.5	24.0	23.7	23.3	23.3	23.0	22.8	22.8	22.6
Cambodia	45.6	44.4	43.0	41.6	40.3	39.3	38.5	37.8	37.1	36.2	35.4	34.6	33.9	33.3	32.9	32.5	32.1	31.8	31.6	31.4
Guangxi, PRC	28.6	27.4	27.2	26.2	24.7	22.1	21.6	21.0	23.7	22.2	21.9	21.9	21.3	21.7	22.0	22.6	21.5	21.9	22.6	21.4
Yunnan, PRC	27.3	27.0	27.5	26.0	26.0	24.4	24.6	22.5	24.1	22.7	22.5	22.1	21.5	20.7	19.6	19.6	20.0	19.0	19.1	19.5
Lao PDR	44.4	44.1	43.8	43.4	42.8	42.3	41.7	41.0	40.3	39.4	38.6	37.8	37.0	36.3	35.7	35.1	34.6	34.1	33.7	33.3
Myanmar	33.8	33.2	32.6	32.1	31.8	31.6	31.3	31.1	30.9	30.8	30.6	30.4	30.2	30.0	29.6	29.2	28.8	28.6	28.6	28.3
Thailand	25.8	25.2	24.6	24.0	23.4	22.8	22.3	21.8	21.3	20.8	20.4	20.0	19.6	19.2	19.0	18.8	18.5	18.3	18.0	17.7
Viet Nam	34.3	33.4	32.5	31.7	30.6	29.7	28.9	28.1	27.2	26.4	25.6	24.8	24.2	23.7	23.4	23.2	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1

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

Population ages 0–14, % of total, is population ages 0 to 14 as a ratio of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed May 2018); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press; National Bureau of Statistics of China. [www.stats.gov.cn](http://www.stats.gov.cn) (accessed May 2018); Ministry of Health and Sports, Government of Myanmar; World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed May 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

**Table 8.3: Population Ages 15–64 (% of total)**

Item	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	63.0	63.6	63.8	64.8	65.3	66.2	66.5	67.3	67.4	67.6	68.0	68.3	68.7	69.2	69.3	69.4	69.5	69.5	69.4	69.6
Cambodia	51.4	52.6	53.9	55.3	56.5	57.4	58.2	58.9	59.5	60.3	61.0	61.8	62.4	62.9	63.3	63.6	64.0	64.2	64.3	64.4
Guangxi, PRC	63.8	65.1	64.8	66.5	67.1	69.3	69.3	70.6	66.7	68.8	68.9	68.8	69.4	69.1	68.5	68.1	69.2	68.6	67.6	69.0
Yunnan, PRC	66.6	66.6	65.7	67.9	67.3	68.5	68.3	69.8	68.4	69.8	70.0	70.0	69.9	71.6	72.7	72.7	72.0	72.3	72.5	72.1
Lao PDR	52.1	52.3	52.7	53.1	53.6	54.1	54.7	55.3	56.1	56.9	57.7	58.5	59.3	60.0	60.6	61.1	61.6	62.0	62.4	62.8
Myanmar	61.5	62.0	62.5	63.0	63.3	63.6	63.8	64.0	64.3	64.4	64.5	64.7	64.9	65.1	65.5	65.8	66.1	65.6	65.6	65.8
Thailand	68.3	68.8	69.1	69.5	69.8	70.1	70.4	70.7	70.9	71.2	71.4	71.6	71.8	71.9	71.8	71.7	71.7	71.6	71.4	71.4
Viet Nam	59.6	60.4	61.1	61.9	62.9	63.7	64.5	65.4	66.3	67.0	67.8	68.6	69.3	69.8	70.1	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.2	70.0

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

Population ages 15–64 (% of total) is population ages 15 to 64 as a ratio of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed May 2018); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press; National Bureau of Statistics of China. [www.stats.gov.cn](http://www.stats.gov.cn) (accessed May 2018); Ministry of Health and Sports, Government of Myanmar; World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed May 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

**Table 8.4: Population Ages 65 and Above (% of total)**

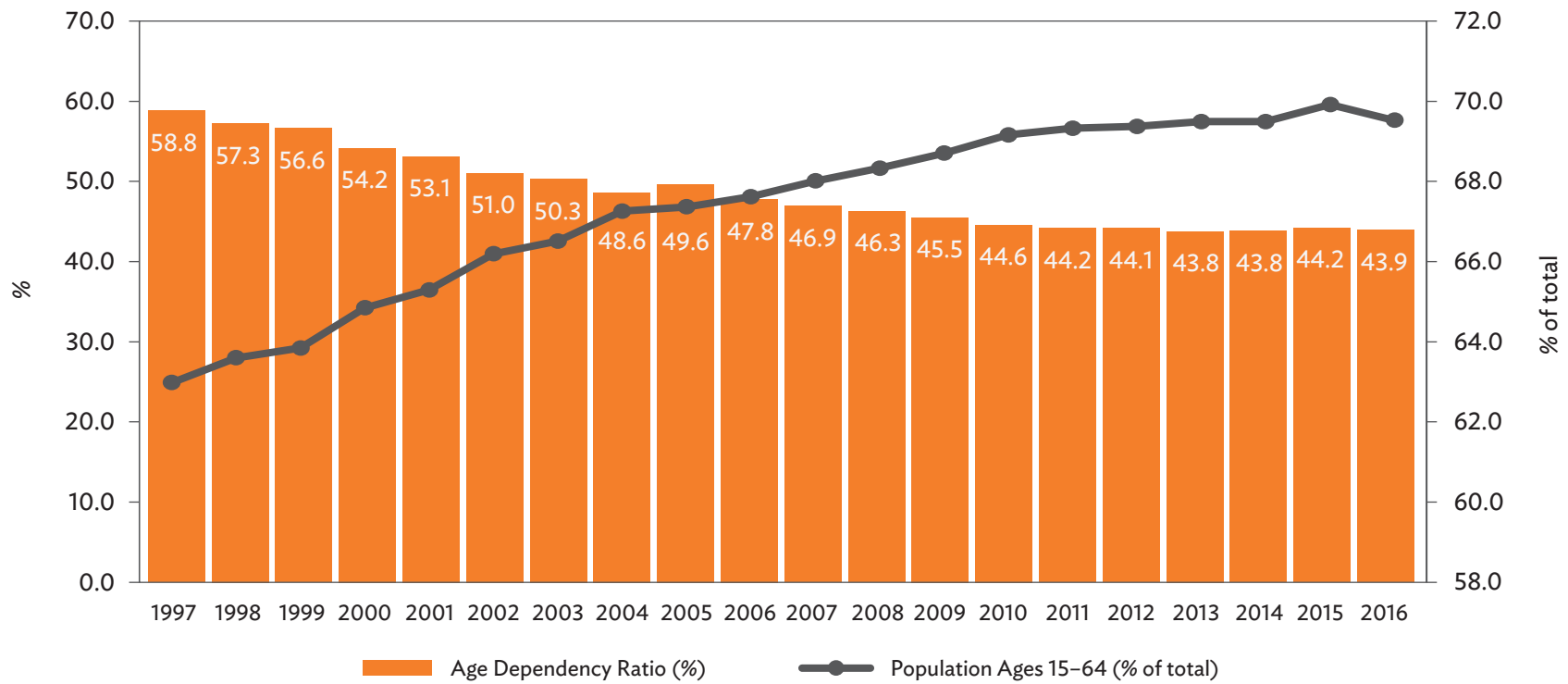
Item	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.0
Cambodia	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3
Guangxi, PRC	7.6	7.5	8.0	7.3	8.2	8.6	9.1	8.4	9.6	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.7
Yunnan, PRC	6.2	6.4	6.8	6.0	6.6	7.0	7.0	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.7	8.4	8.4
Lao PDR	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0
Myanmar	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.8	5.8	5.9
Thailand	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.6	11.0
Viet Nam	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9

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

Population ages 65 and above (% of total) is population ages 65 and above as a ratio of the total population. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed May 2018); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press; National Bureau of Statistics of China. [www.stats.gov.cn](http://www.stats.gov.cn) (accessed May 2018); Ministry of Health and Sports, Government of Myanmar; World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed May 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

Figure 8.1: Age Dependency Ratio and Population Ages 16–64—Greater Mekong Subregion (% of total)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 8.5: Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 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	2015	2016
GMS <sup>a</sup>	23.5	23.1	22.3	21.4	20.7	20.1	19.5	18.8	18.2	18.0	17.6	17.4	17.0	16.9	16.6	16.4	16.2	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.1
Cambodia	38.9	37.3	35.6	34.1	32.6	31.3	30.1	29.0	28.1	27.3	26.8	26.4	26.2	26.1	26.1	26.1	25.9	25.8	25.5	25.2	24.8	24.4	24.1	23.7	23.3
Guangxi, PRC	20.2	19.6	18.8	17.5	16.8	15.9	15.9	15.0	13.6	13.8	13.3	13.9	13.3	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.4	14.2	14.1	13.7	14.2	14.3	14.1	14.1	13.8
Yunnan, PRC	21.0	22.0	21.8	20.8	20.9	20.8	20.0	19.5	19.1	18.5	17.9	17.0	15.6	14.7	13.2	13.1	12.6	12.5	13.1	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.9	13.16
Lao PDR	41.7	40.8	39.6	38.4	37.0	35.6	34.2	33.0	31.8	30.9	30.1	29.5	29.0	28.6	28.2	27.9	27.5	27.2	26.7	26.2	25.8	25.3	24.8	24.3	23.9
Myanmar	26.0	25.5	25.1	24.9	24.7	24.6	24.6	24.6	24.5	24.4	24.2	23.9	23.5	23.0	22.3	21.7	21.0	20.4	19.9	19.4	18.9	18.6	18.8	18.0	17.8
Thailand	18.3	17.9	17.4	16.9	16.4	15.9	15.4	15.0	14.5	14.1	13.8	13.4	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.3
Viet Nam	26.9	25.7	24.4	22.9	21.5	20.2	19.1	18.2	17.5	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.9	16.9	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.5	17.4	17.3	17.1	16.9	16.7

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

Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear.

