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Myanmar's Trade and its Potential

Benno Ferrarini

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This paper is not written in an official capacity and must not be attributed to ADB. In this long, unedited version, the paper is mainly meant to provide the reader with an overview of Myanmar's trade profile and data for broader reference. For a shorter and more technical version, please contact the author at bferrarini@adb.org. Without implicating, this analysis benefitted from COMTRADE data extractions for world trade matrices by Cindy Petalcorin, help on Myanmar's GDP series by Eileen Capilit, and from useful comments from Martin Bodenstein, Enrique Galan, Eugenia Go, and Arief Ramayandi in relation to an earlier draft. All remaining errors are my own.

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ABSTRACT

The paper tabulates Myanmar's merchandise trade as reported by its partner countries, thereby circumventing the data constraints stemming from Myanmar's patchy trade records. It then estimates Myanmar's export potential, based on the bilateral export patterns observed for six other countries in Southeast Asia. Against that benchmark and controlling for outliers, Myanmar is found to be trading at about 15% its potential. The bulk of this gap is explained by very low trade with the industrialized countries. Through reintegration with the world economy accompanied by deep economic reforms domestically, Myanmar would be expected to be closing this gap rather swiftly.

Keywords: Myanmar, gravity model, export potential

JEL Classificaton: F14, F17

I. INTRODUCTION

Myanmar's incipient transition to a more stable, open political system and economy has moved it into the spotlight of international attention. However, years of insulation from international reporting standards and obligations have left the public domain with a rather scant record of economic data and statistics against which to assess Myanmar's progress with economic reforms and structural adjustment.

Patchy are also the records on Myanmar's detailed bilateral merchandise trade in the COMTRADE database maintained by the United Nations Statistical Division, and the same is true for the more aggregate trade statistics of the International Monetary Fund DOTS database. Fortunately, international trade transactions are typically recorded twice: by the exporting country when the merchandise is leaving its territory, and by the importing country when it enters through customs. Notwithstanding Myanmar's rather poor record of reporting, finely detailed merchandise trade statistics involving the country can be compiled from COMTRADE data to the extent that trading partners have been reporting these transactions over time.¹ Compiling such data is done quite readily, given access to the source and the necessary computing tools to efficiently handle the rather large amount of data a detailed world trade matrix entails. This paper aims at facilitating broader access to these data, by tabulating Myanmar's trade by main partners and commodities in the two decades up to 2010.

Beyond descriptives, the paper fits an augmented gravity model to a panel data set including six ASEAN² member countries and their exports to Asia and the rest of the world, between 2000 and 2010. The estimates are then used to predict, out of sample, Myanmar's exports to those main destinations, as explained by its economy's force of attraction within world trade on grounds of its size, distance from other markets, or the existence of cultural and colonial ties with trading partners. Myanmar's actual and predicted exports are then plotted for comparison.

The paper provides an overview of Myanmar's trade pattern in Section II, discusses the gravity regressions and predictions in Section III, and concludes in Section IV.

II. TRADE BY PARTNERS AND COMMODITIES

Data on Myanmar as reported by its trading partners to the United Nations Statistics Division are derived from a world trade matrix compiled from COMTRADE at three digits of the Standard Industry Trade Category (SITC) classification.³

¹ Apart from trade in services, which is not part of COMTRADE, this will exclude all unrecorded and illicit cross-border flows of merchandise, such as in relation to a country's transactions in heroin and methamphetamine, hidden shipments of gems and precious stones, or arms trade.

² The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has 10 members: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam. For reasons clarified below, excluded from the gravity regressions in this paper are Brunei Darussalam, the Lao PDR, and Singapore, besides Myanmar itself.

³ Data up to a maximum of five digits SITC (or six digits of the Harmonized System classification) are available for this study, but are not reported since three digits are sufficient a degree of disaggregation to almost fully exhaust the detail of Myanmar's fairly coarse and undiversified trade profile.

Figure 1: Total Merchandise Trade

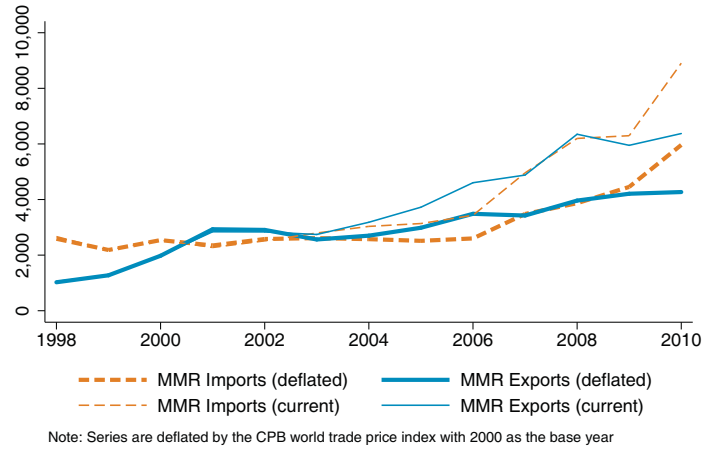


Figure 2: GDP in Current and Constant US dollars

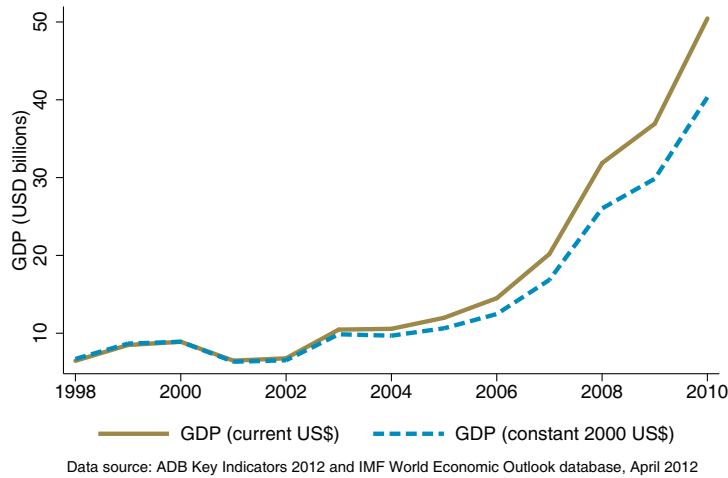


Figure 3: GDP per Capita and Population

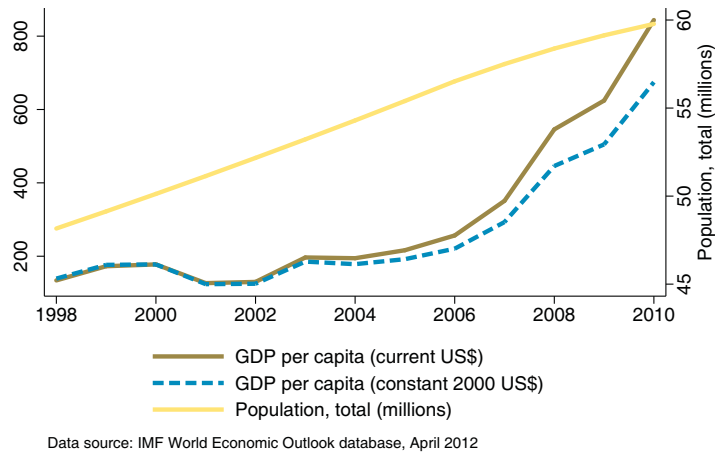


Figure 4: Trade by Partners (2006–2010)

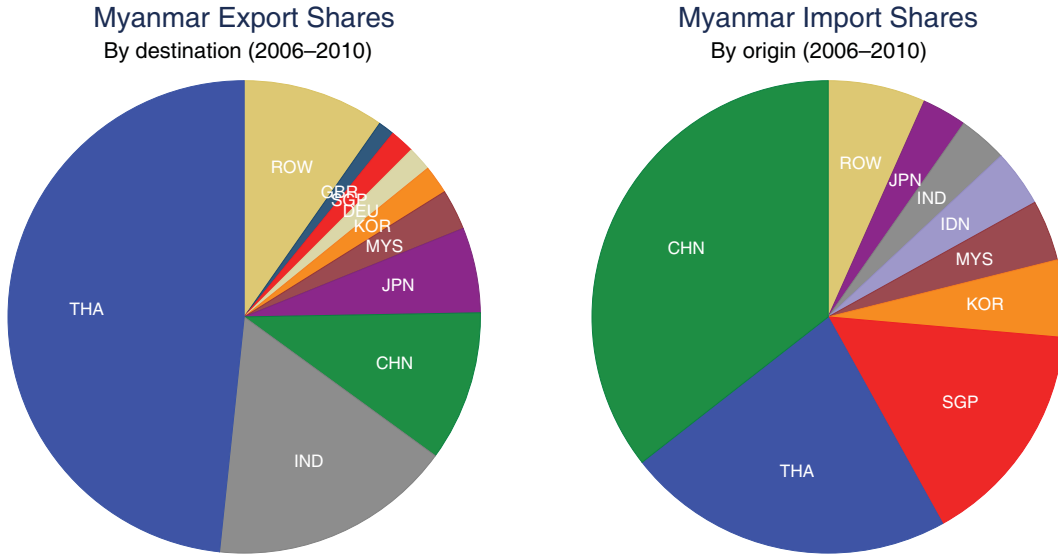


Figure 5: The Commodity Composition of Trade (2006–2010)

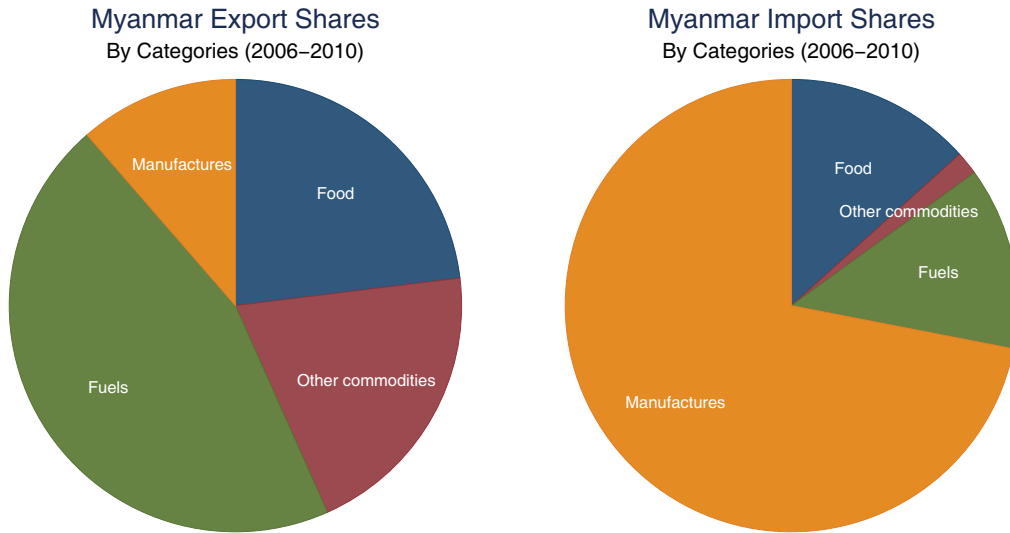


Table 1: Myanmar's Exports Composition (2006–2010)

Importer	Total \$m	STX	Food	Fuels	Agric.	Manuf.
THA	13,615	48.4	3.3	91.3	4.5	0.9
IND	4,722	16.8	62.8	0.0	36.1	1.1
CHN	2,891	10.3	25.0	3.6	67.5	4.0
JPN	1,583	5.6	32.7	0.0	7.0	60.3
MYS	812	2.9	48.1	0.1	43.1	8.8
KOR	532	1.9	10.9	26.8	5.1	57.2
DEU	515	1.8	2.5	0.0	6.9	90.6
SGP	421	1.5	37.8	0.7	46.3	15.2
GBR	304	1.1	30.2	0.7	2.2	66.9
ROW	2,763	9.8	41.4	0.1	26.2	32.4
World	28,157	100.0	23.1	45.1	20.3	11.5

The figures represent percentage shares unless indicated otherwise.

Total \$m are total exports. STX is the share out of total exports.

'Manuf.' are manufactures and 'Agric.' are non-food agricultural commodities.

'ROW' (Rest of the World) are all countries with STX smaller than 1%.

Table 2: Myanmar's Imports Composition (2006–2010)

Exporter	Total \$m	STM	Food	Fuels	Agric.	Manuf.
CHN	10,622	35.7	3.1	5.1	1.3	90.5
THA	6,659	22.4	23.4	16.9	1.5	58.2
SGP	4,677	15.7	11.6	40.3	2.4	45.7
KOR	1,542	5.2	0.2	1.6	5.0	93.1
MYS	1,268	4.3	39.4	15.3	3.3	42.0
IDN	1,110	3.7	58.6	0.3	0.3	40.8
IND	1,005	3.4	13.2	2.2	1.9	82.7
JPN	931	3.1	0.5	0.3	1.4	97.8
ROW	1,977	6.6	16.6	5.2	2.7	75.5
World	29,792	100.0	13.6	13.1	1.9	71.5

The figures represent percentage shares unless indicated otherwise.

Total \$m are total imports. STM is the share out of total imports.

'Manuf.' are manufactures and 'Agric.' are non-food agricultural commodities.

'ROW' (Rest of the World) are all countries with STM smaller than 1%.

In terms of current \$, Myanmar's goods exports rose from roughly \$500 million in 1990 to \$2 billion in 2000 and to more than 6 billion in 2010. Imports in 2010 were nearly \$9 billion, up from \$2.5 billion in 2000 (Fig. 1.) A sizeable deficit on the 2010 merchandise balance resembles deficits of similar magnitude during most of the 1990s. In real terms, that is deflated by a suitable world trade price index, Myanmar's exports and imports both expanded by a factor of 4.4 between 1990 and 2000, and more than doubled during the 2000s.⁴

Myanmar's output and per capita income expanded faster than its trade with the rest of the world. GDP expanded from roughly \$9 billion (6 trillion Kyats [MK]) in the late 1990s and early 2000s to more than \$50 billion (MK 21 trillion) in 2010 (Fig. 2). Annual real GDP growth in local currency units averaged more than 12% between 2000 and 2010 (Annex 1: Fig. 5).⁵ In terms of constant US dollars, thus reflecting the market exchange rate of the Kyat to the US dollar (Annex 1: Fig. 6), per capita GDP expanded nearly fourfold, from \$178 in 2000 to \$675 in 2010. During the same period, Myanmar's population expanded by about one fifth, to nearly 60 million in 2010 (Fig. 3).

Thailand, India and the People's Republic of China (PRC) account for more than three-quarters of Myanmar's (cumulated) exports between 2006 and 2010 (Fig. 4). Nearly half the country's exports are destined to Thailand alone. PRC, Thailand, and Singapore together account for nearly three quarters of Myanmar's imports. More than one third of imports are sourced from the PRC alone.

Myanmar's export basket is heavy in fuels (natural gas), food and other primary commodities (including precious stones and gems), which together constitute nearly 90% of total exports between 2006 and 2010 (Figure 5).⁶ By contrast, more than 70% of Myanmar's imports are manufactured goods.

The composition of exports varies by trading partners (Table 1, or Table 6 in Annex 3 for an exhaustive breakdown of exports by destination and category). Exports to Thailand, Myanmar's largest market by far with a share of 48.4%, are almost entirely fuels (natural gas), whereas exports to India and PRC are mostly food and agricultural commodities. By contrast, Myanmar exports predominantly low-skill manufactured goods to industrialized countries such as Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom.

Manufactured goods constitute more than 90% of Myanmar's imports from each the PRC, the Republic of Korea, and Japan. Somewhat lower, in the range of 40% to 60%, is the share of manufactured goods imports from Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia, which are also key suppliers of food and petrol (fuels) (see Table 2 or Table 7 in Annex 3 (A3) for an exhaustive breakdown of imports by destination and category).

⁴ Exports and imports values in this study are deflated by an index derived from World Trade Monitor data maintained by the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Analysis.

⁵ GDP data were drawn from ADB's Key Indicators 2012 and the IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2012. To overcome data limitations, constant GDP series are constructed from real GDP growth rates. \$-denominated series are derived from GDP in local currency units (Kyats) and the implicit market exchange rate, extrapolated from IMF WEO data. Constant \$ GDP series are deflated by the US GDP deflator. Per capita GDP series are derived by combining GDP and population series.

⁶ Tables 1 and 2 list countries with at least one percent share of imports or exports out of Myanmar's total imports and exports. The commodity aggregates include the following SITC categories: Food (0+1+22+4); Fuels (3); Agricultural (non-food) commodities (2-22+27+28+667+971); Manufactured goods (5+6-667-68+7+8).

Tables 8 to 27 in Annex 3 contain more detailed tabulations of Myanmar's bilateral export and import baskets. Listed are the top 30 export or import items to or from top trading partners, disaggregated at three digits of the SITC classification. In relation to each of the 30 items listed, shown is the value traded in \$ millions, the item's share of Myanmar's total exports to (imports from) the partner country, its share of Myanmar's total exports to (imports from) all other countries, and the partner country's share of Myanmar's total exports (imports) of that particular item. For example, natural gas (SITC Code 343) constituted 90.7% of Myanmar's exports to Thailand, 43.8% of total exports, and Thailand absorbed all of Myanmar's natural gas exports (A3 Table 8). Fresh fish and copper are next in the list, but jointly accounted for just 5.1% of Myanmar's total exports to Thailand and 2.5% of total exports.

Myanmar's exports to India are highly concentrated in vegetables and timber (A3 Table 9), but its exports to the People's Republic of China are more diversified. The top exports to PRC are timber, ores, pearls and precious stones, natural rubber, vegetables and fruit, fish and crustaceans (A3 Table 10). Myanmar's exports to PRC broadly resemble its exports within ASEAN (A3 Tables 12, 15, 17).

Myanmar's exports to the advanced economies, such as Japan (A3 Table 11), Republic of Korea (A3 Table 13) and Germany (A3 Table 14), are mostly manufactured goods embodying low-level skills and technology, such as apparel and footwear. With the exception of fish and crustaceans sold to Japan, food and non-food commodity exports to the advanced economies are mostly negligible.

Myanmar's imports are generally more diversified than exports. For example, motor cycles rank on top of Myanmar's imports from PRC and yet represent only 6.3% of total imports from that country (A3 Table 18). Indeed, Myanmar imports from PRC a broad range of capital and consumption goods, both durable and non, and it relies to 60%–80% on the PRC as a supplier of these goods.⁷

Imports from Thailand are predominantly petroleum, food and beverages, as well as a broad range of other consumption goods (A3 Table 19). The same applies to imports from Singapore (A3 Table 20), Myanmar's main supplier of petroleum, and to imports from Malaysia (A3 Table 22) and Indonesia (A3 Table 23), which supply vegetable fats (palm oil) and a range of medium-technology durable goods. India is Myanmar's main source of medicaments (followed by Thailand) as well as bovine meat, and otherwise resembles Myanmar's trade with the ASEAN countries (A3 Table 24). The Republic of Korea mainly supplies iron, steel and structures, whereas Japan provides motor vehicles, engines as well as civil engineering plants. Hong Kong, China is the key source of optical goods, watches and clocks, and Germany furnishes highly specialized machinery, tools and materials, such as special pigments and paints. It should be noted, however, that the value of Myanmar's trade with each of these countries is dwarfed by its trade with Thailand, PRC and the other of its main trading partners

⁷ Myanmar's imports from PRC a wide range of consumption goods, which however rank lower compared to capital goods and are thus not shown in Annex 3 Table 18.

III. MYANMAR'S EXPORT POTENTIAL

Myanmar's export potential is predicted (out of regression residuals) by a gravity model fitted to the exports of six ASEAN member countries other than Myanmar: Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam. Not included among ASEAN members are Lao Democratic Republic, due to data constraints, as well as Brunei Darussalam and Singapore, whose economic and geographic characteristics are largely incompatible with a gravity empirical setting.⁸ The 2000–2010 panel data include yearly bilateral exports between the ASEAN countries and their 35 major trading partners. Included are the world's leading trading nations, both industrialized and emerging (Annex 4, Table 28).

