



STATISTICS ON GROWTH, ENERGY, AND BILATERAL TRADE IN THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION

THIRD EDITION



Greater Mekong Subregion



22nd GMS Ministerial
Conference



Economic Corridors Forum

18–20 September 2017 • Ha Noi, Viet Nam

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FOREWORD

This is the third edition of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) statistical booklet produced by the GMS Secretariat of the Regional Cooperation and Operations Coordination Division, Southeast Asia Department, Asian Development Bank (ADB). This newest edition improves on the previous ones, with the inclusion of two new important chapters: the Energy Sector, and GMS Bilateral Trade. The GMS energy sector includes basic energy indicators; data on supply, production, and consumption of energy and power; energy and power trade; and a set of country tables with disaggregated data by type of fuel. The chapter on bilateral trade includes data within GMS, and between GMS and the world. In this edition, estimation of some existing indicators have also been improved through the use of provincial rather than national data, where possible. Moreover, new data have been added, most important of which are time series estimates of constant gross domestic product and supply-side infrastructure indicators.

The GMS Secretariat published and disseminated the first statistical database booklet at the 20th Ministerial Conference, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, in September 2015. The first booklet consisted of five chapters of data, indicators, and figures on the Millennium Development Goals, regional macroeconomy, transport infrastructure, merchandise and services trade, as well as logistics performance and trade facilitation. The second edition extended the time series for all indicators back to 1992, the inception year of GMS. More diversified indicators were added and estimated to capture sectoral characteristics and structural shifts, and definitions are included for all indicators.

To date, a GMS online statistical database (<http://www.greatermekong.org/statistics/>) subsite, launched in November 2016, houses all data and indicators. Work on the subsite is being done to make it fully interactive.

The GMS is an economic area bound together by the Mekong River, covering 2.6 million square kilometers, with a combined population of 339 million as of 2015. The GMS countries are Cambodia, the People's Republic of China (specifically Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, 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, private sector investment, telecommunications, tourism, trade, and transport. As of end-December 2016, ADB has provided \$7.3 billion for investments and \$130.7 million for technical assistance.

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Erickson Mercado (consultant graphic artist) did the layout and design of the report. Carmelo Ubay (IT and web consultant), provided assistance in generating tables and figures. The report was edited by Ma. Theresa Mercado (consultant editor) and proofread by Judy Yniguez (consultant proofreader).

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Alfredo Perdiguero
Director
Regional Cooperation and Operations Coordination Division
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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
ARIC	ADB 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
IEA	International Energy Agency
IMF	International Monetary Fund
kWh	kilowatt-hour
km	kilometer
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LPI	logistics performance index
Mtoe	million ton of oil equivalent
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PPP	purchasing power parity
PRC	People's Republic of China
toe	ton of oil equivalent
TWh	terawatt-hour
UNCOMTRADE	United Nations Commodity Trade
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development





01

KEY MACRO INDICATORS

Table 1.1A: Gross Domestic Product at Purchasing Power Parity (Current international dollars, billion)

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	455	510	565	626	683	736	731	780	840	902	982	1,080	1,184	1,325	1,471	1,629	1,752	1,834	2,019	2,178	2,385	2,567	2,729	2,902
Cambodia	5	7	8	9	9	10	10	12	13	15	16	18	20	23	27	30	33	33	35	39	42	46	50	54
Guangxi, PRC	35	42	49	55	59	64	68	72	77	84	94	104	122	139	165	193	221	246	289	334	367	404	440	475
Yunnan, PRC	33	38	40	45	53	59	65	70	74	79	86	94	109	121	139	158	179	195	218	254	290	331	360	385
Lao PDR	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	12	13	15	16	18	20	23	23	26	28	32	34	37
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	34	37	41	48	55	63	73	85	99	116	133	150	167	183	197	215	237	262	286
Thailand	300	334	368	406	438	433	404	429	459	485	523	572	624	671	726	786	816	816	888	914	998	1,041	1,068	1,110
Viet Nam	76	85	94	105	117	129	138	146	160	175	190	208	211	256	282	310	334	355	382	414	444	476	513	553

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

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

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from the Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System. <https://sdbs.adb.org> (accessed December 2016); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; International Monetary Fund. World Economic Outlook Database. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/01/weodata/index.aspx> (accessed February 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 1.1B: Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (Current \$, 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
GMS	148	166	192	228	252	224	191	207	221	218	241	274	315	359	423	513	621	645	772	906	1,006	1,101	1,148	1,170
Cambodia	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	9	10	10	11	13	14	15	17	18
Guangxi, PRC	10	11	14	18	20	22	23	24	25	28	30	34	41	49	60	77	101	114	141	181	207	233	255	270
Yunnan, PRC	10	10	11	15	18	20	22	23	24	26	28	31	37	42	50	63	82	90	107	138	163	191	209	219
Lao PDR	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	12
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	7	10	11	12	15	20	32	37	50	60	60	60	66	63
Thailand	115	129	146	169	183	150	114	127	126	120	134	152	173	189	222	263	291	282	341	371	397	420	404	395
Viet Nam	10	13	16	21	25	27	27	29	31	33	35	40	45	58	66	77	99	106	116	136	156	171	186	194

... 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.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from the Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System. <https://sdbs.adb.org> (accessed December 2016); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 1.1C: Gross Domestic Product at Purchasing Power Parity (Constant 2005 international dollars, billion)

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	449	497	539	585	627	636	626	658	691	725	776	835	906	967	1,041	1,124	1,185	1,232	1,341	1,421	1,532	1,625	1,700	1,793
Cambodia	...	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	18	20	22	25	26	26	28	30	32	34	37	39
Guangxi, PRC	37	44	50	55	59	62	65	68	71	76	83	91	103	116	132	151	169	187	215	244	265	287	309	332
Yunnan, PRC	36	39	41	45	52	57	63	66	68	71	76	82	93	100	111	124	137	148	162	185	209	235	252	269
Lao PDR	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	20	21
Myanmar	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	24	27	30	34	38	43	49	56	62	69	76	83	88	94	102	111	119
Thailand	280	303	327	354	374	363	336	351	367	379	403	432	459	478	502	529	538	534	574	579	621	638	643	661
Viet Nam	77	83	91	99	109	117	124	130	139	148	157	168	180	194	207	222	235	248	263	280	295	311	329	351

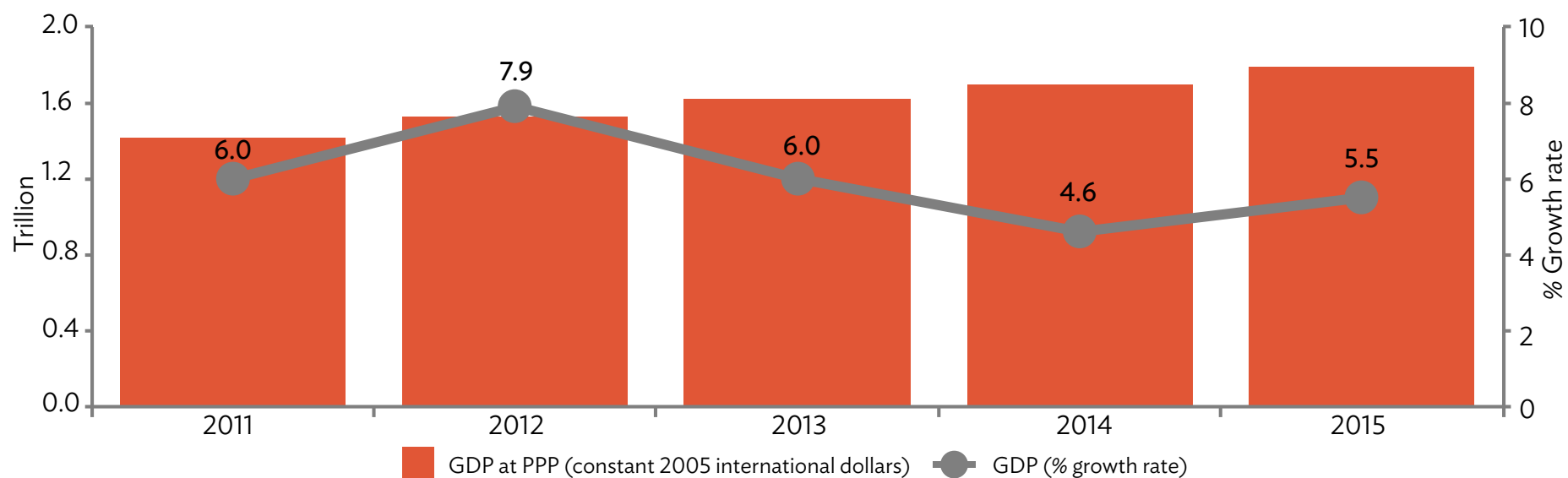
... data not available at the time of this publication, GDP = gross domestic product, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PPP = purchasing power parity, PRC = People's Republic of China. GDP at PPP constant 2005 international dollars is GDP in local currency unit 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.

Constant GDP of Guangxi and Yunnan, in local currency unit, is estimated by using the implicit GDP deflator of the PRC.

For the computation of constant GDP and GDP growth rate estimates, see Appendix 1.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from the Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System. <https://sdbs.adb.org> (accessed December 2016); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Figure 1.1: GMS Gross Domestic Product at Purchasing Power Parity (Constant 2005 international dollars, trillion, and % growth rate)



GDP = gross domestic product, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, PPP = purchasing power parity.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from the Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System. <https://sdbs.adb.org> (accessed December 2016); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 1.1D: Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (Constant 2005 \$, 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
GMS	169	187	203	220	236	238	234	246	258	270	288	310	337	359	386	417	440	456	498	528	571	605	632	666
Cambodia	...	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	11	12
Guangxi, PRC	16	18	21	23	25	26	28	29	30	32	35	38	44	49	56	63	71	78	91	103	111	121	130	140
Yunnan, PRC	15	17	17	19	22	24	26	28	29	30	32	35	39	42	47	52	57	62	68	78	88	99	106	113
Lao PDR	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6
Myanmar	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	8	9	11	12	14	15	17	19	20	21	23	25	27	29
Thailand	111	120	130	140	148	144	133	139	145	150	159	171	182	189	199	210	213	212	227	229	246	253	255	262
Viet Nam	23	25	27	30	32	35	37	39	41	44	47	50	54	58	62	66	70	74	78	83	88	92	98	104

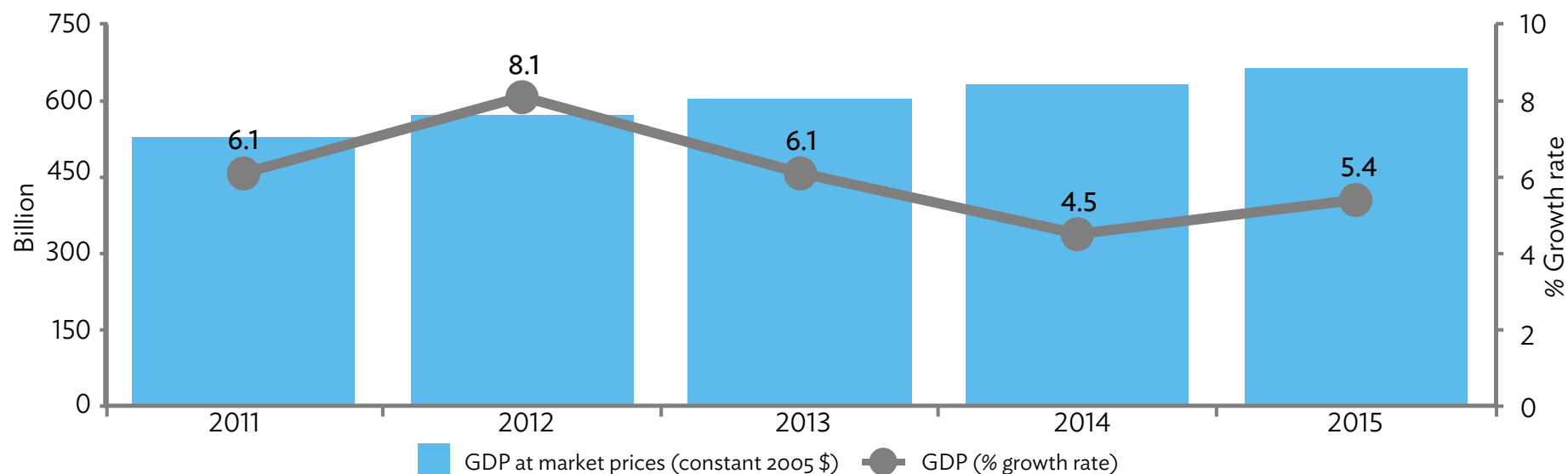
... data not available at the time of this publication, GDP = gross domestic product, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

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.

Constant GDP of Guangxi and Yunnan, in local currency unit, is estimated by using the implicit GDP deflator of the PRC.

For the computation of constant GDP and GDP growth rate estimates, see Appendix 1.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from the Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System. <https://sdb.sadb.org> (accessed December 2016); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Figure 1.2: GMS Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (Constant 2005 \$, billion, and % growth rate)


GDP = gross domestic product, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from the Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System. <https://sdb.sadb.org> (accessed December 2016); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 1.2A: GMS Gross Domestic Product (% Growth rate, weighted by GDP at PPP current international dollars)

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
GMS	9.7	9.3	8.4	8.6	7.2	1.4	(1.2)	5.1	5.4	5.1	7.2	7.9	8.5	6.9	7.8	8.0	5.5	4.1	8.8	5.9	7.8	6.0	4.6	5.4
Cambodia	7.0	4.1	9.2	6.5	5.3	5.7	5.0	12.6	8.4	7.7	7.0	8.5	10.3	13.3	10.8	10.2	6.7	0.1	6.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.9
Guangxi, PRC	15.2	17.0	14.0	9.9	6.5	5.3	6.1	4.5	3.4	7.4	10.1	8.9	13.8	11.7	14.6	13.8	11.8	10.7	15.3	13.2	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.7
Yunnan, PRC	10.5	9.9	4.1	9.3	16.6	8.7	10.2	5.1	3.7	4.2	7.5	7.7	12.7	8.1	10.8	11.0	10.6	8.5	9.5	13.8	13.2	12.3	7.4	6.7
Lao PDR	7.0	5.8	8.1	7.1	6.9	6.9	4.4	4.1	6.3	4.6	6.9	6.2	7.0	6.8	7.2	9.3	7.8	7.5	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.6	4.9
Myanmar	9.7	6.0	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.8	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	7.3
Thailand	9.3	8.7	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	0.8	2.8
Viet Nam	8.7	8.1	8.8	9.5	9.3	8.2	5.8	4.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.0	7.1	5.7	5.4	6.4	6.2	5.2	5.4	6.0	6.7

() = negative, GDP = gross domestic product, GNI = gross national income, 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.

The GMS GDP growth rates use GDP rather than GNI shares as weights since Guangxi and Yunnan do not have GNI estimates.

From 1992 to 1996, the GMS GDP growth rate excludes Myanmar's weight: No estimates of PPP conversion factor are available.

Constant GDP of Guangxi and Yunnan, PRC, in local currency unit, is estimated by using PRC's implicit GDP deflator.

For the computation of constant GDP and GDP growth rate estimates, see Appendix 1.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from the Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System. <https://sdbs.adb.org> (accessed December 2016); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; International Monetary Fund. World Economic Outlook Database. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/01/weodata/index.aspx> (accessed February 2017); World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

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Table 1.2B: GMS Gross Domestic Product (% Growth rate, weighted by GDP at market prices, current \$)

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
GMS	9.7	9.2	8.3	8.4	6.9	0.6	(1.7)	4.8	5.0	4.9	7.1	7.8	8.6	6.7	7.7	8.0	5.7	4.3	9.2	6.6	8.2	6.4	4.9	5.6
Cambodia	7.0	4.1	9.2	6.5	5.3	5.7	5.0	12.6	8.4	7.7	7.0	8.5	10.3	13.3	10.8	10.2	6.7	0.1	6.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.1	6.9
Guangxi, PRC	15.2	17.0	14.0	9.9	6.5	5.3	6.1	4.5	3.4	7.4	10.1	8.9	13.8	11.7	14.6	13.8	11.8	10.7	15.3	13.2	8.6	8.4	7.6	7.7
Yunnan, PRC	10.5	9.9	4.1	9.3	16.6	8.7	10.2	5.1	3.7	4.2	7.5	7.7	12.7	8.1	10.8	11.0	10.6	8.5	9.5	13.8	13.2	12.3	7.4	6.7
Lao PDR	7.0	5.8	8.1	7.1	6.9	6.9	4.4	4.1	6.3	4.6	6.9	6.2	7.0	6.8	7.2	9.3	7.8	7.5	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.6	4.9
Myanmar	9.7	6.0	7.5	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.8	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	7.3
Thailand	9.3	8.7	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	0.8	2.8
Viet Nam	8.7	8.1	8.8	9.5	9.3	8.2	5.8	4.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.0	7.1	5.7	5.4	6.4	6.2	5.2	5.4	6.0	6.7

() = negative, GDP = gross domestic product, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, GNI = gross national income, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

GDP growth rate is % change of constant GDP in local currency unit, year-on-year.

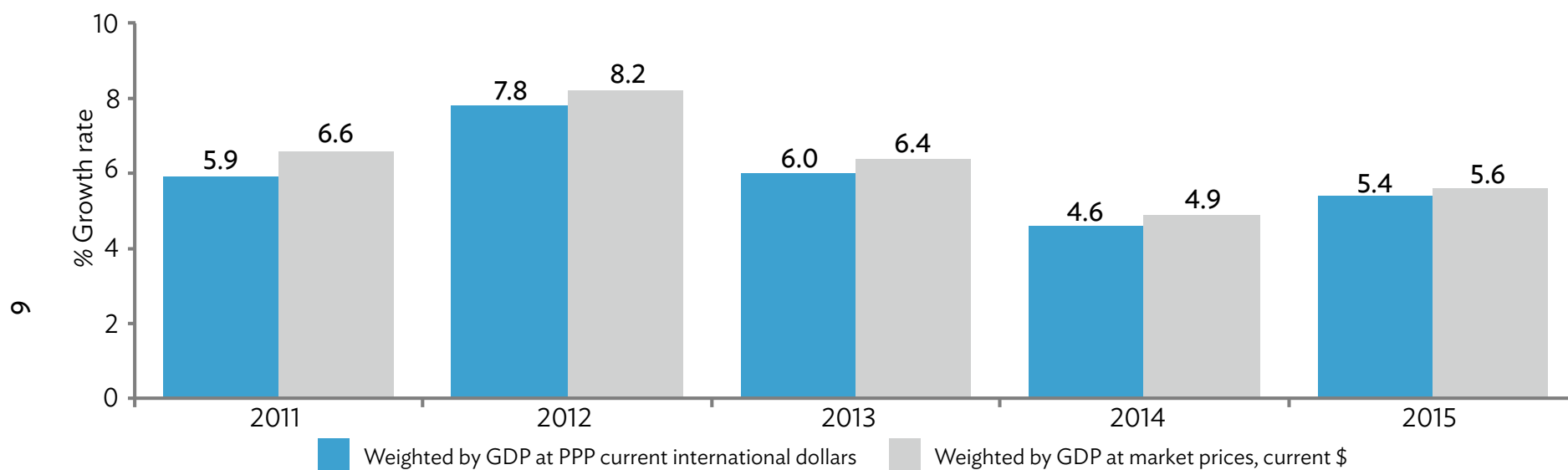
The GMS GDP growth rates use GDP rather than GNI shares as weights since Guangxi and Yunnan do not have GNI estimates.

From 1992 to 1999, the GMS GDP growth rate excludes Myanmar's weight: No estimates of the Atlas method conversion factor are available.

Constant GDP of Guangxi and Yunnan, PRC, in local currency unit, is estimated by using PRC's implicit GDP deflator.

For the computation of constant GDP and GDP growth rate estimates, see Appendix 1.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from the Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System. <https://sdbs.adb.org> (accessed December 2016); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Figure 1.3: Comparative GMS Gross Domestic Product (% Growth rate)

GDP = gross domestic product, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, PPP = purchasing power parity.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from the Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System. <https://sdb.sadb.org>. (accessed December 2016); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

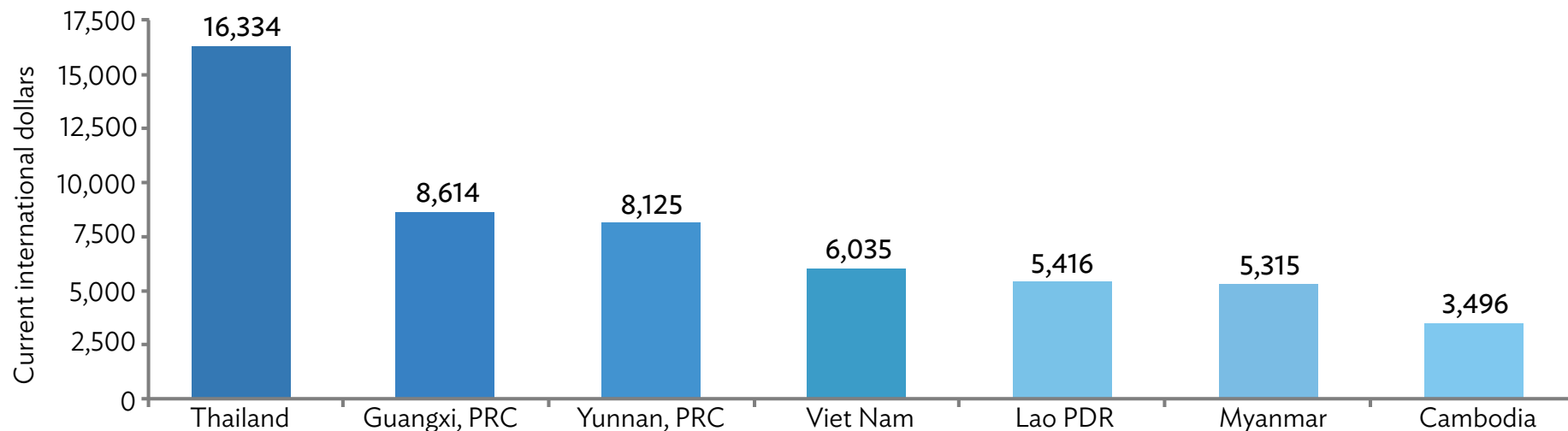
Table 1.3A: Gross Domestic Product per Capita at Purchasing Power Parity (Current international dollars)

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
GMS	2,045	2,260	2,466	2,696	2,904	2,588	2,537	2,672	2,843	3,020	3,250	3,538	3,842	4,259	4,689	5,154	5,501	5,715	6,238	6,677	7,295	7,742	8,127	8,572
Cambodia	563	727	760	801	833	870	901	1,001	1,087	1,175	1,251	1,361	1,518	1,747	1,964	2,189	2,347	2,332	2,462	2,649	2,845	3,063	3,284	3,496
Guangxi, PRC	798	943	1,087	1,208	1,295	1,373	1,461	1,537	1,610	1,753	1,942	2,139	2,486	2,830	3,324	3,861	4,377	4,825	5,602	6,430	7,005	7,648	8,046	8,614
Yunnan, PRC	873	967	1,018	1,123	1,314	1,434	1,579	1,665	1,744	1,837	1,981	2,151	2,471	2,721	3,091	3,507	3,944	4,274	4,742	5,477	6,501	7,058	7,640	8,125
Lao PDR	1,090	1,149	1,237	1,319	1,405	1,571	1,627	1,690	1,808	1,906	2,039	2,178	2,361	2,563	2,824	3,074	3,319	3,709	3,744	4,120	4,303	4,806	5,127	5,416
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	750	792	881	1,012	1,140	1,284	1,477	1,708	1,986	2,298	2,624	2,931	3,242	3,535	3,781	4,100	4,480	4,901	5,315
Thailand	5,192	5,729	6,268	6,854	7,311	7,152	6,601	6,926	7,314	7,651	8,153	8,820	9,546	10,194	10,978	11,850	12,273	12,258	13,309	13,655	14,853	15,435	15,776	16,334
Viet Nam	1,116	1,213	1,326	1,459	1,598	1,731	1,823	1,910	2,058	2,222	2,388	2,584	2,596	3,103	3,384	3,681	3,924	4,123	4,396	4,716	5,001	5,300	5,657	6,035

... 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.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from the Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System. <https://sdbs.adb.org> (accessed December 2016); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; International Monetary Fund. World Economic Outlook Database. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/01/weodata/index.aspx> (accessed February 2017); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Figure 1.4: Gross Domestic Product per Capita at Purchasing Power Parity, 2015 (Current international dollars)



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

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from the Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System. <https://sdbs.adb.org> (accessed December 2016); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; International Monetary Fund. World Economic Outlook Database. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/01/weodata/index.aspx> (accessed February 2017); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

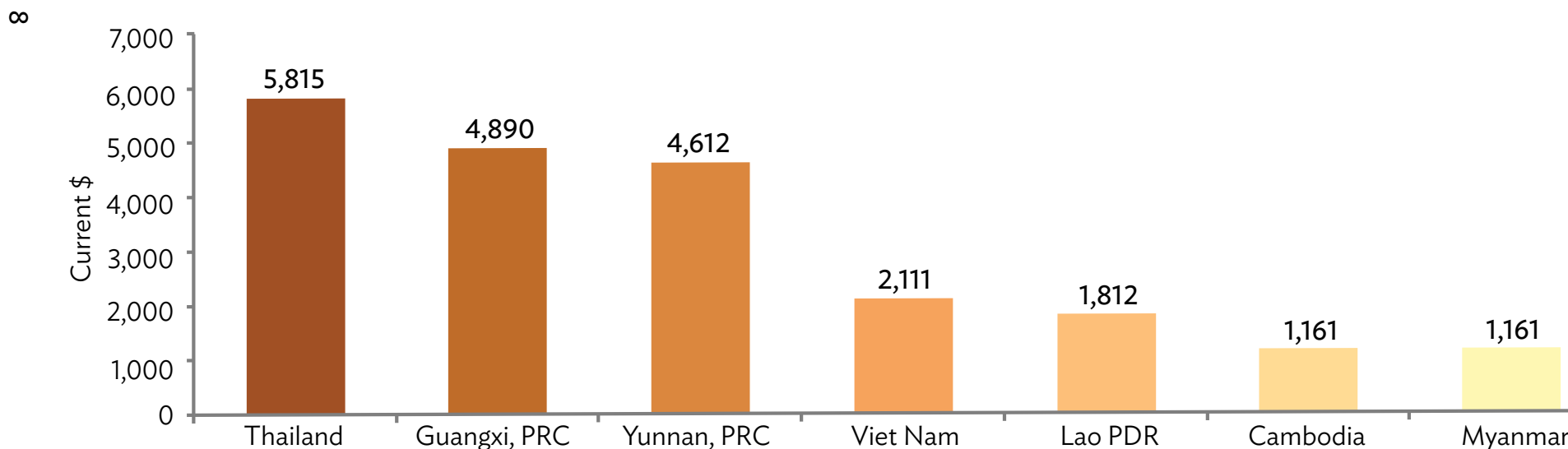
Table 1.3B: Gross Domestic Product per Capita at Market Prices (Current \$)

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
GMS	666	737	840	980	1,070	941	788	846	749	731	796	897	1,023	1,154	1,349	1,622	1,950	2,009	2,387	2,778	3,077	3,322	3,420	3,457
Cambodia	205	252	269	322	318	303	268	296	300	319	338	361	407	472	538	629	743	736	783	879	946	1,013	1,096	1,161
Guangxi, PRC	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
Yunnan, PRC	253	251	290	367	452	494	534	547	573	603	645	706	843	950	1,116	1,390	1,803	1,976	2,319	2,972	3,657	4,075	4,425	4,612
Lao PDR	262	287	325	363	377	362	252	267	307	308	320	363	420	473	607	709	874	953	1,077	1,266	1,403	1,635	1,756	1,812
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	134	139	213	213	240	288	398	624	718	958	1,151	1,137	1,135	1,227	1,161
Thailand	1,997	2,209	2,494	2,852	3,057	2,480	1,856	2,044	2,016	1,897	2,094	2,349	2,643	2,874	3,351	3,963	4,385	4,231	5,112	5,539	5,915	6,225	5,970	5,815
Viet Nam	144	189	230	288	337	361	361	374	402	416	441	492	558	699	797	919	1,165	1,232	1,334	1,543	1,755	1,908	2,052	2,111

... 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 is GDP at market prices divided by total population.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from the Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System. <https://sdbs.adb.org> (accessed December 2016); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Figure 1.5: Gross Domestic Product per Capita at Market Prices, 2015 (Current \$)

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

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from the Asian Development Bank Statistical Database System. <https://sdbs.adb.org> (accessed December 2016); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

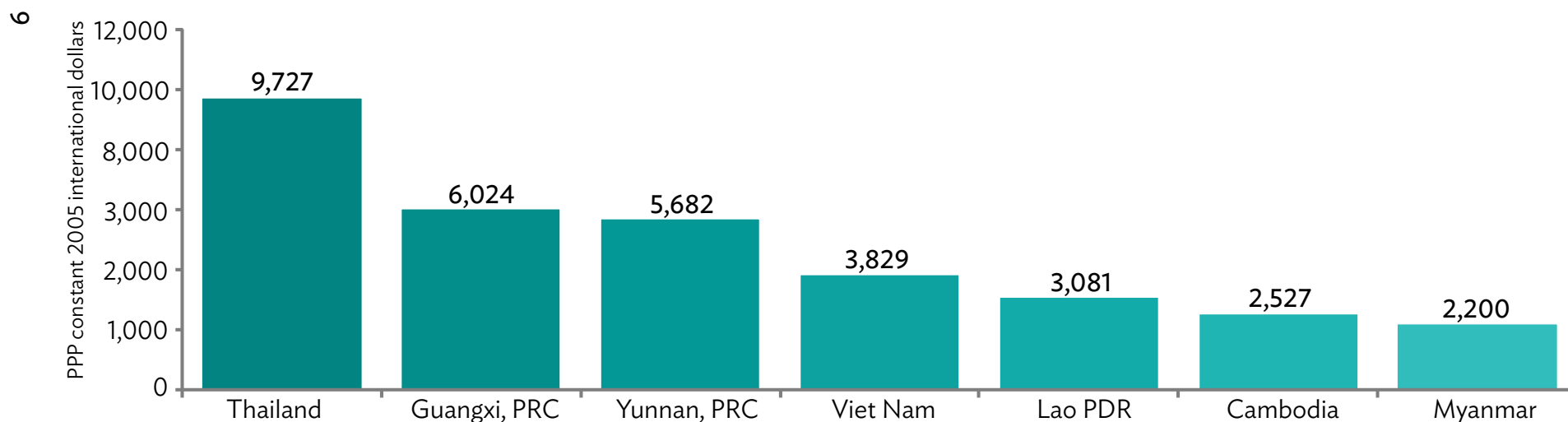
Table 1.3C: Gross Domestic Product per Capita at Purchasing Power Parity (Constant 2005 international dollars)

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
GMS	1,755	1,847	1,974	2,113	2,236	2,235	2,173	2,253	2,340	2,427	2,568	2,737	2,938	3,109	3,321	3,555	3,722	3,839	4,143	4,355	4,688	4,901	5,062	5,296
Cambodia	...	779	822	847	866	889	910	993	1,057	1,119	1,171	1,249	1,356	1,512	1,650	1,791	1,883	1,857	1,937	2,042	2,155	2,278	2,399	2,527
Guangxi, PRC	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	6,024
Yunnan, PRC	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	2,257	2,483	2,737	3,008	3,245	3,529	3,992	4,686	5,014	5,354	5,682
Lao PDR	969	999	1,053	1,100	1,150	1,205	1,229	1,296	1,349	1,405	1,467	1,535	1,609	1,698	1,814	1,919	2,033	2,147	2,291	2,433	2,586	2,759	2,918	3,081
Myanmar	340	356	379	400	420	438	458	501	564	621	688	776	874	984	1,105	1,229	1,346	1,479	1,610	1,687	1,796	1,931	2,068	2,200
Thailand	4,845	5,202	5,571	5,968	6,241	6,003	5,481	5,664	5,849	5,981	6,278	6,658	7,014	7,256	7,581	7,972	8,097	8,026	8,610	8,654	9,244	9,453	9,492	9,727
Viet Nam	1,126	1,196	1,280	1,379	1,484	1,580	1,646	1,699	1,790	1,877	1,972	2,084	2,214	2,354	2,490	2,639	2,759	2,877	3,030	3,185	3,317	3,460	3,627	3,829

... 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.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Figure 1.6: Gross Domestic Product per Capita at Purchasing Power Parity, 2015 (Constant 2005 international dollars)



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

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

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

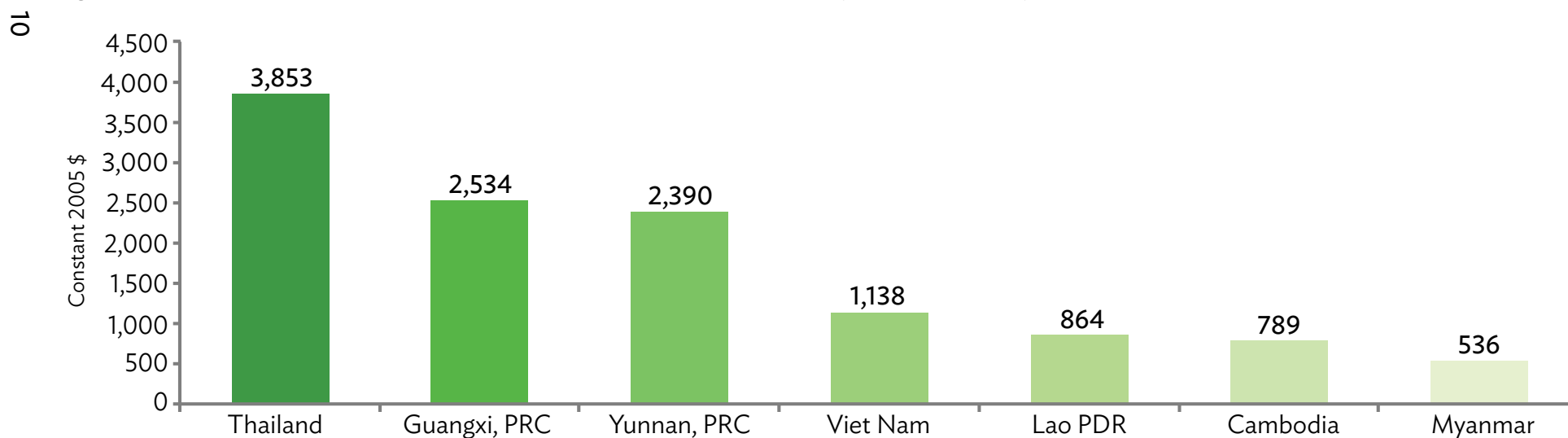
Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	662	695	743	796	841	838	812	841	872	902	955	1,017	1,092	1,154	1,232	1,319	1,381	1,422	1,538	1,618	1,745	1,825	1,883	1,969
Cambodia	...	243	257	265	271	278	284	310	330	349	366	390	424	472	515	560	588	580	605	638	673	712	750	789
Guangxi, PRC	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	2,534
Yunnan, PRC	394	427	438	473	544	584	636	661	677	698	743	792	885	950	1,045	1,152	1,266	1,365	1,485	1,679	1,972	2,109	2,253	2,390
Lao PDR	272	280	295	308	323	338	345	363	378	394	411	430	451	476	509	538	570	602	642	682	725	774	818	864
Myanmar	83	87	92	97	102	107	112	122	137	151	168	189	213	240	269	299	328	360	392	411	438	470	504	536
Thailand	1,919	2,061	2,207	2,364	2,472	2,378	2,171	2,244	2,317	2,369	2,487	2,638	2,778	2,874	3,003	3,158	3,207	3,179	3,410	3,428	3,662	3,745	3,760	3,853
Viet Nam	335	355	380	410	441	470	489	505	532	558	586	619	658	699	740	784	820	855	900	947	986	1,028	1,078	1,138

... 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.

Constant GDP of Guangxi and Yunnan, PRC, in local currency unit, is estimated using the implicit GDP deflator of the PRC.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Figure 1.7: Gross Domestic Product per Capita at Market Prices, 2015 (Constant 2005 \$)

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

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 1.4: Total Population (Million)

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
GMS	266	269	273	277	281	284	288	292	295	299	302	305	308	311	314	316	319	321	324	326	327	332	336	339
Cambodia	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	16
Guangxi, PRC	44	44	45	45	46	46	47	47	48	48	48	49	49	49	50	50	50	51	52	52	52	53	55	55
Yunnan, PRC	38	39	39	40	40	41	41	42	42	43	43	44	44	45	45	45	45	46	46	46	45	47	47	47
Lao PDR	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7
Myanmar	43	44	44	45	45	46	47	47	48	48	49	49	50	50	50	51	51	51	52	52	53	53	53	54
Thailand	58	58	59	59	60	61	61	62	63	63	64	65	65	66	66	66	66	67	67	67	67	67	68	68
Viet Nam	68	70	71	72	73	74	75	77	78	79	80	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92

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.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 1.5: Total Merchandise Exports (\$ million)

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	67,189	67,405	72,941	68,638	74,491	89,670	87,106	93,199	111,837	136,278	158,366	190,063	226,504	268,637	239,869	304,373	370,187	407,004	443,575	485,577	477,554
Cambodia	323	278	568	789	1,180	1,564	1,833	2,075	2,431	3,002	3,293	4,062	4,658	5,040	4,891	5,873	7,976	9,483	10,972	13,095	14,726
Guangxi, PRC	2,246	1,916	2,383	2,418	1,247	1,493	1,236	1,508	1,970	2,396	2,877	3,599	5,113	7,351	8,371	9,610	12,459	15,468	18,695	24,330	28,026
Yunnan, PRC	1,215	1,096	1,172	1,174	1,034	1,175	1,244	1,430	1,677	2,239	2,642	3,391	4,736	4,987	4,514	7,606	9,473	10,018	15,959	18,802	16,626
Lao PDR	244	278	261	204	235	365	334	339	369	442	609	1,086	1,166	1,411	1,424	2,072	3,024	3,239	3,930	4,664	4,046
Myanmar	1,292	1,229	1,147	1,071	1,295	2,022	2,879	2,879	2,813	3,269	3,790	4,658	4,943	6,557	6,071	6,633	8,496	8,604	10,996	24,205	13,309
Thailand	56,439	55,678	58,283	53,583	58,423	68,819	64,919	68,108	80,323	96,248	110,110	130,580	153,571	175,908	152,497	195,312	228,824	229,545	228,527	227,573	210,883
Viet Nam	5,428	6,930	9,128	9,398	11,077	14,233	14,661	16,861	22,254	28,683	35,045	42,687	52,317	67,382	62,100	77,267	99,936	130,646	154,495	172,907	189,937

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, PRC, are based on the location of the exporters.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Table 1.6: Total Merchandise Imports (\$ million)

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	84,908	88,864	80,117	58,609	66,640	82,292	82,999	89,698	107,178	134,626	164,392	186,462	224,182	280,302	229,699	310,435	390,453	433,916	472,624	479,558	470,669
Cambodia	1,299	1,316	1,363	1,284	1,461	1,991	2,076	2,331	2,674	3,259	3,891	5,092	5,930	7,560	6,368	9,973	11,849	14,072	15,570	15,984	16,601
Guangxi, PRC	965	915	686	566	506	545	562	923	1,222	1,893	2,305	3,075	4,164	5,891	5,835	8,096	10,872	14,005	14,142	16,223	23,236
Yunnan, PRC	681	826	765	730	625	638	745	797	991	1,509	2,097	2,840	4,044	4,612	3,505	5,762	6,580	10,987	9,870	10,820	7,901
Lao PDR	563	560	542	502	563	606	649	642	722	974	1,124	1,476	1,883	2,528	2,612	3,262	4,240	5,802	6,681	7,258	6,572
Myanmar	2,452	2,697	2,973	2,438	2,275	2,737	2,411	2,589	2,902	3,101	3,214	3,501	5,027	6,302	6,397	9,096	12,549	15,587	18,880	22,382	22,338
Thailand	70,781	72,316	62,462	42,370	50,309	61,921	61,961	64,645	75,824	94,403	118,164	128,584	143,761	178,613	133,770	182,393	228,483	247,576	250,708	227,932	202,019
Viet Nam	8,167	10,233	11,327	10,720	10,901	13,854	14,597	17,772	22,843	29,488	33,597	41,893	59,374	74,797	71,212	91,853	115,880	125,888	156,772	178,959	192,001

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

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

Imports of Guangxi and Yunnan, PRC, are based on the location of importers.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Table 1.7: Merchandise Trade Balance (\$ million)

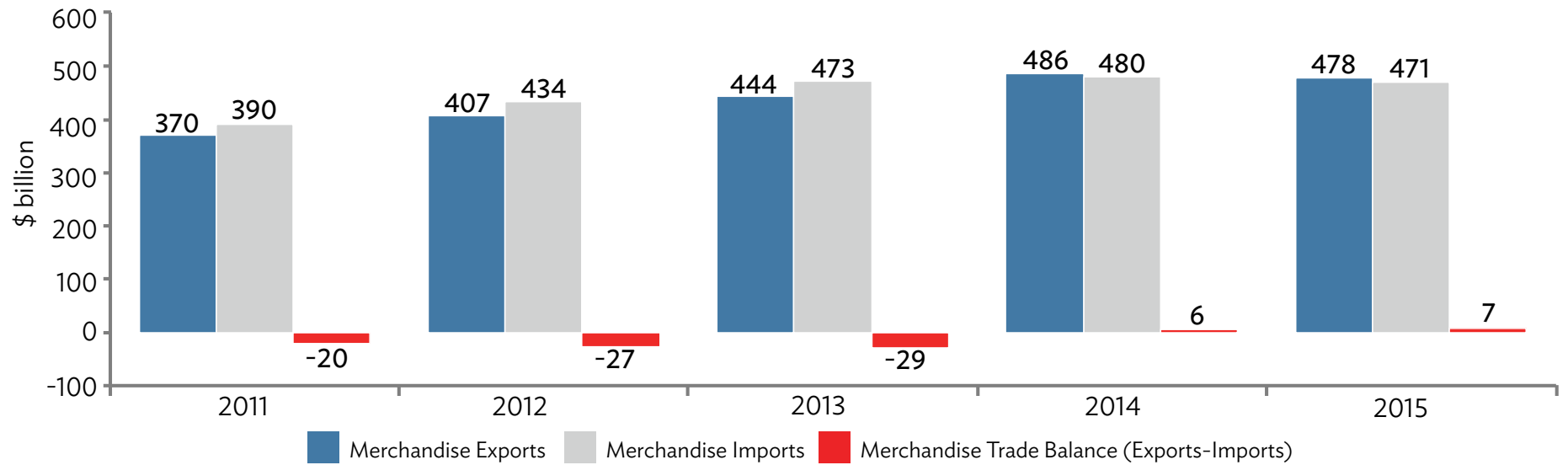
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	(17,719)	(21,459)	(7,176)	10,028	7,851	7,378	4,107	3,500	4,659	1,652	(6,026)	3,601	2,322	(11,665)	10,170	(6,063)	(20,266)	(26,912)	(29,049)	6,019	6,885
Cambodia	(976)	(1,037)	(796)	(495)	(281)	(427)	(243)	(256)	(242)	(257)	(598)	(1,029)	(1,272)	(2,520)	(1,477)	(4,099)	(3,872)	(4,588)	(4,598)	(2,889)	(1,874)
Guangxi, PRC	1,281	1,001	1,697	1,853	741	948	674	585	748	503	572	523	949	1,461	2,536	1,514	1,586	1,463	4,553	8,107	4,789
Yunnan, PRC	535	270	408	444	409	537	499	633	685	730	545	551	692	375	1,009	1,843	2,893	(969)	6,089	7,982	8,725
Lao PDR	(319)	(283)	(281)	(298)	(328)	(241)	(316)	(303)	(353)	(532)	(516)	(390)	(717)	(1,117)	(1,189)	(1,190)	(1,217)	(2,562)	(2,752)	(2,594)	(2,526)
Myanmar	(1,160)	(1,468)	(1,826)	(1,367)	(981)	(716)	469	290	(89)	168	576	1,156	(83)	255	(326)	(2,463)	(4,053)	(6,983)	(7,883)	1,824	(9,029)
Thailand	(14,341)	(16,638)	(4,179)	11,213	8,114	6,898	2,959	3,463	4,499	1,845	(8,054)	1,996	9,810	(2,705)	18,728	12,918	341	(18,031)	(22,181)	(359)	8,864
Viet Nam	(2,739)	(3,304)	(2,198)	(1,322)	176	379	64	(912)	(590)	(806)	1,448	795	(7,057)	(7,414)	(9,112)	(14,586)	(15,943)	4,758	(2,278)	(6,052)	(2,064)

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

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

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Figure 1.8: GMS Merchandise Trade and Trade Balance (\$ billion)



GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Table 1.8: Total Services Exports (\$ million)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	104,262	125,644	164,067	187,759	161,092	223,047	255,321	265,919	283,505	293,430	299,167	291,327
Cambodia	1,118	1,325	1,433	1,527	1,812	2,028	2,730	3,192	3,486	3,811	3,946	4,035
PRC	78,469	94,071	125,447	145,343	122,563	178,339	201,047	201,576	207,006	219,131	217,556	208,488
Lao PDR	204	223	278	402	397	511	550	577	781	764	799	...
Myanmar	281	314	335	357	349	369	758	1,231	2,746	3,138	3,857	...
Thailand	19,925	24,612	30,114	33,125	30,204	34,340	41,545	49,722	58,776	55,536	61,759	66,419
Viet Nam	4,265	5,100	6,460	7,006	5,766	7,460	8,691	9,620	10,710	11,050	11,250	12,385

... 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 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. www.unctadstat.unctad.org (accessed July 2017).

Table 1.9: Total Services Imports (\$ million)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	116,397	139,972	175,888	212,000	190,179	246,678	308,536	341,355	396,308	497,716	499,804	515,714
Cambodia	642	804	817	900	830	970	1,314	1,535	1,757	1,882	1,910	1,972
PRC	83,971	100,838	129,126	156,397	145,979	193,401	247,844	281,300	330,608	432,823	435,847	453,014
Lao PDR	39	37	44	108	136	263	331	339	534	497	585	...
Myanmar	497	557	653	617	617	789	1,090	1,459	2,187	2,267	2,443	...
Thailand	26,798	32,614	38,071	46,021	34,430	41,333	46,097	45,671	47,402	45,247	42,518	42,199
Viet Nam	4,450	5,122	7,177	7,956	8,187	9,921	11,859	11,050	13,820	15,000	16,500	18,529

... 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 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. www.unctadstat.unctad.org (accessed July 2017).

