

ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY CHARTBOOK 2017



one vision
one identity
one community



ASEAN Economic Community Chartbook 2017

The ASEAN Secretariat
Jakarta

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The ASEAN Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

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ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY Chartbook 2017

INTRODUCTION

The **ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Chartbook 2017**, provides statistical updates on the various dimensions of the ASEAN economic community based primarily on data submitted by the ASEAN Member States (AMS). It covers the period of 2007, the year the Declaration on the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint was signed, to 2016.

The AEC Chartbook, now in its 11th edition, aims to walk its readers through the different developments taking place in the ASEAN region ranging from demography, economy, international trade, investment to infrastructure, in eight sections as follows:

CONTENTS

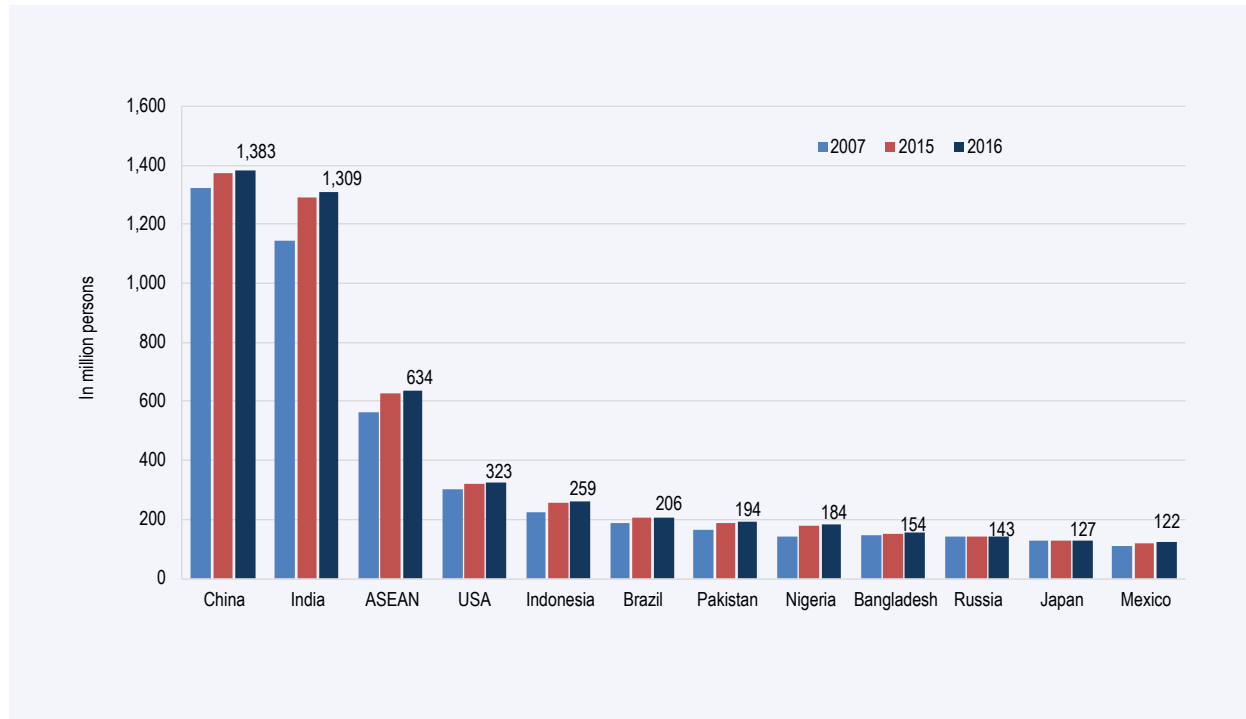
- 1 **ASEAN in the Global Economy** situates the region in the global economy in terms of its population, economic size and growth, trade, and investment.
- 2 **ASEAN Economy** looks into key macroeconomic trends and developments within the region.
- 3 **ASEAN Trade Performance** examines the trends of exports and imports of goods, composition and direction of trade within the region and with the rest of the world.
- 4 **ASEAN Trade with Dialogue Partners** maps the region's trade position and the concentration and dependencies of traded commodities with its dialogue partners
- 5 **ASEAN Trade in Services** describes the trends of export and import of services within ASEAN and with the rest of the world.
- 6 **Investment in ASEAN** highlights the inflows of foreign direct investment into the region.
- 7 **Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community** observes other important elements characterising the regional economy i.e. information and communications technology, infrastructure, and tourism.

CAVEAT

The charts presented in this publication are based on data available in the various databases being maintained by the ASEAN Secretariat as submitted through relevant ASEAN working groups and/or data sharing schemes and/or as gathered from official publications and websites of the AMS and international organisations, as of 31 October 2017.

Some data were derived/estimated using basic statistical approaches employed by the ASEAN Secretariat. Unless otherwise stated, these figures are in no way considered as official statistics, and are used only to give indicative information.

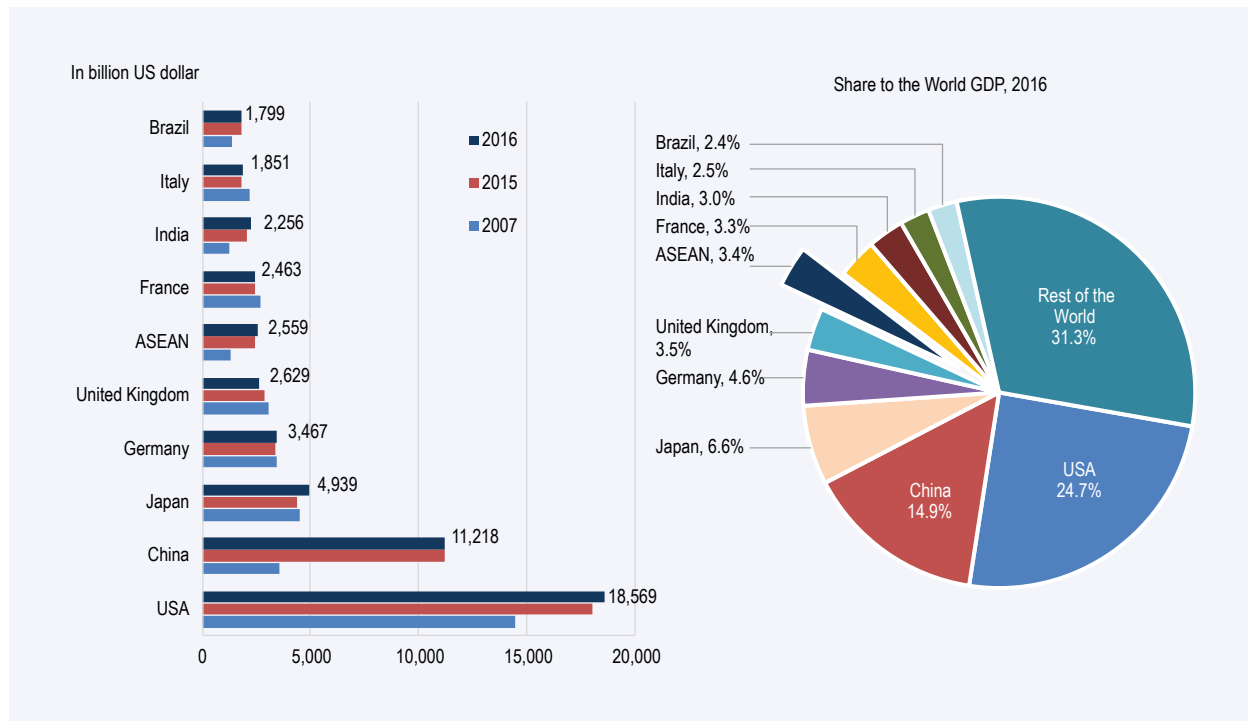
1.1. Total Population



Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

In 2016, ASEAN's population reached 634 million persons and was the third largest in the world, after China and India. Indonesia's population accounted for about 40.8% of the region's total population.

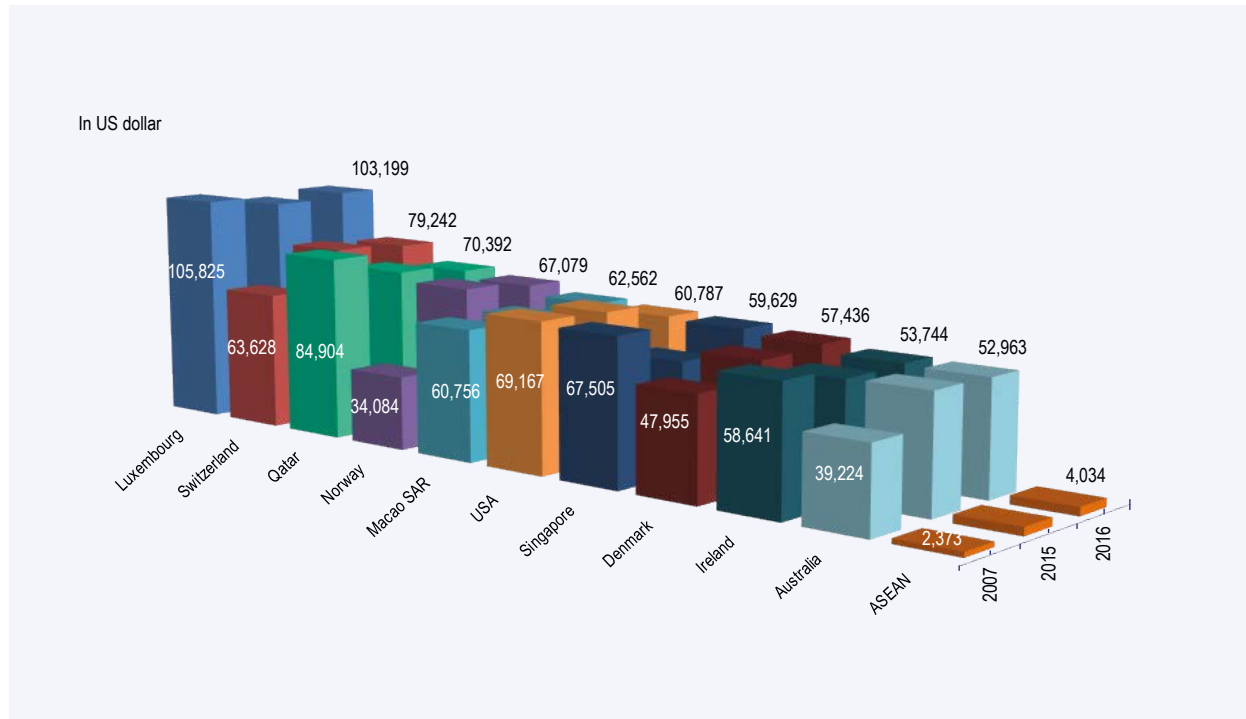
1.2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at current price



Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

In 2016, ASEAN remained as the sixth richest economy in the world. ASEAN was also third among the Asian countries, after China and Japan.