Exports by the group of six ASEAN member countries provide a relevant counterfactual scenario for Myanmar's trade potential. Essentially, it presumes that trading partners would grant Myanmar the same access to their markets as were enjoying the other ASEAN countries during 2000–2010 on average. This would include dropping all trade restrictions and related barriers or sanctions on Myanmar.

The empirical strategy is to estimate a gravity equation, which for a panel data empirical setting is most simply stated as:⁹

$$x_{ijt} = \exp(\beta_0 + \alpha_{ijt}) g_{ijt}^\beta u_{ijt} \quad (1)$$

with

$$u_{ijt} = \mu_{ij} + \nu_{ijt} \quad (2)$$

where μ_{ij} is the unobserved bilateral effect and ν_{ijt} is the remaining error. Assuming fixed effects, the specification in (1) and (2) can also be stated as:

$$E\left[x_{ijt} \mid g_{ijt}\right] = \exp\left(\beta_0 + \sum_d^n \omega_d d_{ijt}\right) g_{ijt}^\beta \quad (3)$$

where heterogeneity across n country pairs is absorbed by a corresponding number of dichotomous variables $d_{ijt} \in (1,0)$ taking coefficients ω_d .

In the analysis to follow, the regressand x_{ijt} is bilateral exports (in values deflated to 2000 US dollars) and the vector of regressors g_{ijt} includes the fundamental gravity variables (GDP, GDP per capita, distance) as well as a number of dichotomous variables capturing whether or not country pairs trading with each other have in common a border, a colonial history, a language spoken, or have in effect a free trade agreement.

⁸ In particular, Singapore's exceptionally high ratio of trade to GDP runs counter to premising trade intensity on economic size, as does the gravity model. Similarly, the small size of Brunei Darussalam's economy and the narrow features of its trade are largely incompatible with the thrust of the gravity model.

⁹ The interested reader is referred to Bergeijk and Brakman (2010) for a basic exposition of the gravity model and its applications. Earlier applications of the gravity framework to evaluating the trade potential of countries (mostly with focus on Central and Eastern Europe) include Baldwin (1994); Gros and Gonciarz (1996); Brühlhart and Kelly (1998), International Trade Centre (2003).

The core regression in this paper applies ordinary least squares, allowing for year- and dyad-specific fixed effects by pooling and clustering observations. What is termed here a pseudo-fixed effects approach (PSEUDOFE) circumvents the problem of fitting a fixed-effects model proper in the presence of time-invariant dichotomous variables—such as distance—that are of course perfectly collinear with the country-pair individual effects.¹⁰ The robustness of estimates is then checked against alternative model specifications. A generalized least squares random effects estimator (REGLS) assumes that disturbances across panels ij are not identically distributed and the errors u_{ijt} are serially correlated.¹¹ A feasible generalized least squares estimator (FGLS) is used to allow for heteroskedasticity and AR(1) autoregressive correlation specific to each panel, rather than assuming it a common feature across country pairs. Finally, an unconditional fixed-effects Tobit estimator (TOBIT) is deployed to address the fact that the observations in the panel dataset are truncated due to missing observations in relation to dyads with zero trade flows in any given year, which may cause bias in the other approaches.¹²

Turning to the results, the elasticity coefficients of variables included in the core specification (PSEUDOFE) have the expected sign and are statistically significant (Table 3, column 1). For example, a country with a GDP 10% larger than average is estimated to be exporting 15% more than average, all else the same. Exports will expand by nearly 9% on average if the importing country's GDP increases by 10%. Moreover, exports will respond positively to higher GDP per capita at home as well as abroad, or to having in common with trading partners a joint border, some sort of colonial relationship past or present, or with a preferential trade agreement in effect. By contrast, the negative sign of the estimated distance coefficient means that such trade costs significantly deter trade.

¹⁰ It should be noted that the inclusion of dyadic dummies is of particular importance in the context of a gravity model used to estimating trade potential. Absent such dummies, earlier studies inaccurately interpreted large residuals from gravity regression as an indication of high trade potential when in fact it was model misspecification leading to large systemic residuals (Egger 2002). Moreover, the inclusion of dyadic dummies avoids the need for gravity models to include a multilateral trade resistance term in order to avoid model misspecification and biased estimates of bilateral resistance terms, such as geodesic distance (Anderson and Wincoop 2003).

¹¹ Essentially, this is achieved through the application of the Huber-White sandwich estimator (Stock 2008).

¹² Truncation to a degree is unavoidable in this empirical setting, as zero trade flows are incompatible with logarithmic specification, since undefined. However, the likelihood of a serious bias appears sufficiently remote here, as the incidence of zero trade flows in the squared data set represents less than 1% of total observations.

Table 3: Gravity Regressions

Regressant: Exports (log)	(1) PSEUDOFE	(2) REGLS	(3) FGLS	(4) TOBIT
GDP Exporter (log)	1.486*** (0.0961)	1.465*** (0.0959)	1.488*** (0.0323)	1.466*** (0.0851)
GDPpc Exporter (log)	0.358*** (0.0977)	0.573*** (0.134)	0.379*** (0.0232)	0.564*** (0.123)
GDP Importer (log)	0.887*** (0.0637)	1.002*** (0.0777)	0.882*** (0.0208)	0.997*** (0.0662)
GDPpc Importer (log)	0.471*** (0.0667)	0.483*** (0.0955)	0.490*** (0.0176)	0.483*** (0.0731)
Distance (log)	-1.140*** (0.155)	-1.353*** (0.203)	-1.226*** (0.0564)	-1.344*** (0.189)
Common Border (0,1)	0.830*** (0.284)	0.704** (0.318)	0.739*** (0.0994)	0.709 (0.455)
Common Language (0,1)	-0.792*** (0.195)	-0.832*** (0.177)	-0.861*** (0.0740)	-0.830*** (0.322)
Colonial Link (0,1)	0.830*** (0.240)	0.711*** (0.263)	0.893*** (0.0807)	0.716** (0.321)
Free Trade Agreement (0,1)	0.484** (0.206)	0.290 (0.223)	0.538*** (0.0670)	0.298 (0.246)
Constant	-38.34*** (2.525)	-40.31*** (2.705)	-37.54*** (0.942)	-40.22*** (2.318)
R-squared (adjusted)	0.808	0.807	n/a	n/a
Observations	2,233	2,233	2,233	2,233
Country pairs	203	203	203	203

Robust standard errors in parentheses: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1.

The likelihood ratio test of $\sigma_u = 0$ in relation to TOBIT truncated at zero is $\chi^2 = 5772\)$ ***.

GDP and exports are deflated and expressed as constant 2000 USD.

Country-pair and/or time dummy coefficients are included in the regressions but not reported.

GDP, GDPpc and exports are deflated, with base year 2000.

Against intuition and the typical gravity findings, the common language coefficient has a negative sign. This is a selection effect, due to the language-ethnography dummy reflecting mainly the Philippines' exports to countries such as the US, Canada, Australia, United Kingdom, Pakistan, or Egypt, which are lower than average ASEAN exports to these countries.¹³

An adjusted R^2 of 0.8 indicates an especially tight fit of the model to the data, which is important especially in an empirical context where trade potential is derived from estimated regression residuals. Furthermore, the results are robust to changes in the model specification; the second and fourth columns yield coefficients that are consistent with the core model in the first column in terms of magnitude, sign and statistical significance. The coefficients on the free trade agreement dummy in the GLS random effects (2) and Tobit (4) models are an exception, as significance is beyond the conventionally accepted thresholds. However, the magnitudes of point estimates are confirmed across columns, which attests to the fundamental robustness of the core estimates in column 1.¹⁴

¹³ Additional robustness tests—omitted here for brevity but available from the author on request—show that the core coefficients estimated are robust to the exclusion of the language dummy.

¹⁴ It should be noted that this is true also for the estimated coefficient of the constant term, the accuracy of which is of considerable importance when trade flows are predicted. Here, the -38.34 point estimate of the constant term is associated with a standard error of 2.53, which indicates an exceptionally high degree of accuracy hence reliability of predictions.

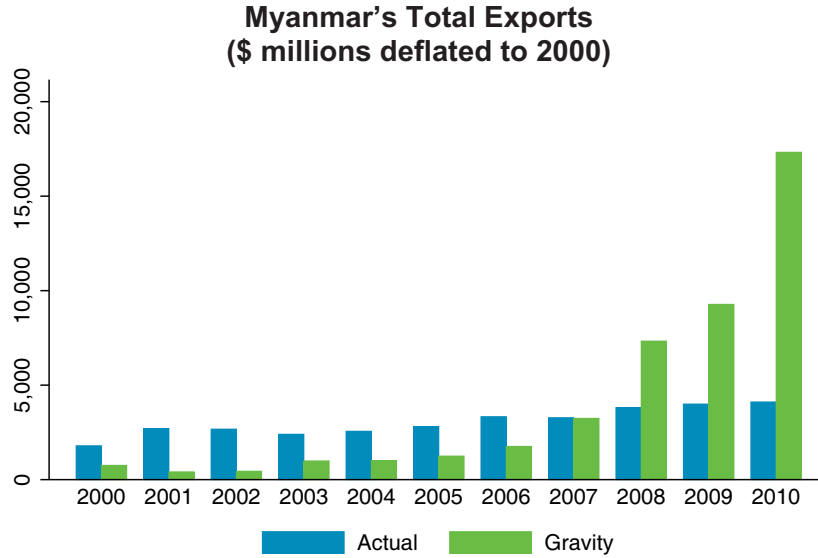
The elasticities estimated by the gravity model for the six benchmark exporters and 35 importers form the basis for predicting Myanmar's export volumes. Such prediction is said to be out-of-sample, as observations on Myanmar were excluded from the benchmark regression and only now are being combined with the elasticities previously estimated. Specifically, Myanmar's potential or notional export values are the values fitted to its GDP between 2000 and 2010 jointly with all the other gravity regressors listed in the first column of Table 3. Fitted or 'gravity' values of Myanmar's exports can thus be plotted against actual bilateral exports to key markets from 2000 to 2010, in lieu of a counterfactual envisaging Myanmar as having had the same relative ability to export and facing trade restrictions no higher than did the six benchmark ASEAN countries during the period of reference.

Myanmar's actual exports are found exceeding gravity exports between 2000 and 2007 (Fig. 6). This is because gravity predicts an extremely low potential at Myanmar's level of income compared to that of the six reference countries. Moreover, actual exports by Myanmar during that period were boosted by exceptionally high trade with a few specific countries, pushing actual exports to these destinations far beyond the levels predicted by gravity. For example, natural gas exports to Thailand alone constitute nearly half the value of Myanmar's total exports value.

Myanmar's GDP growth (in constant US dollar terms) accelerated during the second half of the 2000s, exacerbated by a strong appreciation of the Kyat against the US dollar. Consequently, Myanmar's gravity export potential grew almost exponentially, from 2007 onward and particularly from 2009 to 2010, reflecting also the boost to trade from a rebounding global economy. Meanwhile, Myanmar's actual exports were largely unresponsive to rising output and increasingly were falling short of potential. By 2010, potential exceeded Myanmar's actual exports by a factor of more than four (Figure 6).

The weakest exporter among the sample of seven ASEAN countries considered in this analysis, Myanmar is seen ranking lowest in terms of the ratio of actual to gravity exports (Table 4). During 2006–2010, this ratio averaged only 0.38 across Myanmar's trading partners. Weighing outliers, such as exports to Thailand, the geometric mean of Myanmar's actual-to-potential exports ratio turns out even lower, at 0.15. That is, Myanmar exploited only 15 percent of its (gravity) export potential, on average, in the five years to 2010.

Figure 6: Actual and Gravity Exports



Note: Exports to countries included in the gravity regression.

Table 4: Actual and Gravity Exports (2006–2010)

Exporter	Actual	Gravity	Ratio (mean)	(geom. mean)
VNM	168,454	105,424	3.08	2.38
MYS	488,231	584,285	1.53	1.16
THA	439,008	743,924	1.34	1.04
KHM	12,203	4,661	3.07	1.03
IDN	386,119	689,035	1.11	0.85
PHL	151,902	370,239	0.77	0.50
MMR	18,533	38,929	0.38	0.15

Actual and gravity exports are in constant year-2000 dollar millions.

Table 5: MMR Actual/Gravity Ratio (2006–2010)

Exports to	Actual	Gravity	Ratio	Share
THA	9,348	3,101	3.01	30.63
VNM	195	118	1.65	0.38
PAK	176	117	1.51	0.29
IND	3,253	4,136	0.79	-4.33
ESP	164	293	0.56	-0.63
ZAF	24	45	0.55	-0.10
MYS	557	1,107	0.50	-2.70
ARG	33	69	0.48	-0.18
IDN	97	220	0.44	-0.61
TUR	54	149	0.36	-0.47
CHN	1,965	5,995	0.33	-19.76
DEU	359	1,124	0.32	-3.75
LKA	17	62	0.27	-0.22
ARE	150	564	0.27	-2.03
KOR	365	1,532	0.24	-5.72
MEX	21	99	0.21	-0.38
PHL	21	124	0.17	-0.51
NLD	45	277	0.16	-1.14
EGY	6	39	0.15	-0.16
CZE	5	37	0.15	-0.15
RUS	21	143	0.14	-0.60
ITA	78	589	0.13	-2.51
BEL	22	167	0.13	-0.71
SAU	23	173	0.13	-0.74
FRA	82	735	0.11	-3.20
JPN	1,090	10,388	0.10	-45.59
AUS	59	580	0.10	-2.55
BGD	73	748	0.10	-3.31
GBR	211	2,218	0.10	-9.84
NZL	4	46	0.09	-0.21
BRA	4	101	0.04	-0.48
CAN	11	308	0.04	-1.46
KAZ	0	24	0.01	-0.12
KHM	0	20	0.01	-0.10
USA	0	3,478	0.00	-17.05

Actual and gravity exports are in USD millions.

“Ratio” is the ratio of actual over gravity exports.

“Share” is partners’ share of the actual-gravity differential.

By contrast, Table 4 shows Viet Nam to have outstripped gravity exports by an average factor of 3, or 2.4 when outliers are weighed through geometric rather than arithmetic mean computation. Roughly in line with predictions are exports by Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia and Indonesia, when controlling for outliers, such as Cambodia's disproportional exports volume to the United States. Besides Myanmar, only the Philippines' underwhelming export performance stands out against the group of successful ASEAN exporters.^{15,16}

Table 5—jointly with the time series plots of Myanmar's gravity exports in Annex 5—shows that Myanmar's exports during 2006–2010 fell substantially short of potential for all destinations but Thailand, Viet Nam and Pakistan. Myanmar's actual-to-gravity ratio in relation to Thailand exceeds 3, and for the other two markets is about 1.5. While trade with all three countries contributes positively to closing Myanmar's gap to potential, only Thailand does so significantly, accounting for nearly 31% of the total difference between potential and actual exports.

Among the developing countries, (PRC)\ is the export destination with the largest unexploited potential for Myanmar; 2006–2010 exports to PRC were about one third their potential level and constituted nearly 20% of Myanmar's total gap to potential. Other destinations in developing Asia with a large unused potential are Malaysia (with a ratio of 0.50 and a share of 2.7%) and India (0.79 and 4.3%). Due to exceptionally high natural gas exports to Thailand, developing countries jointly account for less than 10% of Myanmar's export gap to potential. More than 90% of it is on account of the industrialized countries, particularly Japan (share of 46%), Europe (22%), and the United States (17%).¹⁷ Therefore, Myanmar's gradual integration with the world economy and normalized access to the Japanese, European and American markets is likely to substantially boost its exports toward potential.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The analysis in the paper points to Myanmar's vast unexploited trade potential, the bulk of which is determined by weak trade with the industrialized countries. Myanmar's gradual integration with the world economy and normalized, unsanctioned access to the European and American markets may thus be expected to fill this gap at least in part.

Clearly, the notion of gravity potential only weakly relates to a country's true export potential, which depends on a range of variables beyond the narrow scope of the gravity framework. On the domestic front, Myanmar's trade potential will be defined by its capacity to mobilize its resources through reforms aimed at maintaining a stable macroeconomic environment, investing heavily in infrastructure and human capital, reforming its financial sector and the foreign exchange regime. On the international front, of key importance to Myanmar as a trading nation will be the course taken by the future adjustment of regional production and trade networks to a changing global economic environment. While the regional reallocation of

¹⁵ The inclusion of services data in the analysis would likely lead to some adjustment in the findings, particularly for countries with substantial services exports, such as the Philippines.

¹⁶ Annex 4 Tables 28 to 34 provide a more detailed account of actual and gravity exports for each of the six Asian countries and Myanmar in relation to their trading partners.

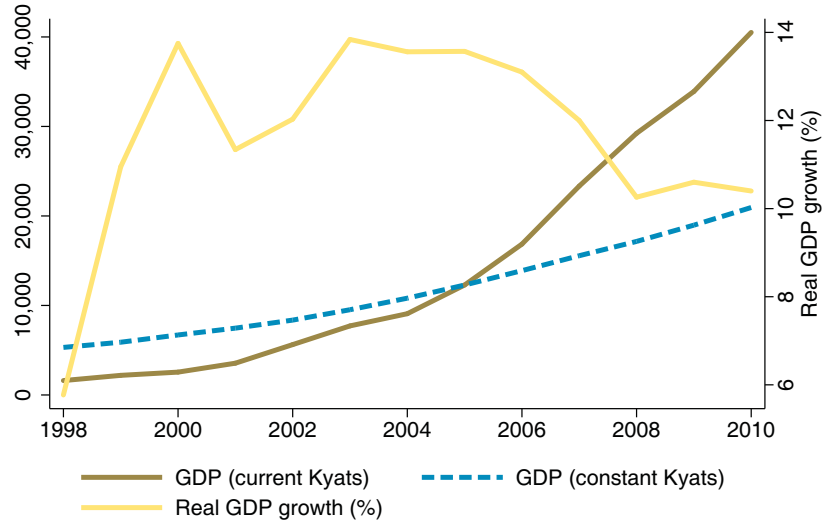
¹⁷ The industrialized countries in the data set comprise the United States, Canada, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Czech Republic, Australia. It should be noted that jointly these countries account for more than 90% of the differential between potential and actual trade, also because Thailand closes nearly 31% of that gap and thereby significantly lowers the weight of emerging countries as a group.

production processes may well open up new opportunities for latecomers like Myanmar, the challenges from tighter competition within the region against the backdrop of a possible re-shoring of production toward the industrialized countries may well pose hurdles to Myanmar's prospects to diversify its economy away from exclusive reliance on primary commodities and low-skill manufactures exports.

Notwithstanding these challenges and assuming that necessary economic and political reforms will move ahead, Myanmar's transition toward normalized trade with the rest of the world will benefit from its favourable predisposition to international trade; the country is a natural trade and transportation hub for the entire region, nestled between the PRC and India, with well-established trade channels also to Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore, and with access to the Indian Ocean shipping lanes. A boost to exports will likely derive also from the expansion of a tourism industry that can build on the country's rich natural and cultural heritage.