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

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GMS	(12,135)	(14,328)	(11,821)	(24,240)	(29,087)	(23,630)	(53,215)	(75,436)	(112,803)	(204,286)	(200,637)	(224,387)
Cambodia	476	521	616	627	982	1,059	1,416	1,657	1,729	1,929	2,035	2,064
PRC	(5,502)	(6,767)	(3,679)	(11,054)	(23,416)	(15,063)	(46,797)	(79,724)	(123,602)	(213,692)	(218,292)	(244,526)
Lao PDR	165	186	234	294	262	248	219	238	247	267	214	...
Myanmar	(216)	(244)	(318)	(261)	(268)	(420)	(332)	(228)	559	871	1,415	...
Thailand	(6,873)	(8,002)	(7,957)	(12,897)	(4,225)	(6,993)	(4,553)	4,051	11,374	10,288	19,240	24,220
Viet Nam	(185)	(22)	(717)	(950)	(2,421)	(2,461)	(3,168)	(1,430)	(3,110)	(3,950)	(5,250)	(6,144)

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

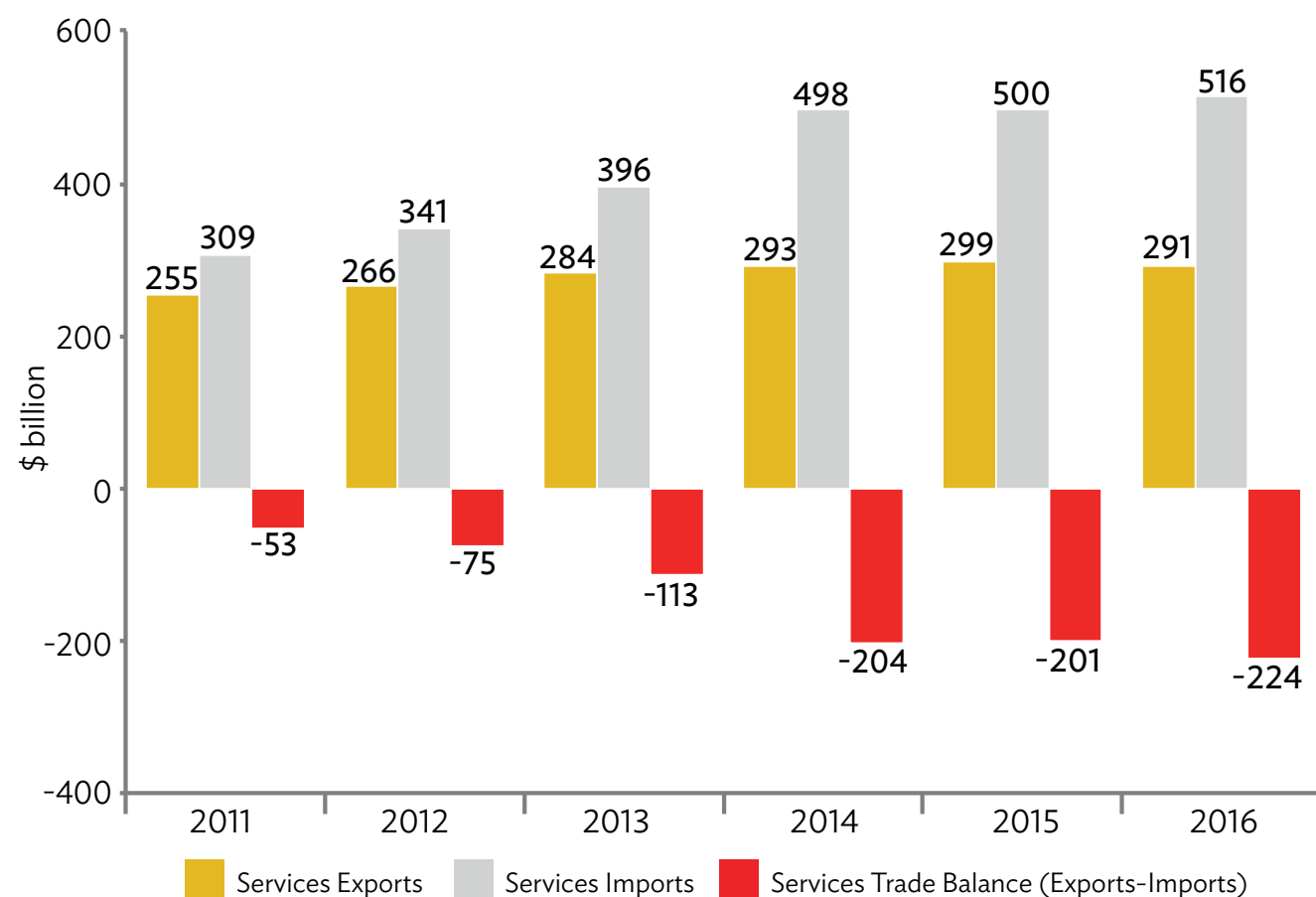
Total services trade balance is the difference between total services exports and total services imports.

No data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. National data for the People's Republic of China 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. www.unctadstat.unctad.org (accessed July 2017).

Figure 1.9: GMS Services Trade and Trade Balance (\$ billion)

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and UNCTAD STATS Database. www.unctadstat.unctad.org (accessed July 2017).

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

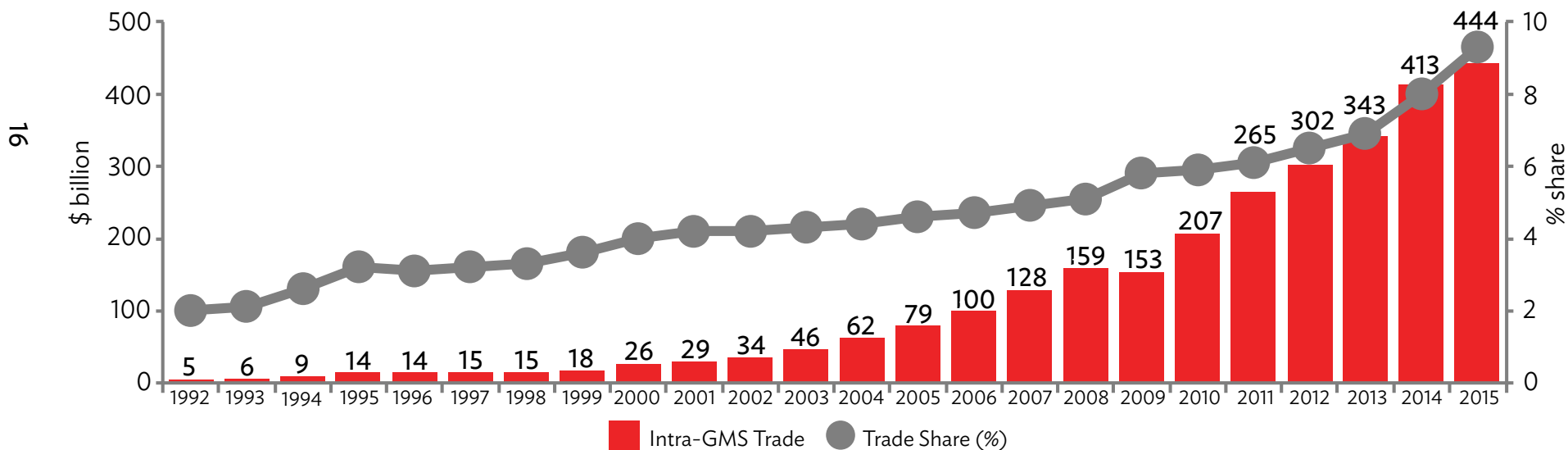
Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Trade Share (%)	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.9	8.0	9.3
Intra-GMS Trade (\$ billion)	5	6	9	14	14	15	15	18	26	29	34	46	62	79	100	128	159	153	207	265	302	343	413	444

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 December 2016).

Figure 1.10: Intra-GMS Trade (\$ billion and % share)



GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Source: Asian Development Bank. Asian Regional Integration Center Integration Database. <https://aric.adb.org/fta> (accessed December 2016).

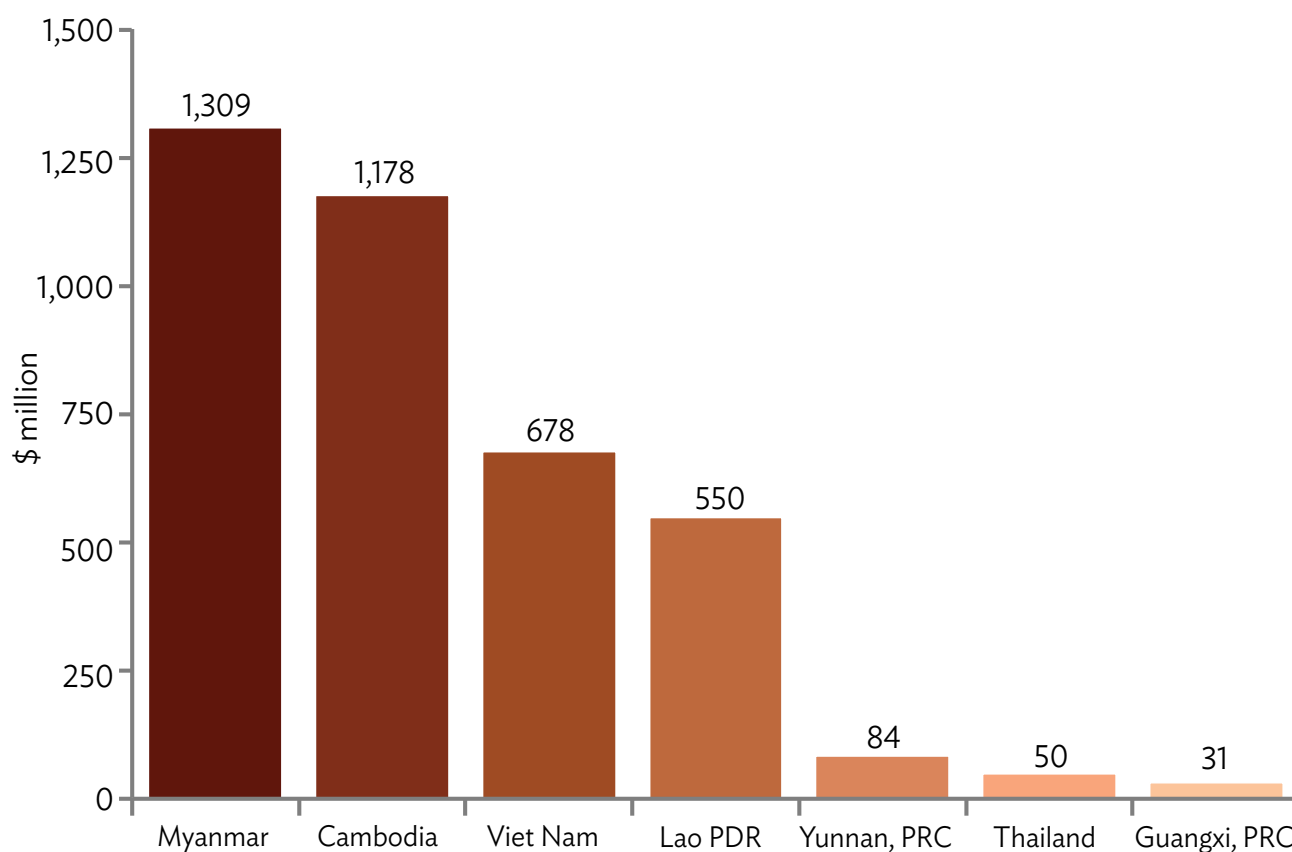
Table 1.12: Total GMS Bilateral Foreign Direct Investment Inflows, 2010–2015 (\$ million)

Origin	Host	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	GMS	436	285	451	818	608	1,280
	Cambodia	210	112	264	116	226	249
	Guangxi, PRC	6	...	0	8	7	11
	Yunnan, PRC	3	...	27	9	33	12
	Lao PDR	135	73	0	0	133	209
	Myanmar	3	4	31	511	105	656
	Thailand	6	-2	27	7	5	6
	Viet Nam	73	99	102	167	99	137

... 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.

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; the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Secretariat Database. <http://data.aseanstats.org> (accessed February 2017); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Figure 1.11: Total GMS Bilateral Foreign Direct Investment Inflows, 2010–2015 (\$ million)

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

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Secretariat Database. <http://data.aseanstats.org> (accessed February 2017); Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 1.13: Total GMS Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Cambodia (\$ million)

Host	Origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	GMS	210	112	264	116	226	249
	Thailand	12	20	52	62	47	81
	Viet Nam	199	92	211	54	180	169

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. Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Secretariat Database. <http://data.aseanstats.org> (accessed February 2017).

Table 1.14: Total GMS Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Guangxi, PRC (\$ million)

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

... 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: Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 1.15: Total GMS Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Yunnan, PRC (\$ million)

Host	Origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
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: Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. Various Years. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 1.16: Total GMS Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Lao PDR (\$ million)

Host	Origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Lao PDR	GMS	135	73	0	0	133	209
	Cambodia	27	0	0	0	19	39
	Thailand	90	24	0	0	103	69
	Viet Nam	17	49	0	0	11	101

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. Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Secretariat Database. <http://data.aseanstats.org> (accessed February 2017).

Table 1.17: Total GMS Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Myanmar (\$ million)

Host	Origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Myanmar	GMS	3	4	31	511	105	656
	Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Thailand	0	4	24	495	82	538
	Viet Nam	3	0	7	16	23	118

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 the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Secretariat Database. <http://data.aseanstats.org> (accessed February 2017).

Table 1.18: Total GMS Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Thailand (\$ million)

Host	Origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Thailand	GMS	6.4	(2.3)	26.8	7.0	5.4	6.4
	Cambodia	4.6	0.8	4.7	0.3	1.1	4.2
	Lao PDR	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.9	1.1
	Myanmar	1.4	(4.4)	16.4	4.7	1.0	0.6
	Viet Nam	(0.0)	1.2	5.6	1.0	1.3	0.5

() = negative, 0.0 = value is less than 0.05, 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 the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Secretariat Database. <http://data.aseanstats.org> (accessed February 2017).

Table 1.19: Total GMS Foreign Direct Investment Inflows to Viet Nam (\$ million)

Host	Origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Viet Nam	GMS	73	99	102	167	99	137
	Cambodia	0	1	0	0	1	0
	Lao PDR	34	0	0	0	0	1
	Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Thailand	39	98	102	167	98	136

... data not available at the time of this publication, 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 the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Secretariat Database. <http://data.aseanstats.org> (accessed February 2017).

Table 1.20: Trade Openness (% of GDP)

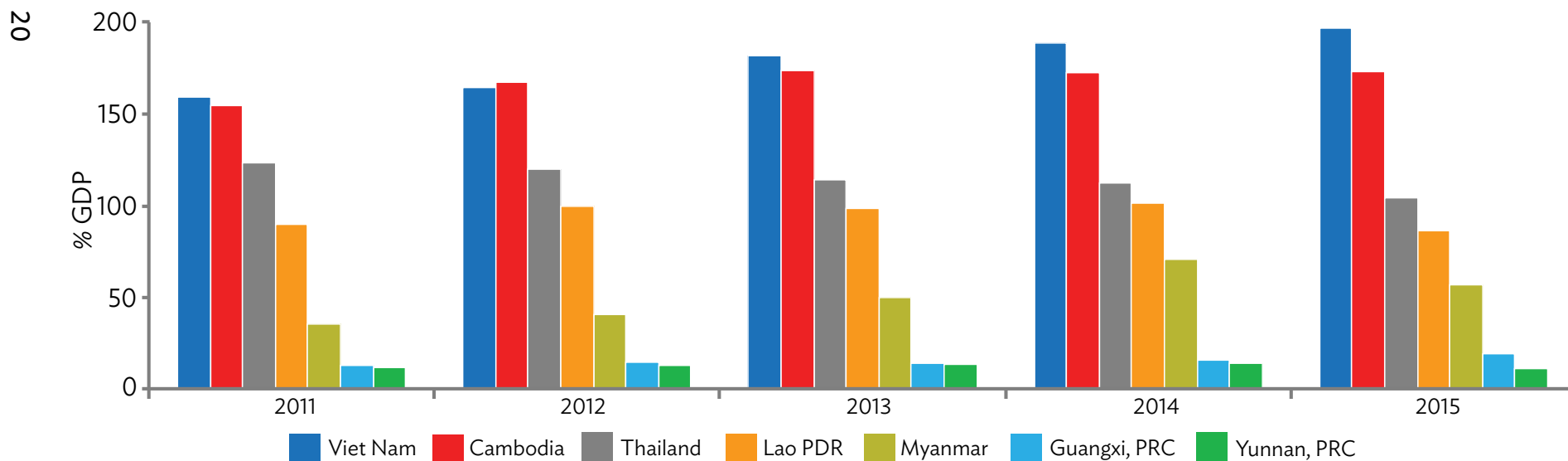
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	66.9	62.1	68.2	66.8	68.2	77.7	77.9	76.0	79.9	85.9	89.9	89.0	87.9	88.4	72.8	79.6	84.0	83.6	83.2	84.0	81.0
Cambodia	47.1	45.5	56.2	66.4	74.9	97.2	98.3	102.9	109.6	117.3	114.2	125.8	122.5	121.7	108.2	140.9	154.5	167.8	173.8	173.0	173.3
Guangxi, PRC	17.9	13.9	14.0	12.9	7.4	8.1	6.5	8.0	9.4	10.3	10.7	11.2	12.1	13.1	12.5	12.5	12.9	14.3	14.1	15.9	19.0
Yunnan, PRC	13.0	10.5	9.6	8.6	7.2	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.6	10.1	11.2	12.5	14.0	11.7	8.9	12.5	11.7	12.9	13.5	14.2	11.2
Lao PDR	45.8	44.7	43.8	54.3	56.8	59.2	58.7	55.8	53.9	59.6	63.8	72.3	72.4	74.5	68.8	79.1	90.1	99.5	98.6	101.5	86.2
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	53.4	81.7	80.7	54.6	60.3	58.4	56.3	49.4	40.4	33.8	31.7	35.1	40.5	49.7	71.0	56.9
Thailand	75.3	69.9	80.4	84.4	85.8	103.4	105.5	98.8	102.5	110.3	120.6	116.9	113.1	121.7	101.7	110.8	123.4	120.1	114.1	112.7	104.5
Viet Nam	65.6	69.6	76.2	73.9	76.6	90.1	89.5	98.8	114.0	128.1	119.1	127.4	144.3	143.4	125.7	145.9	159.2	164.6	181.8	189.0	197.3

... 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.

Trade openness is the ratio of total world trade and GDP.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Figure 1.12: Trade Openness (% of GDP)



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

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Table 1.21A: GMS Foreign Direct Investment Inflows from the World (\$ million)

Host	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	3,018	3,781	4,595	5,083	6,613	8,115	11,167	8,744	5,497	6,946	5,452	9,087	8,784	10,856	13,086	16,776	22,056	17,556	33,100	16,332	30,449	31,650	19,831	33,104
Cambodia	33	54	69	151	294	168	243	232	149	149	145	84	131	381	483	867	845	928	1,342	1,372	1,835	1,872	1,720	1,701
Guangxi, PRC	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
Yunnan, PRC	23	0	203	0	180	0	146	0	0	0	112	0	142	0	302	0	777	0	1,329	1,738	2,189	2,515	2,706	2,992
Lao PDR	8	30	59	95	160	86	45	52	34	24	5	19	17	28	187	324	228	190	279	301	294	427	721	1,220
Myanmar	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
Thailand	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	8,004	8,542	7,918	9,052	7,776	14,568	3,271	16,517	16,652	3,537	10,845
Viet Nam	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

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

Foreign direct investment inflow 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; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. Various Years. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; UNCTAD STATS Database. www.unctadstats.unctad.org (accessed February 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. Various Years. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

21 Table 1.21B: Foreign Direct Investment Openness (% of GDP)

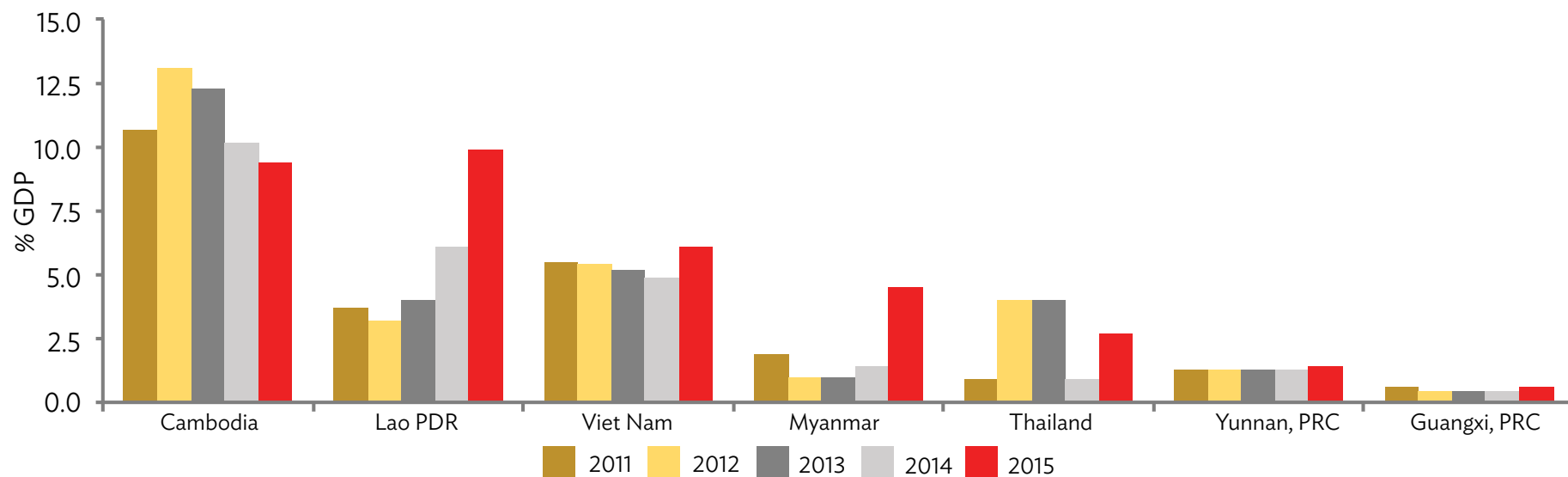
Host	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	3.2	5.5	4.1	2.5	3.2	2.3	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.6	2.7	4.3	1.8	3.0	2.9	1.7	2.8
Cambodia	1.7	2.1	2.5	4.4	8.4	4.9	7.8	6.6	4.1	3.8	3.4	1.8	2.5	6.1	6.6	10.0	8.2	8.9	11.9	10.7	13.1	12.3	10.2	9.4
Guangxi, PRC	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
Yunnan, PRC	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
Lao PDR	0.7	2.3	3.8	5.4	8.5	4.7	3.5	3.7	2.1	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	5.3	7.7	4.3	3.2	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.0	6.1	9.9
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	4.5
Thailand	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	3.9	3.0	3.1	2.8	4.3	0.9	4.2	4.0	0.9	2.7
Viet Nam	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

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

FDI openness is the ratio of FDI inflows and GDP.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCTAD STATS Database. www.unctadstats.unctad.org (accessed February 2017); and World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017).

Figure 1.13: Foreign Direct Investment Openness (% of GDP)



FDI = foreign direct investment, GDP = gross domestic product, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.
 Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCTAD STATS Database. www.unctadstats.unctad.org (accessed February 2017); and World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed February 2017).



02

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
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
Yunnan, PRC	6,989	7,338	10,177	9,310	10,240	11,947	13,180	16,420	17,120	23,276	21,010	19,287	22,721	23,312	24,771	26,580	27,298	30,222	35,210	42,457	47,020	32,310	32,106	33,021
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	3,414
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
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	104,991

... 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, PRC are passenger-km (highways), the same data source for the national total.

Data for Lao PDR are passengers traffic by land.

Viet Nam 2015 data are preliminary.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] 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. http://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=491 (accessed May 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] 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
GMS	30,867	34,362	34,622	33,199	30,330	30,053	29,254	30,684	32,211	33,085	33,537	32,229	33,293	35,714	38,277	40,802	43,638	41,404	44,267	46,219	43,518	44,330	48,459	50,336
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
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	9,934	10,322	11,140
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	99
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
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	...
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	4,241

... data not available at the time of this publication, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, 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 Central Statistical Organization. Various Issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization. All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Sources: Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; Central Statistical Organization. Various Issues. Lao Statistics Bureau. Various Issues. *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*. Vientiane: Lao Statistics Bureau; *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. http://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=491 (accessed June 2017); World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed May 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] 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
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	171	159	217	232	188
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
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

... 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 Central Statistical Organization. Various Issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization. All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; 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. http://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=491 (accessed May 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] 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
Guangxi, PRC	731	772	548	549	393	346	257	252	254	263	270	227	261	258	301	329	165	170	178	201	228	192	248	271
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
Lao PDR	...	...	...	19	27	46	34	48	73	79	77	45	22	40	46	51	49	49	66	49	72	82	80	86
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
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	3,048

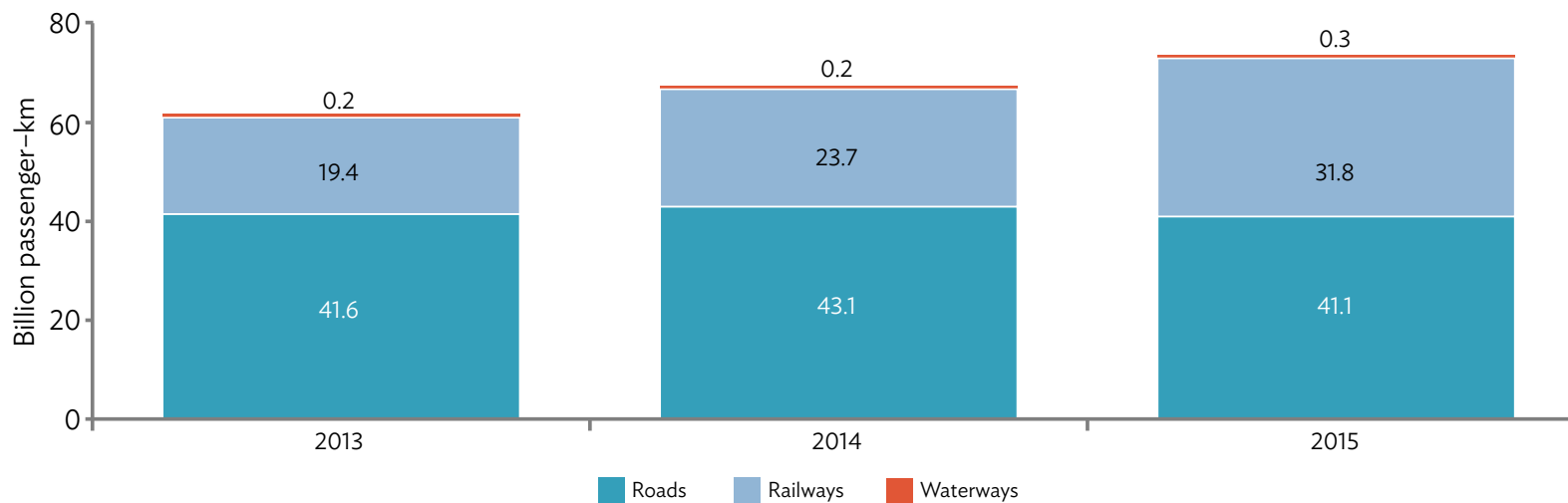
... data not available at the time of this publication, km = kilometer, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

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 Central Statistical Organization. Various Issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization. All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] 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. http://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=491 (accessed May 2017); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

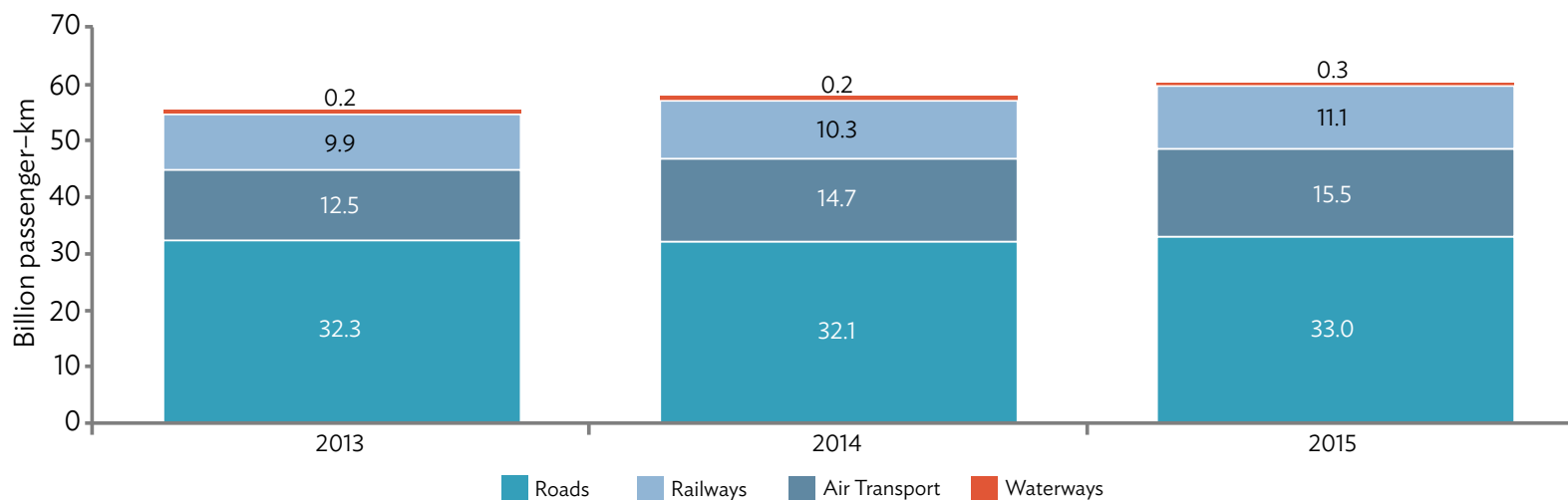
Figure 2.1: Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode—Guangxi, PRC (Billion passenger-km)



km=kilometer, PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

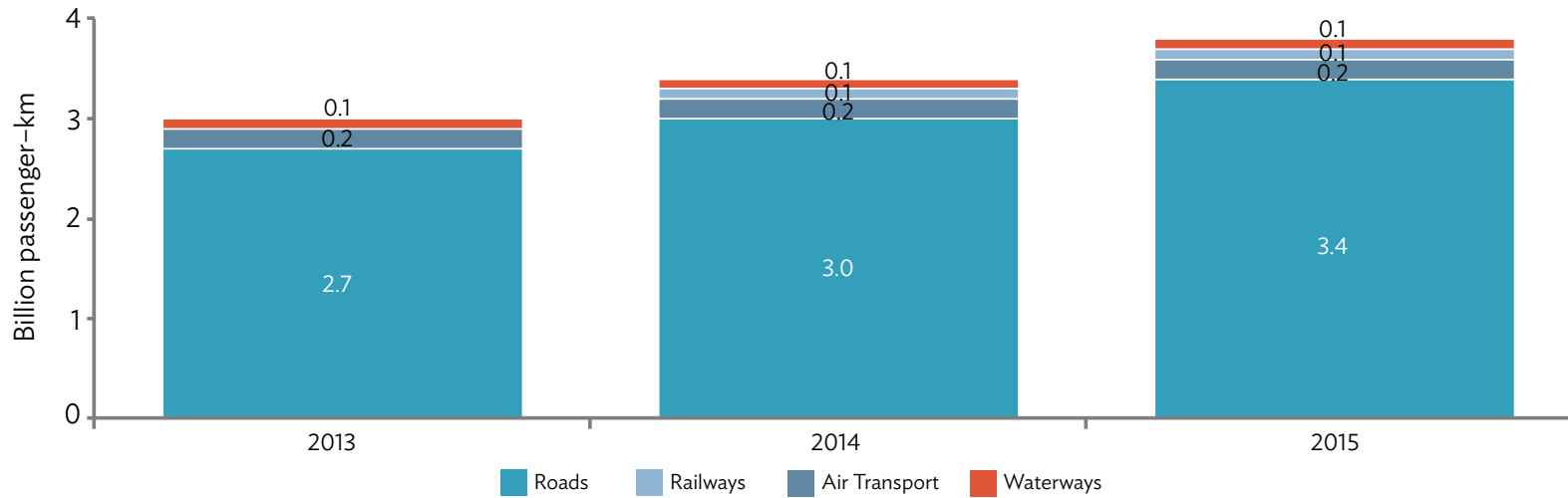
Figure 2.2: Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode—Yunnan, PRC (Billion passenger-km)



km=kilometer, PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

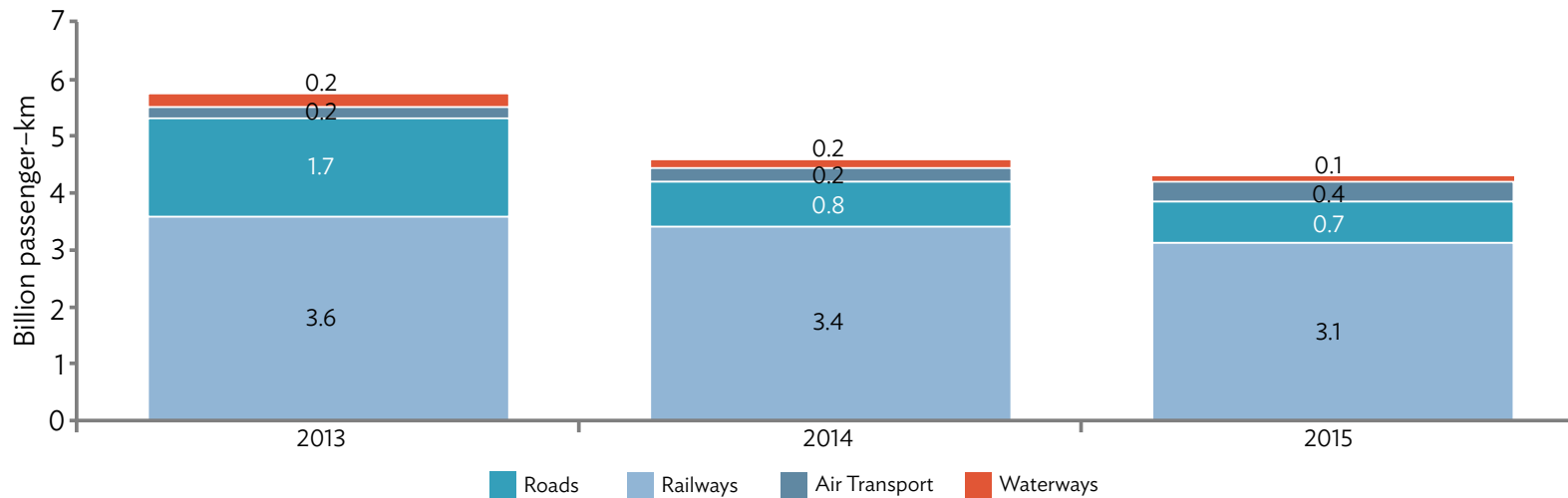
Figure 2.3: Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode—Lao PDR (Billion passenger-km)



km=kilometer, Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: Lao Statistics Bureau. Various Issues. *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*. Vientiane: Lao Statistics Bureau.

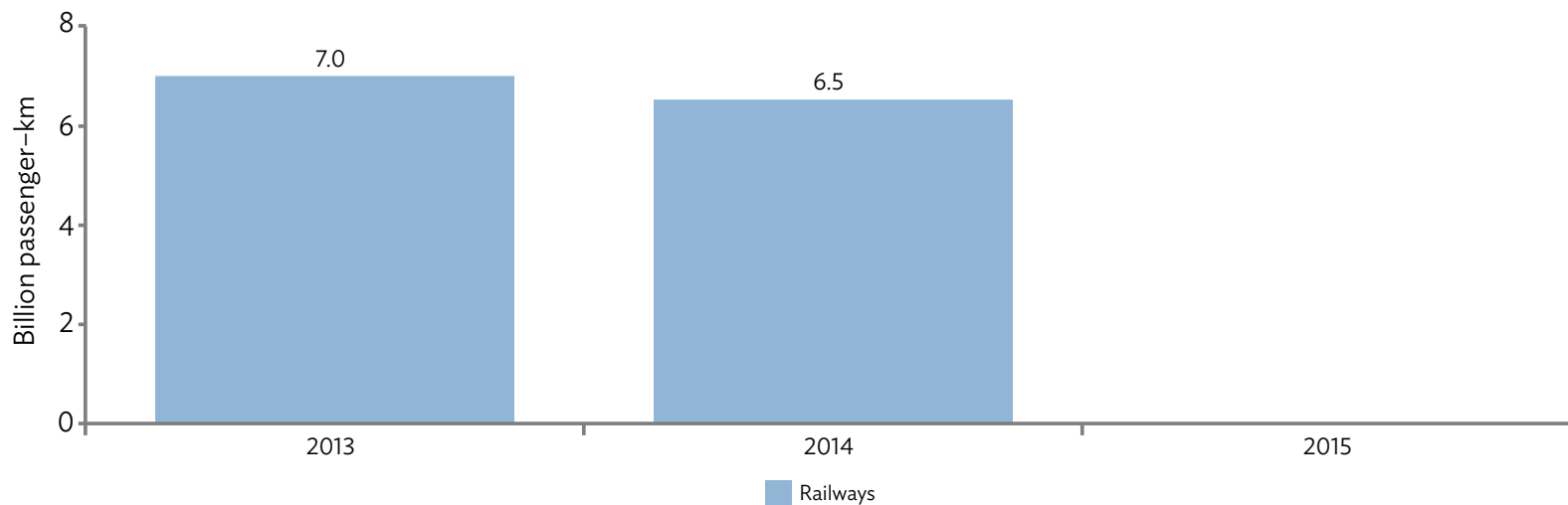
Figure 2.4: Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode—Myanmar (Billion passenger-km)



km=kilometer.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and Central Statistical Organization. Various Issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization.

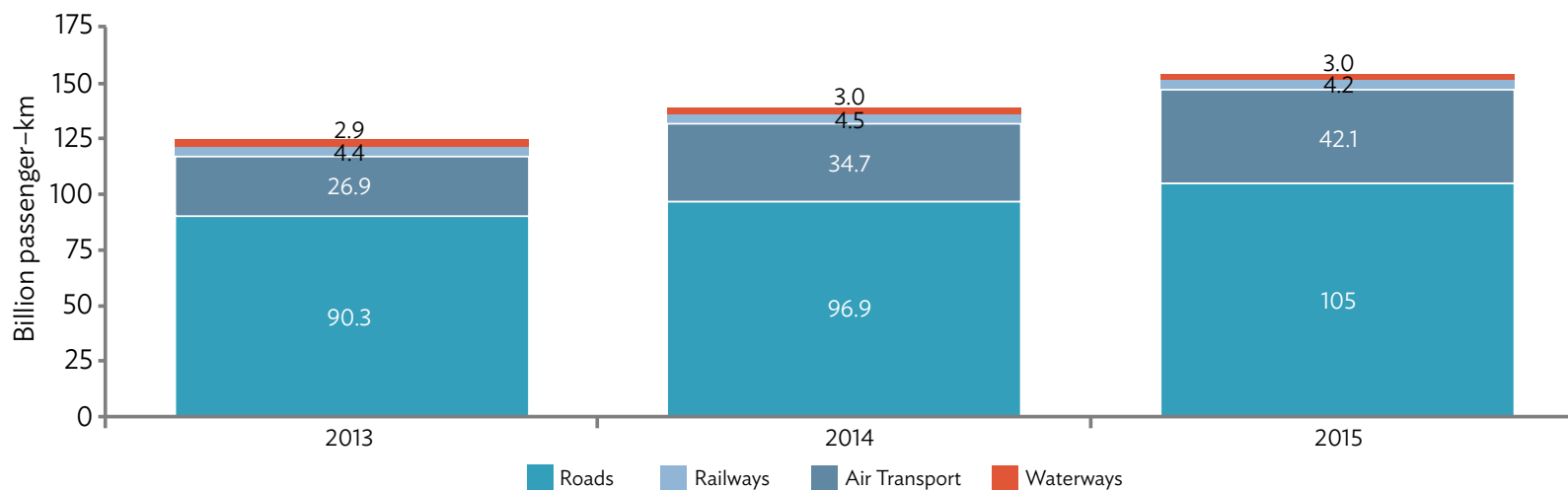
Figure 2.5: Passenger Traffic by Transport Mode—Thailand (Billion passenger-km)



km=kilometer.
No 2015 data.

Source: National Statistical Office. Various Issues. *Thailand Statistical Yearbook*. Bangkok: National Statistical Office.

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



km=kilometer.

Source: Viet Nam General Statistics Office Database. http://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=491 (accessed June 2017).

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

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Guangxi, PRC	10,272	10,323	14,036	14,339	17,058	18,348	19,048	20,210	20,944	21,210	21,851	21,710	23,562	25,843	28,685	30,223	79,996	93,470	117,345	149,404	187,829	185,718	190,270	212,260
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
Lao PDR	...	...	...	82	72	95	105	121	162	171	163	242	328	260	266	277	287	296	513	319	363	388	395	440
Myanmar	169	236	238	266	244	287	285	297	342	366	376	22	445	489	509	548	568	569	569	576	574	555	470	366
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	51,419

... 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, PRC are freight ton-km (highways).

Data for Lao PDR are freight traffic by land.

Indicator for Myanmar estimated using data (long-ton miles) from Central Statistical Organization. Various Issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization. All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Viet Nam 2015 data are preliminary.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] 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. http://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=491 (accessed May 2017); Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

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

Item	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GMS	46,311	49,260	51,114	52,578	52,954	55,644	60,924	62,496	73,373	77,260	83,608	91,598	105,148	112,916	116,763	129,165	133,265	124,832	133,344	134,426	131,539	127,154	123,820	109,529
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
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
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
Thailand	3,075	3,059	3,072	3,242	3,365	3,483	2,921	3,016	3,384	3,724	3,908	3,908	4,085	4,037	...	...	3,161	3,161	3,161	2,455	2,455	2,455	2,455	...
Viet Nam	1,077	978	1,370	1,751	1,684	1,533	1,369	1,446	1,955	2,054	2,725	2,392	2,745	2,949	3,447	3,883	4,171	3,865	3,961	4,162	4,023	3,804	4,312	4,036

... data not available at the time of this publication, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, 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.

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

Indicator for Myanmar estimated using data (long-ton miles) from Central Statistical Organization. Various Issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization. All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March.

Viet Nam 2015 data are preliminary.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] 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. http://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=491 (accessed June 2017); World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed May 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] 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
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
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
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
Thailand	925.9	1060.3	1236.7	1307.9	1348.2	1628.3	1522.2	1670.6	1712.9	1669.2	1823.6	1764.1	1868.6	2002.4	2106.9	2454.6	2289.0	2132.6	2938.7	2870.8	2758.4	2640.4	2514.9	2134.1
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	556.1

... 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 2015 data are preliminary.