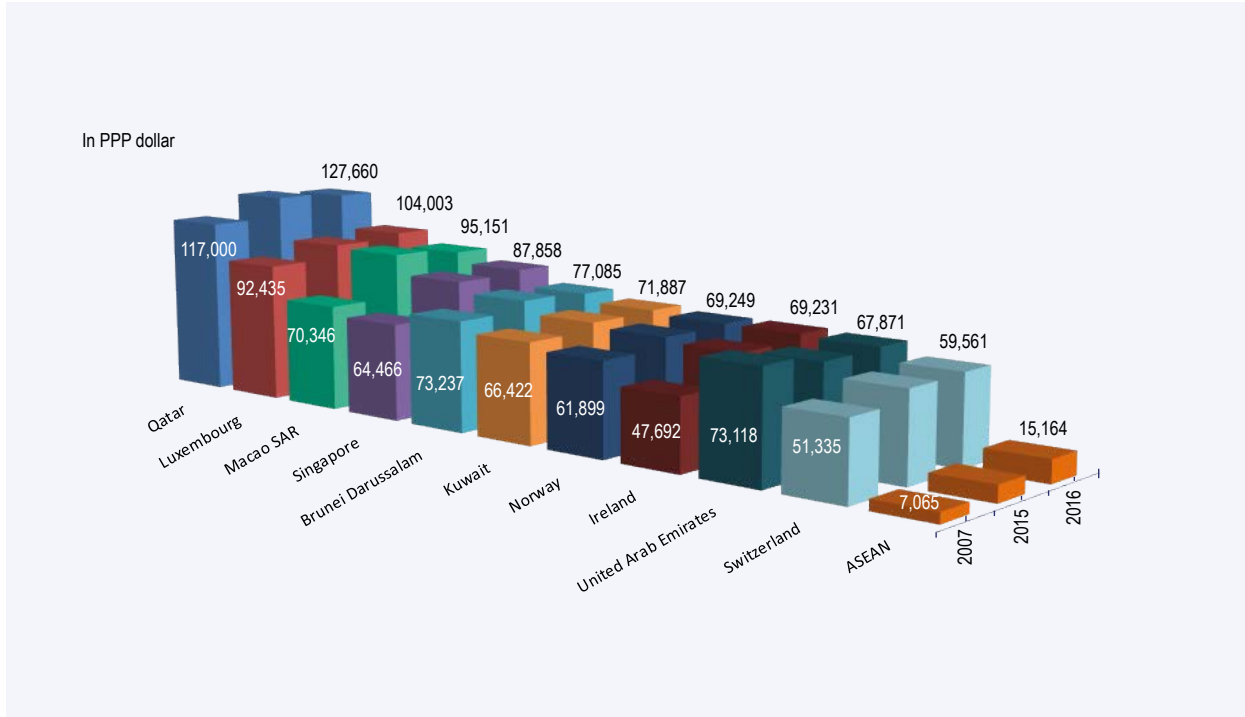
1.3. GDP per capita, at current price



Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

ASEAN GDP per capita increased by 70.0% from US\$2,373 in 2007 to US\$4,034 in 2016. Singapore was one of the top ten countries with the highest GDP per capita in the world.

1.4. GDP per capita, at PPP dollar

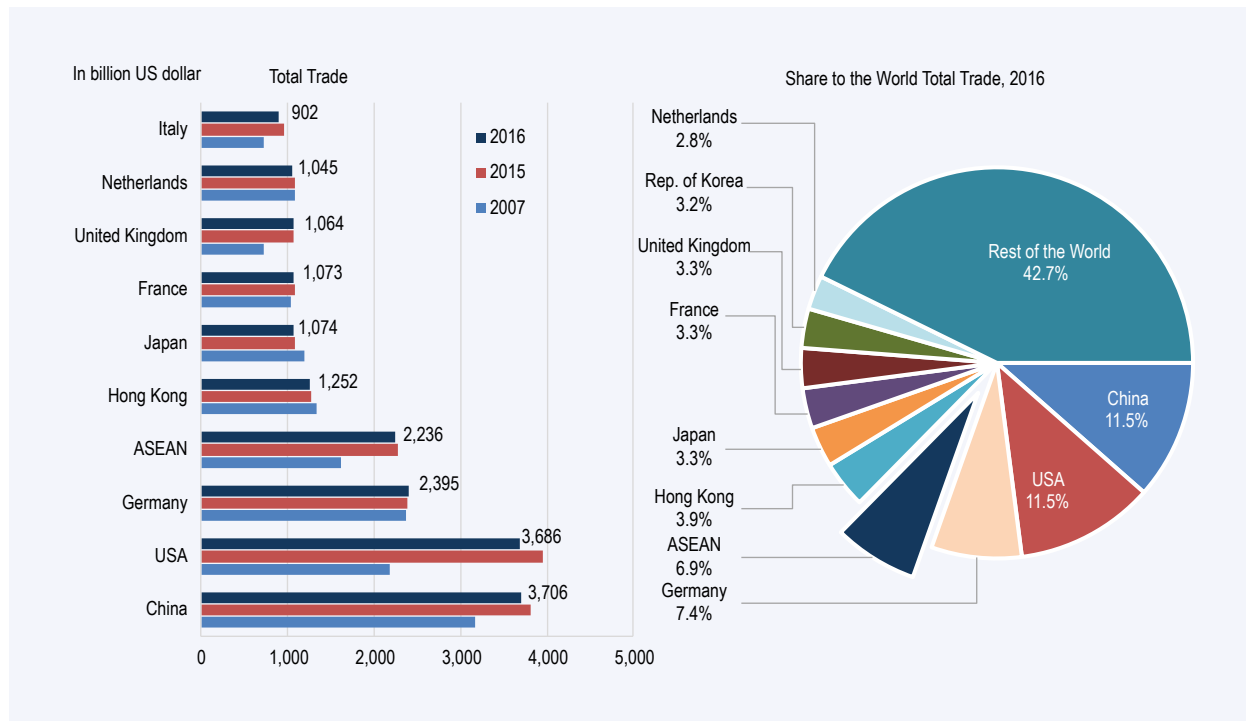


Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook April 2017

Note: Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) dollar takes into account the differences in the purchasing power of the US dollar in the countries. PPP \$1 in a country, say Cambodia, has the same purchasing power as PPP \$1 in all other countries in the world.

The region's GDP per capita (PPP) increased by 114.6% from PPP\$7,065 in 2007 to PPP\$15,164 in 2016. Singapore and Brunei Darussalam were among the top 5 economies with the highest GDP per capita (PPP) in the world.

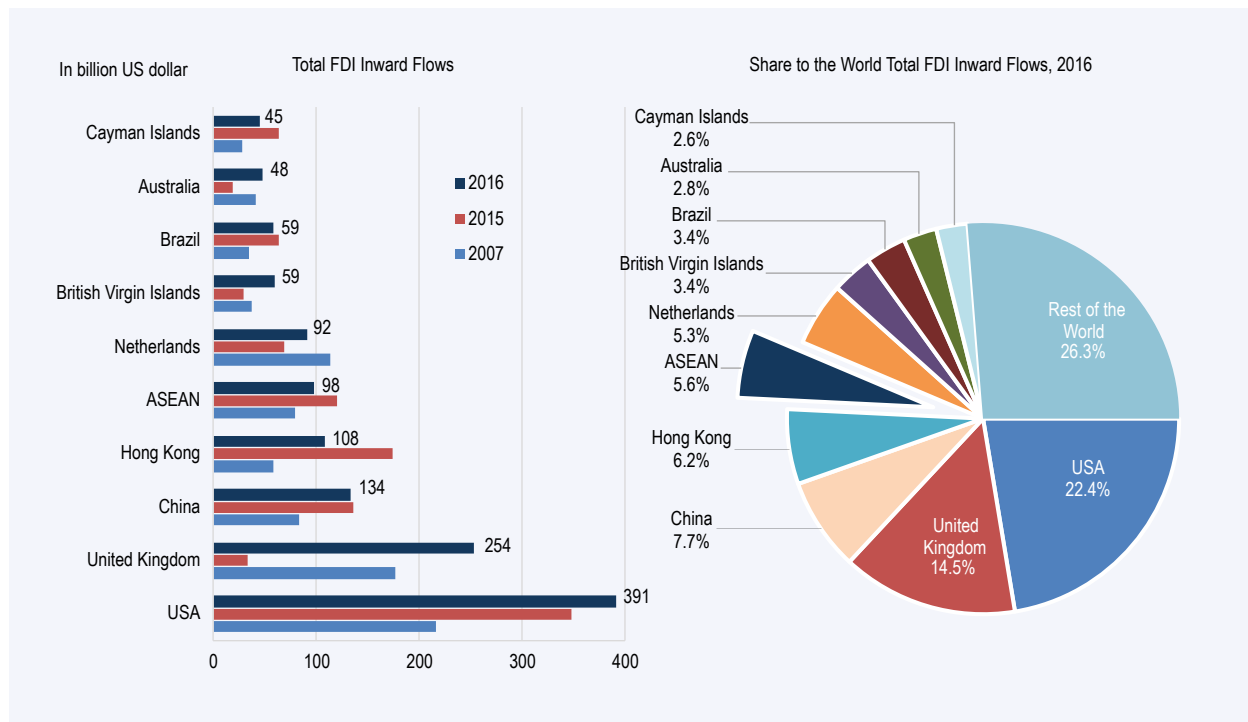
1.5. Trade in Goods



Source: ASEAN Secretariat and UNComtrade

In 2016, ASEAN's total trade stood at US\$2.2 trillion, accounting for 6.9% share of the world's total trade, positioning it at the fourth position after China (11.5%), USA (11.5%) and Germany (7.4%).

