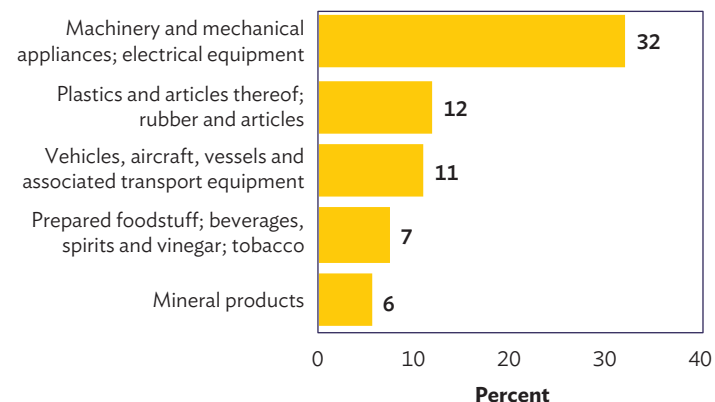
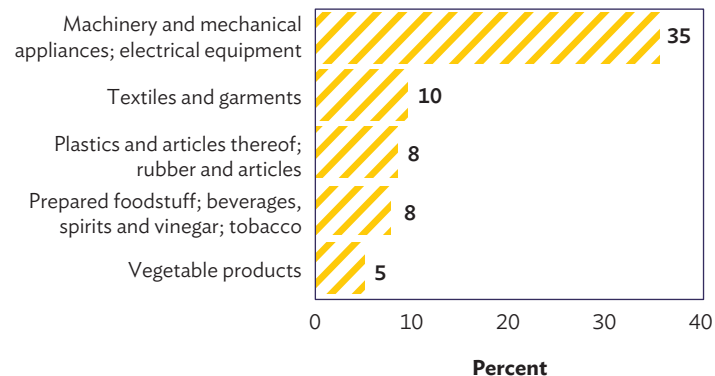


- Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment became Thailand's top third export from 2005 to 2016.
- Textiles and garments dropped out of the top five exports, implying a shift in Thailand's comparative advantage away from producing labor-intensive goods to technology and/or skill-intensive goods.

Thailand - Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 2005-2016

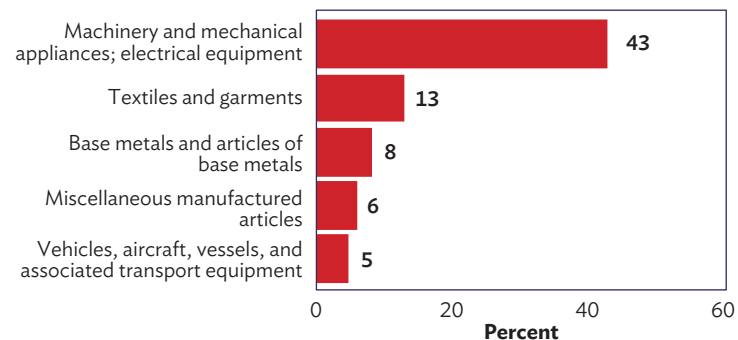


Thailand - Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 1993-2004



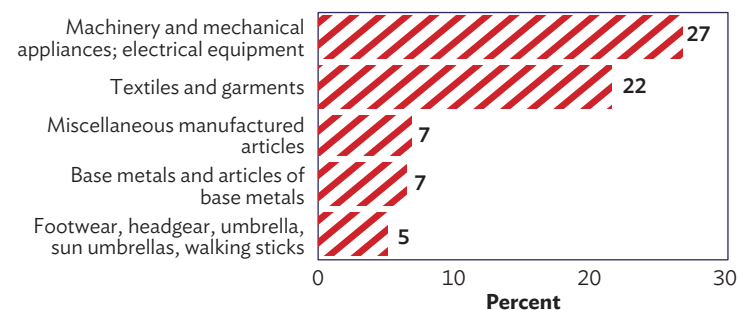
- Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment remained the top export of the People's Republic of China with increased average share, 27% versus 43%.
- Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment became the new top five exports displacing footwear, headgear, umbrella, sun umbrellas and walking sticks.