Sources: Viet Nam General Statistics Office Database. http://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=491 (accessed May 2017); World Bank World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] 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
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
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
Lao PDR	...	...	...	7	23	27	23	26	59	64	70	56	50	41	43	61	68	70	70	70	79	85	95	99
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
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	41,904

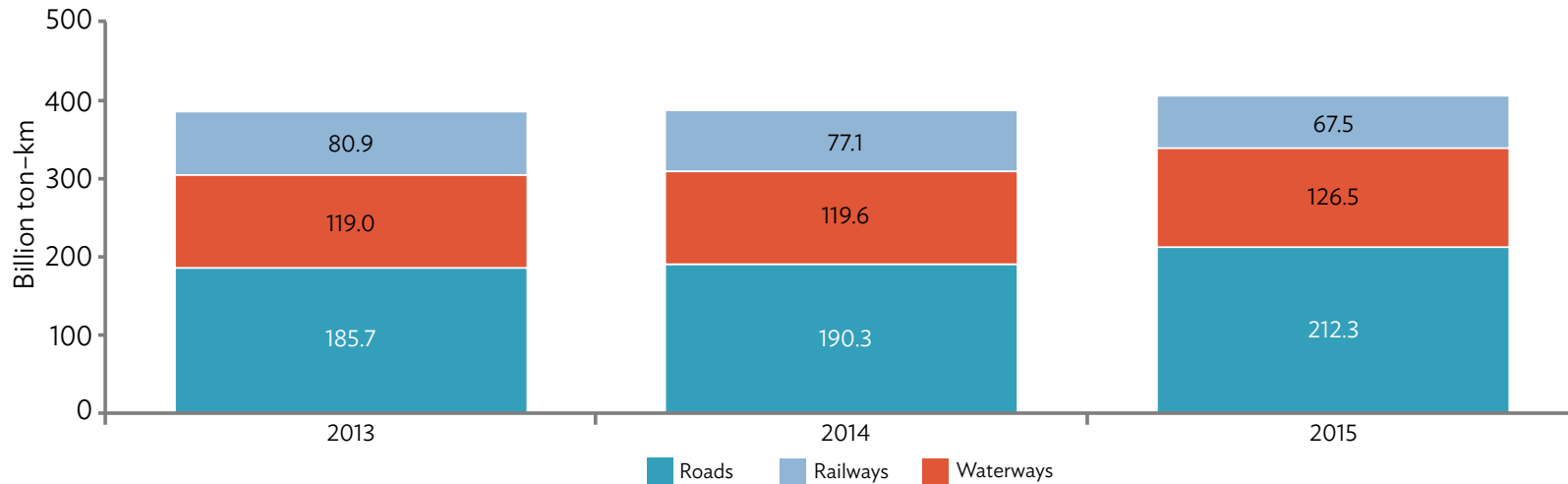
... data not available at the time of this publication, km = kilometer, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

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 Central Statistical Organization. Various Issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization. All Myanmar data are for a fiscal year April to March. 2014.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; Central Statistical Organization. Various Issues. Lao Statistics Bureau. Various Issues. *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*. Vientiane: Lao Statistics Bureau; Myanmar Statistical Yearbook. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization; Viet Nam General Statistics Office Database. http://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=491 (accessed June 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

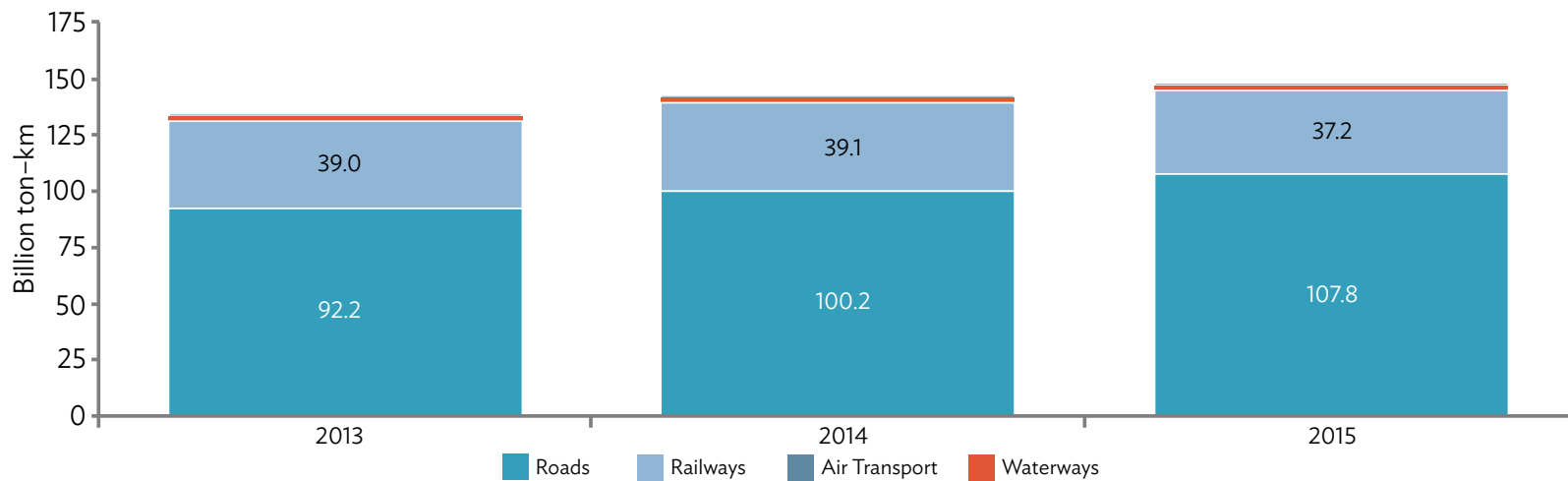
Figure 2.7: Goods Transported by Transport Mode—Guangxi, PRC (Billion ton-km)



km=kilometer, PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

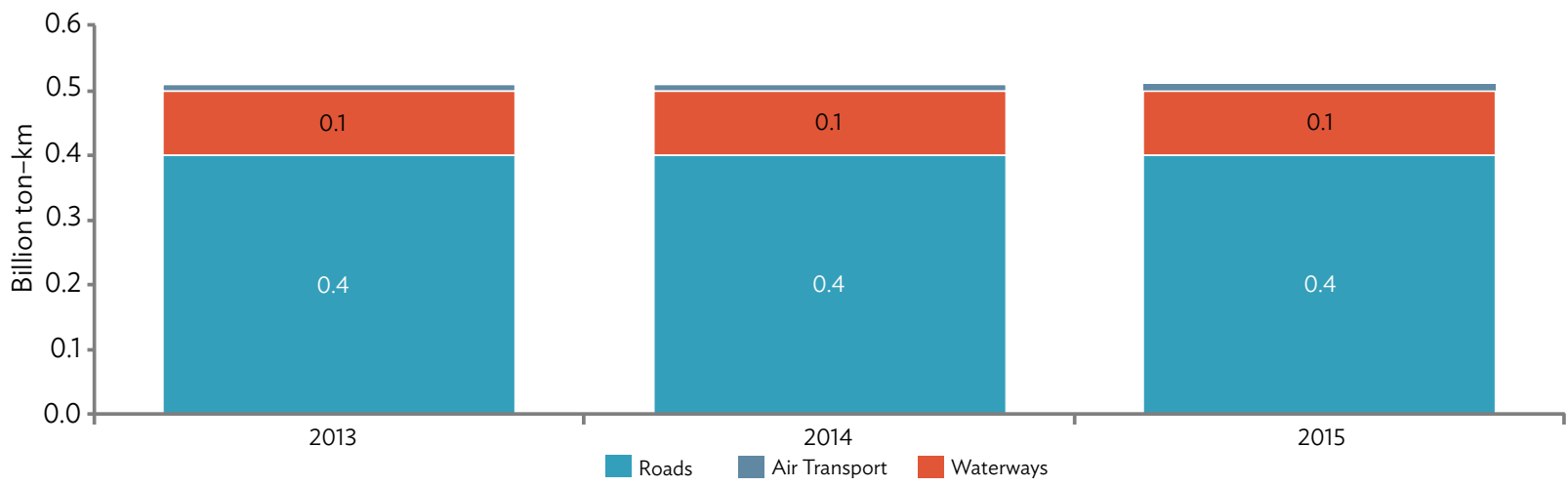
Figure 2.8: Goods Transported by Transport Mode—Yunnan, PRC (Billion ton-km)



km=kilometer, PRC=People's Republic of China.

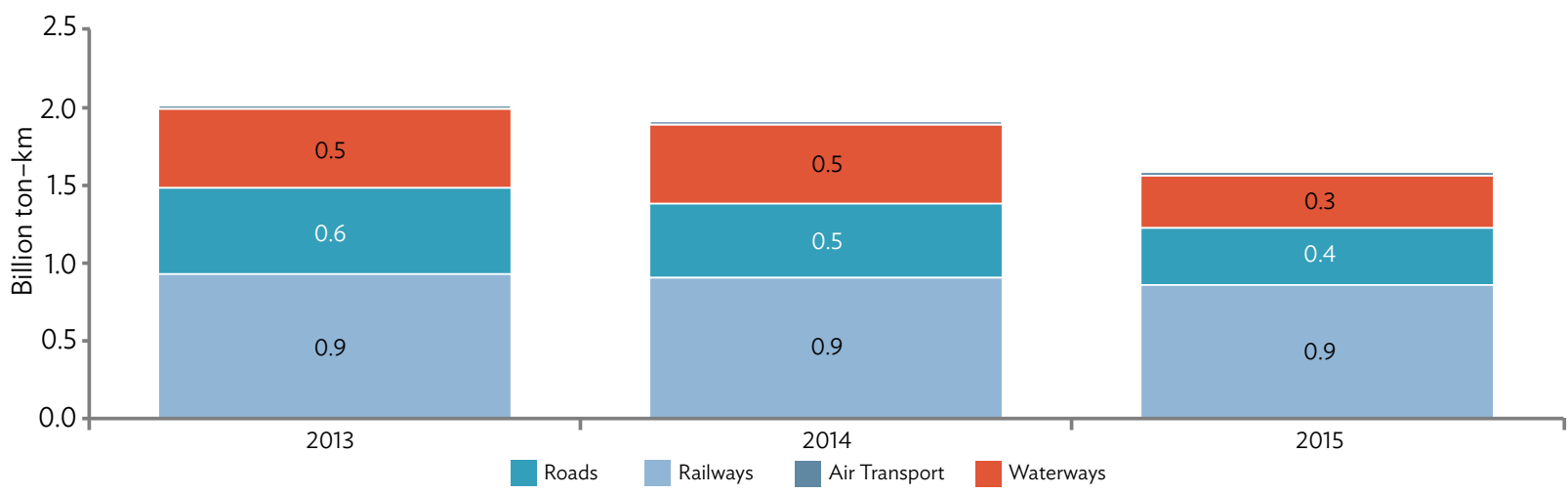
Source: Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Figure 2.9: Goods Transported by Transport Mode—Lao PDR (Billion ton-km)



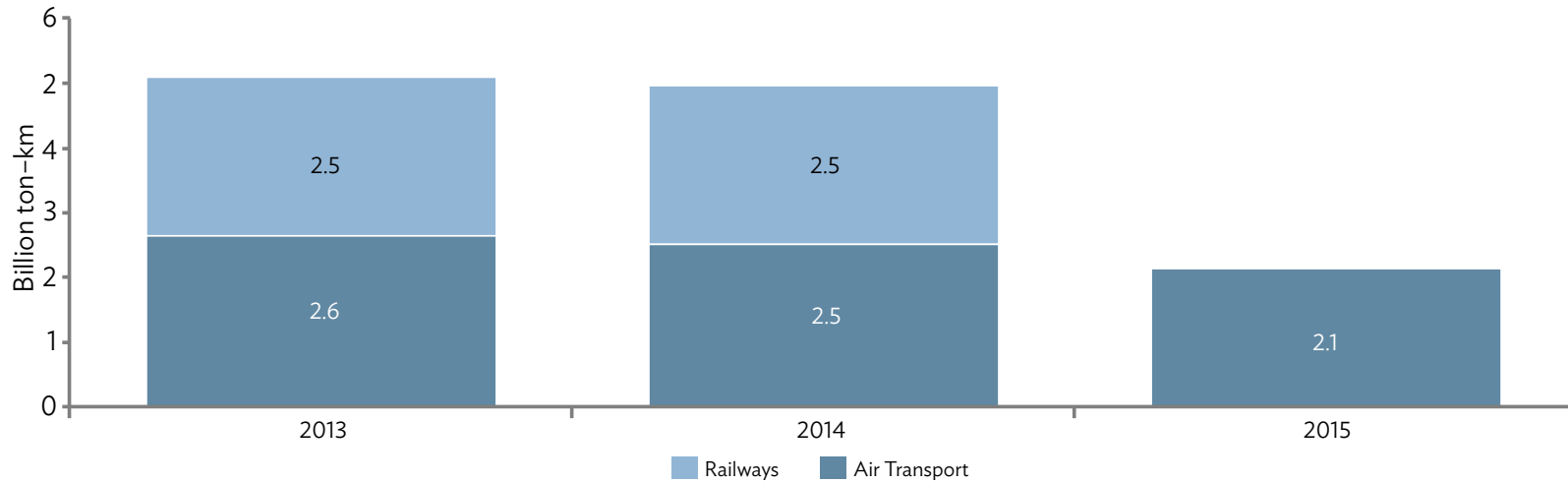
km=kilometer, Lao PDR=Lao People's Democratic Republic.
 Source: Lao Statistics Bureau. Various Issues. *Lao PDR Statistical Yearbook*. Vientiane: Lao Statistics Bureau.

Figure 2.10: Goods Transported by Transport Mode—Myanmar (Billion ton-km)



km=kilometer.
 Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and Central Statistical Organization. Various Issues. *Myanmar Statistical Yearbook*. Yangon: Central Statistical Organization.

Figure 2.11: Goods Transported by Transport Mode—Thailand (Billion ton-km)

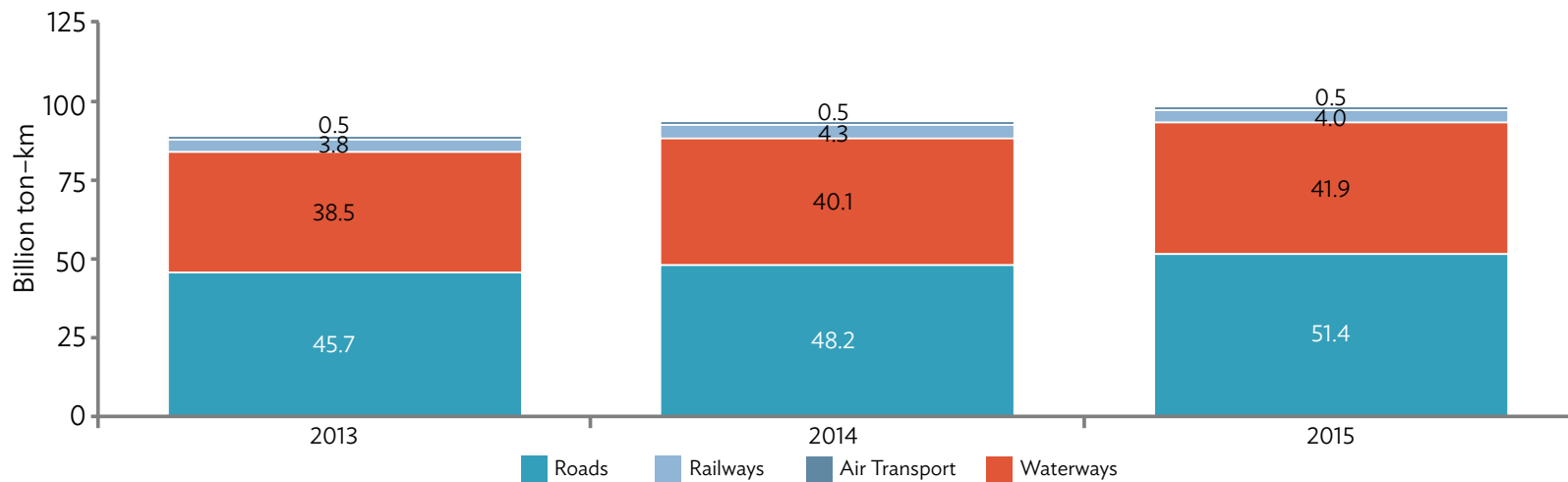


km=kilometer.

No 2015 data for railways.

Source: National Statistical Office. Various Issues. *Thailand Statistical Yearbook*. Bangkok: National Statistical Office.

Figure 2.12: Goods Transported by Transport Mode—Viet Nam (Billion ton-km)



km=kilometer.

Source: Viet Nam General Statistics Office Database. http://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=491 (accessed June 2017).

Table 2.9: Container Port Traffic (TEU '000)

Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	253	259	208	224	237	255	275	289
PRC	103,823	115,942	108,800	130,290	144,642	160,059	174,080	181,635
Myanmar	170	180	164	190	201	216	233	245
Thailand	6,339	6,726	5,898	6,649	7,171	7,469	7,702	8,284
Viet Nam	4,009	4,394	4,937	5,984	6,930	2,937	8,121	9,531

PRC = People's Republic of China.

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 used.

Data for 2014 are provisional.

Source: UNCTAD STATS Database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/> (accessed June 2017).

Table 2.10: Liner Shipping Connectivity Index

Item	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
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	5.6
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	167.5
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	6.4
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	44.3
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	62.8

PRC = People's Republic of China.

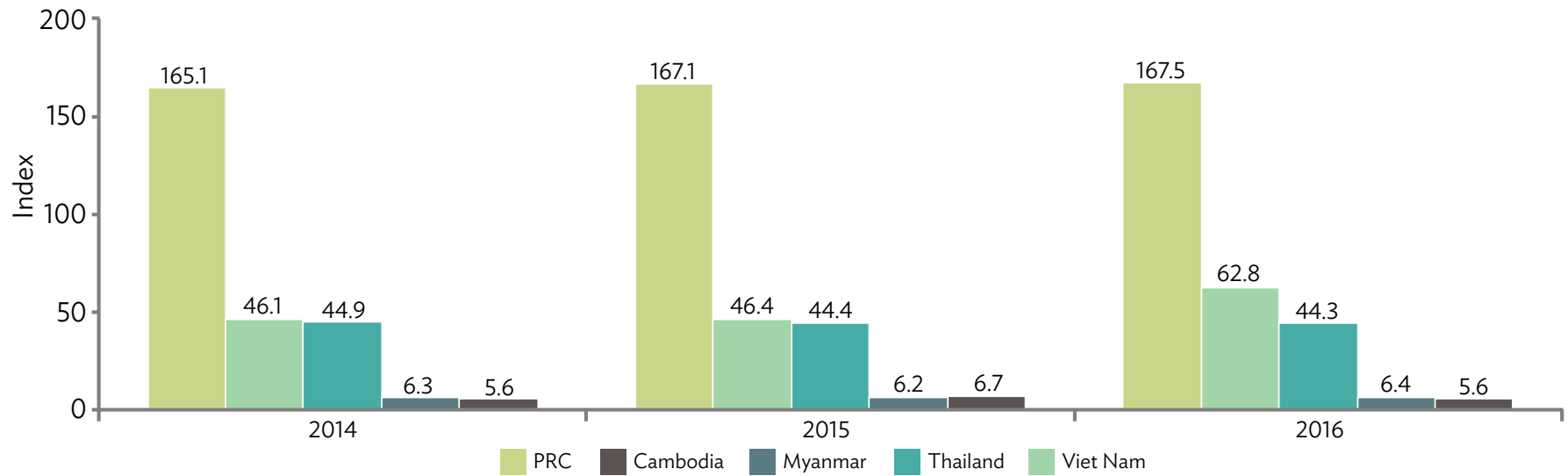
The index indicates a country's integration level into global liner shipping networks.

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.

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

Source: UNCTAD STATS Database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/> (accessed June 2017).

Figure 2.13: Liner Shipping Connectivity Index



PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: UNCTAD STATS Database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/> (accessed June 2017).

Table 2.11: Liner Shipping Bilateral Connectivity Index

Item	Cambodia	PRC	Myanmar	Thailand	Viet Nam
2006					
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	
2008					
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	
2009					
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	
2010					
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	
2011					
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	

Table 2.11: *continued*

Item	Cambodia	PRC	Myanmar	Thailand	Viet Nam
2012					
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	
2013					
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	
2014					
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	
2015					
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	
2016					
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.

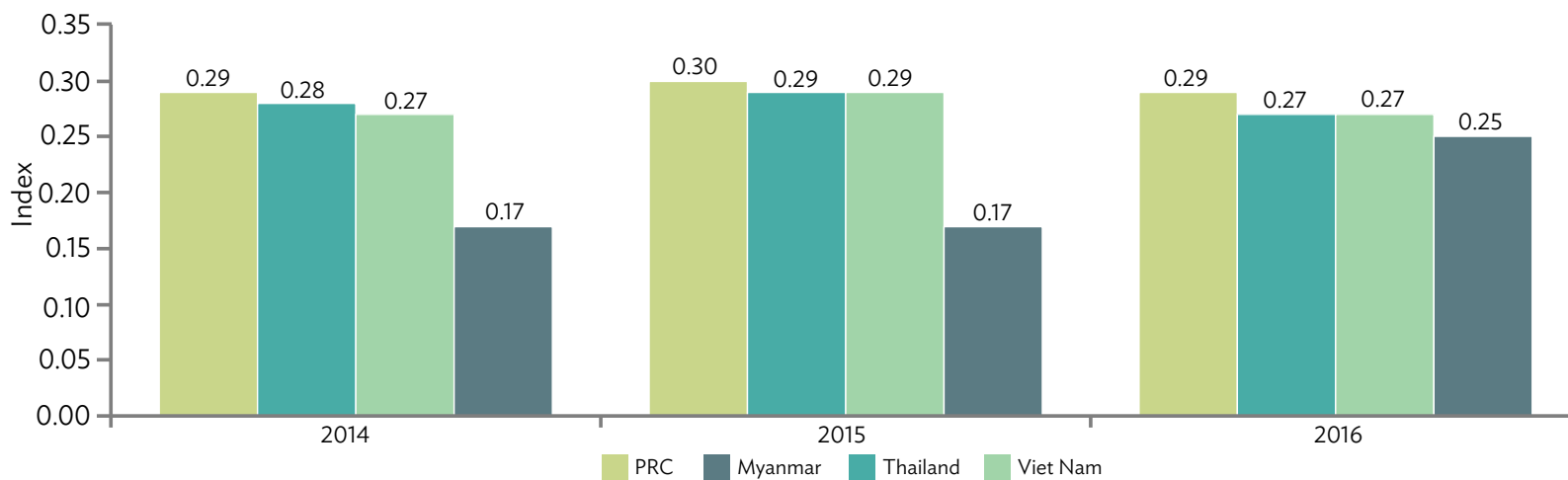
The index indicates a country pair's integration level into global liner shipping networks and takes on a value between 0 (minimum) and 2 (maximum).

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.

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

Source: UNCTAD STATS Database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/> (accessed June 2017).

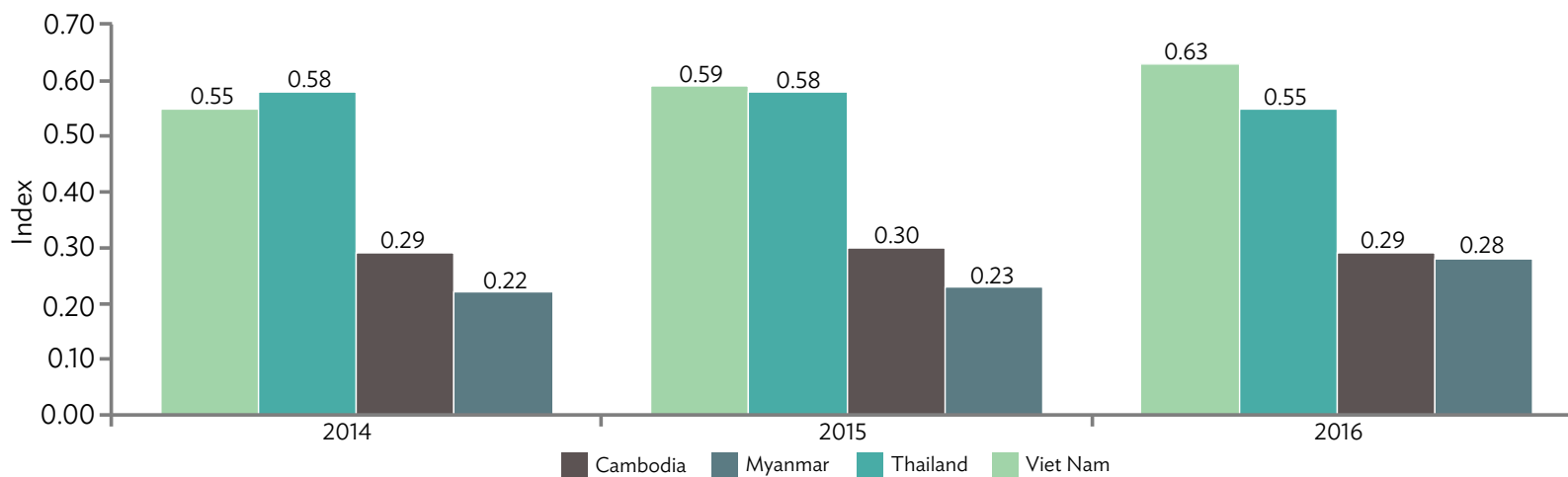
Figure 2.14: Liner Shipping Bilateral Connectivity Index—Cambodia



PRC= People's Republic of China.

Source: UNCTAD STATS Database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/> (accessed June 2017).

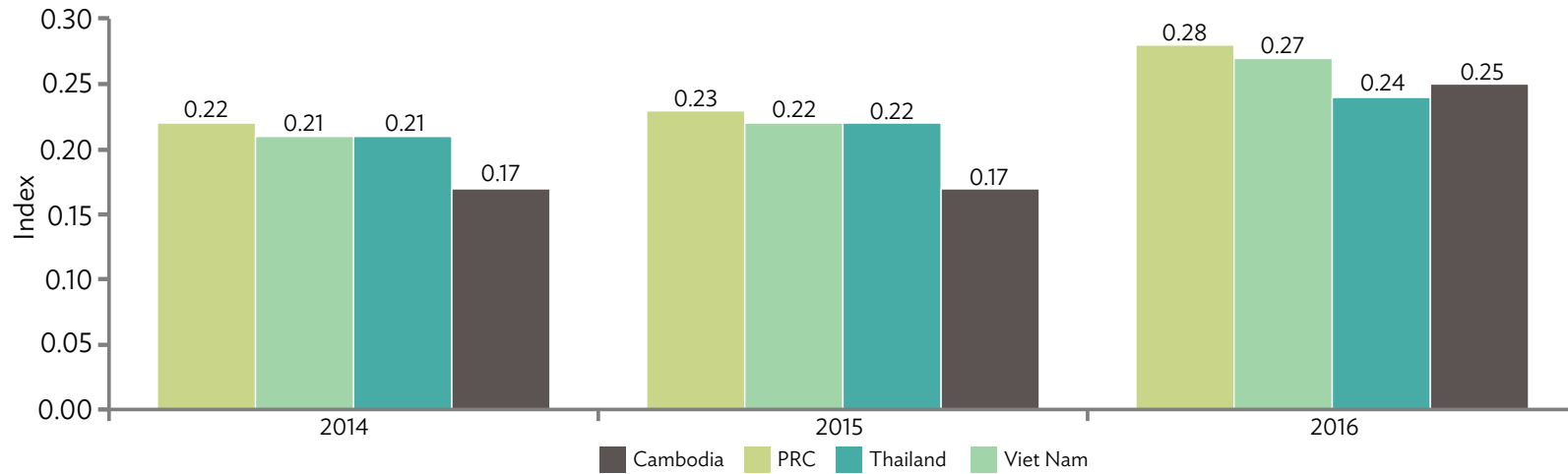
Figure 2.15: Liner Shipping Bilateral Connectivity Index—PRC



PRC= People's Republic of China.

Source: UNCTAD STATS Database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/> (accessed June 2017).

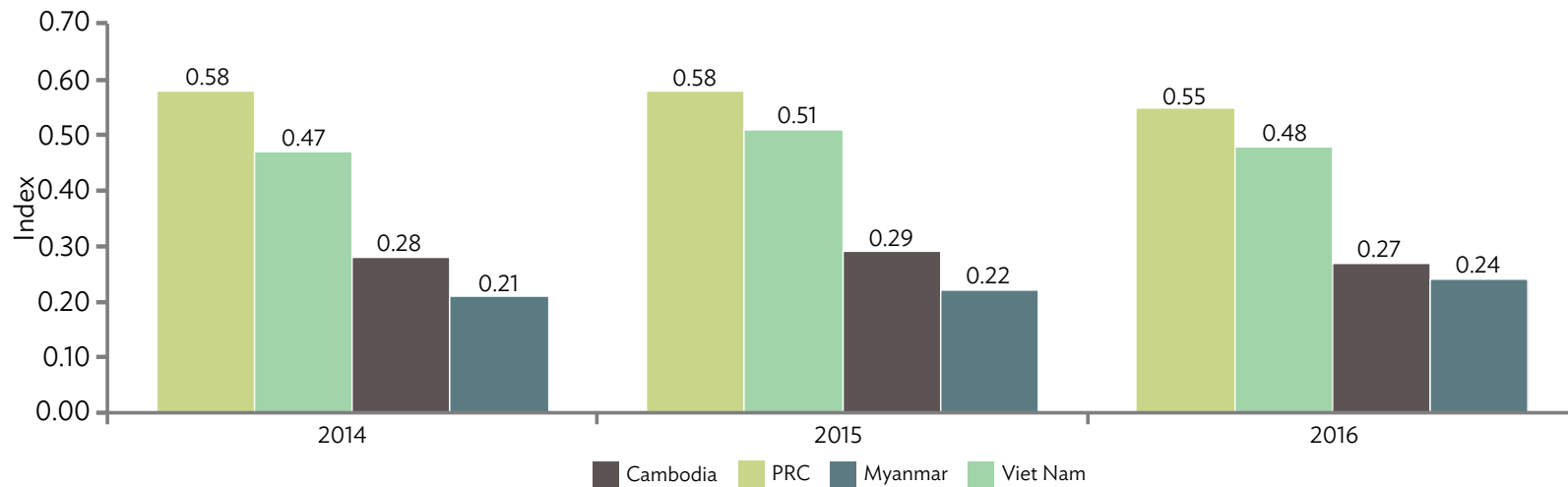
Figure 2.16: Liner Shipping Bilateral Connectivity Index—Myanmar



PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: UNCTAD STATS Database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/> (accessed June 2017).

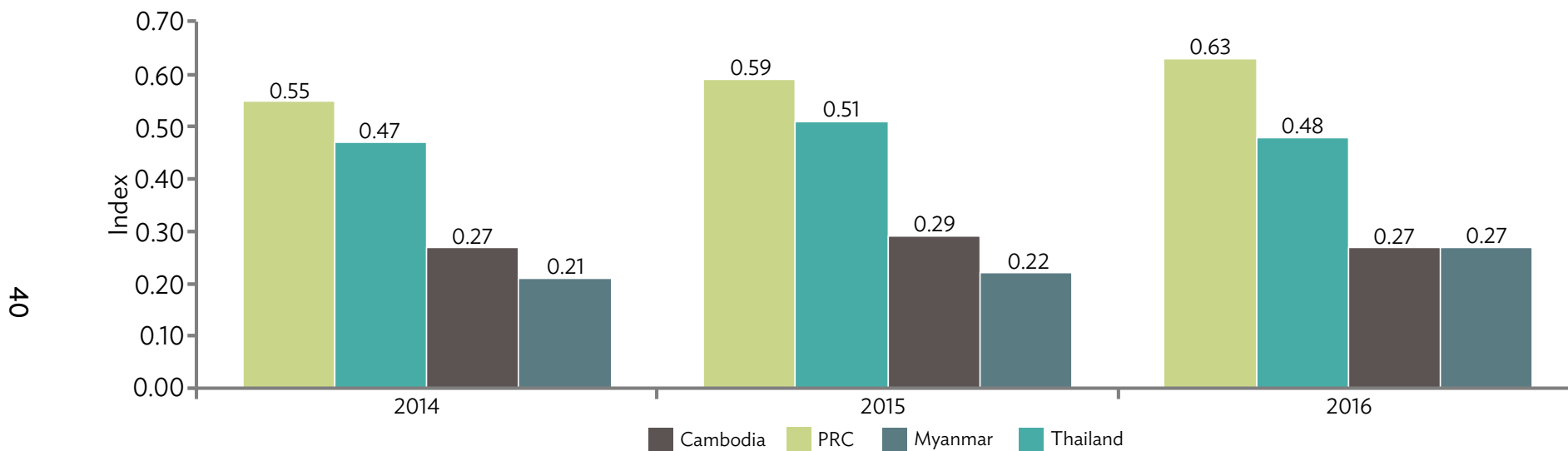
Figure 2.17: Liner Shipping Bilateral Connectivity Index—Thailand



PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: UNCTAD STATS Database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/> (accessed June 2017).

Figure 2.18: Liner Shipping Bilateral Connectivity Index—Viet Nam



PRC=People's Republic of China.

Source: UNCTAD STATS Database. <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/EN/> (accessed June 2017).

Table 2.12: Fixed Telephone Line Subscriptions (per 100 persons)

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
GMS	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.7	5.8	6.9	7.6	10.3	9.7	10.4	10.8	12.0	12.3	11.0	9.3	8.9	7.6	6.8	6.3
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	3.9	2.8	2.4	1.6
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
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	11.7	10.4	9.1	7.8
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	1.6	1.7	7.0	10.7	13.8	14.2
Myanmar	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Thailand	3.1	3.8	4.7	5.9	6.9	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.9	9.5	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.6	11.1	10.8	10.2	10.0	9.5	9.0	8.4	7.8
Viet Nam	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.9	5.5	12.4	8.7	10.3	13.3	17.3	20.3	16.5	11.6	10.8	7.5	6.1	6.4

0.0 = value 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; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. Various Issues. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Development Indicators Database.

<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. Various Issues. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 2.13: Internet Users (per 100 persons)

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
GMS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.7	2.7	3.6	4.2	5.6	8.6	10.3	11.1	12.2	14.1	18.7	22.1	26.3	28.2	33.6	38.3
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	3.1	4.9	6.8	14.0	19.0
Guangxi, PRC	...	...	...	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.1	3.2	7.0	11.3	30.6	39.9	51.9	52.3	58.2	61.7
Yunnan, PRC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	6.4	8.2	5.2	5.3	10.0	9.9	5.3	5.5	5.8	4.9	6.6	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.6
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.6	3.6	6.0	7.0	9.0	10.7	12.5	14.3	18.2
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.4	1.8	11.5	21.8
Thailand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	2.4	3.7	5.6	7.5	9.3	10.7	15.0	17.2	20.0	18.2	20.1	22.4	23.7	26.5	28.9	34.9	39.3
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.3	1.9	3.8	7.6	12.7	17.3	20.8	23.9	26.6	30.7	35.1	39.5	43.9	48.3	52.7

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

Internet users are individuals who have used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months. The internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. Various Issues. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Development Indicators Database.

<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. Various Issues. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 2.14: Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (per 100 persons)

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
GMS	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.6	5.1	9.7	12.4	15.9	19.6	27.0	41.0	55.3	66.4	74.4	84.8	92.3	95.3	107.3	107.6
Cambodia	0	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	12.7	18.8	30.4	44.3	56.7	94.3	128.8	134.4	133.4	133.8
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
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
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	24.9	33.4	52.6	63.9	86.1	66.4	70.1	69.0	54.8
Myanmar	0	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	1.1	2.4	7.1	12.9	54.3	76.1
Thailand	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.2	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.9	11.9	27.2	33.4	41.2	46.2	60.6	79.8	93.1	99.1	107.5	115.8	126.6	139.1	143.4	151.5
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	133.0

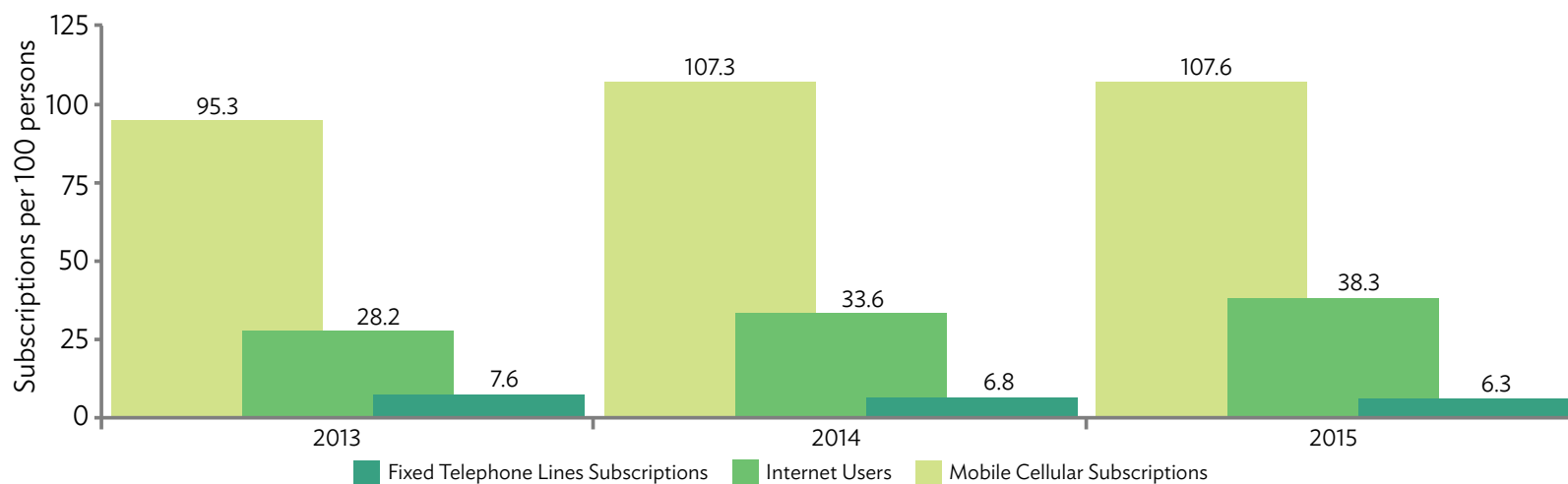
... data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value less than 0.05, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

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; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. Various Issues. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; World Development Indicators Database.

<http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. Various Issues. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Figure 2.19: GMS ICT Subscriptions (per 100 persons)



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

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Table 2.15: Length of Roads (Kilometer)

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
GMS	168,235	174,548	181,893	154,456	189,645	200,071	210,245	237,126	327,768	272,802	344,578	347,338	349,597	382,722	569,004	585,711	606,851	626,615	649,435	672,475	693,737	699,300	713,616	520,531
Guangxi, PRC	37,291	38,495	39,550	40,904	42,696	45,378	51,073	51,378	52,910	54,752	56,297	58,451	59,704	62,003	90,318	94,202	99,273	100,491	101,782	104,889	107,906	111,384	114,900	117,993
Yunnan, PRC	60,000	63,100	65,600	68,200	70,300	73,800	77,000	102,400	163,600	164,000	164,900	166,100	167,100	194,500	198,500	200,300	203,800	206,000	209,200	214,500	219,100	222,900	230,400	236,000
Lao PDR	...	...	...	18,363	...	...	...	...	25,090	25,090	32,625	31,204	31,209	33,861	35,260	36,831	34,994	39,568	47,491	41,029	43,601	45,844	47,318	56,331
Myanmar	24,232	24,330	26,588	26,989	27,843	28,727	27,782	28,130	28,765	28,960	29,148	29,670	29,998	30,611	30,891	31,083	32,185	34,377	35,900	39,083	39,702	40,129	40,575	41,413
Thailand	46,712	48,623	50,155	...	48,806	52,166	54,390	55,218	57,403	...	61,608	61,913	61,586	61,747	62,403	63,206	65,207	65,630	66,318	66,341	66,871	67,547	68,272	68,794
Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151,632	160,089	171,392	180,549	188,744	206,633	216,557	211,496	212,151	...

... 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.

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

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

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

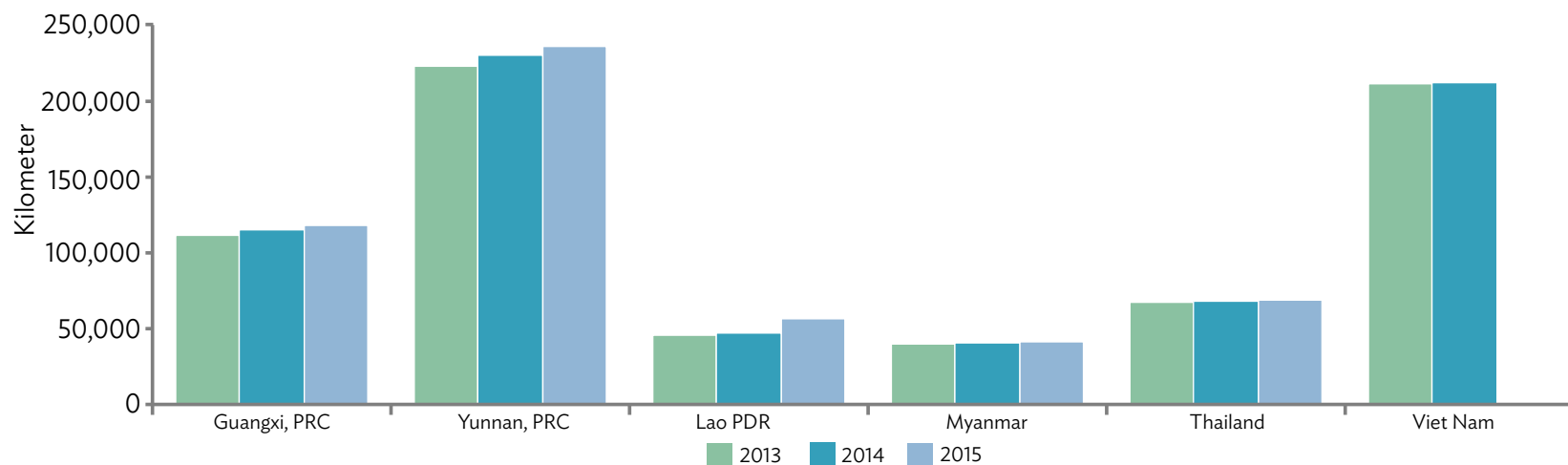
For Myanmar, total length of roads includes bituminous, metalled, surface, earth, mule, and concrete roads.

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; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] 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. http://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=491 (accessed June 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Figure 2.20: Length of Roads (Kilometer)



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

No 2015 data for Viet Nam.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] 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. http://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=491 (accessed June 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

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
GMS	12,521	12,604	12,702	13,071	13,233	13,617	14,145	14,182	14,185	13,560	16,769	16,278	16,819	16,963	14,376	14,482	13,914	16,928	17,290	18,858	19,123	19,997	21,978	17,040
Cambodia	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	601	...	603	...	603	650	650	650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guangxi, PRC ^a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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
Yunnan, PRC ^a	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
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
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

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

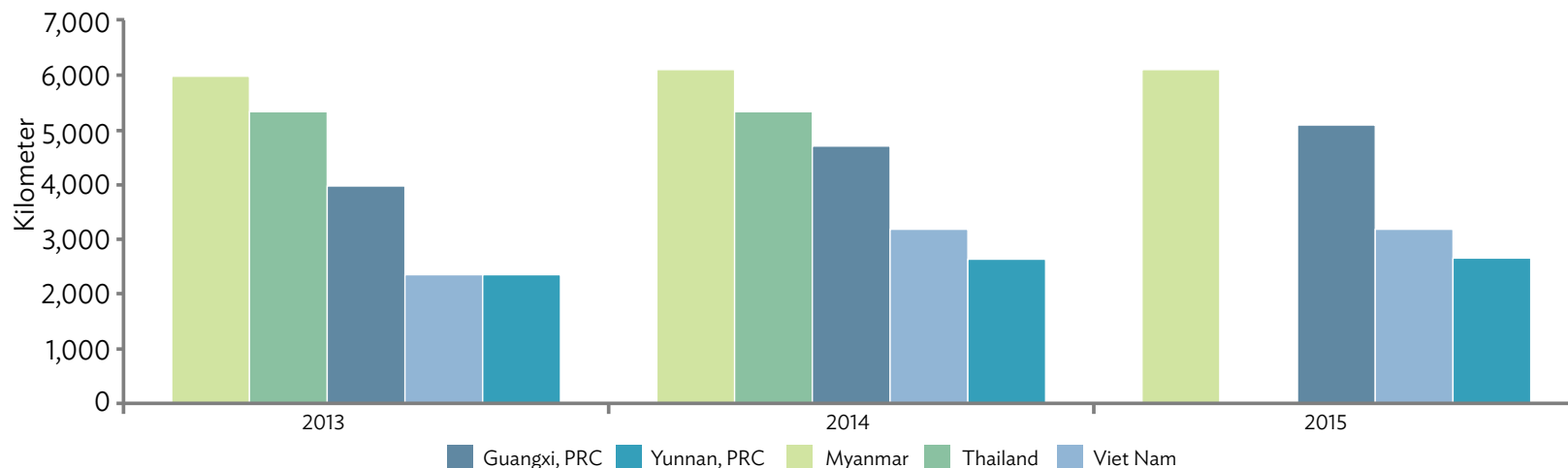
Rail lines are the length of railway route available for train service, irrespective of the number of parallel tracks.

^a Length of railways in operation.

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; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] 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; World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

44 Figure 2.21: Rail Lines (Total route-km)



km=kilometer, PRC = People's Republic of China.

No 2015 data for Thailand.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; National Institute of Statistics. Various Issues. *Cambodia Statistical Yearbook*. Phnom Penh: National Institute of Statistics; Guangxi Statistical Bureau. 2016. *Guangxi Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] 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; World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed June 2017); and Statistical Bureau of Yunnan Province. 2016. *Yunnan Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.



03

ENERGY

SUMMARY TABLES

Table 3A 1.1: Total Primary Energy Production (Mtoe)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	118.5	120.4	129.7	142.2	147.9	180.1	187.6	195.3	200.4	207.5	220.9	224.0	235.1	238.5	181.9
Cambodia	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3
Guangxi, PRC	3.6	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	2.3	2.6	6.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	...
Yunnan, PRC	11.1	12.0	15.3	20.8	11.7	34.0	37.8	40.2	44.2	46.1	49.5	50.4	53.1	54.4	...
Lao PDR	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
Myanmar	15.4	15.9	16.5	18.3	20.3	22.3	22.7	23.6	22.7	22.0	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.2	25.7
Thailand	43.9	43.1	46.0	49.3	51.3	55.2	57.3	60.5	65.5	64.6	70.6	68.7	75.4	78.1	78.7
Viet Nam	39.9	41.8	44.6	45.8	57.6	60.8	61.9	63.2	61.5	66.5	66.4	68.3	69.4	69.0	71.2

... data not available at the time of this publication, 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 refers to the quantities of fuels extracted or produced, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter or impurities.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017); and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD; International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3A 1.2: Total Energy Imports (Mtoe)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	48.8	53.8	59.4	63.8	72.3	73.9	78.4	83.2	82.8	86.1	87.9	89.9	95.0	102.2	93.1
Cambodia	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2
Guangxi, PRC	0.1	0.1	0.0	0	0.8	1.4	4.5	6.8	4.8	6.0	7.1	8.0	8.1	11.8	...
Yunnan, PRC	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	...
Lao PDR	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
Myanmar	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	2.2	3.6
Thailand	37.4	42.2	47.1	50.9	57.4	56.9	58.3	58.3	60.2	61.8	64.4	64.2	69.7	72.9	72.4
Viet Nam	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	14.4

... data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value 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. Energy imports comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017); and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD; International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3A 1.3: Total Energy Exports (Mtoe)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	28.4	32.3	34.2	34.5	42.9	48.5	54.1	53.4	47.3	52.2	43.5	41.5	43.3	41.0	40.8
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guangxi, PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Yunnan, PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	(0.2)	0.3	...
Lao PDR	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
Myanmar	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	10.8
Thailand	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
Viet Nam	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	17.1

... data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value less than 0.05, () = negative, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe= million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China. Energy exports comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017); and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD; International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3A 1.4: Total Energy Trade Balance (Mtoe)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	(20.4)	(21.5)	(25.2)	(29.3)	(29.4)	(25.3)	(24.3)	(29.8)	(35.5)	(33.9)	(44.4)	(48.4)	(51.7)	(61.2)	(52.3)
Cambodia	(0.7)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.5)	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(2.0)	(2.2)
Guangxi, PRC	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.0)	0	(0.8)	(0.9)	(4.5)	(6.8)	(4.8)	(5.8)	(7.1)	(8.0)	(8.1)	(11.8)	...
Yunnan, PRC	0.0	(0.0)	0	0	0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	(0.1)	(0.6)	(0.1)	...
Lao PDR	0.0	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.5)
Myanmar	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	6.5	7.3
Thailand	(32.1)	(34.8)	(38.8)	(42.9)	(48.9)	(47.9)	(47.9)	(48.9)	(47.6)	(48.1)	(51.5)	(52.3)	(55.1)	(58.4)	(59.6)
Viet Nam	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	2.7

... data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value less than 0.05, () = negative, 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 the difference between energy exports and energy imports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Table 3A 1.5: Total Primary Energy Supply (Mtoe)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	156.8	163.8	178.6	195.5	209.0	238.2	250.4	268.1	283.3	300.3	308.6	321.6	341.8	348.6	229.6
Cambodia	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.4
Guangxi, PRC	17.9	18.5	18.8	22.1	31.8	34.5	39.8	44.7	47.4	52.3	49.9	58.3	62.4	60.3	...
Yunnan, PRC	19.7	22.4	25.2	29.0	21.5	43.0	46.7	51.3	58.3	65.5	60.2	64.3	69.5	65.8	...
Lao PDR	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Myanmar	12.8	12.5	13.0	14.1	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.7	15.1	14.3	14.0	14.3	15.7	16.6	19.3
Thailand	72.3	74.4	82.3	89.1	96.3	99.0	101.0	105.2	108.1	107.7	117.8	117.7	126.2	135.7	134.8
Viet Nam	28.7	30.6	33.4	35.1	39.0	41.3	42.3	45.5	48.6	53.1	58.9	59.1	59.8	61.7	66.6

... data not available at the time of this publication, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR= Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe= million tons of oil equivalent, PRC= People's Republic of China.