Crude birth rate for Guangxi and Yunnan is defined as the number of live births as a ratio of the average population during the year.

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average: Data for number of live births in Guangxi and Yunnan are given.

Data for Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam are estimated using data from World Bank. World Development Indicators database.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press; Ministry of Health and Sports, Government of Myanmar; World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed May 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

**Table 8.6: Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 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	2015	2016
GMS <sup>a</sup>	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7
Cambodia	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.4	9.0	8.6	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1
Guangxi, PRC	7.3	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.9	6.9	5.7	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.0
Yunnan, PRC	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.2	6.6	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6
Lao PDR	12.9	12.5	12.1	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.5	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.7
Myanmar	10.0	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	9.3	9.1	8.9
Thailand	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9
Viet Nam	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8

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

Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear.

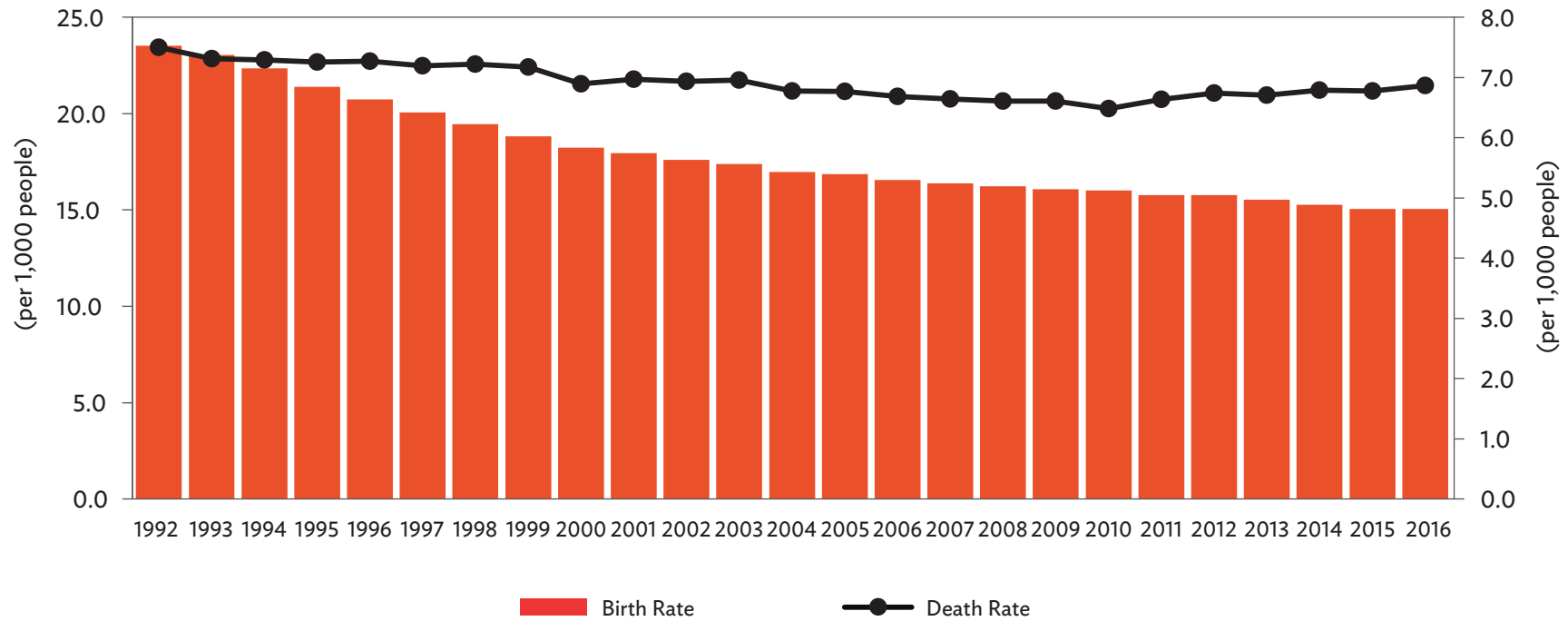
Crude death rate for Guangxi and Yunnan is defined as the ratio of the number of deaths to the average population (or midyear population) in a year.

<sup>a</sup> Weighted average: Data for number of deaths in Guangxi and Yunnan are given.

Data for Cambodia, the Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam are estimated using data from World Bank. World Development Indicators database.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2017. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press; Ministry of Health and Sports, Government of Myanmar; World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed May 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: China Statistics Press.

Figure 8.2: Birth and Death Rates—Greater Mekong Subregion (per 1,000 people)



Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 8.7: Life Expectancy, Total (years)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	54	55	55	55	56	56	57	58	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	65	66	67	67	67	68	68	69	69
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	55	55	56	56	57	57	58	58	59	59	60	61	61	62	62	63	63	64	64	65	65	66	66	66	67
Myanmar	59	60	60	60	61	61	61	62	62	62	63	63	63	64	64	64	65	65	65	66	66	66	67	66	67
Thailand	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	71	71	71	71	72	72	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	75	75	75	75
Viet Nam	71	71	72	72	72	73	73	73	73	73	74	74	74	74	74	75	75	75	75	75	75	76	76	76	76

... = data not available at the time of this publication, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, NBS = National Bureau of Statistics, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Definition of life expectancy from the NBS China: life expectancy refers to the average number of years that people who already have lived to a certain age and can relive. It reflects integrated indicators of the level of human health and the level of death and is mainly affected by the level of social and economic conditions and health standards and other factors, and differs a lot in different societies and different period of time. In the case of not specified ages, the average life expectancy refers to life expectancy of the population aged 0.

Sources: National Bureau of Statistics of China. [www.data.stats.gov.cn](http://www.data.stats.gov.cn) (accessed May 2018); Ministry of Health and Sports, Government of Myanmar; and World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed May 2018).

**Table 8.8: Life Expectancy at Birth, Male (years)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	52	52	53	53	53	54	55	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	62	63	64	64	65	65	66	66	66	67
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	53	54	54	55	55	56	56	57	58	58	59	59	60	60	61	62	62	62	63	63	64	64	64	65	65
Myanmar	57	58	58	58	59	59	59	60	60	60	61	61	61	62	62	62	62	63	63	63	64	64	64	64	64
Thailand	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	68	68	68	69	69	70	70	70	70	71	71	71	71	71	72
Viet Nam	66	67	67	67	67	68	68	68	68	69	69	69	69	69	69	70	70	70	70	70	71	71	71	71	72

... = data not available at the time of this publication, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, NBS = National Bureau of Statistics, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Definition of life expectancy from the NBS China: Male life expectancy refers to the average number of years that people who already have lived to a certain age and can relive. It reflects integrated indicators of the level of human health and the level of death and is mainly affected by the level of social and economic conditions and health standards and other factors, and differs a lot in different societies and different period of time. In the case of not specified ages, the average life expectancy refers to life expectancy of the population aged 0.

Sources: National Bureau of Statistics of China. [www.data.stats.gov.cn](http://www.data.stats.gov.cn) (accessed May 2018); and World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed May 2018).



**Table 8.9: Life Expectancy at Birth, Female (years)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	57	57	57	57	58	58	59	60	61	62	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	68	69	69	69	70	70	71	71
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	56	56	57	58	58	59	59	60	60	61	61	62	63	63	64	64	65	65	66	66	67	67	67	68	68
Myanmar	62	62	62	63	63	63	64	64	64	64	65	65	65	66	66	66	67	67	67	68	68	68	70	70	70
Thailand	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	75	75	75	75	75	76	76	76	77	77	78	78	78	79	79	79	79
Viet Nam	76	76	76	77	77	77	78	78	78	78	79	79	79	79	79	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	81	81	81

... = data not available at the time of this publication, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, NBS = National Bureau of Statistics, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Definition of life expectancy from the NBS China: Female life expectancy refers to the average number of years that people who already have lived to a certain age and can relive. It reflects integrated indicators of the level of human health and the level of death and is mainly affected by the level of social and economic conditions and health standards and other factors, and differs a lot in different societies and different period of time. In the case of not specified ages, the average life expectancy refers to life expectancy of the population aged 0.

Sources: National Bureau of Statistics, People's Republic of China. [www.data.stats.gov.cn](http://www.data.stats.gov.cn) (accessed May 2018); Ministry of Health and Sports, Government of Myanmar; and World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed May 2018).