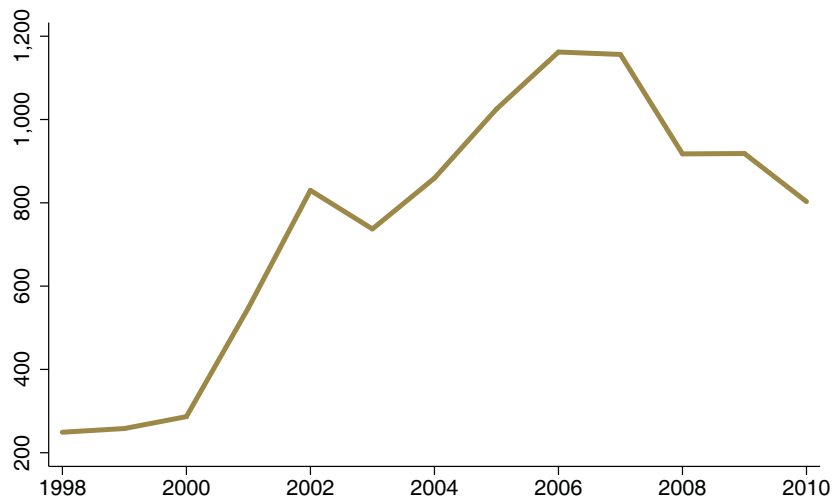
Annex 1: Myanmar's GDP in LCU and Exchange Rate

GDP in Current and Constant Kyats



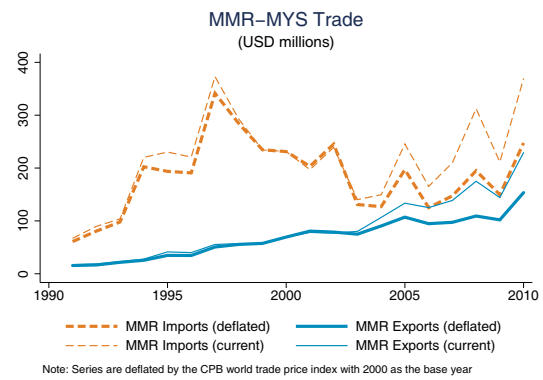
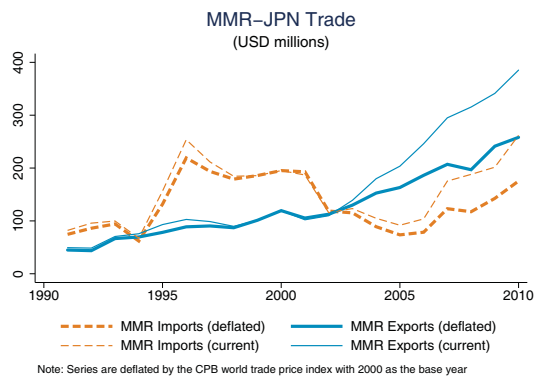
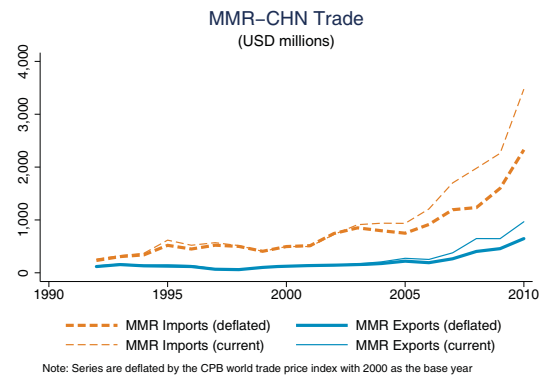
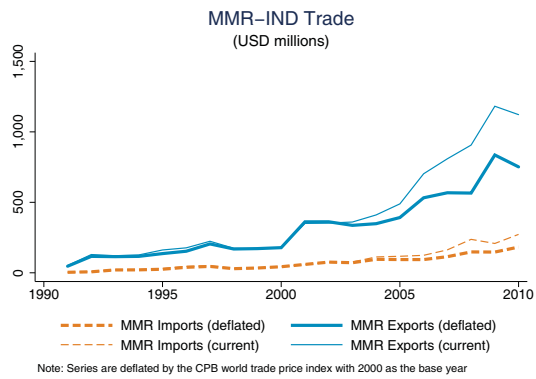
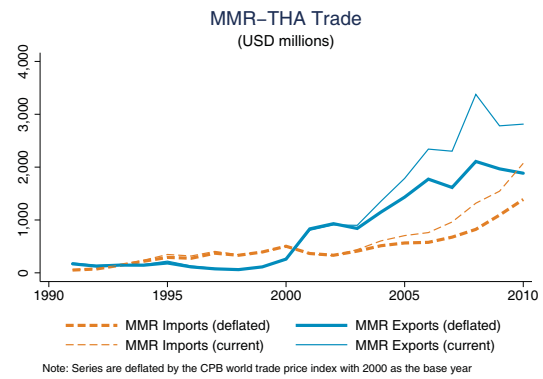
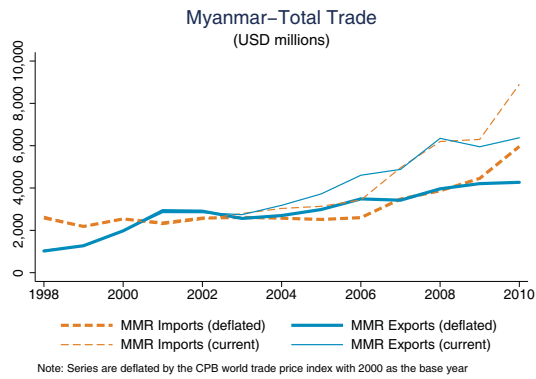
Data source: ADB Key Indicators 2012 and IMF World Economic Outlook database, April 2012

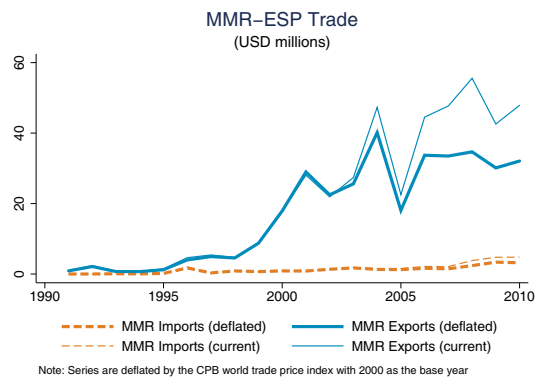
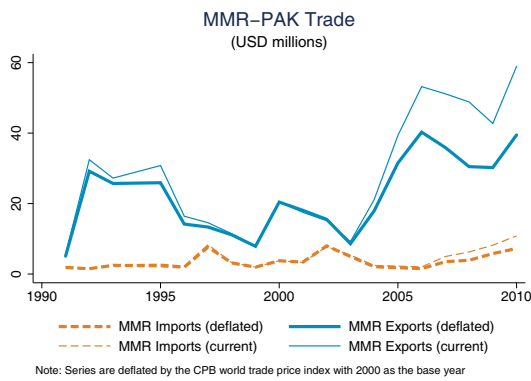
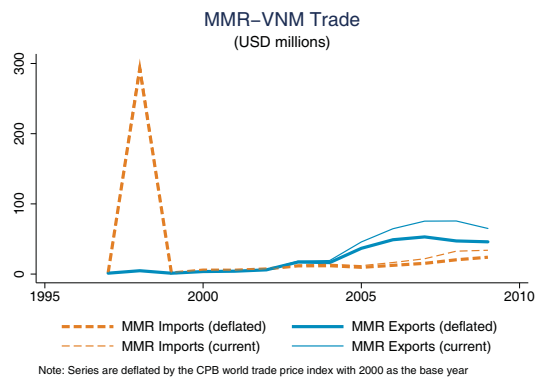
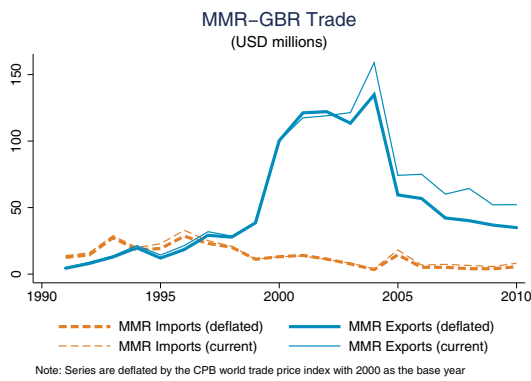
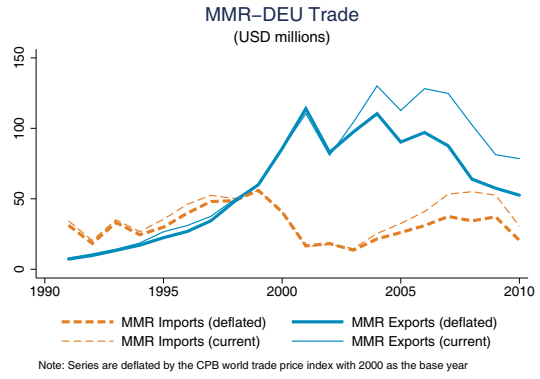
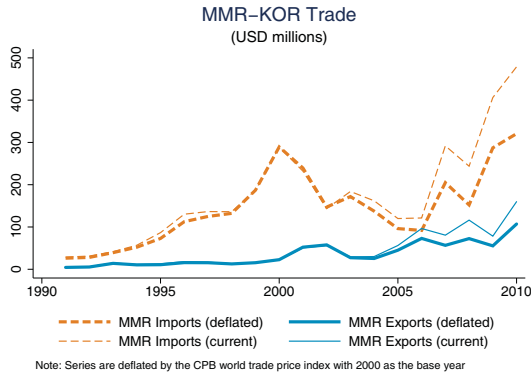
Market Exchange Rate (Kyats/\$)

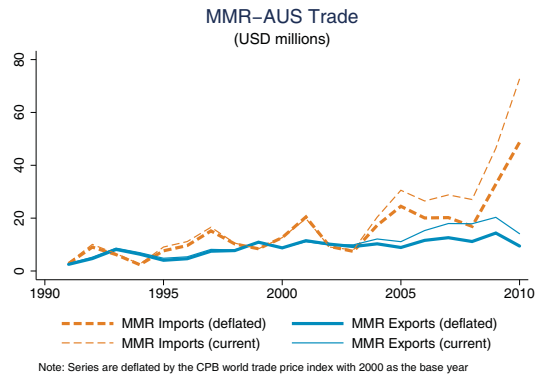
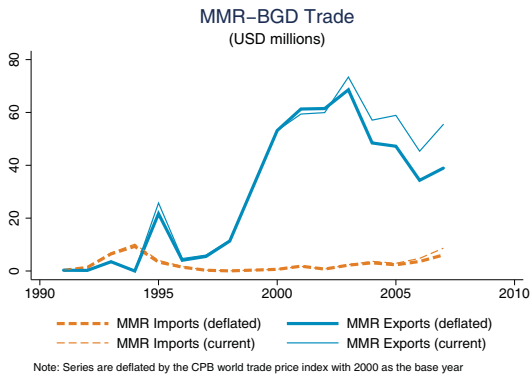
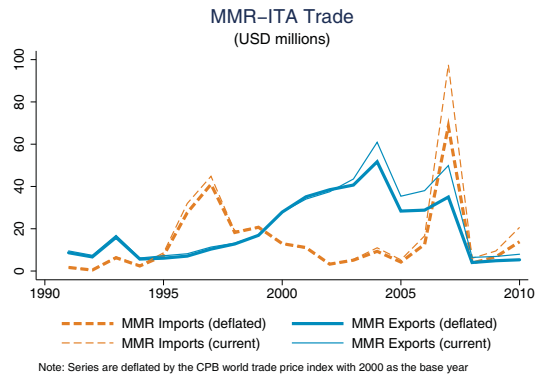
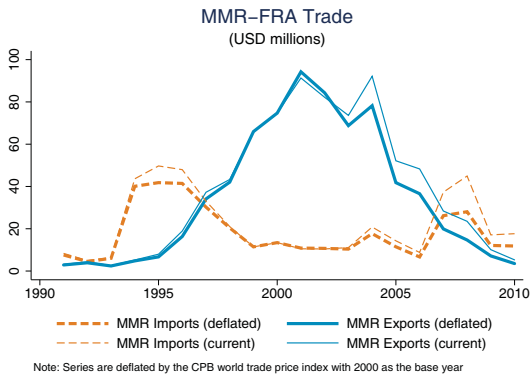
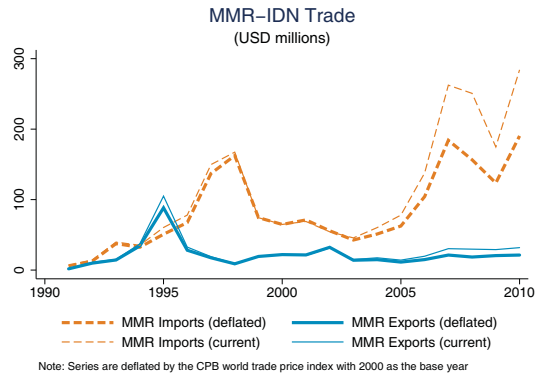
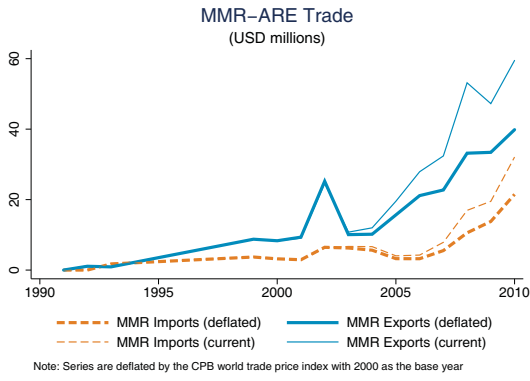


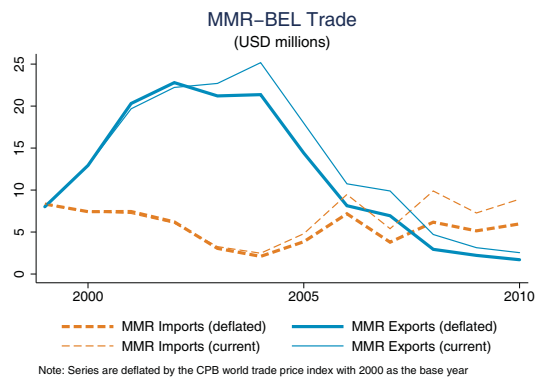
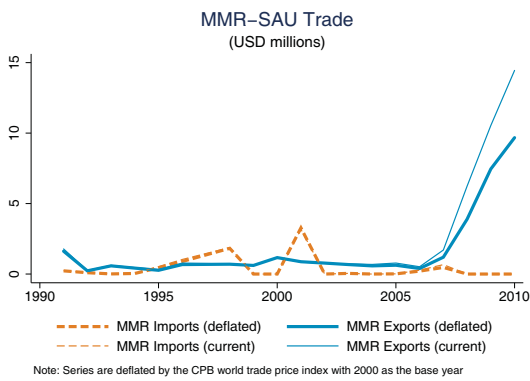
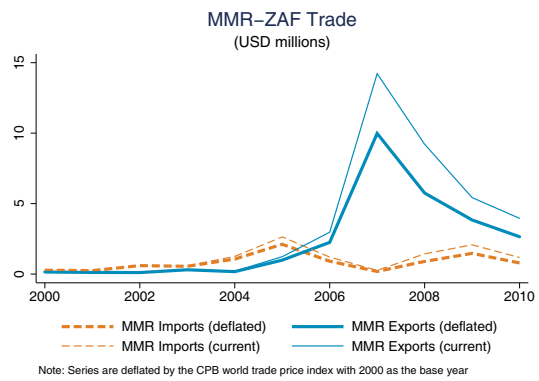
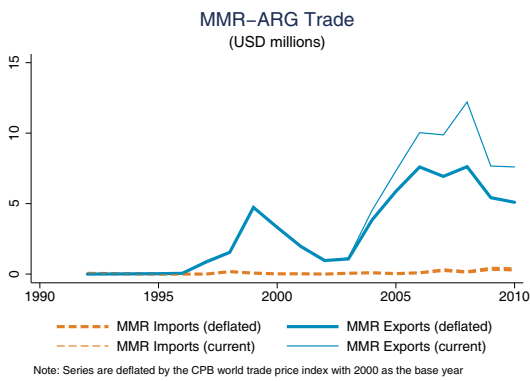
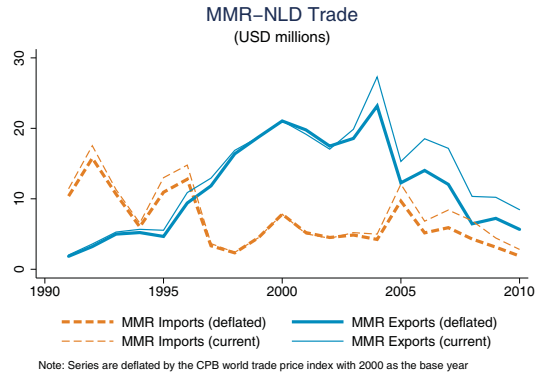
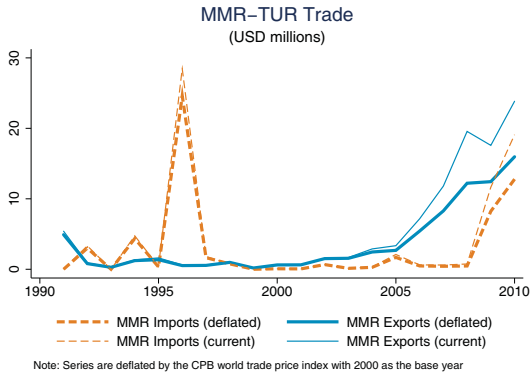
Date source: Derived from IMF World Economic Outlook database, April 2012

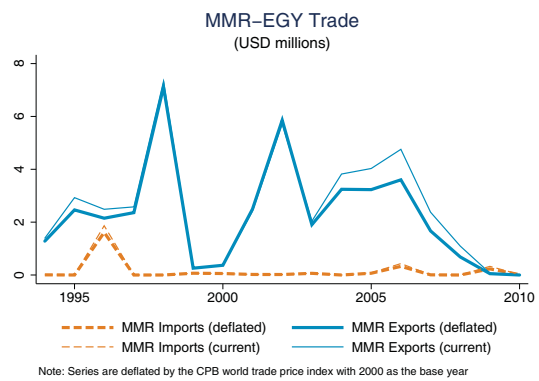
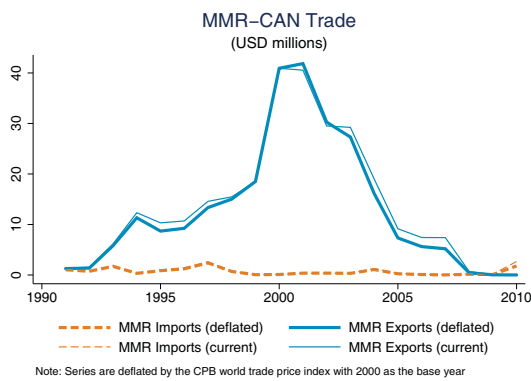
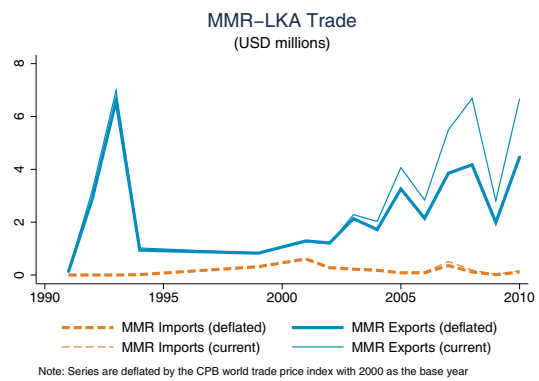
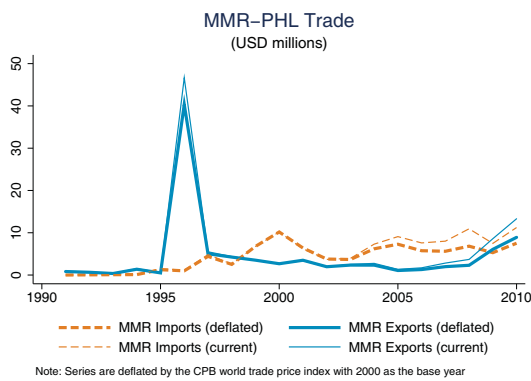
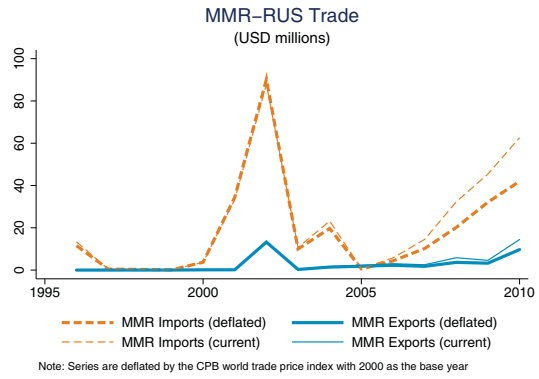
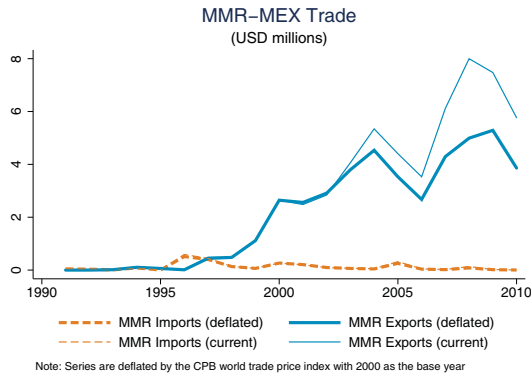
Annex 2: Myanmar's Bilateral Trade Profile, 1990–2010