Total primary energy supply is primary energy production plus imports, less exports, plus adjustments in international marine bunkers (quantities delivered to ships of all flags engaged in international navigation) and international aviation bunkers (deliveries of aviation fuels to aircraft for international aviation), and changes in stocks. For Guangxi and Yunnan, total primary energy supply includes net intra-national transfers.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017); and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD; International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3A 1.6: Total Final Energy Consumption (Mtoe)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	122.1	128.2	139.8	155.9	162.1	187.1	193.3	204.9	212.9	232.6	236.9	247.1	263.1	267.5	176.3
Cambodia	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5
Guangxi, PRC	15.0	16.0	16.1	20.8	24.9	29.8	32.5	35.7	38.4	43.6	40.9	46.1	49.7	47.9	...
Yunnan, PRC	15.1	17.0	19.4	22.7	17.0	34.3	35.6	39.7	41.3	46.6	43.0	46.2	50.3	49.2	...
Lao PDR	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	2.4
Myanmar	11.5	11.3	11.6	12.4	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.2	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.3	14.5	15.3	17.0
Thailand	50.6	52.4	58.7	63.8	69.1	69.9	71.6	72.8	74.3	78.5	84.9	85.7	91.8	95.9	95.9
Viet Nam	25.1	26.7	28.6	30.7	33.5	35.1	35.6	38.4	41.2	44.7	48.2	48.7	49.4	51.7	55.5

... data not available at the time of this publication, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR= Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe= million tons of oil equivalent, PRC= People's Republic of China.

Total final consumption is equal to the sum of the consumption in the end-use sectors and reflects for the most part deliveries to consumers.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017); and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD; International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3A 1.7: Total Power Generation (TWh)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	170.3	181.1	199.0	214.6	220.5	250.8	270.1	297.1	346.1	353.4	395.6	417.6	480.4	529.3	335.6
Cambodia	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
Guangxi, PRC	16.9	17.6	18.6	19.3	17.2	19.6	24.4	32.4	51.3	47.7	47.5	41.5	52.5	49.2	...
Yunnan, PRC	21.6	21.6	26.3	28.1	21.6	34.9	35.6	43.1	62.2	62.6	81.8	101.8	126.6	166.9	...
Lao PDR	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
Myanmar	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
Thailand	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	173.6
Viet Nam	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	140.9

... 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, TWh= terawatt-hour.

Power generation shows the quantity, in watt-hour, generated by power plants.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017); and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD; International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3A 1.8: Total Power Imports (TWh)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.7	5.2	6.5	7.7	6.8	9.6	17.0	20.5	18.0	21.4	19.7
Cambodia	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8
Guangxi, PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Yunnan, PRC	(0.3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	1.7	2.5	1.9	1.9	...
Lao PDR	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
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	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
Viet Nam	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.0	2.6	3.2	4.1	5.6	5.0	2.7	3.7	4.1

... data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value less than 0.05, () = negative, 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; Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017); and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD; International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3A 1.9: Total Power Exports (TWh)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.5	4.1	5.8	6.7	8.1	10.0	8.7	3.2	7.5	4.1
Cambodia	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	...
Yunnan, PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.8	2.6	3.2	4.1	5.6	4.6	(2.6)	3.9	...
Lao PDR	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
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6
Viet Nam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5

... data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value less than 0.05, () = negative, 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; Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017); and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD; International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3A 1.10: Power Trade Balance (TWh)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	0.4	0.2	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(1.6)	(2.4)	(1.9)	(0.1)	(1.5)	(7.0)	(11.8)	(14.8)	(13.8)	(15.6)
Cambodia	0	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.9)	(2.1)	(1.8)
Guangxi, PRC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Yunnan, PRC	0.3	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.8	2.6	3.2	2.6	3.9	2.1	(4.5)	2.0	...
Lao PDR	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)
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	(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)
Viet Nam	0	0	0	0	0	(0.4)	(1.0)	(2.6)	(3.2)	(3.7)	(4.6)	(3.9)	(1.5)	(2.3)	(2.6)

... data not available at the time of this publication, 0.0 = value less than 0.05, () = negative, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR= Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC= People's Republic of China, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power trade balance is the difference between power exports and power imports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Table 3A 1.11: Total Power Supply (TWh)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	173.5	183.1	199.6	213.4	230.1	252.5	268.1	285.3	318.9	324.4	366.5	402.4	445.6	462.6	351.2
Cambodia	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.9
Guangxi, PRC	20.2	21.1	22.6	24.5	25.8	26.0	30.0	32.0	41.9	42.8	43.6	47.6	50.7	51.0	...
Yunnan, PRC	21.7	20.3	22.9	21.6	21.7	28.2	24.8	27.2	41.2	34.3	45.8	66.7	83.4	82.6	...
Lao PDR	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.4
Myanmar	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
Thailand	98.8	105.0	111.6	119.2	128.7	136.0	143.2	146.9	149.0	149.3	165.2	165.0	175.3	181.7	184.3
Viet Nam	26.6	30.6	35.8	40.9	46.2	54.0	61.5	69.6	76.6	86.9	99.5	107.9	119.0	127.4	143.5

... 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, TWh= terawatt-hour.

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

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017); and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD; International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

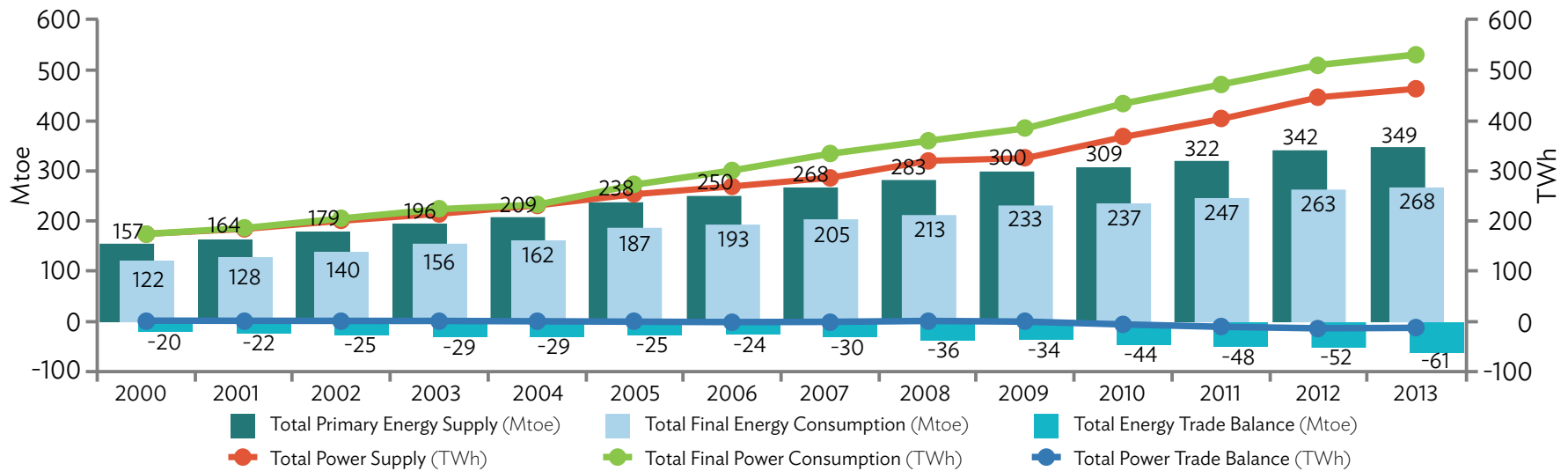
Table 3A 1.12: Total Final Power Consumption (TWh)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GMS	173.3	184.9	204.2	222.6	231.5	271.6	299.9	333.2	358.8	383.9	433.2	471.2	510.1	530.8	317.6
Cambodia	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	3.0	3.3	4.1
Guangxi, PRC	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	...
Yunnan, PRC	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	...
Lao PDR	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
Myanmar	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	10.0
Thailand	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
Viet Nam	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	130.9

... 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, TWh= terawatt-hour.

Total final power consumption is the balance of production and external trade. It is mainly divided between power plants, industry, transport and the residential and tertiary sectors, one part is used or lost in the energy transformation. Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017); and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD; International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

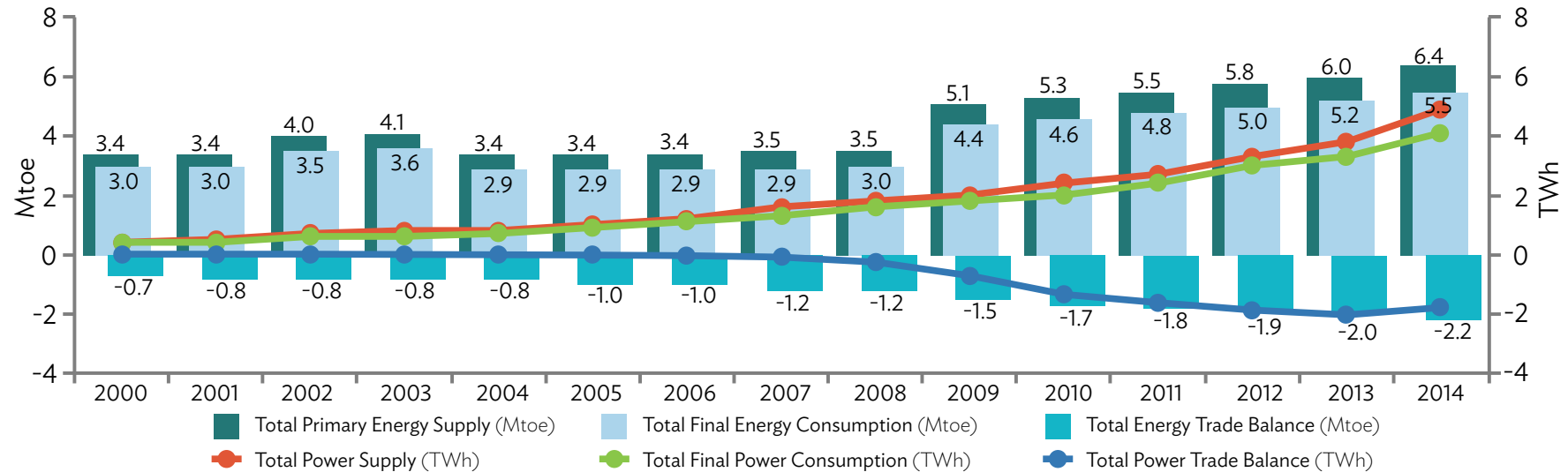
Figure 3A 1.1: Energy Sector—GMS



GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] China Energy Statistical Yearbook. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press; Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017); and International Energy Agency. Various Years. Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries. Paris: OECD; International Energy Agency. Various Years. Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries. Paris: OECD.

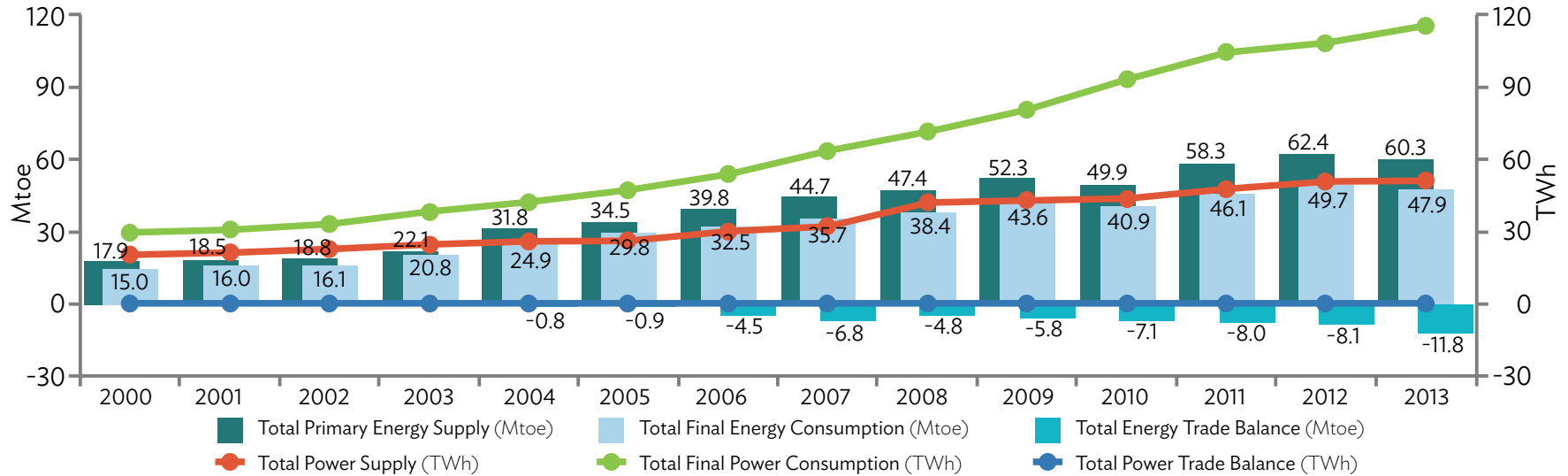
Figure 3A 1.2: Energy Sector—Cambodia



Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; International Energy Agency. Various Years. Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries. Paris: OECD; and International Energy Agency. Various Years. Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries. Paris: OECD.

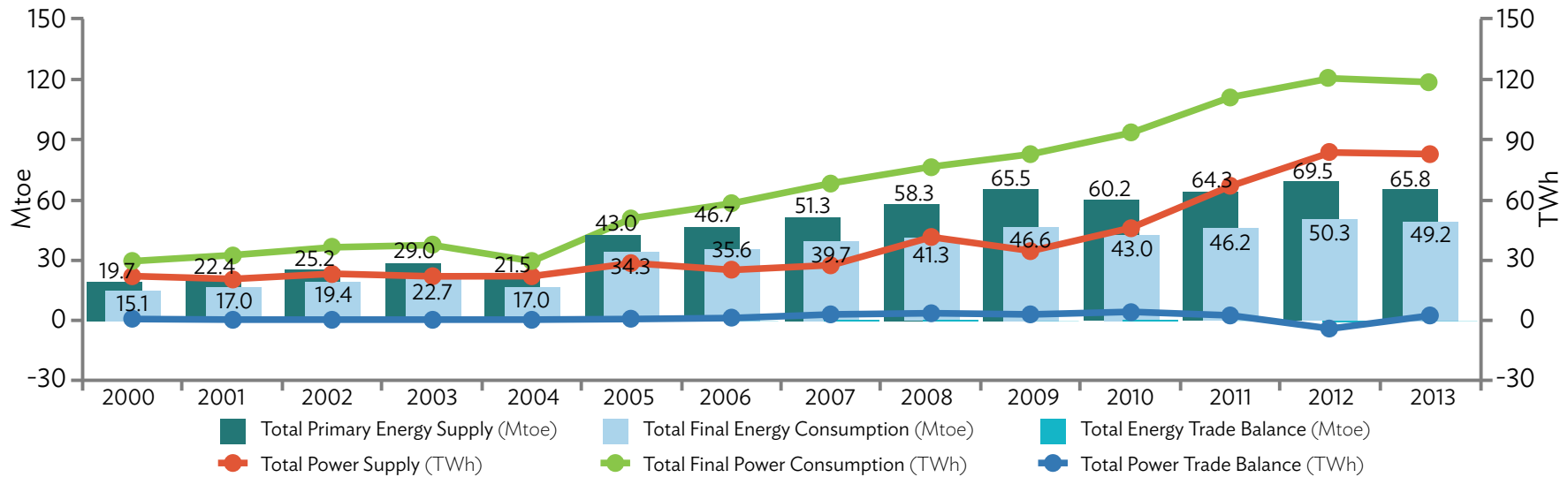
Figure 3A 1.3: Energy Sector—Guangxi, PRC



Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

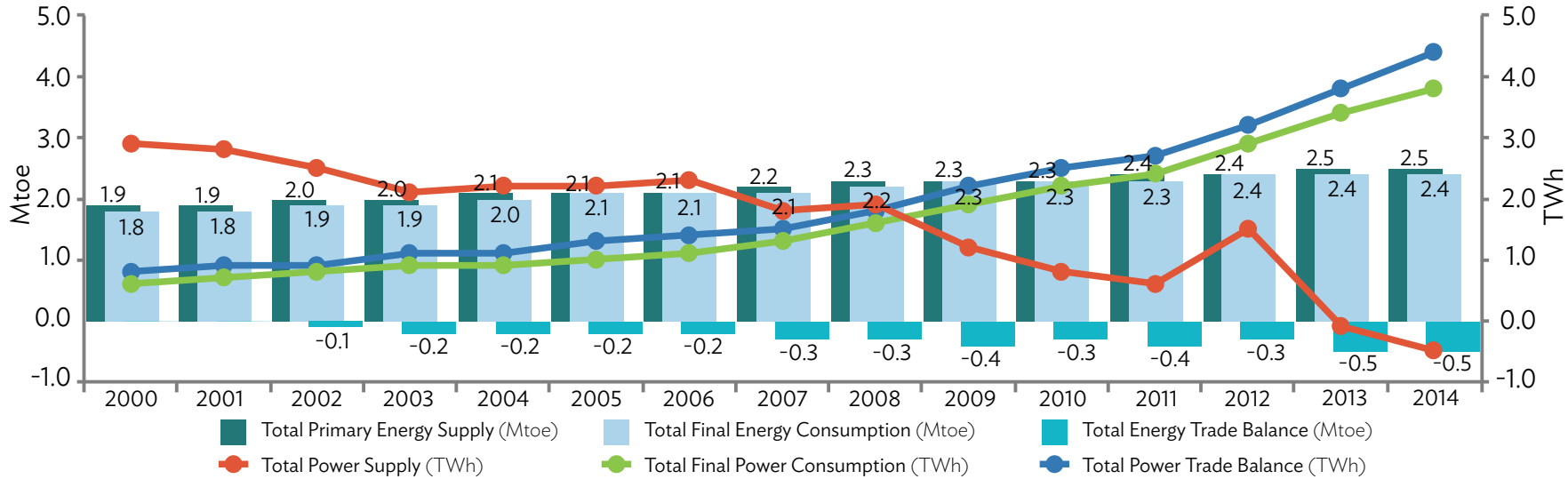
Figure 3A 1.4: Energy Sector—Yunnan, PRC



Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China, TWh = terawatt-hour.

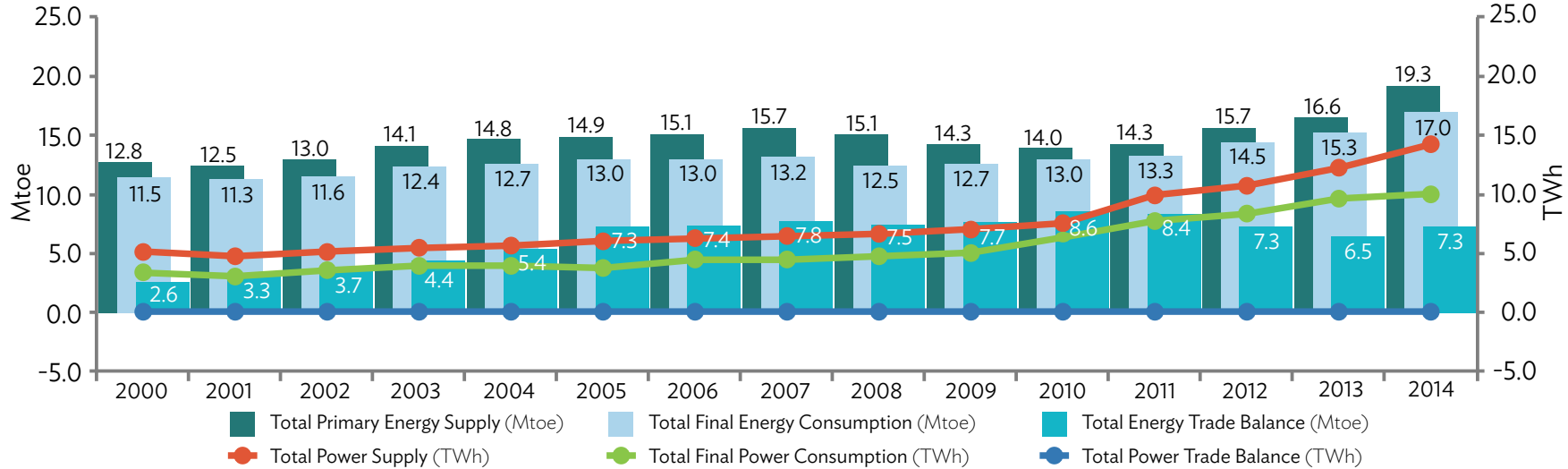
Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Figure 3A 1.5: Energy Sector—Lao PDR



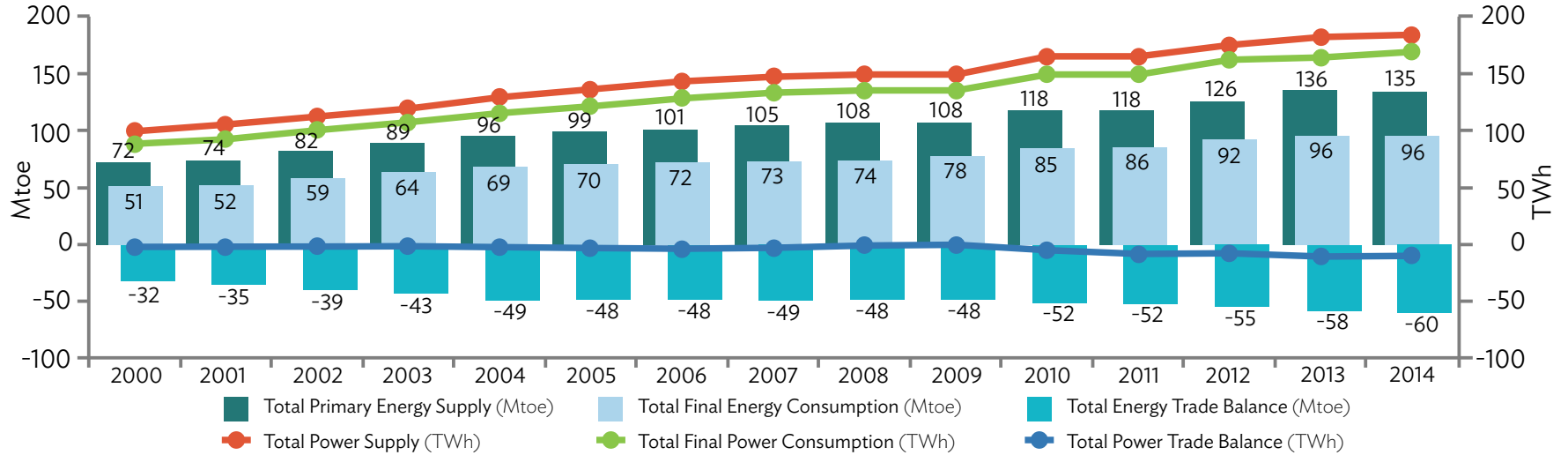
Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, TWh = terawatt-hour.
Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates and Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017).

Figure 3A 1.6: Energy Sector—Myanmar



Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, TWh = terawatt-hour.
Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD, and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

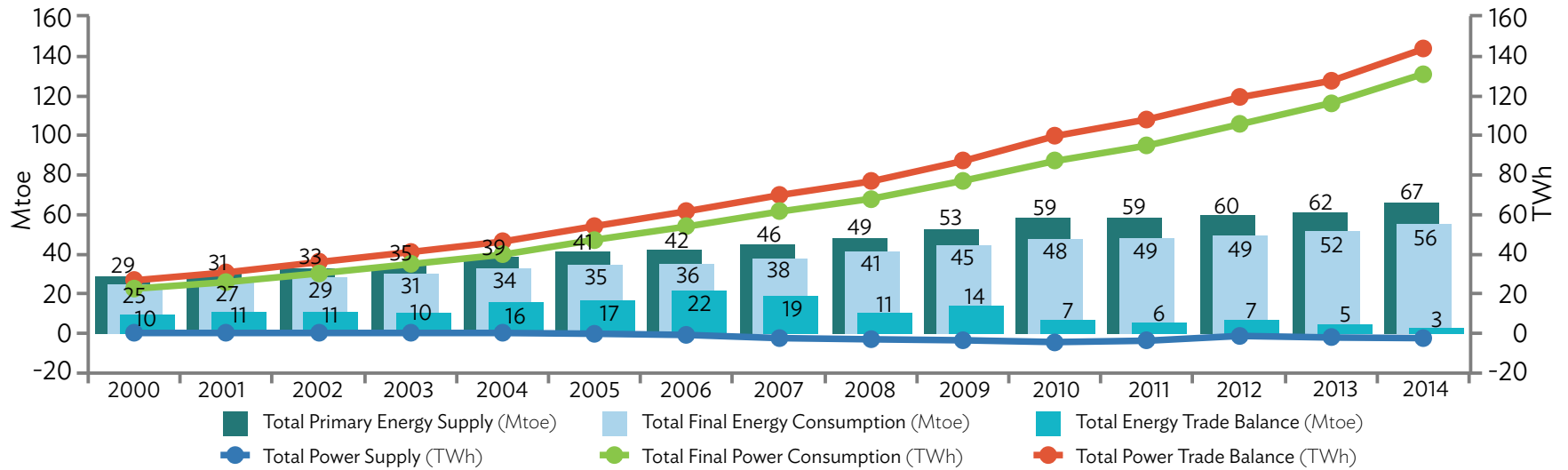
Figure 3A 1.7: Energy Sector—Thailand



Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD, and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Figure 3A 1.8: Energy Sector—Viet Nam



Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Sources: GMS Secretariat estimates; International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD, and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

ENERGY INDICATORS

Table 3B 1.1: Total Primary Energy Supply per Capita (toe/person)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GMS	0.53	0.55	0.59	0.64	0.68	0.77	0.80	0.85	0.89	0.94	0.95	0.99	1.05	1.05
Cambodia	0.28	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.36	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.40
Guangxi, PRC	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.46	0.65	0.70	0.80	0.89	0.94	1.03	0.97	1.12	1.19	1.14
Yunnan, PRC	0.46	0.52	0.58	0.66	0.49	0.97	1.04	1.14	1.28	1.43	1.31	1.39	1.56	1.40
Lao PDR	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.35	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.38
Myanmar	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.31
Thailand	1.15	1.17	1.28	1.37	1.47	1.50	1.53	1.59	1.63	1.62	1.77	1.76	1.88	2.01
Viet Nam	0.37	0.39	0.42	0.44	0.48	0.50	0.51	0.54	0.57	0.62	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.69

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

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

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Table 3B 1.2: Total Final Energy Consumption per Capita (toe/person)

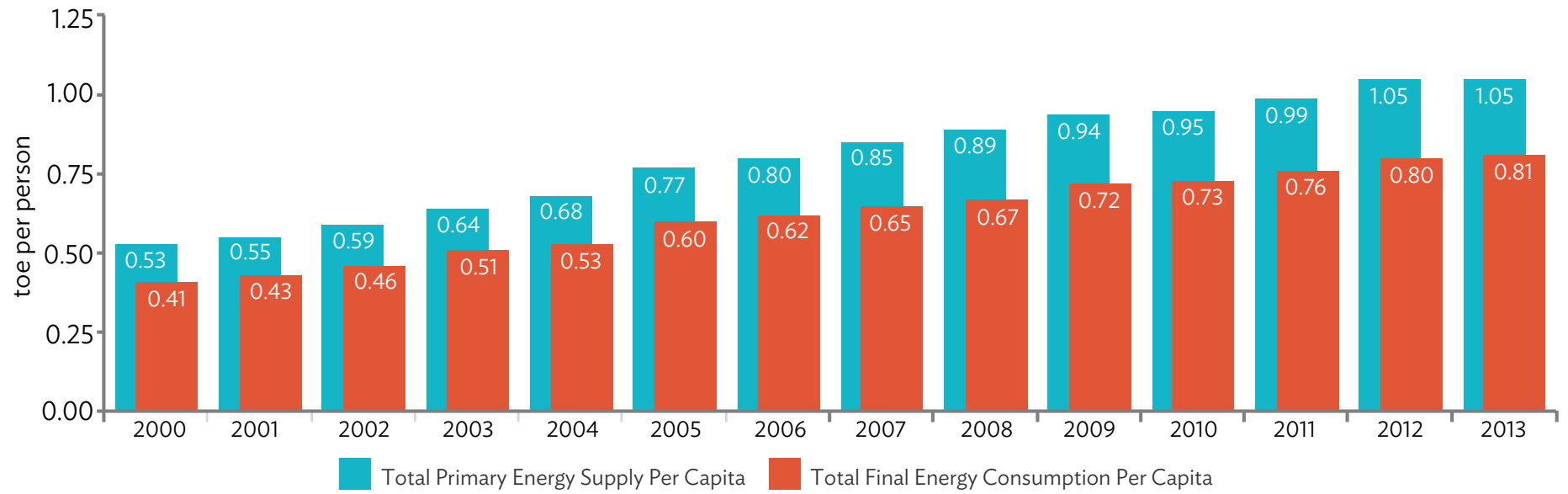
Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GMS	0.41	0.43	0.46	0.51	0.53	0.60	0.62	0.65	0.67	0.72	0.73	0.76	0.80	0.81
Cambodia	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.28	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.35
Guangxi, PRC	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.43	0.51	0.61	0.65	0.71	0.76	0.86	0.79	0.89	0.95	0.91
Yunnan, PRC	0.36	0.40	0.45	0.52	0.38	0.77	0.79	0.88	0.91	1.02	0.94	1.00	1.13	1.05
Lao PDR	0.34	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.37
Myanmar	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.29
Thailand	0.81	0.83	0.92	0.98	1.06	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.18	1.27	1.28	1.37	1.42
Viet Nam	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.56	0.58

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

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

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Figure 3B 1.1: GMS Total Primary Energy Supply and Total Final Energy Consumption per Capita (toe/person)



GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, toe = ton of oil equivalent.
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Table 3B 1.3: Total Primary Energy Supply/GDP (toe/2005 PPP international dollar, million)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GMS	227	226	230	234	231	246	240	239	239	244	230	226	223	215
Cambodia	265	246	269	255	191	171	154	141	133	193	190	186	181	174
Guangxi, PRC	254	244	225	243	308	298	300	296	281	280	232	239	236	210
Yunnan, PRC	289	315	330	352	232	428	420	415	426	441	371	348	332	280
Lao PDR	258	244	246	230	230	219	203	193	183	177	164	154	145	138
Myanmar	478	419	387	369	343	303	272	252	220	188	168	163	166	162
Thailand	197	196	204	206	210	207	201	199	201	202	205	203	203	213
Viet Nam	207	208	213	209	216	213	204	205	207	214	224	211	203	199

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, toe = ton of oil equivalent.

Total primary energy supply/GDP is total primary energy supply as a ratio of GDP in 2005 PPP international dollar.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Table 3B 1.4: Total Primary Energy Consumption/GDP (toe/2005 PPP international dollar, million)

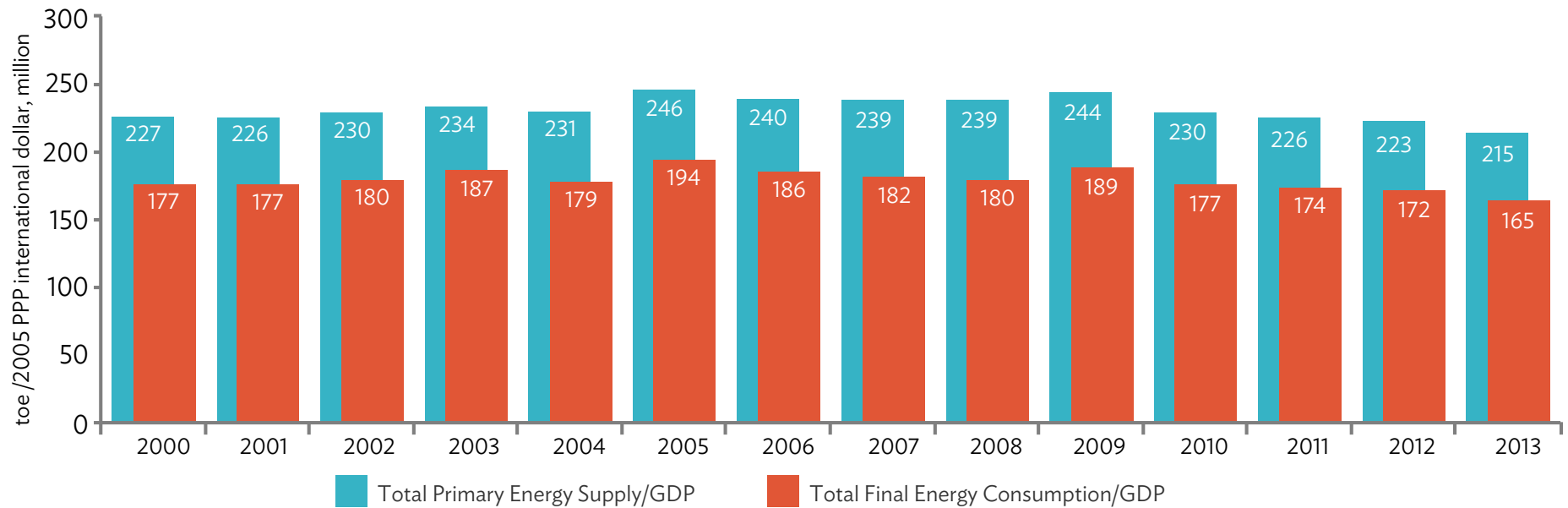
Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GMS	177	177	180	187	179	194	186	182	180	189	177	174	172	165
Cambodia	229	213	233	220	161	143	128	119	113	166	164	160	157	152
Guangxi, PRC	213	211	193	229	241	258	245	237	228	234	190	189	188	167
Yunnan, PRC	222	239	254	275	183	341	320	321	302	314	265	250	240	209
Lao PDR	251	238	240	224	224	213	197	188	178	172	159	150	141	133
Myanmar	427	379	345	326	293	265	233	212	182	167	156	152	153	149
Thailand	138	138	146	148	151	146	143	138	138	147	148	148	148	150
Viet Nam	181	181	182	183	185	181	172	173	175	180	183	174	168	166

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, toe = ton of oil equivalent.

Total primary energy consumption/GDP is total primary energy consumption as a ratio of GDP in 2005 PPP international dollar.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Figure 3B 1.2: GMS Total Primary Energy Supply/GDP and Total Final Energy Consumption/GDP
(toe/2005 PPP international dollar, million)



GDP = gross domestic product, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, PPP = purchasing power parity, toe = ton of oil equivalent.
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Table 3B 1.5: Total Primary Energy Supply/GDP (toe/2005 \$, million)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GMS	609	607	619	630	621	664	648	643	644	658	620	609	599	576
Cambodia	847	788	861	817	610	546	492	453	426	619	610	596	579	556
Guangxi, PRC	603	581	535	578	731	709	713	704	669	666	552	569	560	499
Yunnan, PRC	686	748	783	836	551	1,017	997	987	1,013	1,049	881	827	790	665
Lao PDR	919	872	877	822	821	781	723	689	653	632	583	551	518	491
Myanmar	1,962	1,722	1,589	1,514	1,406	1,243	1,115	1,033	903	774	691	669	681	666
Thailand	498	495	516	521	530	523	508	502	507	509	518	513	513	537
Viet Nam	696	699	717	705	727	716	686	689	697	721	753	710	684	669

GDP = gross domestic product, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR= Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC= People's Republic of China, toe = ton of oil equivalent.

Total primary energy supply/GDP is total primary energy supply as a ratio of GDP at 2005 market prices dollar.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Table 3B 1.6: Total Primary Energy Consumption/GDP (toe/2005 \$, million)

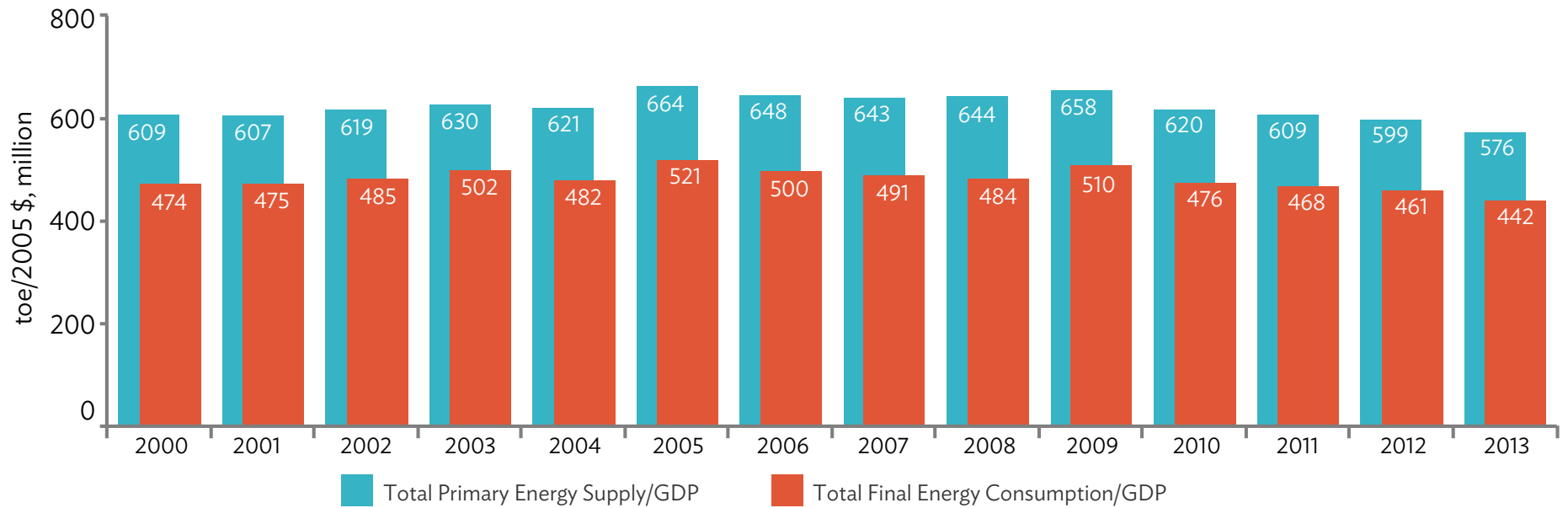
Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GMS	474	475	485	502	482	521	500	491	484	510	476	468	461	442
Cambodia	734	682	745	705	516	456	410	382	363	533	525	513	503	486
Guangxi, PRC	506	501	459	545	573	613	583	563	542	555	452	450	447	396
Yunnan, PRC	527	569	603	655	434	811	761	763	718	746	630	594	571	498
Lao PDR	896	849	855	800	799	760	703	670	635	615	567	535	503	475
Myanmar	1,754	1,557	1,417	1,338	1,204	1,088	956	869	747	684	640	622	630	613
Thailand	348	349	368	373	381	369	360	348	349	371	373	374	373	380
Viet Nam	608	609	614	616	624	610	578	581	590	607	616	586	564	560

GDP = gross domestic product, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR= Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC= People's Republic of China, toe = ton of oil equivalent.

Total primary energy consumption/GDP is total primary energy consumption as a ratio of GDP at 2005 market prices dollar.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Figure 3B 1.3: GMS Total Primary Energy Supply/GDP and Total Final Energy Consumption/GDP (toe/2005 \$, million)



GDP = gross domestic product, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, toe = ton of oil equivalent.
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

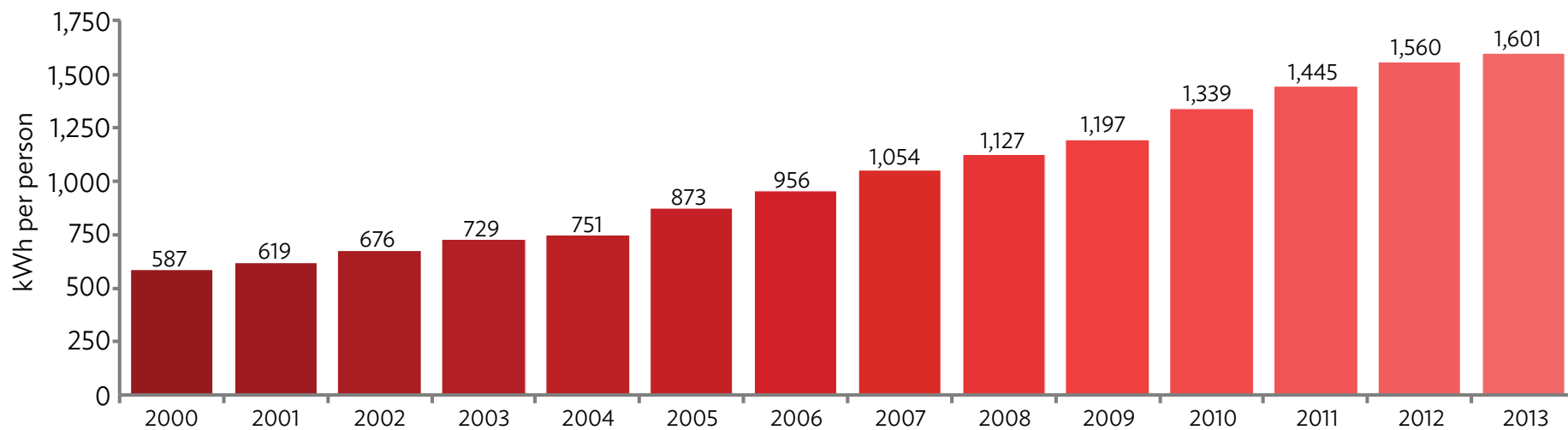
Table 3B 1.7: Electricity Consumption per Capita (kWh/person)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GMS	587	619	676	729	751	873	956	1,054	1,127	1,197	1,339	1,445	1,560	1,601
Cambodia	31	35	48	50	54	64	78	96	112	126	142	162	205	219
Guangxi, PRC	621	639	684	787	864	958	1,082	1,270	1,414	1,582	1,806	2,008	2,068	2,188
Yunnan, PRC	688	751	833	851	660	1,136	1,294	1,510	1,679	1,807	2,026	2,396	2,695	2,528
Lao PDR	120	131	139	158	160	176	191	219	261	309	356	377	444	514
Myanmar	69	61	72	78	79	73	87	88	92	97	122	148	157	181
Thailand	1,403	1,455	1,562	1,650	1,759	1,841	1,931	2,007	2,038	2,032	2,239	2,223	2,408	2,436
Viet Nam	289	327	378	433	486	572	646	728	797	894	1,000	1,078	1,187	1,294

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 electricity consumption as a ratio of total population.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Figure 3B 1.4: GMS Electricity Consumption per Capita (kWh/person)

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

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Table 3B 1.8A: Oil Import Dependency Ratio by Total Imports (%)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GMS	93.7	93.3	88.8	85.6	90.1	84.4	83.2	79.5	83.0	79.4	69.6	67.3	68.7	69.7
Cambodia	102.0	101.9	101.3	101.7	102.1	101.8	101.9	103.5	103.0	102.1	102.4	102.8	103.3	103.9
Guangxi, PRC	4.2	4.1	0.5	0	0	0.4	0.6	0	3.6	3.5	0	0	8.3	12.3
Yunnan, PRC	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.6
Lao PDR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Myanmar	73.3	71.6	53.3	47.6	49.7	56.8	55.5	55.1	40.8	34.2	18.6	20.6	66.9	78.5
Thailand	103.1	108.1	103.4	99.4	103.5	100.2	100.0	95.4	102.9	102.2	99.6	92.9	96.9	92.6
Viet Nam	113.8	108.2	105.1	104.5	101.4	106.5	108.7	109.1	110.8	93.9	67.0	78.0	72.8	66.4

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

Oil import dependency ratio by total imports is the ratio of total oil imports and total supply of oil estimated by the equation $(M/TS) \times 100$ where M is total imports and TS is total supply of oil and oil products.

Oil import dependency attempts to measure the proportion of domestic consumption that cannot be met by domestic production and may be indicated by using either total imports or net imports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Table 3B 1.8B: Oil Import Dependency Ratio by Net Imports (%)

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GMS	80.2	76.5	68.7	66.1	71.6	61.6	57.3	48.7	45.5	43.7	36.8	36.1	40.5	42.8
Cambodia	102.0	101.9	101.3	101.7	102.1	101.8	101.9	103.5	103.0	102.1	102.4	102.8	103.3	103.9
Guangxi, PRC	4.2	4.1	0.5	0	0	0.4	0.6	0	3.6	6.3	0	0	8.3	12.3
Yunnan, PRC	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6
Lao PDR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Myanmar	68.5	61.4	38.1	46.1	49.7	38.1	48.9	46.4	38.0	30.9	18.6	20.6	60.4	73.3
Thailand	86.3	84.5	80.6	79.5	84.3	79.6	76.1	73.8	72.5	70.4	71.2	68.3	68.2	66.4
Viet Nam	101.8	100.7	76.7	65.7	69.1	51.9	42.9	11.7	3.1	4.9	14.8	15.7	2.5	4.4

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

Oil import dependency ratio by net imports is the ratio of the absolute value of net imports and total supply of oil estimated by this equation: $|M-X|/TS \times 100$ where M and X are imports and exports of oil and oil products, respectively and TS is total supply of oil and oil products.

Oil import dependency attempts to measure the proportion of domestic consumption that cannot be met by domestic production and may be indicated by using either total imports or net imports.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

Figure 3B 1.5: GMS Comparative Oil Dependency Ratios (%)



GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.
Source: GMS Secretariat estimates.