**Table 8.10: Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)**

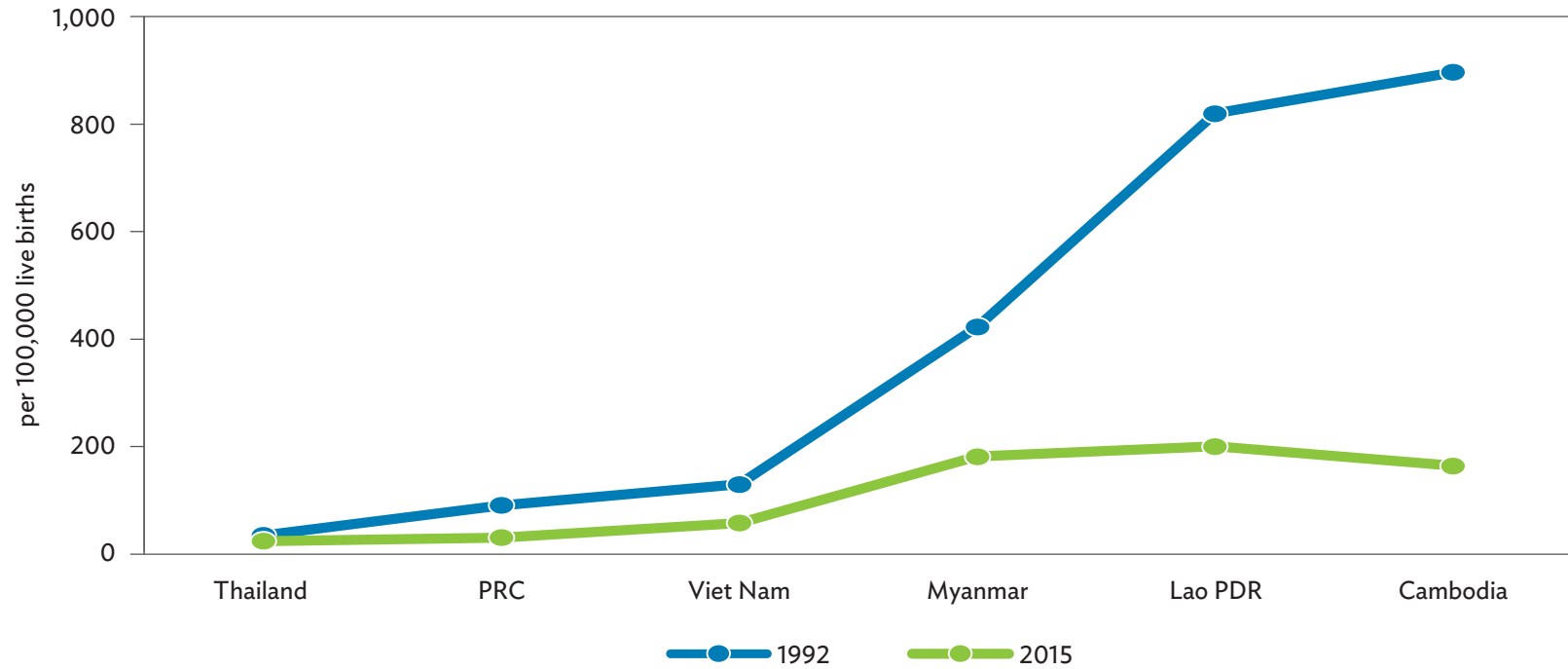
Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	896	842	789	730	682	633	582	532	484	441	402	367	341	315	284	257	237	217	202	188	178	173	167	161
PRC	87	82	77	72	68	64	62	60	58	56	54	52	50	48	45	43	40	38	35	33	31	29	28	27
Lao PDR	819	774	734	695	664	632	602	573	546	519	493	468	444	418	392	366	341	316	294	271	250	230	213	197
Myanmar	420	404	389	376	362	349	335	322	308	297	284	273	261	248	237	226	218	210	205	201	195	189	184	178
Thailand	31	28	25	23	22	22	22	23	25	26	27	28	28	26	24	24	24	23	23	22	22	21	21	20
Viet Nam	126	119	113	107	101	95	90	85	81	76	72	68	64	61	59	58	58	57	58	56	56	55	54	54

GDP= gross domestic product, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births. The data are estimated with a regression model using information on the proportion of maternal deaths among non-AIDS deaths in women ages 15–49, fertility, birth attendants, and GDP.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2018).

Figure 8.3: Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.  
Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 8.11: Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	116	117	119	120	120	120	118	114	107	98	88	79	72	66	60	56	52	48	44	41	38	36	34	32	31
PRC	52	51	49	48	46	44	42	39	37	34	32	29	26	24	22	20	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10
Lao PDR	153	148	144	139	134	130	125	121	117	112	108	104	100	96	93	89	86	82	79	76	73	71	69	66	64
Myanmar	110	108	105	102	100	97	95	92	90	88	85	83	80	78	75	73	70	67	64	62	59	57	55	53	51
Thailand	34	32	31	29	28	27	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	17	16	15	15	14	14	13	13	13	12
Viet Nam	46	44	41	39	37	35	33	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	25	24	24	24	23	23	23	23	22	22	22

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, UN DESA = United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, WHO = World Health Organization.

Under 5 mortality rate is the probability of dying between birth and exactly 5 years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.

All data are estimated median values, between the lower and upper uncertainly bounds of 90% uncertainly intervals.

Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA Population Division). [www.childmortality.org](http://www.childmortality.org) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 8.12: Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	85	85	86	87	87	87	86	84	80	74	68	62	58	53	50	47	44	41	38	35	33	31	29	28	26
PRC	41	40	39	38	36	35	34	32	30	28	26	24	22	20	19	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	9
Lao PDR	105	102	100	97	94	91	88	85	83	80	77	75	72	70	67	65	63	61	59	57	55	54	52	50	49
Myanmar	78	77	75	73	72	70	69	67	66	64	63	61	59	58	56	55	57	51	49	48	46	44	43	41	40
Thailand	28	27	26	24	23	22	21	21	20	19	18	17	16	16	15	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	11	11	11
Viet Nam	34	32	31	30	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	21	20	20	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	17

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, UN DESA = United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, WHO = World Health Organization.

Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

All data are estimated median values, between the lower and upper uncertainly bounds of 90% uncertainly intervals.

Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA Population Division). [www.childmortality.org](http://www.childmortality.org) (accessed July 2018).

**Table 8.13: Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	40	40	40	39	39	39	39	39	38	37	36	34	32	30	28	27	26	25	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	17	16
PRC	30	30	29	29	28	27	26	24	23	22	21	20	18	17	16	14	13	11	10	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	5
Lao PDR	54	53	52	51	49	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	32	31	30	29	29
Myanmar	48	47	46	45	44	43	42	41	40	39	38	37	36	35	34	33	32	31	31	30	29	28	27	27	26	25	25
Thailand	21	20	19	19	18	17	16	16	15	15	14	13	13	12	12	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7
Viet Nam	23	23	22	21	20	19	18	18	17	16	15	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12

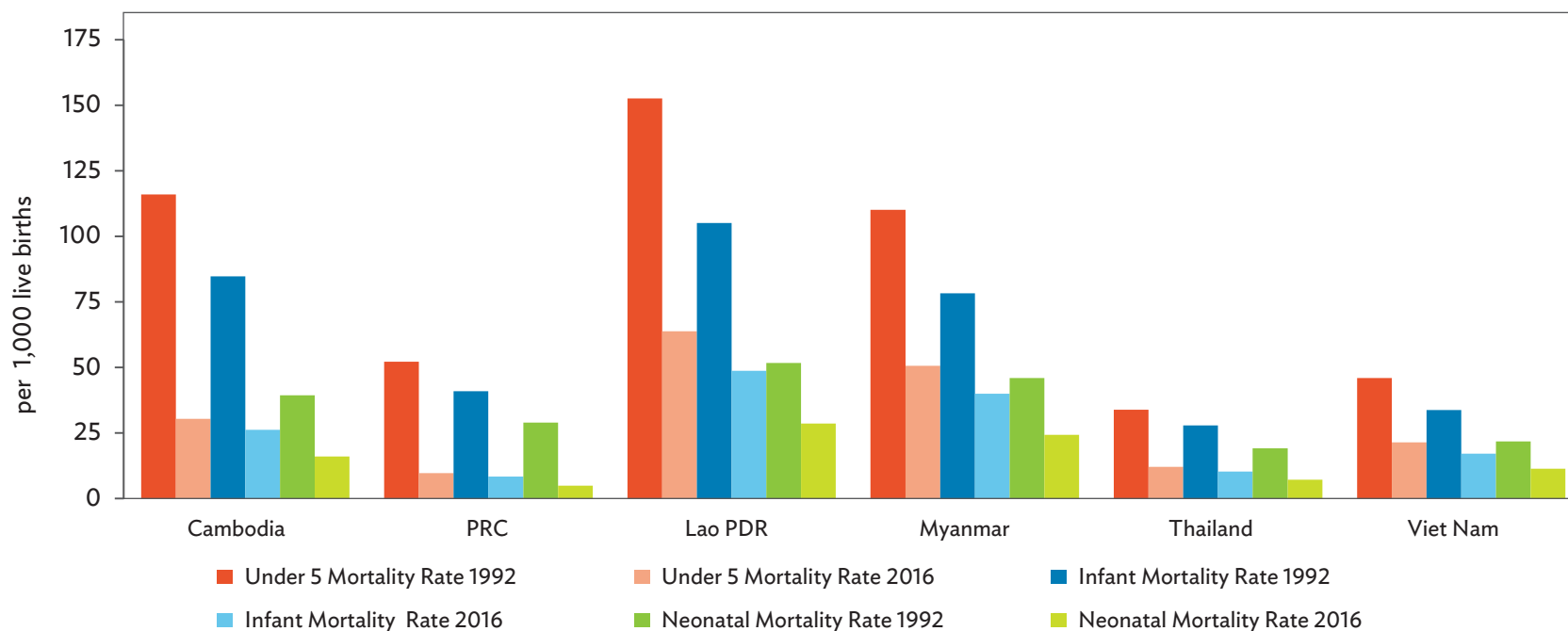
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, UNICEF = United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, UN DESA = United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, WHO = World Health Organization.

Neonatal mortality rate is the probability of dying in the first 28 days of life, expressed per 1,000 live births.

All data are estimated median values, between the lower and upper uncertainly bounds of 90% uncertainly intervals.

Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA Population Division). [www.childmortality.org](http://www.childmortality.org) (accessed July 2018).

**Figure 8.4: Mortality Rates—Under Five, Infant, and Neonatal, 1992 and 2016 (per 1,000 live births)**



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

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 8.14: Adolescent Fertility Rate** (births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	66.8	63.7	60.7	57.6	54.6	51.5	50.8	50.2	49.5	48.9	48.2	47.9	47.7	47.5	47.2	47.0	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.4	48.8	49.1	49.4	49.6	49.9
PRC	16.3	15.0	13.7	12.5	11.2	9.9	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.5
Lao PDR	104.9	101.4	97.8	94.3	90.8	87.3	84.8	82.4	79.9	77.4	75.0	74.1	73.2	72.4	71.5	70.7	69.7	68.8	67.8	66.9	65.9	65.3	64.6	64.0	63.3
Myanmar	42.4	41.7	41.0	40.4	39.7	39.1	38.9	38.6	38.4	38.2	38.0	37.2	36.3	35.5	34.6	33.8	33.1	32.5	31.8	31.1	30.5	30.1	33.0	29.4	29.0
Thailand	50.2	49.3	48.4	47.5	46.6	45.7	45.0	44.2	43.4	42.7	41.9	42.0	42.1	42.2	42.3	42.4	44.3	46.1	47.9	49.7	51.6	51.6	51.7	51.7	51.8
Viet Nam	33.8	33.0	32.2	31.4	30.6	29.7	29.4	29.0	28.6	28.3	27.9	28.5	29.1	29.6	30.2	30.8	31.8	32.9	34.0	35.0	36.1	34.3	32.5	30.8	29.0

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

Adolescent fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women ages 15–19.

