

Summary Note on Dynamic Exports and New Exports of Asian LDCs

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1. Definition

- **Dynamic exports** are those whose export values grew dynamically without a break during the studied period (1993-2007). They represent a country's export growth at the intensive margin.
- **New exports** are those whose export started only after 1998 and grew rapidly afterwards. They represent a country's export growth at the extensive margin.

"Methodology" for identifying "dynamic" exports and "new" exports

- (i) The export products in the highest 10% of growth rate (in export values) during the period 1993-2007 were selected. The growth rates were calculated by comparing the arithmetic averages of the first five years (1993-1997) and the last five years (2003-2007) in order to correct for missing values and inconsistency in the data. For the "new" exports, the growth was calculated by comparing the arithmetic averages of the five years from 1998 to 2002 and the last five years (2003-2007).
- (ii) Only those export products that were consistently exported, i.e. those that were exported at least eight years of these 15 years were kept. Exports whose values of the last five-year average were less than US\$ 30,000 were excluded.

2. Focus

- The composition and sectoral distribution of "dynamic" exports and "new" exports of each country, and the destinations of these exports.
- Changes in the degree of product sophistication, measured by the Revealed Factor Intensity (RFI)¹ of "dynamic" and "new" exports.

¹ Using the UNCTAD Revealed Factor Intensity Indices' (RFII), we examine the degree of "sophistication" of exports in terms of revealed capital intensity (RCI), revealed human capital intensity, and revealed natural resource (land) intensity. For the purpose of comparing the RFII between the years, we have used the balanced version of the database that was constructed by using endowments data of a set of same countries (92 countries). For detail on the methodology and the RFII data, see <http://r0.unctad.org/ditc/tab/research.shtml>.

3. Dynamic Exports and New Exports – Summary Findings

- (a) **Dynamic exports of Asian LDCs are generally of low factor-intensity (e.g. garments) and exported to the North (developed-country markets, especially the EU and the US).**
- The textile/garments sector represents the largest share in terms of export value and the number of “dynamic” exports (except Bhutan and Maldives). Garments are main exports to the Northern markets, while cotton yarns and textiles are those to the South (developing countries, especially those in the region (See **Tables A.2**).
 - Other high-value dynamic products are (i) base metal or metal products, or Minerals – all with low factor-intensity.
- (b) **New exports generally have higher factor intensity than dynamic exports, and are largely exported to the South (developing-country markets, especially neighboring economic power + China).**
- On average, “new” exports have higher factor-intensity than dynamic exports, and this applies to all countries. In **Figure A.4** (which maps dynamic/new exports on the RHCI/RCI plane), we see “new” exports are spread more on the upper right-hand-side of the plane than “dynamic” exports, which is most evident in the cases of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, and Nepal. (RHCI = revealed human capital intensity, RCI = revealed capital intensity)
 - When dynamic/new exports are grouped into clusters (Cluster 1 being the lowest in RFI and Cluster 4 being the highest): “dynamic” exports are high in Cluster 1 and low in Cluster 4, while “new” exports are high in Cluster 2 and Cluster 4, except Nepal (see **Figure A.5**).
 - Exports in Cluster 4 show the highest factor-intensity among the country’s exports. But they are not necessarily “sophisticated” products in the global market.
 - New exports of Asian LDCs include various agri-food products and natural resource-based products, which may be a direct result of the recent rise in the demand for these goods. All Asian LDCs have agri-food exports as “new” exports largely to the South, though they are not significant value-wise. Metal-based products and mineral-based products (copper for Laos to China, and natural gas for Myanmar to Thailand) grabbed a high share in their total exports in recent years. A discovery of exportable resources leads to a greater export concentration for these countries.
 - Machinery (incl. parts and components) and electric/electronic goods (incl. parts and components) are included as “new” exports (e.g. television receivers and drilling machines for Bangladesh, Ignition wiring sets for Laos), though their export values are not significant. Some exports in this category may be re-exports or sale of used products (e.g. mobile phones). This study cannot evaluate if there is any sign of increasing supply capacity in this sector.
 - Many “new” exports are destination specific (i.e. 1 product to 1 market).
 - China and regional economic powers (India and Thailand) are the main markets of “new” exports of Asian LDCs (see **Table A.3**). China stands out as the major destination from Bangladesh, Lao, and Myanmar. India and Thailand are also major markets for “new” exports of Asian LDCs. (They are also important markets for their dynamic (non-garment) exports.
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(c) Apart from dynamic/new exports, exports to the South (i.e. regional trading partners) generally reveal higher factor-intensity than exports to the North (namely the EU, US and Japan).

- We looked at the changes in the revealed capital intensity (measured by the average RCI) of the export baskets of each Asian LDC (**Figure A.6**).
- Through the studied period, the simple average RCI of all Asian LDCs were going up, confirming that they increased exports of more capital-intensive goods. But the pattern of small countries (Maldives and Nepal) is not that clear. Also, the pattern of the trade-weighted average RCI is mixed.
- The simple average RCI of exports to the North and that to the South are significantly different. Exports to the South are unambiguously more capital intensive than that of exports to the North (except in the cases of Bhutan and Maldives).
- This pattern is also commonly observed among African LDCs.

(d) Being dynamic or new exports does not suggest the country established supply capacity.

- There are two types of dynamic/new exports: (i) those that are exported to a (large) number of markets; and (ii) those exported to a specific market. The latter (market-specific dynamic/new exports) is frequently observed in our examination.
- Only few of “dynamic” exports are exported to plural markets, e.g. garments, wood products and certain handcraft goods. New exports to plural markets include garments, hides/skin/leather products, and agri-food products. Naturally, they are all traditional exports of these Asian LDCs.
- Large number of dynamic and/new exports are exported only to one or two countries. The majority of single-destination exports are to neighboring economic power, e.g. those of Nepal to India, and those of Laos to Thailand (which could be due to the transit needs). We however find a number of single-importers outside the region, in cases of natural resource-based exports.

4. Research interest

- To what extent does the proximity in trade relationship (including geographical) influence the likelihood of export diversification by Asian LDCs, particularly into more sophisticated goods? What explains the pattern of “new” and higher factor-intensity exports of Asian LDCs going more to the South than to the North: comparative advantage, Linder Hypothesis, RTAs, logistical factors (e.g. geographical proximity favors trade in higher factor-intensity products), or others?
 - Do South-South exports enhance structural transformation in exports of Asian LDCs? A recent UNCTAD study² (Klinger) negates this hypothesis, suggesting that their southbound exports are more sophisticated only relatively to their northbound exports which are concentrated in extremely low factor-intensity products. Their southbound exports remain not well-connected to high-growth products in the “product space”. But, as the statistics confirm, regional markets in the South provides a better export opportunity to more factor-intensive exports of LDCs.
- Which “new” exports survive to become “dynamic” exports of LDCs, and what are the factors that influence the survival rate? What are national/regional/international policy measures which support such survival?

² Klinger, Bailey “Is South-South trade a testing ground for structural transformation?”, UNCTAD Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities Study Series No. 40, 2009), http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/itcctab43_en.pdf

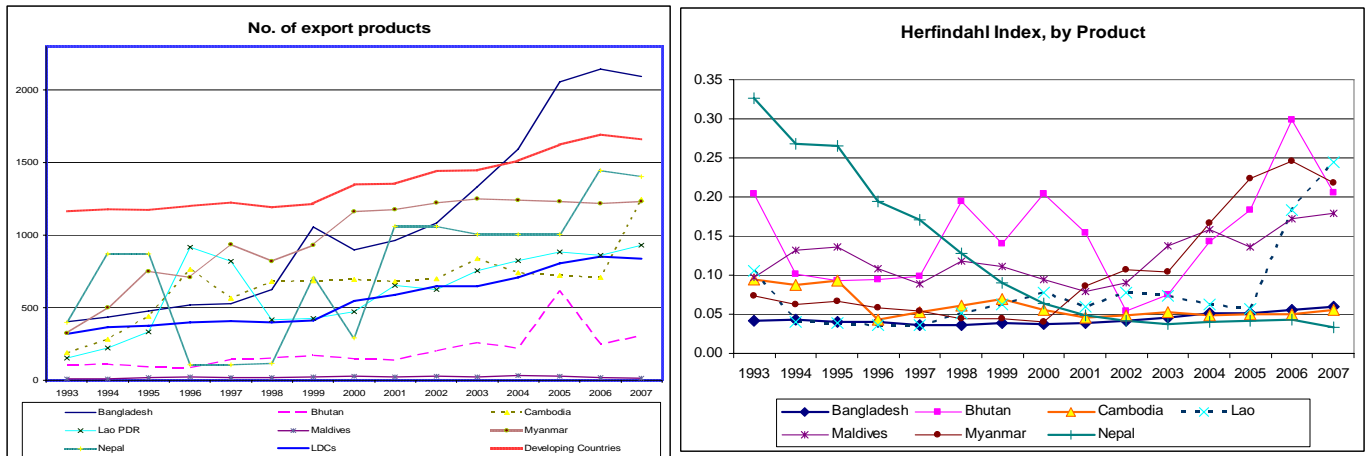
Appendix 1 Export Concentration in Asian LDCs

Export growth at the extensive margin

- **Export baskets have been expanding, in terms of the number of exported products.** The number of exports (HS 6-digit, 2007) of Asian LDCs (Bhutan and Maldives) is above the LDC average, or the DC average in the case of Bangladesh.

Concentration in export products - Harfindhal Index

- **Export concentration has been increasingly for Bhutan, Lao, Myanmar and Maldives since 2001/2002.** The reason was natural resource export in recent years (copper for Lao and natural gas for Myanmar, wire of refined copper, ferro-silicon for Myanmar, frozen skipjack for Maldives), reflecting rapidly increased demand for these goods.
- **Even for Bangladesh and Cambodia, their exports are concentrated in just one sector, the textile/garment.** 81% of Bangladesh' exports and 87% of Cambodia's exports in 2007 were in the textile and garment sector. The declining H Index must be due to a large number of HS codes for garments.
- Nepal's exports are relatively less concentrated, because it lacks a "dominant" export sector.