COUNTRY TABLES

Table 3C 1.1: Primary Energy Production—Cambodia

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (Mtoe)	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.3
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	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
Natural gas	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	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	2.1	3.7
Geothermal-solar-etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biofuels-waste	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	98.9	97.9	96.3

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Primary energy production refers to the quantities of fuels extracted or produced, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter or impurities.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD, and International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 1.2: Energy Imports—Cambodia

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (Mtoe)	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	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.4	10.7
Oil and oil products	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.5	99.3	98.1	95.4	92.7	91.6	90.9	88.6	82.2
Natural gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biofuels-waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.9	4.1	6.8	7.9	8.6	9.0	7.1

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Imports comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD, and International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 1.3: Energy Exports—Cambodia

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (Mtoe)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total share (%)	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
Oil and oil products	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
Biofuels-waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	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 comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD, and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 1.4: Total Primary Energy Supply—Cambodia

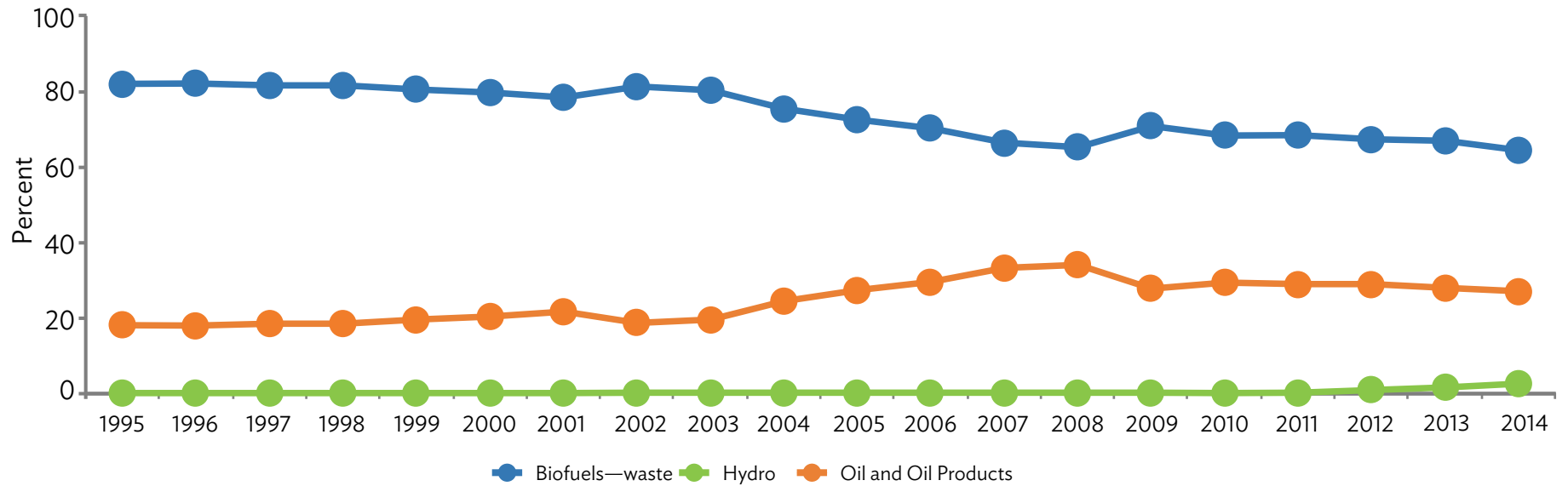
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (Mtoe)	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.4
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	3.7
Oil and oil products	18.0	17.9	18.4	18.4	19.5	20.3	21.6	18.6	19.5	24.4	27.3	29.5	33.2	34.0	27.7	29.3	28.9	28.9	27.9	27.0
Natural gas	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	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	1.5	2.5
Geothermal-solar-etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biofuels-waste	82.0	82.1	81.6	81.6	80.5	79.7	78.4	81.3	80.3	75.4	72.5	70.2	66.4	65.2	70.8	68.3	68.4	67.3	66.9	64.4
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.4

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 adjustments in international marine bunkers (quantities delivered to ships of all flags engaged in international navigation) and international aviation bunkers (deliveries of aviation fuels to aircraft for international aviation), and changes in stocks.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD, and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Figure 3C 1.1: Primary Energy Supply—Cambodia



Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD, and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 1.5: Final Energy Consumption by Type—Cambodia

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (Mtoe)	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and oil products	17.3	16.8	17.3	17.3	17.6	18.1	19.3	15.7	16.7	20.1	21.9	23.6	27.4	29.0	25.6	28.1	28.1	28.7	29.0	29.7
Natural gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biofuels-waste	82.3	82.5	82.0	81.9	81.4	80.8	79.5	82.8	81.7	77.8	75.5	73.2	68.8	66.5	70.9	68.0	67.6	66.1	65.5	63.9
Others	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.5	3.5	3.8	4.3	5.2	5.4	6.4

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Final consumption is equal to the sum of the consumption in the end-use sectors and reflects for the most part deliveries to consumers.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD, and International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 1.6: Power Generation—Cambodia

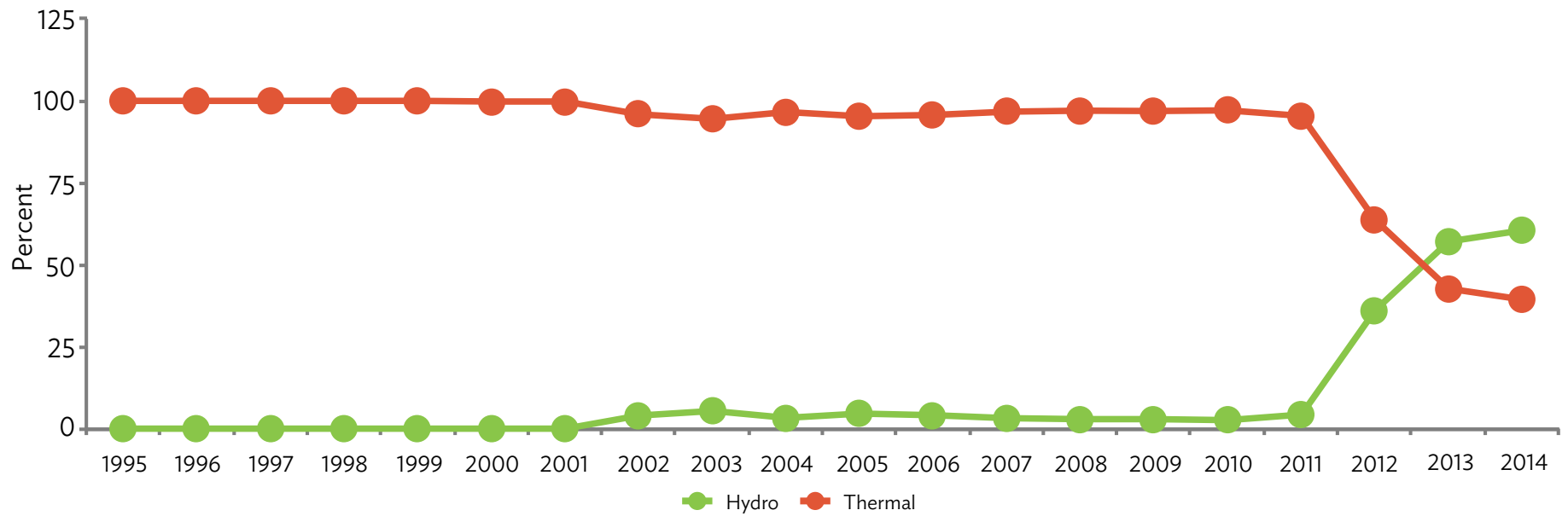
Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (TWh)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	3.1
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Thermal	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	95.9	94.5	96.6	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.0	96.9	97.1	95.4	63.7	42.7	39.4
Hydro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.0	5.4	3.3	4.6	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.6	4.3	36.1	57.1	60.5
Geothermal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar (PV and thermal)	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

PV = photovoltaic, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power generation shows the quantity, in watt-hour, generated by power plants.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD, and International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Figure 3C 1.2: Power Generation—Cambodia



Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD, and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 2.1: Primary Energy Production—Guangxi, PRC

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (Mtoe)	3.6	3.1	2.2	2.8	2.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	2.3	2.6	6.2	8.2	8.3	7.7
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	99.1	99.0	98.4	78.2	98.6	99.0	99.0	99.2	98.7	98.9	60.8	48.0	45.7	45.2
Oil and oil products	0.9	1.0	1.6	21.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.7
Natural gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38.8	51.7	54.0	49.0

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Primary energy production refers to the quantities of fuels extracted or produced, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter or impurities.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using Guangxi's physical energy balances data from Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues, [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

70 Table 3C 2.2: Intra-National Energy Transfers—Guangxi, PRC

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (Mtoe)	11.6	12.6	13.6	16.0	21.6	23.9	22.3	23.3	26.5	27.7	33.5	38.5	68.9	35.8
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	73.1	71.8	68.8	73.1	70.2	68.9	66.8	68.3	75.2	71.8	69.7	69.1	53.4	74.1
Oil and oil products	24.4	25.8	28.7	24.1	26.4	28.4	30.5	31.3	27.5	29.3	30.8	29.0	43.6	23.1
Natural gas	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	2.4
Electricity and heat products	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.4	2.3	2.2	(0.1)	(3.1)	(1.5)	(1.0)	1.4	2.7	0.4
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, () = negative, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Intra-national energy transfers are the sum of energy moved in from other provinces and sent out to other provinces.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using Guangxi's physical energy balances data from Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues, [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 3C 2.3: Energy Imports—Guangxi, PRC

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (Mtoe)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0	0.8	1.4	4.5	6.8	4.8	6.0	7.1	8.0	8.1	11.8
Total share (%)	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	97.9	99.1	100.0	94.3	95.2	100.0	100.0	86.3	88.8
Oil and oil products	100.0	100.0	100.0	0	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.0	5.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	13.7	11.2
Natural gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity and heat products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, () = negative, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Imports comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using Guangxi's physical energy balances data from Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

71 Table 3C 2.4: Energy Exports—Guangxi, PRC

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (Mtoe)	0	0	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	(0.5)	0	0	0	(0.2)	0	0	0	0
Total share (%)	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Coal	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and oil products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Natural gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity and heat products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

() = negative, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Exports comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using Guangxi's physical energy balances data from Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 3C 2.5: Total Primary Energy Supply—Guangxi, PRC

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (Mtoe)	17.9	18.5	18.8	22.1	31.8	34.5	39.8	44.7	47.4	52.3	49.9	58.3	62.4	60.3
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	68.9	65.9	61.2	62.5	70.3	71.5	71.5	71.8	70.6	72.2	67.4	65.5	63.5	67.3
Oil and oil products	15.7	18.5	21.4	20.5	17.2	18.7	17.2	16.7	15.9	15.6	19.6	19.5	21.5	17.8
Natural gas	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7
Electricity and heat products	9.7	9.8	10.4	9.5	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.5	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.9
Others	5.7	5.8	7.0	7.5	5.6	2.7	4.2	4.7	5.5	4.7	4.8	7.2	7.2	6.3

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Total primary energy supply is primary energy production plus imports, less exports, plus adjustments in international marine bunkers (quantities delivered to ships of all flags engaged in international navigation) and international aviation bunkers (deliveries of aviation fuels to aircraft for international aviation), and changes in stocks. For Guangxi, total supply includes net intra-national transfers.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using Guangxi's physical energy balances data from Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 3C 2.6: Total Final Energy Consumption by Type—Guangxi, PRC

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (Mtoe)	15.0	16.0	16.1	20.8	24.9	29.8	32.5	35.7	38.4	43.6	40.9	46.1	49.7	47.9
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	57.3	54.9	49.1	56.1	56.3	63.9	62.8	58.3	58.0	61.3	51.3	49.9	50.0	50.2
Oil and oil products	18.2	21.0	24.3	19.7	21.5	20.7	20.4	20.1	18.6	17.8	21.5	21.0	21.4	18.9
Natural gas	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8
Electricity and heat products	17.7	17.3	18.4	16.3	15.0	15.1	15.4	17.1	18.2	16.8	22.5	22.4	21.9	24.2
Others	6.8	6.7	8.2	8.0	7.1	0	1.0	4.1	5.0	3.9	4.3	6.3	6.1	5.9

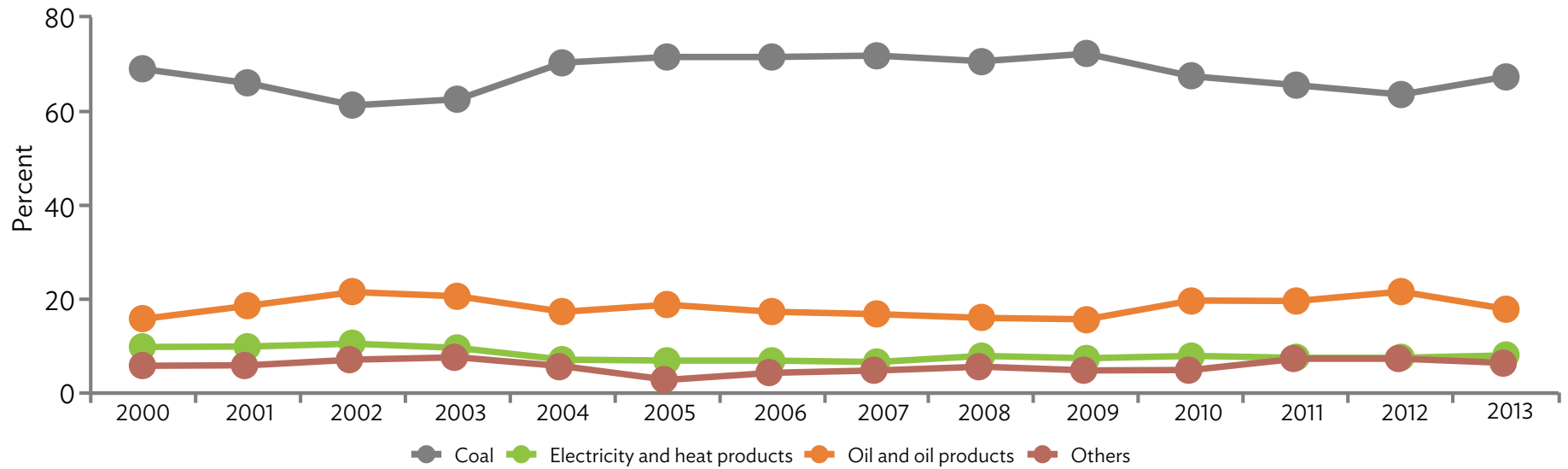
0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Final consumption is equal to the sum of the consumption in the end-use sectors and reflects for the most part deliveries to consumers.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using Guangxi's physical energy balances data from Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Figure 3C 1.3: Primary Energy Supply—Guangxi, PRC



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using Guangxi's physical energy balances data from Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues, [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 3C 3.1: Primary Energy Production—Yunnan, PRC

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (Mtoe)	11.1	12.0	15.3	20.8	11.7	34.0	37.8	40.2	44.2	46.1	49.5	50.4	53.1	54.4
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	99.9	99.9	99.9	97.6	94.3	95.1	97.1	96.5	98.0	96.7	98.6	98.8	97.9	98.2
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
Natural gas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0	0	0	2.3	5.6	4.9	2.9	3.5	2.0	3.3	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.8

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Primary energy production refers to the quantities of fuels extracted or produced, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter or impurities.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using Yunnan's physical energy balances data from Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

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Table 3C 3.2: Intra-National Energy Transfers—Yunnan, PRC

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (Mtoe)	4.7	6.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.4	8.8	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	37.8	(5.3)
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	50.6	47.4	40.4	39.6	60.7	26.7	24.0	37.1	(23.0)	(13.0)	(33.0)	(44.5)	61.2	155.1
Oil and oil products	38.6	45.0	56.6	61.4	31.1	73.3	81.9	70.3	146.1	151.1	182.5	193.7	28.0	(181.3)
Natural gas	10.2	7.4	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.6	7.5	5.6	10.5	9.0	6.8	7.7	1.0	(7.4)
Electricity and heat products	0.7	0.1	(5.2)	(9.5)	0.1	(8.6)	(13.4)	(13.0)	(33.6)	(47.1)	(56.3)	(56.8)	9.7	133.6
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

() = negative, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Intra-national energy transfers are the sum of energy moved in from and sent out to other provinces.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using Yunnan's physical energy balances data from Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 3C 3.3: Energy Imports—Yunnan, PRC

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (Mtoe)	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total share (%)	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oil and oil products	0.0	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.9	19.8	27.5
Natural gas	23.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity and heat products	76.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	85.1	80.2	72.5
Others	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, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Imports comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using Yunnan's physical energy balances data from Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 3C 3.4: Energy Exports—Yunnan, PRC

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (Mtoe)	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.4)	0.2	(0.3)
Total share (%)	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	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	3.7	2.4	4.4	2.8	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
Electricity and heat products	0	0	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.3	97.6	95.6	97.2	100.0	100.0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

() = negative, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Exports comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using Yunnan's physical energy balances data from Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 3C 3.5: Total Primary Energy Supply—Yunnan, PRC

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (Mtoe)	19.7	22.4	25.2	29.0	21.5	43.0	46.7	51.3	58.3	65.5	60.2	64.3	69.5	65.8
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	78.9	77.7	77.8	77.9	77.6	78.4	80.7	79.8	80.1	81.7	76.7	74.6	72.3	72.3
Oil and oil products	9.2	12.3	12.5	12.3	8.4	10.8	11.3	11.9	11.4	10.8	14.8	15.0	15.2	14.8
Natural gas	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Electricity and heat products	9.5	7.8	7.8	6.4	8.7	5.6	4.6	4.6	6.1	4.5	6.7	8.9	10.3	10.8
Others	0	0	0	1.6	3.1	3.8	2.3	2.7	1.5	2.3	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.5

0.0 = value is less than 0.05, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Total primary energy supply is primary energy production plus imports, less exports, plus adjustments in international marine bunkers (quantities delivered to ships of all flags engaged in international navigation) and international aviation bunkers (deliveries of aviation fuels to aircraft for international aviation), and changes in stocks. For Yunnan, total supply includes net intranational transfers.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using Yunnan's physical energy balances data from Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 3C 3.6: Total Final Energy Consumption by Type—Yunnan, PRC

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (Mtoe)	15.1	17.0	19.4	22.7	17.0	34.3	35.6	39.7	41.3	46.6	43.0	46.2	50.3	49.2
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	67.3	63.8	65.3	66.5	66.9	68.2	67.1	65.4	65.2	66.0	58.4	56.1	55.4	57.0
Oil and oil products	12.0	16.1	16.3	15.7	10.7	13.5	14.7	15.4	16.1	15.2	20.8	20.9	21.0	19.7
Natural gas	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Electricity and heat products	17.6	17.2	16.0	14.1	15.7	13.0	14.1	15.3	16.1	15.4	18.9	21.3	21.2	21.0
Others	0	0	0	1.4	3.9	3.6	2.6	2.6	1.4	2.5	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.4

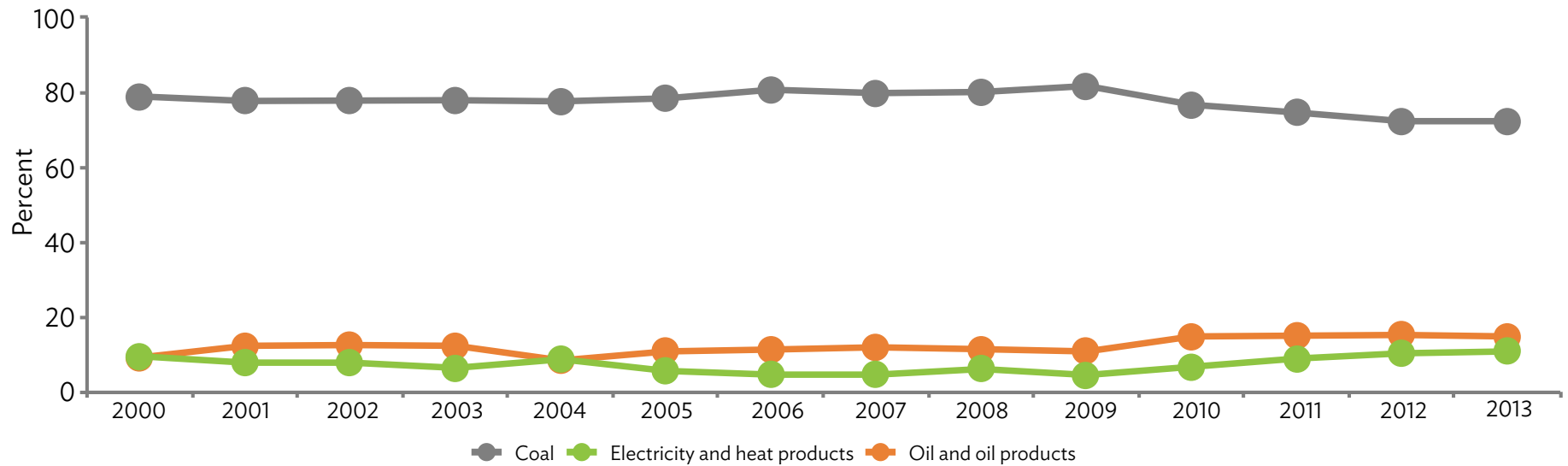
Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Final consumption is equal to the sum of the consumption in the end-use sectors and reflects for the most part deliveries to consumers.

Energy conversion factors are provided in Appendix 2.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using Yunnan's physical energy balances data from Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Figure 3C 1.4: Primary Energy Supply—Yunnan, PRC



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using Yunnan's physical energy balances data from Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

Table 3C 4.1: Primary Energy Production—Lao PDR

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
Total (Mtoe)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.9	0.2	1.1	3.0	4.8	6.3	8.0	10.5	7.6	9.6	9.1	10.6	11.1	11.1	12.3	12.8	15.5	16.6	16.9	15.9	16.6	16.5	16.5
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	0	0	0
Hydro	5.1	5.1	4.5	5.4	7.1	6.4	7.2	6.9	11.3	13.8	16.8	17.2	16.1	15.1	15.4	15.9	16.3	15.2	16.2	14.7	14.1	14.2	19.1	15.7	16.4	16.4
Biomass	94.8	94.8	93.6	92.6	92.7	92.5	89.8	88.3	82.4	78.2	72.7	75.2	74.2	75.8	74.0	73.0	72.6	72.5	70.9	69.8	69.3	68.9	65.0	67.7	67.2	67.1

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Primary energy production refers to the quantities of fuels extracted or produced, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter or impurities.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017).

78 Table 3C 4.2: Energy Imports—Lao PDR

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
Total (Mtoe)	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
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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
Oil and oil products	98.3	98.0	97.7	97.4	97.0	96.2	96.8	97.1	96.0	95.8	94.3	94.7	95.4	94.5	94.7	93.9	93.8	91.7	91.3	86.9	82.9	87.3	82.0	81.6	78.2	78.5
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
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
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
Electricity	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.8	3.2	2.9	4.0	4.2	5.7	5.3	4.6	5.5	5.3	6.1	6.2	8.3	8.7	13.1	17.1	12.7	18.0	18.4	21.8	21.5

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Imports comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017).

Table 3C 4.3: Energy Exports—Lao PDR

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
Total (Mtoe)	0.1	0.1	0.0	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	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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
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	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
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
Electricity	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Exports comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

All electricity exports of Lao PDR are generated from hydro power.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017).

79 Table 3C 4.4: Primary Energy Supply—Lao PDR

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
Total (Mtoe)	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	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.8	0.2	1.0	2.7	4.2	5.7	7.3	10.7	7.4	9.0	8.4	9.4	9.9	9.8	10.6	11.1	13.1	14.1	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.2	13.2
Oil and oil products	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.8	10.6	10.7	13.7	16.4	16.1	17.7	12.2	15.1	17.8	17.3	20.2	20.3	20.4	20.6	20.5	19.9	17.7	18.5	18.2	18.4	18.0	18.3
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
Hydro	4.8	4.7	4.2	5.1	6.7	6.0	6.5	6.0	10.3	12.7	17.0	16.8	15.0	13.9	13.7	14.1	14.4	13.1	14.1	12.4	12.0	11.9	16.7	12.7	13.1	13.1
Biomass	89.1	88.5	86.7	86.7	87.2	85.9	81.0	76.7	75.1	71.8	73.5	73.5	69.1	69.7	65.8	64.7	64.4	62.8	61.4	59.1	59.0	57.7	56.7	55.0	54.0	53.7
Electricity	(3.3)	(3.2)	(2.6)	(3.4)	(4.6)	(3.5)	(3.9)	(3.2)	(7.3)	(9.5)	(13.4)	(12.8)	(10.9)	(9.2)	(9.1)	(9.0)	(9.0)	(7.2)	(7.1)	(4.5)	(2.8)	(2.3)	(5.3)	0.5	1.6	1.6

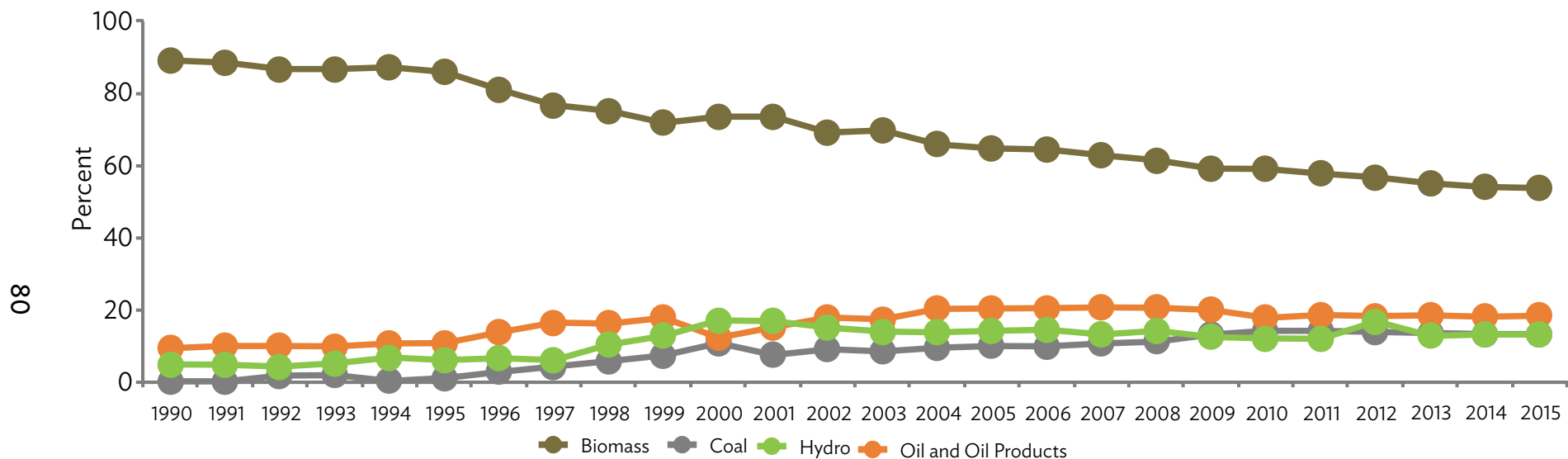
() = negative, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Total primary energy supply is primary energy production plus imports, less exports, plus adjustments in international marine bunkers (quantities delivered to ships of all flags engaged in international navigation) and international aviation bunkers (deliveries of aviation fuels to aircraft for international aviation), and changes in stocks.

Lao PDR is a net exporter of electricity generated from hydro power; the effect is a decrease in domestic energy supply, hence, the negative sign.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017).

Figure 3C 1.5: Primary Energy Supply—Lao PDR



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017).

Table 3C 4.5: Final Energy Consumption by Type—Lao PDR

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
Total (Mtoe)	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	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	2.4	2.5
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.8	0.2	1.0	2.8	4.3	5.9	7.5	10.9	7.6	9.2	8.6	9.7	10.2	10.1	10.9	11.4	13.5	14.5	14.5	14.3	13.9	13.8	13.7
Oil and oil products	9.2	9.8	9.9	9.8	10.6	10.8	14.0	16.8	16.5	18.1	12.5	15.5	18.3	17.7	20.8	20.9	21.0	21.2	21.0	20.5	18.2	19.1	18.7	19.0	18.7	19.1
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
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
Biomass	89.6	88.7	86.9	86.9	87.6	86.3	81.2	76.8	75.1	71.8	73.6	73.5	69.1	69.7	65.7	64.7	64.4	62.7	61.3	58.9	58.8	57.5	56.5	55.0	54.2	53.9
Electricity	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.4	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.6	5.2	6.2	7.2	8.4	8.9	10.5	12.0	13.3	13.3

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Final consumption is equal to the sum of the consumption in the end-use sectors and reflects for the most part deliveries to consumers.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017).

Table 3C 4.6: Power Generation—Lao PDR

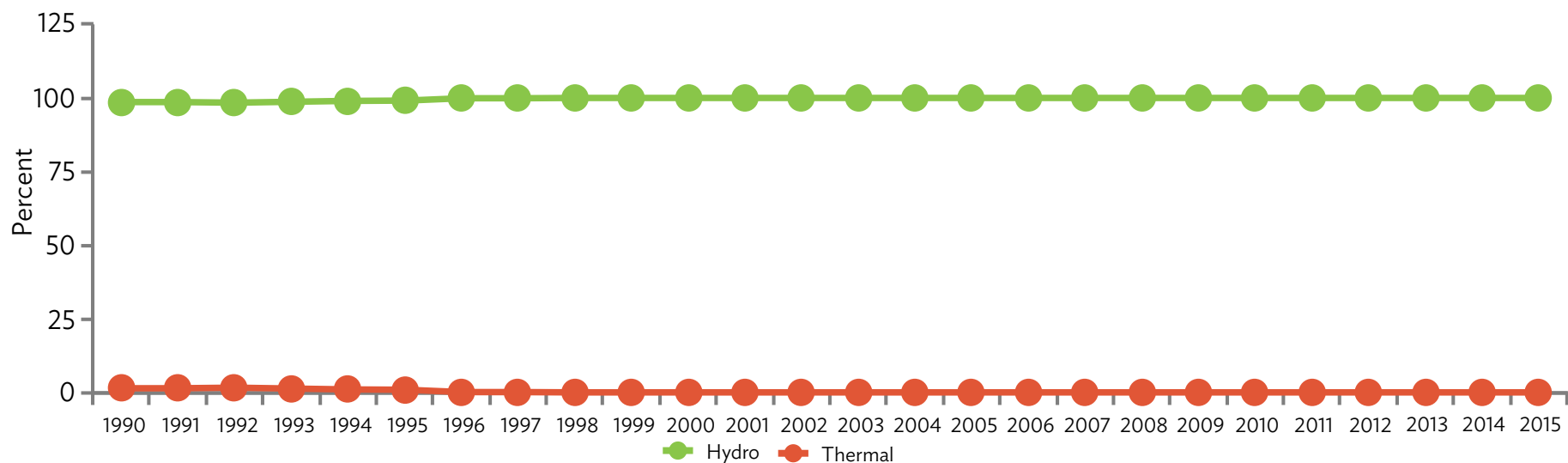
Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total (TWh)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.7	3.7	3.9	3.9
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Thermal	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	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
Hydro	98.6	98.6	98.4	98.7	99.0	99.1	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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
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

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power generation shows the quantity, in watt-hour, generated by power plants.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017).

Figure 3C 1.6: Power Generation—Lao PDR



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from Enerdata. www.enerdata.net (accessed April 2017).

Table 3C 5.1: Primary Energy Production—Myanmar

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
Total (Mtoe)	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	18.3	20.3	22.3	22.7	23.6	22.7	22.0	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.2	25.7
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.8	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.6
Oil and oil products	6.9	7.4	6.8	6.7	6.4	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.7	4.2	5.3	5.4	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.0
Natural gas	7.1	6.8	6.5	8.4	9.9	11.1	12.1	12.8	19.2	28.5	33.6	33.1	33.0	35.9	42.5	46.2	46.8	48.3	46.2	44.2	45.1	44.3	44.2	44.8	49.8
Hydro	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.0
Geothermal-solar-etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biofuels-waste	84.7	84.4	85.1	83.4	82.2	83.1	82.7	82.2	76.8	66.7	59.6	59.4	58.8	54.9	50.2	46.0	45.4	44.0	46.1	47.8	47.0	47.1	47.0	46.8	42.7

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Primary energy production refers to the quantities of fuels extracted or produced, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter or impurities.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 5.2: Energy Imports—Myanmar

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
Total (Mtoe)	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	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.5	2.2	3.6
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	100.0	29.8	3.6	2.3	2.2	0.3	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	1.3	0
Oil and oil products	0	70.2	96.4	97.7	97.8	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	98.7	100.0
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
Biofuels-waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	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 comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 5.3: Energy Exports—Myanmar

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
Total (Mtoe)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	10.8
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	0	0	0	0	62.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0
Oil and oil products	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	37.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.8	0.8	2.3	3.7	5.9	0.6	0	3.9	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.5	0	0	1.6	1.7	1.4
Natural gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.2	99.2	97.7	96.3	94.1	99.4	100.0	96.1	98.6	98.3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.0	98.1	98.3	98.6
Biofuels-waste	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
Electricity	0	0	0	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 comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

84 Table 3C 5.4: Total Primary Energy Supply—Myanmar

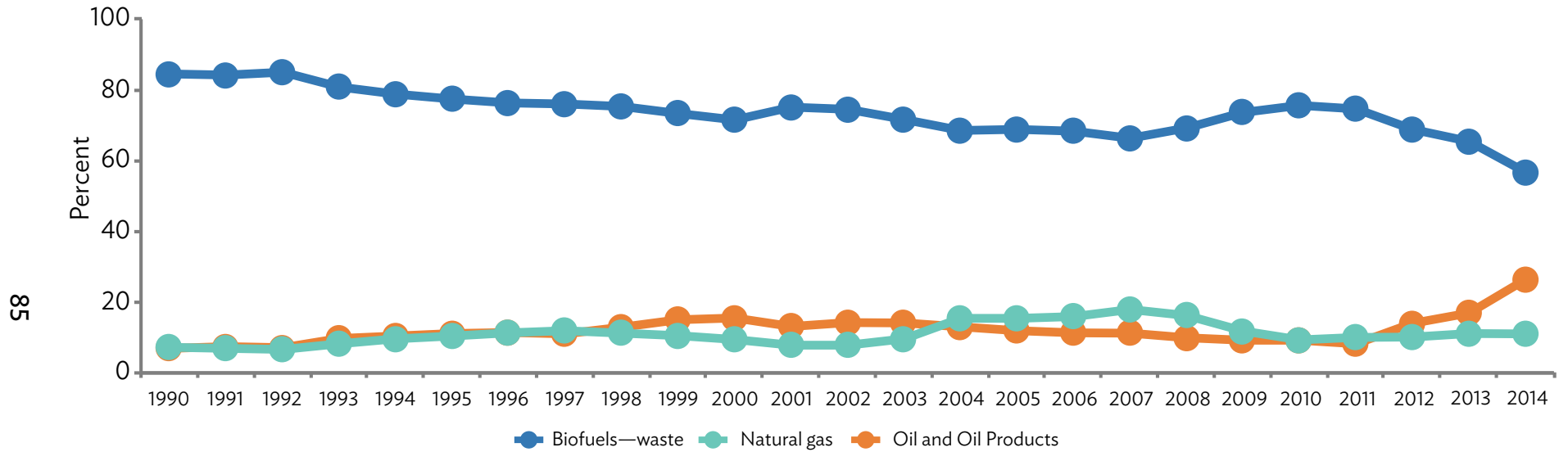
Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (Mtoe)	10.7	10.5	10.8	10.7	11.4	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.8	12.5	13.0	14.1	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.7	15.1	14.3	14.0	14.3	15.7	16.6	19.3
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.5	2.9	2.2	3.6	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.1
Oil and oil products	6.8	7.3	7.0	9.6	10.3	11.0	11.3	10.9	12.8	14.9	15.4	13.0	14.1	14.0	12.9	11.8	11.2	11.1	9.8	9.1	9.1	8.1	13.9	16.8	26.3
Natural gas	7.1	6.8	6.5	8.1	9.5	10.3	11.2	11.8	11.1	10.4	9.3	7.7	7.7	9.5	15.3	15.3	15.8	17.8	16.1	11.7	9.2	9.9	10.0	11.0	10.9
Hydro	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.2	3.1	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.9
Geothermal-solar-etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biofuels-waste	84.5	84.2	85.0	80.8	78.8	77.4	76.3	76.0	75.3	73.3	71.5	75.1	74.5	71.6	68.5	68.8	68.3	66.3	69.2	73.6	75.6	74.6	68.8	65.4	56.7
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

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Total primary energy supply is primary energy production plus imports, less exports, plus adjustments in international marine bunkers (quantities delivered to ships of all flags engaged in international navigation) and international aviation bunkers (deliveries of aviation fuels to aircraft for international aviation), and changes in stocks.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Figure 3C 1.7: Primary Energy Supply—Myanmar



Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 5.5: Final Energy Consumption by Type—Myanmar

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
Total (Mtoe)	9.4	9.2	9.5	9.5	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.5	11.3	11.6	12.4	12.7	13.0	13.0	13.2	12.5	12.7	13.0	13.3	14.5	15.3	17.0
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	2.8	3.2	1.1	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.0
Oil and oil products	6.2	6.1	6.7	8.1	8.8	11.5	12.1	10.9	12.7	13.3	13.3	11.4	12.8	13.5	14.3	15.0	12.8	13.4	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	14.2	17.7	24.5
Natural gas	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.6	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.1
Biofuels-waste	89.2	89.9	89.4	87.5	86.4	83.7	83.1	83.7	82.2	80.7	78.6	81.3	81.6	78.1	78.6	77.9	79.2	78.4	83.2	82.8	81.4	79.9	74.1	70.9	64.3
Others	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.2	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.1

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Final consumption is equal to the sum of the consumption in the end-use sectors and reflects for the most part deliveries to consumers.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 5.6: Power Generation—Myanmar

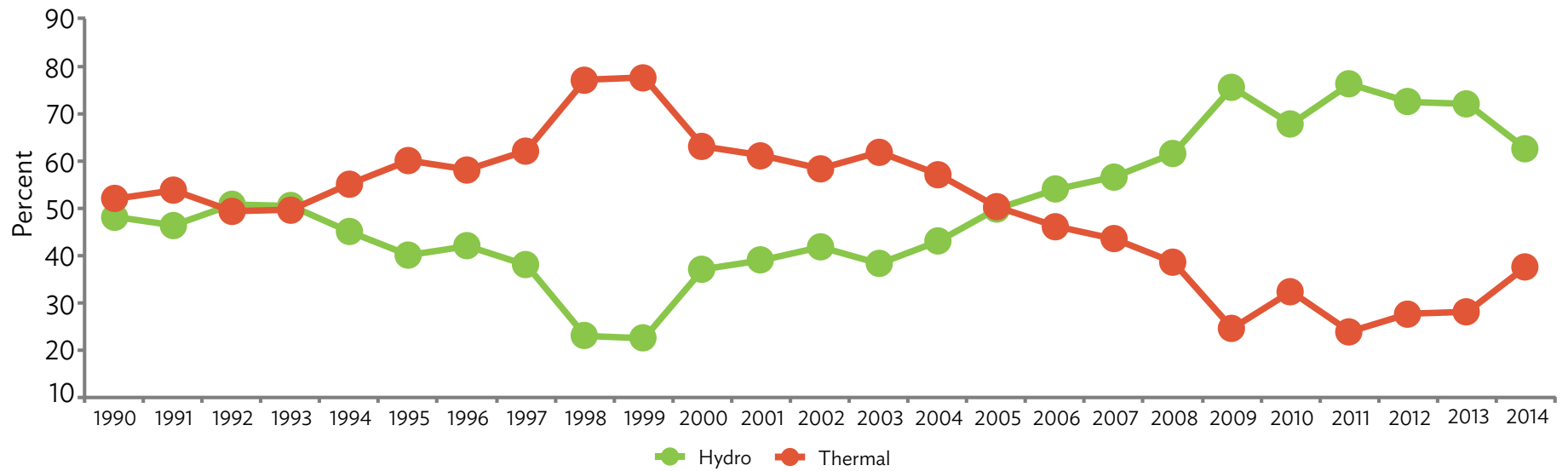
Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (TWh)	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.1	4.6	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.5	9.9	10.7	12.2	14.2
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Thermal	51.9	53.7	49.3	49.6	55.1	60.0	58.1	62.1	77.1	77.6	63.0	61.1	58.3	61.8	57.1	50.2	46.1	43.4	38.5	24.5	32.3	23.8	27.6	28.0	37.6
Hydro	48.1	46.3	50.7	50.4	44.9	40.0	41.9	37.9	22.9	22.4	37.0	38.9	41.7	38.2	42.9	49.8	53.9	56.6	61.5	75.5	67.7	76.2	72.4	72.0	62.4
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
Solar (PV and 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
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
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

PV = photovoltaic, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power generation shows the quantity, in watt-hour, generated by power plants.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Figure 3C 1.8: Power Generation—Myanmar



Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 6.1: Primary Energy Production—Thailand

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
Total (Mtoe)	26.6	29.6	30.9	30.2	31.7	33.2	37.2	40.0	39.7	41.5	43.9	43.1	46.0	49.3	51.3	55.2	57.3	60.5	65.5	64.6	70.6	68.7	75.4	78.1	78.7
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	13.6	14.4	14.5	14.9	15.7	16.1	16.8	16.9	14.7	12.8	11.7	13.2	12.4	11.1	11.3	11.0	9.6	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	9.0	6.9	6.5	5.9
Oil and oil products	10.8	11.2	12.1	12.7	14.1	13.0	14.6	14.7	15.5	15.7	18.4	19.7	20.8	22.5	21.3	23.5	25.4	25.4	25.1	25.9	24.8	26.2	26.1	24.8	24.0
Natural gas	18.8	20.9	21.5	24.6	26.1	26.2	27.5	31.2	34.4	35.7	35.6	35.2	35.0	34.4	34.2	33.5	33.2	33.6	35.2	33.2	35.0	32.0	34.7	36.3	36.8
Hydro	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6
Geothermal-solar-etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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
Biofuels-waste	55.3	52.2	50.8	46.7	43.0	42.9	39.4	35.6	34.3	35.1	33.2	30.6	30.4	30.8	32.1	31.1	30.5	31.1	30.9	32.0	32.0	31.7	31.2	31.5	32.5

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

Primary energy production refers to the quantities of fuels extracted or produced, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter or impurities.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 6.2: Energy Imports—Thailand

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
Total (Mtoe)	18.7	19.2	22.0	25.7	29.4	33.3	41.1	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	64.4	64.2	69.7	72.9	72.4
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.6	3.3	4.5	6.1	5.1	2.9	5.0	6.9	7.2	7.5	8.7	8.3	9.5	12.1	15.1	16.8	17.2	16.6	16.3	16.8	16.2	18.5
Oil and oil products	98.5	97.9	98.2	97.2	96.4	95.2	93.7	94.7	96.6	94.4	87.8	80.1	79.6	78.4	79.2	76.8	74.0	70.4	69.6	70.3	69.5	68.4	68.8	69.1	67.6
Natural gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	4.6	12.0	12.4	12.4	12.0	13.0	13.1	13.7	13.2	12.1	12.8	13.7	12.9	13.0	12.2
Biofuels-waste	0.1	0.1	0.1	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	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Electricity	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5

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

Imports comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 6.3: Energy Exports—Thailand

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
Total (Mtoe)	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
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Oil and oil products	97.3	98.8	98.3	98.6	99.1	99.0	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.4	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.4	99.4	98.8	98.5	98.7	98.6	98.1	97.7	98.8	98.6
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
Biofuels-waste	2.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.2
Electricity	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.1

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

Exports comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 6.4: Total Primary Energy Supply—Thailand

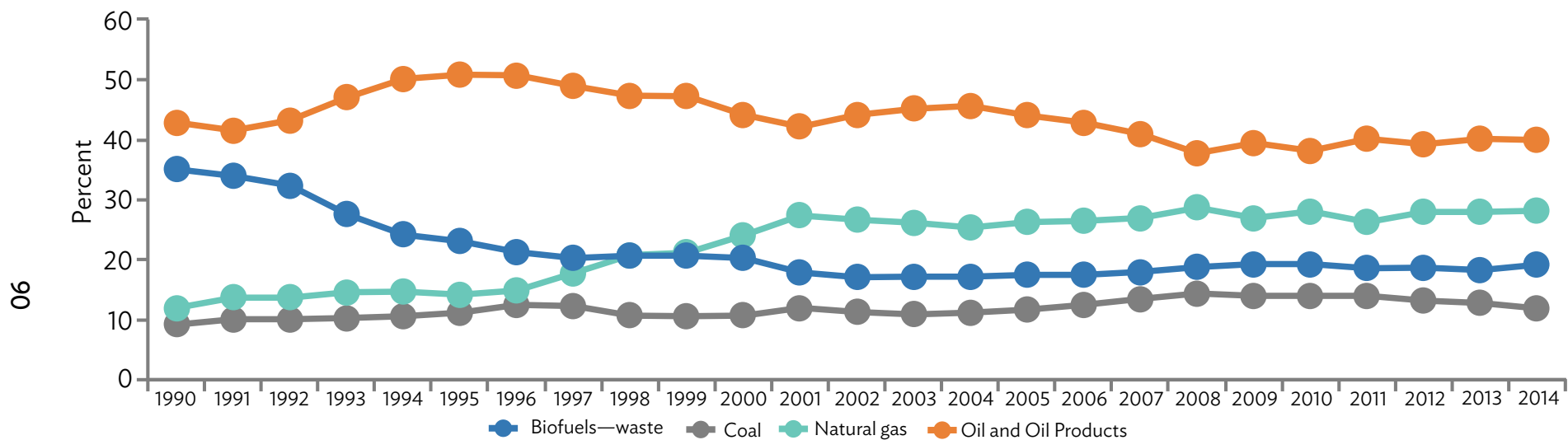
Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (Mtoe)	41.9	45.5	48.5	51.2	56.6	61.9	69.2	70.5	66.1	70.6	72.3	74.4	82.3	89.1	96.3	99.0	101.0	105.2	108.1	107.7	117.8	117.7	126.2	135.7	134.8
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	9.1	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.5	11.1	12.4	12.2	10.6	10.5	10.6	11.9	11.2	10.8	11.1	11.6	12.4	13.4	14.3	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.1	12.7	11.8
Oil and oil products	42.8	41.5	43.2	47.0	50.1	50.8	50.7	48.9	47.3	47.2	44.1	42.1	44.1	45.1	45.6	44.0	42.8	40.9	37.7	39.4	38.1	40.1	39.2	40.1	39.9
Natural gas	11.9	13.6	13.6	14.5	14.6	14.1	14.8	17.7	20.7	21.1	24.0	27.3	26.6	26.1	25.3	26.2	26.4	26.9	28.6	26.9	28.0	26.2	27.9	27.9	28.1
Hydro	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Geothermal-solar-etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	
Biofuels-waste	35.0	33.9	32.3	27.5	24.1	23.0	21.2	20.2	20.6	20.6	20.2	17.8	17.0	17.1	17.1	17.4	17.4	17.9	18.7	19.2	19.2	18.5	18.6	18.2	19.1
Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7

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 adjustments in international marine bunkers (quantities delivered to ships of all flags engaged in international navigation) and international aviation bunkers (deliveries of aviation fuels to aircraft for international aviation), and changes in stocks.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Figure 3C 1.9: Primary Energy Supply—Thailand



Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 6.5: Final Energy Consumption by Type—Thailand

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
Total (Mtoe)	28.9	30.6	33.3	36.0	40.0	44.4	49.4	50.1	45.6	49.3	50.6	52.4	58.7	63.8	69.1	69.9	71.6	72.8	74.3	78.5	84.9	85.7	91.8	95.9	95.9
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	4.5	5.0	5.1	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.9	7.9	7.0	7.7	7.0	8.2	8.3	7.6	8.4	9.7	10.5	8.9	10.5	10.0	10.8	8.7	8.5	7.6	6.7
Oil and oil products	51.7	50.8	51.1	54	56.2	56.2	57.6	57.8	57.3	57.9	57.3	57.7	58.4	59	58.6	56.8	55.5	55.6	52.4	52.5	51.6	53	52.6	54.1	53.9
Natural gas	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.9	5.5	5.4	6.8	6.6	7.4	7.8
Biofuels-waste	31.9	31.4	30.3	24.8	21.6	20.6	18.5	18.7	19	18.5	18.5	16.6	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.9	15.8	16.6	17.6	17.1	17	16.5	17.1	16.2	16.5
Others	11.4	12.2	12.7	13.4	13.4	13.8	13.5	14.2	15.2	14.2	15	15.2	14.7	14.4	14.3	14.9	15.4	15.7	15.7	14.8	15.1	14.9	15.1	14.7	15.1

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

Final consumption is equal to the sum of the consumption in the end-use sectors and reflects for the most part deliveries to consumers.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

 **Table 3C 6.6: Power Generation—Thailand**

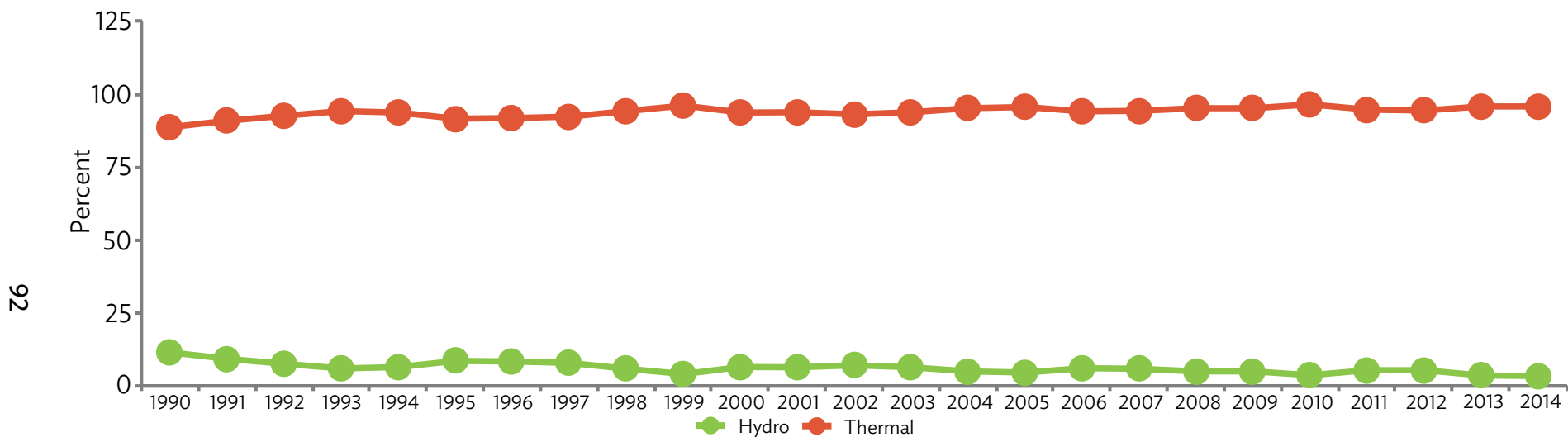
Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (TWh)	44.2	50.2	57.1	63.4	71.2	80.1	89.8	93.2	90.1	90.0	96.0	102.4	109.0	117.0	125.7	132.2	138.7	143.4	147.4	148.4	159.5	156.0	166.8	170.4	173.6
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Thermal	88.7	90.9	92.6	94.2	93.7	91.6	91.8	92.3	94.2	96.1	93.7	93.8	93.1	93.8	95.2	95.6	94.1	94.3	95.2	95.2	96.5	94.7	94.4	95.8	95.8
Hydro	11.3	9.1	7.4	5.8	6.3	8.4	8.2	7.7	5.7	3.9	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.2	4.8	4.4	5.9	5.7	4.8	4.8	3.5	5.2	5.2	3.4	3.2
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solar (PV and 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	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8
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	0.1	0.2	0.2
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 = value less than 0.05, PV = photovoltaic, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power generation shows the quantity, in watt-hour, generated by power plants.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Figure 3C 1.10: Power Generation—Thailand



Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 7.1: Primary Energy Production—Viet Nam

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
Total (Mtoe)	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	63.2	61.5	66.5	66.4	68.3	69.4	69.0	71.2
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	14.2	14.1	12.7	13.8	13.3	17.7	19.2	20.3	18.8	14.5	16.3	17.4	20.0	20.4	26.6	31.3	34.8	37.4	36.0	37.1	37.8	38.2	34.2	33.3	32.8
Oil and oil products	15.0	20.2	25.4	26.7	30.0	29.5	31.2	32.6	36.6	42.3	42.2	41.7	39.0	38.0	36.3	32.1	28.7	26.7	25.8	26.1	24.2	23.8	25.7	25.8	26.1
Natural gas	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	5.2	5.9	8.8	9.9	9.8	9.4	10.7	10.7	12.2	11.1	11.9	12.4	12.5
Hydro	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.9	3.6	5.2	6.5	6.5	7.1
Geothermal-solar-etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Biofuels-waste	68.2	62.9	58.9	56.6	53.3	48.7	45.1	42.3	39.5	37.5	35.5	34.5	32.3	32.1	25.6	24.3	23.8	23.3	23.9	22.1	22.2	21.8	21.7	22.0	21.5

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

Primary energy production refers to the quantities of fuels extracted or produced, calculated after any operation for removal of inert matter or impurities.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 7.2: Energy Imports—Viet Nam

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
Total (Mtoe)	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	14.4
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	4.4	5.9	8.0	11.0	12.3
Oil and oil products	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.2	96.1	95.6	95.2	94.7	92.1	91.2	90.2	86.4	85.2
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
Biofuels-waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.6	1.5	1.8	2.3	3.6	2.9	1.8	2.5	2.5

Mtoe = million tons of oil equivalent.