PRC - Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 2005-2016



PRC = People's Republic of China

PRC - Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 1993-2004



PRC = People's Republic of China

- In GMS countries, the transformation of export structures implies that economic structures have transformed as well, resulting in a larger manufacturing sector relative to agriculture; moreover, within manufacturing, production shifts away from labor-intensive goods to capital and/or technology/skill-intensive goods.

TOWARDS CLEANER/RENEWABLE ENERGY

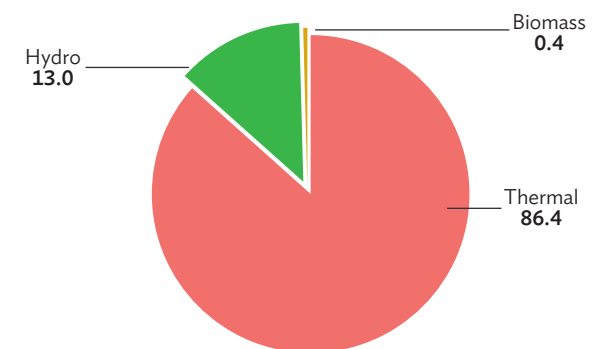
As the subregion grows, develops, integrates, and transforms, negative externalities are produced, too. For example, CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion rose from 0.66 ton per capita in 1995 to 1.99 in 2016.⁵

There are many roads leading to the use of renewable and/or clean energy. While the subregion has been working towards this objective, thermal power sources continue to dominate. The need to address these challenges remains.

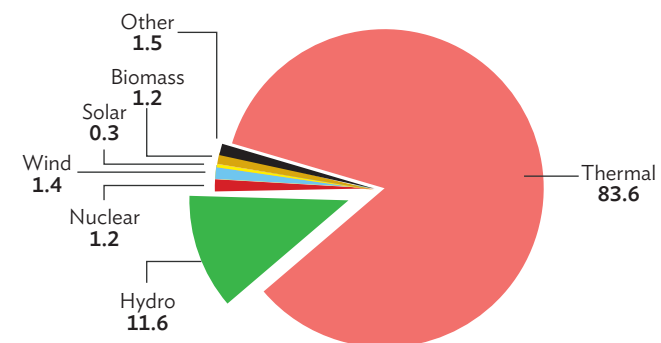
⁵ No data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. The weighted average includes Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam only.

- Thermal power accounted for 86.4% to 83.6%, while hydro accounted for 13.0% to 11.6% of total power generation, from 1992 to 2011 and 2012 to 2016, respectively.
- Biomass, a renewable form of energy, had a very small share although the share has increased from 0.4 per cent from 1992-2011 to 1.1 per cent in 2012-2016.
- Wind and solar, with minimal shares, have been used only in the last few years.
- Yunnan, PRC is the only member using nuclear energy.

Power Generation by Source, Average Share (%), 1992-2011



Power Generation by Source, Average Share (%), 2012-2016



GMS Secretariat is the source for all data, indicators, and figures.

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GMS6

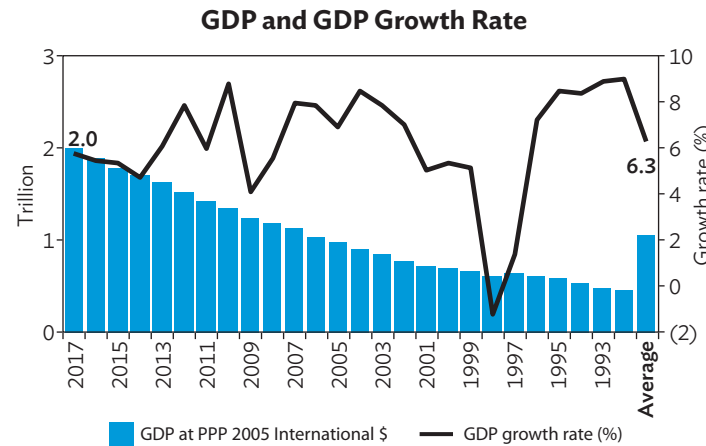
Statistics for the 6th GMS Summit

29-31 March 2018



OUTPUT AND GROWTH¹

- In 2017, gross domestic product (GDP) of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) was 2 trillion (PPP 2005 International \$).
- GDP average growth rate for the last 25 years is 6.3%.