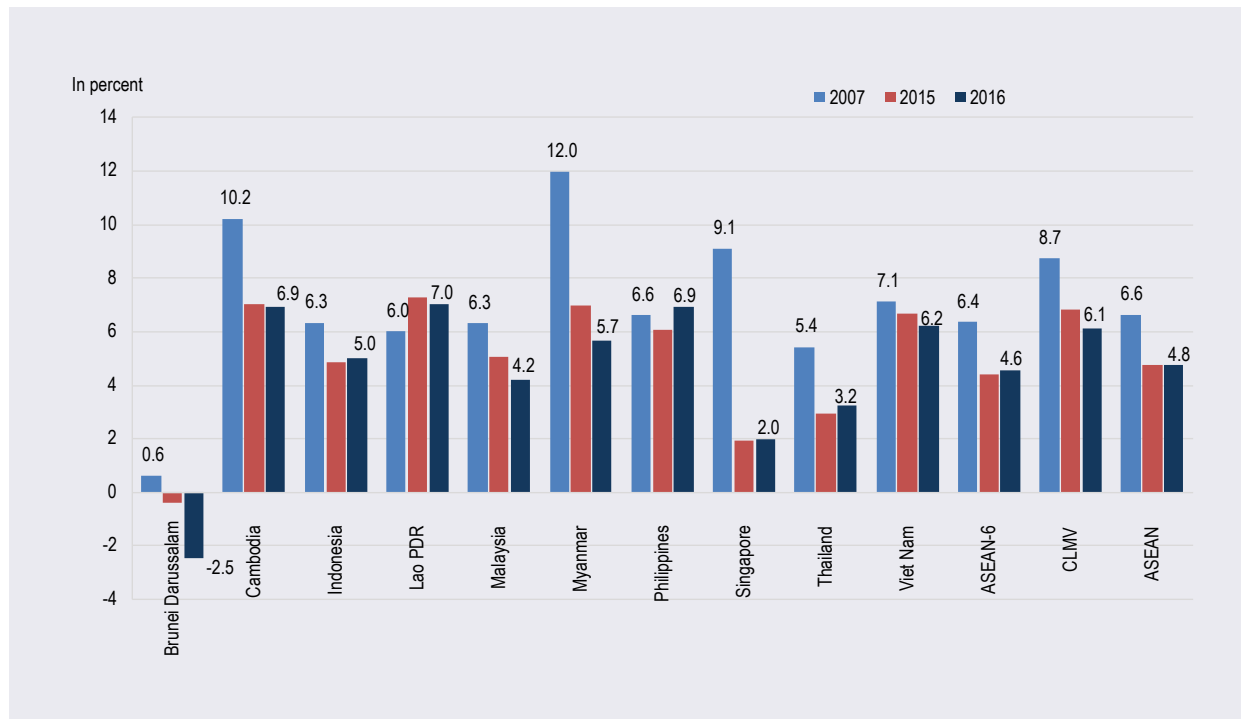
1.6. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)



Source: ASEAN Secretariat and UNCTAD

In 2016, ASEAN with a share of 5.6% to the world total FDI inward flows was the fifth biggest recipient of FDI in the world after USA (22.4%), United Kingdom (14.5%), China (7.7%) and Hong Kong (6.2%).

2.1. Annual GDP Growth

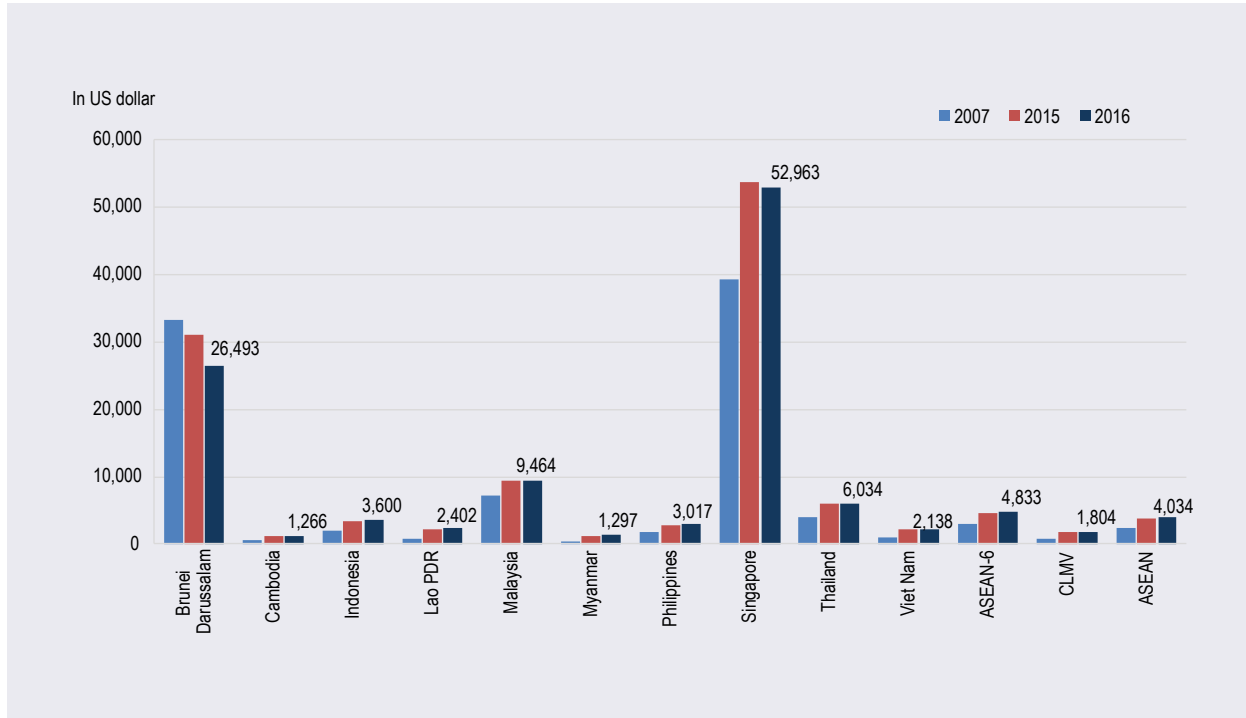


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: ASEAN-6 = Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand; CLMV = Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam

The region's GDP grew at 4.8% in 2016, lower by around 1.9 percentage points from 2007. GDP growth in CLMV remained higher than in ASEAN-6 during the same period.

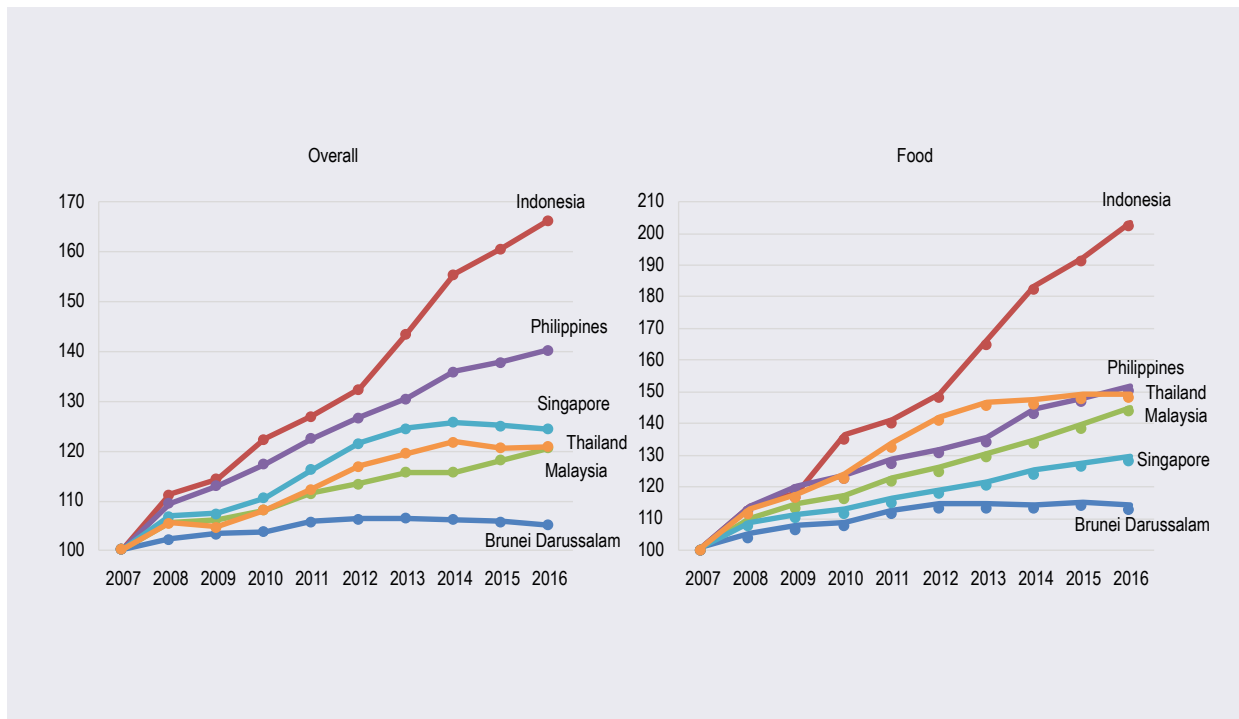
2.2. GDP per capita, at current price



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Member States' GDP per capita varied widely. In 2016, GDP per capita in Singapore and Brunei Darussalam reached more than US\$50,000 and US\$25,000, respectively, while GDP per capita in Cambodia and Myanmar stood at US\$1,266 and US\$1,297, respectively. Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand's GDP per capita ranged from US\$3,000 to US\$9,500.