Imports comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 7.3: Energy Exports—Viet Nam

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
Total (Mtoe)	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	17.1
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	14.1	14.1	14.1	11.4	14.1	16.1	17.8	15.8	12.0	10.4	9.8	11.9	16.2	16.8	23.3	33.1	46.8	51.6	41.4	47.3	53.1	47.4	42.9	41.9	34.7
Oil and oil products	85.9	85.9	85.9	88.6	85.9	83.9	82.2	84.2	88.0	89.6	90.2	88.1	83.8	83.2	71.5	62.6	50.4	47.0	57.8	52.6	46.5	52.2	56.5	57.5	64.5
Natural gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.1	4.3	2.8	1.4	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biofuels-waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8

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

Exports comprise amounts having crossed the national territorial boundaries of the country, whether or not customs clearance has taken place.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

94 Table 3C 7.4: Total Primary Energy Supply—Viet Nam

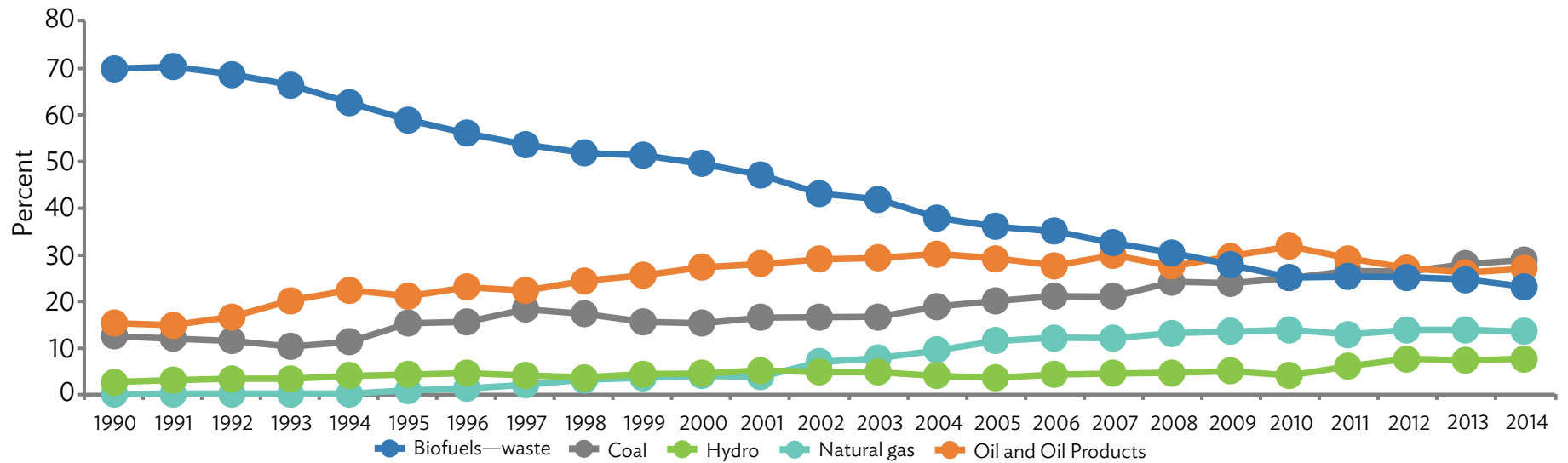
Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (Mtoe)	17.9	18.1	18.9	20.5	20.5	21.9	23.1	24.9	26.5	27.3	28.7	30.6	33.4	35.1	39.0	41.3	42.3	45.5	48.6	53.1	58.9	59.1	59.8	61.7	66.6
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	12.4	11.9	11.4	10.2	11.2	15.2	15.5	18.2	17.2	15.5	15.2	16.4	16.5	16.6	18.8	20.0	21.0	20.9	24.1	23.8	24.9	26.4	26.3	27.9	28.8
Oil and oil products	15.2	14.8	16.6	20.1	22.3	21.0	22.9	22.2	24.3	25.5	27.2	27.9	28.9	29.2	30.1	29.1	27.6	29.8	27.4	29.6	31.7	29.1	27.0	26.1	26.9
Natural gas	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.2	2.0	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.7	6.9	7.7	9.4	11.4	12.1	12.0	13.1	13.4	13.8	12.8	13.8	13.8	13.4
Hydro	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.4	5.1	4.7	4.7	3.9	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.9	4.0	6.0	7.6	7.2	7.6
Geothermal-solar-etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Biofuels-waste	69.8	70.2	68.6	66.3	62.5	58.8	55.9	53.5	51.7	51.2	49.4	47.0	43.0	41.8	37.8	35.9	34.9	32.4	30.3	27.7	25.0	25.2	25.1	24.6	23.0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3

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 adjustments in international marine bunkers (quantities delivered to ships of all flags engaged in international navigation) and international aviation bunkers (deliveries of aviation fuels to aircraft for international aviation), and changes in stocks.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Figure 3C 1.11: Primary Energy Supply—Viet Nam



Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency, Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 7.5: Final Energy Consumption by Type—Viet Nam

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
Total (Mtoe)	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	30.7	33.5	35.1	35.6	38.4	41.2	44.7	48.2	48.7	49.4	51.7	55.5
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coal	8.3	9.7	10.2	9.4	9.7	13.1	12.9	15.0	14.2	13.1	12.8	14.0	14.0	13.4	14.5	15.0	15.2	15.4	19.7	20.0	20.3	20.7	19.6	20.4	21.0
Oil and oil products	14.5	13.6	15.4	19.0	21.3	21.2	23.3	22.2	23.3	25.0	26.0	26.7	29.4	31.0	32.9	32.2	31.4	33.2	30.8	32.8	34.5	32.2	30.6	29.9	31.0
Natural gas	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.7	2.9	2.8	1.8
Biofuels-waste	73.9	73.2	70.9	68.0	64.7	60.8	58.3	56.8	55.8	54.8	53.4	50.9	47.5	45.8	41.6	39.7	39.0	36.2	33.6	31.0	28.7	28.7	28.6	27.6	26.0
Others	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.8	5.5	5.9	6.6	7.0	7.7	8.3	9.0	9.8	10.2	11.5	13.0	13.7	14.2	14.8	15.5	16.7	18.4	19.3	20.3

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

Final consumption is equal to the sum of the consumption in the end-use sectors and reflects for the most part deliveries to consumers.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Table 3C 7.6: Power Generation—Viet Nam

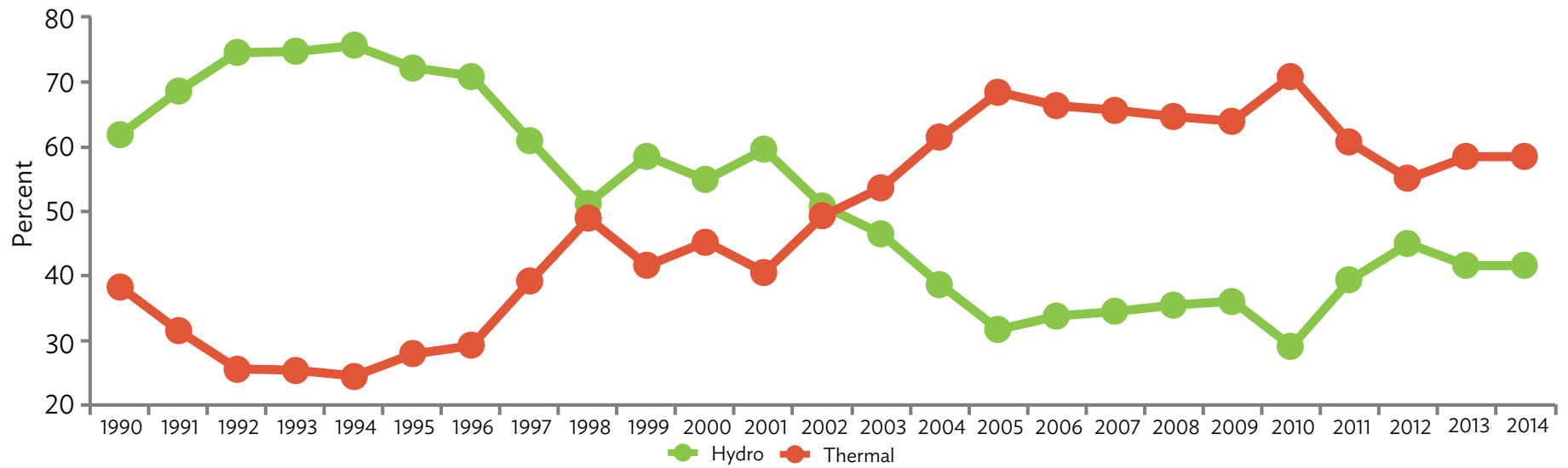
Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (TWh)	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.7	12.5	14.6	16.9	19.1	21.7	23.6	26.6	30.6	35.8	40.9	46.2	53.7	60.5	67.0	73.4	83.2	94.9	104.1	117.6	125.1	140.9
Total share (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Thermal	38.2	31.4	25.5	25.3	24.4	27.8	29.1	39.1	48.8	41.5	45.2	40.5	49.2	53.6	61.4	68.4	66.3	65.6	64.6	63.9	70.9	60.6	55.0	58.4	58.4
Hydro	61.8	68.6	74.5	74.7	75.6	72.2	70.9	60.9	51.2	58.5	54.8	59.5	50.8	46.4	38.6	31.6	33.7	34.4	35.4	36.0	29.0	39.3	44.9	41.5	41.5
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
Solar (PV and 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
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	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
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 = value is less than 0.05, PV = photovoltaic, TWh = terawatt-hour.

Power generation shows the quantity, in watt-hour, generated by power plants.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.

Figure 3C 1.12: Power Generation—Viet Nam



Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using energy balances data from International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Statistics and Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD and International Energy Agency. Various Years. *Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries*. Paris: OECD.





04

BILATERAL TRADE WITH GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION

Table 4A 1.1: Trade with GMS—Cambodia

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intra-GMS trade (\$ million)	551	481	503	487	528	756	889	1,047	1,388	1,746	2,226	2,969	3,587	4,984	3,955	5,838	8,529	10,428	11,822	12,181	13,297
Total Exports to GMS (\$ million)	166	55	117	73	70	105	70	101	133	188	219	239	305	343	301	585	790	1,007	1,223	1,695	2,251
Total Imports from GMS (\$ million)	386	426	386	414	457	652	819	946	1,255	1,558	2,007	2,730	3,282	4,641	3,654	5,253	7,739	9,420	10,600	10,486	11,047
Intra-GMS trade share (%)	33.9	30.1	26.0	23.5	20.0	21.2	22.7	23.7	27.2	27.9	31.0	32.4	33.9	39.6	35.1	36.8	43.0	44.3	44.5	41.9	42.4
Exports to GMS (%)	51.3	19.6	20.5	9.2	6.0	6.7	3.8	4.9	5.5	6.3	6.7	5.9	6.6	6.8	6.2	10.0	9.9	10.6	11.1	12.9	15.3
Imports from GMS (%)	29.6	32.4	28.3	32.2	31.3	32.7	39.4	40.5	46.8	47.7	51.5	53.6	55.3	61.4	57.4	52.7	65.3	66.9	68.1	65.6	66.5

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

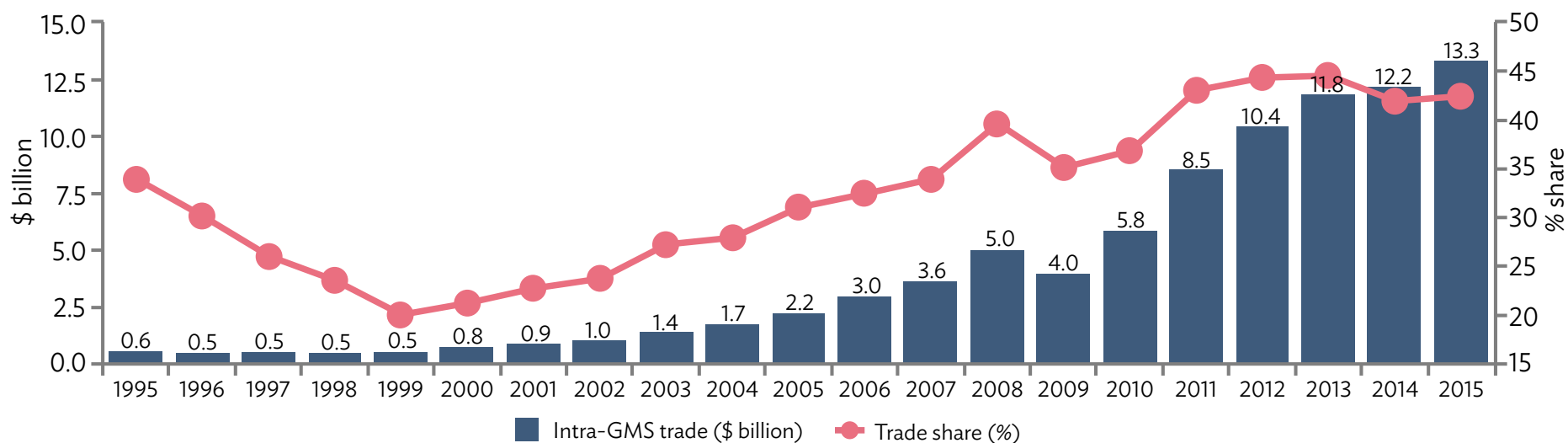
Intraregional trade share = $(T_{ii}/T_i) \times 100$ where T_{ii} is intraregional trade, i.e., exports of region i to region i plus imports of region i from region i ; and T_i = total exports of region i to the world plus total imports of region i from the world. Intra-GMS trade is T_{ii} .

Exports to GMS (%) = Total exports to GMS / Total exports to the world.

Imports from GMS (%) = Total imports from GMS / Total imports from the world.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

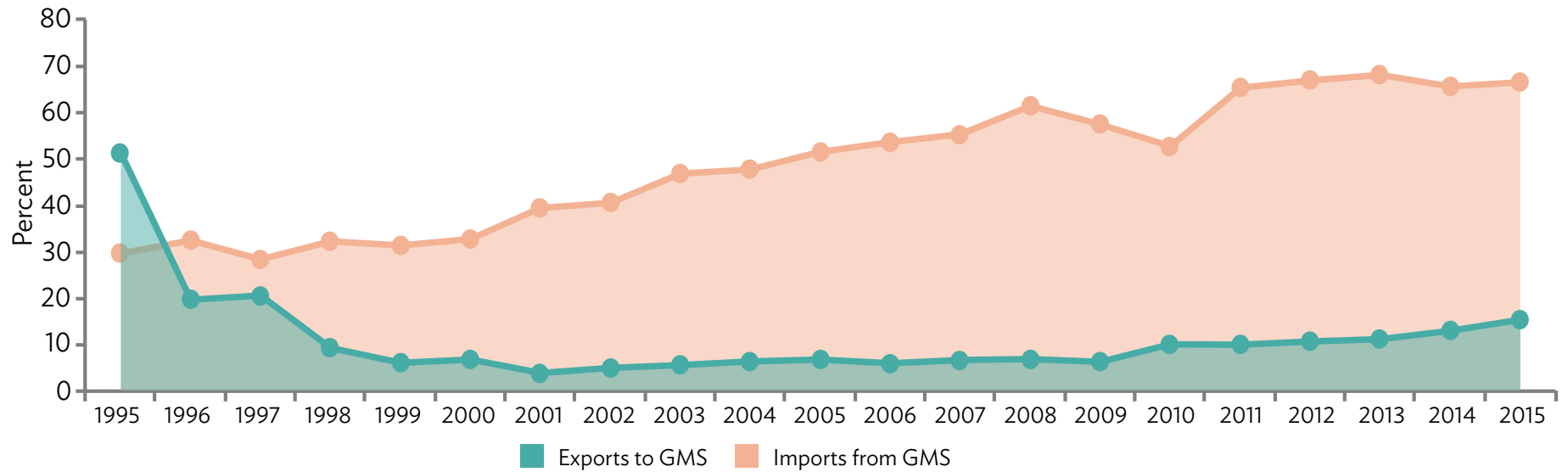
Figure 4.1: Intra-GMS Trade—Cambodia



GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Figure 4.2: Trade with GSM—Cambodia



GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Exports to GMS (%) = Total exports to GMS / Total exports to the world.

Imports from GMS (%) = Total imports from GMS / Total imports from the world.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Table 4A 1.2: Trade with GMS—PRC

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intra-GMS trade (\$ million)	5,294	5,060	5,745	5,682	6,234	9,976	10,793	13,023	18,804	25,825	31,909	40,087	53,097	64,914	63,847	89,988	115,247	131,810	153,420	188,591	188,736
Total Exports to GMS (\$ million)	3,189	2,708	3,249	2,932	2,932	4,475	4,892	6,136	8,314	11,553	15,037	19,301	26,690	34,100	33,153	48,149	62,399	74,728	93,775	112,507	119,104
Total Imports from GMS (\$ million)	2,104	2,352	2,495	2,749	3,302	5,501	5,901	6,887	10,490	14,272	16,872	20,786	26,407	30,814	30,694	41,839	52,848	57,082	59,645	76,084	69,633
Intra-GMS trade share (%)	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.3	4.7
Exports to GMS (%)	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.2
Imports from GMS (%)	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.7	4.0

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} .

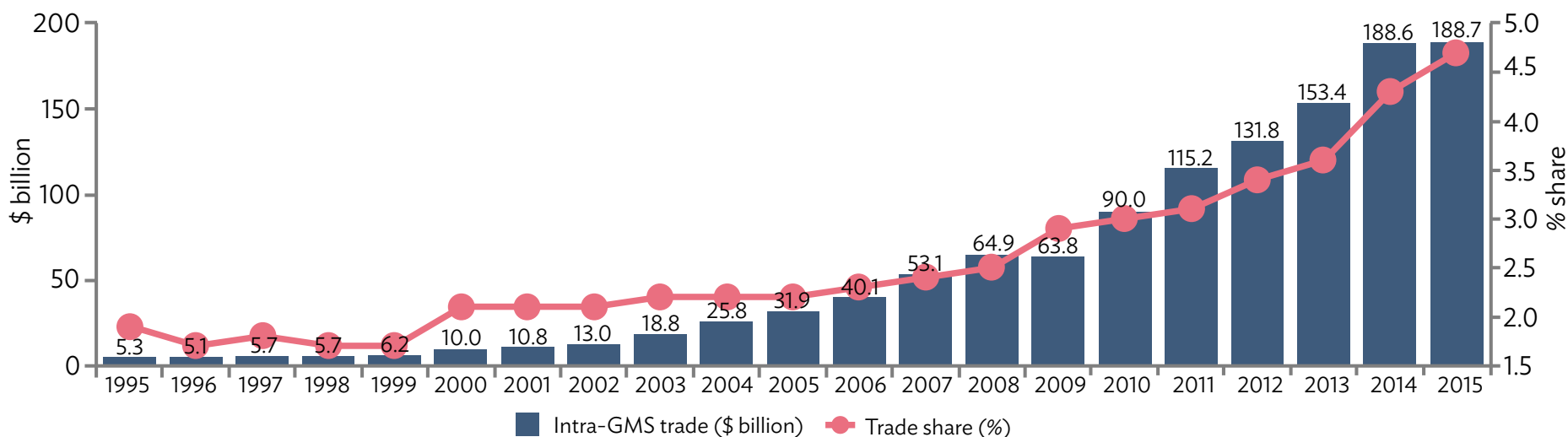
Exports to GMS (%) = Total exports to GMS / Total exports to the world.

Imports from GMS (%) = Total imports from GMS / Total imports from the world.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

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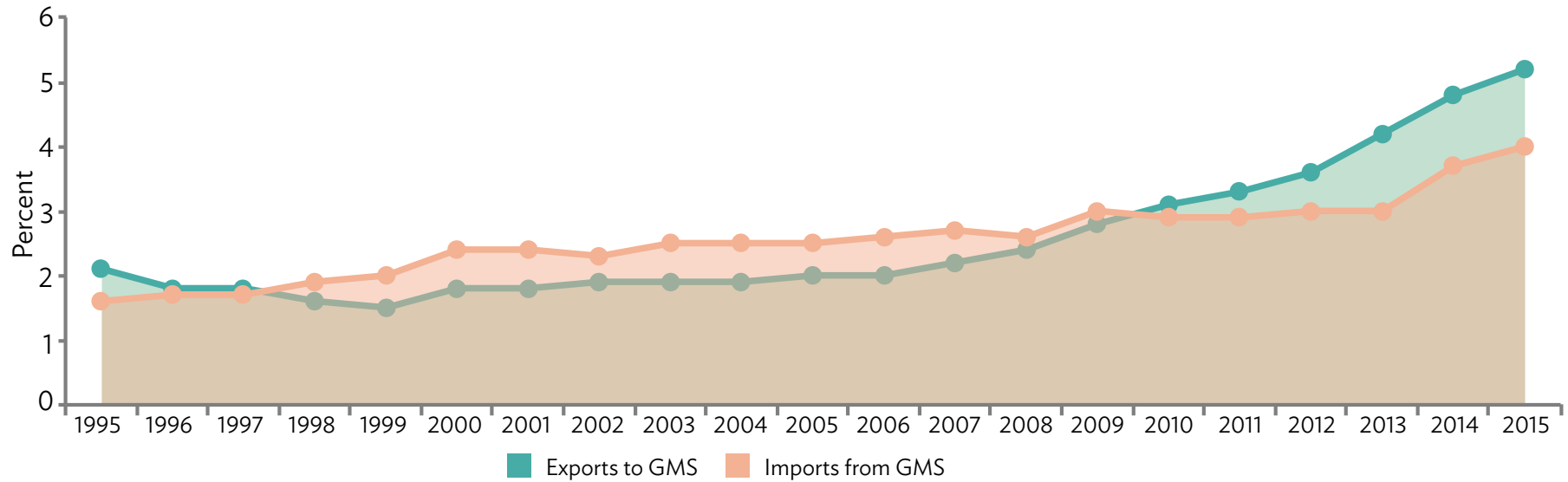
Figure 4.3: Intra-GMS Trade—PRC



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

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Figure 4.4: Trade with GMS—PRC



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

Exports to GMS (%) = Total exports to GMS / Total exports to the world.

Imports from GMS (%) = Total imports from GMS / Total imports from the world.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Table 4A 1.3: Trade with GMS—Lao PDR

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intra-GMS trade (\$ million)	478	466	469	427	499	676	695	685	784	952	1,292	2,003	2,370	3,211	3,271	4,465	5,972	7,463	8,949	10,350	9,297
Total Exports to GMS (\$ million)	76	77	62	39	66	187	165	166	176	202	350	717	768	1,027	1,079	1,644	2,418	2,482	3,044	3,994	3,388
Total Imports from GMS (\$ million)	402	390	407	388	433	489	530	520	608	751	942	1,286	1,602	2,184	2,192	2,820	3,554	4,981	5,905	6,356	5,909
Intra-GMS trade share (%)	59.3	55.6	58.4	60.5	62.5	69.6	70.7	69.9	71.8	67.2	74.0	78.1	77.6	81.4	81.0	83.7	82.2	82.5	84.3	86.8	87.6
Exports to GMS (%)	31.2	27.6	23.8	19.3	28.1	51.3	49.4	48.9	47.7	45.7	57.4	66.0	65.9	72.8	75.8	79.3	80.0	76.6	77.5	85.6	83.7
Imports from GMS (%)	71.4	69.5	75.1	77.2	76.9	80.6	81.6	80.9	84.2	77.0	83.0	87.0	84.9	86.3	83.8	86.4	83.7	85.7	88.4	87.6	89.9

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

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} .

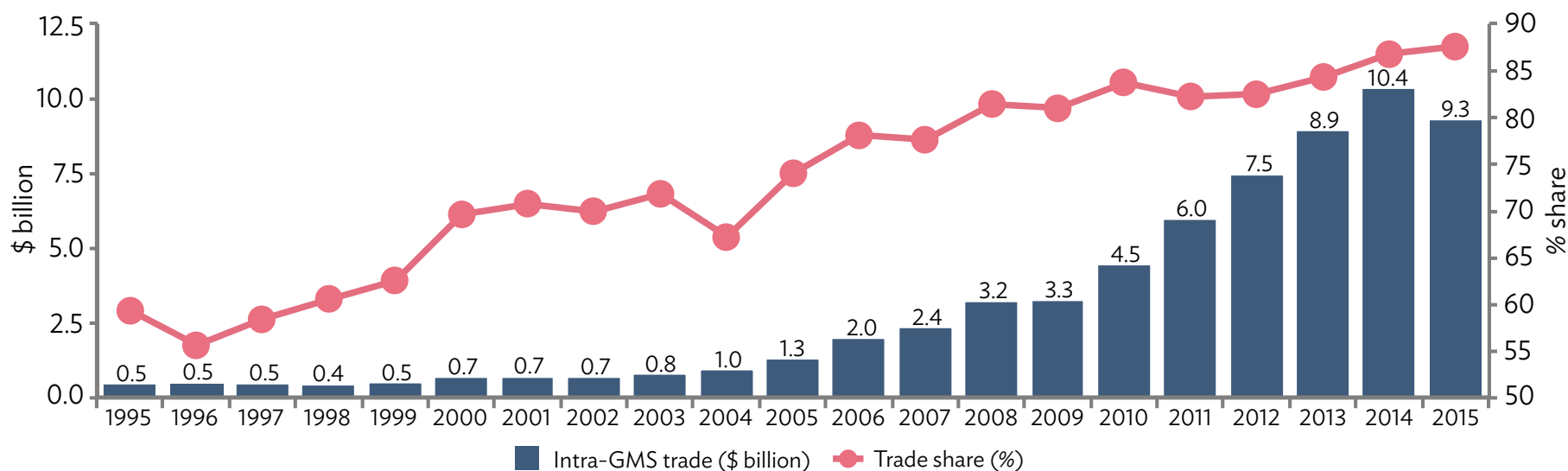
Exports to GMS (%) = Total exports to GMS / Total exports to the world.

Imports from GMS (%) = Total imports from GMS / Total imports from the world.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Figure 4.5: Intra-GMS Trade—Lao PDR

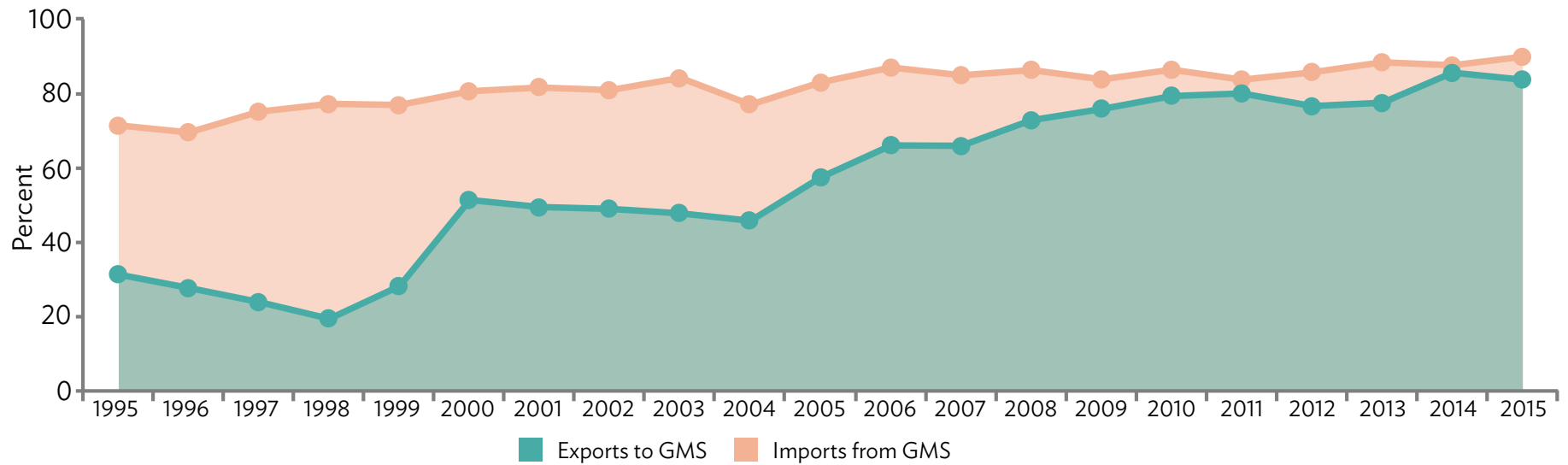
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GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Figure 4.6: Trade with GMS—Lao PDR



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

Exports to GMS (%) = Total exports to GMS / Total exports to the world.

Imports from GMS (%) = Total imports from GMS / Total imports from the world.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Table 4A 1.4: Trade with GMS—Myanmar

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intra-GMS trade (\$ million)	1,336	1,107	1,131	981	1,014	1,394	1,801	2,106	2,450	3,138	3,760	4,644	5,439	7,429	7,333	9,481	12,783	14,001	18,371	33,607	22,832
Total Exports to GMS (\$ million)	371	267	156	125	214	388	944	1,050	1,087	1,581	2,108	2,659	2,755	4,100	3,493	3,883	5,033	5,082	7,014	19,654	8,917
Total Imports from GMS (\$ million)	965	840	976	857	800	1,005	857	1,057	1,362	1,557	1,652	1,986	2,684	3,329	3,840	5,598	7,750	8,919	11,358	13,952	13,915
Intra-GMS trade share (%)	35.7	28.2	27.5	28.0	28.4	29.3	33.8	38.0	42.8	49.3	53.7	56.9	54.5	57.8	58.8	60.3	60.7	57.9	61.5	72.1	64.1
Exports to GMS (%)	28.7	21.8	13.6	11.6	16.5	19.2	32.8	36.5	38.7	48.3	55.6	57.1	55.7	62.5	57.5	58.5	59.2	59.1	63.8	81.2	67.0
Imports from GMS (%)	39.4	31.1	32.8	35.1	35.2	36.7	35.1	39.7	46.8	50.2	51.4	56.7	53.4	52.8	60.0	61.5	61.8	57.2	60.2	62.3	62.3

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} .

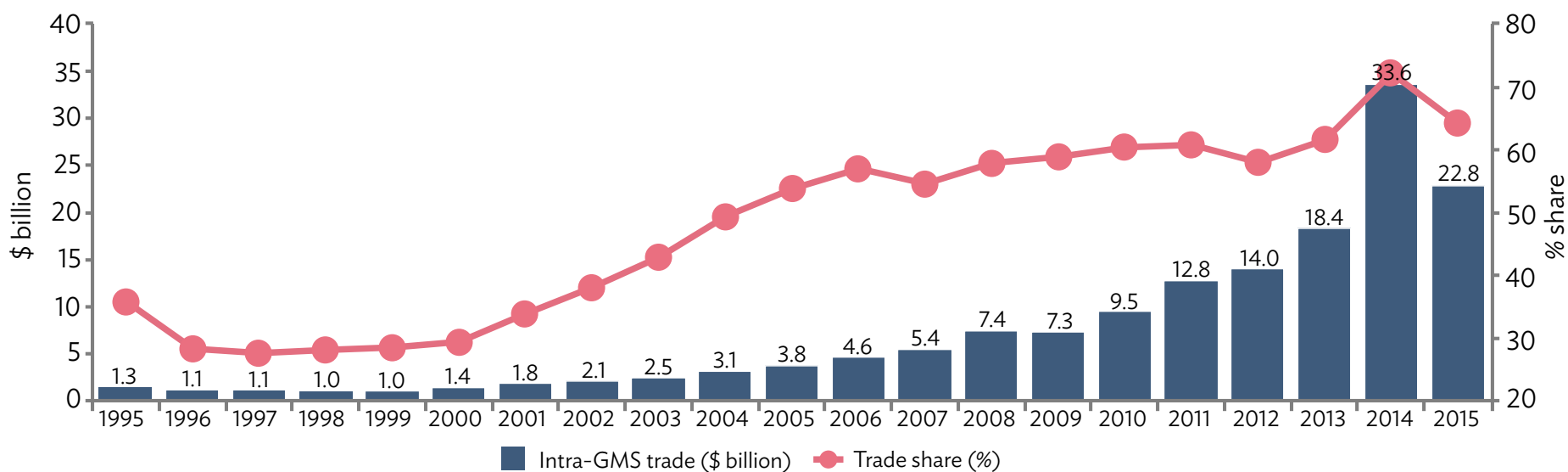
Exports to GMS (%) = Total exports to GMS / Total exports to the world.

Imports from GMS (%) = Total imports from GMS / Total imports from the world.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Figure 4.7: Intra-GMS Trade—Myanmar

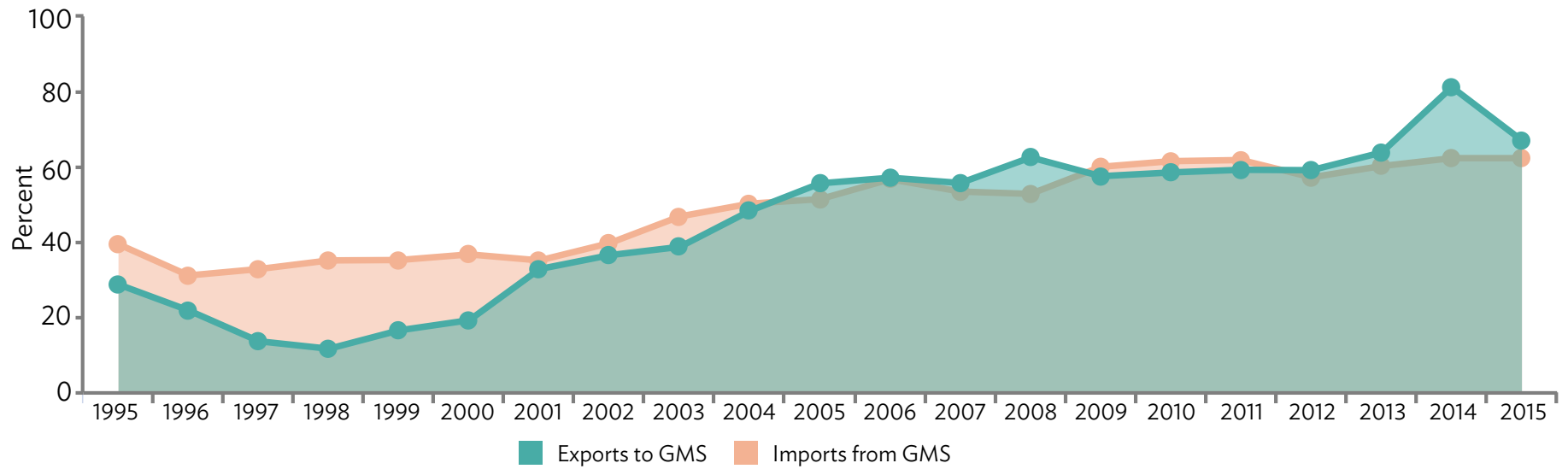
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GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Figure 4.8: Trade with GMS—Myanmar



GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Exports to GMS (%) = Total exports to GMS / Total exports to the world.

Imports from GMS (%) = Total imports from GMS / Total imports from the world.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Table 4A 1.5: Trade with GMS—Thailand

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intra-GMS trade (\$ million)	5,732	5,757	6,091	5,534	6,498	8,932	9,842	11,923	15,973	21,002	27,977	35,301	43,379	51,614	47,306	63,284	80,185	89,211	92,968	94,123	95,847
Total Exports to GMS (\$ million)	3,144	3,492	3,440	3,370	3,591	4,890	4,893	5,739	8,556	10,879	13,880	17,902	22,465	26,046	25,570	33,870	43,002	44,107	46,224	45,770	45,234
Total Imports from GMS (\$ million)	2,589	2,265	2,651	2,164	2,908	4,043	4,950	6,184	7,417	10,123	14,097	17,399	20,913	25,568	21,736	29,414	37,182	45,105	46,744	48,353	50,613
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
Exports to GMS (%)	5.6	6.3	5.9	6.3	6.1	7.1	7.5	8.4	10.7	11.3	12.6	13.7	14.6	14.8	16.8	17.3	18.8	19.2	20.2	20.1	21.4
Imports from GMS (%)	3.7	3.1	4.2	5.1	5.8	6.5	8.0	9.6	9.8	10.7	11.9	13.5	14.5	14.3	16.2	16.1	16.3	18.2	18.6	21.2	25.1

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} .

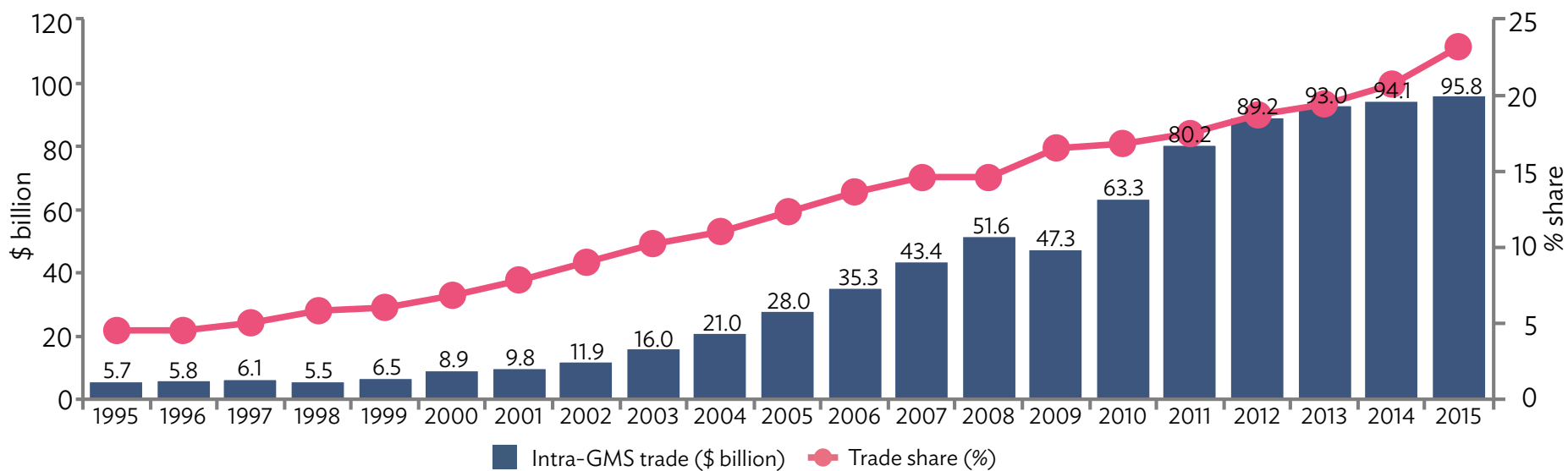
Exports to GMS (%) = Total exports to GMS / Total exports to the world.

Imports from GMS (%) = Total imports from GMS / Total imports from the world.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Figure 4.9: Intra-GMS Trade—Thailand

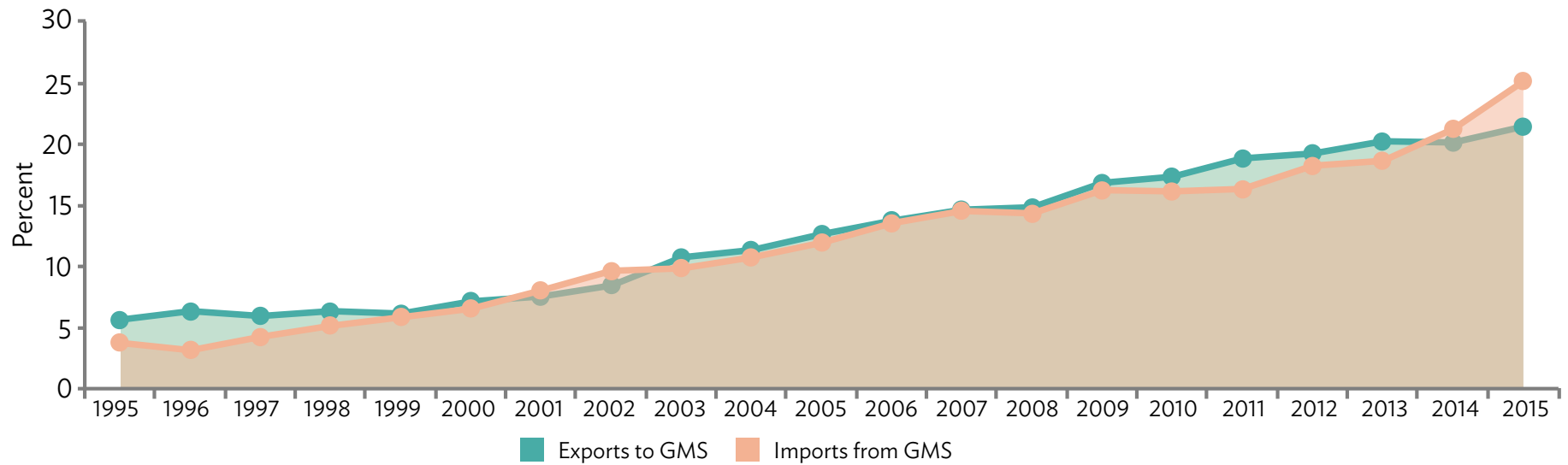
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GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Figure 4.10: Trade with GMS—Thailand



GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Exports to GMS (%) = Total exports to GMS / Total exports to the world.