Concentration in export destination

- **Exports of these countries are also concentrated in destination as well.** Exports of each country depend on 1 or 2 dominant importing markets.
- Grouping markets into (i) North (developed countries) and (ii) the South (developing countries):
 - High dependency on the North markets in: Bangladesh (83% of its total exports to North, of which 51% to the EU and 26% to the US); Cambodia (91% to North, of which 59% to the US and 24% to the EU).
 - High dependency on the South markets: Bhutan (96% to the South, of which 66% to India, 22% to Hong Kong); Lao (73% to South, of which 50% to Thailand); Myanmar (80% to South, of which 48% to Thailand and 17% to India).
 - The share of exports to the South for Myanmar and Laos increased in recent years, due to copper (Laos to China) and natural gas (to Thailand). Excluding these, Laos' exports to South falls to 43% (with Thailand 25%, China 15%), and that of Myanmar to 64% (with India 30%, China 14%)

Appendix 2 – Tables & Figures

A.1 Weight of Dynamic/New Exports in Total Exports

2007	Bangladesh	Cambodia	Lao PDR	Myanmar	Nepal	Bhutan	Maldives	China	Thailand
Number of Product, HS 6-digit									
Dynamic	87	82	66	107	63	6	6	483	301
New	131	17	17	32	52	28	2	3	16
Other	1873	1144	848	1093	1287	271	8	4004	3982
Total	2091	1243	931	1232	1402	305	16	4490	4299
% Share in terms of the number of product									
Dynamic	4.2%	6.6%	7.1%	8.7%	4.5%	2.0%	37.5%	10.8%	7.0%
New	6.3%	1.4%	1.8%	2.6%	3.7%	9.2%	12.5%	0.1%	0.4%
Other	89.6%	92.0%	91.1%	88.7%	91.8%	88.9%	50.0%	89.2%	92.6%
% Share in total export value									
Dynamic	12.0%	44.0%	13.0%	9.0%	22.0%	1.0%	56.0%	29.3%	15.9%
New	2.0%	0.4%	2.0%	44.0%	13.0%	83.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Other	86.0%	56.0%	85.0%	47.0%	66.0%	17.0%	43.0%	70.7%	83.9%

Bangladesh

	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total export share	Percentage shares by destination		Total number of products	Total number of export lines	Percentage shares by destination	
			to North	to South			to North	to South
Dynamic Products	1,610,891	12%	74%	25%	87	1,578	54%	44%
New Products	268,466	2%	21%	75%	131	904	35%	64%
Other Products	11,271,533	86%	85%	14%	1,873	11,048	48%	49%
All	13,150,890	100%	83%	17%	2,091	13,530	48%	50%

Bhutan

	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total export share	Percentage shares by destination		Total number of products	Total number of export lines	Percentage shares by destination	
			to North	to South			to North	to South
Dynamic Products	3,978	1%	0%	100%	6	7	14%	86%
New Products	505,977	83%	0%	100%	28	39	41%	59%
Other Products	101,672	17%	4%	96%	271	361	28%	71%
All	611,627	100%	1%	99%	305	407	29%	70%

Cambodia

	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total export share	Percentage shares by destination		Total number of products	Total number of export lines	Percentage shares by destination	
			to North	to South			to North	to South
Dynamic Products	1,484,095	44%	96%	3%	82	1,368	45%	44%
New Products	15,072	0.4%	69%	30%	17	75	43%	52%
Other	1,873,948	56%	89%	10%	1,144	5,092	46%	46%
All	3,373,115	100%	92%	7%	1,243	6,535	46%	45%

Lao PDR

	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total export share	Percentage shares by destination		Total number of products	Total number of export lines	Percentage shares by destination	
			to North	to South			to North	to South
Dynamic Products	100,683	13%	66%	33%	66	414	62%	27%
New Products	14,530	2%	6%	94%	17	25	16%	84%
Other Products	661,772	85%	21%	79%	848	1,965	47%	45%
All	776,984	100%	26%	74%	931	2,404	49%	43%

Maldives

	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total export share	Percentage shares by destination		Total number of products	Total number of export lines	Percentage shares by destination	
			to North	to South			to North	to South
Dynamic Products	59,888	56%	26%	74%	6	19	47%	53%
New Products	781	1%	0%	100%	2	3	0%	100%
Other	45,691	43%	47%	53%	8	28	46%	54%
All	106,359	100%	35%	65%	16	50	44%	56%

Myanmar

	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total export share	Percentage shares by destination		Total number of products	Total number of export lines	Percentage shares by destination	
			to North	to South			to North	to South
Dynamic Products	526,168	9%	48%	52%	107	3884	38%	55%
New Products	2,585,583	44%	0.2%	99.8%	32	822	45%	46%
Other Products	2,761,203	47%	22%	78%	1,093	78	31%	65%
All	5,872,954	100%	15%	85%	1,232	4784	39%	54%

Nepal

	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total export share	Percentage shares by destination		Total number of products	Total number of export lines	Percentage shares by destination	
			to North	to South			to North	to South
Dynamic Products	165,030	22%	35%	65%	63	1,014	66%	27%
New Products	97,646	13%	18%	82%	52	489	66%	29%
Other Products	500,216	66%	36%	64%	1,287	5,509	65%	31%
All	762,893	100%	34%	66%	1,402	7,012	65%	30%

A.2 Composition and destination of Dynamic and New Exports (HS Section, 2007)

DYNAMIC	Textile/Garments			Agri-food			Base metal			Mineral			Machinery		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1=% share in total value of dynamic/new exports; 2= the number of dynamic/new exports; 3 = % share of dynamic/new exports to the South															
Bangladesh	71%	47	17%	1%	7	53%	0%	2	93%	0%	0	0%	3%	11	88%
Cambodia	95%	60	2%	0%	2	88%	0%	1	100%	0%	0	0%	0%	1	100%
Lao PDR	59%	24	1%	15%	20	78%	0%	1	5%	5%	1	100	3%	5	94%
Nepal	46%	28	59%	7%	6	31%	17%	7	90%	0%	0	0	1%	0	6%
Myanmar	29%	32	17%	21%	31	85%	9%	2	86%	8%	6	100	7%	8	93%
Maldives	0%	0	0%	98%	4	73%	2%	2	100%	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%
Bhutan	0%	0	0%	94%	50	100%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%
New	Textile/Garments			Agri-food			Base metal			Mineral			Machinery		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Bangladesh	4%	18	89%	10%	22	73%	20%	15	91%	0%	2	37%	48%	36	75%
Cambodia	71%	8	12%	23%	5	67%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%	0%	2	100%
Lao PDR	0%	0	0%	20%	7	94%	1%	1	100%	28%	1	100%	31%	3	100%
Myanmar	0%	4	1%	0%	11	81%	0%	3	100%	99%	1	100%	0%	2	68%
Nepal	17%	15	24%	27%	5	55%	43%	12	100%	6%	1	100%	0%	1	0%
Bhutan	0%	1	100%	17%	4	75%	41%	3	100%	0%	0	0%	36%	7	100%
Maldives	0%	0	0%	16%	1	100%	84%	1	100%	0%	0	0%	0%	0	0%

Bangladesh, a. Dynamic Products

HS Sections	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total DP share	Total product number	Export share by destination	
				to North	to South
2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	3'256	0%	1	83%	17%
4. PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES; TOBACCO	14'987	1%	6	56%	44%
6. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	1'496	0%	1	2%	98%
7. PLASTICS AND RUBBER	15'642	1%	2	91%	9%
8. RAW HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF	266'884	17%	3	40%	60%
10. PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	2'814	0%	4	60%	40%
11. TEXTILE AND TEXTILE ARTICLES	1'138'963	71%	47	83%	17%
12. FOOTWEAR AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TEXTILE	70'819	4%	4	97%	3%
13. CERAMIC AND GLASS PRODUCTS	34'752	2%	2	96%	4%
15. BASE METALS	351	0%	2	7%	93%
16. MACHINERY, MECHANICAL APPLIANCES AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	47'556	3%	11	12%	88%
18. PRECISION INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS	13'344	1%	2	82%	18%
20. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	27	0%	2	49%	51%
Total	1'610'891	100%	87	74%	25%

b. New Products

HS Sections	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total DP share	Total product number	Export share by destination	
				to North	to South
1. LIVE ANIMALS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS	15'221	6%	7	6%	94%
2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	8'915	3%	8	36%	64%
4. PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES; TOBACCO	3'745	1%	7	38%	62%
5. MINERAL PRODUCTS	617	0%	2	63%	37%
6. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	8'027	3%	6	30%	70%
7. PLASTICS AND RUBBER	11'351	4%	8	14%	86%
8. RAW HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF	148	0%	1	100%	0%
9. WOOD PRODUCTS	110	0%	1	0%	100%
10. PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	6'640	2%	3	94%	6%
11. TEXTILE AND TEXTILE ARTICLES	9'563	4%	18	11%	89%
12. FOOTWEAR AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TEXTILE	1'478	1%	3	64%	36%
13. CERAMIC AND GLASS PRODUCTS	3'339	1%	5	17%	83%
15. BASE METALS	54'309	20%	15	9%	91%
16. MACHINERY, MECHANICAL APPLIANCES AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	127'963	48%	36	25%	75%
17. VEHICLES, AIRCRAFT, VESSELS AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	15'708	6%	4	11%	89%
18. PRECISION INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS	552	0%	2	98%	2%
20. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	779	0%	5	45%	55%
Total	268'466	100%	131	21%	75%

Bhutan, a. Dynamic Products

HS Sections	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total DP share	Total product number	Export share by destination	
				to North	to South
2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	67	1.7%	1		100%
4. PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES; TOBACCO	3,678	92.5%	3	0%	100%
9. WOOD PRODUCTS	233	5.8%	2		100%
Total	3,978	100.0%	6	0%	100%

b. New Products

HS Sections	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total DP share	Total product number	Export share by destination	
				to North	to South
Live animals	236	0.0%	1		100%
Veg. Products	586	0.1%	1	100%	
Fats and Oils	85,998	16.9%	1		100%
Prep.food, Beverages & Tobacco	161	0.0%	1		100%
Chemical Products	5,313	1.0%	2	1%	99%
Raw hides & Skins	116	0.0%	1		100%
9. WOOD PRODUCTS	12,081	2.4%	1		100%
10. PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	7	0.0%	1	100%	
11. TEXTILE AND TEXTILE ARTICLES	7,505	1.5%	1		100%
12. FOOTWEAR AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TEXTILE	8	0.0%	1	100%	
14. PRECIOUS STONES AND PRECIOUS METALS, AND PRODUCTS	2,939	0.6%	1		100%
15. BASE METALS	207,784	40.9%	3	0%	100%
16. MACHINERY, MECHANICAL APPLIANCES AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	182,246	35.9%	7	0%	100%
17. VEHICLES, AIRCRAFT, VESSELS AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	579	0.1%	4		100%
20. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	185	0.0%	1	100%	0%
21. WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECES AND ANTIQUES	234	0.0%	1	100%	
Total	505,977	100%	28	1%	99%