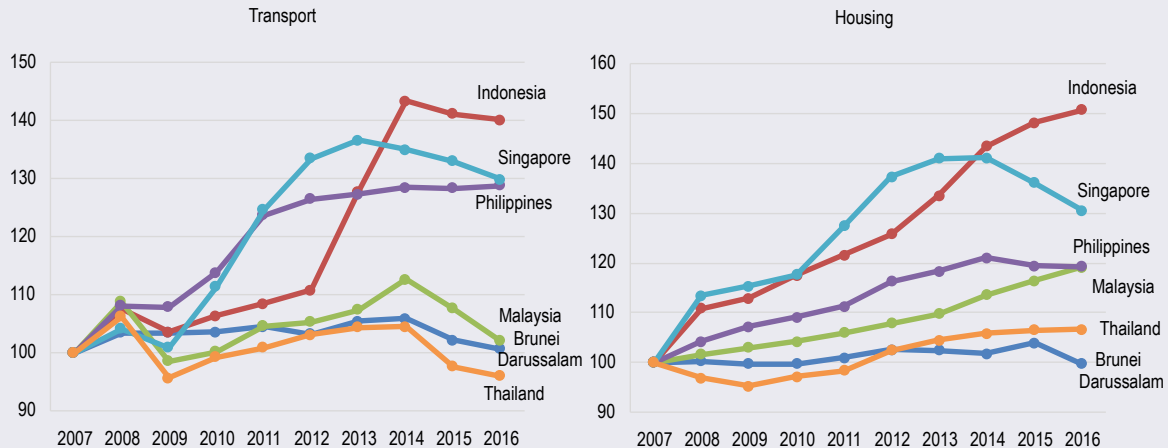
2.3. Consumer Price Index in ASEAN-6 (base year = 2007)



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

In 2016, overall prices in the ASEAN-6 grew between 0.2% and 3.5%. Increase in food prices was relatively higher in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand, ranging from almost 6% to 0.2% during the same year.

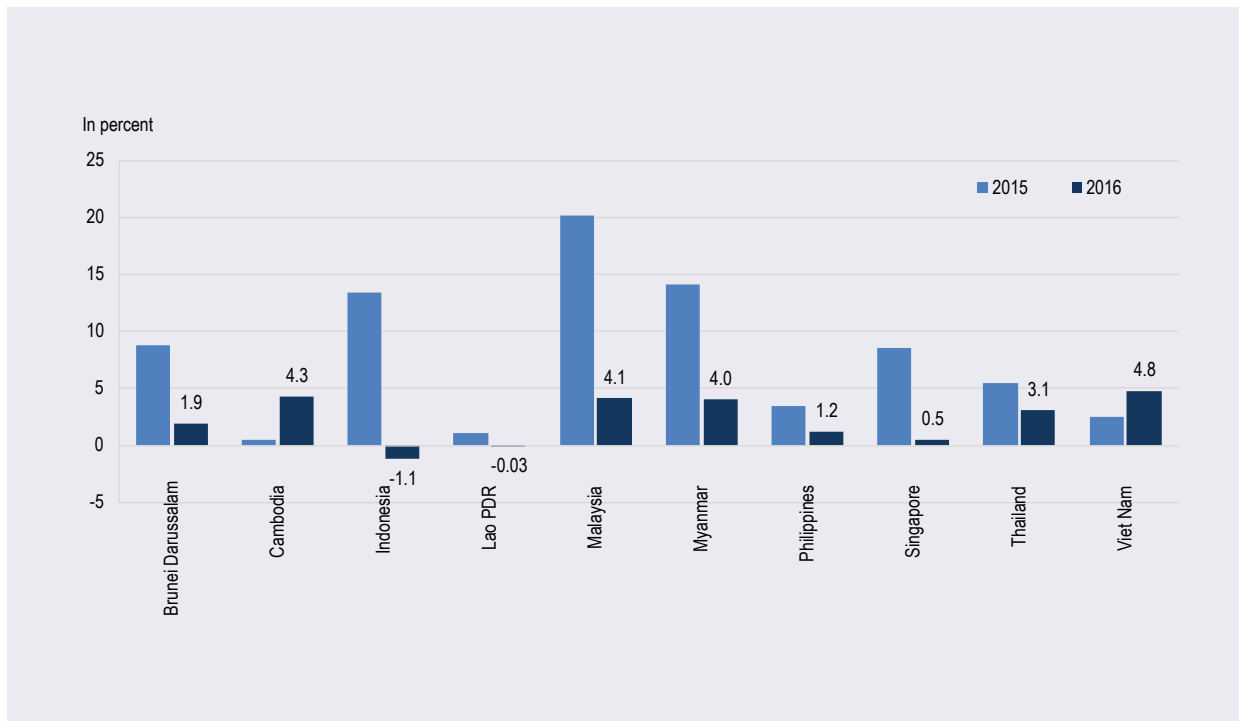
2.4. Consumer Price Index of Transport and Housing in ASEAN-6 (base year = 2007)



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Transport prices in ASEAN-6 countries declined, except Philippines which slightly grew by 0.3%. Housing prices in Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Singapore experienced a relatively high increase ranging from 4.0% to 6.1%.

2.5. Rate of Change in ASEAN Member States Currencies-to-US Dollar, 2015-2016

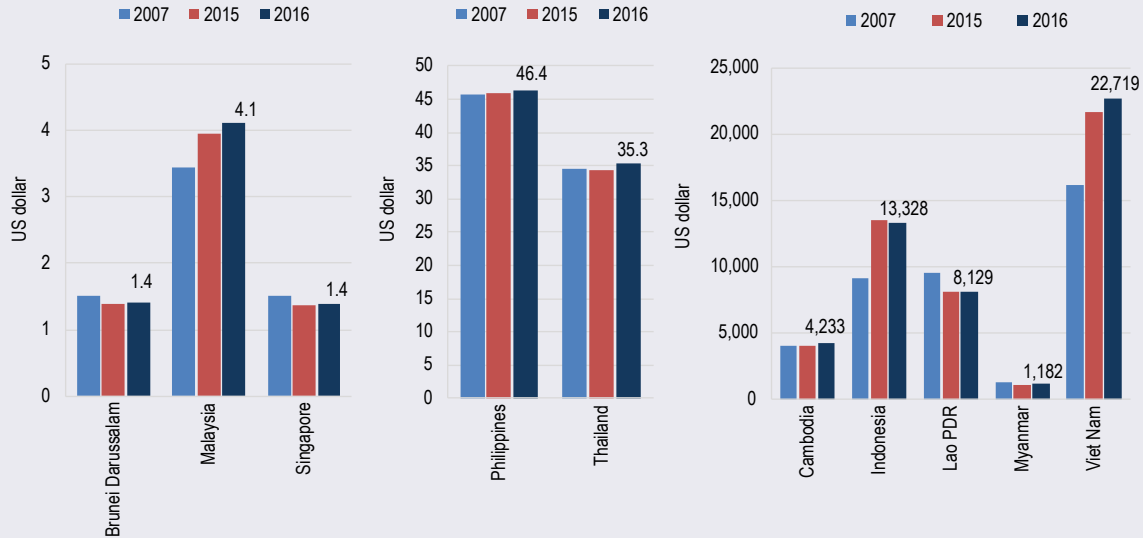


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: A positive (+) rate of change connotes currency depreciation while a negative (-) rate of change indicates currency appreciation

Except Indonesia and Lao PDR, all other ASEAN Member States' currencies depreciated vis-à-vis the US dollar between 2015 and 2016. The Indonesian Rupiah appreciated by 1.1% in 2016.

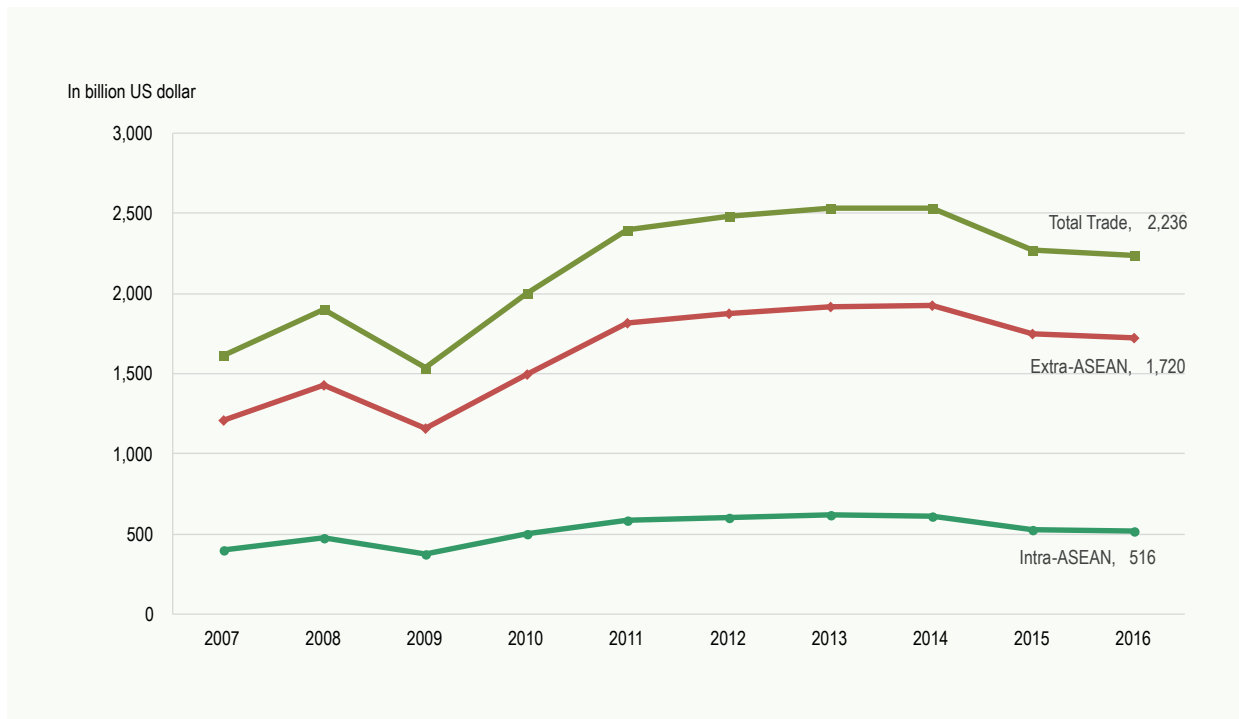
2.6. ASEAN Member States Currencies-to-US Dollar (period average)



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Between 2007 and 2016, the Indonesian Rupiah depreciated the most vis-à-vis the US dollar to reach 13,328 per US dollar in 2016 compared to 9,164 in 2007, followed by Vietnamese Dong (from 16,120 per US dollar to 22,719) and Malaysian Ringgit (from 3.4 per US dollar to 4.1).