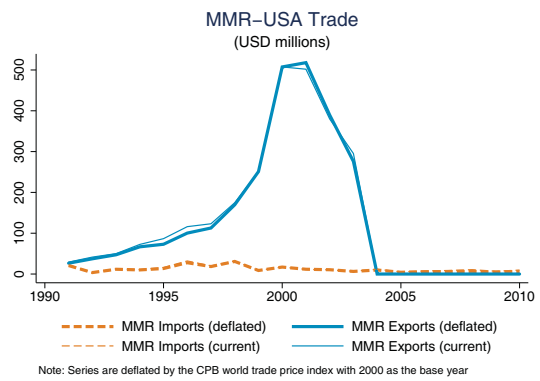
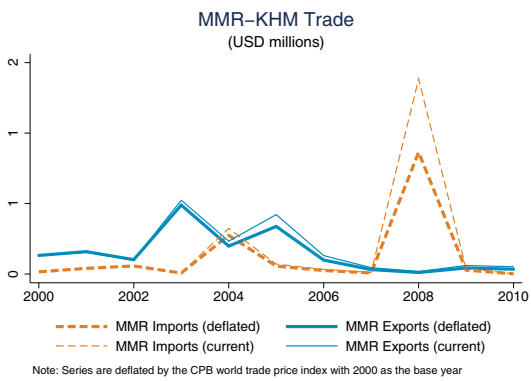
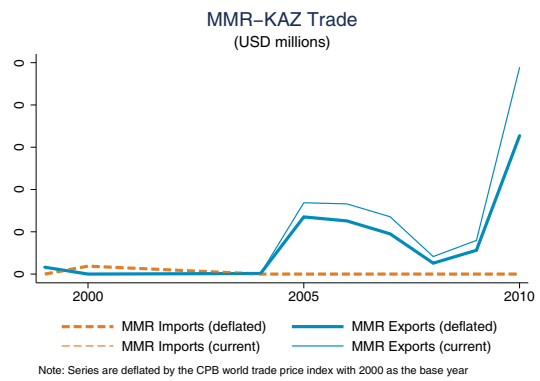
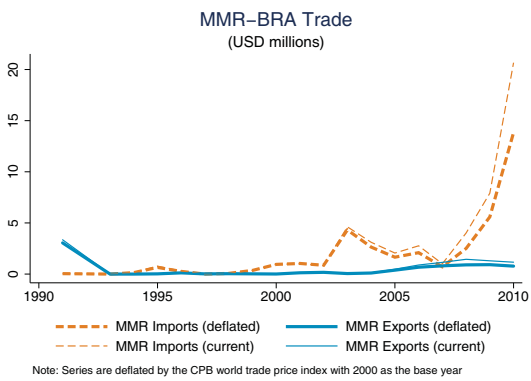
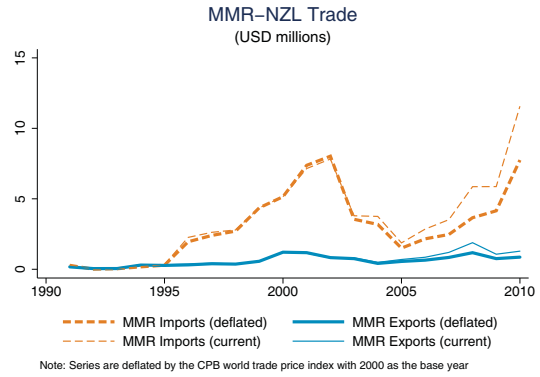
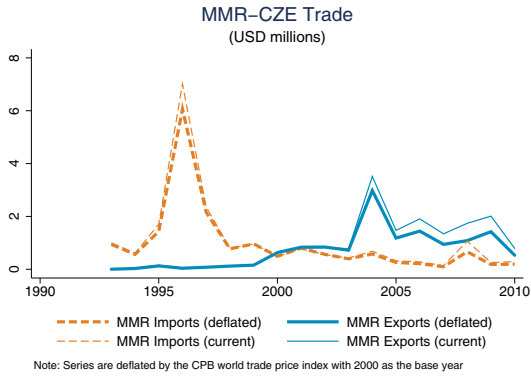












Annex 3: Further tabulations in relation to Myanmar's trade

Table 6: Myanmar's Exports by Destination and Categories (2006-2010)

<i>ISO</i>	<i>Importer</i>	<i>Total USDm</i>	<i>STX</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Fuels</i>	<i>Agric.</i>	<i>Manuf.</i>
THA	Thailand	13,614.9	48.35	3.32	91.32	4.49	0.86
IND	India	4,722.0	16.77	62.76	0.02	36.11	1.11
CHN	People's Rep. of China	2,890.5	10.27	24.95	3.57	67.51	3.97
JPN	Japan	1,583.1	5.62	32.70	0.02	6.97	60.30
MYS	Malaysia	812.3	2.88	48.08	0.11	43.05	8.76
KOR	Rep. of Korea	531.6	1.89	10.89	26.84	5.07	57.19
DEU	Germany	515.2	1.83	2.50	0.02	6.86	90.63
SGP	Singapore	420.7	1.49	37.77	0.71	46.30	15.22
GBR	United Kingdom	303.8	1.08	30.25	0.69	2.19	66.87
VNM	Viet Nam	280.6	1.00	12.79	0.00	85.41	1.80
HKG	Hong Kong, China	266.1	0.95	24.13	0.01	46.25	29.61
PAK	Pakistan	254.9	0.91	81.17	0.00	17.70	1.13
ESP	Spain	238.3	0.85	0.78	0.00	0.82	98.40
ARE	United Arab Emirates	220.2	0.78	94.71	0.00	3.97	1.31
IDN	Indonesia	140.6	0.50	89.34	0.25	9.09	1.32
CIV	Cote d'Ivoire	121.4	0.43	99.14	0.28	0.28	0.30
FRA	France	115.6	0.41	5.90	0.00	38.63	55.47
ITA	Italy	109.2	0.39	2.57	0.00	61.77	35.66
BGD	Bangladesh	100.8	0.36	22.22	0.00	77.70	0.07
AUS	Australia	85.6	0.30	60.68	0.00	4.55	34.77
TUR	Turkey	79.9	0.28	0.19	0.00	27.82	71.99
NLD	Netherlands	64.7	0.23	11.39	0.11	18.75	69.76
AUT	Austria	61.3	0.22	2.61	0.00	1.45	95.94
ARG	Argentina	47.4	0.17	0.00	0.00	1.01	98.99
CMR	Cameroon	36.6	0.13	99.98	0.00	0.00	0.02
ZAF	South Africa	35.8	0.13	2.89	0.01	0.53	96.57
SAU	Saudi Arabia	33.4	0.12	94.43	1.03	1.82	2.72
BEL	Belgium	31.0	0.11	36.53	0.35	14.74	48.38
MEX	Mexico	30.9	0.11	5.92	0.01	0.52	93.55
RUS	Russian Federation	30.4	0.11	30.04	0.04	3.22	66.70
PHL	Philippines	30.1	0.11	86.88	0.00	0.19	12.94
BFA	Burkina Faso	28.7	0.10	99.46	0.00	0.00	0.54
LKA	Sri Lanka	24.5	0.09	77.49	0.00	11.40	11.11
DNK	Denmark	24.0	0.09	0.00	0.00	45.43	54.57
POL	Poland	22.2	0.08	4.76	0.32	5.24	89.68
QAT	Qatar	17.5	0.06	95.92	0.13	2.44	1.51
KWT	Kuwait	17.0	0.06	77.74	0.00	13.14	9.13
CAN	Canada	15.6	0.06	58.43	0.00	15.42	26.16
MLI	Mali	14.7	0.05	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SEN	Senegal	13.2	0.05	98.95	0.00	0.00	1.05

Note: In percent, unless indicated otherwise.

Table 6 (cont'd): Myanmar's Exports by Destination and Categories (2006-2010)

<i>ISO</i>	<i>Importer</i>	<i>Total USDm</i>	<i>STX</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Fuels</i>	<i>Agric.</i>	<i>Manuf.</i>
SWE	Sweden	11.5	0.04	21.32	0.00	52.86	25.83
OMN	Oman	9.2	0.03	5.16	0.67	80.36	13.81
EGY	Egypt	8.3	0.03	91.57	0.00	0.28	8.14
MUS	Mauritius	8.0	0.03	48.33	0.00	50.02	1.65
CZE	Czech Rep.	7.8	0.03	18.57	0.25	0.83	80.35
BHR	Bahrain	7.5	0.03	83.66	0.04	0.05	16.24
SVN	Slovenia	7.1	0.03	0.03	0.00	26.96	73.01
HRV	Croatia	6.4	0.02	0.24	0.00	30.68	69.08
NZL	New Zealand	6.3	0.02	8.61	0.00	37.36	54.04
BRA	Brazil	5.9	0.02	1.62	0.00	1.04	97.34
MOZ	Mozambique	5.7	0.02	99.98	0.00	0.00	0.02
FIN	Finland	5.2	0.02	2.87	0.31	44.02	52.80
SRB	Serbia	5.0	0.02	2.49	0.05	14.42	83.04
GRC	Greece	4.9	0.02	5.77	0.00	17.46	76.77
NOR	Norway	4.7	0.02	2.83	0.00	55.38	41.79
SVK	Slovakia	4.6	0.02	8.05	0.08	9.47	82.41
LBN	Lebanon	4.2	0.01	11.59	0.00	28.29	60.12
MAC	China, Macao	4.1	0.01	71.42	0.27	1.35	26.96
CHE	Switzerland	3.9	0.01	5.38	0.00	5.83	88.79
ROU	Romania	3.5	0.01	2.24	0.00	0.00	97.76
BIH	Bosnia Herzegovina	3.0	0.01	0.55	0.00	41.28	58.17
NGA	Nigeria	2.9	0.01	28.46	0.00	0.00	71.54
JOR	Jordan	2.8	0.01	97.40	0.00	1.26	1.34
BRN	Brunei Darussalam	2.6	0.01	98.03	0.03	0.03	1.90
CYP	Cyprus	2.2	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
PRT	Portugal	2.1	0.01	87.79	0.00	0.00	12.21
KEN	Kenya	2.1	0.01	99.98	0.00	0.00	0.02
EST	Estonia	2.0	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	99.96
NER	Niger	2.0	0.01	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
URY	Uruguay	1.9	0.01	31.69	0.00	0.00	68.31
UGA	Uganda	1.9	0.01	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ISR	Israel	1.7	0.01	35.86	0.07	16.67	47.39
UKR	Ukraine	1.4	0.00	6.94	0.00	2.73	90.34
BGR	Bulgaria	1.3	0.00	16.74	0.04	0.04	83.19
CHL	Chile	1.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	99.45
HUN	Hungary	1.1	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	99.93
MDG	Madagascar	1.1	0.00	99.52	0.11	0.11	0.25
ROW	Rest of the World	13.6	0.00	32.36	0.02	4.23	63.39
Total	World	28,157.3	100.00	23.12	45.06	20.30	11.52

Note: In percent, unless indicated otherwise.

Table 7: Myanmar's Imports by Origin and Categories (2006-2010)

<i>ISO</i>	<i>Exporter</i>	<i>Total USDm</i>	<i>STM</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Fuels</i>	<i>Agric.</i>	<i>Manuf.</i>
CHN	People's Rep. of China	10,622.1	35.65	3.13	5.08	1.29	90.50
THA	Thailand	6,659.2	22.35	23.40	16.91	1.46	58.24
SGP	Singapore	4,677.3	15.70	11.62	40.29	2.36	45.72
KOR	Rep. of Korea	1,542.1	5.18	0.25	1.64	5.00	93.11
MYS	Malaysia	1,268.4	4.26	39.43	15.30	3.27	42.00
IDN	Indonesia	1,109.8	3.73	58.63	0.31	0.27	40.79
IND	India	1,004.9	3.37	13.20	2.16	1.91	82.73
JPN	Japan	930.7	3.12	0.53	0.31	1.35	97.80
DEU	Germany	232.4	0.78	2.35	1.01	1.48	95.16
HKG	Hong Kong, China	227.8	0.76	1.97	0.18	0.30	97.55
AUS	Australia	201.5	0.68	82.49	0.33	2.10	15.07
RUS	Russian Federation	160.6	0.54	4.40	4.03	4.00	87.56
ITA	Italy	150.4	0.50	1.22	0.29	0.01	98.48
FRA	France	125.8	0.42	10.98	0.62	0.58	87.81
VNM	Viet Nam	104.9	0.35	5.18	0.15	1.77	92.90
ARE	United Arab Emirates	80.7	0.27	4.21	19.22	3.81	72.76
UKR	Ukraine	64.4	0.22	13.38	10.65	10.65	65.32
IRN	Iran	53.1	0.18	0.25	97.10	0.38	2.26
PHL	Philippines	45.3	0.15	9.35	3.13	0.27	87.26
USA	United States	43.6	0.15	22.26	3.67	4.18	69.88
BEL	Belgium	41.0	0.14	11.50	0.55	7.19	80.77
AUT	Austria	36.5	0.12	0.38	0.38	0.38	98.85
BRA	Brazil	36.4	0.12	86.62	0.01	0.20	13.17
GBR	United Kingdom	34.3	0.12	29.48	1.92	1.64	66.95
TUR	Turkey	32.7	0.11	3.44	0.32	0.95	95.29
PAK	Pakistan	32.3	0.11	8.19	0.00	16.06	75.75
NZL	New Zealand	29.7	0.10	91.68	0.05	5.73	2.55
NLD	Netherlands	29.4	0.10	5.32	2.77	6.86	85.04
NGA	Nigeria	27.4	0.09	7.89	0.00	0.98	91.13
SWE	Sweden	26.8	0.09	11.47	11.47	11.50	65.55
CHE	Switzerland	26.1	0.09	5.72	0.00	0.00	94.28
SRB	Serbia	24.4	0.08	13.49	13.49	13.49	59.53
ESP	Spain	17.6	0.06	4.42	9.42	0.67	85.49
OMN	Oman	13.6	0.05	7.05	7.23	6.95	78.78
BGD	Bangladesh	13.4	0.04	0.01	14.42	0.06	85.51
ISR	Israel	9.0	0.03	2.79	4.81	2.75	89.65
ZAF	South Africa	6.2	0.02	12.12	0.00	0.00	87.88
DNK	Denmark	4.6	0.02	9.91	0.94	0.94	88.22
KWT	Kuwait	4.0	0.01	0.49	0.00	0.00	99.51
HRV	Croatia	3.7	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Note: In percent, unless indicated otherwise.

Table 7 (cont'd): Myanmar's Imports by Origin and Categories (2006-2010)

<i>ISO</i>	<i>Exporter</i>	<i>Total USDm</i>	<i>STM</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Fuels</i>	<i>Agric.</i>	<i>Manuf.</i>
CAN	Canada	3.2	0.01	0.98	0.98	0.98	97.06
MDG	Madagascar	3.0	0.01	0.09	0.09	1.05	98.77
IRL	Ireland	2.6	0.01	4.09	0.00	0.26	95.65
POL	Poland	2.6	0.01	48.34	0.00	0.25	51.41
FIN	Finland	2.2	0.01	2.78	2.78	2.78	91.66
CYP	Cyprus	2.0	0.01	8.57	0.00	0.00	91.43
CZE	Czech Rep.	2.0	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	99.89
BIH	Bosnia Herzegovina	1.8	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
ARG	Argentina	1.6	0.01	15.76	0.00	0.00	84.24
GRC	Greece	1.5	0.01	0.00	0.00	96.80	3.20
KHM	Cambodia	1.5	0.00	2.61	0.88	0.88	95.64
BLR	Belarus	1.4	0.00	24.91	0.00	0.00	75.09
NOR	Norway	1.2	0.00	2.88	2.88	2.88	91.35
CRI	Costa Rica	1.1	0.00	96.02	0.00	3.98	0.00
PRT	Portugal	1.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
ROW	Rest of the World	8.9	0.00	18.66	4.51	17.52	59.30
Total	World	29,791.7	100.00	13.61	13.09	1.85	71.45

Note: In percent, unless indicated otherwise.

Table 8: Myanmar's Top 30 Exports to Thailand

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SPX</i>	<i>STX</i>	<i>SIX</i>
1	343	Natural gas, whether or not liquefied	12,344.8	90.7	43.8	100.0
2	247	Wood in the rough or roughly squared	300.1	2.2	1.1	9.6
3	034	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or f	241.9	1.8	0.9	36.0
4	682	Copper	154.5	1.1	0.5	64.7
5	333	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bi	72.0	0.5	0.3	30.9
6	036	Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invert	70.5	0.5	0.3	9.5
7	248	Wood, simply worked, and railway sleeper	70.5	0.5	0.3	11.7
8	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or si	62.0	0.5	0.2	1.6
9	634	Veneers, plywood, particle board, and ot	31.5	0.2	0.1	23.0
10	001	Live animals other than animals of divis	23.1	0.2	0.1	96.4
11	245	Fuel wood (excluding wood waste) and woo	23.1	0.2	0.1	26.5
12	635	Wood manufactures, n.e.s.	22.7	0.2	0.1	61.9
13	287	Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.	21.5	0.2	0.1	7.4
14	821	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, ma	15.5	0.1	0.1	30.5
15	321	Coal, whether or not pulverized, but not	15.5	0.1	0.1	99.9
16	291	Crude animal materials, n.e.s.	15.2	0.1	0.1	36.8
17	057	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts),	13.8	0.1	0.0	9.1
18	793	Ships, boats (including hovercraft) and	13.4	0.1	0.0	84.7
19	042	Rice	10.0	0.1	0.0	3.7
20	667	Pearls and precious or semiprecious ston	8.7	0.1	0.0	1.8
21	851	Footwear	8.5	0.1	0.0	2.6
22	081	Feeding stuff for animals (not including	7.2	0.1	0.0	9.4
23	044	Maize (not including sweet corn), unmill	6.5	0.0	0.0	5.8
24	075	Spices	6.4	0.0	0.0	14.4
25	931	Special transactions and commodities not	6.2	0.0	0.0	16.0
26	292	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	5.6	0.0	0.0	13.6
27	771	Electric power machinery (other than rot	4.8	0.0	0.0	19.8
28	222	fixed vegetable oils (excluding flours	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.6
29	263	Cotton	3.8	0.0	0.0	95.2
30	899	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e	2.7	0.0	0.0	10.5

Note: Total exports 2006-2010. SPX=Item's share of Myanmar's total exports to the partner country.
STX=Share of Myanmar's total exports. SIX=Share of Myanmar's total exports of that item.