Cambodia, a. Dynamic Products

HS Sections	Exports (in th. Dollars)	Total DP share	Total product number	Export share by destination	
				to North	to South
1. LIVE ANIMALS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS	1,063	0%	1	24%	76%
2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	3	0%	1	0%	100%
7. PLASTICS AND RUBBER	7,680	1%	3	82%	18%
10. PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	107	0%	2	28%	72%
11. TEXTILE AND TEXTILE ARTICLES	1,410,699	95%	60	98%	2%
12. FOOTWEAR AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TEXTILE	297	0%	3	30%	70%
14. PRECIOUS STONES AND PRECIOUS METALS, AND PRODUCTS	17,659	1%	2	40%	60%
15. BASE METALS	83	0%	1	0%	100%
16. MACHINERY, MECHANICAL APPLIANCES AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	393	0%	1	0%	100%
17. VEHICLES, AIRCRAFT, VESSELS AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	41,348	3%	3	100%	0%
18. PRECISION INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS	10	0%	1	0%	100%
20. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	105	0%	3	37%	63%
21. WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECES AND ANTIQUES	4,649	0%	1	100%	0%
Total	1,484,095	100%	82	96%	3%

b. New Products

Section name	Exports (in th. Dollars)	Total DP share	Total product number	Export share by destination	
				to North	to South
2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	1,763	12%	4	0%	100%
3. ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS	1,593	11%	1	66%	34%
4. PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES; TOBACCO	97	1%	1	0%	100%
8. RAW HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF	926	6%	1	1%	99%
11. TEXTILE AND TEXTILE ARTICLES	10,679	71%	8	88%	12%
16. MACHINERY, MECHANICAL APPLIANCES AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	14	0%	2	0%	100%
Total	15,072	100%	17	69%	30%

Laos PDR, a. Dynamic Products

HS Section	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total DP share	Total product number	Export share by	
				to North	to South
1. LIVE ANIMALS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS	23	0%	1		100%
2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	13,917	14%	15	4%	96%
4. PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES; TOBACCO	1,092	1%	4	62%	38%
5. MINERAL PRODUCTS	5,428	5%	1		100%
6. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	83	0%	1	100%	
7. PLASTICS AND RUBBER	9,197	9%	1		100%
8. RAW HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF	407	0%	1		100%
9. WOOD PRODUCTS	1,978	2%	5	63%	37%
11. TEXTILE AND TEXTILE ARTICLES	59,193	59%	24	99%	1%
12. FOOTWEAR AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TEXTILE	5,458	5%	3	100%	0%
15. BASE METALS	25	0%	1	95%	5%
16. MACHINERY, MECHANICAL APPLIANCES AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	3,453	3%	5	6%	94%
17. VEHICLES, AIRCRAFT, VESSELS AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	224	0%	2	3%	97%
20. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	206	0%	2	83%	17%
Total	100,683	100%	66	66%	33%

b. New Products

HS Section	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total NP share	Total product number	Export share by	
				to North	to South
1. LIVE ANIMALS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS	1,050	7%	1		100%
2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	857	6%	4		100%
4. PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES; TOBACCO	970	7%	2	17%	83%
5. MINERAL PRODUCTS	4,041	28%	1		100%
6. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	2,296	16%	3	0%	100%
7. PLASTICS AND RUBBER	699	5%	1	100%	
9. WOOD PRODUCTS	37	0%	1		100%
15. BASE METALS	76	1%	1		100%
16. MACHINERY, MECHANICAL APPLIANCES AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	4,505	31%	3		100%
Total	14,530	100%	17	6%	94%

Maldives, a. Dynamic Products

HS Sections	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total DP share	Total product number	Export share by destination	
				to North	to South
1. LIVE ANIMALS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS	58,527	98%	4	27%	73%
15. BASE METALS	1,361	2%	2	0%	100%
Total	59,888	100%	6	26%	74%

b. New Products

HS Sections	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total NP share	Total product number	Export share by destination	
				to North	to South
1. LIVE ANIMALS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS	125	16%	1	0%	100%
15. BASE METALS	656	84%	1	0%	100%
Total	781	100%	2	0%	100%

Myanmar, 2007, a. Dynamic Products

HS Sections	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total DP share	Total product number	Export share by destination	
				to North	to South
1. LIVE ANIMALS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS	20,241	4%	13	16%	84%
2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	73,260	14%	14	1%	99%
4. PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES; TOBACCO	17,554	3%	4	27%	73%
5. MINERAL PRODUCTS	40,698	8%	6		100%
7. PLASTICS AND RUBBER	72	0%	2	3%	97%
8. RAW HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF	421	0%	3		100%
9. WOOD PRODUCTS	40,033	8%	10	47%	53%
10. PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	3,516	1%	2	5%	95%
11. TEXTILE AND TEXTILE ARTICLES	151,668	29%	32	83%	17%
12. FOOTWEAR AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TEXTILE	67,311	13%	4	97%	3%
14. PRECIOUS STONES AND PRECIOUS METALS, AND PRODUCTS	14,138	3%	1	98%	2%
15. BASE METALS	48,518	9%	2	14%	86%
16. MACHINERY, MECHANICAL APPLIANCES AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	37,118	7%	8	7%	93%
17. VEHICLES, AIRCRAFT, VESSELS AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	314	0%	1	67%	33%
20. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	11,273	2%	4	70%	30%
21. WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECES AND ANTIQUES	34	0%	1	34%	66%
Total	526,168	100%	107	48%	52%

b. New Products

HS Sections	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total NP share	Total product number	Export share by destination	
				to North	to South
1. LIVE ANIMALS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS	602	0%	3	58%	42%
2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	723	0%	3		100%
4. PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES; TOBACCO	979	0%	5	0%	100%
5. MINERAL PRODUCTS	2,551,338	99%	1		100%
6. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	2,189	0%	2		100%
8. RAW HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF	8	0%	1		100%
9. WOOD PRODUCTS	295	0%	1	1%	99%
10. PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	1	0%	1	8%	92%
11. TEXTILE AND TEXTILE ARTICLES	4,132	0%	4	99%	1%
12. FOOTWEAR AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TEXTILE	309	0%	2		100%
15. BASE METALS	2,442	0%	3		100%
18. PRECISION INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS	21,150	1%	4	1%	99%
20. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	1,417	0%	2	32%	68%
Total	2,585,583	100%	32	0%	100%

Nepal, 2007, a. Dynamic Products

HS Sections	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total DP share	Total product number	Export share by destination	
				to North	to South
2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	1,261	1%	3	50%	50%
4. PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES; TOBACCO	10,434	6%	3	88%	12%
6. CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	3,832	2%	6	2%	98%
7. PLASTICS AND RUBBER	28,051	17%	2	0%	100%
8. RAW HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF	3,985	2%	3	98%	2%
9. WOOD PRODUCTS	631	0%	1	75%	25%
10. PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	3,233	2%	3	96%	4%
11. TEXTILE AND TEXTILE ARTICLES	76,117	46%	28	41%	59%
12. FOOTWEAR AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TEXTILE	7,420	4%	4	56%	44%
15. BASE METALS	28,039	17%	7	10%	90%
16. MACHINERY, MECHANICAL APPLIANCES AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	1,704	1%	1	94%	6%
20. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	322	0%	2	92%	8%
Total	165,030	100%	63	35%	65%

b. New Products

Section name	Exports (in th.dollars)	Total NP share	Total product number	Export share by destination	
				to North	to South
2. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS	582	1%	1	91%	9%
4. PREPARED FOODSTUFFS; BEVERAGES; TOBACCO	25,672	26%	4		100%
5. MINERAL PRODUCTS	5,823	6%	1		100%
7. PLASTICS AND RUBBER	2,843	3%	6	3%	97%
8. RAW HIDES AND SKINS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF	97	0%	1	100%	0%
10. PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS	742	1%	3	99%	1%
11. TEXTILE AND TEXTILE ARTICLES	16,892	17%	15	76%	24%
12. FOOTWEAR AND OTHER ARTICLES OF TEXTILE	83	0%	1	0%	100%
13. CERAMIC AND GLASS PRODUCTS	101	0%	1	99%	1%
15. BASE METALS	41,593	43%	12	0%	100%
16. MACHINERY, MECHANICAL APPLIANCES AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	52	0%	1	100%	
17. VEHICLES, AIRCRAFT, VESSELS AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT	48	0%	1		100%
18. PRECISION INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS	796	1%	1	99%	1%
20. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	444	0%	3	91%	9%
21. WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECES AND ANTIQUES	1,879	2%	1	99%	1%
Total	97,646	100%	52	18%	82%

A.3 Top 3 Importers of Dynamic/NEW Exports

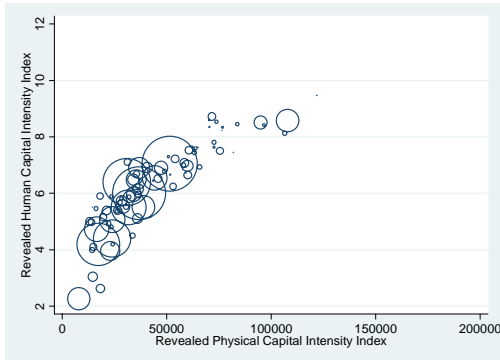
(Main imported products in bracket)

	Dynamic Exports	New Exports
Bangladesh	EU (garments. leather), India (cotton, leather), US (garments)	China (machinery, metal products, textile), India (metal products, machinery), EU
Cambodia	US, EU, Canada (garments)	EU, US (dress, bed linen), Chile (palm oil)
Laos PDR	EU (garments, Thailand (agri), China (agri)	China (copper, essential oil), Thailand (ignition wiring sets), EU (polycarbonate in primary forms)
Myanmar	Japan (footwear, pearls, garments), EU (garments, wooden furniture), China (iron/zinc ore, wood)	Thailand (natural gas), China (optical lens, prism, essential oils), Hong Kong (prism, optical lens)
Nepal	India (cotton yarn, iron products, toiletry goods), EU (sugar, garments, handicrafts), USA (garments, handicrafts)	India (metal & plastic goods), US (handicrafts), EU (handicrafts)
Bhutan	India (drinking water), Hong Kong (plants), EU (drinking water)	India (copper wire, palm oil, ferro-silicon), Hong Kong (recorded media), Thailand (unrecorded magnetic discs)
Maldives	Thailand (frozen skipjack), EU (fresh/chilled fish fillet), Japan (fresh/chilled tuna)	India (scrap of copper), Argentina (scrap of copper), Thailand (frozen fish fillet)

A.4 Product sophistication of Dynamic/New exports (HS 6-digit)

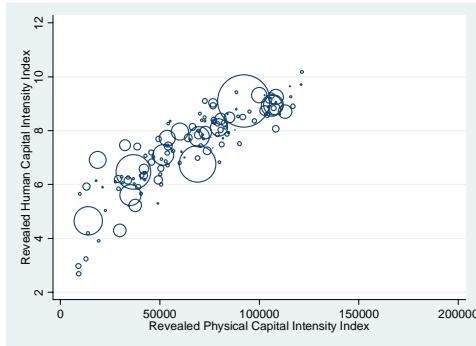
Bangladesh Dynamic (#87)

Year 2007 (clus1#44;clus2#37;clus3#0;clus4#6)



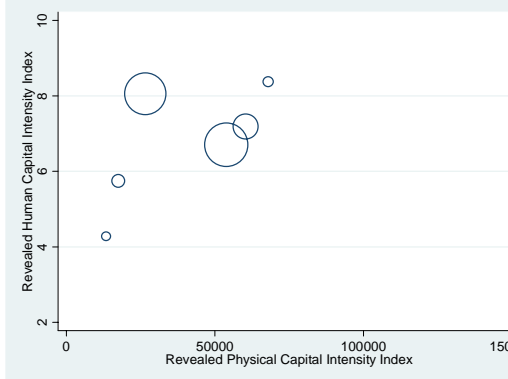
Bangladesh New exports (#131)