Sources: Ministry of Health and Sports, Government of Myanmar; and World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed July 2018).

**Table 8.15: Births Attended by Skilled Health Staff** (% of total)

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	...	...	...	43.3	...	...	34.0	...	31.8	...	...	...	16.3	43.8	...	...	...	...	71.0	71.7	74.0	...	89.0	...	...
PRC	84.1	83.6	90.4	89.3	93.1	93.8	...	96.8	96.6	97.3	96.7	95.9	97.3	97.5	97.8	98.4	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.7	19.4	...	...	...	14.6	18.9	...	...	...	37.0	...	40.1	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	56.4	...	...	...	57.0	...	67.5	...	...	...	63.9	...	...	70.6	...	...	...	...	...	60.2
Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.3	...	...	...	...	...	96.9	...	...	99.4	...	...	99.6	...	...	...	99.1
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	77.1	...	...	58.8	...	85.0	...	...	...	83.8	...	...	...	...	91.9	...	...	93.8	...	...

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

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2018).

**Table 8.16: Incidence of Tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)**

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	575	567	556	542	527	511	496	480	465	450	436	423	411	400	390	368	345
PRC	109	105	102	98	95	92	89	86	83	82	77	76	74	70	68	66	64
Lao PDR	330	317	305	293	282	270	260	249	240	230	221	213	204	197	189	182	175
Myanmar	411	411	410	408	406	403	400	396	392	388	384	380	376	373	369	365	361
Thailand	241	245	244	240	232	224	215	205	196	188	181	176	172	170	171	172	172
Viet Nam	197	192	189	185	181	176	172	168	164	159	155	151	147	144	140	137	133

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

Incidence of tuberculosis is the estimated number of new and relapse tuberculosis cases arising in a given year, expressed as the rate per 100,000 population. All forms of tuberculosis are included, including cases in people living with HIV. Estimates for all years are recalculated as new information becomes available and techniques are refined, so they may differ from those published previously.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2018).

**Table 8.17: Incidence of Malaria (per 1,000 population at risk)**

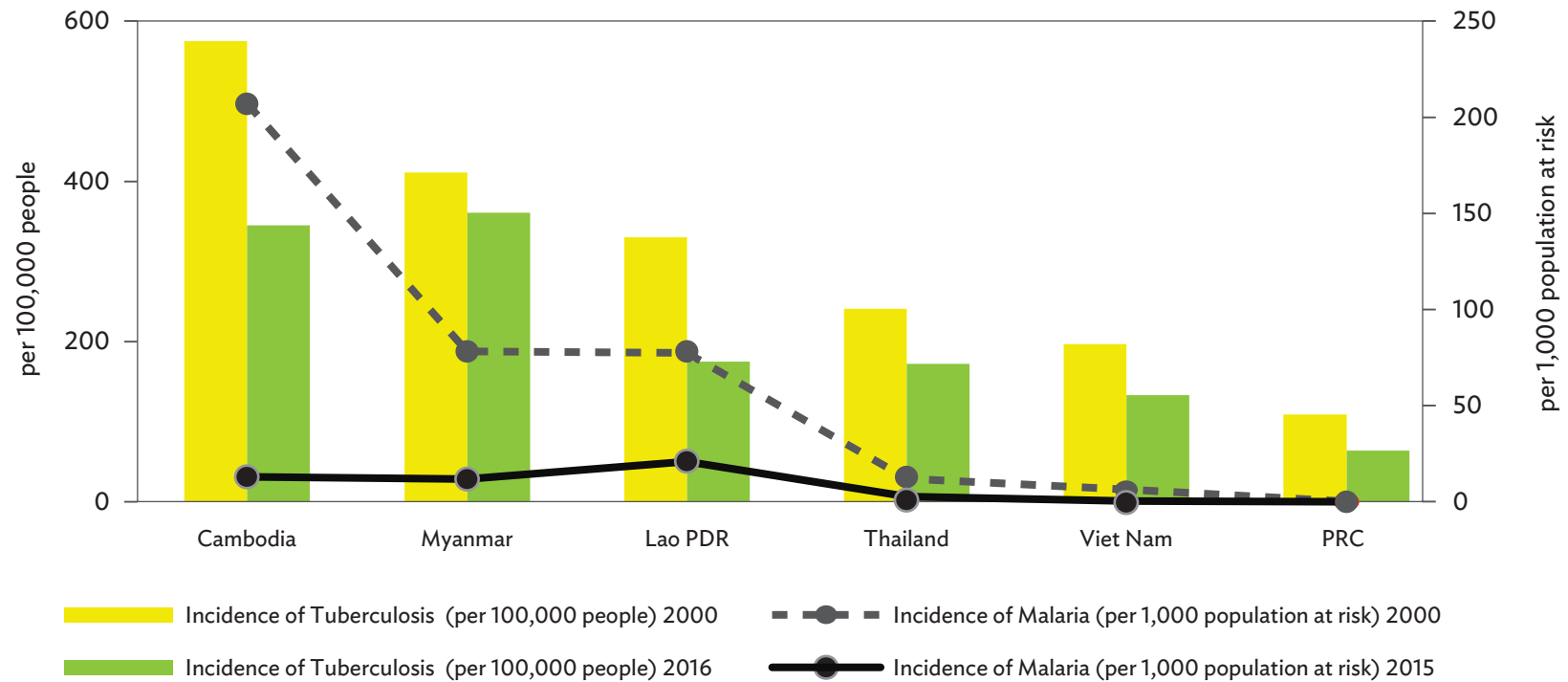
Item	2000	2005	2010	2015
Cambodia	207.0	48.7	20.5	13.0
PRC	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Lao PDR	77.5	14.0	17.8	20.9
Myanmar	78.3	78.1	79.6	11.8
Thailand	11.9	6.4	6.3	2.7
Viet Nam	6.3	1.2	0.7	0.3

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Incidence of malaria is the number of new cases of malaria in a year per 1,000 population at risk.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2018).

Figure 8.5: Incidences of Tuberculosis and Malaria



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

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 8.18: Incidence of HIV (% of uninfected population ages 15–49)**

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	0.02	0.06	0.17	0.31	0.41	0.43	0.38	0.30	0.21	0.17	0.13	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lao PDR	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Myanmar	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Thailand	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.34	0.27	0.21	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Viet Nam	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

HIV = human immunodeficiency virus, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Number of new HIV infections among uninfected populations ages 15–49 expressed per 100 uninfected population in the year before the period.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2018).

**Table 8.19: Cause of Death, by Noncommunicable Diseases (% of total)**

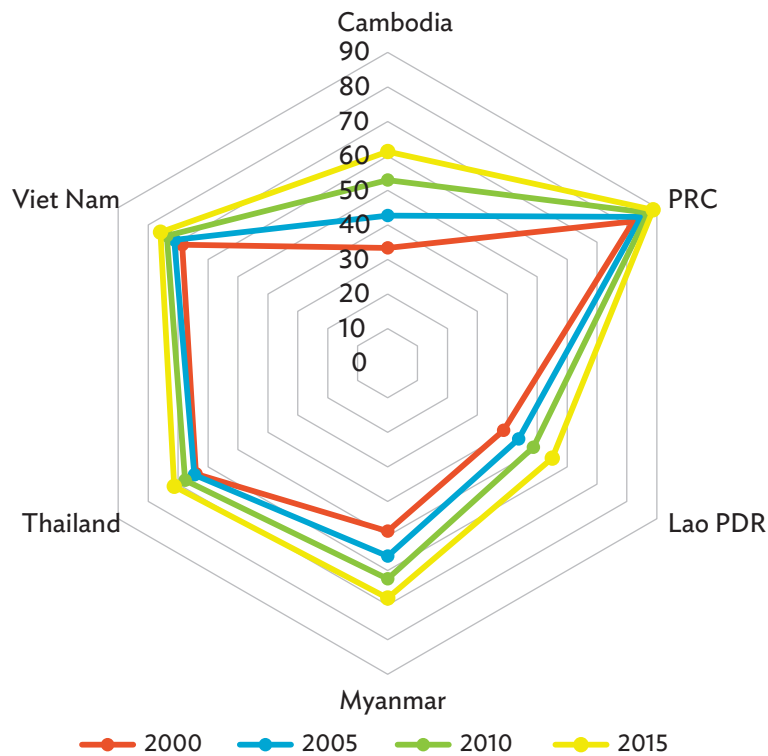
Item	2000	2005	2010	2015
Cambodia	33.4	42.7	53	61.3
PRC	82.1	84.8	87.1	88.7
Lao PDR	38.8	43.8	48.7	55.0
Myanmar	48.6	55.8	62.4	68.0
Thailand	64.0	64.6	67.7	71.3
Viet Nam	68.6	71.3	73.8	75.9

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

Cause of death refers to the share of all deaths for all ages by underlying causes. Noncommunicable diseases include cancer, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, digestive diseases, skin diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, and congenital anomalies.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed July 2018).



**Figure 8.6: Cause of Death, by Noncommunicable Diseases (% of total)**

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

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 8.20: Mortality from Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes or Chronic Respiratory Disease between Exact Ages 30 and 70 (%)**

Item	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016
Cambodia	25.5	24	22.2	21.3	21.1
PRC	21.5	19	18.1	17.4	17
Lao PDR	29.2	28.9	27.9	27.1	27
Thailand	19.2	17.7	15.8	14.6	14.5
Myanmar	25	25.8	25.1	24.3	24.2
Viet Nam	18.6	18.4	18	17.3	17.1

AIDS = acquired immune deficiency syndrome, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Mortality from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease is the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from any of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease, assuming that he/she would experience current mortality rates at every age and he/she would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS).

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed July 2018).