Table 9: Myanmar's Top 30 Exports to India

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SPX</i>	<i>STX</i>	<i>SIX</i>
1	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or si	2,929.9	62.0	10.4	73.6
2	247	Wood in the rough or roughly squared	1,659.9	35.2	5.9	53.3
3	634	Veneers, plywood, particle board, and ot	45.4	1.0	0.2	33.2
4	291	Crude animal materials, n.e.s.	19.7	0.4	0.1	47.5
5	061	Sugars, molasses and honey	16.8	0.4	0.1	39.6
6	211	Hides and skins (except furskins), raw	8.5	0.2	0.0	78.4
7	075	Spices	7.7	0.2	0.0	17.1
8	231	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, gu	6.3	0.1	0.0	1.4
9	057	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts),	5.9	0.1	0.0	3.9
10	931	Special transactions and commodities not	4.1	0.1	0.0	10.8
11	248	Wood, simply worked, and railway sleeper	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.7
12	251	Pulp and waste paper	2.7	0.1	0.0	6.8
13	611	Leather	1.4	0.0	0.0	53.7
14	292	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.6
15	899	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.6
16	245	Fuel wood (excluding wood waste) and woo	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0
17	034	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or f	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
18	223	Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits, whole o	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.9
19	635	Wood manufactures, n.e.s.	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2
20	542	Medicaments (including veterinary medica	0.4	0.0	0.0	33.1
21	081	Feeding stuff for animals (not including	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
22	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	0.3	0.0	0.0	8.8
23	036	Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invert	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, o	0.3	0.0	0.0	82.0
25	895	Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.3
26	287	Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
27	681	Silver, platinum and other metals of the	0.2	0.0	0.0	27.3
28	662	Clay construction materials and refracto	0.2	0.0	0.0	78.0
29	667	Pearls and precious or semiprecious ston	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	841	Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, su	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Total exports 2006-2010. SPX=Item's share of Myanmar's total exports to the partner country.
STX=Share of Myanmar's total exports. SIX=Share of Myanmar's total exports of that item.

Table 10: Myanmar's Top 30 Exports to the People's Republic of China

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SPX</i>	<i>STX</i>	<i>SIX</i>
1	247	Wood in the rough or roughly squared	695.2	24.1	2.5	22.3
2	287	Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.	259.6	9.0	0.9	89.1
3	667	Pearls and precious or semiprecious ston	255.8	8.8	0.9	54.2
4	248	Wood, simply worked, and railway sleeper	241.3	8.3	0.9	40.2
5	231	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, gu	195.6	6.8	0.7	45.1
6	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or si	189.9	6.6	0.7	4.8
7	222	fixed vegetable oils (excluding flours	158.4	5.5	0.6	58.2
8	281	Iron ore and concentrates	144.2	5.0	0.5	100.0
9	057	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts),	111.8	3.9	0.4	73.9
10	034	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or f	101.0	3.5	0.4	15.0
11	036	Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invert	84.3	2.9	0.3	11.4
12	351	Electric current	84.2	2.9	0.3	100.0
13	884	Optical goods, n.e.s.	36.4	1.3	0.1	41.8
14	682	Copper	29.5	1.0	0.1	12.4
15	278	Other crude minerals	29.5	1.0	0.1	99.5
16	251	Pulp and waste paper	29.3	1.0	0.1	75.2
17	764	Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., an	28.0	1.0	0.1	57.4
18	245	Fuel wood (excluding wood waste) and woo	26.3	0.9	0.1	30.2
19	081	Feeding stuff for animals (not including	22.7	0.8	0.1	29.7
20	292	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	20.6	0.7	0.1	49.9
21	333	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bi	18.6	0.6	0.1	8.0
22	283	Copper ores and concentrates; copper mat	13.0	0.4	0.0	100.0
23	061	Sugars, molasses and honey	11.3	0.4	0.0	26.7
24	634	Veneers, plywood, particle board, and ot	11.1	0.4	0.0	8.1
25	044	Maize (not including sweet corn), unmill	10.9	0.4	0.0	9.8
26	223	Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits, whole o	10.8	0.4	0.0	57.5
27	035	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked	8.6	0.3	0.0	33.5
28	551	Essential oils, perfume and flavour mate	7.1	0.2	0.0	76.3
29	045	Cereals, unmilled (other than wheat, ric	6.7	0.2	0.0	94.4
30	621	Materials of rubber (e.g., pastes, plate	5.2	0.2	0.0	99.2

Note: Total exports 2006-2010. SPX=Item's share of Myanmar's total exports to the partner country.
STX=Share of Myanmar's total exports. SIX=Share of Myanmar's total exports of that item.

Table 11: Myanmar's Top 30 Exports to Japan

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SPX</i>	<i>STX</i>	<i>SIX</i>
1	841	Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, su	482.1	30.5	1.7	37.9
2	036	Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invert	298.5	18.9	1.1	40.4
3	851	Footwear	295.7	18.7	1.1	88.6
4	222	fixed vegetable oils (excluding flours	98.9	6.2	0.4	36.3
5	845	Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics,	75.3	4.8	0.3	18.6
6	842	Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets,	70.2	4.4	0.2	13.7
7	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or si	58.1	3.7	0.2	1.5
8	667	Pearls and precious or semiprecious ston	45.0	2.8	0.2	9.5
9	245	Fuel wood (excluding wood waste) and woo	35.8	2.3	0.1	41.2
10	034	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or f	30.8	1.9	0.1	4.6
11	081	Feeding stuff for animals (not including	16.6	1.0	0.1	21.8
12	682	Copper	11.7	0.7	0.0	4.9
13	772	Electrical apparatus for switching or pr	10.9	0.7	0.0	88.2
14	248	Wood, simply worked, and railway sleeper	7.6	0.5	0.0	1.3
15	247	Wood in the rough or roughly squared	6.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
16	037	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aq	6.2	0.4	0.0	39.5
17	872	Instruments and appliances, n.e.s., for	5.9	0.4	0.0	97.1
18	658	Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of t	4.5	0.3	0.0	14.5
19	061	Sugars, molasses and honey	4.4	0.3	0.0	10.5
20	291	Crude animal materials, n.e.s.	2.3	0.1	0.0	5.6
21	035	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked	2.3	0.1	0.0	9.1
22	635	Wood manufactures, n.e.s.	2.1	0.1	0.0	5.6
23	931	Special transactions and commodities not	1.5	0.1	0.0	3.9
24	895	Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	1.4	0.1	0.0	30.6
25	251	Pulp and waste paper	1.0	0.1	0.0	2.6
26	897	Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths'	1.0	0.1	0.0	14.2
27	634	Veneers, plywood, particle board, and ot	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.7
28	075	Spices	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7
29	821	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, ma	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3
30	522	Inorganic chemical elements, oxides and	0.6	0.0	0.0	92.0

Note: Total exports 2006-2010. SPX=Item's share of Myanmar's total exports to the partner country.
STX=Share of Myanmar's total exports. SIX=Share of Myanmar's total exports of that item.

Table 12: Myanmar's Top 30 Exports to Malaysia

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SPX</i>	<i>STX</i>	<i>SIX</i>
1	231	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, gu	199.3	24.5	0.7	45.9
2	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or si	135.5	16.7	0.5	3.4
3	036	Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invert	86.6	10.7	0.3	11.7
4	248	Wood, simply worked, and railway sleeper	71.4	8.8	0.3	11.9
5	034	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or f	62.6	7.7	0.2	9.3
6	044	Maize (not including sweet corn), unmill	51.6	6.3	0.2	46.6
7	247	Wood in the rough or roughly squared	49.8	6.1	0.2	1.6
8	658	Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of t	19.1	2.3	0.1	61.9
9	771	Electric power machinery (other than rot	18.8	2.3	0.1	76.9
10	682	Copper	15.5	1.9	0.1	6.5
11	081	Feeding stuff for animals (not including	15.0	1.9	0.1	19.7
12	841	Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, su	13.7	1.7	0.0	1.1
13	287	Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.	9.6	1.2	0.0	3.3
14	042	Rice	8.1	1.0	0.0	3.0
15	075	Spices	7.8	1.0	0.0	17.5
16	035	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked	7.4	0.9	0.0	29.0
17	057	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts),	7.1	0.9	0.0	4.7
18	786	Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicl	5.1	0.6	0.0	97.0
19	931	Special transactions and commodities not	3.4	0.4	0.0	8.8
20	551	Essential oils, perfume and flavour mate	2.1	0.3	0.0	22.8
21	222	fixed vegetable oils (excluding flours	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.7
22	592	Starches, inulin and wheat gluten; album	1.9	0.2	0.0	90.7
23	842	Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets,	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.3
24	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	1.5	0.2	0.0	40.4
25	061	Sugars, molasses and honey	1.3	0.2	0.0	3.0
26	292	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	1.2	0.2	0.0	3.0
27	899	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e	1.2	0.1	0.0	4.6
28	687	Tin	1.1	0.1	0.0	31.1
29	048	Cereal preparations and preparations of	1.1	0.1	0.0	79.2
30	653	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile mate	0.9	0.1	0.0	23.2

Note: Total exports 2006-2010. SPX=Item's share of Myanmar's total exports to the partner country.
STX=Share of Myanmar's total exports. SIX=Share of Myanmar's total exports of that item.

Table 13: Myanmar's Top 30 Exports to the Republic of Korea

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SPX</i>	<i>STX</i>	<i>SIX</i>
1	333	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bi	142.7	26.8	0.5	61.2
2	841	Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, su	111.0	20.9	0.4	8.7
3	842	Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets,	103.2	19.4	0.4	20.2
4	845	Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics,	38.2	7.2	0.1	9.4
5	634	Veneers, plywood, particle board, and ot	32.2	6.0	0.1	23.5
6	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or si	21.3	4.0	0.1	0.5
7	058	Fruit, preserved, and fruit preparations	12.7	2.4	0.0	92.3
8	036	Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invert	12.7	2.4	0.0	1.7
9	231	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, gu	12.4	2.3	0.0	2.9
10	851	Footwear	6.8	1.3	0.0	2.0
11	292	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	6.7	1.3	0.0	16.3
12	034	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or f	3.6	0.7	0.0	0.5
13	056	Vegetables, roots and tubers, prepared o	3.4	0.6	0.0	56.1
14	899	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e	3.2	0.6	0.0	12.7
15	247	Wood in the rough or roughly squared	2.8	0.5	0.0	0.1
16	222	fixed vegetable oils (excluding flours	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.8
17	248	Wood, simply worked, and railway sleeper	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.4
18	843	Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, su	2.1	0.4	0.0	4.0
19	844	Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets,	1.9	0.4	0.0	4.2
20	044	Maize (not including sweet corn), unmill	1.2	0.2	0.0	1.1
21	682	Copper	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5
22	793	Ships, boats (including hovercraft) and	0.9	0.2	0.0	5.9
23	657	Special yarns, special textile fabrics a	0.7	0.1	0.0	23.5
24	245	Fuel wood (excluding wood waste) and woo	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.8
25	821	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, ma	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.1
26	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	0.5	0.1	0.0	14.4
27	635	Wood manufactures, n.e.s.	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.3
28	291	Crude animal materials, n.e.s.	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9
29	098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	0.3	0.1	0.0	10.7
30	287	Ores and concentrates of base metals, n.	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1

Note: Total exports 2006-2010. SPX=Item's share of Myanmar's total exports to the partner country.
STX=Share of Myanmar's total exports. SIX=Share of Myanmar's total exports of that item.

Table 14: Myanmar's Top 30 Exports to Germany

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SPX</i>	<i>STX</i>	<i>SIX</i>
1	841	Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, su	217.3	42.2	0.8	17.1
2	842	Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets,	136.1	26.4	0.5	26.6
3	845	Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics,	66.5	12.9	0.2	16.4
4	247	Wood in the rough or roughly squared	21.2	4.1	0.1	0.7
5	844	Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets,	19.3	3.7	0.1	42.2
6	851	Footwear	13.4	2.6	0.0	4.0
7	248	Wood, simply worked, and railway sleeper	12.2	2.4	0.0	2.0
8	121	Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse	5.4	1.0	0.0	99.7
9	821	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, ma	4.4	0.9	0.0	8.8
10	658	Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of t	3.5	0.7	0.0	11.5
11	843	Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, su	3.4	0.7	0.0	6.5
12	036	Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invert	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.4
13	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or si	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
14	075	Spices	1.7	0.3	0.0	3.8
15	667	Pearls and precious or semiprecious ston	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
16	899	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e	0.9	0.2	0.0	3.6
17	635	Wood manufactures, n.e.s.	0.7	0.1	0.0	1.9
18	848	Articles of apparel and clothing accesso	0.3	0.1	0.0	13.5
19	931	Special transactions and commodities not	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7
20	098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.7
21	846	Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics	0.2	0.0	0.0	16.3
22	292	Crude vegetable materials, n.e.s.	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
23	264	Jute and other textile bast fibres, n.e.	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.0
24	653	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile mate	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.6
25	223	Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits, whole o	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7
26	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	0.1	0.0	0.0	24.5
27	652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including nar	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.5
28	037	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aq	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
29	778	Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.8
30	695	Tools for use in the hand or in machines	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5

Note: Total exports 2006-2010. SPX=Item's share of Myanmar's total exports to the partner country.
STX=Share of Myanmar's total exports. SIX=Share of Myanmar's total exports of that item.

Table 15: Myanmar's Top 30 Exports to Singapore

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SPX</i>	<i>STX</i>	<i>SIX</i>
1	273	Stone, sand and gravel	116.1	27.6	0.4	96.9
2	248	Wood, simply worked, and railway sleeper	63.5	15.1	0.2	10.6
3	036	Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invert	45.8	10.9	0.2	6.2
4	034	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or f	38.1	9.1	0.1	5.7
5	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or si	27.9	6.6	0.1	0.7
6	723	Civil engineering and contractors' plant	18.3	4.4	0.1	97.4
7	081	Feeding stuff for animals (not including	9.4	2.2	0.0	12.3
8	845	Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics,	8.4	2.0	0.0	2.1
9	931	Special transactions and commodities not	8.3	2.0	0.0	21.6
10	042	Rice	7.3	1.7	0.0	2.7
11	122	Tobacco, manufactured (whether or not co	6.9	1.6	0.0	93.3
12	634	Veneers, plywood, particle board, and ot	5.1	1.2	0.0	3.8
13	842	Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets,	5.1	1.2	0.0	1.0
14	222	fixed vegetable oils (excluding flours	5.0	1.2	0.0	1.9
15	112	Alcoholic beverages	4.1	1.0	0.0	81.2
16	044	Maize (not including sweet corn), unmill	3.9	0.9	0.0	3.5
17	251	Pulp and waste paper	3.5	0.8	0.0	9.1
18	841	Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, su	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.3
19	843	Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, su	3.4	0.8	0.0	6.4
20	037	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aq	3.0	0.7	0.0	19.4
21	821	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, ma	2.9	0.7	0.0	5.7
22	667	Pearls and precious or semiprecious ston	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.4
23	971	Gold, non-monetary (excluding gold ores	2.1	0.5	0.0	100.0
24	844	Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets,	1.7	0.4	0.0	3.7
25	792	Aircraft and associated equipment; space	1.5	0.4	0.0	33.8
26	075	Spices	1.4	0.3	0.0	3.2
27	897	Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths'	1.4	0.3	0.0	20.3
28	247	Wood in the rough or roughly squared	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
29	635	Wood manufactures, n.e.s.	1.2	0.3	0.0	3.2
30	057	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts),	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.7

Note: Total exports 2006-2010. SPX=Item's share of Myanmar's total exports to the partner country.
STX=Share of Myanmar's total exports. SIX=Share of Myanmar's total exports of that item.

Table 16: Myanmar's Top 30 Exports to the United Kingdom

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SPX</i>	<i>STX</i>	<i>SIX</i>
1	841	Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, su	101.1	33.3	0.4	7.9
2	034	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or f	65.7	21.6	0.2	9.8
3	842	Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets,	41.8	13.8	0.1	8.2
4	845	Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics,	28.0	9.2	0.1	6.9
5	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or si	17.1	5.6	0.1	0.4
6	843	Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, su	12.3	4.1	0.0	23.3
7	931	Special transactions and commodities not	8.4	2.8	0.0	21.8
8	844	Women's or girls' coats, capes, jackets,	6.0	2.0	0.0	13.0
9	248	Wood, simply worked, and railway sleeper	4.1	1.3	0.0	0.7
10	036	Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invert	3.8	1.2	0.0	0.5
11	821	Furniture and parts thereof; bedding, ma	3.2	1.1	0.0	6.4
12	634	Veneers, plywood, particle board, and ot	3.0	1.0	0.0	2.2
13	714	Engines and motors, non-electric (other	2.1	0.7	0.0	76.5
14	223	Oil-seeds and oleaginous fruits, whole o	2.0	0.7	0.0	10.8
15	899	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e	1.3	0.4	0.0	5.0
16	851	Footwear	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
17	667	Pearls and precious or semiprecious ston	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
18	037	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aq	0.5	0.2	0.0	3.1
19	653	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile mate	0.4	0.1	0.0	11.1
20	658	Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of t	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.3
21	035	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.6
22	057	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts),	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
23	635	Wood manufactures, n.e.s.	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4
24	848	Articles of apparel and clothing accesso	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.7
25	813	Lighting fixtures and fittings, n.e.s.	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.3
26	642	Paper and paperboard, cut to size or sha	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8
27	666	Pottery	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8
28	846	Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
29	042	Rice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	892	Printed matter	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8

Note: Total exports 2006-2010. SPX=Item's share of Myanmar's total exports to the partner country.
STX=Share of Myanmar's total exports. SIX=Share of Myanmar's total exports of that item.

Table 17: Myanmar's Top 30 Exports to Viet Nam

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SPX</i>	<i>STX</i>	<i>SIX</i>
1	247	Wood in the rough or roughly squared	195.7	69.7	0.7	6.3
2	231	Natural rubber, balata, gutta-percha, gu	19.9	7.1	0.1	4.6
3	682	Copper	18.9	6.7	0.1	7.9
4	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, frozen or si	16.8	6.0	0.1	0.4
5	036	Crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic invert	8.7	3.1	0.0	1.2
6	044	Maize (not including sweet corn), unmill	3.8	1.4	0.0	3.4
7	248	Wood, simply worked, and railway sleeper	3.1	1.1	0.0	0.5
8	081	Feeding stuff for animals (not including	3.0	1.1	0.0	3.9
9	035	Fish, dried, salted or in brine; smoked	1.9	0.7	0.0	7.4
10	288	Non-ferrous base metal waste and scrap,	1.5	0.5	0.0	64.2
11	764	Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., an	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.5
12	657	Special yarns, special textile fabrics a	1.1	0.4	0.0	38.2
13	422	Fixed vegetable fat, oils, other	0.6	0.2	0.0	73.4
14	716	Rotating electric plant, and parts there	0.4	0.1	0.0	37.1
15	042	Rice	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
16	652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including nar	0.2	0.1	0.0	20.4
17	747	Taps, cocks, valves and similar applianc	0.2	0.1	0.0	45.5
18	634	Veneers, plywood, particle board, and ot	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
19	034	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled or f	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
20	675	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel	0.2	0.1	0.0	77.5
21	222	fixed vegetable oils (excluding flours	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
22	022	Milk and cream and milk products other t	0.2	0.1	0.0	57.8
23	211	Hides and skins (except furskins), raw	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3
24	635	Wood manufactures, n.e.s.	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
25	291	Crude animal materials, n.e.s.	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
26	575	Other plastics, in primary forms	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.1
27	232	Synthetic rubber; reclaimed rubber; wast	0.1	0.0	0.0	34.2
28	653	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile mate	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7
29	263	Cotton	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7
30	057	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts),	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Note: Total exports 2006-2010. SPX=Item's share of Myanmar's total exports to the partner country.
STX=Share of Myanmar's total exports. SIX=Share of Myanmar's total exports of that item.