Year 2007 (clus1#32;clus2#62;clus3#4;clus4#33)



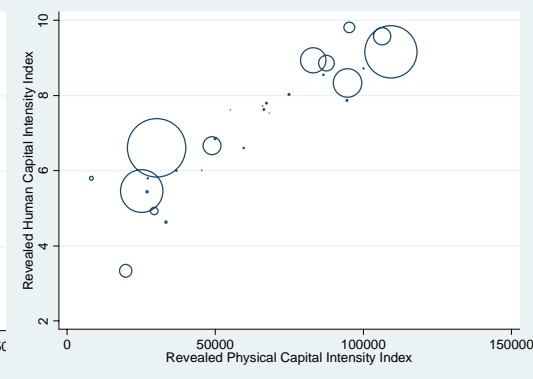
Bhutan's Dynamic at HS6 digit (#6)

Year 2007 (clus1#2;clus2#4;clus3#0;clus4#0)



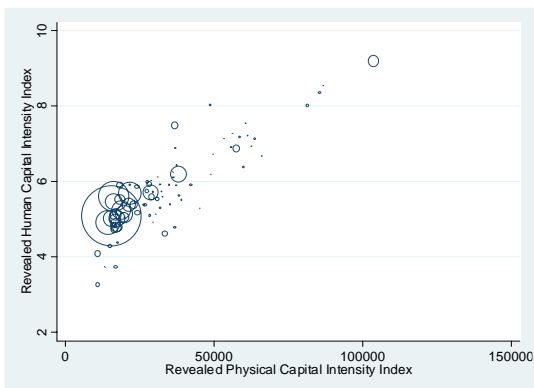
Bhutan's New exports at HS6 digit (#28)

Year 2007 (clus1#9;clus2#10;clus3#1;clus4#8)



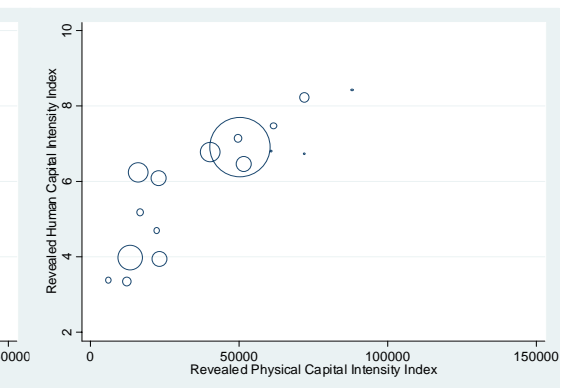
Cambodian Dynamic (#82)

Year 2007 (clus1#62;clus2#17;clus3#0;clus4#3)



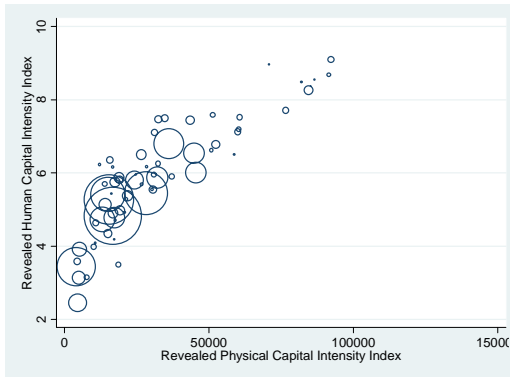
Cambodia's New exports (#17)

Year 2007 (clus1#8;clus2#7;clus3#1;clus4#1)



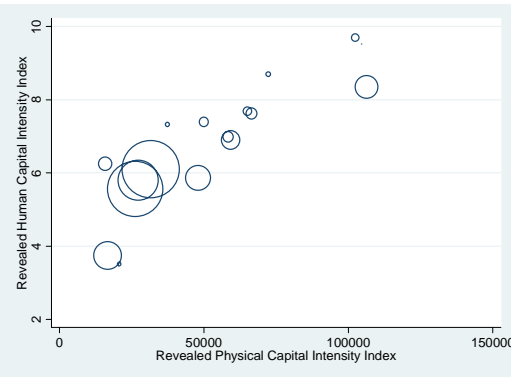
Lao exports at HS6 digit (#66)

Year 2007 (clus1#44;clus2#13;clus3#2;clus4#7)



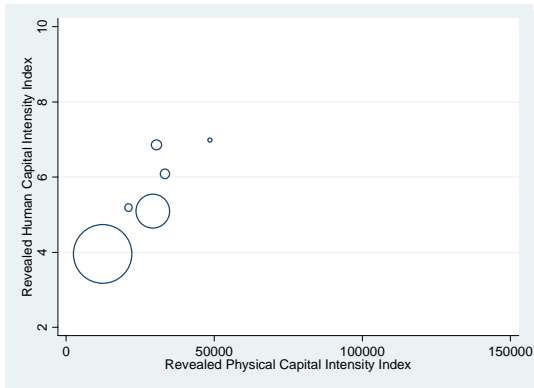
Lao New exports at HS6 digit (#17)

Year 2007 (clus1#7;clus2#7;clus3#0;clus4#3)



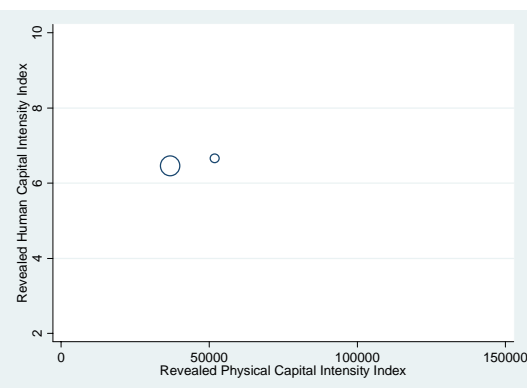
Maldives Dynamic exports at HS6 digit (#6)

Year 2007 (clus1#4;clus2#2;clus3#0;clus4#0)



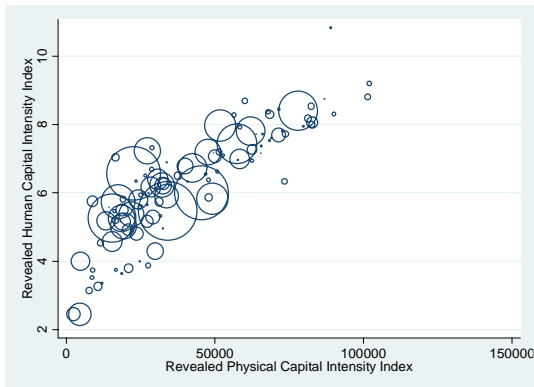
Maldives New exports at HS6 digit (#2)

Year 2007 (clus1#0;clus2#2;clus3#0;clus4#0)



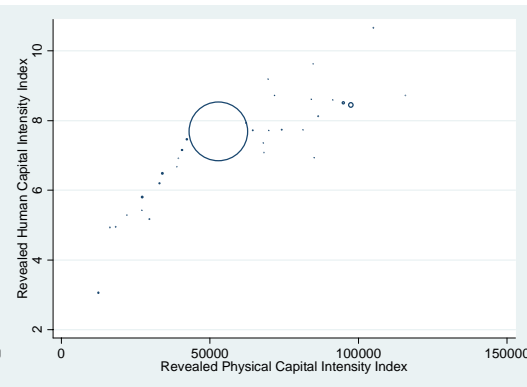
Myanmar's Dynamic exports (#107)

Year 2007 (clus1#57;clus2#40;clus3#4;clus4#6)



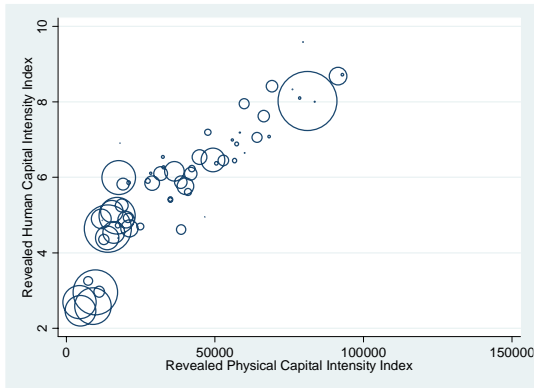
Myanmar's New exports (#32)

Year 2007 (clus1#9;clus2#14;clus3#1;clus4#8)



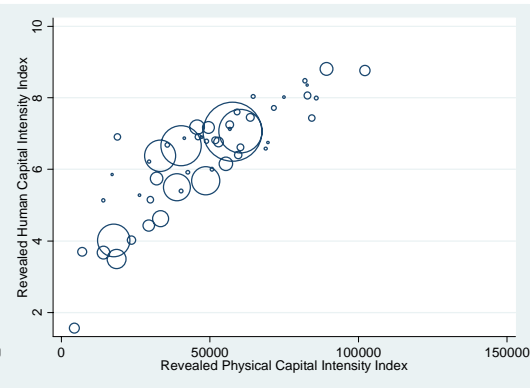
Nepal's Dynamic exports (#63)

Year 2007 (clus1#41;clus2#19;clus3#0;clus4#3)



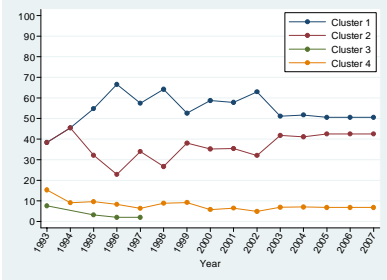
Nepal's New exports (#52)

Year 2007 (clus1#21;clus2#26;clus3#0;clus4#5)