**Table 8.21: Number of Doctors ('000)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Cambodia	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	...	...	
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.8	53.2	56.2	58.3	61.3	65.2	68.4	73.4	77.8
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56.0	62.8	70.2	76.5	85.5	94.8	104.0	113.2	122.6
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.0	...	...	...	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.3	4.3	4.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.9	3.3	4.1	4.3	
Myanmar	12.1	11.9	12.3	12.5	13.2	13.7	14.6	14.3	14.6	15.5	16.0	16.6	17.1	17.6	20.5	21.8	23.7	24.5	26.4	28.1	29.8	31.5	32.9	8.9	10.5	
Thailand	13.4	13.6	14.1	14.2	16.2	16.6	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.9	17.5	18.1	18.9	19.5	21.1	22.7	21.6	19.1	22.0	25.3	25.4	26.9	30.6	32.0	31.5	
Viet Nam	27.4	28.5	29.7	30.6	31.9	32.9	34.2	37.1	39.2	41.0	44.5	47.2	50.1	51.5	52.8	54.8	57.3	60.8	61.4	62.8	65.1	68.6	71.8	73.8	77.5	

... = data not available at the time of this publication, Lao PDR = Lao's People Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, NBS = National Bureau of Statistics, WHO = World Health Organization.

Number of doctors include general medical practitioners and specialist medical practitioners.

Data for Cambodia from 2008 to 2014 are estimated using data from WHO Global Health Workforce Statistics.

Data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan are licensed doctors. NBS China defines licensed doctors as medical workers who have obtained the licenses of qualified doctors and are employed in medical treatment, disease prevention or healthcare institutions, excluding the licensed doctors engaged in management job. The licensed doctors are divided into 4 categories: clinician, Chinese medicine physicians, dentist and public health physicians.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; National Institute of Statistics. Various issues. *Cambodia Statistical Yearbook*. Phnom Penh: National Institute of Statistics, CEIC database. <https://cas.ceic.data.com> (accessed June 2018); NBS Statistics of China. <http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/> (accessed June 2018); Lao Statistics Bureau. Various issues. *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*. Vientiane. Lao Statistics Bureau; Central Statistical Organization. Various issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization; National Statistical Office. *Thailand Statistical Yearbook*. Various issues. Bangkok: National Statistical Office; Government of Viet Nam. *Statistical Yearbook of Vietnam*. Various issues. General Statistics Office; General Statistics Office of Viet Nam. <http://www.gso.gov.vn>. (accessed June 2018); *Statistical Yearbook of Viet Nam*. Various issues; and World Health Organization Global Health Workforce Statistics. <http://www.who.int/hth/statistics/hwfstats/en/> (accessed June 2018).

**Table 8.22: Number of Doctors (per 1,000 population)**

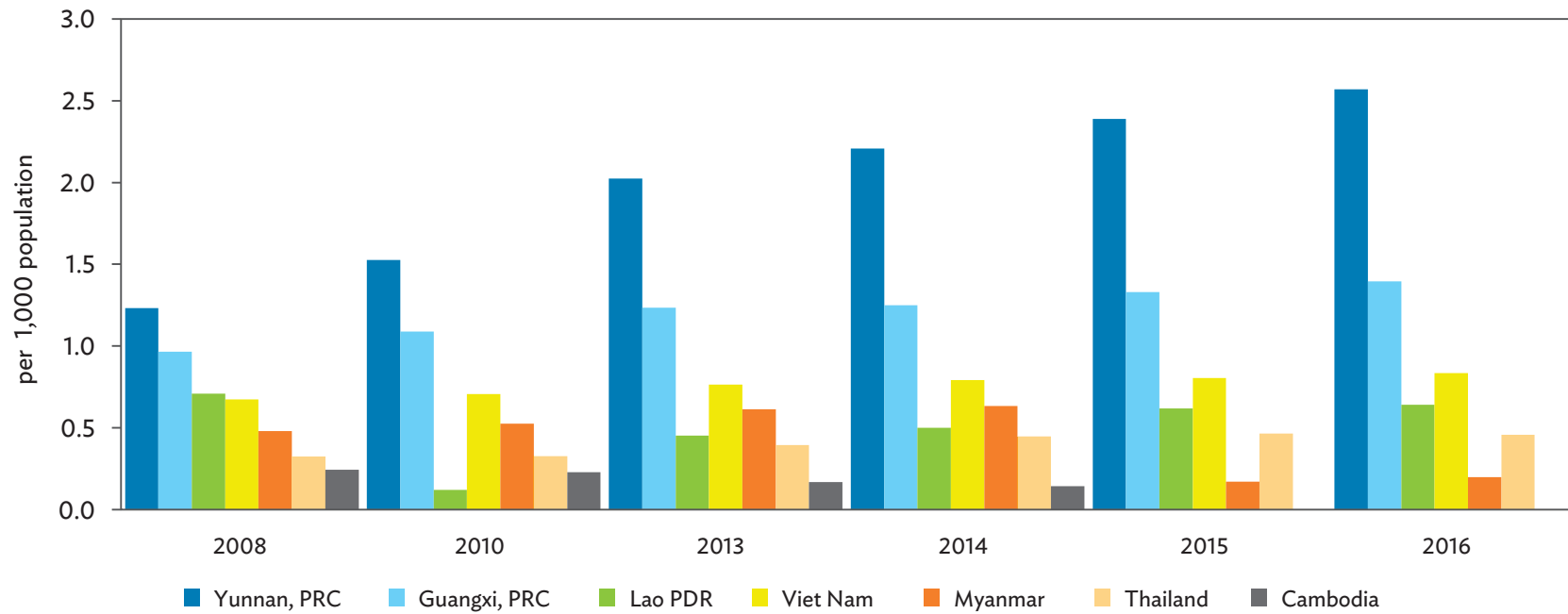
Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	...	...
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	...	...	...	0.5	0.7	...	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Myanmar	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Viet Nam	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

... = data not available at the time of this publication, Lao PDR = Lao's People Democratic Republic, NBS = National Bureau of Statistics, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Doctors per 1,000 population is the number of doctors for every 1,000 people.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Figure 8.7: Number of Doctors (per 1,000 population)



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

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 8.23: Number of Nurses ('000)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	10.5	8.5	10.0	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	7.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.8	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.1	...	...
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.0	40.3	41.3	40.9	40.7	43.3	44.6	46.8	51.7	56.0	62.8	70.2	76.5	85.5	94.8	104.0	113.2	122.6
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.0	36.1	36.4	34.8	35.6	36.5	38.0	39.8	41.0	42.0	46.3	49.4	52.3	60.8	73.3	82.8	93.3	106.0
Lao PDR	...	...	...	6.1	...	...	...	...	5.5	...	...	...	5.6	5.7	...	...	...	5.0	...	...	5.6	5.6	5.7	7.3	7.2
Myanmar	8.8	9.0	8.2	9.0	9.9	11.0	11.8	12.5	13.4	14.2	14.9	15.5	16.4	18.1	19.8	21.1	22.0	22.9	24.2	25.6	26.9	28.3	29.5	32.6	21.6
Thailand	44.1	46.7	51.1	54.3	54.2	56.4	63.7	68.0	69.2	78.2	85.4	91.6	95.8	101.5	101.1	105.4	109.8	101.8	120.0	128.8	129.9	138.2	158.8	155.9	159.8
Viet Nam	55.2	53.7	50.8	47.6	45.9	46.2	46.5	45.5	46.2	45.9	46.4	47.8	49.2	51.6	55.4	60.3	65.1	71.5	82.3	88.1	92.2	98.3	102.0	102.7	106.7

... = data not available at the time of this publication, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, NBS = National Bureau of Statistics, PRC = People's Republic of China. WHO = World Health Organization.

Number of nurses includes nursing professionals and nursing associate professionals.

Nurses in Guangxi and Yunnan, PRC are registered nurses, practical nursing personnel with the certificate of registered nurses, excluding the nurse engaged in management.

Sources: National Institute of Statistics. Various issues. *Cambodia Statistical Yearbook*. Phnom Penh: National Institute of Statistics; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceic.data.com> (accessed June 2018); NBS Statistics of China. <http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/> (accessed June 2018); Lao Statistics Bureau. Various issues; *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*. Vientiane. Lao Statistics Bureau; National Statistical Office. Various issues. *Thailand Statistical Yearbook*. Bangkok: National Statistical Office; Government of Viet Nam. *Statistical Yearbook of Vietnam*. Various issues. General Statistics Office; General Statistics Office of Viet Nam. <http://www.gso.gov.vn>. (accessed June 2018); *Statistical Yearbook of Viet Nam*. Various issues; and World Health Organization Global Health Workforce Statistics <http://www.who.int/hth/statistics/hwfstats/en/> (accessed June 2018)

**Table 8.24: Number of Nurses (per 1,000 population)**

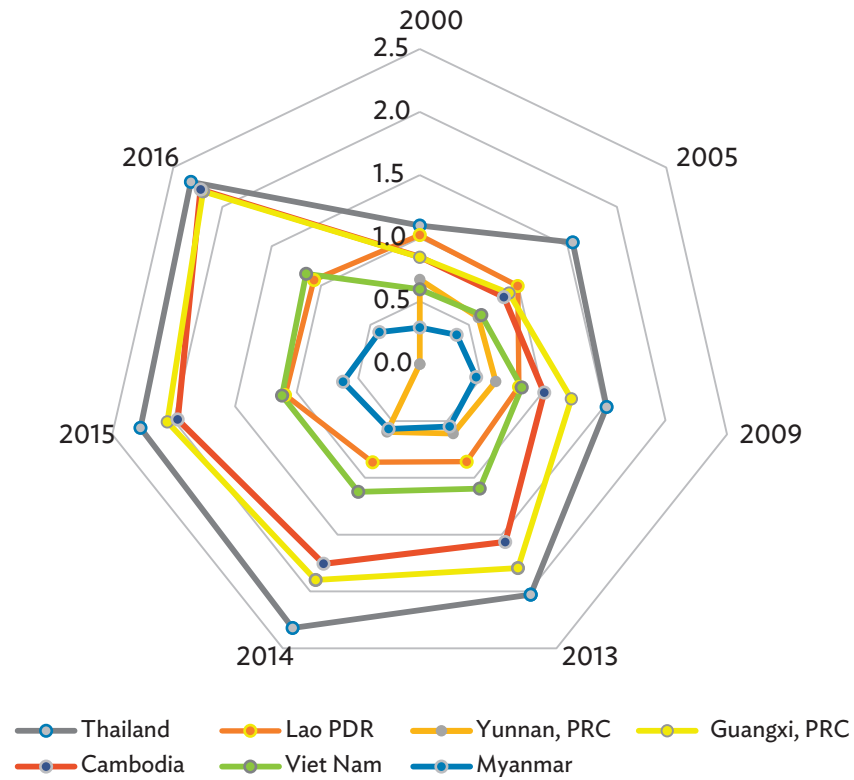
Item	1992	1993	1995	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	...	...
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	...	1.0	1.0	...	...	...	0.8	...	...	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Myanmar	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
Thailand	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
Viet Nam	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2

... = data not available at the time of this publication, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, NBS = National Bureau of Statistics, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Number of nurses per 1,000 population is the number of nurses for every 1,000 people.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Figure 8.8: Number of Nurses (per 1,000 population)



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

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 8.25: Number of Pharmacists ('000)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	...	0.6	0.6	0.6	...	...
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.1	9.6	10.3	11.0	11.9	13.2	14.4	15.7	16.7
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.8	7.3	8.1	8.8	9.6	10.4
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.8
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.9	6.3	1.7	7.4	7.9	7.9	8.6	8.4	7.7	9.0	10.0	9.9	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.7
Viet Nam	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	20.3	22.2	23.1	24.1	24.7	24.7	22.6	23.2	24.2	26.6	28.3	29.7	30.7	32.9	48.1	30.4	33.0	33.3	33.0

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

Number of pharmacist is the total number of pharmaceutical personnel in the country.