Table 18: Myanmar's Top 30 Imports from the People's Republic of China

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SCM</i>	<i>STM</i>	<i>SIM</i>
1	785	Motor cycles (including mopeds) and cycl	665.6	6.3	2.2	81.0
2	653	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile mate	638.1	6.0	2.1	70.3
3	713	Internal combustion piston engines, and	451.9	4.3	1.5	82.5
4	676	Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shape	407.1	3.8	1.4	55.0
5	723	Civil engineering and contractors' plant	384.3	3.6	1.3	35.3
6	782	Motor vehicles for the transport of good	277.7	2.6	0.9	42.3
7	679	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, and tu	271.6	2.6	0.9	65.1
8	691	Structures and parts of structures, n.e.	261.0	2.5	0.9	58.0
9	652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including nar	260.0	2.4	0.9	55.4
10	335	Residual petroleum products, n.e.s., and	257.5	2.4	0.9	78.9
11	334	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bi	242.8	2.3	0.8	7.1
12	716	Rotating electric plant, and parts there	225.4	2.1	0.8	68.4
13	625	Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre tread	224.1	2.1	0.8	47.6
14	764	Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., an	203.2	1.9	0.7	50.5
15	784	Parts and accessories of the motor vehic	196.8	1.9	0.7	60.7
16	741	Heating and cooling equipment, and parts	186.9	1.8	0.6	56.4
17	514	Nitrogen-function compounds	176.8	1.7	0.6	54.5
18	651	Textile yarn	166.7	1.6	0.6	68.8
19	728	Other machinery and equipment specialize	154.2	1.5	0.5	63.2
20	771	Electric power machinery (other than rot	136.7	1.3	0.5	70.8
21	744	Mechanical handling equipment, and parts	116.0	1.1	0.4	54.1
22	674	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-allo	116.0	1.1	0.4	27.8
23	693	Wire products (excluding insulated elect	115.6	1.1	0.4	85.9
24	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	112.8	1.1	0.4	45.5
25	778	Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.	112.5	1.1	0.4	34.8
26	772	Electrical apparatus for switching or pr	104.0	1.0	0.3	53.0
27	743	Pumps (other than pumps for liquids), ai	103.6	1.0	0.3	48.4
28	773	Equipment for distributing electricity,	102.7	1.0	0.3	52.7
29	731	Machine tools working by removing metal	101.8	1.0	0.3	67.6
30	694	Nails, screws, nuts, bolts, rivets and t	91.4	0.9	0.3	79.9

Note: Total imports 2006-2010. SPM=Item's share of Myanmar's total imports from the partner country.
STM=Share of Myanmar's total imports. SIM=Share of Myanmar's total imports of that item.

Table 19: Myanmar's Top 30 Imports from Thailand

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SCM</i>	<i>STM</i>	<i>SIM</i>
1	334	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bi	1,106.4	16.6	3.7	32.3
2	098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	329.4	4.9	1.1	49.8
3	661	Lime, cement, and fabricated constructio	328.6	4.9	1.1	78.0
4	111	Non-alcoholic beverages, n.e.s.	241.0	3.6	0.8	94.5
5	112	Alcoholic beverages	176.5	2.7	0.6	60.9
6	778	Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.	165.7	2.5	0.6	51.2
7	422	Fixed vegetable fat, oils, other	162.9	2.4	0.5	13.8
8	625	Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre tread	153.3	2.3	0.5	32.5
9	514	Nitrogen-function compounds	136.5	2.0	0.5	42.0
10	652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including nar	132.6	2.0	0.4	28.2
11	542	Medicaments (including veterinary medica	130.1	2.0	0.4	20.4
12	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	127.6	1.9	0.4	55.2
13	785	Motor cycles (including mopeds) and cycl	127.3	1.9	0.4	15.5
14	431	Animal or vegetable fats and oils, proce	113.4	1.7	0.4	71.7
15	575	Other plastics, in primary forms	110.9	1.7	0.4	27.3
16	657	Special yarns, special textile fabrics a	108.2	1.6	0.4	45.2
17	553	Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparatio	106.8	1.6	0.4	55.8
18	674	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-allo	98.4	1.5	0.3	23.6
19	781	Motor cars and other motor vehicles prin	86.9	1.3	0.3	44.0
20	048	Cereal preparations and preparations of	86.2	1.3	0.3	53.8
21	752	Automatic data-processing machines and u	84.4	1.3	0.3	46.2
22	653	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile mate	83.8	1.3	0.3	9.2
23	851	Footwear	80.1	1.2	0.3	37.0
24	673	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-allo	76.5	1.1	0.3	33.1
25	573	Polymers of vinyl chloride or of other h	73.2	1.1	0.2	75.2
26	782	Motor vehicles for the transport of good	70.9	1.1	0.2	10.8
27	554	Soap, cleansing and polishing preparatio	69.3	1.0	0.2	35.5
28	893	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	67.5	1.0	0.2	35.9
29	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	64.5	1.0	0.2	26.0
30	057	Fruit and nuts (not including oil nuts),	63.3	1.0	0.2	93.1

Note: Total imports 2006-2010. SPM=Item's share of Myanmar's total imports from the partner country.

STM=Share of Myanmar's total imports. SIM=Share of Myanmar's total imports of that item.

Table 20: Myanmar's Top 30 Imports from Singapore

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SCM</i>	<i>STM</i>	<i>SIM</i>
1	334	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bi	1,832.6	39.2	6.2	53.5
2	723	Civil engineering and contractors' plant	215.2	4.6	0.7	19.8
3	098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	203.3	4.3	0.7	30.8
4	931	Special transactions and commodities not	190.9	4.1	0.6	48.6
5	575	Other plastics, in primary forms	107.4	2.3	0.4	26.4
6	022	Milk and cream and milk products other t	90.0	1.9	0.3	42.6
7	764	Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., an	79.8	1.7	0.3	19.8
8	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	70.9	1.5	0.2	30.7
9	571	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	60.7	1.3	0.2	38.4
10	759	Parts and accessories (other than covers	57.6	1.2	0.2	73.9
11	716	Rotating electric plant, and parts there	53.4	1.1	0.2	16.2
12	553	Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparatio	53.2	1.1	0.2	27.7
13	744	Mechanical handling equipment, and parts	52.0	1.1	0.2	24.2
14	741	Heating and cooling equipment, and parts	51.1	1.1	0.2	15.4
15	784	Parts and accessories of the motor vehic	48.9	1.0	0.2	15.1
16	122	Tobacco, manufactured (whether or not co	47.6	1.0	0.2	47.8
17	743	Pumps (other than pumps for liquids), ai	45.6	1.0	0.2	21.3
18	642	Paper and paperboard, cut to size or sha	45.1	1.0	0.2	46.0
19	782	Motor vehicles for the transport of good	40.3	0.9	0.1	6.1
20	728	Other machinery and equipment specialize	38.8	0.8	0.1	15.9
21	713	Internal combustion piston engines, and	38.5	0.8	0.1	7.0
22	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	38.2	0.8	0.1	15.4
23	792	Aircraft and associated equipment; space	38.2	0.8	0.1	24.6
24	641	Paper and paperboard	34.3	0.7	0.1	12.1
25	533	Pigments, paints, varnishes and related	32.6	0.7	0.1	18.7
26	625	Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre tread	31.0	0.7	0.1	6.6
27	761	Television receivers (including video mo	30.0	0.6	0.1	23.4
28	542	Medicaments (including veterinary medica	29.0	0.6	0.1	4.5
29	763	Sound recorders or reproducers; televisi	28.7	0.6	0.1	26.8
30	752	Automatic data-processing machines and u	28.1	0.6	0.1	15.4

Note: Total imports 2006-2010. SPM=Item's share of Myanmar's total imports from the partner country.

STM=Share of Myanmar's total imports. SIM=Share of Myanmar's total imports of that item.

Table 21: Myanmar's Top 30 Imports from the Republic of Korea

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SCM</i>	<i>STM</i>	<i>SIM</i>
1	676	Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shape	229.5	14.9	0.8	31.0
2	723	Civil engineering and contractors' plant	201.6	13.1	0.7	18.5
3	691	Structures and parts of structures, n.e.	130.4	8.5	0.4	29.0
4	677	Rails or railway track construction mate	72.2	4.7	0.2	48.1
5	672	Ingots and other primary forms, of iron	69.2	4.5	0.2	33.7
6	653	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile mate	62.0	4.0	0.2	6.8
7	611	Leather	61.9	4.0	0.2	71.3
8	575	Other plastics, in primary forms	51.3	3.3	0.2	12.6
9	582	Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of	47.6	3.1	0.2	24.9
10	846	Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics	40.6	2.6	0.1	67.5
11	673	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-allo	32.9	2.1	0.1	14.3
12	674	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-allo	30.7	2.0	0.1	7.4
13	851	Footwear	30.4	2.0	0.1	14.1
14	656	Tulles, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimm	30.2	2.0	0.1	33.7
15	282	Ferrous waste and scrap; remelting scrap	27.1	1.8	0.1	64.8
16	334	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bi	25.1	1.6	0.1	0.7
17	641	Paper and paperboard	19.0	1.2	0.1	6.7
18	773	Equipment for distributing electricity,	18.3	1.2	0.1	9.4
19	581	Tubes, pipes and hoses, and fittings the	18.3	1.2	0.1	27.5
20	657	Special yarns, special textile fabrics a	17.8	1.2	0.1	7.4
21	542	Medicaments (including veterinary medica	16.9	1.1	0.1	2.6
22	652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including nar	15.3	1.0	0.1	3.3
23	655	Knitted or crocheted fabrics (including	15.0	1.0	0.1	13.5
24	686	Zinc	13.7	0.9	0.0	31.4
25	554	Soap, cleansing and polishing preparatio	13.2	0.9	0.0	6.8
26	682	Copper	13.0	0.8	0.0	38.6
27	764	Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., an	12.2	0.8	0.0	3.0
28	784	Parts and accessories of the motor vehic	11.7	0.8	0.0	3.6
29	574	Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxid	11.5	0.7	0.0	15.6
30	266	Synthetic fibres suitable for spinning	8.7	0.6	0.0	41.4

Note: Total imports 2006-2010. SPM=Item's share of Myanmar's total imports from the partner country.
STM=Share of Myanmar's total imports. SIM=Share of Myanmar's total imports of that item.

Table 22: Myanmar's Top 30 Imports from Malaysia

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SCM</i>	<i>STM</i>	<i>SIM</i>
1	422	Fixed vegetable fat, oils, other	403.1	31.8	1.4	34.1
2	334	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bi	176.8	13.9	0.6	5.2
3	575	Other plastics, in primary forms	49.3	3.9	0.2	12.1
4	672	Ingots and other primary forms, of iron	40.6	3.2	0.1	19.8
5	931	Special transactions and commodities not	33.9	2.7	0.1	8.6
6	571	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	31.8	2.5	0.1	20.1
7	679	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, and tu	28.3	2.2	0.1	6.8
8	091	Margarine and shortening	22.1	1.7	0.1	75.6
9	098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	21.6	1.7	0.1	3.3
10	554	Soap, cleansing and polishing preparatio	20.0	1.6	0.1	10.3
11	773	Equipment for distributing electricity,	18.6	1.5	0.1	9.6
12	533	Pigments, paints, varnishes and related	18.3	1.4	0.1	10.5
13	542	Medicaments (including veterinary medica	18.0	1.4	0.1	2.8
14	431	Animal or vegetable fats and oils, proce	16.8	1.3	0.1	10.6
15	562	Fertilizers (other than those of group 2	16.5	1.3	0.1	10.0
16	278	Other crude minerals	15.9	1.3	0.1	36.1
17	893	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	12.0	0.9	0.0	6.4
18	786	Trailers and semi-trailers; other vehicl	11.2	0.9	0.0	37.6
19	784	Parts and accessories of the motor vehic	11.0	0.9	0.0	3.4
20	582	Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of	10.6	0.8	0.0	5.6
21	574	Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxid	10.1	0.8	0.0	13.7
22	048	Cereal preparations and preparations of	10.1	0.8	0.0	6.3
23	598	Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	9.8	0.8	0.0	8.6
24	653	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile mate	9.5	0.8	0.0	1.0
25	684	Aluminium	9.3	0.7	0.0	10.3
26	713	Internal combustion piston engines, and	9.1	0.7	0.0	1.7
27	665	Glassware	8.8	0.7	0.0	13.1
28	723	Civil engineering and contractors' plant	8.4	0.7	0.0	0.8
29	553	Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparatio	8.0	0.6	0.0	4.2
30	741	Heating and cooling equipment, and parts	8.0	0.6	0.0	2.4

Note: Total imports 2006-2010. SPM=Item's share of Myanmar's total imports from the partner country.
STM=Share of Myanmar's total imports. SIM=Share of Myanmar's total imports of that item.

Table 23: Myanmar's Top 30 Imports from Indonesia

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SCM</i>	<i>STM</i>	<i>SIM</i>
1	422	Fixed vegetable fat, oils, other	614.7	55.4	2.1	52.0
2	641	Paper and paperboard	140.2	12.6	0.5	49.5
3	679	Tubes, pipes and hollow profiles, and tu	46.7	4.2	0.2	11.2
4	554	Soap, cleansing and polishing preparatio	32.4	2.9	0.1	16.6
5	542	Medicaments (including veterinary medica	24.1	2.2	0.1	3.8
6	431	Animal or vegetable fats and oils, proce	24.1	2.2	0.1	15.2
7	653	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile mate	22.5	2.0	0.1	2.5
8	782	Motor vehicles for the transport of good	17.1	1.5	0.1	2.6
9	574	Polyacetals, other polyethers and epoxid	14.3	1.3	0.0	19.4
10	625	Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre tread	11.9	1.1	0.0	2.5
11	664	Glass	9.7	0.9	0.0	20.2
12	652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including nar	7.5	0.7	0.0	1.6
13	771	Electric power machinery (other than rot	6.8	0.6	0.0	3.5
14	723	Civil engineering and contractors' plant	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.6
15	673	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-allo	5.9	0.5	0.0	2.6
16	573	Polymers of vinyl chloride or of other h	5.8	0.5	0.0	5.9
17	598	Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	5.6	0.5	0.0	5.0
18	575	Other plastics, in primary forms	5.5	0.5	0.0	1.4
19	562	Fertilizers (other than those of group 2	5.1	0.5	0.0	3.1
20	091	Margarine and shortening	5.0	0.5	0.0	17.2
21	743	Pumps (other than pumps for liquids), ai	4.8	0.4	0.0	2.2
22	642	Paper and paperboard, cut to size or sha	3.9	0.3	0.0	3.9
23	551	Essential oils, perfume and flavour mate	3.8	0.3	0.0	5.4
24	781	Motor cars and other motor vehicles prin	3.8	0.3	0.0	1.9
25	674	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-allo	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.9
26	691	Structures and parts of structures, n.e.	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.8
27	334	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bi	3.5	0.3	0.0	0.1
28	778	Electrical machinery and apparatus, n.e.	3.2	0.3	0.0	1.0
29	514	Nitrogen-function compounds	3.1	0.3	0.0	1.0
30	676	Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shape	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.4

Note: Total imports 2006-2010. SPM=Item's share of Myanmar's total imports from the partner country.
STM=Share of Myanmar's total imports. SIM=Share of Myanmar's total imports of that item.

Table 24: Myanmar's Top 30 Imports from India

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SCM</i>	<i>STM</i>	<i>SIM</i>
1	542	Medicaments (including veterinary medica	225.8	22.5	0.8	35.4
2	674	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-allo	140.5	14.0	0.5	33.7
3	011	Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled o	64.3	6.4	0.2	94.2
4	625	Rubber tyres, interchangeable tyre tread	35.4	3.5	0.1	7.5
5	673	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-allo	26.9	2.7	0.1	11.7
6	772	Electrical apparatus for switching or pr	26.5	2.6	0.1	13.5
7	651	Textile yarn	22.1	2.2	0.1	9.1
8	081	Feeding stuff for animals (not including	20.0	2.0	0.1	36.4
9	575	Other plastics, in primary forms	18.0	1.8	0.1	4.4
10	334	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bi	17.5	1.7	0.1	0.5
11	697	Household equipment of base metal, n.e.s	17.3	1.7	0.1	35.0
12	931	Special transactions and commodities not	14.3	1.4	0.0	3.6
13	785	Motor cycles (including mopeds) and cycl	14.2	1.4	0.0	1.7
14	723	Civil engineering and contractors' plant	13.7	1.4	0.0	1.3
15	773	Equipment for distributing electricity,	13.5	1.3	0.0	6.9
16	895	Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	13.4	1.3	0.0	28.8
17	695	Tools for use in the hand or in machines	12.4	1.2	0.0	17.3
18	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	12.3	1.2	0.0	5.0
19	541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, o	12.1	1.2	0.0	10.6
20	771	Electric power machinery (other than rot	11.4	1.1	0.0	5.9
21	791	Railway vehicles (including hovertrains)	11.3	1.1	0.0	14.1
22	676	Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shape	10.0	1.0	0.0	1.4
23	042	Rice	9.8	1.0	0.0	32.4
24	061	Sugars, molasses and honey	9.2	0.9	0.0	14.8
25	782	Motor vehicles for the transport of good	8.6	0.9	0.0	1.3
26	691	Structures and parts of structures, n.e.	8.1	0.8	0.0	1.8
27	591	Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides,	7.6	0.8	0.0	8.5
28	022	Milk and cream and milk products other t	7.2	0.7	0.0	3.4
29	672	Ingots and other primary forms, of iron	6.3	0.6	0.0	3.1
30	682	Copper	5.9	0.6	0.0	17.5

Note: Total imports 2006-2010. SPM=Item's share of Myanmar's total imports from the partner country.
STM=Share of Myanmar's total imports. SIM=Share of Myanmar's total imports of that item.

Table 25: Myanmar's Top 30 Imports from Japan

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SCM</i>	<i>STM</i>	<i>SIM</i>
1	723	Civil engineering and contractors' plant	208.8	22.4	0.7	19.2
2	782	Motor vehicles for the transport of good	186.8	20.1	0.6	28.5
3	653	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile mate	72.5	7.8	0.2	8.0
4	781	Motor cars and other motor vehicles prin	56.7	6.1	0.2	28.7
5	783	Road motor vehicles, n.e.s.	29.0	3.1	0.1	37.3
6	713	Internal combustion piston engines, and	20.2	2.2	0.1	3.7
7	716	Rotating electric plant, and parts there	16.7	1.8	0.1	5.1
8	784	Parts and accessories of the motor vehic	16.3	1.8	0.1	5.0
9	744	Mechanical handling equipment, and parts	16.1	1.7	0.1	7.5
10	899	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e	15.2	1.6	0.1	9.3
11	575	Other plastics, in primary forms	14.3	1.5	0.0	3.5
12	743	Pumps (other than pumps for liquids), ai	12.2	1.3	0.0	5.7
13	741	Heating and cooling equipment, and parts	11.2	1.2	0.0	3.4
14	931	Special transactions and commodities not	11.0	1.2	0.0	2.8
15	785	Motor cycles (including mopeds) and cycl	10.2	1.1	0.0	1.2
16	791	Railway vehicles (including hovertrains)	8.7	0.9	0.0	10.9
17	652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including nar	8.6	0.9	0.0	1.8
18	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	8.1	0.9	0.0	3.3
19	657	Special yarns, special textile fabrics a	7.9	0.8	0.0	3.3
20	772	Electrical apparatus for switching or pr	7.7	0.8	0.0	3.9
21	654	Other textile fabrics, woven	7.2	0.8	0.0	13.3
22	893	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	6.9	0.7	0.0	3.7
23	728	Other machinery and equipment specialize	6.5	0.7	0.0	2.7
24	695	Tools for use in the hand or in machines	6.4	0.7	0.0	8.9
25	748	Transmission shafts (including camshafts	6.0	0.6	0.0	9.3
26	722	Tractors (other than those of headings 7	5.9	0.6	0.0	11.6
27	742	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted	5.7	0.6	0.0	4.8
28	726	Printing and bookbinding machinery, and	5.7	0.6	0.0	15.4
29	656	Tulles, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimm	5.7	0.6	0.0	6.3
30	651	Textile yarn	4.8	0.5	0.0	2.0

Note: Total imports 2006-2010. SPM=Item's share of Myanmar's total imports from the partner country.
STM=Share of Myanmar's total imports. SIM=Share of Myanmar's total imports of that item.

