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DISCUSSION PAPER No. 35

**Effectiveness and Challenges of
Three Economic Corridors of the
Greater Mekong Sub-region**

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August 31, 2005

Abstract

Since the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) program began in 1992, activities have expanded and flourished. The three economic corridors are composed of the East-West, North-South, and Southern; these are the most important parts of the flagship program. This article presents an evaluation of these economic corridors and their challenges in accordance with the regional distribution of population and income, population pyramids of member countries, and trade relations of member economies.

Keywords: GMS, Mekong, Population, Trade, Human Resource

JEL classification: R12, J60, O22, F10

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Effectiveness and Challenges of Three

Economic Corridors of the Greater Mekong Sub-region

Masami Ishida

I. Introduction

The Mekong River, which originates in Qinghai Province of the People's Republic of China (PRC), flows through Tibet's Autonomous Region and Yunnan province. It follows the border of Myanmar and Laos and then that of Thailand and Laos (partly in the area of Laos). It penetrates Cambodia, and by way of the Mekong Delta in Vietnam, flows into the South China Sea. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) started the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS) program in 1992 and included all of Yunnan in the PRC, Myanmar, Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam.

Among the members of GMS, Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar (CLM) are defined as "least developed countries" (LDC) by the United Nations and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). GDP per capita of these countries are US \$371, \$315, and \$168 respectively. The GDP per capita of Vietnam is US \$483, and this is slightly larger than those of CLM. However, Vietnam is defined as another low income country by the OECD-DAC. The gross regional product (GRP) per capita of Yunnan is US \$695, and the GDP per capita of Thailand is US \$2,239. Thus, the three economies are relatively wealthy members of the GMS¹.

The purpose of this paper is to analyze ways of promoting the development of CLM countries with the linkages of Thailand, Vietnam and Yunnan of the PRC. Challenges in the development of trade and investment relations between two member economies are also examined.

Two primary viewpoints are presented in this article. First, the effectiveness of the East-West, North-South, and Southern Economic Corridors is analyzed with regional

¹ GDP per Capita figures are those from 2003 except for Myanmar. For Myanmar, the figure is from 2001, and the exchange rate is based on that of the official foreign exchange. Data for the exchange rate is based on the IMF [2004]. That for Myanmar is based on data provided by Tokyo-Mitsubishi Bank. Except for Yunnan, GDP and population data are based on ADB [2004]. Population and GDP data for Yunnan come from the Statistical Office of China.

distribution of population and income. Development of transportation infrastructures in these three economic corridors is one of the major parts of the GMS program. The transportation infrastructure is what connects production points to the market. If two production points are connected, then in accordance with the gravity model, if the population of each one increases, or their income level rises, or the distance between the two points becomes closer in both space and time, then the transportation infrastructure will become more effective. Thus the regional distribution of population and income is an important factor in locating the transportation infrastructure as well as the distance between points. Of course, qualitative analysis is also necessary as the examination of regional distribution of population and income is not sufficient in and of itself.

The second viewpoint involves prospects for supply and demand of the labor force in the member economies. For analysis of the supply side, demographic pyramids of the five member economies (except Yunnan) are presented. For analysis of the demand side, developments of member economies such as indicators related to education are analyzed. Next, bilateral trade relations are analyzed relative to trade statistics of Thailand and China. Last, given the results of the above analysis, challenges for GMS economies are presented.

II. Effectiveness of GMS Three Economic Corridors

Table 1 shows the regional distribution of population and income level. Income level and population in a specific region are important values representing the scale of market and the potential for production bases. However, there is no guarantee that every city on the economic corridor that has a large population can flourish in the future. Areas of provinces, states, and prefectures are not equal. For example, the area of Shan State in Myanmar is about 1.7 billion square kilometers; Bangkok is only about 0.51 million square kilometers.

Estimated populations are all for 2002 except the case of Cambodia which is based on the census of 1998. The income level of Thailand is based on gross regional products (GRP) per capita transformed into a \$US base. That of Vietnam is based on monthly income per capita transformed into annual and \$US bases.