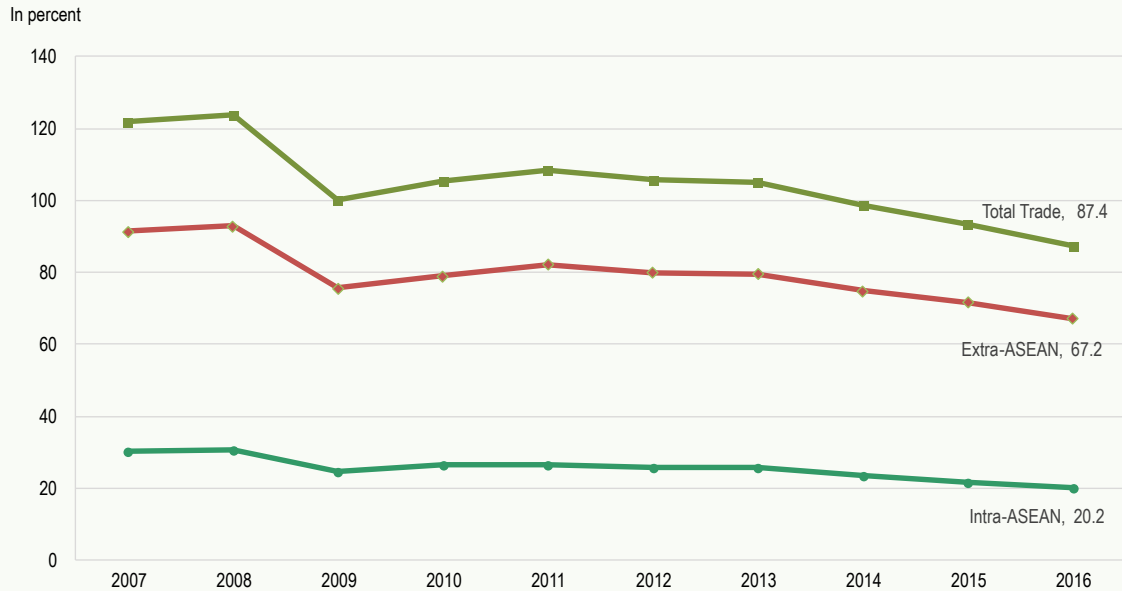
3.1. Trade in Goods



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

In 2016, the region's total trade in goods slightly decreased by 1.6% to US\$2,236 billion from US\$2,273 billion in the previous year; both extra-ASEAN and intra-ASEAN trade in good were down by 2.0% and 1.5%, respectively.

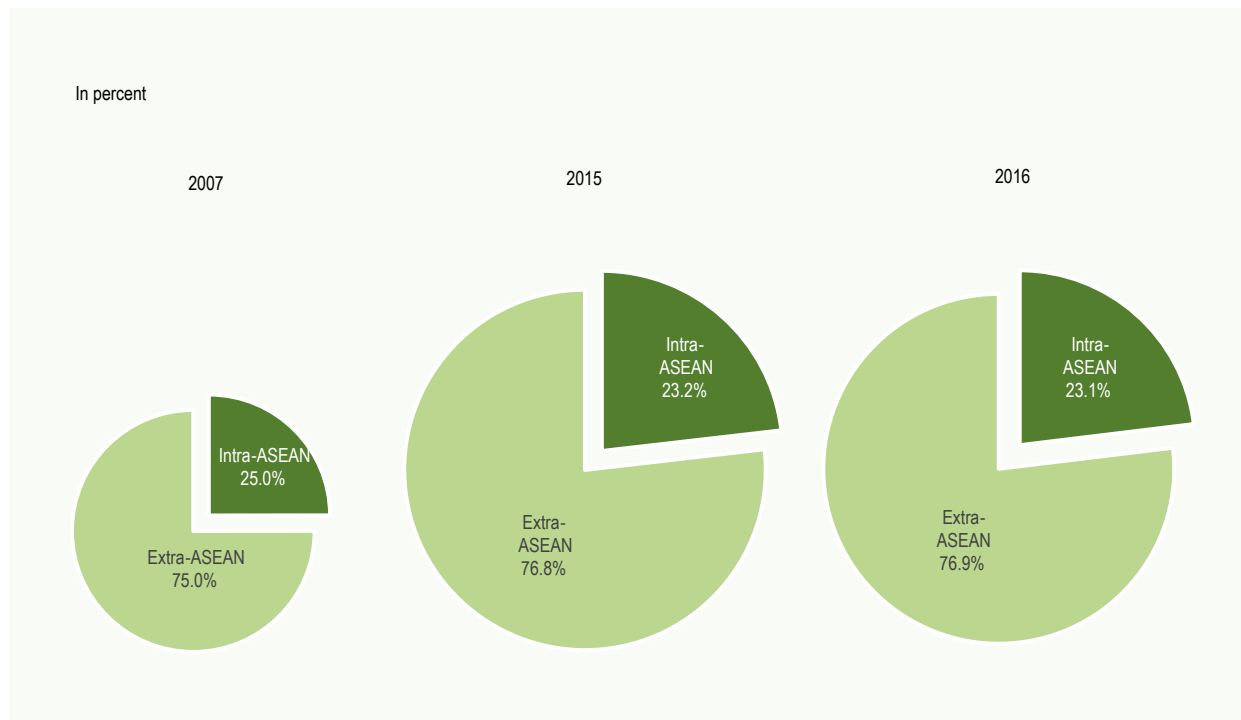
3.2. Trade in Goods as Share of GDP



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

In 2016, total trade in goods accounted for 87.4% of GDP. Intra-ASEAN share to GDP remained relatively stable at 20.2%.

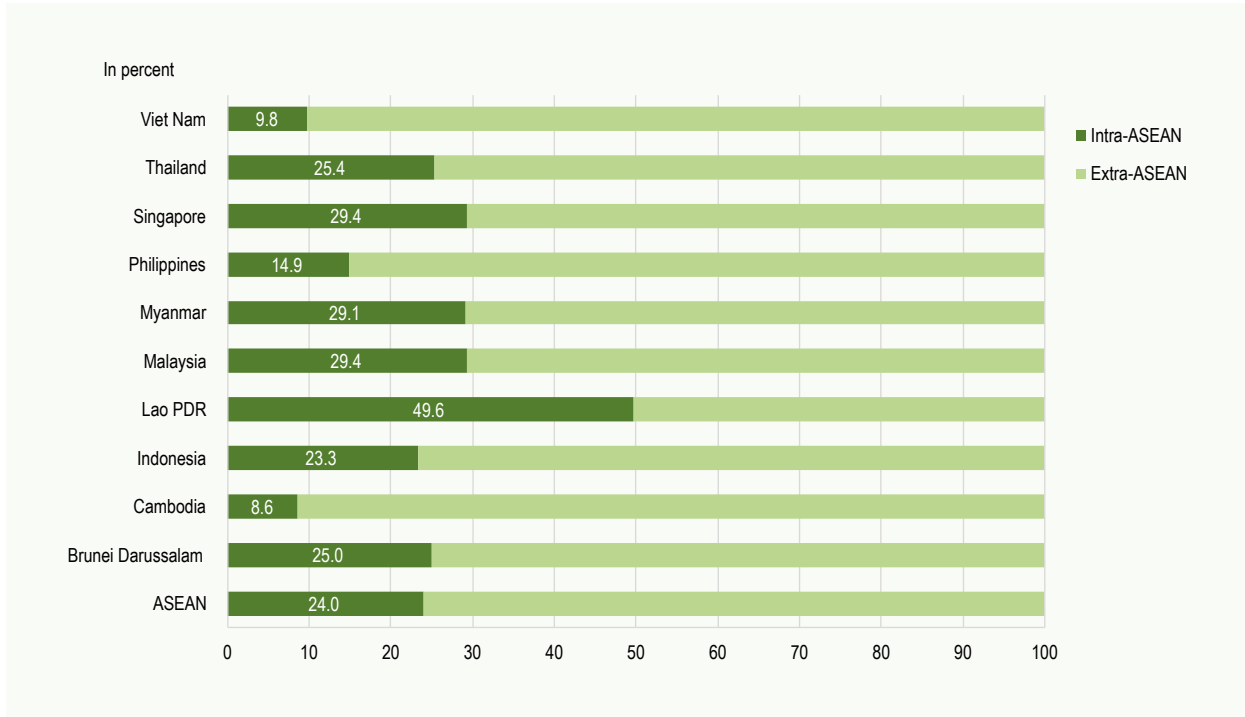
3.3. Intra- and Extra-ASEAN Trade in Goods



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

In 2016, intra-ASEAN trade in goods remained stable at approximately 23% of the region's total trade in goods.