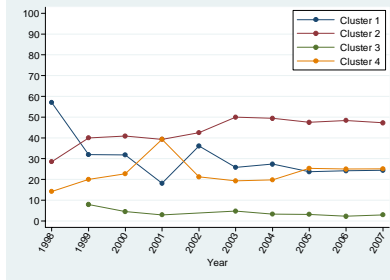
A.5 Composition of Dynamic/New exports by Factor-intensity Clusters (in terms of # of products, %)

i. Dynamic Products

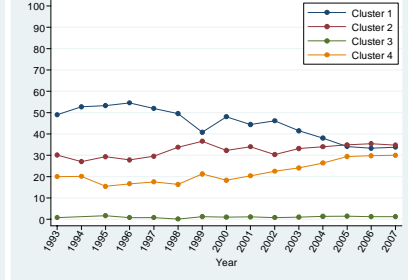


Bangladesh

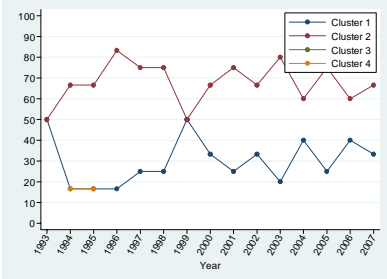
ii. New Products



iii. Other Products

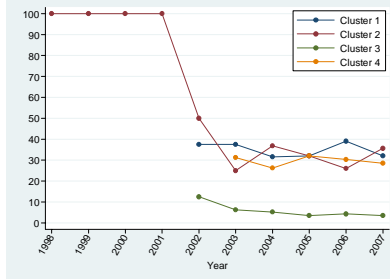


i. Dynamic Products

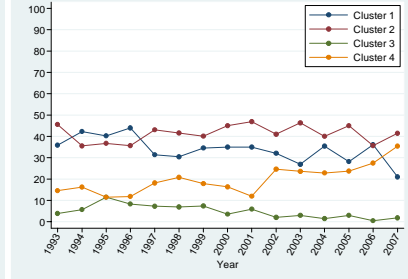


Bhutan

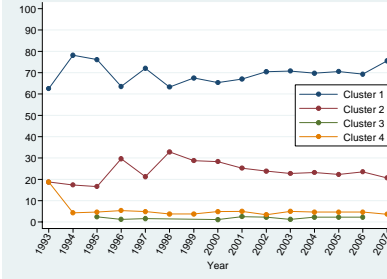
ii. New Products



iii. Other Products

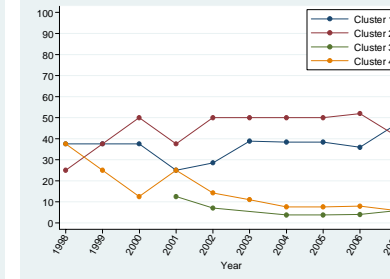


i. Dynamic Products

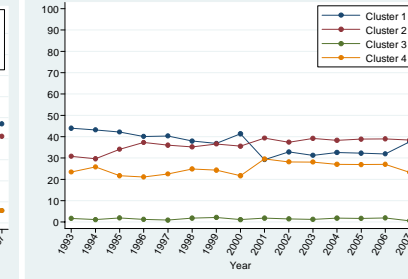


Cambodia

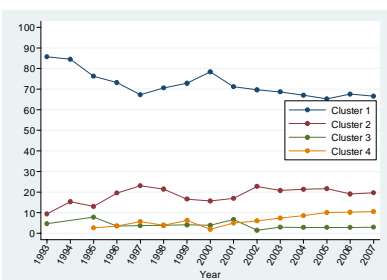
ii. New Products



iii. Other Products

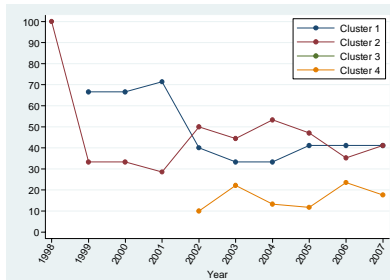


i. Dynamic Products

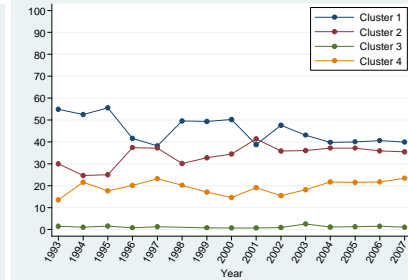


Laos

ii. New Products

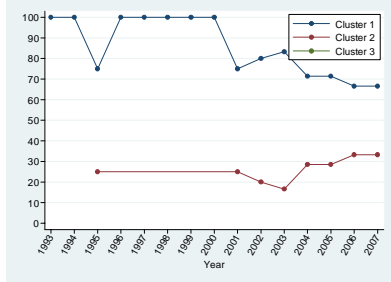


iii. Other Products

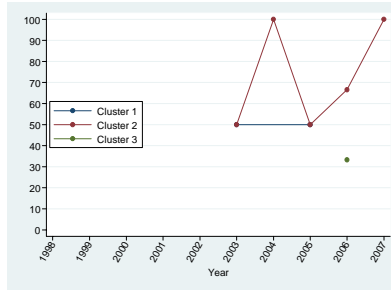


Maldives

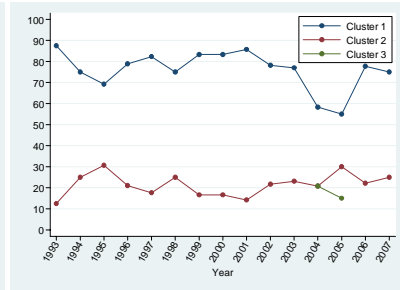
i. Dynamic Products



ii. New Products

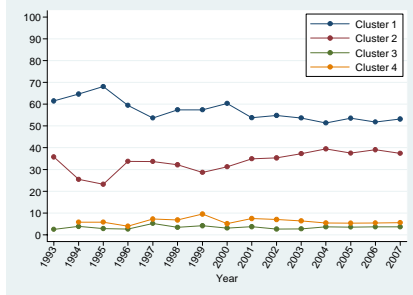


iii. Other Products

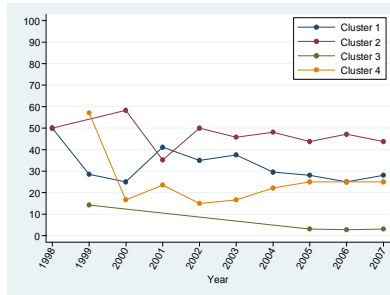


Myanmar

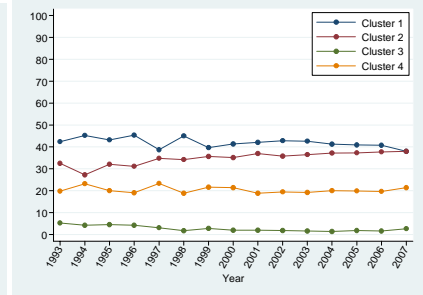
i. Dynamic Products



ii. New Products

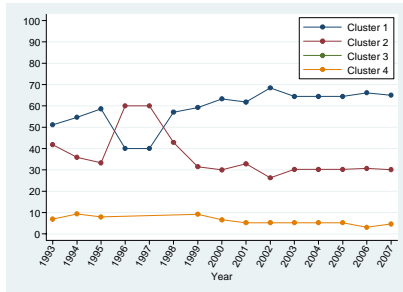


iii. Other Products

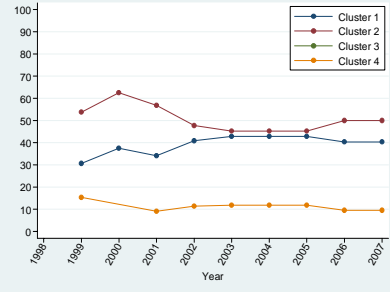


Nepal

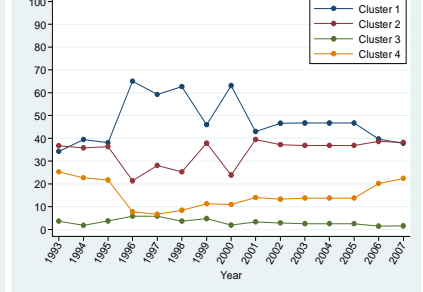
i. Dynamic Products



ii. New Products



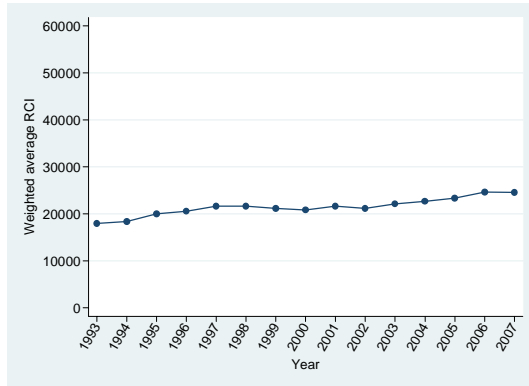
iii. Other Products



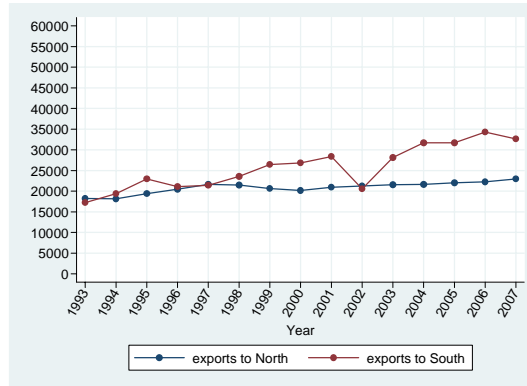
A.6 Changes in Average Revealed Capital Intensity (RCI) of Exports