The Thailand economy has all parts of the three economic corridors, and Vietnam has two. The populations (out of the total population) of provinces along the economic corridors in Thailand and Vietnam are 45.6% and 28.9%, respectively. Thus, the benefit

Table 1 Population and Income Level of Provinces and Prefectures along Three Economic Corridors

(Thousand Persons/\$US/%)

	Thailand		Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Vietnam		Yunnan	GMS
	Population	Income	Population	Population	Population	Population	Income	Population	Population
East-West Corridor	7,843 (12.4)	799		834 (14.7)	4,247 (8.1)	2,412 (3.0)	258		15,381 (6.3)
North-South Corridor									
Kunming-Bangkok	16,123 (25.7)	3,668		283 (5.0)	5,061 (9.7)			8,935 (20.6)	
Kunming-Hai Phong						11,209 (14.1)	288	10,192 (23.5)	
Sub-Total	16,123 (25.7)	3,668		283 (5.0)	5,061 (9.7)	11,209 (14.1)	288	14,179 (32.7)	47,207 (19.2)
Southern Corridor									
Vung Tau-Bangkok	7,917 (12.5)	4,932	5,548 (49.4)			9,432 (11.8)	562		
Phnom Penh-Banteay M ¹⁾			5,527 (48.3)						
Phom Penh-Bangkok ²⁾	11,222 (17.7)	5,816	2,791 (24.4)						
Sub-Total	13,022 (20.5)	5,406	9,239 (80.8)			9,432 (11.8)	563		31,861 (20.5)
Economic Corridors Total	28,914 (45.6)	2,770	9,239 (80.8)	1,117 (19.7)	9,308 (17.8)	23,417 (28.9)	397	14,179 (32.7)	86,174 (33.5)
Total	63,430 (100.0)	2,049	11,348 (100.0)	5,679 (100.0)	52,171 (100.0)	79,727 (100.0)		43,331 (100.0)	256,951 (100.0)

1) Phnom Penh-Banteay Meanchov Route by way of Kampong Cham and Siem Reap.

2) Phnom Penh-Bangkok Route by way of Sihanoukville, Kohkong and Trat.

3) Details are shown in Tables A-1 and A-2 in the Appendix.

Source: Statistics from the Respective Countries.

from the development of the three economic corridors is considered to be large for Thailand and Vietnam. The population (again out of total population) of Cambodia along the economic corridors is 80.8%. However, Cambodia depends only on the Southern economic corridors and provinces that have waves of industrialization. Some are still limited such as Phnom Penh City, Kandal, Sihanoukville and Kohkong. In addition, it takes more time to construct bridges over the Basak and Mekong Rivers in Kandal and at the border between Kandal and Prey Veng, respectively. On the other hand, the populations of states along the economic corridors in Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR) are only less than 20%. However, they hold part of two economic corridors. Especially, for the Lao PDR, a land-locked country, an East-West economic corridor makes its distances to the harbors much closer. Also relative to this, the North-South economic corridor will give the Yunnan province better access to harbors, and it will be a window to Southeast Asian countries even though it depends only on the economic corridor.

Among the economic corridors, the one that possess the largest population is the North-South. Its population is about 47,207 thousand persons and accounts for 19.2%. Looking at income level, provinces along the Southern economic corridor are more abundant in Thailand and in Vietnam. The economic effects caused by links between Ho Chi Minh City and Bangkok will be larger despite delays in constructing bridges over the Mekong and Basak Rivers. Actually, Bangkok is closer than Hanoi in relation to Ho Chi Minh City, and Guangdong is closer than Ho Chi Minh City relative to Hanoi. On the other hand, the population in the provinces and states along the East-West economic corridors is only 15,381 thousand persons, 6.3% of the population of the GMS, and the income levels are the lowest both in Thailand and Vietnam. Income level in Vietnam is less than half of the Southern economic corridors; in Thailand, it is less than one-seventh. Thus, the East-West economic corridor can be said to be a "Poverty Corridor."

Value, however, should not be assessed only by regional distribution of population and income level. Considering location, the East-West Economic corridor connects Danang on the Pacific Ocean and Mawlamyine on the Indian Ocean; this saves time needed for passage by way of the Malacca Strait. It can thus be an important route between China and India, the large parts of BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India and China).

In addition to the three economic corridors, the development of the route between Hanoi and Guangdong by way of Gaungxi, and the route between Dali in Yunnan and Mandalay, are also important from a strategic point of view.