Imports from GMS (%) = Total imports from GMS / Total imports from the world.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Table 4A 1.6: Trade with GMS—Viet Nam

Item	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intra-GMS trade (\$ million)	1,435	1,457	1,877	2,174	2,596	4,415	4,385	5,179	7,093	10,493	13,236	15,797	22,685	29,151	28,310	37,016	48,378	54,646	63,877	73,693	82,461
Total Exports to GMS (\$ million)	558	547	818	811	1,149	2,056	1,892	1,931	2,498	3,815	4,659	4,970	5,739	7,703	7,918	10,539	16,153	18,716	19,411	21,432	23,084
Total Imports from GMS (\$ million)	877	910	1,058	1,363	1,446	2,359	2,493	3,248	4,595	6,678	8,577	10,826	16,946	21,448	20,393	26,477	32,224	35,930	44,466	52,261	59,376
Intra-GMS trade share (%)	10.5	7.9	9.0	10.4	11.1	14.7	14.0	14.2	15.6	18.0	19.1	18.6	20.4	20.3	22.3	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.2	24.7	25.2
Exports to GMS (%)	10.2	7.5	8.9	8.7	10.0	14.2	12.6	11.6	12.4	14.4	14.4	12.5	11.8	12.3	13.9	14.6	16.7	16.3	14.7	14.3	14.2
Imports from GMS (%)	10.8	8.2	9.1	11.9	12.3	15.1	15.4	16.4	18.2	20.9	23.3	24.1	27.0	26.6	29.2	31.2	30.2	31.6	33.7	35.3	35.9

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

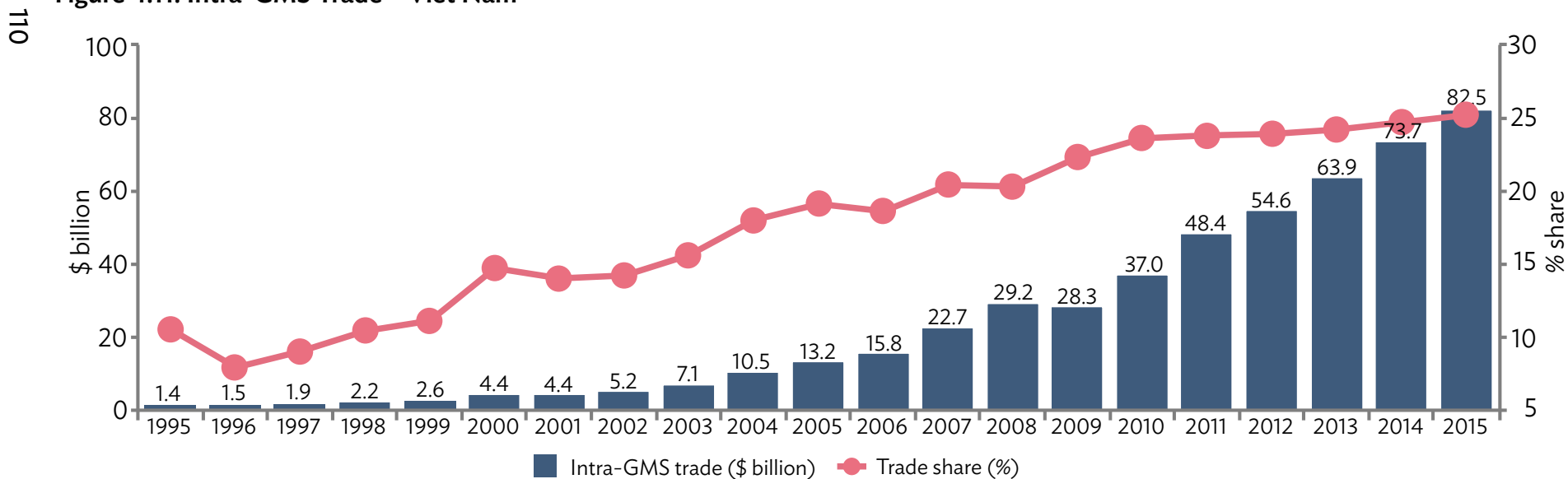
Intraregional trade share = $(T_{ii}/T_i) \times 100$ where T_{ii} is intraregional trade, i.e., exports of region i to region i plus imports of region i from region i ; and T_i = total exports of region i to the world plus total imports of region i from the world. Intra-GMS trade is T_{ii} .

Exports to GMS (%) = Total exports to GMS / Total exports to the world.

Imports from GMS (%) = Total imports from GMS / Total imports from the world.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

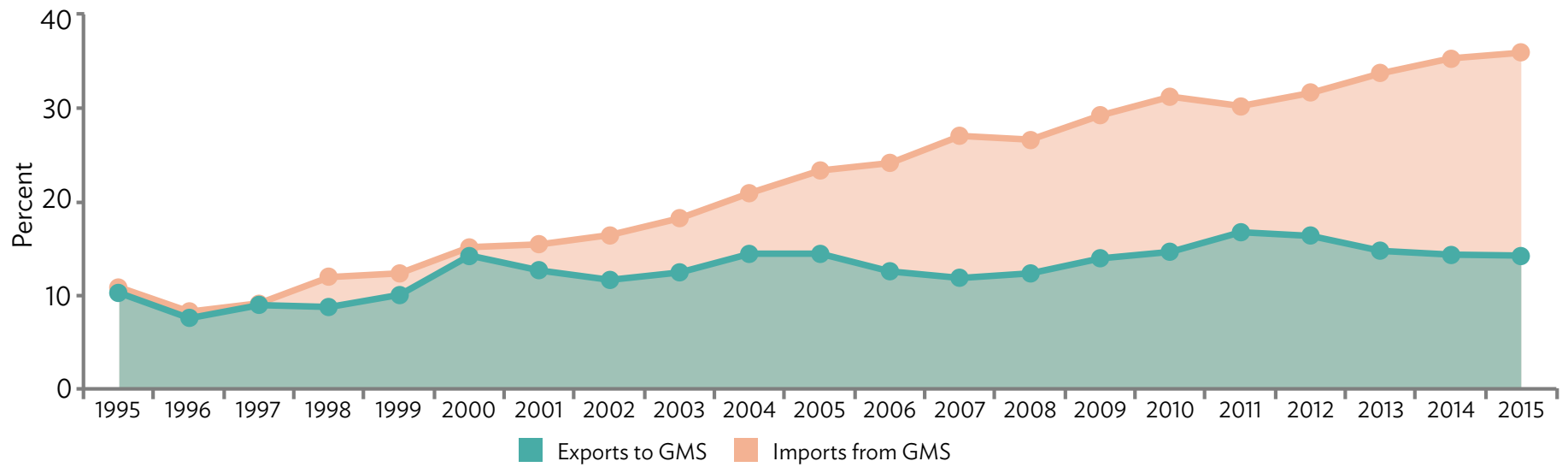
Figure 4.11: Intra-GMS Trade—Viet Nam



GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).

Figure 4.12: Trade with GMS—Viet Nam

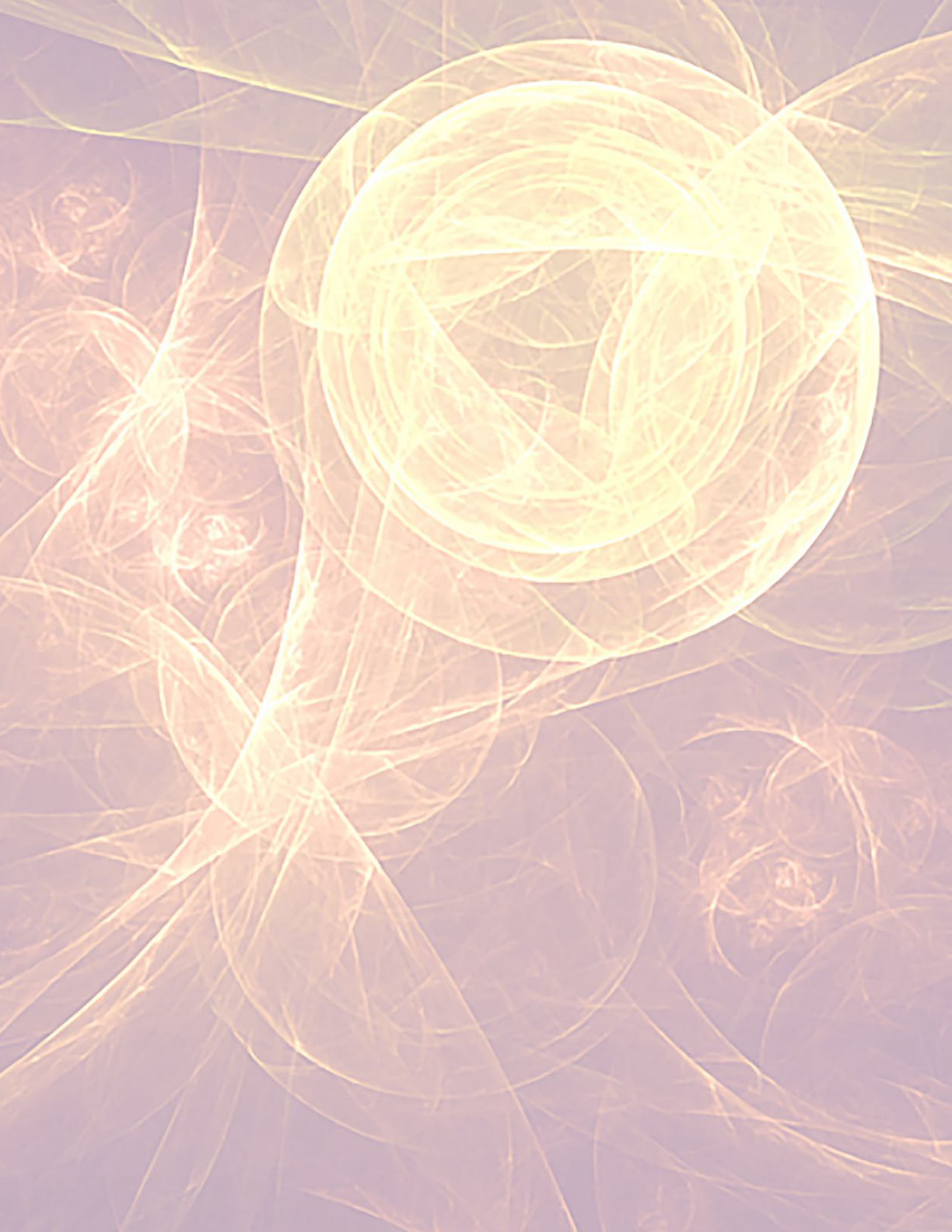


GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion.

Exports to GMS (%) = Total exports to GMS / Total exports to the world.

Imports from GMS (%) = Total imports from GMS / Total imports from the world.

Source: GMS Secretariat estimates using data from UNCOMTRADE. <https://comtrade.un.org> (accessed May 2017).





05

LOGISTICS AND TRADE FACILITATION

Table 5.1A: Overall Logistics Performance Index Rank

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016
Cambodia	81	129	101	83	73
PRC	30	27	26	28	27
Lao PDR	117	118	109	131	152
Myanmar	147	133	129	145	113
Thailand	31	35	38	35	45
Viet Nam	53	53	53	48	64

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index, PRC = People's Republic of China.

The overall LPI rank is based on the overall LPI score. 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; and in 2014 and 2016, 160.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

Table 5.1B: Overall Logistics Performance Index

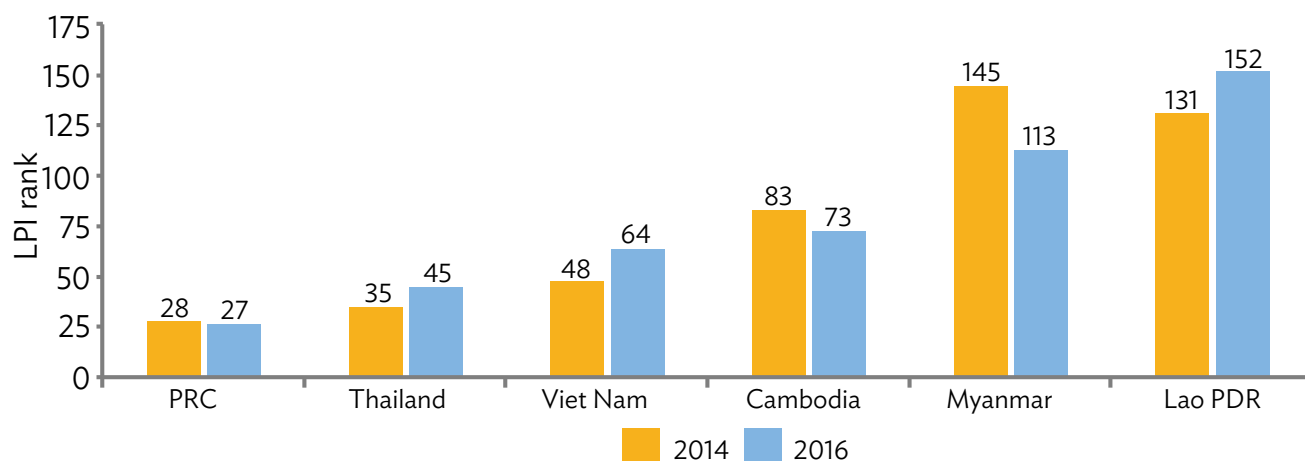
Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016
Cambodia	2.50	2.37	2.56	2.74	2.80
PRC	3.32	3.49	3.52	3.53	3.66
Lao PDR	2.25	2.46	2.50	2.39	2.07
Myanmar	1.86	2.33	2.37	2.25	2.46
Thailand	3.31	3.29	3.18	3.43	3.26
Viet Nam	2.89	2.96	3.00	3.15	2.98

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index, PRC = People's Republic of China.

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; and in 2014 and 2016, 160.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

Figure 5.1: Overall Logistics Performance Index Rank


GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index (1 = low to 5 = high), PRC = People's Republic of China. Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

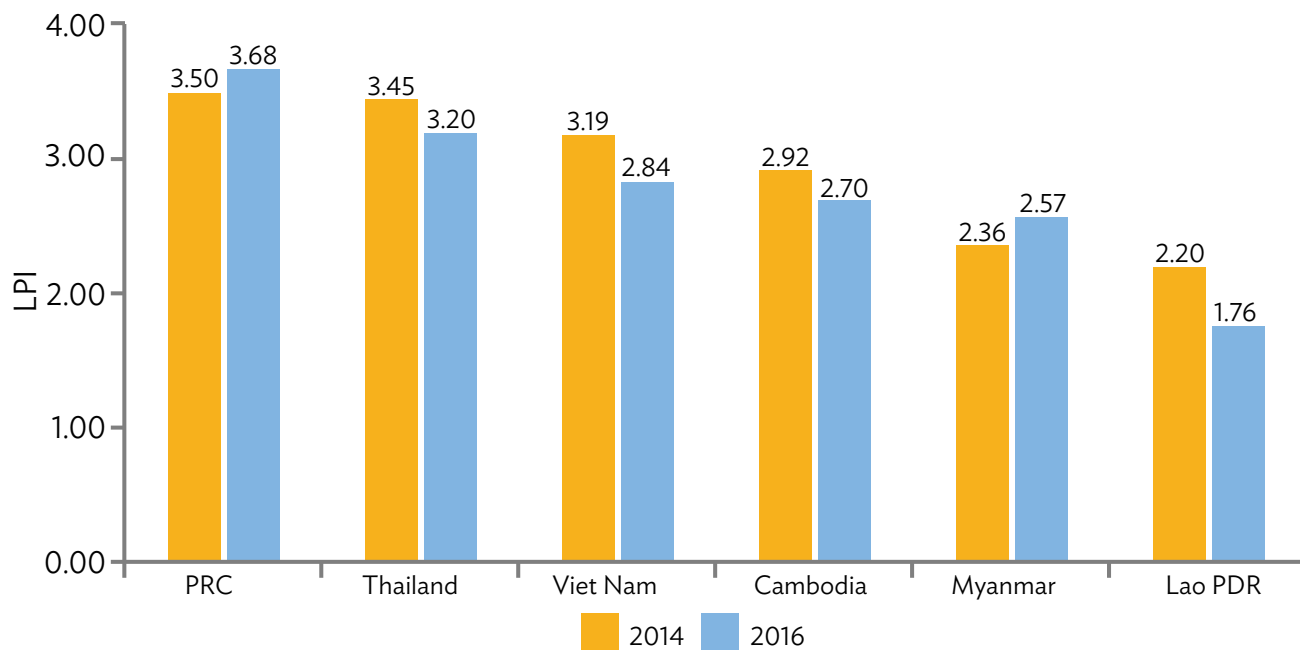
Table 5.2: Logistics Performance Index Score Ability to Track and Trace Consignments

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016
Cambodia	2.53	2.50	2.77	2.92	2.70
PRC	3.37	3.55	3.52	3.50	3.68
Lao PDR	1.89	2.45	2.49	2.20	1.76
Myanmar	1.57	2.36	2.34	2.36	2.57
Thailand	3.25	3.41	3.18	3.45	3.20
Viet Nam	2.90	3.10	3.16	3.19	2.84

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index, PRC = People's Republic of China.

LPI score is rated from "very low" (1) to "very high" (5).

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

Figure 5.2: Logistics Performance Index Score Ability to Track and Trace Consignments

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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

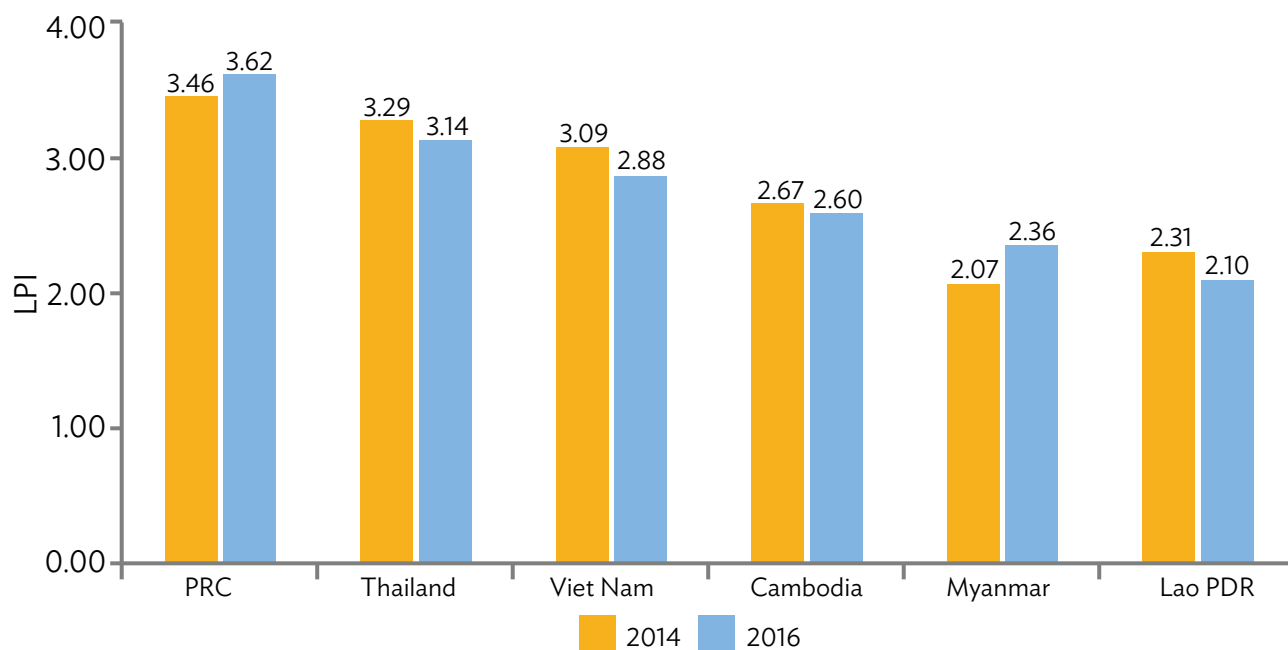
Table 5.3: Logistics Performance Index Score Competence and Quality of Logistics Services

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016
Cambodia	2.47	2.29	2.50	2.67	2.60
PRC	3.40	3.49	3.47	3.46	3.62
Lao PDR	2.29	2.14	2.49	2.31	2.10
Myanmar	2.00	2.01	2.42	2.07	2.36
Thailand	3.31	3.16	2.98	3.29	3.14
Viet Nam	2.80	2.89	2.68	3.09	2.88

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index, PRC = People's Republic of China.

LPI score is rated from "very low" (1) to "very high" (5).

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

Figure 5.3: Logistics Performance Index Score Competence and Quality of Logistics Services


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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

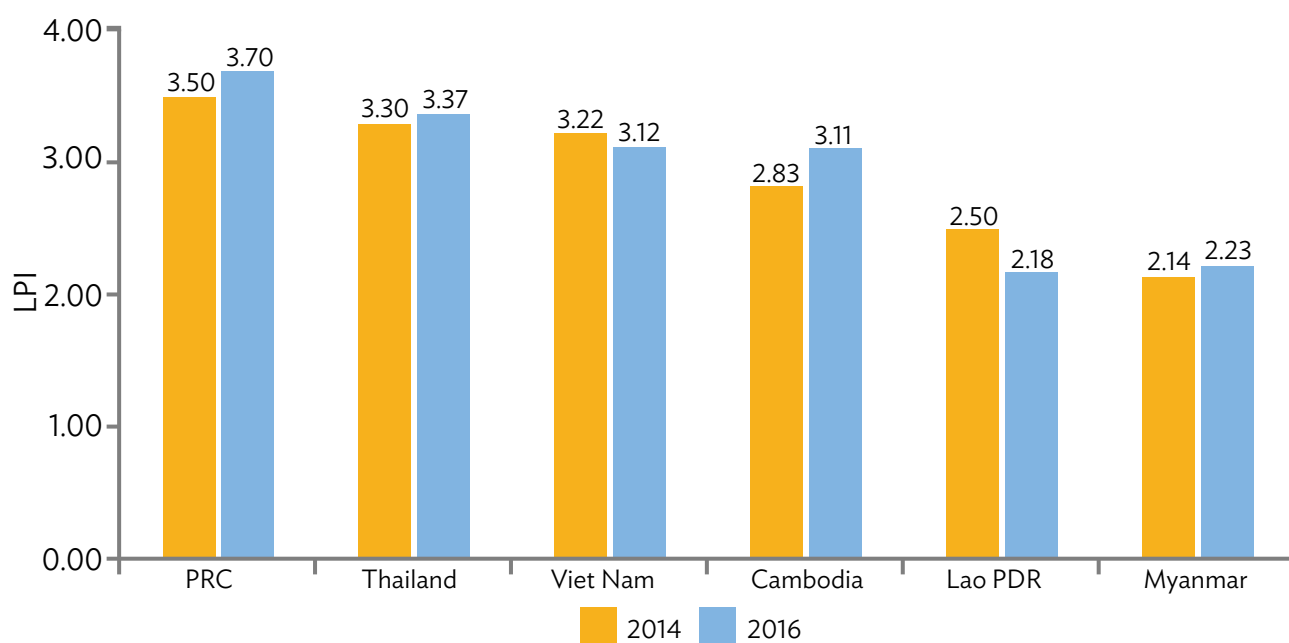
Table 5.4: Logistics Performance Index Score Ease of Arranging Competitively-Priced Shipments

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016
Cambodia	2.47	2.19	2.61	2.83	3.11
PRC	3.31	3.31	3.46	3.50	3.70
Lao PDR	2.40	2.70	2.40	2.50	2.18
Myanmar	1.73	2.37	2.47	2.14	2.23
Thailand	3.24	3.27	3.21	3.30	3.37
Viet Nam	3.00	3.04	3.14	3.22	3.12

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index, PRC = People's Republic of China.

LPI score is rated from "very low" (1) to "very high" (5).

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

Figure 5.4: Logistics Performance Index Score Ease of Arranging Competitively-Priced Shipments

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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

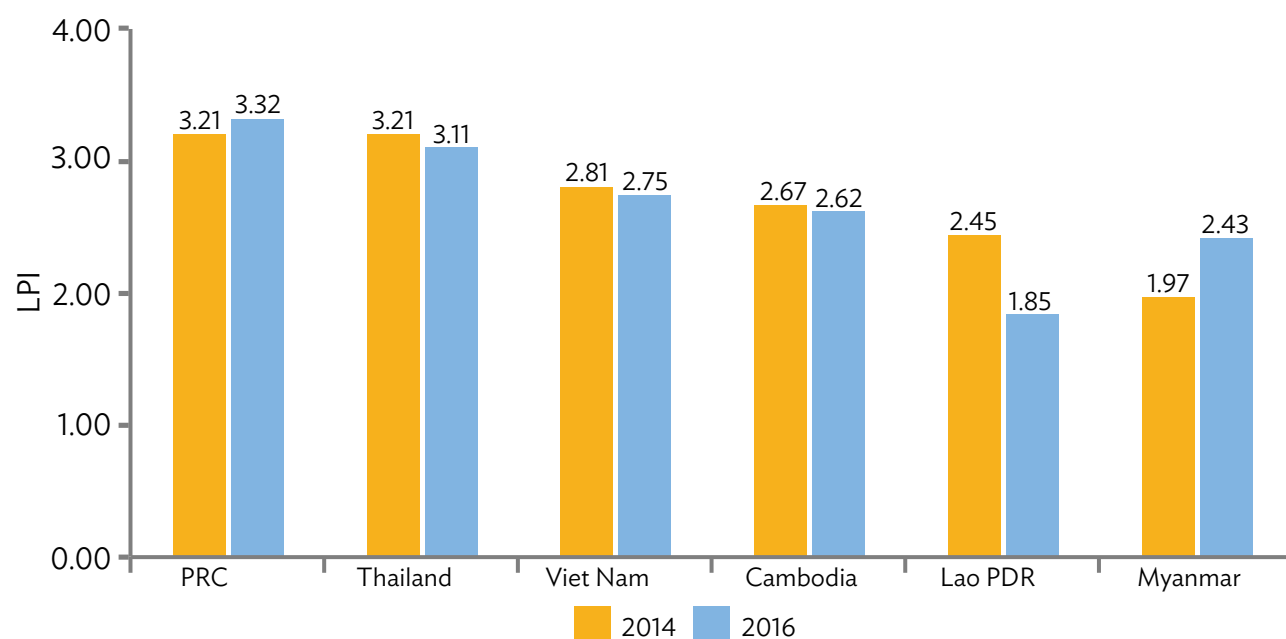
Table 5.5: Logistics Performance Index Score Efficiency of Customs Clearance Process

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016
Cambodia	2.19	2.28	2.30	2.67	2.62
PRC	2.99	3.16	3.25	3.21	3.32
Lao PDR	2.08	2.17	2.38	2.45	1.85
Myanmar	2.07	1.94	2.24	1.97	2.43
Thailand	3.03	3.02	2.96	3.21	3.11
Viet Nam	2.89	2.68	2.65	2.81	2.75

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index, PRC = People's Republic of China.

LPI score is rated from "very low" (1) to "very high" (5).

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

Figure 5.5: Logistics Performance Index Score Efficiency of Customs Clearance Process


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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

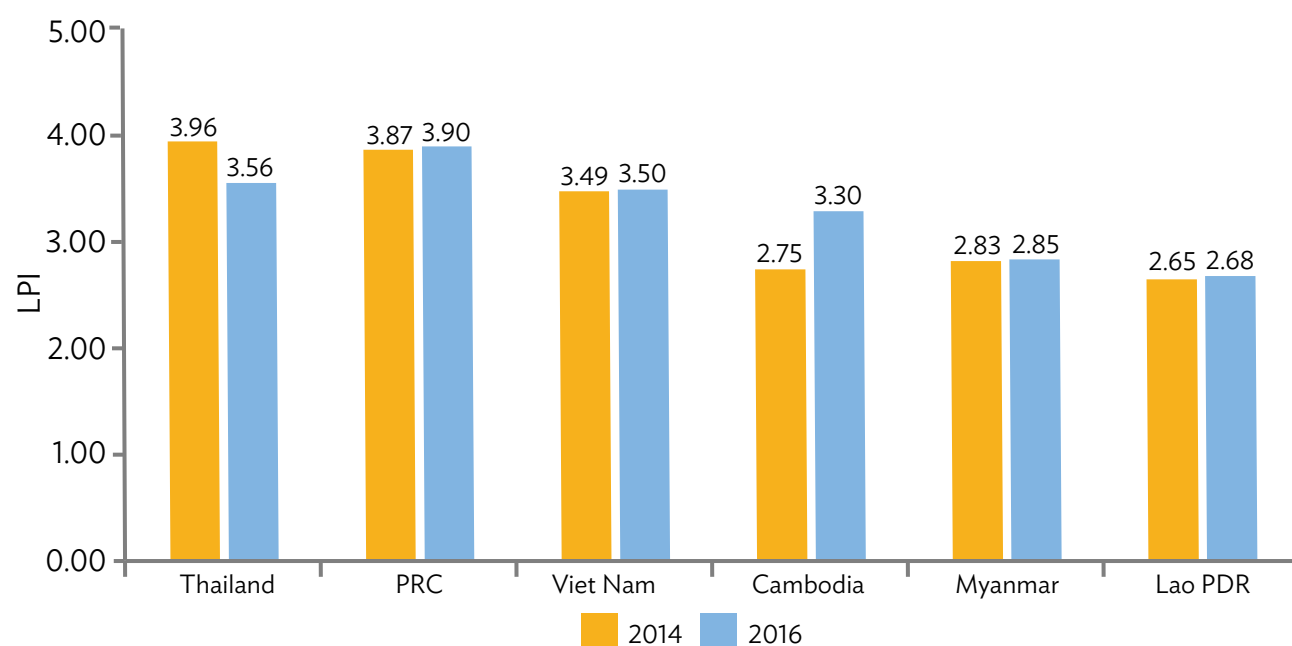
Table 5.6: Logistics Performance Index Score Frequency with which Shipments Reach Consignee

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016
Cambodia	3.05	2.84	2.95	2.75	3.30
PRC	3.68	3.91	3.80	3.87	3.90
Lao PDR	2.83	3.23	2.82	2.65	2.68
Myanmar	2.08	3.29	2.59	2.83	2.85
Thailand	3.91	3.73	3.63	3.96	3.56
Viet Nam	3.22	3.44	3.64	3.49	3.50

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index, PRC = People's Republic of China.

LPI score is rated from "very low" (1) to "very high" (5).

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

Figure 5.6: Logistics Performance Index Score Frequency with which Shipments Reach Consignee

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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

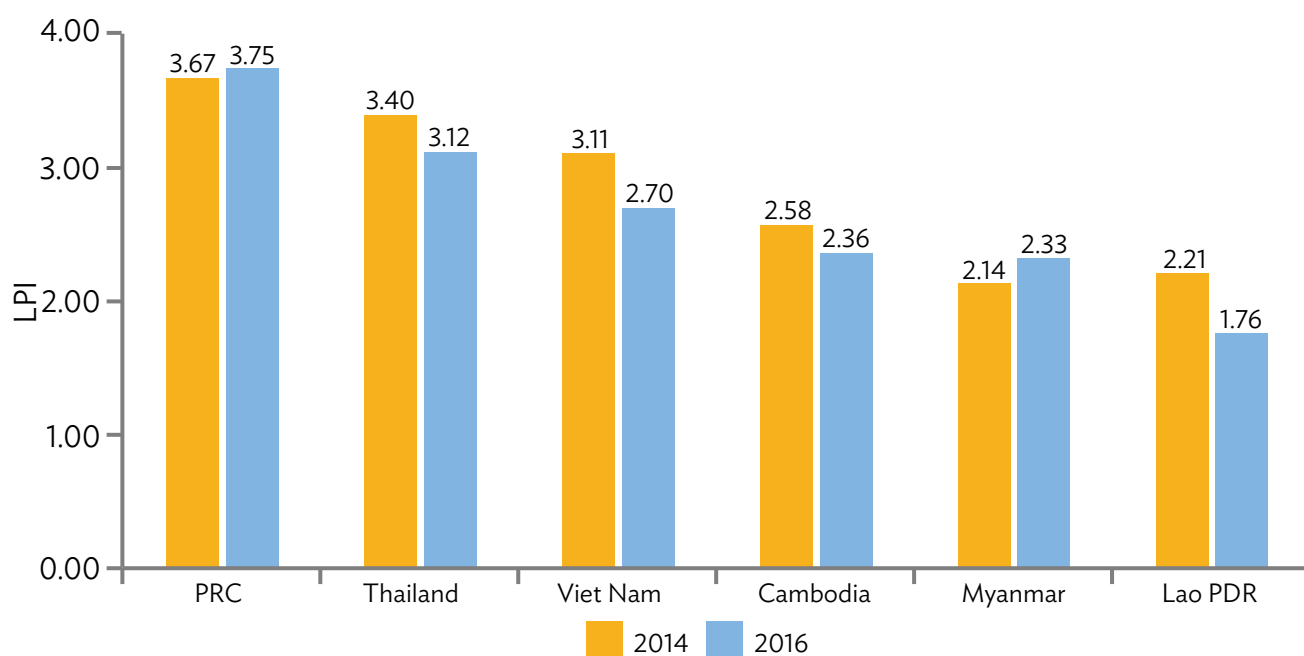
Table 5.7: Logistics Performance Index Score Quality of Trade and Transport-Related Infrastructure

Item	2007	2010	2012	2014	2016
Cambodia	2.30	2.12	2.20	2.58	2.36
PRC	3.20	3.54	3.61	3.67	3.75
Lao PDR	2.00	1.95	2.40	2.21	1.76
Myanmar	1.69	1.92	2.10	2.14	2.33
Thailand	3.16	3.16	3.08	3.40	3.12
Viet Nam	2.50	2.56	2.68	3.11	2.70

Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, LPI = logistics performance index, PRC = People's Republic of China.

LPI score is rated from "very low" (1) to "very high" (5).

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

Figure 5.7: Logistics Performance Index Score Quality of Trade and Transport-Related Infrastructure


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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

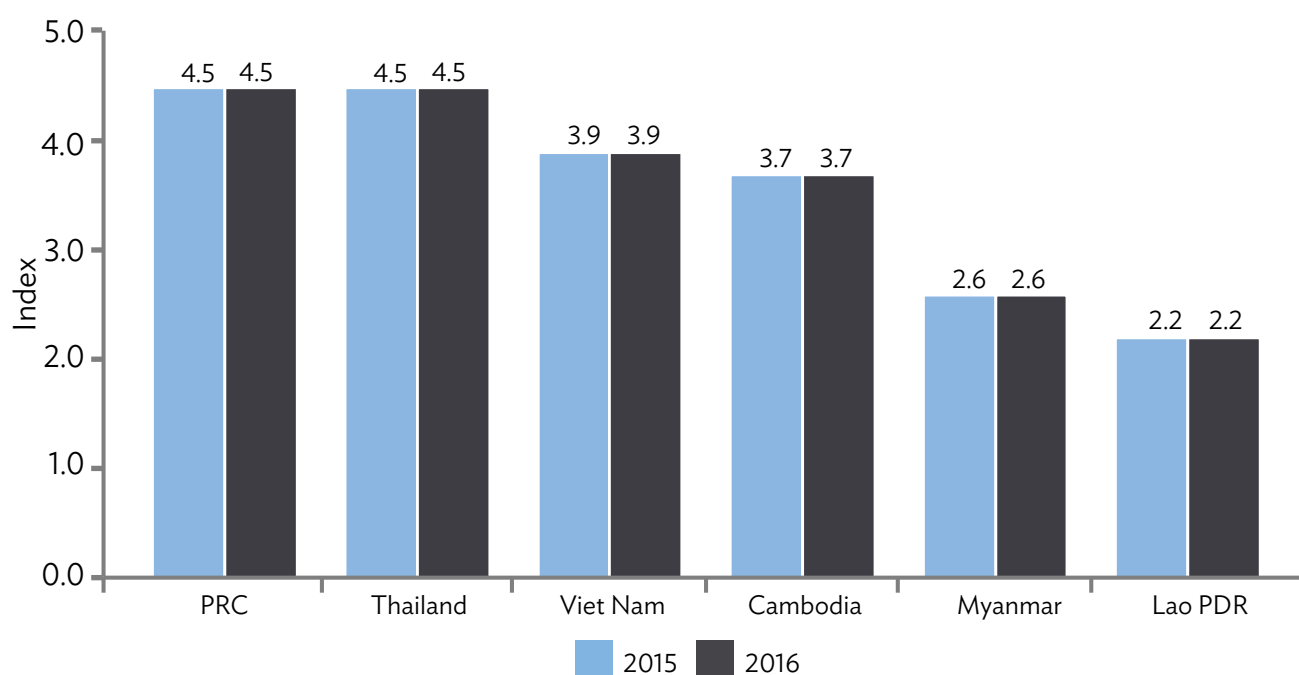
Table 5.8: Quality of Port Infrastructure

Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.0	3.6	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
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.2
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
Viet Nam	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9

... 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 = extremely underdeveloped to 7 = well developed and efficient by international standards).

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

Figure 5.8: Quality of Port Infrastructure

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 January 2017).

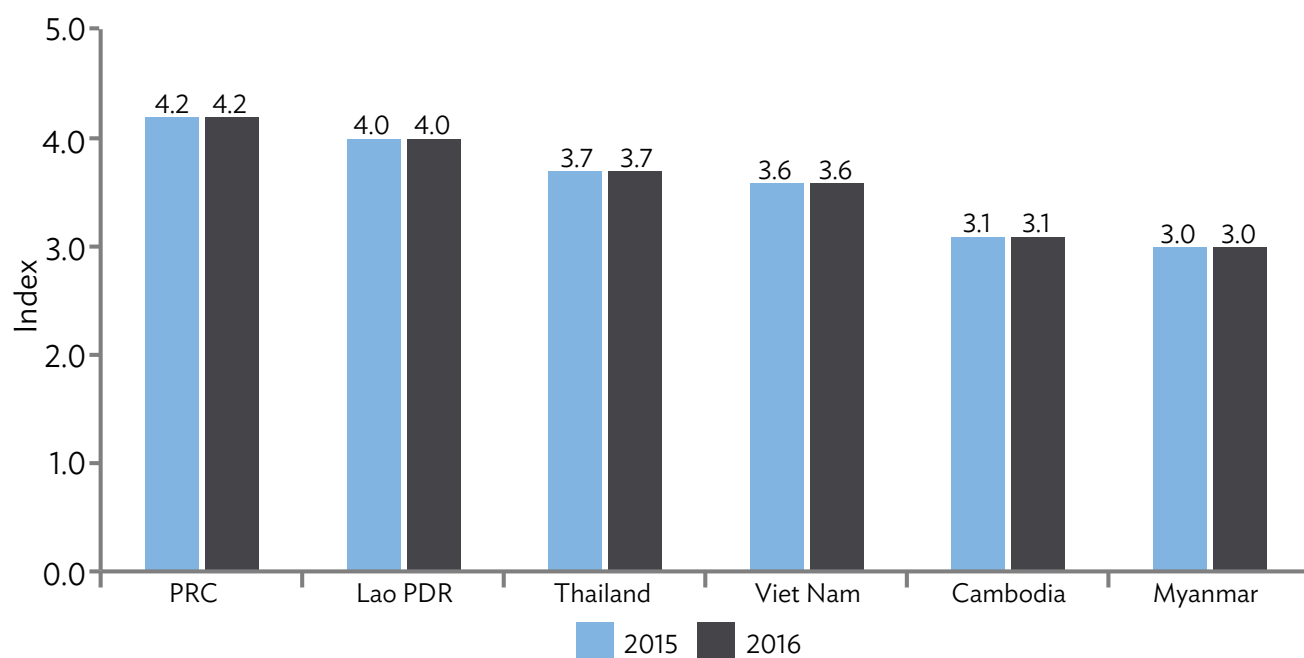
Table 5.9: Burden of Customs Procedures

Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.1
PRC	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0
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
Viet Nam	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6

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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://dataworldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

Figure 5.9: Burden of Customs Procedures


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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://dataworldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

Table 5.10: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators

Item	Cambodia		PRC		Lao PDR	Myanmar	Thailand		Viet Nam	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2015	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
Advance Rulings ^a	0.00	1.29	1.50	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.29	1.29	0.33	1.57
Appeal Procedures ^b	0.86	0.50	1.71	1.13	0.63	0.50	1.88	1.75	1.71	1.75
Cooperation (External) ^c	...	...	...	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.67	1.75	...	0.75
Cooperation (Internal) ^d	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	2.00	0.50	1.33
Fee and Charges ^e	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.75	0.00	0.50	1.25	1.25	0.00	1.00
Formalities (Automation) ^f	0.75	0.75	1.25	1.75	0.25	0.25	1.50	1.75	0.75	1.25
Formalities (Documents) ^g	0.60	0.33	1.17	0.83	0.40	0.40	1.67	1.33	1.17	1.00
Formalities (Procedures) ^h	1.08	1.13	1.29	1.50	1.13	0.88	1.67	1.67	0.54	1.31
Governance and Impartiality ⁱ	1.33	0.86	1.86	1.57	1.29	1.00	1.86	1.57	1.83	1.63
Information Availability ^j	1.50	1.40	1.86	1.80	1.00	1.20	1.90	1.90	1.50	1.80
Involvement of the Trade Community ^k	0.50	1.00	1.50	1.75	0.25	0.50	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.00

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

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

a 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, and the rules and process applied to such statements.

b Appeal Procedures - the possibility and modalities to appeal administrative decisions by border agencies.

c Cooperation (External) - cooperation with neighboring and third countries.

d Cooperation (Internal) - cooperation between various border agencies of the country, control delegation to customs authorities.

e Fees and charges disciplines on the fees and charges imposed on imports and exports.

f Formalities (Automation) - electronic exchange of data, automated border procedures, use of risk management.

g Formalities (Documents) - simplification of trade documents, harmonization in accordance with international standards, acceptance of copies.

h Formalities (Procedures) - streamlining of border controls, single submission points for all required documentation (single windows), post-clearance audits, authorized economic operators.

i Governance and impartiality - customs structures and functions, accountability, ethics policy.

j Information availability - publication of trade information, including on internet, inquiry points.

k Involvement of the trade community - consultations with traders.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Figure 5.10A: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators—Cambodia

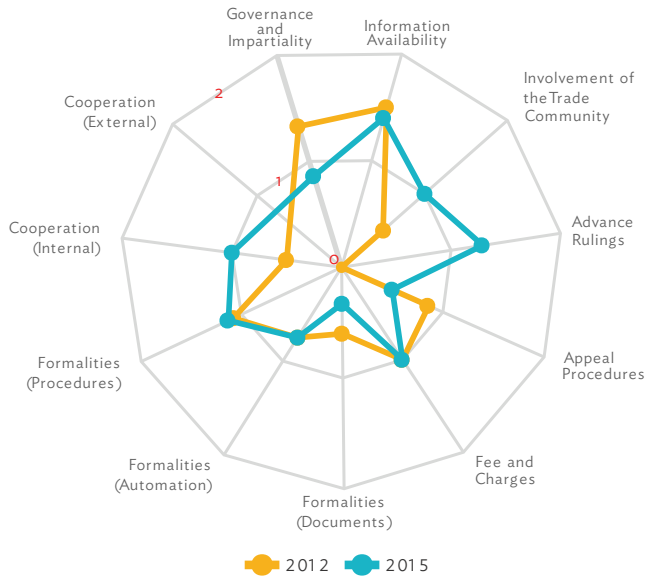


Figure 5.10B: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators—PRC

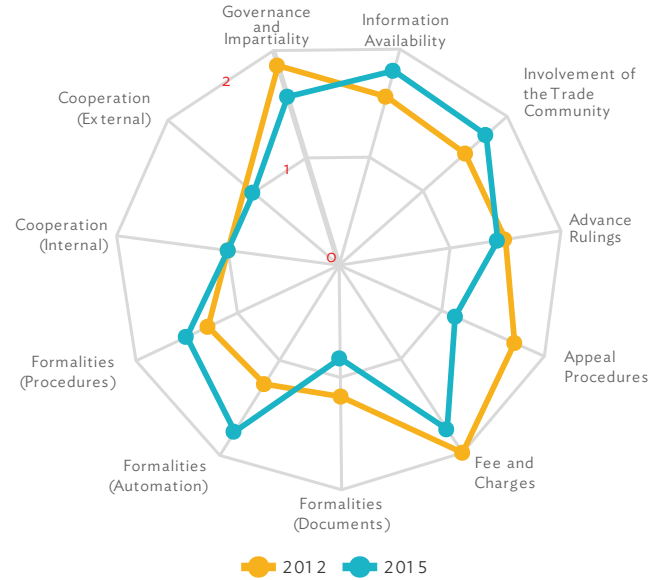


Figure 5.10C: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators—Lao PDR

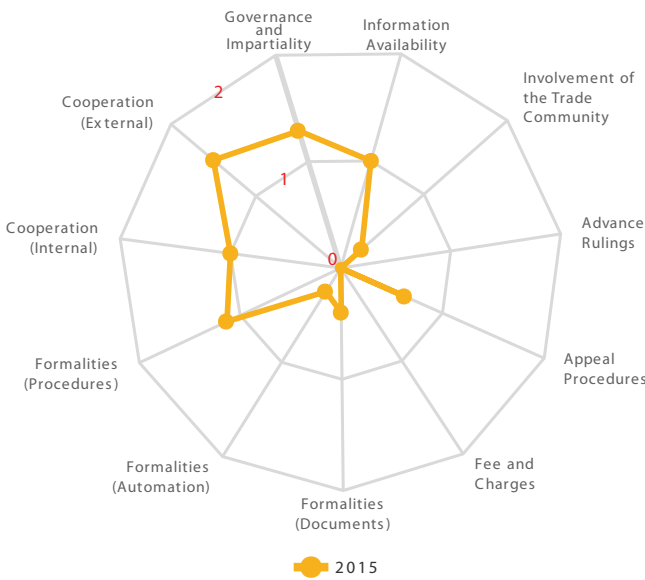


Figure 5.10D: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators—Myanmar

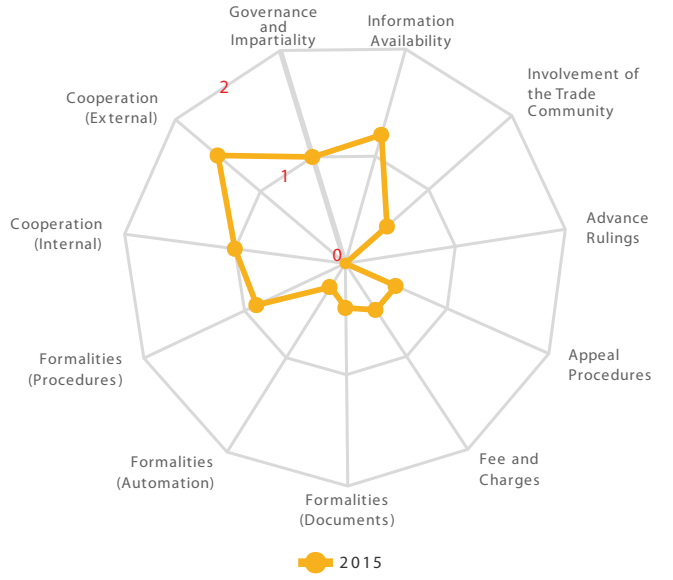


Figure 5.10E: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators—Thailand

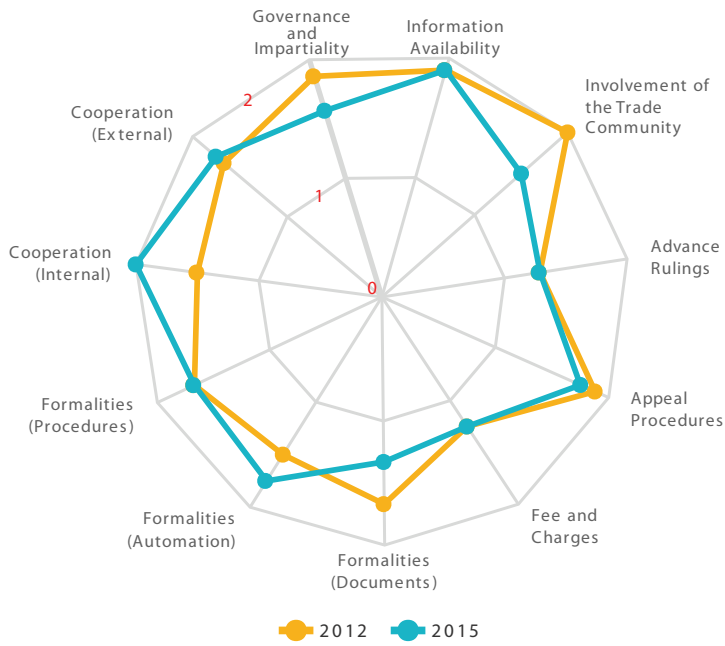
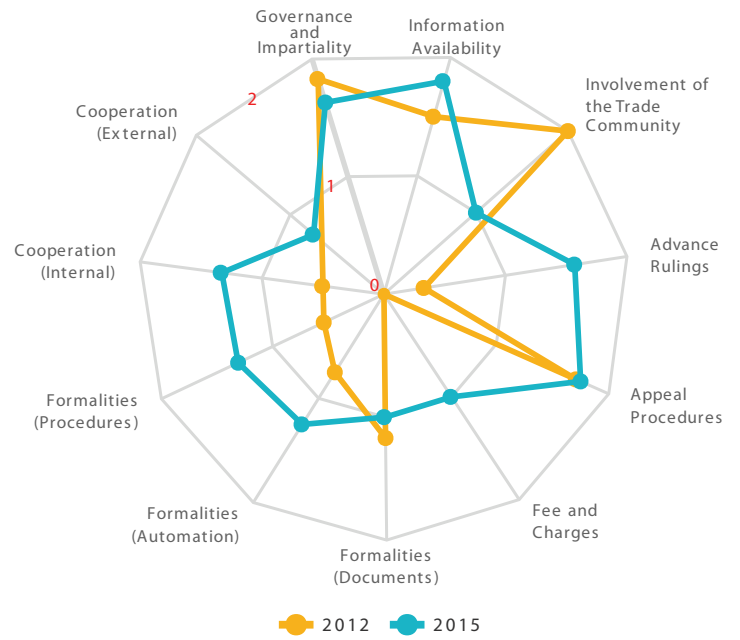


Figure 5.10F: OECD Trade Facilitation Indicators—Viet Nam



Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.