Bangladesh,

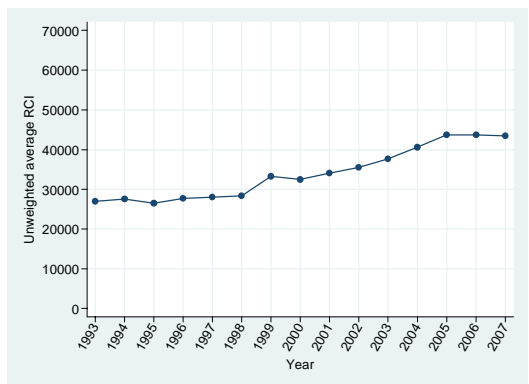
a. Weighted Averages of RCI



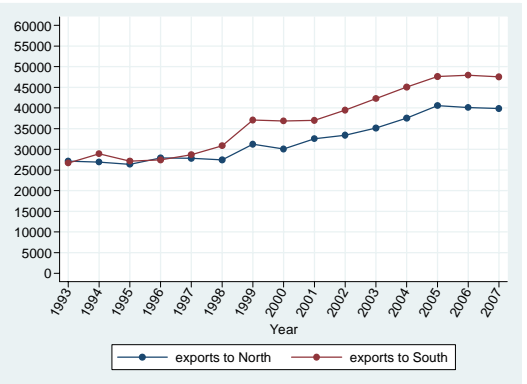
by destination



b. Un-Weighted Averages of RCI

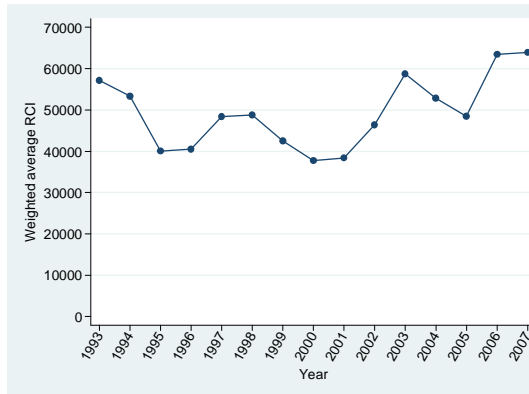


by destination

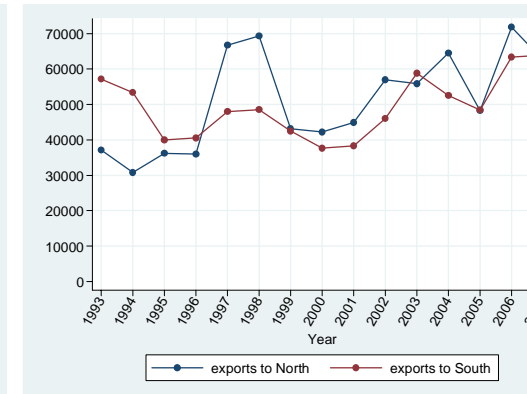


Bhutan

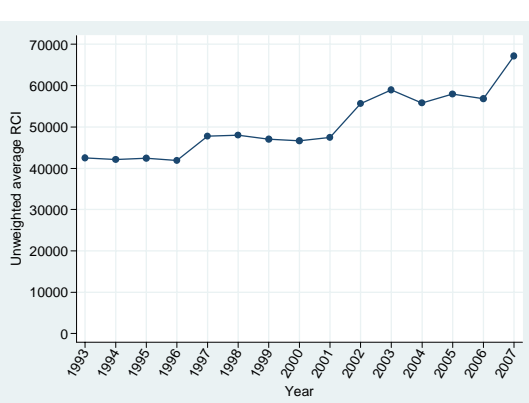
a. Weighted Averages of RCI



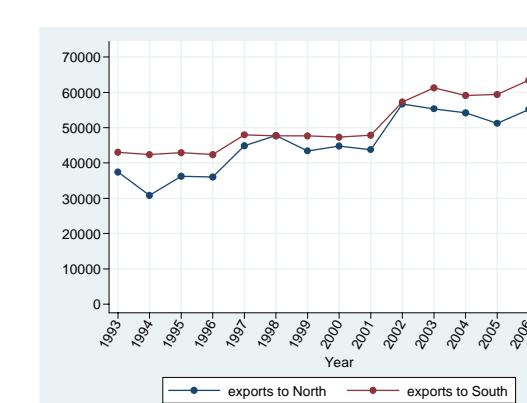
by destination



b. Un-Weighted Averages of RCI

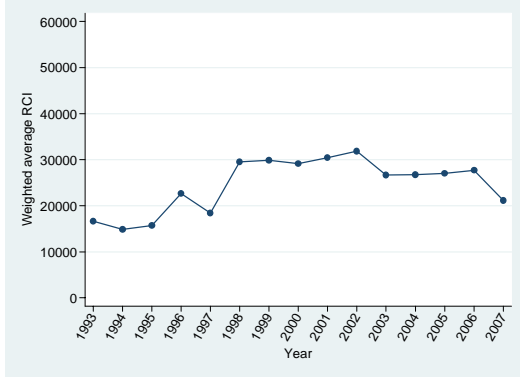


by destination

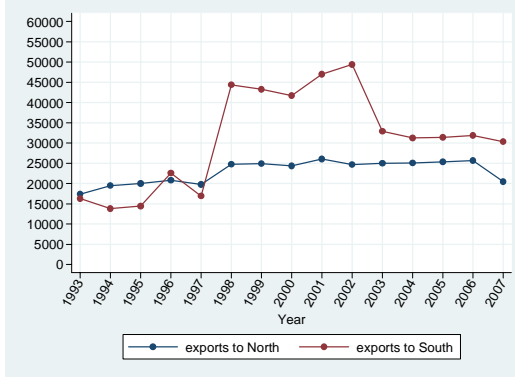


Cambodia,

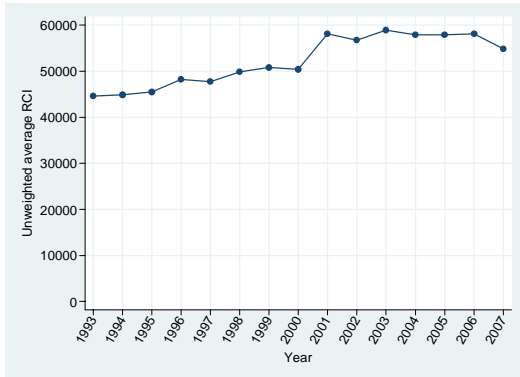
a. Weighted Averages of RCI



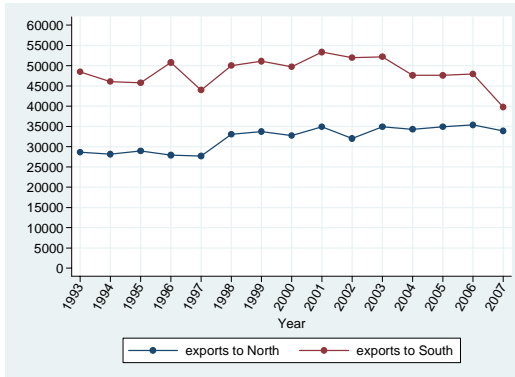
by destination



b. Un-Weighted Averages of RCI

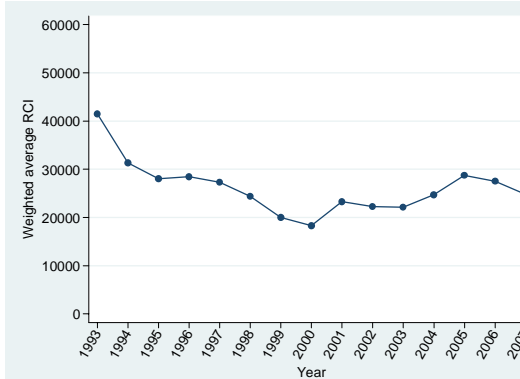


by destination

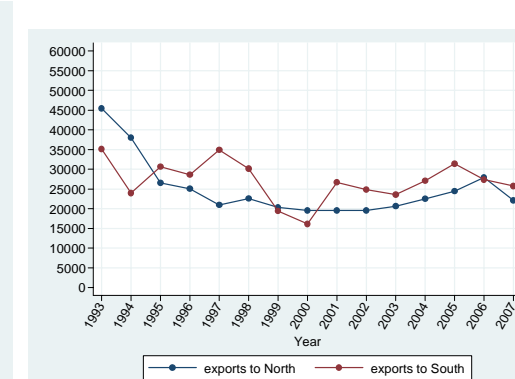


Lao PDR,

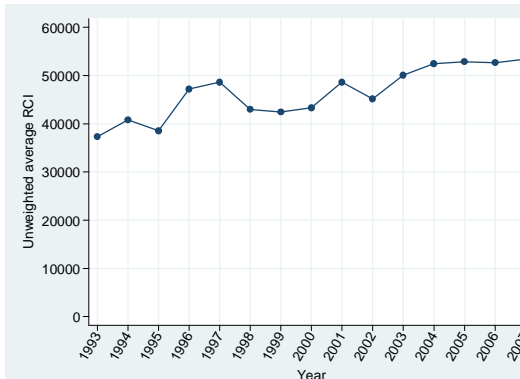
a. Weighted Averages of RCI



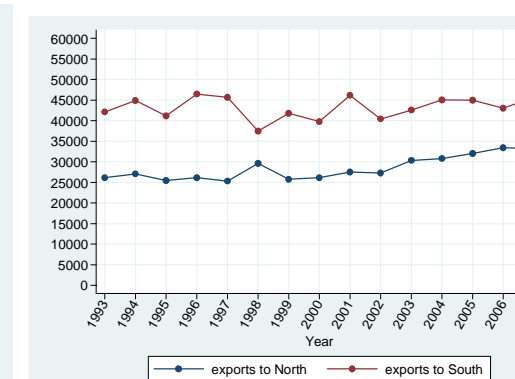
by destination



b. Un-Weighted Averages of RCI

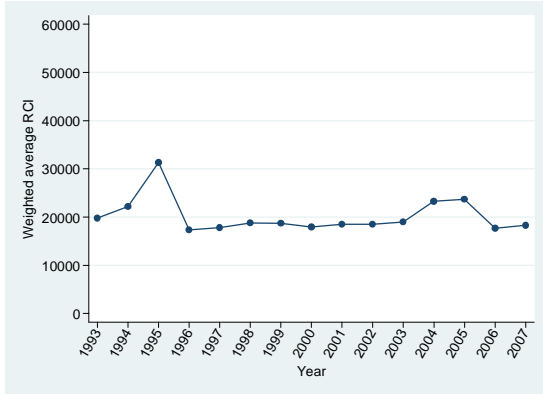


by destination

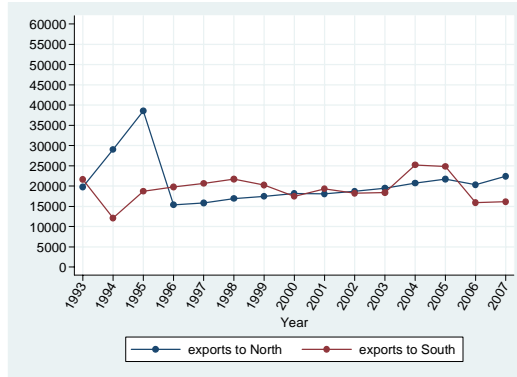


Maldives,

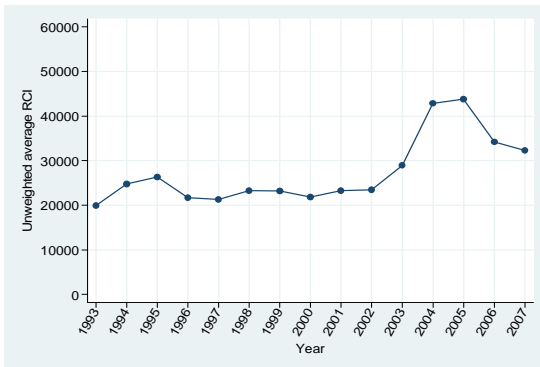
a. Weighted Averages of RCI



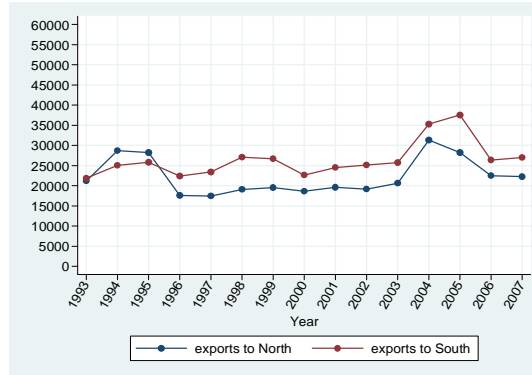
by destination



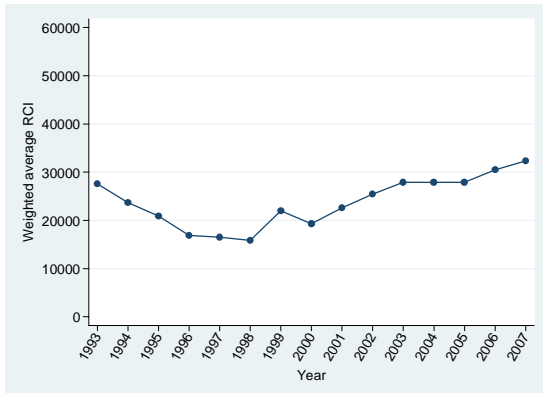