III. Supply and Demand of Labor Forces in GMS Economies

1. Population Pyramids

Figure 1 shows population pyramids of Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam. First, the population pyramid of the Lao PDR is mountain shaped, and the composition of children is larger as shown by how broad the foot of the pyramid is. The Cambodian pyramid is also mountain shaped, but it suggests that the demographic transition had already begun as of 1998; this is because the composition of the 0-4 year old age group is smaller than that of 5-10 year olds. It is still suspicious, however, considering that the total fertility ratio (TFR) is 4.8, and the number is higher than those of other Southeast Asian countries (Hirohata and Takeuchi [2005]). The smaller 0-4 year old age group reflects the smaller size of the 20-24 year old age group, for many in this age group are parents of children in the 0-4 year old age group. This shows the apparent influence of the Khmer Rouge in that historic era (1975-78). On the other hand, the composition of the 5-9 year old age group is larger than 20%.

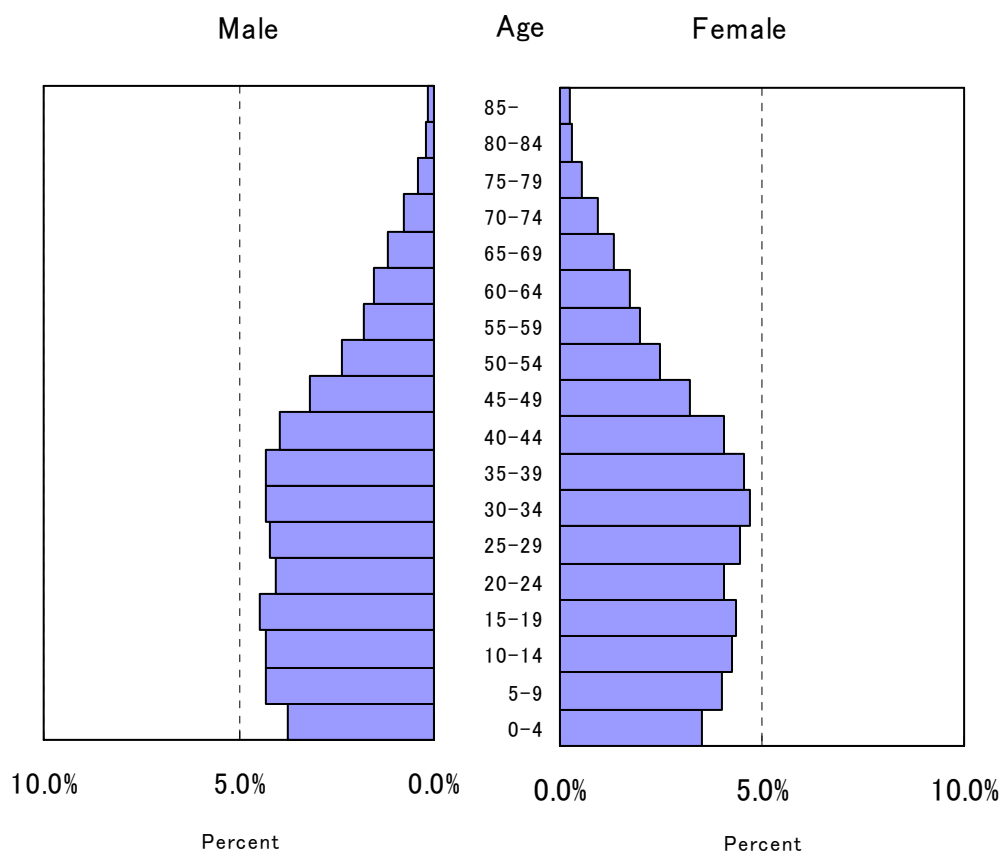


Figure 1 -1. Demographic Pyramid of Thailand in 2000 (60.6 Million Persons)