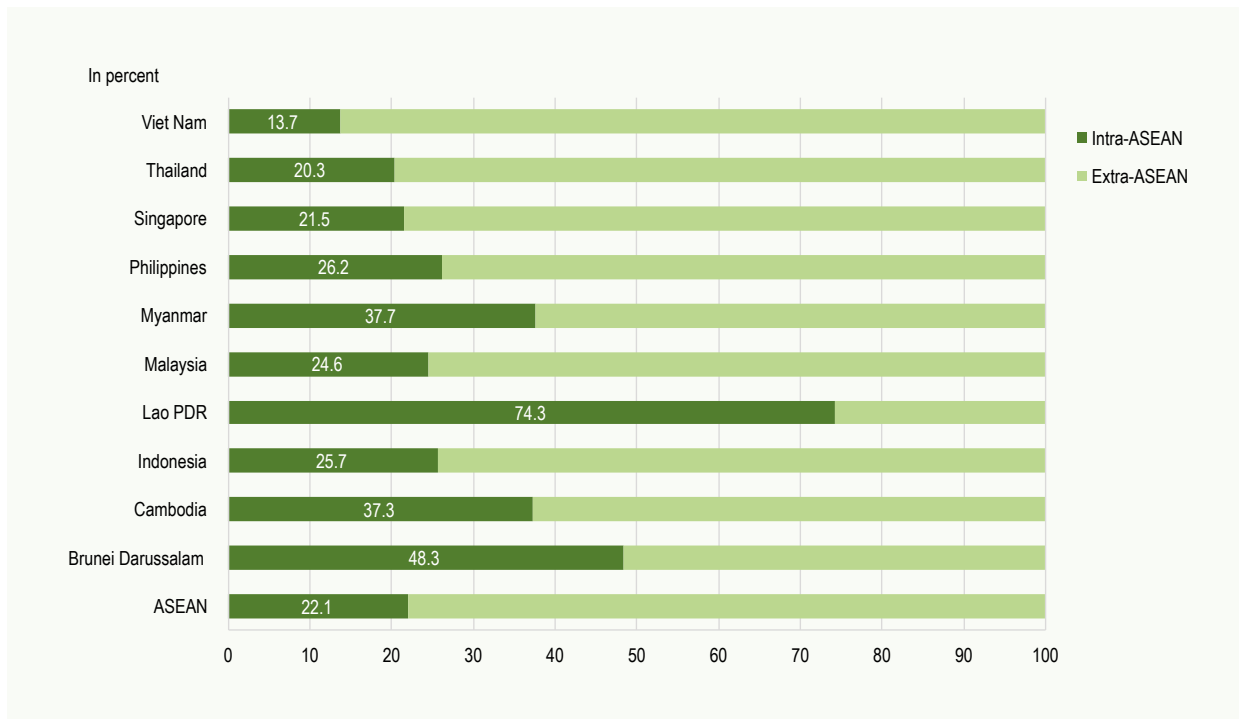
3.4. ASEAN Member States Exports of Goods by Destination, 2016



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Lao PDR exported around 50% of its products within the region while Cambodia and Viet Nam shipped around 90% of their commodities outside the ASEAN.

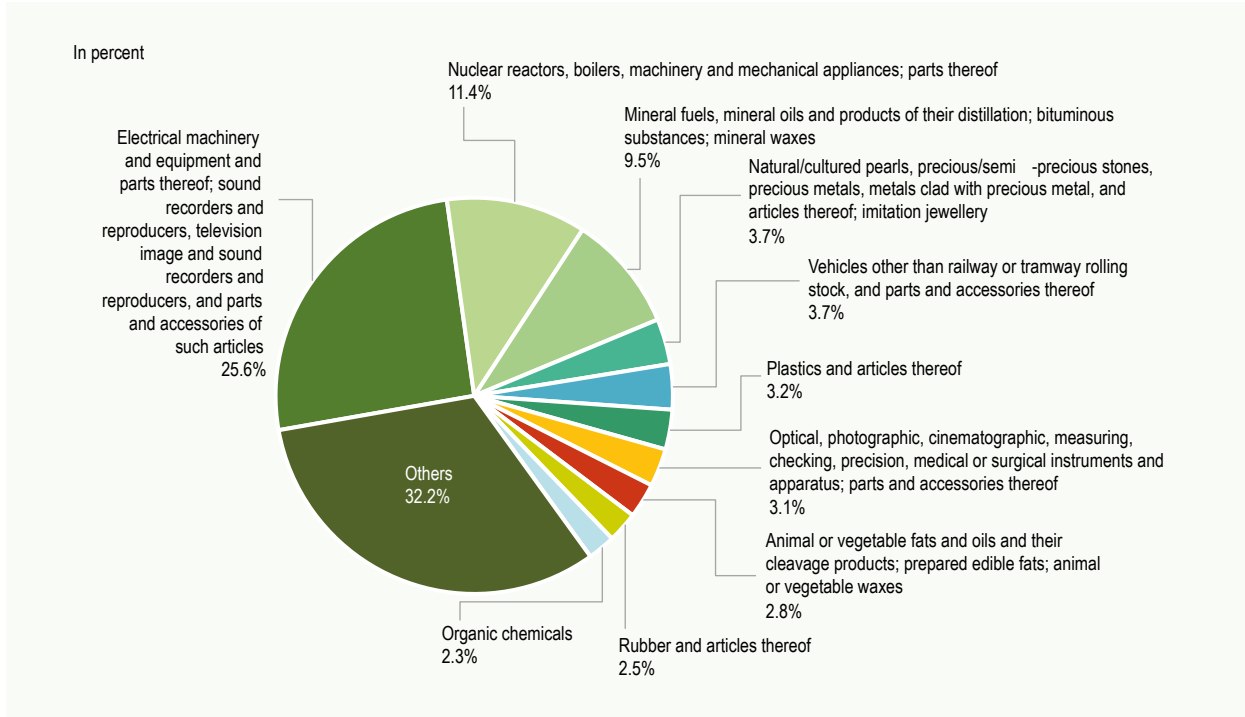
3.5. ASEAN Member States Imports of Goods by Origin, 2016



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Lao PDR purchased nearly 75% of their commodity items from within the region while Viet Nam imported the least from the ASEAN countries.

3.6. Top Ten Export Commodities, 2016

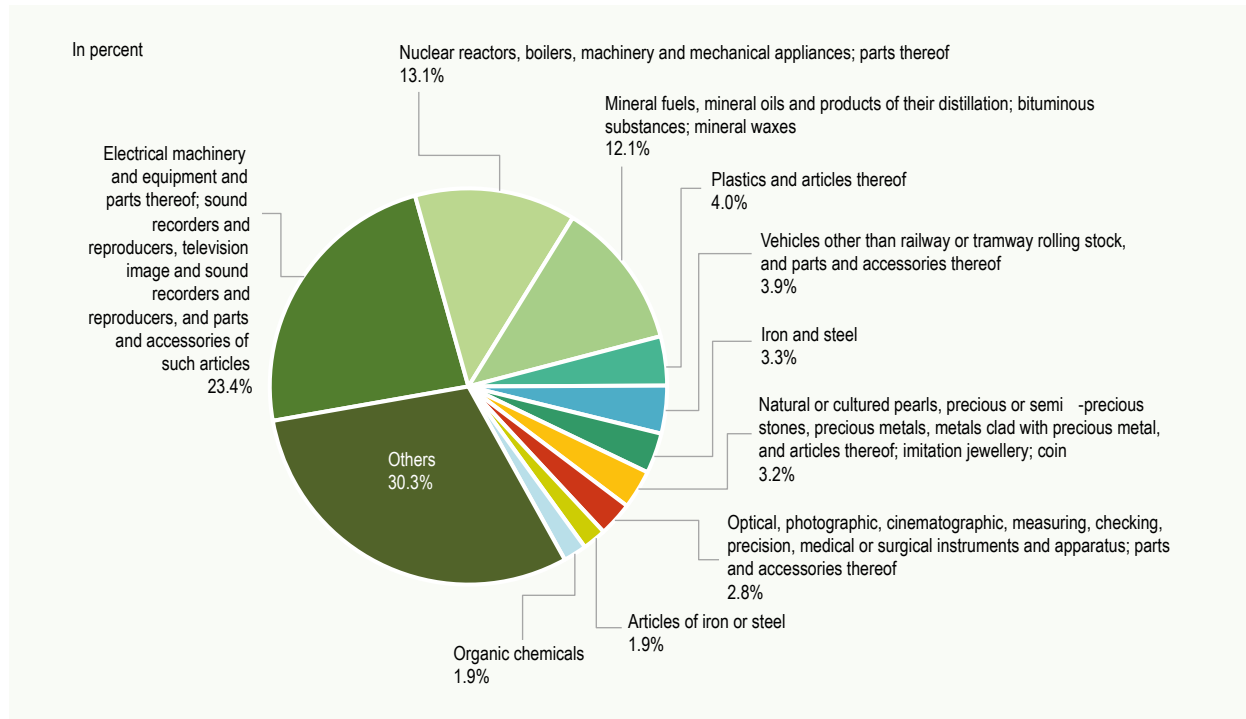


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonised System Code

Electrical-related products, nuclears-related equipments/appliances and mineral fuels/oils and their related products, were the top three commodity exports constituting almost 50% of ASEAN total exports.

3.7. ASEAN Top Ten Import Commodities, 2016

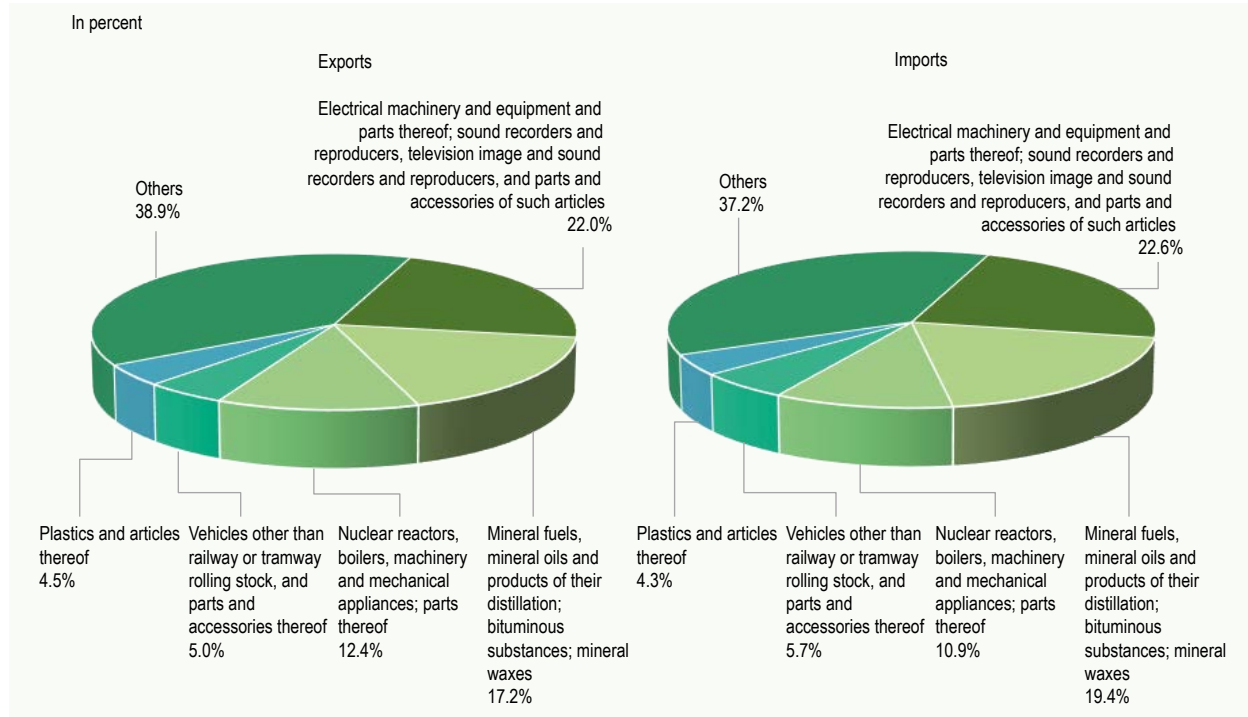


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonised System Code

Electrical-related products, nuclear-related equipments/appliances and mineral fuels/oils and their related products, accounted for almost 50% of ASEAN imports.