b. Un-Weighted Averages of RCI



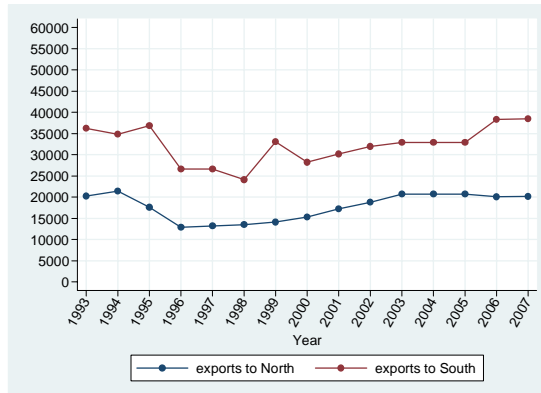
by destination



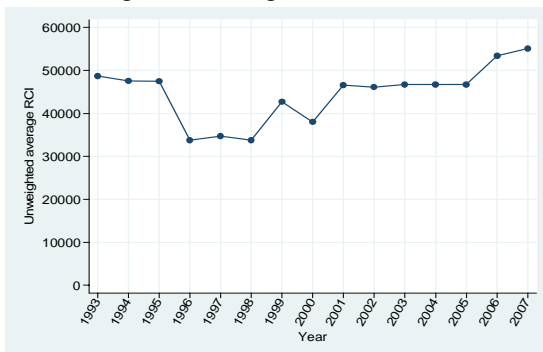
Nepal, a. Weighted Averages of RCI



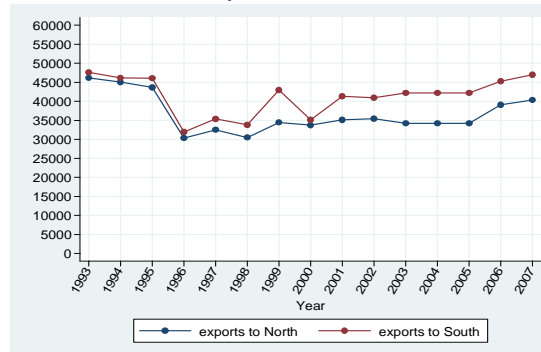
by destination



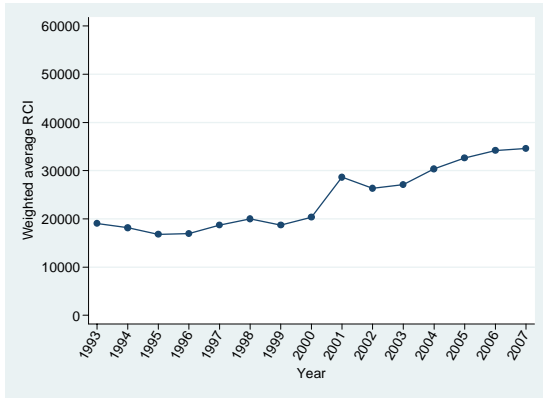
b. Un-Weighted Averages of RCI



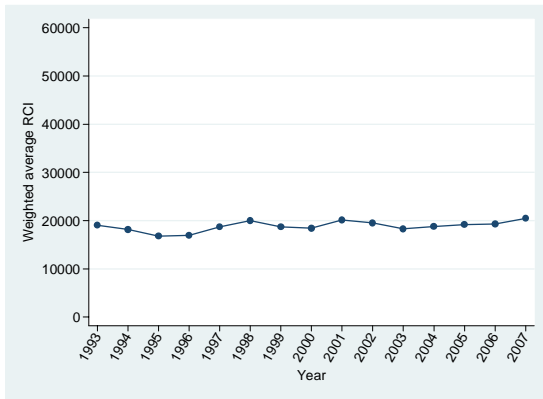
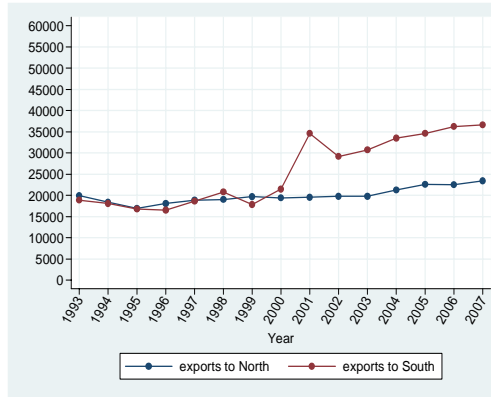
by destination



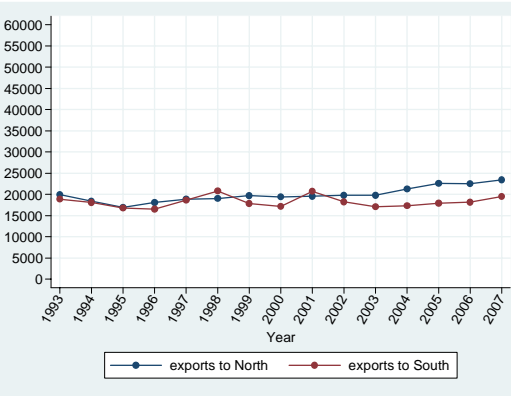
Myanmar,
Weighted Averages of RCI



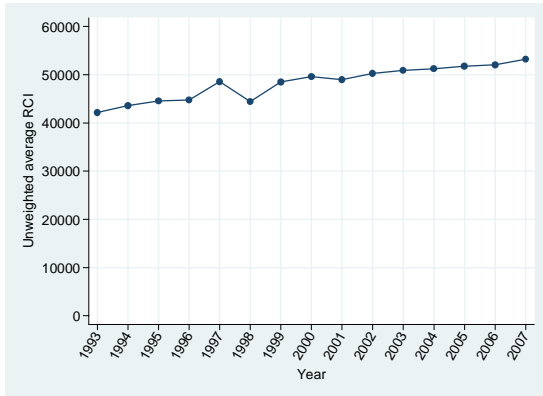
by destination,



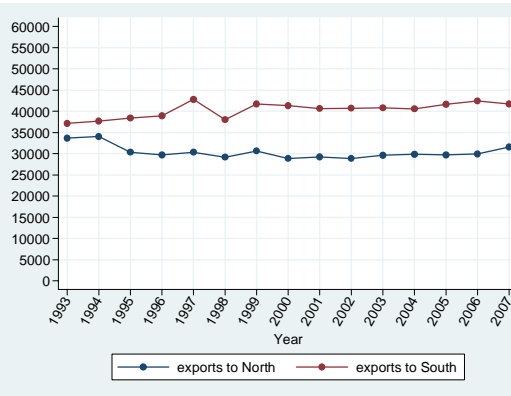
Excluding 271121



b. Un-Weighted Averages of RCI



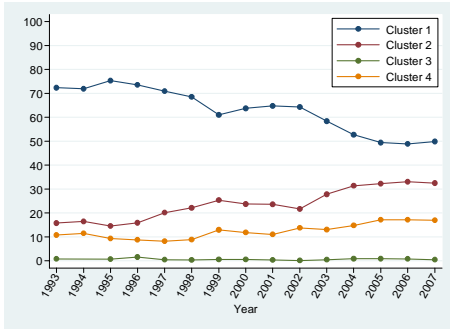
by destination



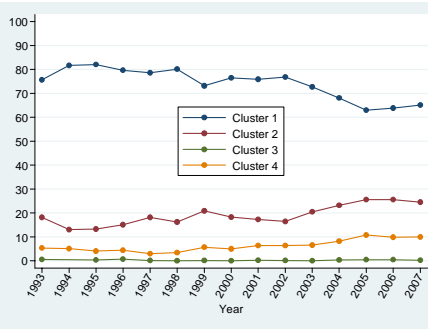
A.7 Changes in the weight of sophisticated exports: By destination, %

Bangladesh

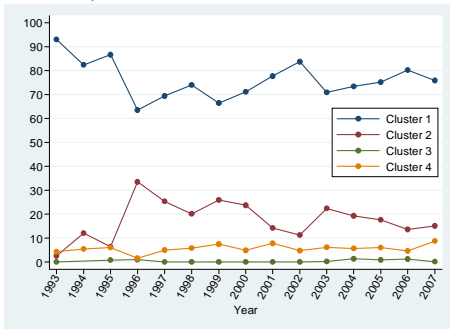
In terms of number of Products
i. Export to the South



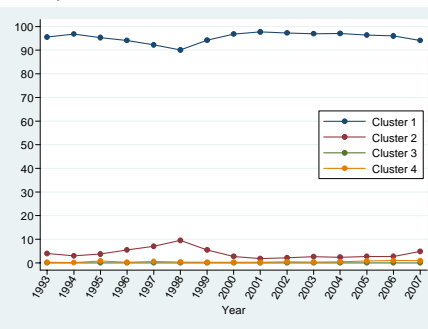
ii. Export to the North



In terms of Export value
i. Export to the South

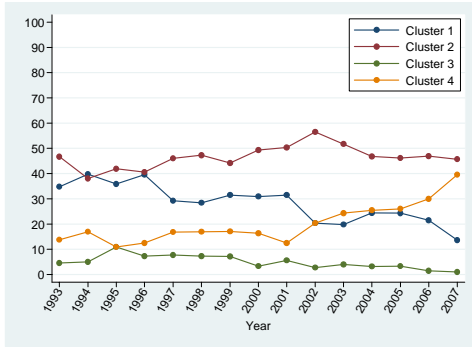


ii. Export to the North

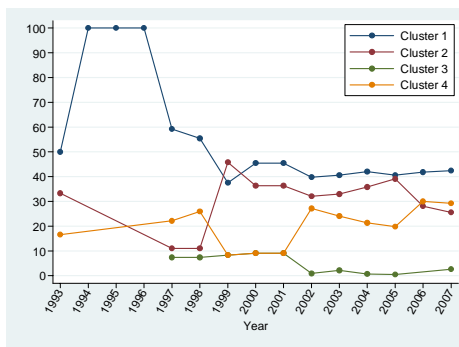


Bhutan

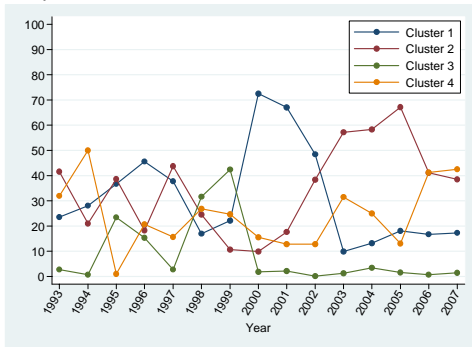
In terms of number of Products
i. Export to the South