Source: http://web.nso.go.th/pop2000/tables_e.htm

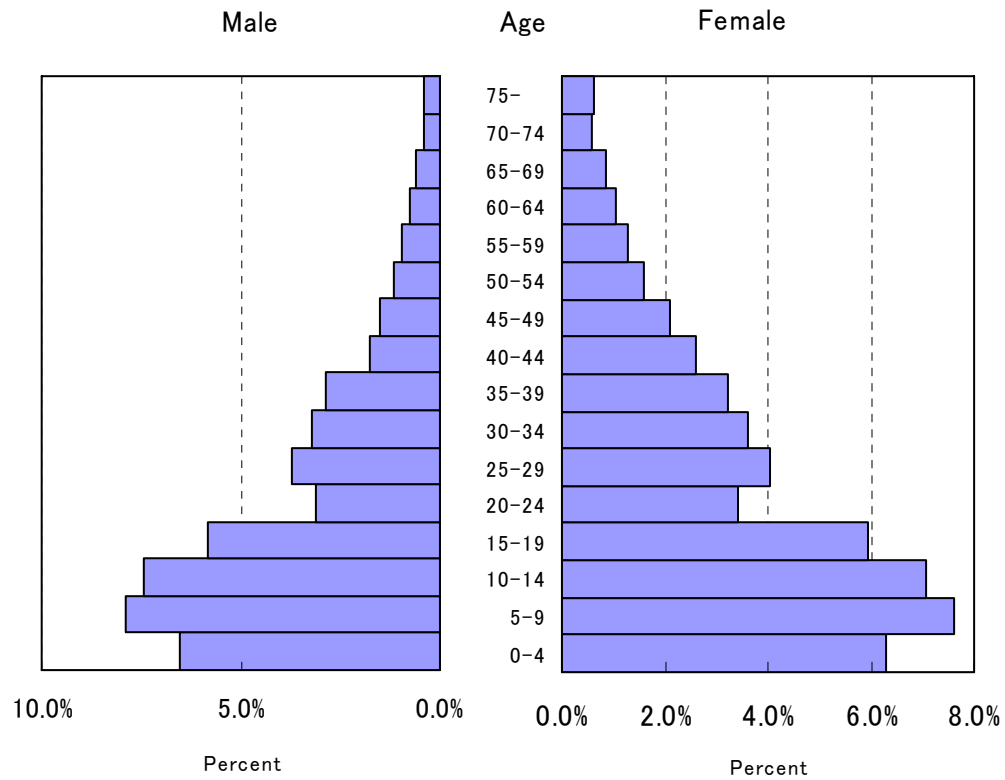


Figure 1 -2. Demographic Pyramid of Cambodia in 1998 (11.4 Million Persons)

Source: National Institute of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Cambodia [2004]

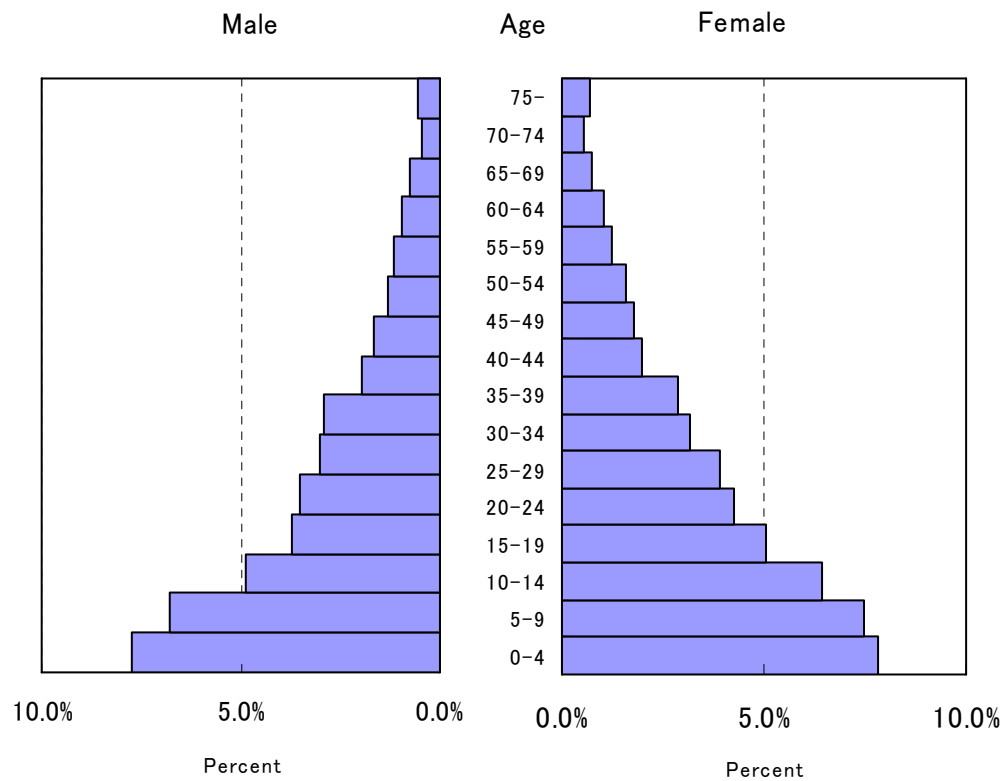


Figure 1 -3. Demographic Pyramid of Laos in 2003 (5.7 Million Persons)