3.8. Intra-ASEAN Top 5 Trade Commodities, 2016

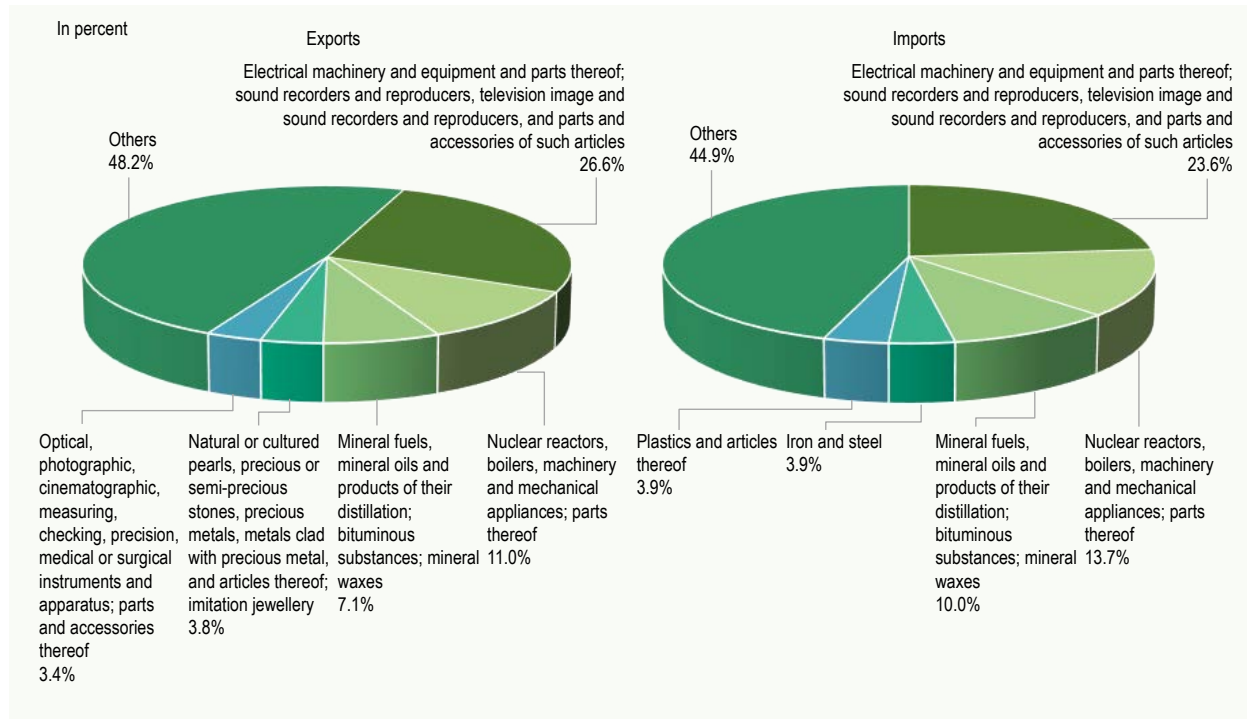


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonised System Code

Electrical machinery and equipment and their related products were the major intra-ASEAN export and import commodity items, accounting for 22.0% and 22.6% of the total, respectively.

3.9. Extra-ASEAN Top 5 Trade Commodities, 2016

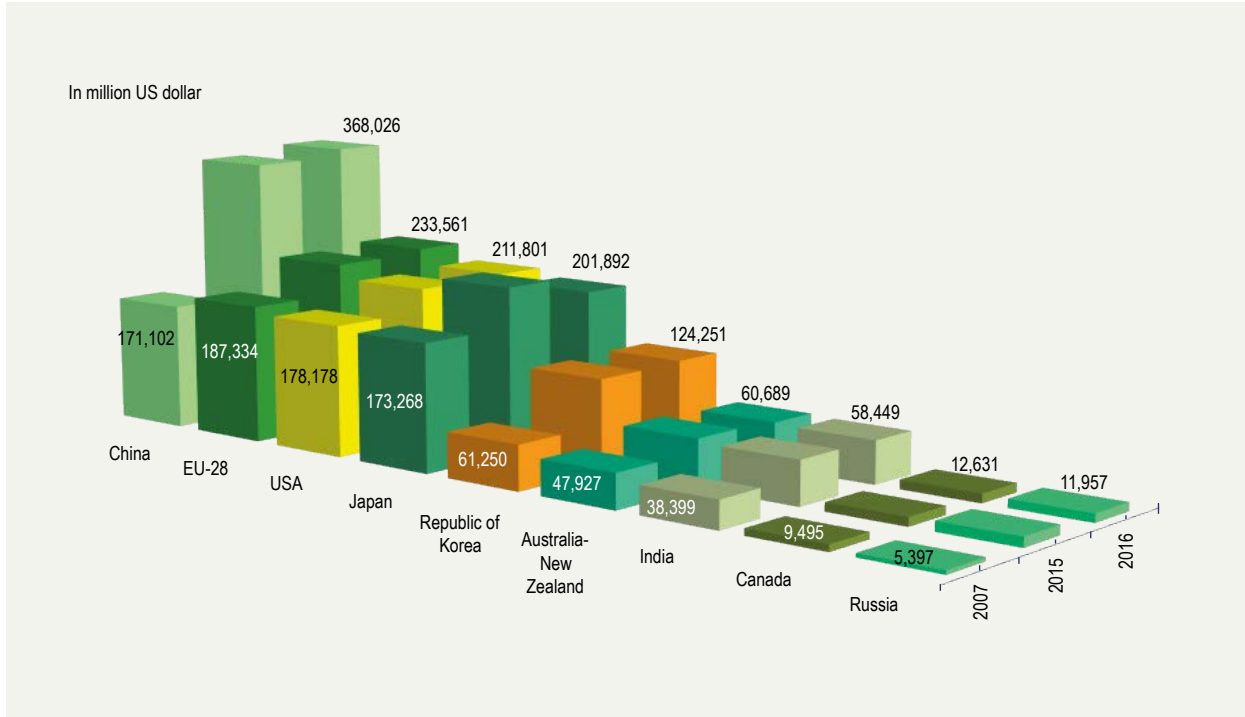


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonised System Code

The top export and import item of extra-ASEAN trade was electrical-related products, accounting for 26.6% and 23.6%, respectively.

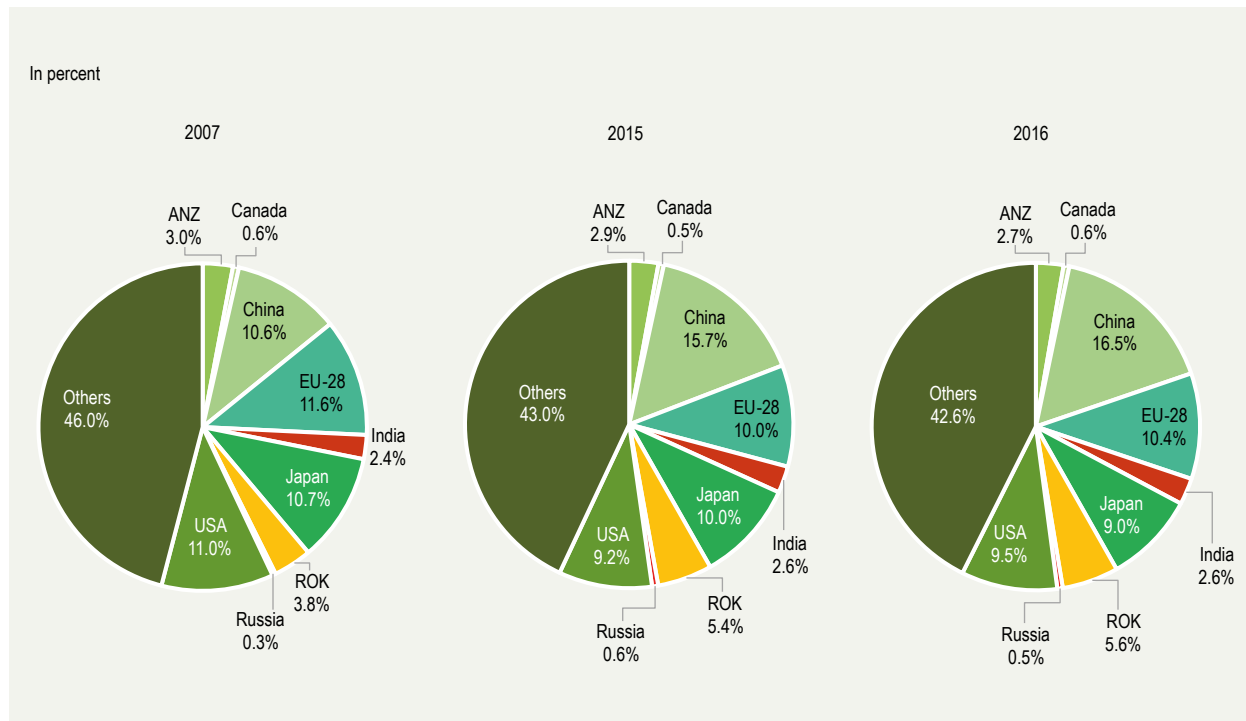
4.1. Total Trade in Goods



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

In 2016, China remained as ASEAN's top trading partner, with total trade in goods amounting to US\$368 billion. Compared to 2015, ASEAN trade with Canada and China recorded the highest increase at 3.7% and 2.9%, respectively.