GDP = gross domestic product, PPP = purchasing power parity. GDP and GDP growth rate in 2017 are estimates.

SOURCES OF GROWTH

In an increasingly more open trade and investment regime:

- Goods exports increased more than seven-fold.
- The tourism sector and foreign direct investment inflows brought in \$20 billion in 1995 which expanded to \$110 billion by 2016.

Drivers of Growth

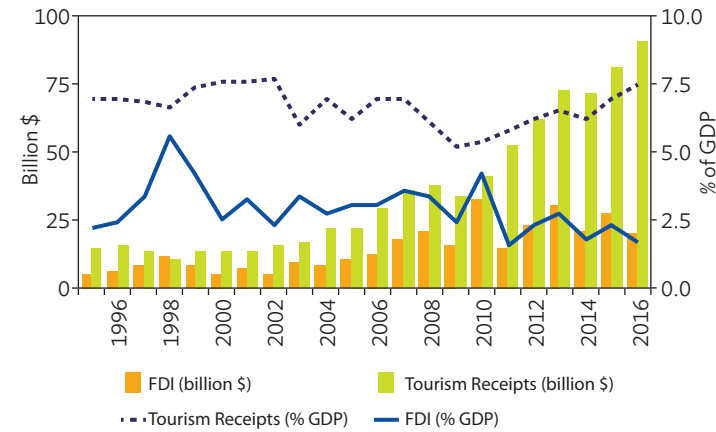
	1995	2016
Total Exports (\$ billion)	67	498
Tourism Receipts (\$ billion)	15	90
FDI Inflows from the World (\$ billion)	5	20
Tourism Receipts (% GDP)	7.0	7.5
FDI Inflows (% GDP)	2.2	1.7

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

- In relative and absolute terms, the tourism sector has become more important compared to foreign direct investment.

¹ All data and indicators refer to the GMS unless stated otherwise.

Foreign Direct Investment Inflows and Tourism Receipts



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

DEVELOPMENT

As real GDP per capita more than doubles, electricity consumption increases four-fold.

GDP per Capita and Electricity Consumption per Capita

	1995	2016
GDP per Capita, 2005 PPP International \$	2,123	5,549
Electricity Consumption, kWh per Capita	471	1,892

GDP = gross domestic product, kWh = kilo-watt hour, PPP = purchasing power parity.

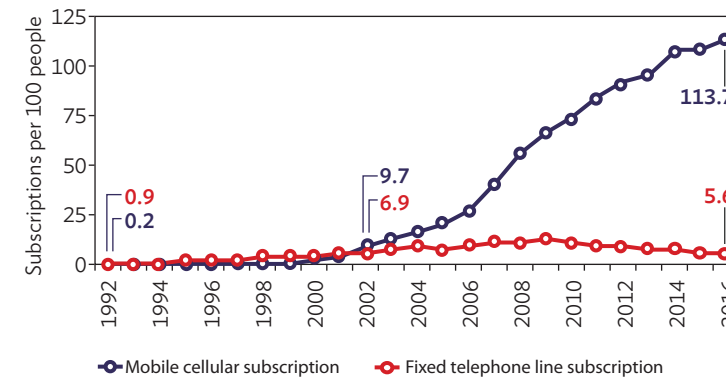
Access to communications services changes structurally in the subregion.

- In 1992, for every 100 people, there was fewer than one subscription for fixed telephone lines and only 0.2 for mobile cellular phones.
- After a decade, the cross-over took place: mobile cellular subscriptions have replaced fixed telephone lines, 9.7 versus 6.9, as the more dominant form of connectivity.