Source: National Statistical Center, Committee for Planning and Cooperation, Laos [2004]

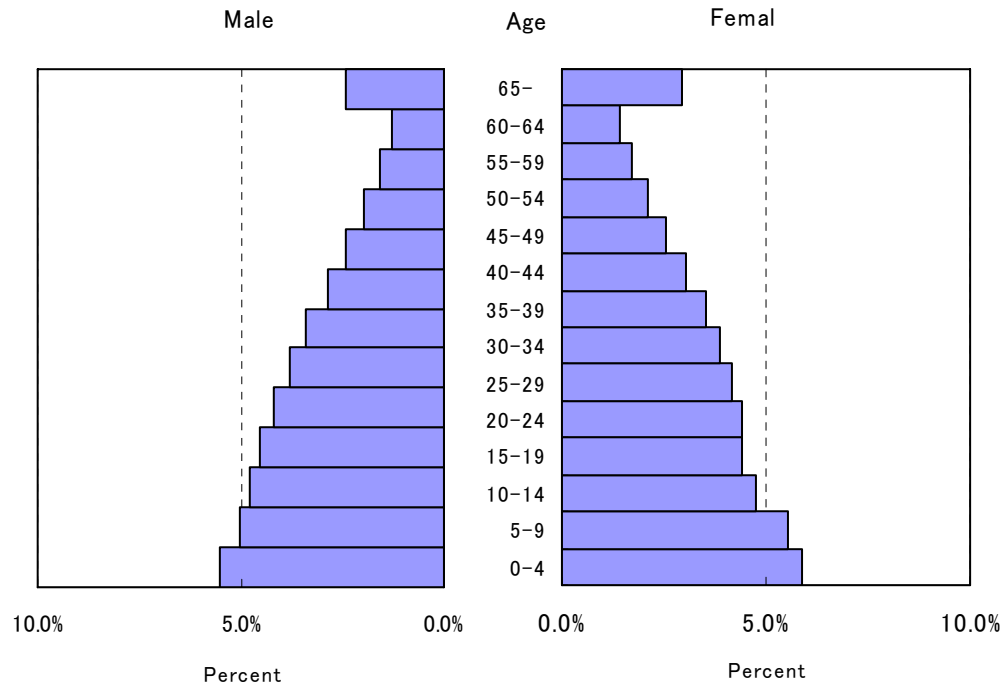


Figure 1 -3. Demographic Pyramid of Myanmar in 2002 (52.2 Million Persons)

Source: Central Statistical Organization, Myanmar [2002].



Figure 1 -3. Demographic Pyramid of Vietnam in 2002 (52.2 Million Persons)

Source: http://www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=476&idmid=4&ItemID=1841.

The foot of the population pyramid of Myanmar shows a mountain shape, but it is not broader than those of Laos and Cambodia. Thus, while the population of Myanmar is still increasing, its growth rate is not faster than that of Laos or Cambodia. However, data regarding the population in Myanmar may not be credible since a census has not been taken since 1983. Like Myanmar, the foot of the population pyramid of Vietnam is also not broader, but the composition of the 0-4 year old age group is smaller than that of 5-9 year olds. Considering the level of industrialization and urbanization, it is proper that the demographic transition of Vietnam began in 1999 (Ishizuka [2004]).

The shape of the population pyramid of Thailand is totally different; it is spindle-shaped. It did have a mountain-shape in 1970, but the success of family planning and economic growth has made it more spindle-shaped. The 30-34 year old age group is the largest.

2. Education

Table 2 shows the adult literacy and net enrollment ratios of primary and secondary education in the GMS member economies.

Education indicators of countries in Indochina improved, especially in Cambodia in the 1990's, because of the end of wartime. For example, the adult literacy ratio in Cambodia improved from 35.2% in 1999 to 68.7%. It can be seen in Table 2 that the net enrollment ratio of primary education in Cambodia is 93%, and it is higher than that of

Table 2 Adult Literacy and Net Enrollment Ratios in GMS Countries

	Adult Literacy Ratio	Net Enrollment Ratio	
		Primary Education	Secondary Education
Thailand	95.7	86	n.a.
Cambodia	68.7	93	18
Lao PDR	65.6	85	35
Myanmar	85.0	84	35
Vietnam	92.7	94	65
China	85.8	95	n.a.