Table 26: Myanmar's Top 30 Imports from Germany

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SCM</i>	<i>STM</i>	<i>SIM</i>
1	533	Pigments, paints, varnishes and related	28.3	12.4	0.1	16.3
2	741	Heating and cooling equipment, and parts	25.5	11.2	0.1	7.7
3	726	Printing and bookbinding machinery, and	17.6	7.7	0.1	47.4
4	582	Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of	10.7	4.7	0.0	5.6
5	731	Machine tools working by removing metal	10.7	4.7	0.0	7.1
6	743	Pumps (other than pumps for liquids), ai	10.6	4.6	0.0	5.0
7	641	Paper and paperboard	9.0	3.9	0.0	3.2
8	542	Medicaments (including veterinary medica	8.1	3.6	0.0	1.3
9	772	Electrical apparatus for switching or pr	6.3	2.8	0.0	3.2
10	541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, o	6.3	2.7	0.0	5.5
11	714	Engines and motors, non-electric (other	6.3	2.7	0.0	19.3
12	723	Civil engineering and contractors' plant	5.8	2.6	0.0	0.5
13	931	Special transactions and commodities not	5.0	2.2	0.0	1.3
14	598	Miscellaneous chemical products, n.e.s.	4.4	1.9	0.0	3.8
15	872	Instruments and appliances, n.e.s., for	4.0	1.8	0.0	5.4
16	657	Special yarns, special textile fabrics a	3.5	1.6	0.0	1.5
17	874	Measuring, checking, analysing and contr	3.5	1.5	0.0	2.5
18	774	Electrodiagnostic apparatus for medical,	3.4	1.5	0.0	12.4
19	742	Pumps for liquids, whether or not fitted	3.3	1.4	0.0	2.7
20	553	Perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparatio	3.3	1.4	0.0	1.7
21	745	Non-electrical machinery, tools and mech	3.1	1.3	0.0	4.6
22	851	Footwear	2.8	1.2	0.0	1.3
23	728	Other machinery and equipment specialize	2.7	1.2	0.0	1.1
24	571	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	2.6	1.1	0.0	1.6
25	692	Metal containers for storage or transpor	2.4	1.1	0.0	3.1
26	744	Mechanical handling equipment, and parts	2.3	1.0	0.0	1.1
27	725	Paper mill and pulp mill machinery, pape	2.2	1.0	0.0	9.8
28	098	Edible products and preparations, n.e.s.	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.2
29	652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including nar	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.3
30	895	Office and stationery supplies, n.e.s.	1.3	0.6	0.0	2.9

Note: Total imports 2006-2010. SPM=Item's share of Myanmar's total imports from the partner country.
STM=Share of Myanmar's total imports. SIM=Share of Myanmar's total imports of that item.

Table 27: Myanmar's Top 30 Imports from Hong Kong, China

<i>Rank</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Item(S3d)</i>	<i>USDm</i>	<i>SCM</i>	<i>STM</i>	<i>SIM</i>
1	884	Optical goods, n.e.s.	45.2	19.8	0.2	75.0
2	652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including nar	32.5	14.2	0.1	6.9
3	764	Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s., an	27.2	11.9	0.1	6.8
4	885	Watches and clocks	13.0	5.7	0.0	58.4
5	899	Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e	12.7	5.6	0.0	7.7
6	655	Knitted or crocheted fabrics (including	9.1	4.0	0.0	8.2
7	542	Medicaments (including veterinary medica	6.8	3.0	0.0	1.1
8	651	Textile yarn	5.4	2.4	0.0	2.2
9	893	Articles, n.e.s., of plastics	4.7	2.1	0.0	2.5
10	653	Fabrics, woven, of man-made textile mate	4.2	1.9	0.0	0.5
11	656	Tulles, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimm	4.2	1.8	0.0	4.6
12	657	Special yarns, special textile fabrics a	3.8	1.7	0.0	1.6
13	762	Radio-broadcast receivers, whether or no	3.7	1.6	0.0	15.3
14	892	Printed matter	3.4	1.5	0.0	5.5
15	845	Articles of apparel, of textile fabrics,	2.6	1.2	0.0	3.8
16	654	Other textile fabrics, woven	2.6	1.1	0.0	4.7
17	841	Men's or boys' coats, capes, jackets, su	2.1	0.9	0.0	8.1
18	541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products, o	2.1	0.9	0.0	1.8
19	642	Paper and paperboard, cut to size or sha	2.0	0.9	0.0	2.0
20	763	Sound recorders or reproducers; televisi	1.9	0.8	0.0	1.8
21	751	Office machines	1.8	0.8	0.0	5.4
22	699	Manufactures of base metal, n.e.s.	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.7
23	012	Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh,	1.6	0.7	0.0	10.8
24	831	Trunks, suitcases, vanity cases, executi	1.5	0.7	0.0	11.8
25	846	Clothing accessories, of textile fabrics	1.5	0.7	0.0	2.6
26	011	Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled o	1.5	0.7	0.0	2.2
27	728	Other machinery and equipment specialize	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.6
28	931	Special transactions and commodities not	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.3
29	571	Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.8
30	731	Machine tools working by removing metal	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.8

Note: Total imports 2006-2010. SPM=Item's share of Myanmar's total imports from the partner country.
STM=Share of Myanmar's total imports. SIM=Share of Myanmar's total imports of that item.

Annex 4: Gravity Regression Analysis

Table 28: List of Countries Included in the Gravity Regressions

EXPORTERS (as well as IMPORTERS):	
<i>ISO</i>	<i>Country</i>
IDN	Indonesia
KHM	Cambodia
MYS	Malaysia
PHL	Philippines
THA	Thailand
VNM	Viet Nam

IMPORTERS:	
<i>ISO</i>	<i>Country</i>
ARE	United Arab Emirates
ARG	Argentina
AUS	Australia
BEL	Belgium
BGD	Bangladesh
BRA	Brazil
CAN	Canada
CHN	People's Rep. of China
CZE	Czech Republic
DEU	Germany
EGY	Egypt
ESP	Spain
FRA	France
GBR	United Kingdom
IND	India
ITA	Italy
JPN	Japan
KAZ	Kazakhstan
KOR	Republic of Korea
LKA	Sri Lanka
MEX	Mexico
NLD	Netherlands
NZL	New Zealand
PAK	Pakistan
RUS	Russian Federation
SAU	Saudi Arabia
TUR	Turkey
USA	United States
ZAF	South Africa

Note: The regressions include exports from 2000 to 2010.

Table 29: VNM Actual/Gravity Ratio (2006-2010)

<i>Exports to</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Gravity</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Share</i>
BEL	3,364	451	7.46	4.62
CZE	683	98	6.99	0.93
PHL	4,577	692	6.61	6.16
ZAF	780	124	6.29	1.04
RUS	2,201	369	5.96	2.91
MEX	1,815	314	5.77	2.38
AUS	11,762	2,109	5.58	15.31
NLD	3,984	746	5.34	5.14
ESP	3,847	798	4.82	4.84
USA	40,404	10,714	3.77	47.10
EGY	331	95	3.47	0.37
IDN	3,218	932	3.45	3.63
TUR	1,281	375	3.42	1.44
DEU	9,317	3,008	3.10	10.01
MYS	6,630	2,239	2.96	6.97
CAN	2,691	931	2.89	2.79
PAK	260	98	2.67	0.26
KHM	3,043	1,201	2.53	2.92
BRA	692	282	2.46	0.65
GBR	5,106	2,557	2.00	4.04
ITA	3,163	1,586	1.99	2.50
NZL	319	165	1.93	0.24
LKA	92	49	1.87	0.07
ARE	975	558	1.75	0.66
THA	4,167	3,274	1.27	1.42
ARG	243	198	1.23	0.07
KOR	6,642	5,493	1.21	1.82
FRA	5,413	4,736	1.14	1.07
IND	1,458	1,343	1.09	0.18
SAU	385	414	0.93	-0.05
KAZ	47	56	0.84	-0.01
CHN	15,183	20,221	0.75	-7.99
JPN	24,309	39,031	0.62	-23.36
MMR	72	168	0.43	-0.15

Actual and gravity exports are in USD millions.

"Ratio" is the ratio of actual over gravity exports.

"Share" is partners' share of the actual-gravity differential.

Table 30: KHM Actual/Gravity Ratio (2006-2010)

<i>Exports to</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Gravity</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Share</i>
CAN	792	40	19.83	9.97
USA	6,727	460	14.63	83.10
ESP	415	35	11.79	5.03
NLD	282	33	8.65	3.31
GBR	866	112	7.75	10.00
BEL	138	20	6.98	1.56
DEU	858	132	6.51	9.63
MEX	81	13	6.04	0.90
CZE	21	4	4.81	0.22
RUS	41	16	2.56	0.33
ZAF	14	6	2.37	0.10
TUR	39	17	2.36	0.30
ARG	14	9	1.56	0.07
ITA	107	70	1.53	0.49
FRA	268	208	1.29	0.79
VNM	437	372	1.17	0.86
BRA	13	13	1.04	0.01
ARE	26	25	1.02	0.01
KAZ	2	2	0.82	-0.01
NZL	4	7	0.56	-0.04
THA	316	574	0.55	-3.42
AUS	50	94	0.53	-0.58
MYS	58	122	0.48	-0.84
PHL	10	27	0.38	-0.22
LKA	1	2	0.38	-0.02
CHN	101	345	0.29	-3.23
JPN	439	1,544	0.28	-14.66
KOR	57	211	0.27	-2.04
IDN	11	45	0.23	-0.46
IND	12	62	0.19	-0.67
EGY	1	4	0.18	-0.05
BGD	1	7	0.17	-0.07
SAU	3	19	0.14	-0.21
MMR	1	9	0.11	-0.10
PAK	0	4	0.04	-0.06

Actual and gravity exports are in USD millions.

"Ratio" is the ratio of actual over gravity exports.

"Share" is partners' share of the actual-gravity differential.

Table 31: MYS Actual/Gravity Ratio (2006-2010)

<i>Exports to</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Gravity</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Share</i>
MEX	11,762	2,204	5.34	9.95
NLD	21,581	5,189	4.16	17.07
CHN	71,169	18,536	3.84	54.79
CZE	2,071	678	3.05	1.45
VNM	8,405	2,836	2.96	5.80
ZAF	3,109	1,058	2.94	2.14
EGY	1,621	692	2.34	0.97
NZL	2,866	1,365	2.10	1.56
PHL	8,220	3,944	2.08	4.45
PAK	5,047	2,451	2.06	2.70
RUS	4,320	2,394	1.80	2.00
BGD	2,549	1,901	1.34	0.68
BRA	2,986	2,244	1.33	0.77
IDN	19,835	15,070	1.32	4.96
LKA	1,307	1,074	1.22	0.24
AUS	22,346	18,494	1.21	4.01
USA	87,700	74,156	1.18	14.10
CAN	7,410	6,384	1.16	1.07
TUR	2,992	2,652	1.13	0.35
SAU	3,108	3,071	1.01	0.04
ARE	9,735	9,771	1.00	-0.04
KHM	485	498	0.97	-0.01
DEU	19,903	20,917	0.95	-1.06
THA	31,628	34,434	0.92	-2.92
IND	20,101	22,089	0.91	-2.07
KOR	25,713	28,441	0.90	-2.84
BEL	2,297	3,145	0.73	-0.88
KAZ	234	346	0.68	-0.12
FRA	7,309	14,023	0.52	-6.99
ESP	2,938	5,715	0.51	-2.89
ARG	749	1,632	0.46	-0.92
MMR	864	1,984	0.44	-1.17
ITA	3,747	11,290	0.33	-7.85
JPN	62,455	221,183	0.28	-165.25
GBR	9,670	42,423	0.23	-34.10

Actual and gravity exports are in USD millions.

"Ratio" is the ratio of actual over gravity exports.

"Share" is partners' share of the actual-gravity differential.

Table 32: THA Actual/Gravity Ratio (2006-2010)

<i>Exports to</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Gravity</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Share</i>
ZAF	5,161	1,180	4.37	1.31
CZE	3,309	910	3.64	0.79
VNM	15,407	5,280	2.92	3.32
PHL	10,618	4,155	2.56	2.12
IDN	18,105	7,807	2.32	3.38
PAK	2,356	1,018	2.32	0.44
EGY	1,919	915	2.10	0.33
MEX	5,378	2,688	2.00	0.88
NZL	2,536	1,376	1.84	0.38
NLD	12,535	6,909	1.81	1.85
BRA	4,153	2,587	1.61	0.51
LKA	932	591	1.58	0.11
SAU	6,011	4,102	1.47	0.63
AUS	25,406	17,384	1.46	2.63
ARE	7,282	5,719	1.27	0.51
BEL	5,233	4,180	1.25	0.35
BGD	2,139	1,817	1.18	0.11
TUR	3,872	3,592	1.08	0.09
CHN	61,331	68,151	0.90	-2.24
ARG	1,560	1,780	0.88	-0.07
RUS	2,937	3,404	0.86	-0.15
CAN	6,281	8,111	0.77	-0.60
USA	71,432	92,896	0.77	-7.04
ESP	5,440	7,444	0.73	-0.66
MYS	29,034	43,860	0.66	-4.86
IND	9,931	15,175	0.65	-1.72
MMR	4,555	7,063	0.64	-0.82
KHM	1,901	2,990	0.64	-0.36
GBR	12,514	23,627	0.53	-3.64
FRA	7,436	18,517	0.40	-3.63
ITA	5,972	14,950	0.40	-2.94
DEU	10,859	27,960	0.39	-5.61
KAZ	194	528	0.37	-0.11
KOR	12,041	40,747	0.30	-9.41
JPN	63,235	294,509	0.21	-75.85

Actual and gravity exports are in USD millions.

"Ratio" is the ratio of actual over gravity exports.

"Share" is partners' share of the actual-gravity differential.

Table 33: IDN Actual/Gravity Ratio (2006-2010)

<i>Exports to</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Gravity</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Share</i>
PAK	2,903	730	3.98	0.72
BGD	2,680	763	3.51	0.63
EGY	2,117	865	2.45	0.41
VNM	5,094	2,092	2.44	0.99
IND	22,116	9,848	2.25	4.05
LKA	978	475	2.06	0.17
KHM	470	328	1.43	0.05
PHL	6,247	4,447	1.40	0.59
ZAF	1,930	1,504	1.28	0.14
THA	12,964	10,859	1.19	0.69
BEL	4,358	3,950	1.10	0.13
MMR	759	699	1.09	0.02
TUR	3,527	3,264	1.08	0.09
BRA	3,439	3,216	1.07	0.07
ESP	7,112	7,266	0.98	-0.05
ARE	4,660	4,836	0.96	-0.06
CHN	43,964	46,301	0.95	-0.77
KOR	31,813	33,836	0.94	-0.67
SAU	3,313	3,763	0.88	-0.15
MYS	21,652	26,695	0.81	-1.67
CZE	673	846	0.80	-0.06
NZL	1,561	2,238	0.70	-0.22
NLD	9,570	15,500	0.62	-1.96
MEX	1,875	3,045	0.62	-0.39
RUS	1,571	2,883	0.55	-0.43
ITA	7,364	14,151	0.52	-2.24
USA	49,246	99,059	0.50	-16.44
DEU	12,218	26,151	0.47	-4.60
AUS	13,152	33,276	0.40	-6.64
CAN	3,137	8,403	0.37	-1.74
JPN	91,538	274,825	0.33	-60.51
FRA	5,094	17,668	0.29	-4.15
GBR	6,261	22,404	0.28	-5.33
ARG	682	2,449	0.28	-0.58
KAZ	81	400	0.20	-0.11

Actual and gravity exports are in USD millions.

"Ratio" is the ratio of actual over gravity exports.

"Share" is partners' share of the actual-gravity differential.

Table 34: PHL Actual/Gravity Ratio (2006-2010)

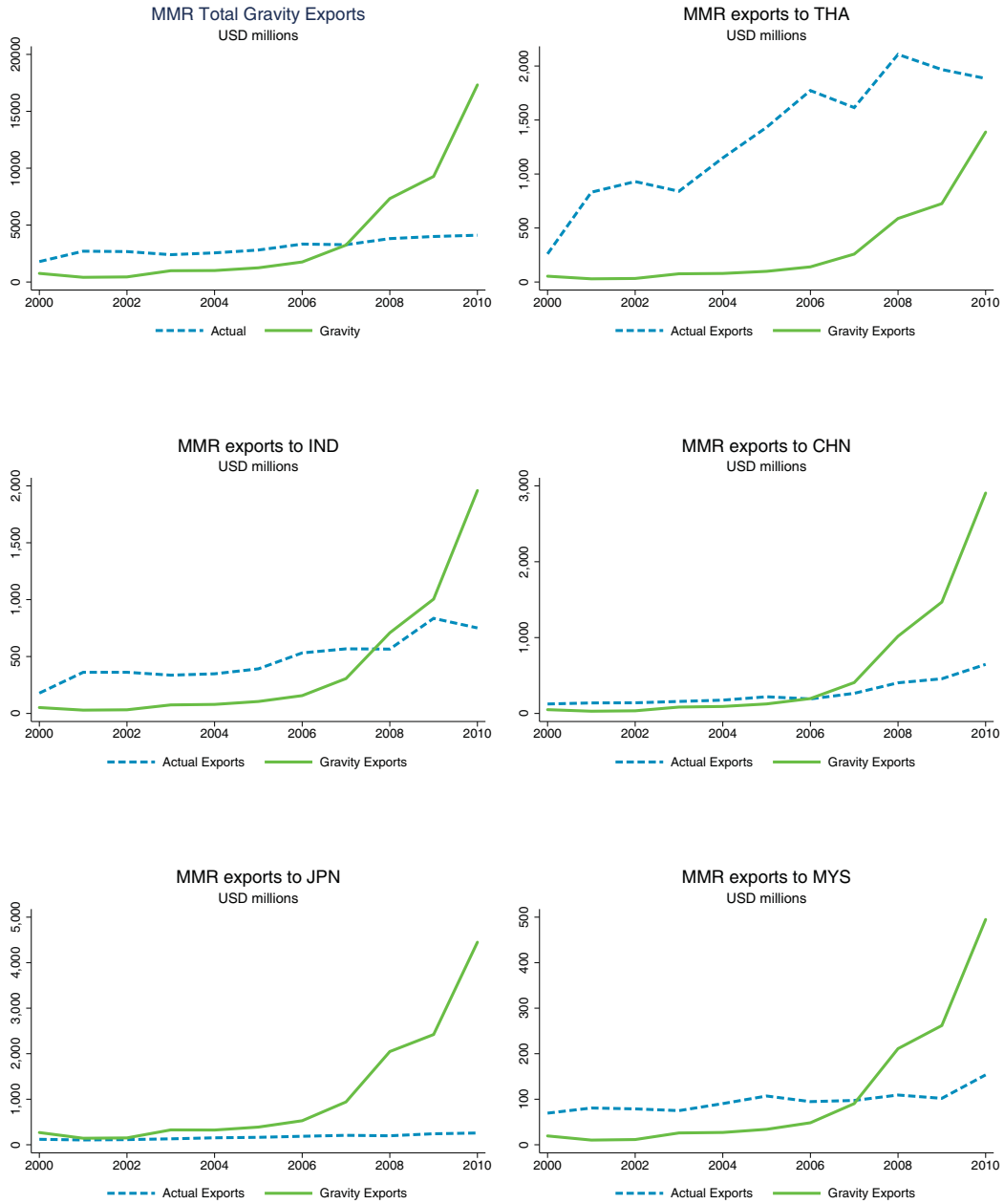
<i>Exports to</i>	<i>Actual</i>	<i>Gravity</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Share</i>
NLD	7,269	2,535	2.87	2.17
MEX	2,949	1,323	2.23	0.74
MYS	8,576	4,374	1.96	1.92
ZAF	348	181	1.92	0.08
THA	6,603	3,619	1.82	1.37
VNM	1,441	972	1.48	0.21
PAK	143	116	1.23	0.01
BEL	1,733	1,531	1.13	0.09
CZE	360	325	1.11	0.02
CHN	37,812	35,429	1.07	1.09
NZL	307	336	0.92	-0.01
DEU	8,596	10,140	0.85	-0.71
CAN	1,280	1,657	0.77	-0.17
USA	29,521	46,297	0.64	-7.68
KOR	7,059	11,910	0.59	-2.22
IDN	1,625	2,785	0.58	-0.53
IND	761	1,431	0.53	-0.31
BRA	511	979	0.52	-0.21
BGD	146	290	0.50	-0.07
GBR	1,672	3,926	0.43	-1.03
EGY	55	132	0.42	-0.04
ARE	638	1,597	0.40	-0.44
AUS	1,671	4,281	0.39	-1.20
RUS	401	1,215	0.33	-0.37
FRA	2,147	6,720	0.32	-2.09
SAU	366	1,234	0.30	-0.40
TUR	350	1,186	0.30	-0.38
LKA	33	114	0.29	-0.04
KHM	27	121	0.22	-0.04
ITA	960	5,255	0.18	-1.97
ARG	113	743	0.15	-0.29
MMR	31	247	0.13	-0.10
JPN	25,720	210,650	0.12	-84.70
ESP	673	6,419	0.10	-2.63
KAZ	4	169	0.02	-0.08