Data for Cambodia consists of pharmacists and assistant pharmacists.

Data for Viet Nam include pharmacists of high and middle degree, and assistant pharmacists. From 2012 onwards, the time series includes pharmaceutical staff from the private sector.

Sources: National Institute of Statistics. Various issues. *Cambodia Statistical Yearbook*. Phnom Penh: National Institute of Statistics; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceic.data.com> (accessed June 2018); National Bureau of Statistics of China. <http://www.stats.gov.cn/english/> (accessed June 2018); Lao Statistics Bureau. Various issues. *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*. Vientiane: Lao Statistics Bureau; National Statistical Office. Various issues. *Thailand Statistical Yearbook*. Bangkok: National Statistical Office; Government of Viet Nam. *Statistical Yearbook of Vietnam*. Various issues. General Statistics Office; General Statistics Office of Viet Nam. <http://www.gso.gov.vn>. (accessed June 2018); *Statistical Yearbook of Viet Nam*. Various issues; and World Health Organization Global Health Workforce Statistics. <http://www.who.int/hth/statistics/hwfstats/en/> (accessed June 2018).

**Table 8.26: Number of Pharmacists (per 1,000 population)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	0.05	...	0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.04	0.04	...	0.04	0.04	0.04	...	...
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.30
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.19	0.20	0.22
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.18	0.19	0.26	0.26
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.03	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18
Viet Nam	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.37	0.54	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.36

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

Pharmacist per 1,000 population is the number of pharmacist for every 1,000 people.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 8:27: Number of Midwives ('000)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.2	5.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.2	5.5	...	...
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.4	...	...	...	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.5
Myanmar	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.5	8.6	10.0	10.6	11.2	12.0	13.0	14.1	15.1	16.2	16.7	17.7	18.1	18.5	19.1	19.6	20.0	20.6	21.4	22.3	13.8
Thailand	19.5	10.5	10.3	9.7	2.7	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	11.7	12.0	11.1	11.7	12.6	12.8	13.1	13.6	14.2	14.5	15.4	16.2	17.5	18.1	19.0	20.8	23.0	25.0	26.8	27.9	28.0	29.0	29.1	29.1	28.8

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

Number of midwives is the total number of midwifery professional and midwifery associate professionals.

Sources: National Institute of Statistics. Various issues. *Cambodia Statistical Yearbook*. Phnom Penh: National Institute of Statistics; CEIC database. <https://cas.ceic.data.com> (assessed July 2018); Lao Statistics Bureau. Various issues. *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*. Vientiane. Lao Statistics Bureau; National Statistical Office. Various issues. *Thailand Statistical Yearbook*. Bangkok: National Statistical Office; Government of Viet Nam. *Statistical Yearbook of Vietnam*. Various issues. General Statistics Office; General Statistics Office of Viet Nam. <http://www.gso.gov.vn>. (accessed June 2018); *Statistical Yearbook of Viet Nam*. Various issues; and World Health Organization Global Health Workforce Statistics <http://www.who.int/hth/statistics/hwfstats/en/> (accessed June 2018).

**Table 8.28: Number of Midwives (per 1,000 population)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Cambodia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	...	...	
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	
Myanmar	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Thailand	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Viet Nam	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	

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

Number of midwives per 1,000 population is the number of midwives for every 1,000 people.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Table 8:29: Number of Hospital Beds ('000)**

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	389.8	381.3	398.9	404.8	378.8	387.9	405.6	411.2	423.2	427.3	424.7	428.7	449.7	469.2	483.4	494.3	502.2	531.9	595.0	641.1	675.2	726.1	755.0	800.9	695.8
Cambodia	15.5	12.1	12.4	11.4	11.9	11.1	11.0	10.4	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	8.6	10.5	...	...	12.0	10.2	...	10.5	...	12.4	...
Guangxi, PRC	73.7	76.5	77.4	78.8	80.6	83.3	81.3	83.2	83.0	85.6	83.2	83.1	91.8	93.8	97.0	98.3	109.7	122.8	133.9	141.3	156.7	174.0	187.7	199.7	209.0
Yunnan, PRC	80.9	82.5	83.4	84.0	60.8	63.4	64.0	64.6	66.1	66.0	67.5	67.9	71.2	74.7	77.4	83.2	90.4	99.7	112.5	126.3	143.5	156.1	169.7	181.3	194.7
Lao PDR	...	...	...	6.7	...	...	...	...	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.0	7.1	6.4	6.7	8.5	10.0	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.3
Myanmar	36.3	36.7	37.3	42.4	37.9	37.6	38.4	39.1	38.8	39.6	40.1	40.8	41.1	41.6	42.5	43.1	43.3	43.7	44.3	45.9	45.3	46.8	48.1	48.9	51.5
Thailand	69.6	71.7	73.0	77.7	83.0	85.7	103.2	104.1	110.8	109.5	105.5	105.6	106.9	117.8	119.8	109.4	99.9	95.4	109.0	113.5	116.3	123.1	120.2	117.8	...
Viet Nam	113.8	101.8	115.5	103.9	104.5	106.8	107.8	109.9	110.7	112.5	114.4	117.3	124.3	127.0	131.5	142.8	151.8	163.9	176.6	195.5	203.4	208.3	222.0	232.9	232.3

... = data not available at the time of this publication, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China, WHO = World Health Organization.

Hospital beds include beds available in public hospitals.

Data for Cambodia from 2010 to 2011, 2013, and 2015 were estimated using data from the World Bank World Development Indicators and World Health Organization Global Health Observatory database.

Data for Cambodia from Statistical Yearbooks 2000 to 2008 include only government hospitals.

In Guangxi, hospitals are classified into hospitals (i) under public health departments; (ii) industrial and other departments; and (iii) collective-owned.

Data on private hospital beds in Thailand were excluded from number of hospital beds to harmonize data across GMS members.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; National Institute of Statistics. Various issues. *Cambodia Statistical Yearbook*. Phnom Penh: National Institute of Statistics; Statistical Bureau of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. Various issues. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press; Central Statistical Organization. Various issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization; National Statistical Office. Various issues. *Thailand Statistical Yearbook*. Bangkok: National Statistical Office; Government of Viet Nam. *Statistical Yearbook of Vietnam*. Various issues. General Statistics Office; *Viet Nam Statistical Yearbook*. Various issues; Viet Nam General Statistics Office database. <http://www.gso.gov.vn> (accessed June 2017); World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2018); World Health Organization Global Health Observatory data. [www.who.int/gho/en](http://www.who.int/gho/en) (accessed June 2018); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province, Survey Office of the National Bureau of Statistics in Yunnan. 2017. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. China Statistics Press.

**Table 8:30: Number of Hospital Beds (per 1,000 population)**

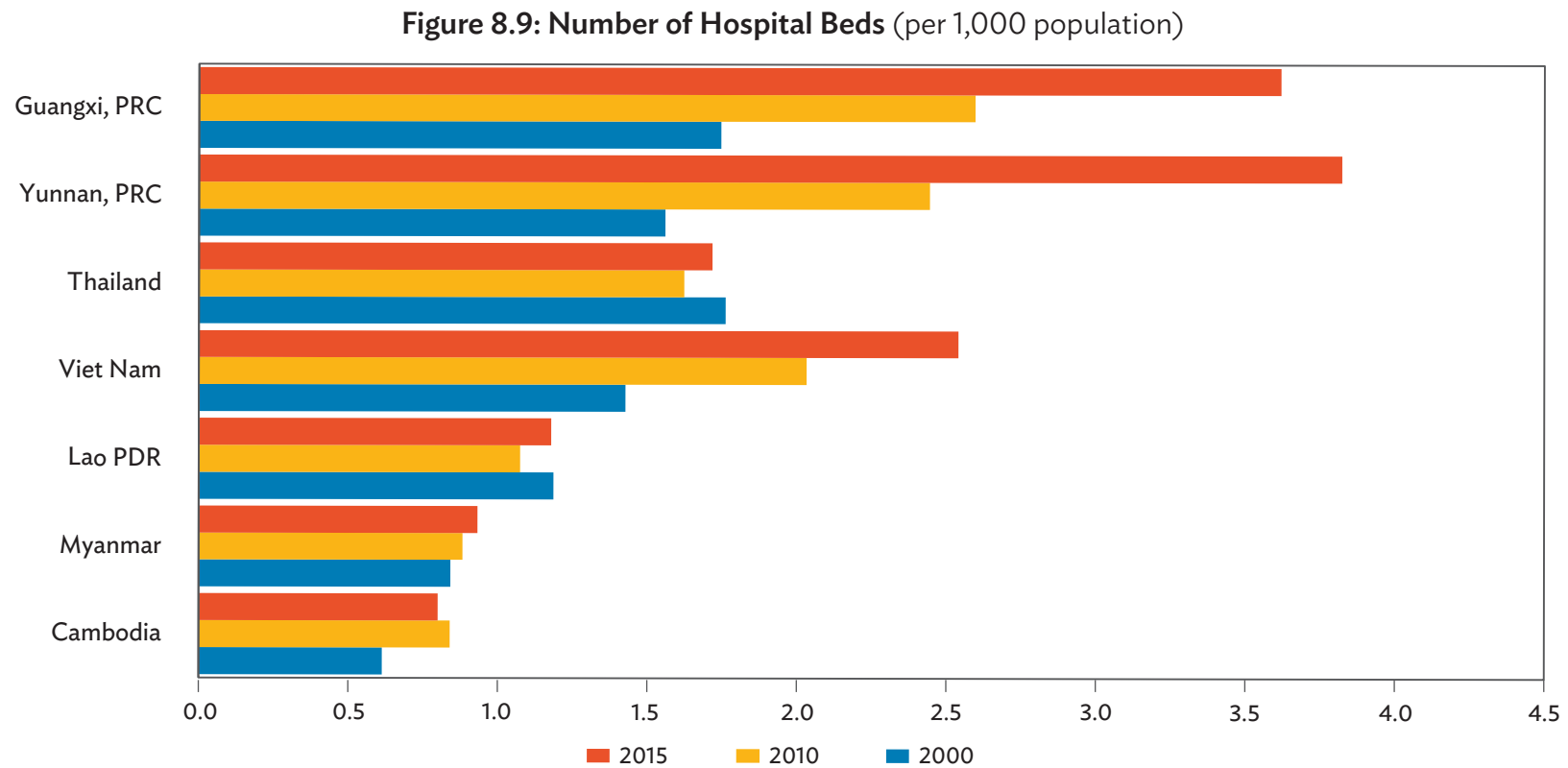
Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.7
Cambodia	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	...	...	0.8	0.7	...	0.7	...	0.8	...
Guangxi, PRC	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7
Yunnan, PRC	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.1
Lao PDR	...	...	...	1.4	...	...	...	...	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Myanmar	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Thailand	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	...
Viet Nam	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5