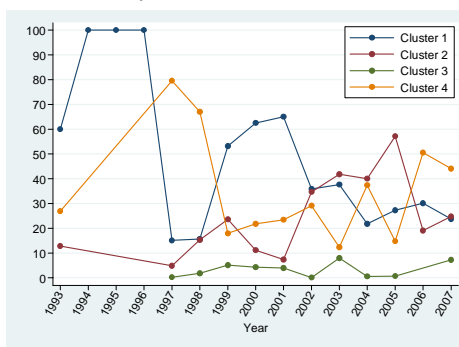
ii. Export to the North



In terms of Export value
i. Export to the South

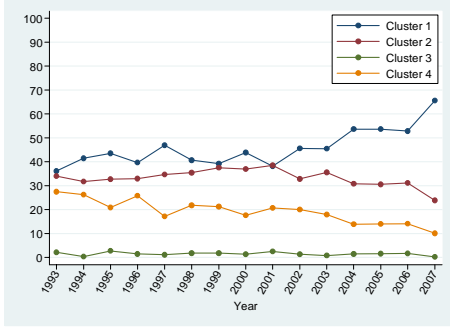


ii. Export to the North

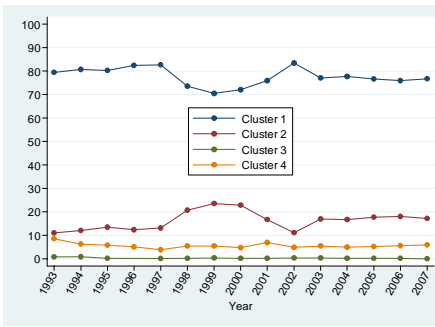


Cambodia

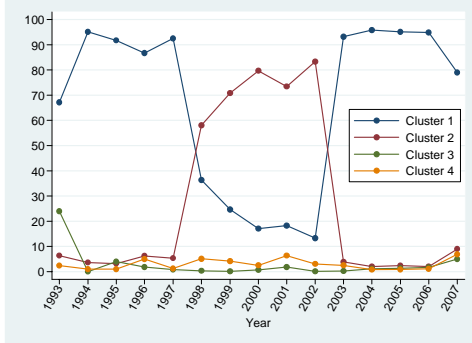
In terms of number of Products
i. Export to the South



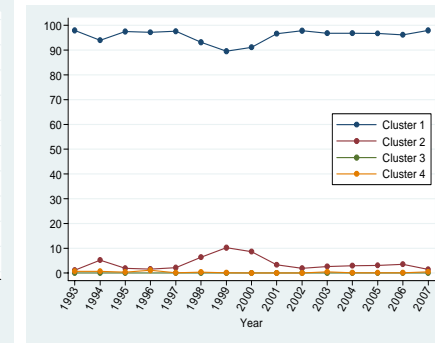
ii. Export to the North



In terms of Export value
i. Export to the South

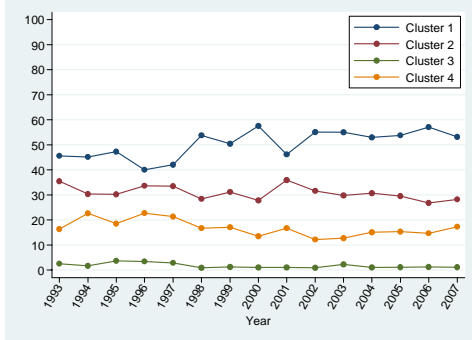


ii. Export to the North

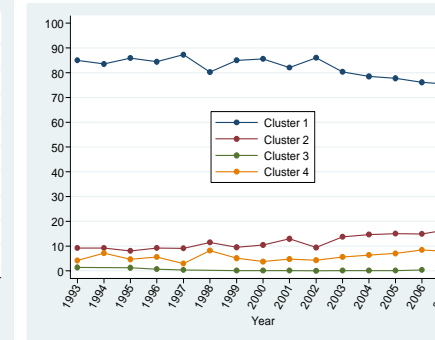


Laos

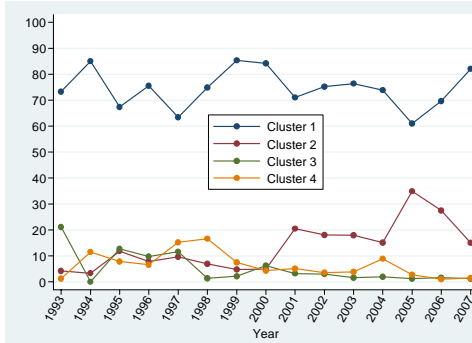
In terms of number of Products
i. Export to the South



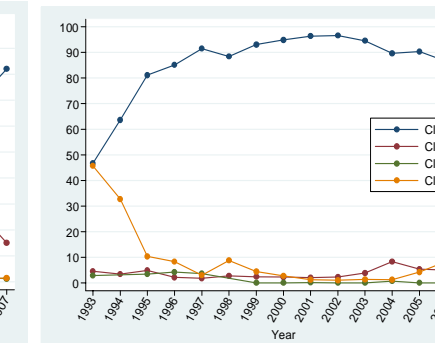
ii. Export to the North



In terms of Export value
i. Export to the South

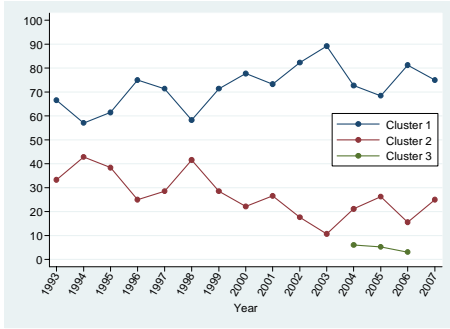


ii. Export to the North

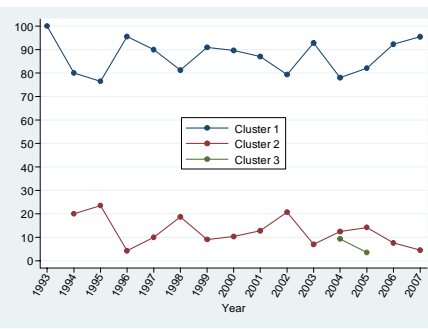


Maldives

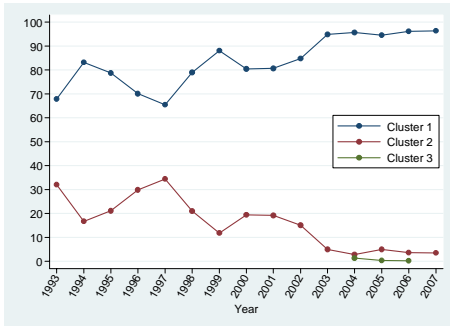
In terms of number of Products
i. Export to the South



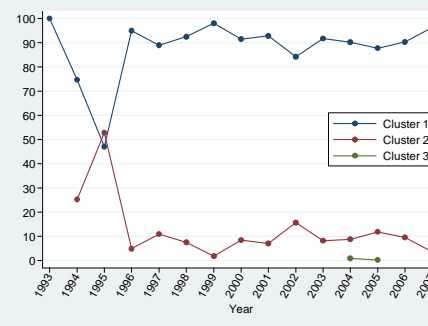
ii. Export to the North



In terms of Export value
i. Export to the South

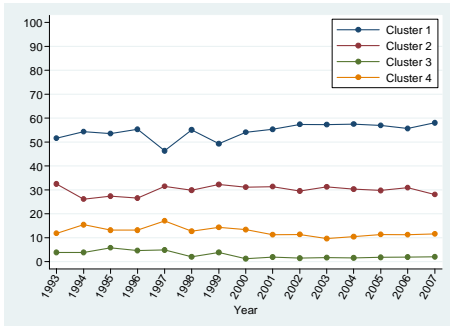


ii. Export to the North

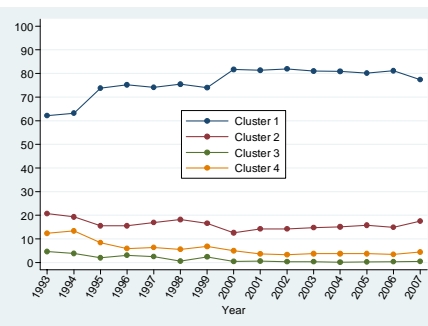


Myanmar

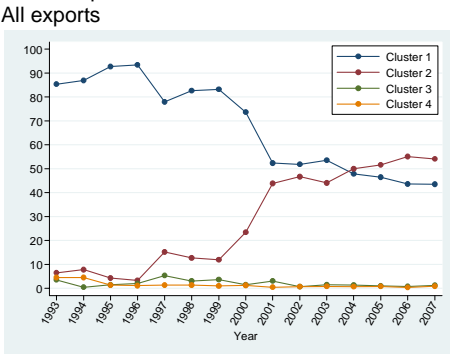
In terms of number of Products
i. Export to the South



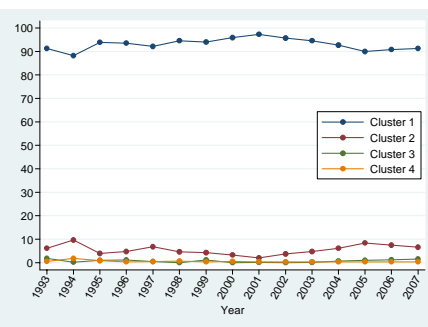
ii. Export to the North



In terms of Export value
i. Export to the South



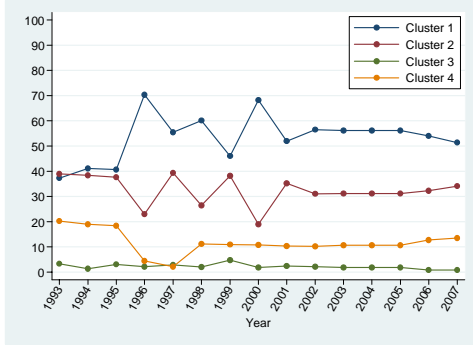
Excluding Natural Gas



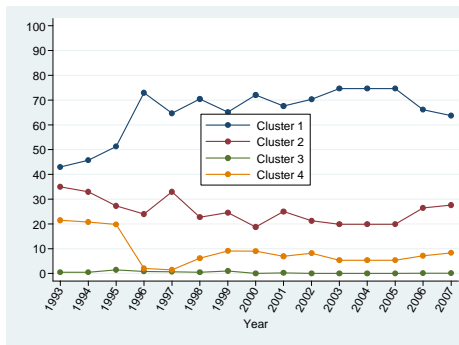
Nepal

In terms of number of Products

i. Export to the South

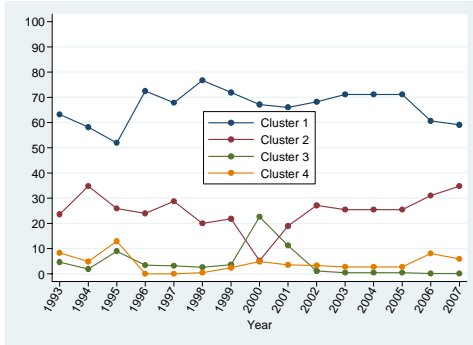


ii. Export to the North



In terms of Export value

i. Export to the South



ii. Export to the North