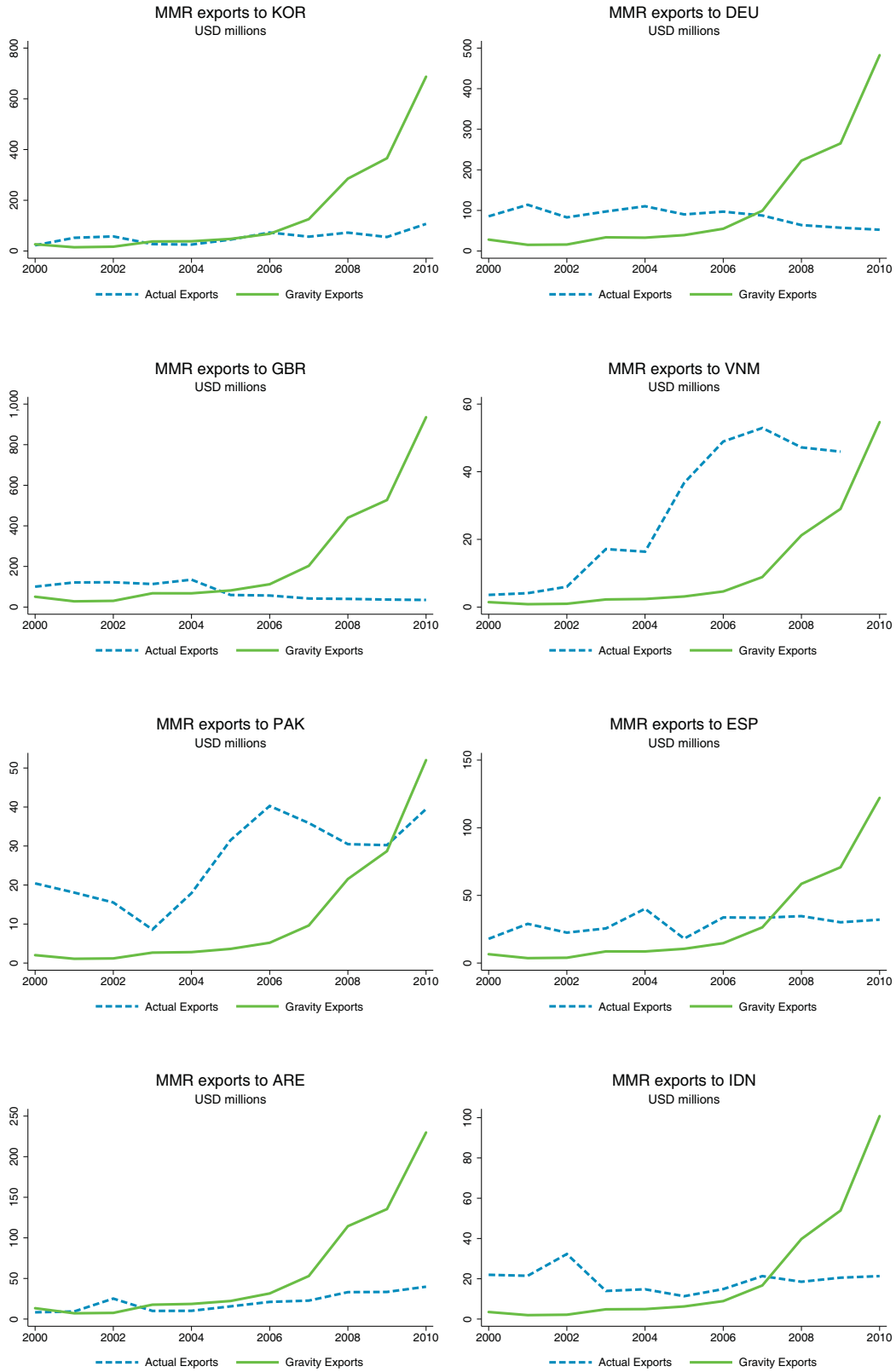
Actual and gravity exports are in USD millions.

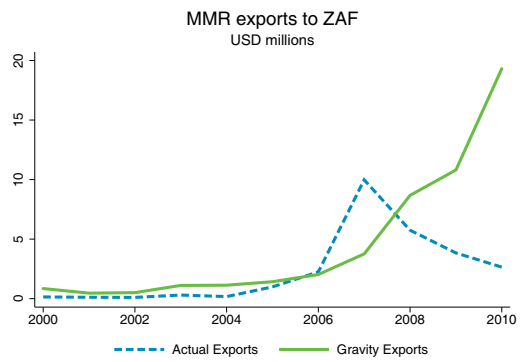
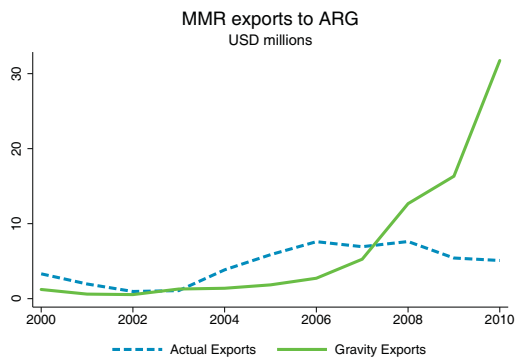
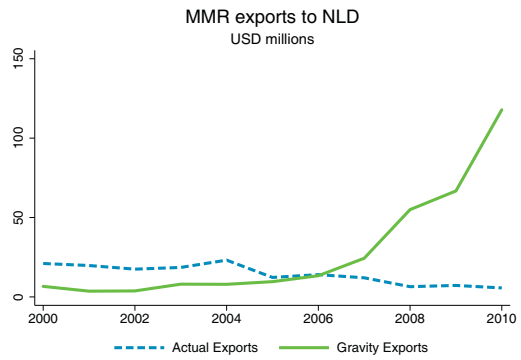
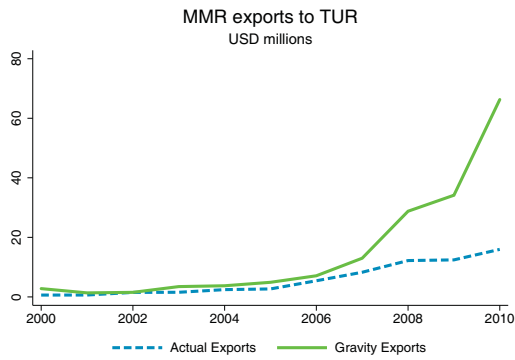
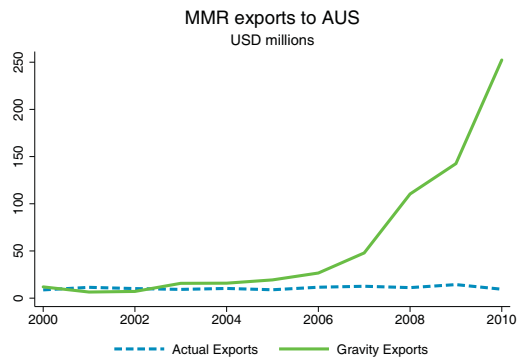
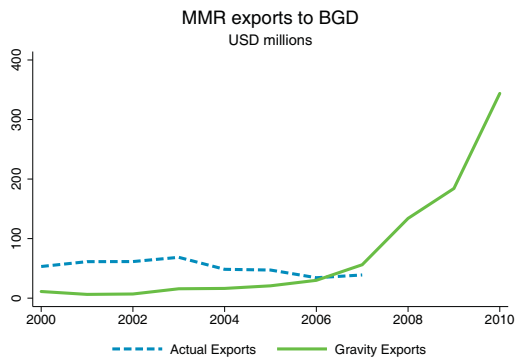
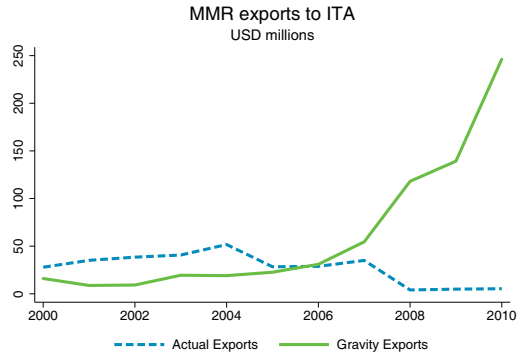
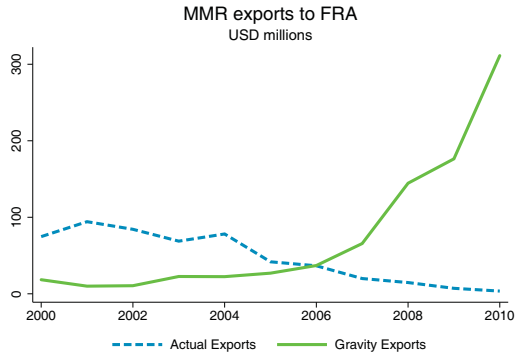
"Ratio" is the ratio of actual over gravity exports.

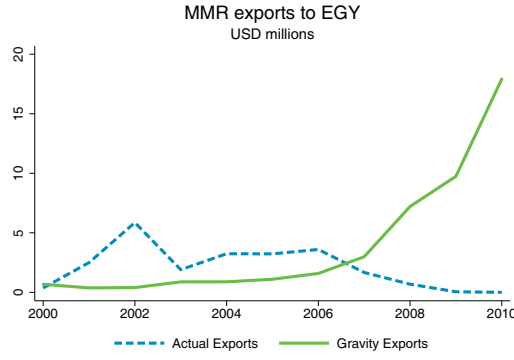
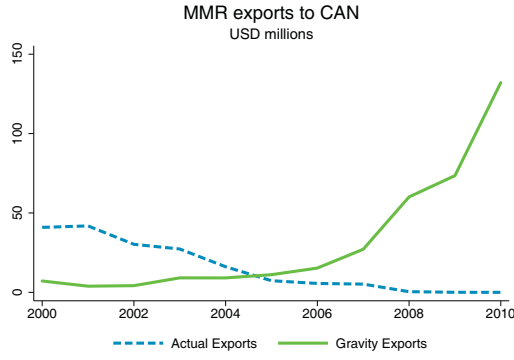
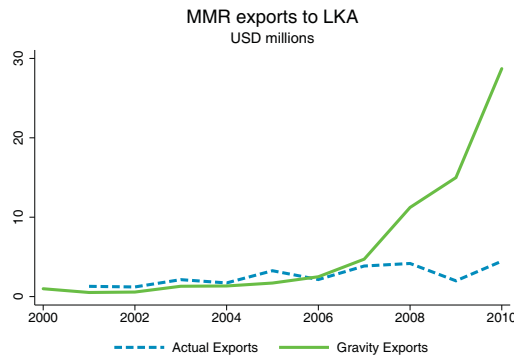
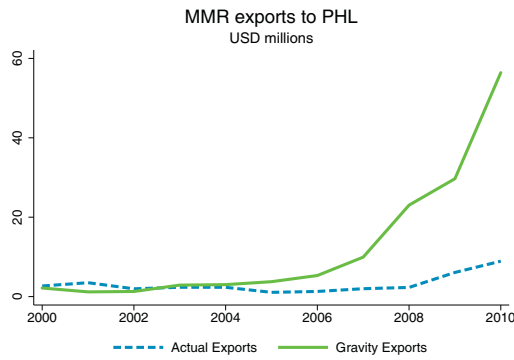
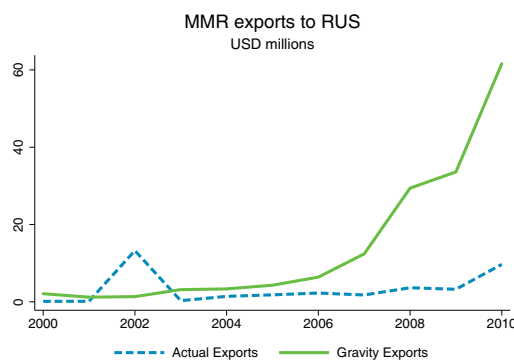
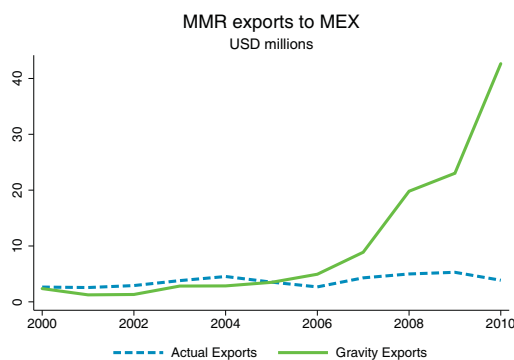
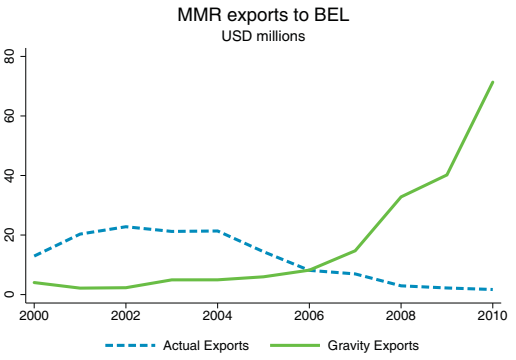
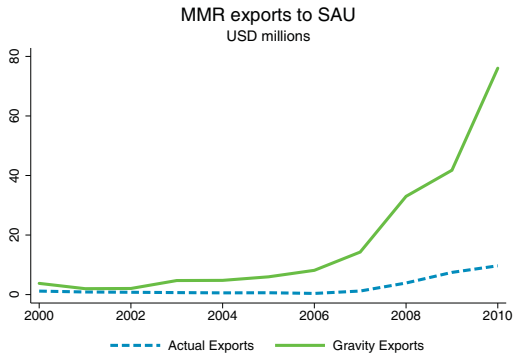
"Share" is partners' share of the actual-gravity differential.

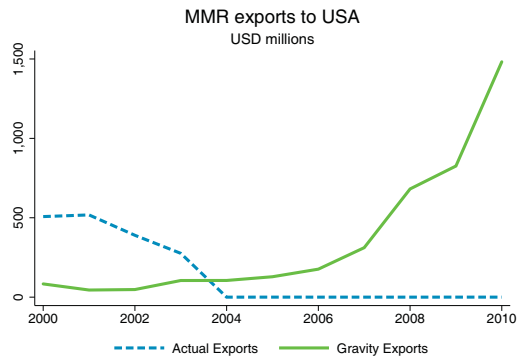
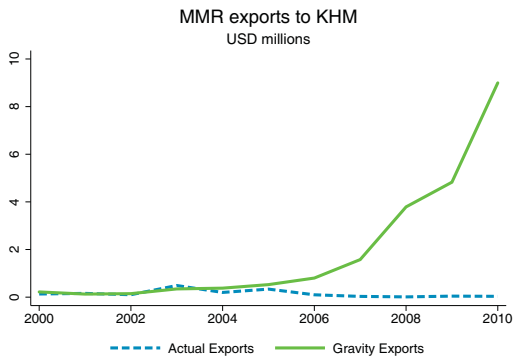
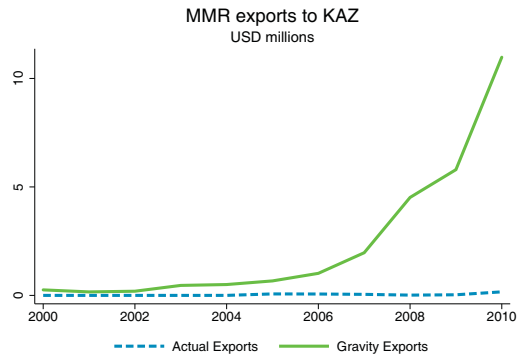
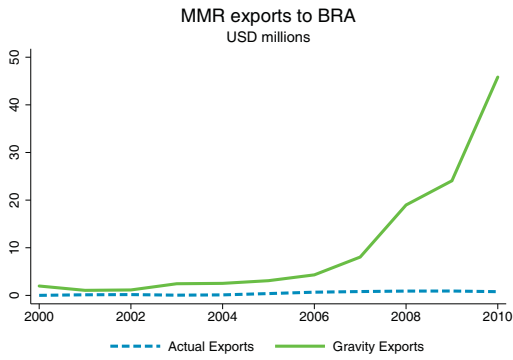
Annex 5: Myanmar Gravity Exports











ABBREVIATIONS

ARG	Argentina
ARE	United Arab Emirates
AUS	Australia
AUT	Austria
BGD	Bangladesh
BRA	Brazil
BEL	Belgium
BRN	Brunei Darussalam
CAN	Canada
CHN	People's Republic of China
CYP	Cyprus
CZE	Czech Republic
DEU	Germany
EGY	Egypt
ESP	Spain
FRA	France
GBR	United Kingdom
IDN	Indonesia
IND	India
ITA	Italy
JPN	Japan
KAZ	Kazakhstan
KHM	Cambodia
KOR	Republic of Korea
KWT	Kuwait
LKA	Sri Lanka
MMR	Myanmar
MEX	Mexico
MYS	Malaysia
NLD	Netherlands
NZL	New Zealand
PAK	Pakistan
PHL	Philippines
RUS	Russian Federation
SAU	Saudi Arabia
SGP	Singapore
SVN	Slovenia
SVK	Slovakia
THA	Thailand
TUR	Turkey
USA	United States
VNM	Viet Nam
ZAF	South Africa

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Myanmar's Trade and Its Potential

The paper tabulates Myanmar's merchandise trade as reported by its partner countries. It then estimates Myanmar's export potential, based on the bilateral export patterns observed for six other countries in Southeast Asia. Against that benchmark and controlling for outliers, Myanmar is found to be trading at about 15% its potential.

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