06

DOING BUSINESS

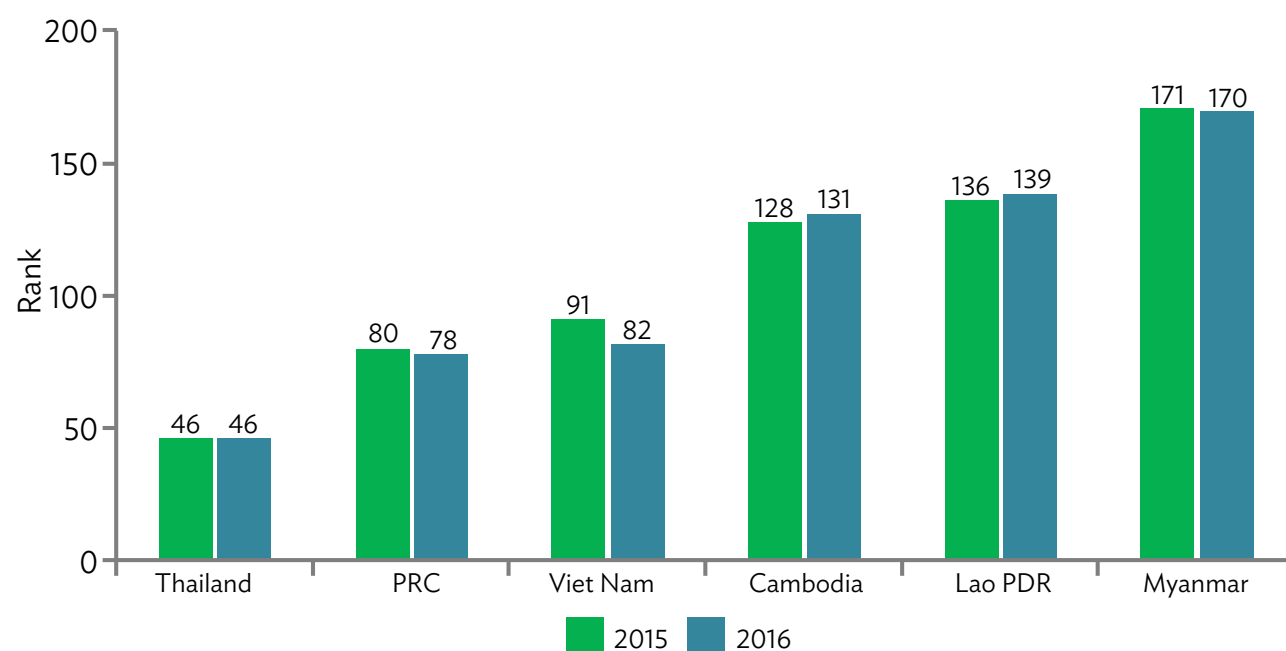
Table 6.1: Ease of Doing Business Rank

Item	2015	2016
Cambodia	128	131
People's Republic of China	80	78
Lao People's Democratic Republic	136	139
Myanmar	171	170
Thailand	46	46
Viet Nam	91	82

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 operation. 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.

The ease of doing business rank is identical with the ease of doing business index. Rankings are calculated for the 2 most recent years. Year to year changes in the number of economies covered, number of indicators and methodology affect the comparability of prior years.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

Figure 6.1: Ease of Doing Business Rank


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 January 2017).

Table 6.2: Time Required to Start a Business (Days)

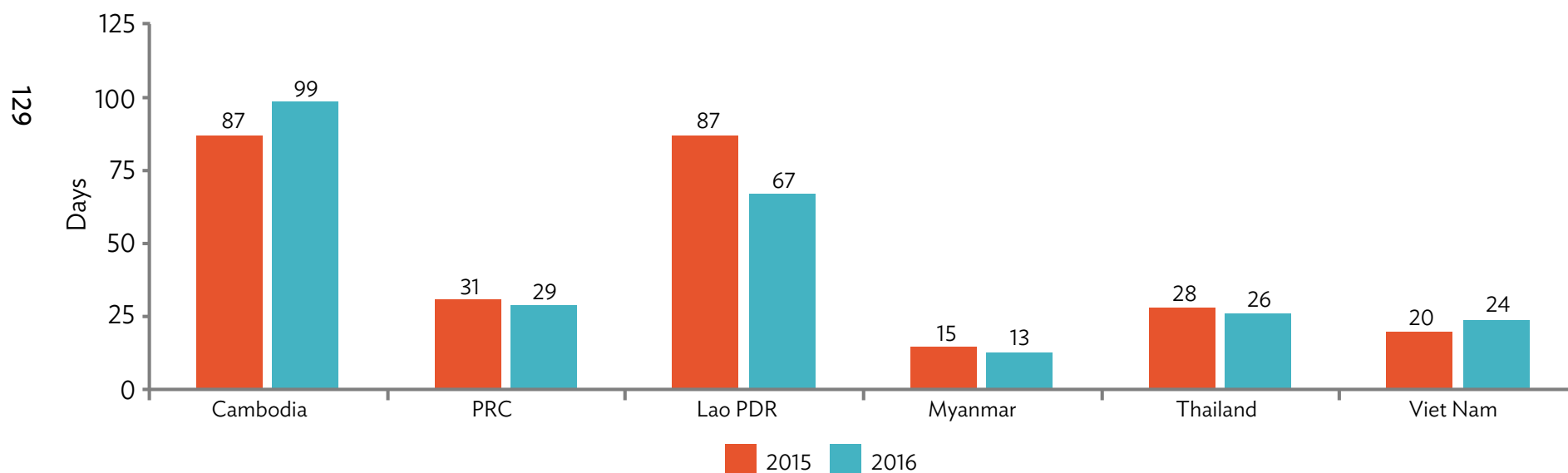
Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	95	95	87	86	86	102	102	102	102	102	101	101	87	99
PRC	48	48	48	35	35	41	38	38	38	33	34	31	31	29
Lao PDR	131	131	131	115	85	85	85	85	77	87	87	87	87	67
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	76	76	15	13
Thailand	34	34	34	34	34	34	33	33	30	29	28	28	28	26
Viet Nam	61	47	41	46	37	37	37	36	36	32	34	34	20	24

... 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 January 2017).

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 January 2017).

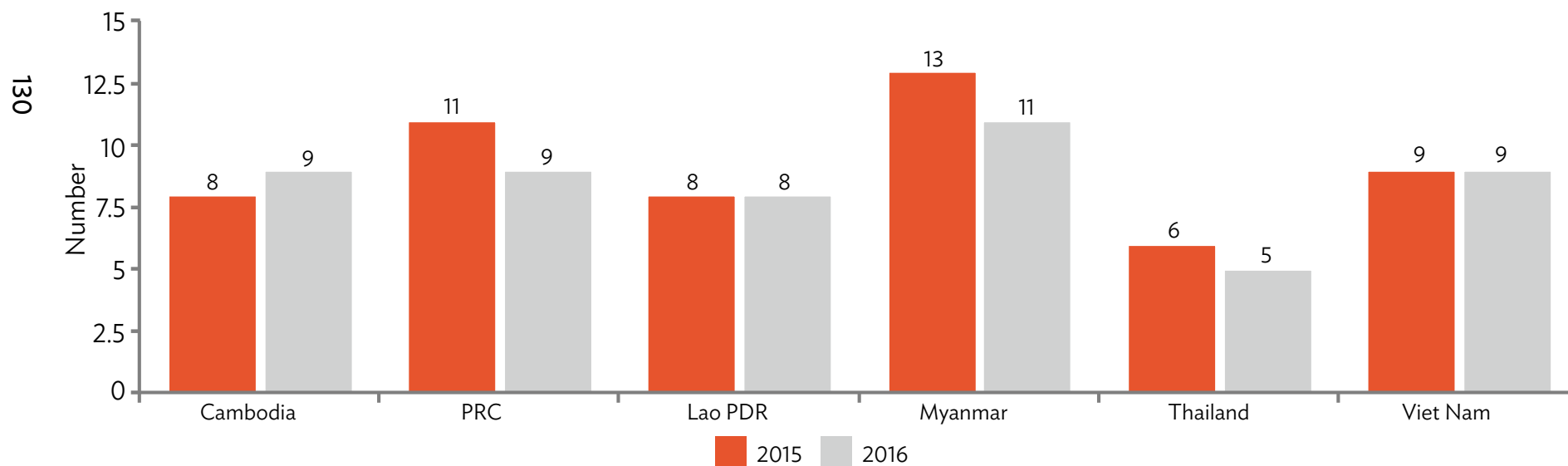
Table 6.3: Start-Up Procedures to Register a Business (Number)

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	11	11	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	8	9
PRC	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	13	13	11	11	9
Lao PDR	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	8
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	14	13	11
Thailand	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	6	6	6	6	5
Viet Nam	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	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 January 2017).

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 January 2017).

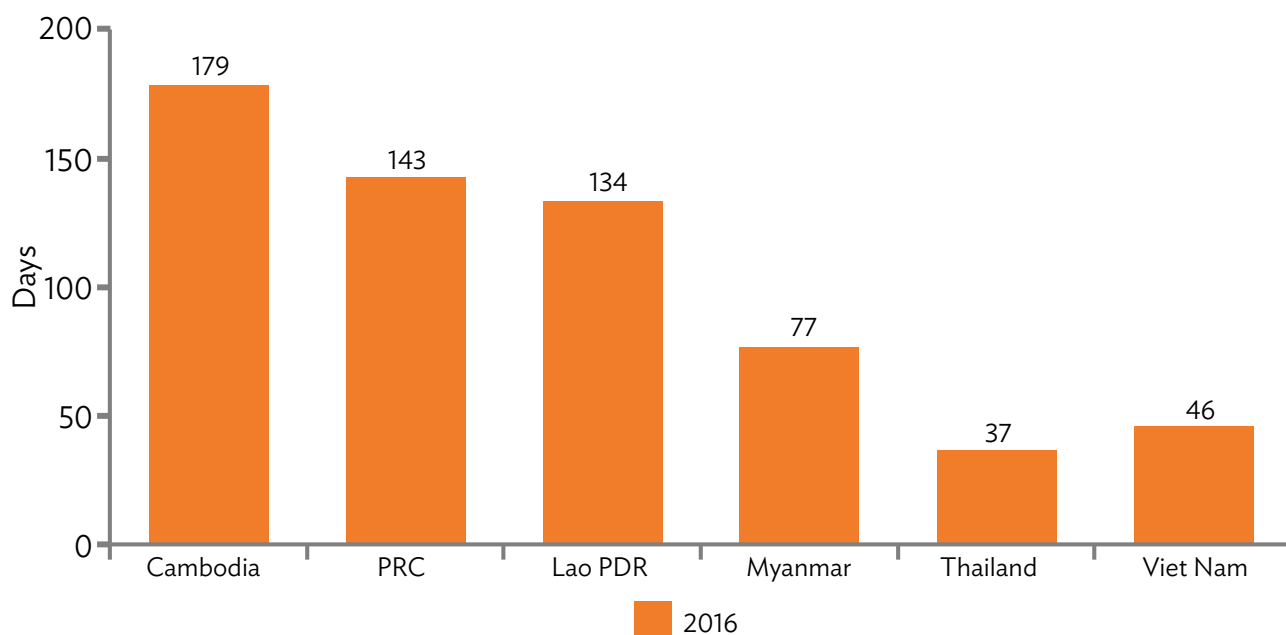
Table 6.4: Time Required to Get Electricity (Days)

Item	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	194	194	194	194	179	179	179	179
PRC	145	145	145	145	143	143	143	143
Lao PDR	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
Myanmar	....	....	....	98	98	98	77	77
Thailand	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Viet Nam	115	115	115	115	115	115	49	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 January 2017).

Figure 6.4: Time Required to Get Electricity (Days)

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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

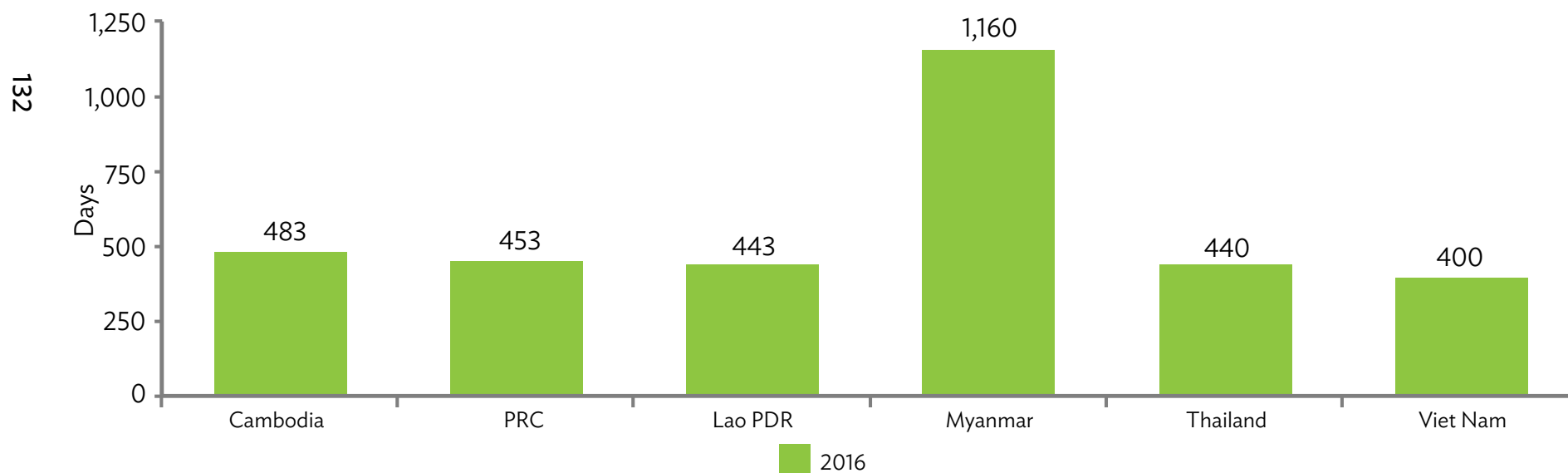
Table 6.5: Time Required to Enforce a Contract (Days)

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	401	401	401	401	401	420	420	450	450	483	483	483	483	483
PRC	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	406	453	453	453	453
Lao PDR	571	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443	443
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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
Viet Nam	461	461	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 January 2017).

Figure 6.5: Time Required to Enforce a Contract (Days)


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

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

Table 6.6: Documents Required for Export (Number)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
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 January 2017).

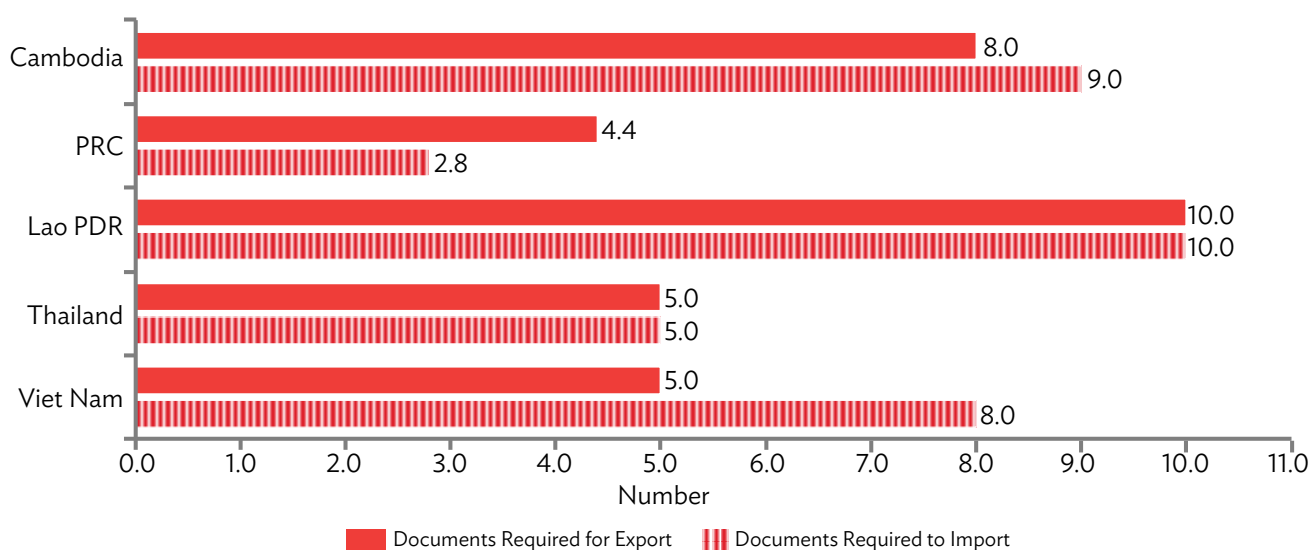
Table 6.7: Documents Required to Import (Number)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
PRC	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Lao PDR	15.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Myanmar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	12.0	12.0	9.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Viet Nam	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0

... 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 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 January 2017).

Figure 6.6: Documents Required for Export and Import, 2014 (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 January 2017).

Table 6.8: Time to Export (Days)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	43	37	37	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
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 January 2017).

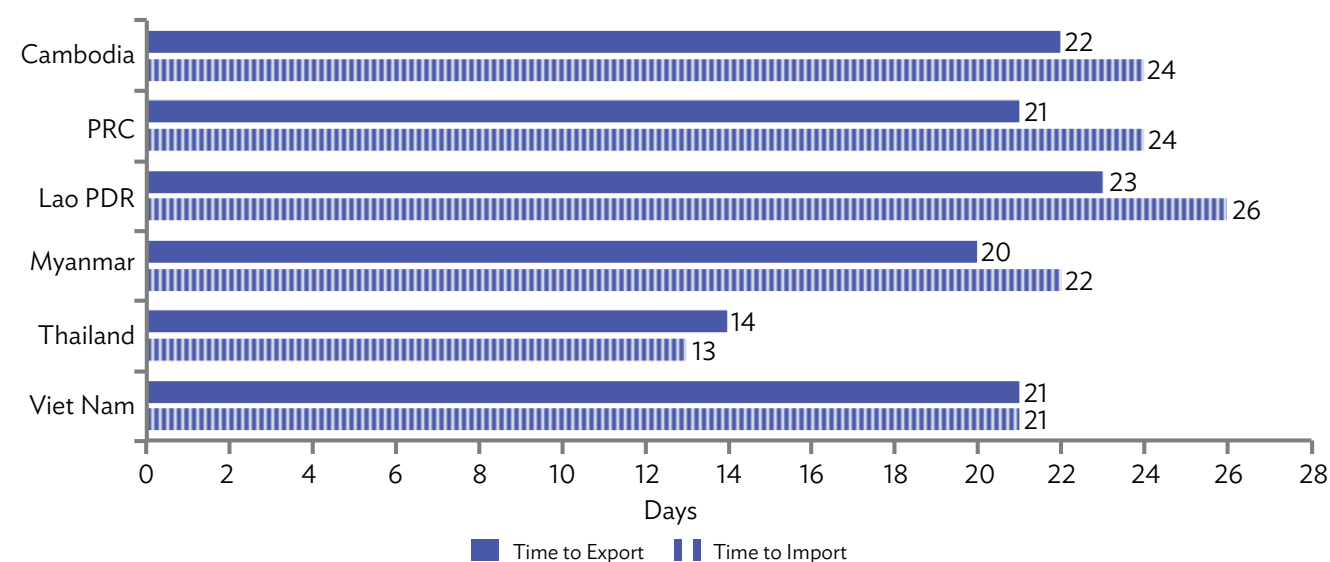
Table 6.9: Time to Import (Days)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	54	45	45	29	29	26	26	26	24	24
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. 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 January 2017).

Figure 6.7: Time to Export and Import, 2014 (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 January 2017).

Table 6.10: Cost to Export (\$ per container)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	736	722	722	732	732	732	732	755	795	795
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 January 2017).

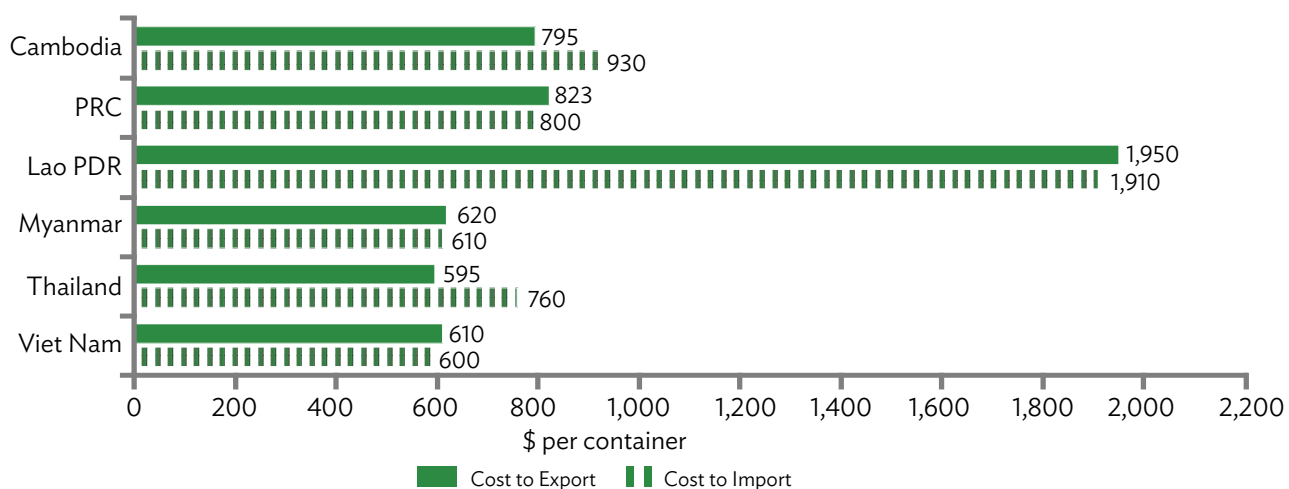
Table 6.11: Cost to Import (\$ per container)

Item	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Cambodia	816	852	852	872	872	872	872	900	930	930
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 January 2017).

Figure 6.8: Cost to Export and Import, 2014 (\$ per container)

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 January 2017).

Table 6.12: Time to Resolve Insolvency (Years)

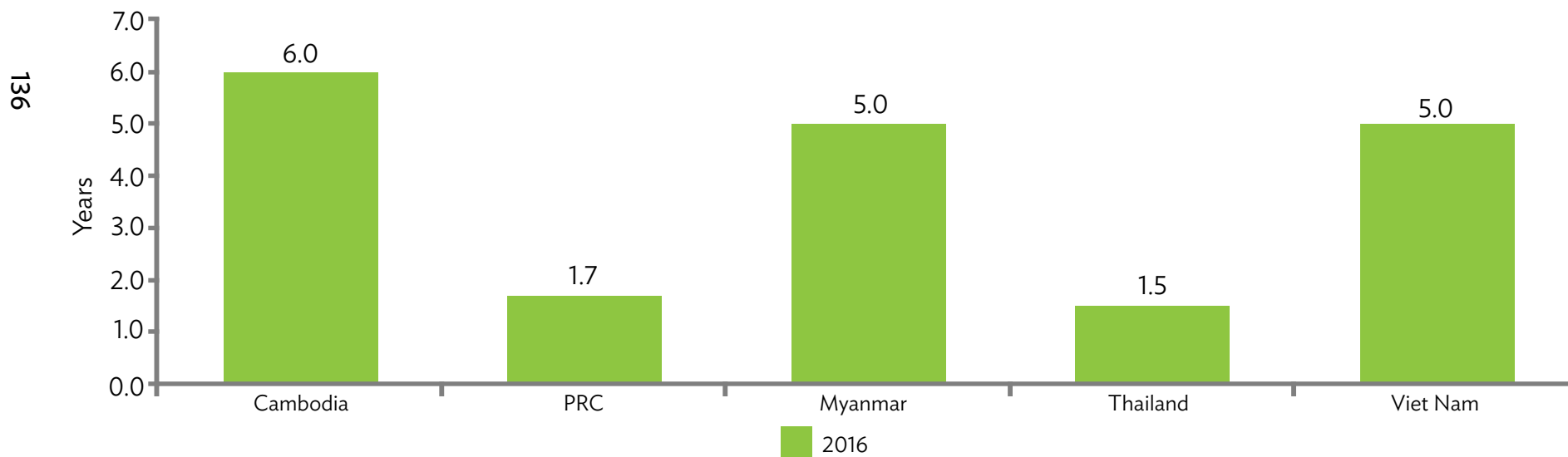
Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Cambodia	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
PRC	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Myanmar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Thailand	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	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

.... data not available at the time of this publication, 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 January 2017).

Figure 6.9: Time to Resolve Insolvency (Years)



PRC = People's Republic of China.

Source: World Bank. World Development Indicators Database. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-development-indicators> (accessed January 2017).

Table 6.13A: Bilateral Trade Cost—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 July 2017).

Table 6.13B: Bilateral Trade Cost—Cambodia, Nontariff (%)

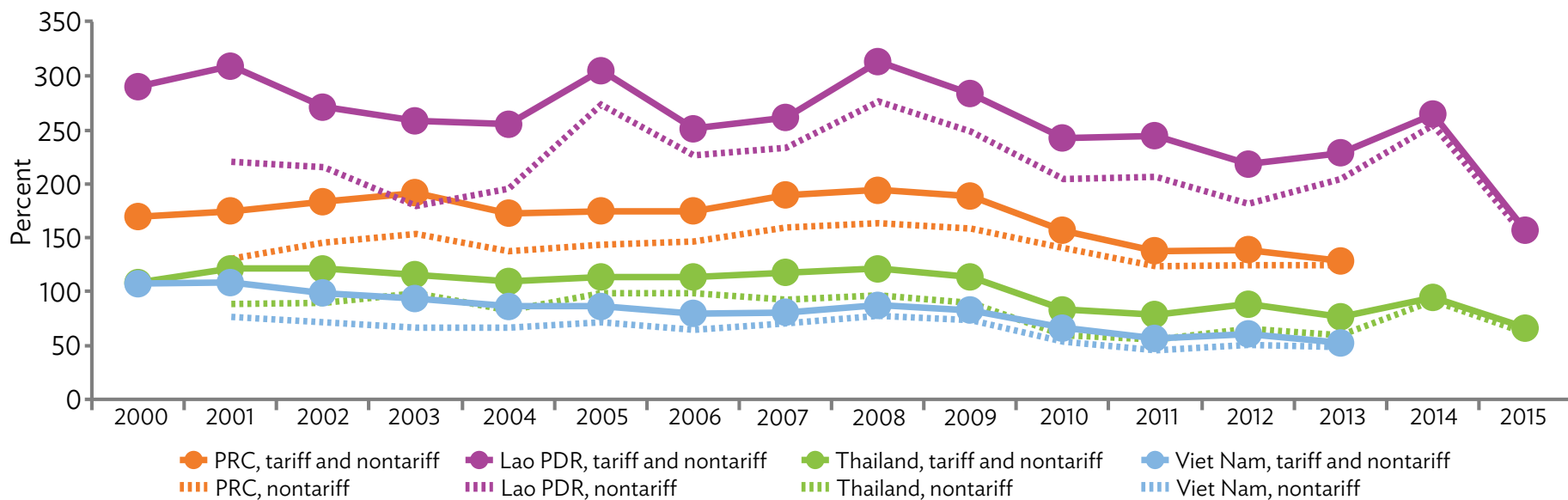
Trading Partner	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
PRC	...	130	145	153	137	143	146	159	163	158	140	123	124	124	...	...
Lao PDR	...	220	215	179	195	273	226	233	276	248	204	206	181	204	254	149
Thailand	...	88	89	98	82	98	98	92	96	89	59	55	65	59	91	61
Viet Nam	...	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 July 2017).

Figure 6.10: Bilateral Trade Cost—Cambodia, Tariff and 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 July 2017).

Table 6.14A: Bilateral Trade Cost—PRC, 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
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, 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 July 2017).

Table 6.14B: Bilateral Trade Cost—PRC, Nontariff (%)

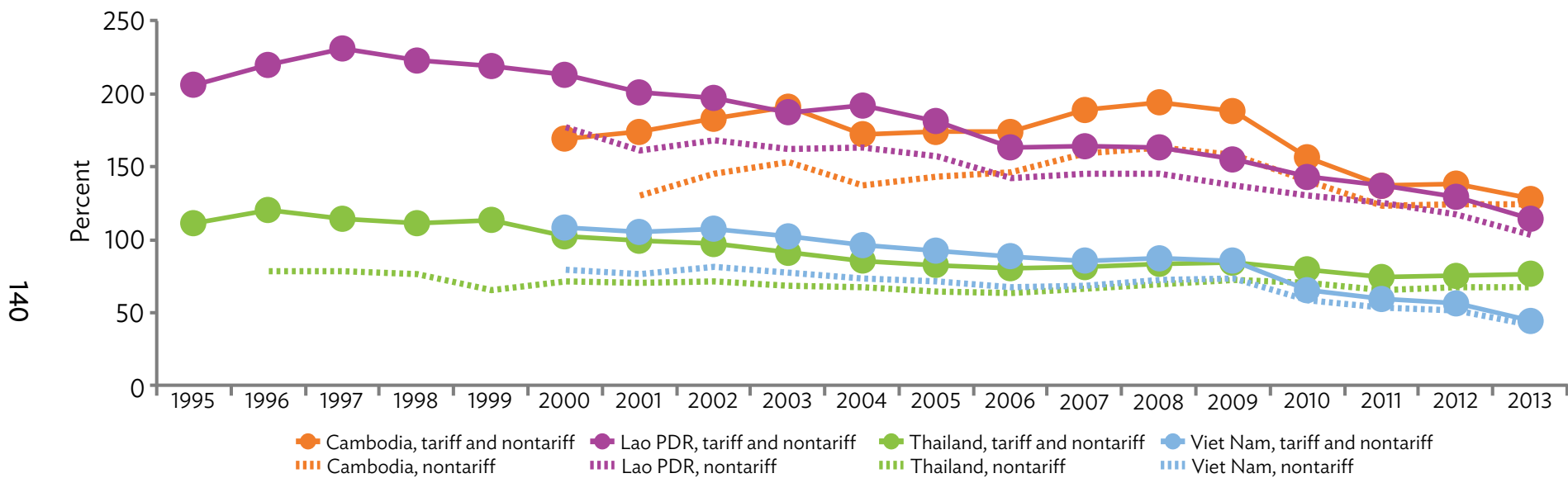
Trading Partner	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	130	145	153	137	143	146	159	163	158	140	123	124	124
Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	177	161	168	162	163	157	142	145	145	137	130	125	117	103
Thailand	78	78	76	65	71	70	71	68	67	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, 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 July 2017).

Figure 6.11: Bilateral Trade Cost—PRC, Tariff and 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 July 2017).

Table 6.15A: Bilateral Trade Cost—Lao PDR, 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, 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 July 2017).

Table 6.15B: Bilateral Trade Cost—Lao PDR, Nontariff (%)

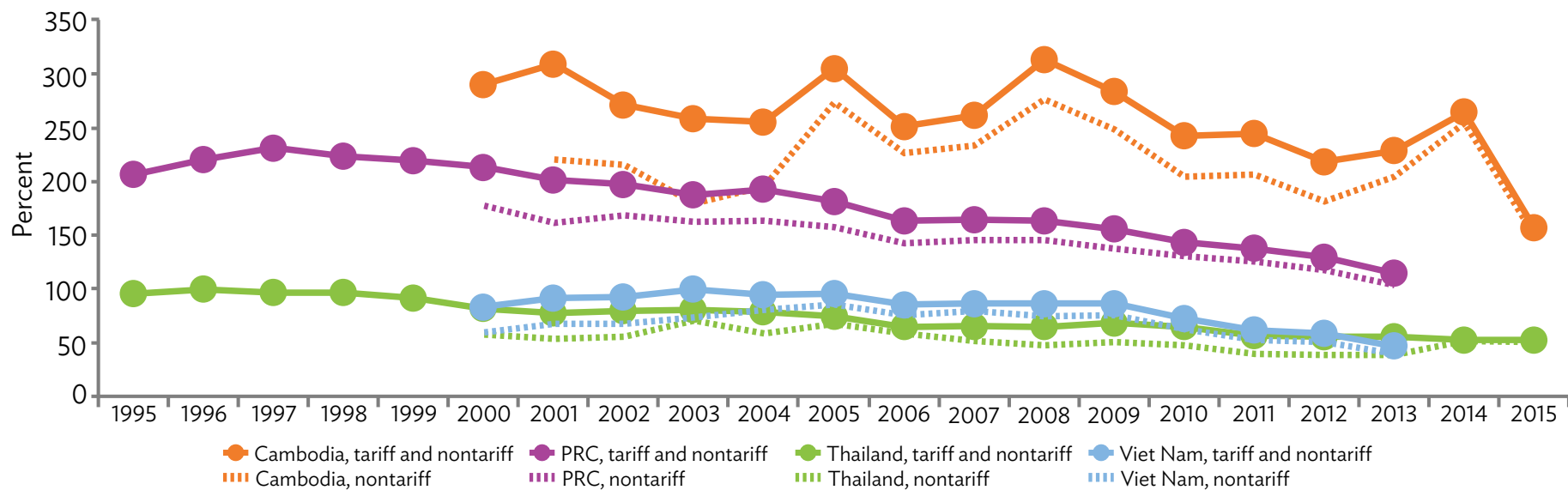
Trading Partner	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	...	220	215	179	195	273	226	233	276	248	204	206	181	204	254	149
PRC	177	161	168	162	163	157	142	145	145	137	130	125	117	103	...	...
Thailand	57	53	55	70	58	67	58	51	47	50	47	39	38	38	51	50
Viet Nam	59	67	67	73	80	85	75	79	74	75	62	52	50	39	...	...

... data not available at the time of this publication, 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 July 2017).

Figure 6.12: Bilateral Trade Cost—Lao PDR, Tariff and 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 July 2017).

Table 6.16A: Bilateral Trade Cost—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
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 July 2017).

Table 6.16B: Bilateral Trade Cost—Thailand, Nontariff (%)

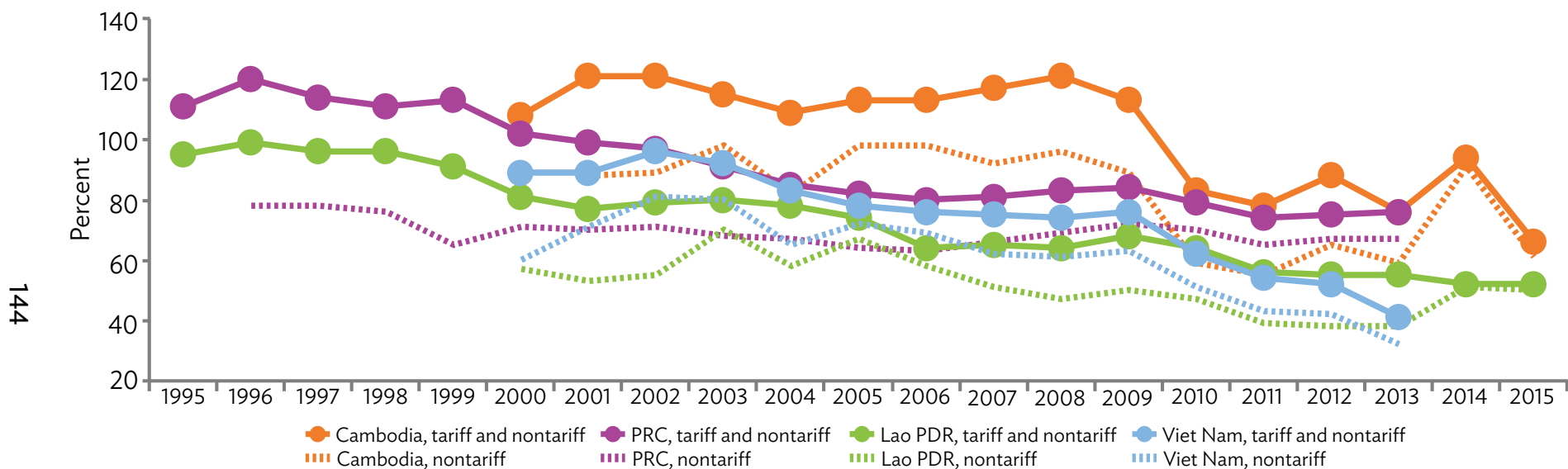
Trading Partner	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cambodia	88	89	98	82	98	98	92	96	89	59	55	65	59	91	61
PRC	..	78	78	76	65	71	70	71	68	67	64	63	66	69	72	70	65	67	67	...	...
Lao PDR	57	53	55	70	58	67	58	51	47	50	47	39	38	38	51	50
Viet 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 July 2017).

Figure 6.13: Bilateral Trade Cost—Thailand, Tariff and 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 July 2017).

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
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 July 2017).

Table 6.17B: Bilateral Trade Cost—Viet Nam, Nontariff (%)

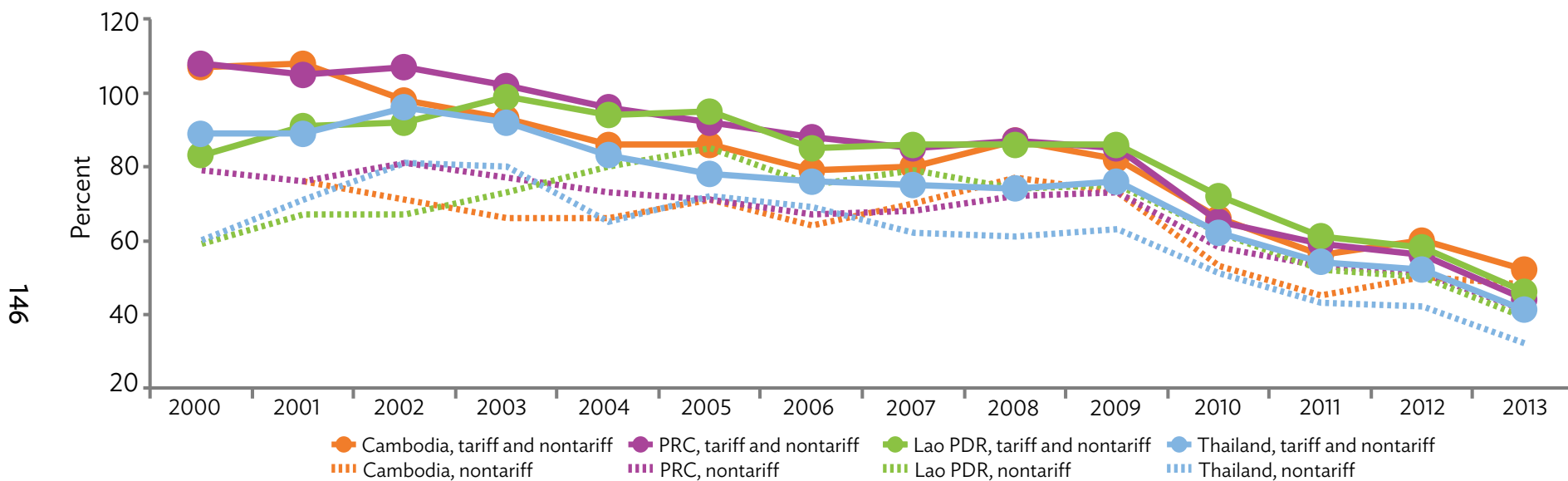
Trading Partner	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Cambodia	...	76	71	66	66	71	64	70	77	73	53	45	50	48
PRC	79	76	81	77	73	71	67	68	72	73	58	53	51	41
Lao PDR	59	67	67	73	80	85	75	79	74	75	62	52	50	39
Thailand	60	71	81	80	65	72	69	62	61	63	51	43	42	32

... 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 July 2017).

Figure 6.14: Bilateral Trade Cost—Viet Nam, Tariff and 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 July 2017).

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Constant GDP and 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 there may 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).

$$Gr = \sum gi * \frac{GDPI}{GDP_r} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

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: Physical Energy Conversion Factors

Energy	Conversion Factor
Raw coal	0.7143 kgce/kg
Cleaned coal	0.9 kgce/kg
Other washed coal	
Middlings	0.2857 kgce/kg
Slimes	0.2857-0.4286 kgce/kg
Coke	0.9714 kgce/kg
Crude oil	1.4286 kgce/kg
Fuel oil	1.4286 kgce/kg
Gasoline	1.4714 kgce/kg
Kerosene	1.4714 kgce/kg
Diesel	1.4571 kgce/kg
Liquefied petroleum gas	1.7143 kgce/kg
Refinery gas	1.5714 kgce/kg
Natural gas	1.33 kgce/kg
Coke oven gas	0.5714 -0.6144 kgce/kg
By gas furnace	0.1786 kgce/m ³
By heavy oil catalytic cracking	0.6571 kgce/m ³
By heavy oil thermal cracking	1.2143 kgce/m ³
Coke gas	0.5571 kgce/m ³
By pressure gasification	0.5143 kgce/m ³
Water coal gas	0.3571 kgce/m ³
Coal tar	1.1429 kgce/kg
Benzene	1.4286 kgce/kg
Heat (in calorific value)	0.03412 kgce/mjoule
Electricity (in coal equivalent)	0.1229 kgce/kWh
0.7 TOE/1 TCE	

kg = kilogram, kWh = kilowatt-hour, ce = coal equivalent, mjoule = mega joule, m³ = cubic meter, tce = ton of coal equivalent, toe = ton of oil equivalent.

Source: Energy Statistics Division of National Bureau of Statistics. Various Issues. [People's Republic of] *China Energy Statistical Yearbook*. Beijing: [People's Republic of] China Statistics Press.

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Statistics on Growth, Energy, and Bilateral Trade in the Greater Mekong Subregion

This third edition of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) statistics booklet builds on information from the first and second editions. In addition to updated data, this third edition has been substantially enhanced with data and indicators on the energy sector and bilateral trade among GMS countries. All statistics in this third edition can be accessed at <http://www.greatermekong.org/statistics/>

About the Greater Mekong Subregion Economic Cooperation Program

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

About the Asian Development Bank

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

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