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

Hospital beds per 1,000 population is the number of hospital beds for every 1,000 people.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.





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

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 8.31: Health Expenditures, Purchasing Power Parity (current \$, million)**

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	23,984	26,941	29,169	31,929	35,747	39,679	43,281	47,610	52,465	70,309	92,162	104,031	114,737	122,720	138,521	152,678
Cambodia	849	961	1,066	1,360	1,559	1,641	1,576	1,474	2,159	2,501	2,451	2,900	3,067	3,148	3,121	3,311
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,564	18,989	22,201	23,899	25,856	29,013
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,652	15,400	19,388	21,497	23,907	26,404	31,493
Lao PDR	468	511	513	656	716	766	755	689	636	955	780	567	705	916	969	1,146
Myanmar	877	979	1,269	1,409	1,632	1,797	1,973	2,169	2,731	3,304	3,394	3,325	4,191	4,688	12,749	13,966
Thailand	14,646	15,287	18,457	19,754	20,956	22,742	24,095	26,712	30,175	31,552	32,202	34,990	35,193	36,024	39,738	42,462
Viet Nam	7,145	9,204	7,863	8,750	10,884	12,732	14,881	16,565	16,765	18,345	22,370	23,872	27,883	30,139	29,683	31,287

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

Current health expenditures refer to all health care goods and services used or consumed during a year. Capital health expenditures such as purchases of new assets, stocks of vaccines for emergency or outbreaks are excluded.

For Guangxi and Yunnan, total health expenditure refers to the total expenditure on medical and health care services of a country or a region in a certain period of time (usually a year) in monetary form, and it is counted according to the source method. It reflects, under certain economic conditions, the emphasis and burden level of cost on health care of government, society and individual citizens as well as the main features of health financing mode and fairness and rationality of health financing.

Current health expenditures in local currency units were derived using data from World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure database and converted to PPP international dollars.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed May 2018); World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2018) and WHO Global Health Expenditure database. <http://apps.who.int/nha/database> (accessed May 2018).

**Table 8.32: Health Expenditures, Market Prices (current \$ million)**

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	5,878	5,946	6,684	7,589	8,691	10,078	11,687	13,973	17,188	24,398	36,200	44,974	50,612	55,304	60,315	64,386
Cambodia	234	261	288	361	418	444	432	424	683	789	779	963	1,019	1,055	1,042	1,099
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,605	10,302	12,396	13,676	14,781	16,201
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,258	7,525	10,519	12,003	13,681	15,094	17,586
Lao PDR	77	80	74	101	117	131	146	147	160	237	215	174	229	318	341	404
Myanmar	164	117	139	205	206	219	250	333	588	740	919	1,012	1,166	1,190	3,198	2,954
Thailand	4,037	3,790	4,741	5,262	5,803	6,413	7,356	8,933	10,781	10,892	12,369	14,195	14,015	14,537	15,090	15,218
Viet Nam	1,366	1,699	1,442	1,660	2,147	2,870	3,504	4,136	4,976	5,483	6,787	7,809	9,783	10,847	10,769	10,923

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

Total health expenditures are estimates of current health expenditures which include health care goods and services consumed during each year. This indicator does not include capital health expenditures such as buildings, machinery, IT and stocks of vaccines for emergency or outbreaks.

For Guangxi and Yunnan, total health expenditure refers to the total expenditure on medical and health care services of a country or a region in a certain period of time (usually a year) in monetary form, and it is counted according to the source method. It reflects, under certain economic conditions, the emphasis and burden level of cost on health care of government, society and individual citizens as well as the main features of health financing mode and fairness and rationality of health financing.

Current health expenditures in local currency units were derived using data from World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure database and converted to current market prices in dollars.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed May 2018); World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2018) and WHO Global Health Expenditure database. <http://apps.who.int/nha/database> (accessed May 2018).

**Table 8.33: Health Expenditures per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity (current \$)**

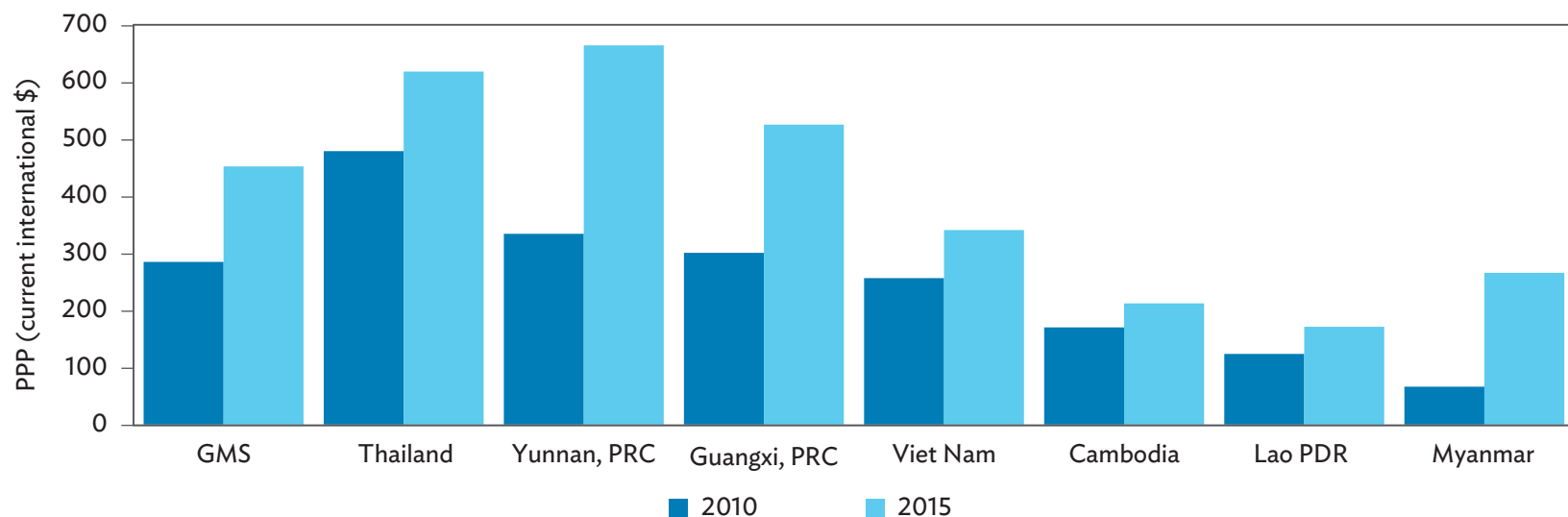
Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	117	130	140	151	168	184	199	217	237	262	286	320	352	371	414	452
Cambodia	70	77	84	106	119	124	117	108	156	178	171	199	208	210	204	213
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	365	424	452	472	526
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	419	481	510	560	664
Lao PDR	88	94	93	118	126	133	129	116	105	155	125	90	110	141	147	172
Myanmar	19	21	27	30	34	37	40	44	55	66	68	66	82	91	246	267
Thailand	233	241	288	306	322	348	366	404	453	472	479	518	519	529	581	618
Viet Nam	92	117	99	109	134	155	179	197	197	213	257	272	314	336	327	341

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

Health expenditures per capita is the ratio of total health expenditures at PPP international dollar and total population.

From 2000 to 2008, the GMS average excludes data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. For 2009, the GMS average excludes data for the province of Guangxi.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed May 2018); World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2018) and WHO Global Health Expenditure database. <http://apps.who.int/nha/database> (accessed May 2018).