Source: Adult Literacy Ratio: UNDP [2004] (as of 2001).

Net Enrollment Ratio: World Bank [2005] (as of 2002 or of 2003).

Thailand. However, the net enrollment ratio of secondary education is only 18 %, and it is the lowest value of all GMS Members. This gap suggests that the dropout problem is in primary education. As of 2001-02 (Hirohata and Takeuchi [2005]), the drop out ratio was estimated to be 13.5% in the first year of primary education. In the Lao PDR, the net enrollment ratio of primary education is lower, but secondary education is higher than in Cambodia. The problem in the Lao PDR is due to the difference between city and rural accessibility to schools. According to data of Ministry of Education in the Lao PDR, the enrollment ratio in city areas is 89% while that in rural areas is 53% (Koyama [2005]). It has been said that among least developed countries, public education in Myanmar is better. Yet the net enrollment ratios are close to those of the Lao PDR. For example, the adult literacy ratio of Myanmar has improved only 4.4 points since 1990; those of the Lao PDR and Cambodia improved 11.6 and 33.5 points, respectively.

Compared with Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar, the adult literacy and net enrollment ratios of Vietnam are higher. Among CLMV countries, Vietnam has already attracted a lot of foreign investment and achieved outstanding economic growth. It is difficult to deny the correlation between this good performance and education indicators. The adult literacy ratio of Thailand is highest, while the level of the net enrollment ratio is almost the same as that of Myanmar and Laos. While the labor force ratio that depends on secondary education is high, it is lower than Indonesia. The labor force ratio that depends on tertiary education is higher than Indonesia. Thailand has already received a lot of foreign investment.

It can be inferred that the younger generation of Cambodia, the Lao PDR, and Myanmar has not been well educated, and unlike Thailand and Vietnam, foreign companies have not invested in these countries. This suggests that the manufacturing sector will not be able to absorb a growing younger generation drawn from the population pyramids in CLM countries. Demand for a labor force in CLM countries depends on foreign direct investment (FDI), and this makes lower wages and the education level of the labor force very important. More concretely, Cambodia depends heavily on the garment industry, but it has been faced with a big challenge because of the end of the Multi-Fiber Arrangement (MFA) at the beginning of 2005 (Hatsukano [2005]). For political reasons, Myanmar has not received FDI for a long time.

On the other hand, Thailand is already short of young labor, and Vietnam will experience the same kind of shortage twenty years in the future. In other words, an oversupply of labor, rather than a demand, will be a challenge in Thailand and in Vietnam. Better education for the younger generation in CLM countries will

complement the shortage of young labor in Thailand and in Vietnam. Enhancing the quantity and quality of human resources in CLM countries is one of the most important challenges for sustainable development in the GMS area. Differences in shapes of pyramids suggest the importance of GMS economic cooperation.

IV. Bilateral Trade Relations of GMS Economies

As shown in section II, a number of economic effects can be expected from the three economic corridors. These corridors will connect several cities that have high population and income levels such as Bangkok, Ho Chi Minh City, Kunming, Hanoi, and Phnom Penh. At the same time, new economic demand will awaken as the Pacific and Indian Oceans are connected. Trade and investment among the GMS member economies will be activated by the development of the three economic corridors. In order to see trade relations in the future, focus is given here to current bilateral trade relations in 2003.

The composition of imports from Thailand (out of total imports) is 27.0% in Cambodia, 59.4% in the Lao PDR, and 14.3% in Myanmar. Thailand is the largest import partner of both Cambodia and the Lao PDR. It is the third largest import partner of Myanmar, and it follows China (29.5%) and Singapore (21.1%). Out of total exports of CLM economies, Thailand accounts for 30.7% (No. 1) with Myanmar and 21.4% with Lao PDR (No.1), and only 0.6% for Cambodia where its rank is over No. 10. Focusing on the trade balance, however, the amount of imports from Thailand is 66.9 times that from Cambodia and 5.3 times that from the Lao PDR. For Myanmar, the amount of export to Thailand is 1.7 times that from Thailand because of the higher composition of natural gas exports. For Thailand, exports to GMS economies account for 3.5% and are slightly smaller than the sixth export partner, Malaysia. However, imports from GMS economies account only for 1.9% relative to total imports from Thailand.