Access to Communication Services

	1992	2002	2016
Fixed Telephone Line Subscriptions per 100 people	0.9	6.9	5.6
Mobile Cellular Subscriptions per 100 people	0.2	9.7	113.7

Fixed Telephone Line and Mobile Cellular Subscriptions



SUBREGIONAL INTEGRATION

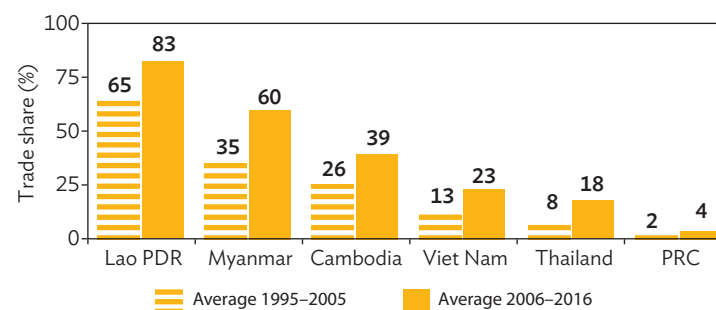
Trade integration complements global trade.

- Intra-GMS trade increased from \$5 billion in 1992 to \$414 billion by 2016.²

Bilaterally, intra-GMS trade shares increase for all members; and play a much greater though uneven role in integration.

- Intra-GMS trade share of Lao PDR was the highest, 83%; followed by Myanmar - 60%; Cambodia - 39%; Viet Nam - 23%; Thailand - 18%; and the People's Republic of China - 4%.
- Developing countries are more integrated with GMS but less integrated globally. However, they can integrate with the global economy indirectly through the more developed GMS members.
- In this context, heterogeneity in subregional integration is mutually beneficial and complements global trade.

Bilateral GMS Trade, Average Shares (%)



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

² No data for the provinces of Guangxi and Yunnan. Instead, the national data of the PRC is used.

Tourism, classified as mode 2 of services liberalization,³ facilitates cross-border mobility.

Subregional Integration in the Tourism Sector²

	1995	2016
Intra-GMS Tourists Exchange (million)	1.1	30.0
Intra-GMS Tourists Exchange (% share)	2.0	15.3

GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion

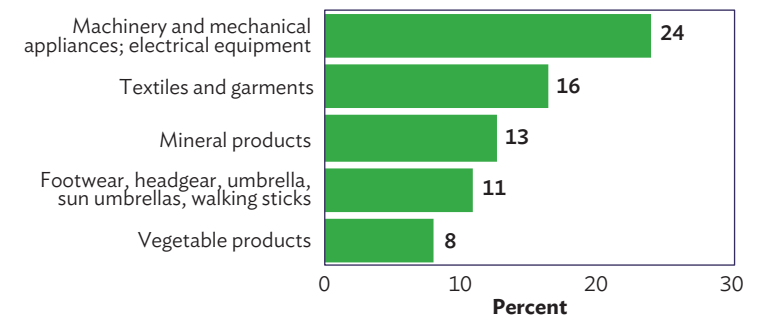
- Exchange of tourists within GMS expanded 26 times, from 1.1 million to 30 million, between 1995 and 2016.

TRADE TRANSFORMATION⁴

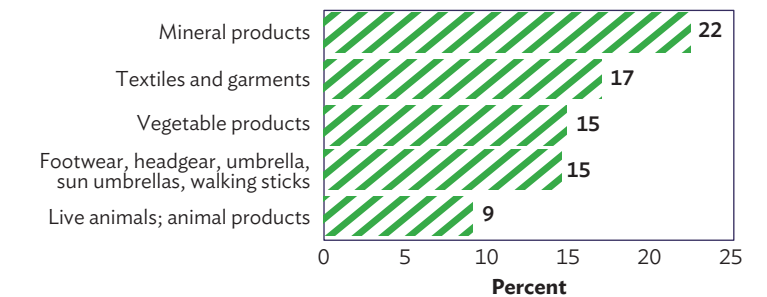
Most substantially, the transformation of export structures parallels the growth in regional value chains, i.e., vertical intra-industry trade.

- Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment became the top export of Viet Nam, with 24% average share of total exports to the world from 2005 to 2016, pushing mineral products to the third spot.

Viet Nam - Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 2005-2016



Viet Nam - Top Five Exports, Average Share (%), 1993-2004



³ Within the context of the three modes of liberalization in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS): Mode 1, cross border trade; Mode 2, consumption abroad (e.g., tourists spending their money outside of their countries of residence); Mode 3, commercial presence. Mode 2 is generally considered the easiest to liberalize.

⁴ Data from 97 Harmonized System chapters are aggregated into 21 Harmonized System sectors.