**Figure 8.10: Health Expenditures Per Capita, Purchasing Power Parity (current \$)**

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

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 8.34: Health Expenditures per Capita (current \$)**

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	29	29	32	36	41	47	54	64	78	91	112	138	155	167	180	191
Cambodia	19	21	23	28	32	33	32	31	49	56	54	66	69	70	68	71
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	198	237	259	270	294
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	164	227	269	292	320	371
Lao PDR	14	15	13	18	21	23	25	25	26	39	34	28	36	49	52	61
Myanmar	4	3	3	4	4	5	5	7	12	15	18	20	23	23	62	56
Thailand	64	60	74	82	89	98	112	135	162	163	184	210	207	213	221	222
Viet Nam	18	22	18	21	26	35	42	49	58	64	78	89	110	121	119	119

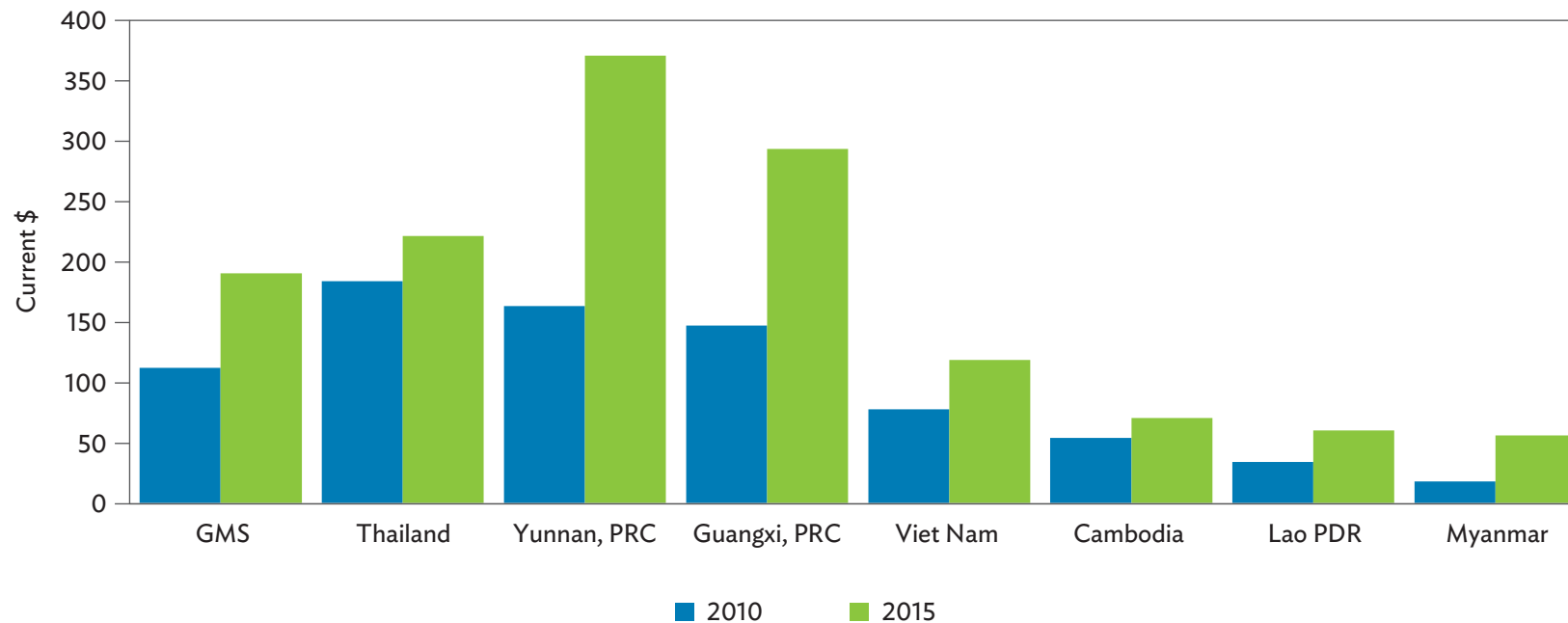
... = data not available at the time of this publication, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Current health expenditures per capita in current dollar is the ratio of total health expenditures at current dollar market prices and total population.

From 2000 to 2008, the GMS average excludes data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. For 2009, the GMS average excludes data for the province of Guangxi.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from CEIC database. <https://cas.ceicdata.com> (accessed May 2018); World Bank. World Development Indicators database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2018) and WHO Global Health Expenditure database. <http://apps.who.int/nha/database> (accessed May 2018).

**Figure 8.11: Health Expenditures per Capita (current \$)**



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

Source: GMS Secretariat.

**Table 8.35: Current Health Expenditures (% of gross domestic product)**

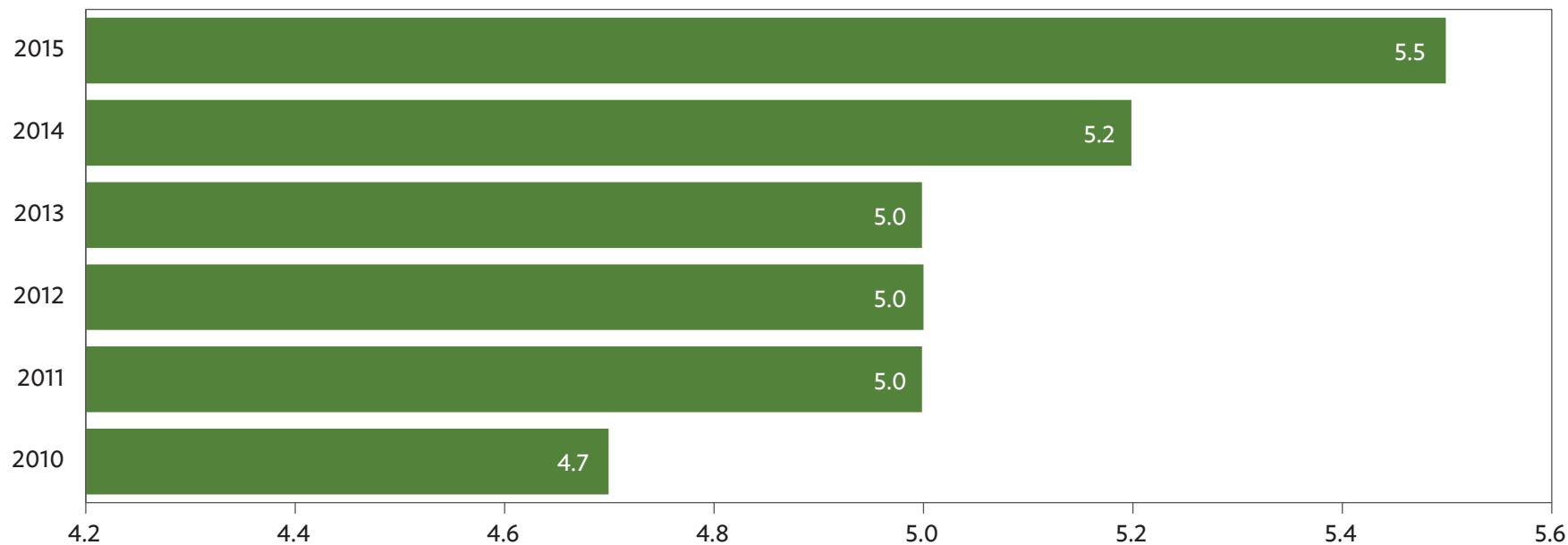
Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.5
Cambodia	6.4	6.6	6.7	7.7	7.8	7.1	5.9	4.9	6.6	7.6	6.9	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.2	6.1
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.0
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.9	7.1	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.2	8.0
Lao PDR	4.5	4.5	4.2	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.2	3.5	2.9	4.1	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.8
Myanmar	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	4.9	4.9
Thailand	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.8
Viet Nam	4.4	5.2	4.1	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.7

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

Total current health expenditures as a percentage of GDP is the ratio of total current health expenditures and GDP.

From 2000 to 2008, the GMS average excludes data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. For 2009, the GMS average excludes data for the province of Guangxi.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

**Figure 8.12: Greater Mekong Subregion Current Health Expenditures (% of gross domestic product)**

Note: All values are plotted based on two decimal points. Value for 2013 is 5.01; 2012, 5.02; and 2011, 4.96.

Source: GMS Secretariat.

# Appendix 1: GDP Growth Rate Estimation

A country's gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate may be computed using constant GDP in (i) local currency units, (ii) purchasing power parity in international dollars, and (iii) market prices in US dollars. Ideally, the computed growth rates should be identical. To achieve this, the estimates follow the suggestion given by the World Bank (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/114943-what-is-your-constant-u-s-dollar-methodology>). However, as expected, there will be differences in the empirical results.

Given the growth rate of each country, the weighted GDP growth rate of Greater Mekong Subregion is estimated using equation (1).

$$Gr = \sum gi * GDPi / GDP_r \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

where

$Gr$  is the weighted average growth rate of region  $r$ 's GDP

$gi$  = is the real growth rate of member  $i$  based on constant local currency units

$GDPi$  = GDP at purchasing power parity (current international dollars)/market prices (current \$)

$GDP_r$  = total GDP of region  $r$  at purchasing power parity (current international dollars)/market prices (current \$)

## Appendix 2: Estimates of Energy Conversion Factors

	Coal Total	Raw Coal	Cleaned coal	Other washed coal			
Total primary supply 2000 to 2013	62,763	57,478	5,268	43			
Average primary supply 2000 to 2013	4,483	4,106	376	3			
Weights	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.0			
kgce/kg		0.7	0.9	0.3			
Weighted average conversion (kgce/kg)	0.73						

	Petroleum Products	Crude Oil	Gasoline	Kerosene	Diesel	Fuel Oil	LPG
Total Indigenous Production 2000 to 2013	140	83	16	0	147	14	36
Average indigenous production 2000 to 2013	10	6	1	0	2	1	0
Weights	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
kgce/kg		1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7
Weighted average conversion (kgce/kg)	1.45						

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, kg = kilogram, kgce = kilogram of coal equivalent.

Energy supply and energy production data from 2000 to 2013 are from China Energy Statistical Yearbook.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

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## **Statistics in the Greater Mekong Subregion:**

*Growth, Tourism, and Health—4th Edition*

This fourth edition of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) statistics booklet builds on information from previous three editions. This fourth edition adds two chapters, tourism and health; and has completely revised the energy chapter. All statistics in this fourth edition can be accessed at <http://www.greatermekong.org/statistics/>.

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

The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) is made up of Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, the People's Republic of China (PRC, specifically Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region), 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 is committed to achieving a prosperous, inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Asia and the Pacific, while sustaining its efforts to eradicate extreme poverty. Established in 1966, it is owned by 67 members—48 from the region. Its main instruments for helping its developing member countries are policy dialogue, loans, equity investments, guarantees, grants, and technical assistance.

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