Vietnam is an important trade partner for the Lao PDR and Cambodia. It is not so important for Myanmar. The amount of exports to Vietnam accounts for 17.3%, and Vietnam is the second largest export partner for the Lao PDR. It accounts for only 1.5% and is the fifth largest export partner for Cambodia. The amount of imports to the Lao PDR and Cambodia from Vietnam accounts for 10.4% and 4.7% respectively. Vietnam is the second and sixth largest import partner, respectively. Looking at the trade balance, the amount of imports from Vietnam is 4.5 times that of exports from Cambodia; the ratio is just 1.1 times that for the Lao PDR.

Using trade statistics from customs of Kunming, exports to Myanmar, Vietnam, the Lao PDR, and Thailand account for 48.9%, 17.8%, 9.2% and 5.8%, respectively, and these sum to 81.7%. The four member countries are fourth largest export partners for Yunnan. The amount of imports from the four countries accounts for 39.4% and while less than the amount of exports is still very important. Imports from Myanmar, Vietnam, the Lao PDR, and Thailand are 29.7%, 6.4%, 1.9% and 1.4%. They are the first, fifth, twelfth, and thirteenth import partner respectively. Focusing on the trade balance, however, exports from Yunnan to Myanmar are 3.3 times the number of exports from Myanmar to Yunnan; exports from Yunnan to Vietnam 5.6 times those from Vietnam to Yunnan; exports from Yunnan to Thailand 6.3 times those from Thailand to Yunnan; and exports from Yunnan to the Lao PDR are 12.9 times the number of exports from the Lao PDR to Yunnan. These countries show an obvious trade surplus with Yunnan.

Summarizing trade balances, CLM countries show trade deficits with Thailand, Vietnam, and Yunnan. An exception is the case of Myanmar with Thailand and Vietnam. Looking at specific items of CLM countries, the export base of Cambodia is composed of a Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) consisting of garments (79.1%), rubber (4.7%), and rice (4.3%) (Hatsukano). Garments, electric power, wood, and coffee account for 33.6%, 33.2%, 23.6% and 5.5% out of total exports, respectively for the Lao PDR. Export items of Myanmar include natural gas (24.6%), teak and oak woods (14.5%), garments (14.0%), beans (12.2%), and shrimp, and fishes (6.7%) (Ida [2005]). These countries depend on natural resources and primary products (except for woods and garments), and the items are not diverse. On the other hand, because they are more industrialized, export items of Thailand, Vietnam, and Yunnan are more diverse.

In consequence, trade deficits of CLM countries will increase as a result of the development of the economic corridors. Such increases in trade deficits are not logistically effective; full containers going one way can be vacant on the way back. Further, trade relations are not sustainable when there is a shortage of foreign currencies. Development of three economic corridors will activate trade relations among Thailand, Vietnam, and Yunnan without incurring the problem of trade deficits. For CLM countries, however, industrialization and diversification of export items will have to be promoted. Of course, this does not mean that the development of economic corridors is unnecessary for CLM countries.

V. Conclusion and Challenges for GMS Development Program

An oversupply of labor in CLM countries and a shortage of young labor in Thailand, combined with a difference of income level, lead people in CLM countries to migrate into Thailand. This migration, however, results in the expansion of informal sectors in Bangkok and at least in part to a hotbed of crime and drugs. On the other hand, the Northeastern and Northern parts of Thailand are relatively poor, and the development of these areas is one of the most important challenges for the government of Thailand. Given this, the development of border areas such as the Chaing Rai, Mukdahan-Savannakhet, Trat-Koh Kon, and Myanmar Border Economic Zones solve the problem of poverty in the Northeast and Northern areas of Thailand. The problem of illegal immigrants from CLM countries is solved by giving opportunities for legal employment in the border areas to workers in Cambodia (Tsuneishi [2005]). Workers can send foreign currency in Baht to home countries. The shortage of foreign currency will be solved, but the problem of trade deficits will not be solved.

Attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) will solve trade deficit problems of CLM countries when the FDI is export-oriented. It will also solve the oversupply of labor in CLM countries. FDI from Thailand will especially solve the likely problem of labor shortages in the near future. Improvement in access to harbors for the Lao PDR and Cambodia may enable export-oriented FDI. In order to make use of cheaper wages, the education level of workers must be enhanced. Thus, improvement in primary and secondary education as well as vocational training and expanded opportunities for reeducation of uneducated adults will be an important challenge for CLM countries. In addition to improvement of education, keeping public order, eradicating corruption, and establishing legal certainty will be important for attracting FDI.

Projects and programs related to the improvement of the investment climate in CLM countries as well as the development of industrial estates at border areas will solve problems of unbalanced labor force supply and demand in the GMS and trade deficit problems in CLM countries. This may then lead to sustainable growth of the GMS area.

Acknowledgement

The contents of this paper are primarily based on results of the “Research Project Contributing to Japan's Economic Cooperation: the case of Mekong Region.” I would like to thank the following members of the project: Nobuo Hirohata (Development Bank of Japan), Kim Kwangmoon (Toyohashi University of Technology), Masahisa Koyama (Development Bank of Japan), Takayuki Ogasawara (Yamanashi Gakuin University), Junko Takeuchi (Development Bank of Japan), Tsuneaki Yoshida (Tokyo University), Koji Ida (JETRO), Tomohiro Ando (JETRO), Akie Ishida (IDE-JETRO), Naomi Hatsukano (IDE-JETRO), Takao Tsuneishi (IDE-JETRO) and Nanae Yamada (IDE-JETRO). For any errors or defects in this paper, I bear sole responsibility.

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http://www.nesdb.go.th/econSocial/macro/gpp_data/index.html

Appendix Tables

Table A-2. Income Level of Provinces and States along Three GMS Economic Corridors in US dollars

	Thailand (2002)	Cambodia (1998)	Laos (2002)	Myanmar (2002)	Vietnam (2003)	Yunnan (2002)	All Sub-region
E	Mukdahan 596		Savannakhet	Karen	Da Nang 363		
A	Kalasin 614			Mon	Thua Thien Hue 232		
S	Maha Sarakham 560				Quang Tri 179		
T	Khon Kaen 1,055						
·	Chaiyaphum 617						
W	Phetchabun 743						
E	Phisanulok 1,105						
S	Sukhothai 758						
T	Tak 906						
	sub-Total 799		Sub-Total	Sub-Total	Sub-Total 259		
N	Chiang Rai 722		Luang Namtha	Shan	Lao Cai 162		
O	Phayao 732		Bokeo		Yen Bai 199		
O	Lampang 1,105				Phu Tho 201		
R	Tak 906				Vinh Phuc 488		
T	Kamphaeng Phet 1,286				Ha Noi 233		
H	Nakhon Sawan 1,086				Hung Yen 488		
·	Chainat 1,304				Hai Duong 233		
S	Lopburi 1,730				Hai Phong 322		
O	Saraburi 3,015						
U	Ayutthaya 6,269						
T	Phathum Thani 4,041						
H	Nonthaburi 1,940						
	<u>Bangkok</u> 5,473						
	Sub-Total 3,668		Sub-Total	Sub-Total	Sub-Total 288		
	Sakaeo 808	Svay Rieng			Ba Ria Vung Tau 373		
	Prachinburi 2,932	Prey Veng			Dong Nai 401		
	Nhakon Nayok 1,269	<u>Kandal</u>			Ho Chi Minh 710		
	Phatum Thani 4,041	<u>Phnom Penh</u>			Tay Ninh 259		
	<u>Bangkok</u> 5,473	Kampong Chhnang					
		Pursat					
		Battambang					
		<u>Banteay Meanchey</u>					
S	Sub-Total 4,932	Sub-Total			Sub-Total 562		
O		<u>Phnom Penh</u>					
U		<u>Kandal</u>					
T		Kampong Cham					
H		Kampong Thom					
E		Siem Reap					
R		<u>Banteay Meanchey</u>					
N		Sub-Total					
	Trat 1,434	<u>Phnom Penh</u>					
	Chanthaburi 1,109	<u>Kandal</u>					
	Rayong 12,298	Kampong Som					
	Chon Buri 5,902	Kampot					
	Samut Prakan 7,851	Sihanoukville					
	<u>Bangkok</u> 5,473	Koh Kong					
	Sub-Total 5,816	Sub-Total					
	Sub-Total 5,406	Sub-Total			Sub-Total 562		
	GMS Total 3,533	GMS Total	GMS Total	GMS Total	GMS Total 397		
	Ex. Rate 42,960				Ex. Rate 15,280	Total	

1) Underlined provinces or prefectures are counted twice..

Source: Statistical materials from the respective countries.

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