4.2. Share to ASEAN's Total Trade in Goods

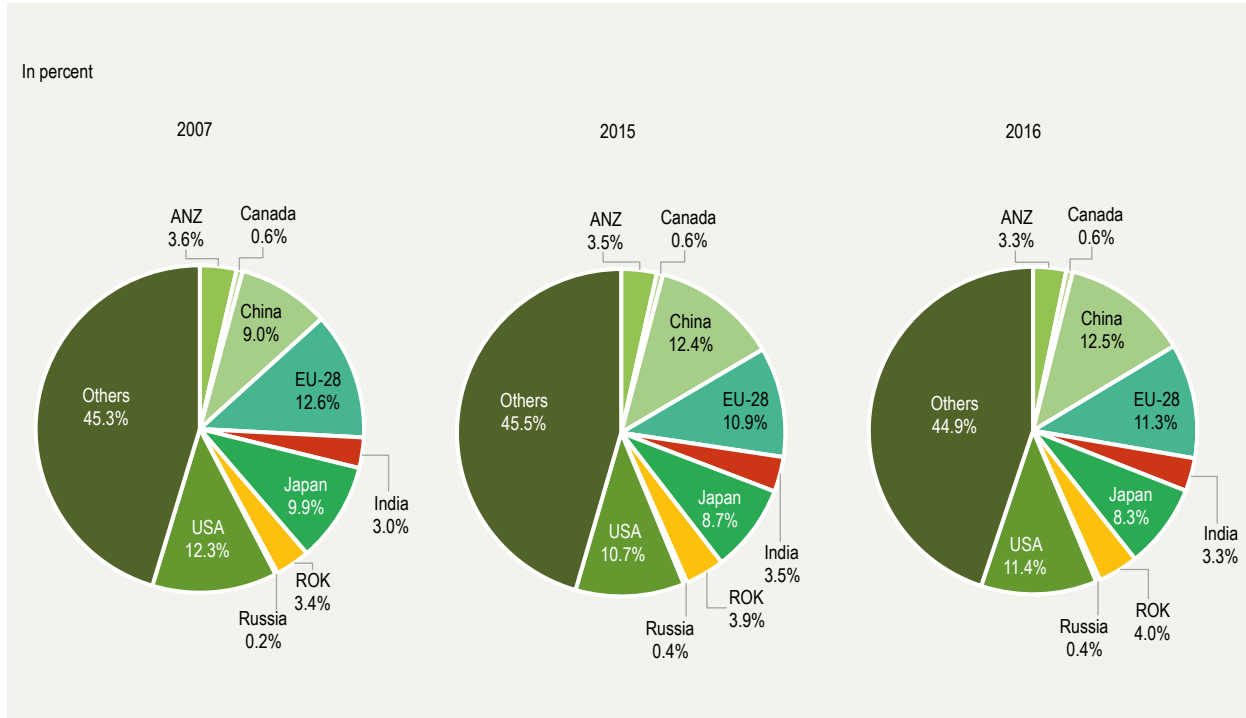


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: ANZ= Australia-New Zealand; ROK= Republic of Korea

China, EU-28, Japan and USA's combined shares to ASEAN's total trade in goods grew from 44.9% in 2015 to 45.4% in 2016.

4.3. Exports of Goods

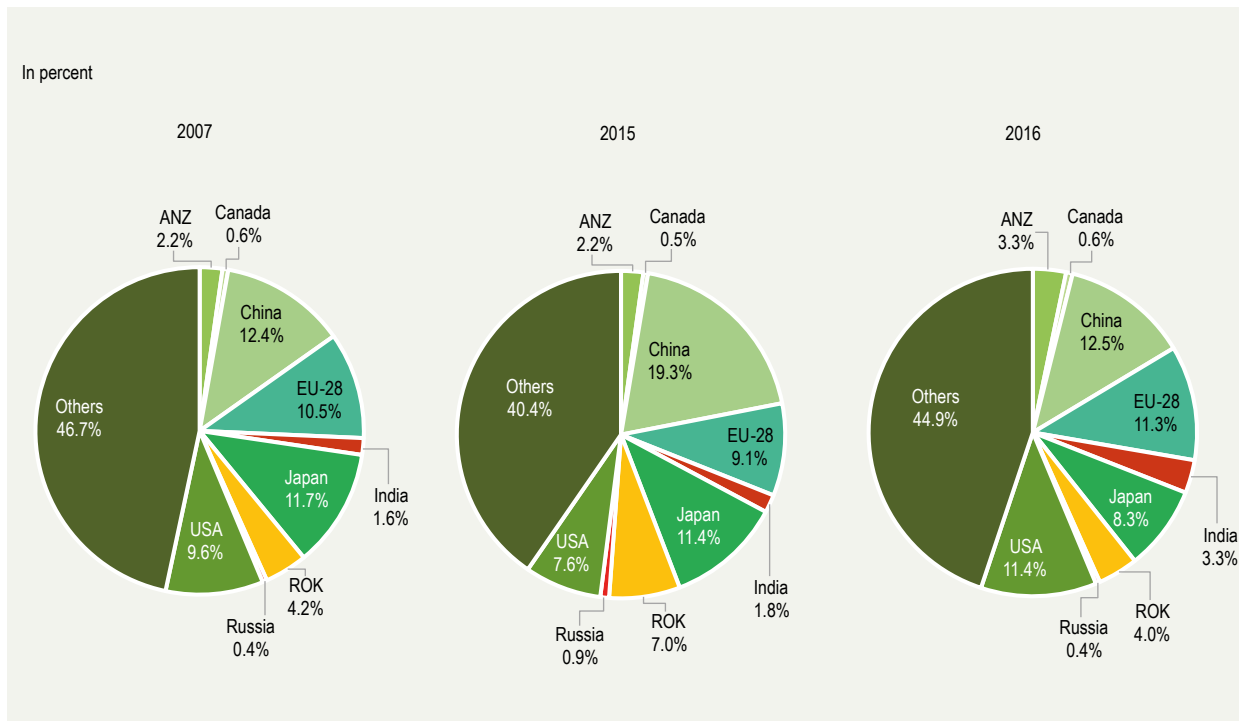


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: ANZ= Australia-New Zealand; ROK= Republic of Korea

In 2016, China was the top export destination of ASEAN, accounting for 12.5% of the region's total exports, followed by USA (11.4%), EU-28 (11.3%), and Japan (8.3%).

4.4. Imports of Goods



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: ANZ= Australia-New Zealand; ROK= Republic of Korea

ASEAN's imports of Chinese and Japanese-made products declined in 2016 while shipments from EU-28 and USA expanded during the same year.

4.5. Trade in Goods Balance

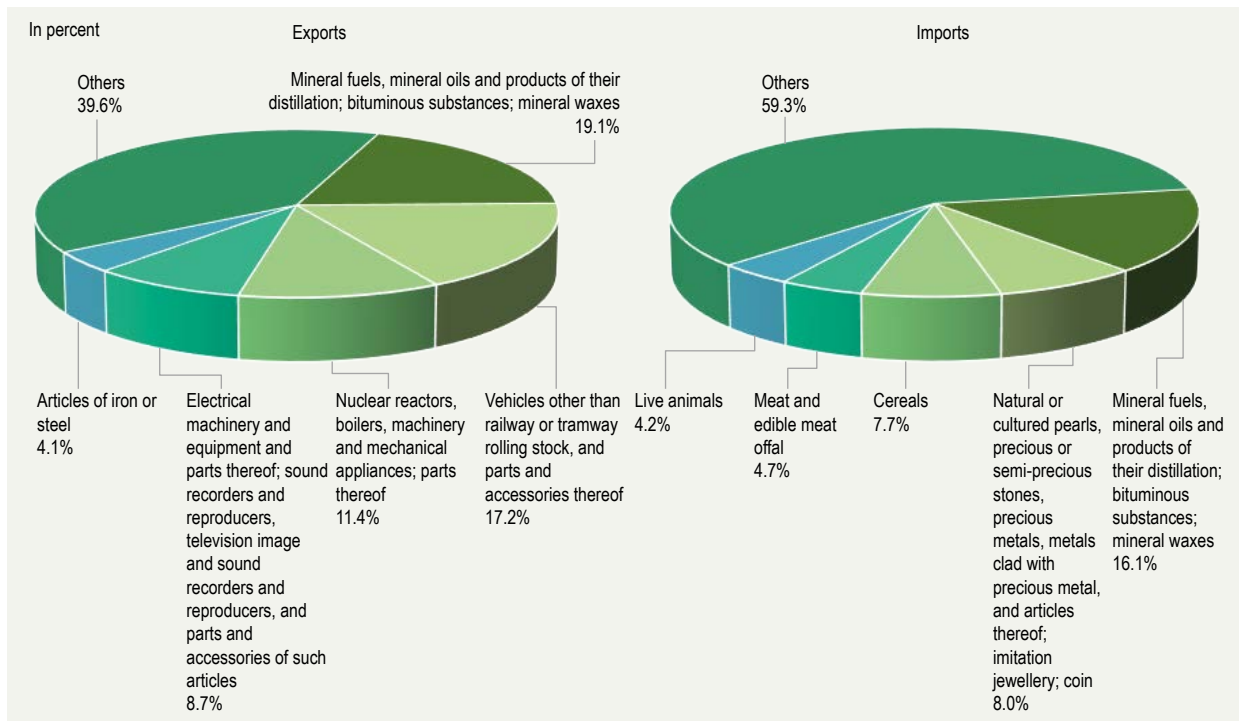


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: A positive value indicates trade surplus; the region is a net exporter.

In 2016, among its dialogue partners, ASEAN registered trade surpluses with Australia-New Zealand, Canada, EU-28, India, and USA while trade deficits were recorded with China, Korea, Japan and Russia.

4.6. Top 5 Trade Commodities with Australia-New Zealand, 2016

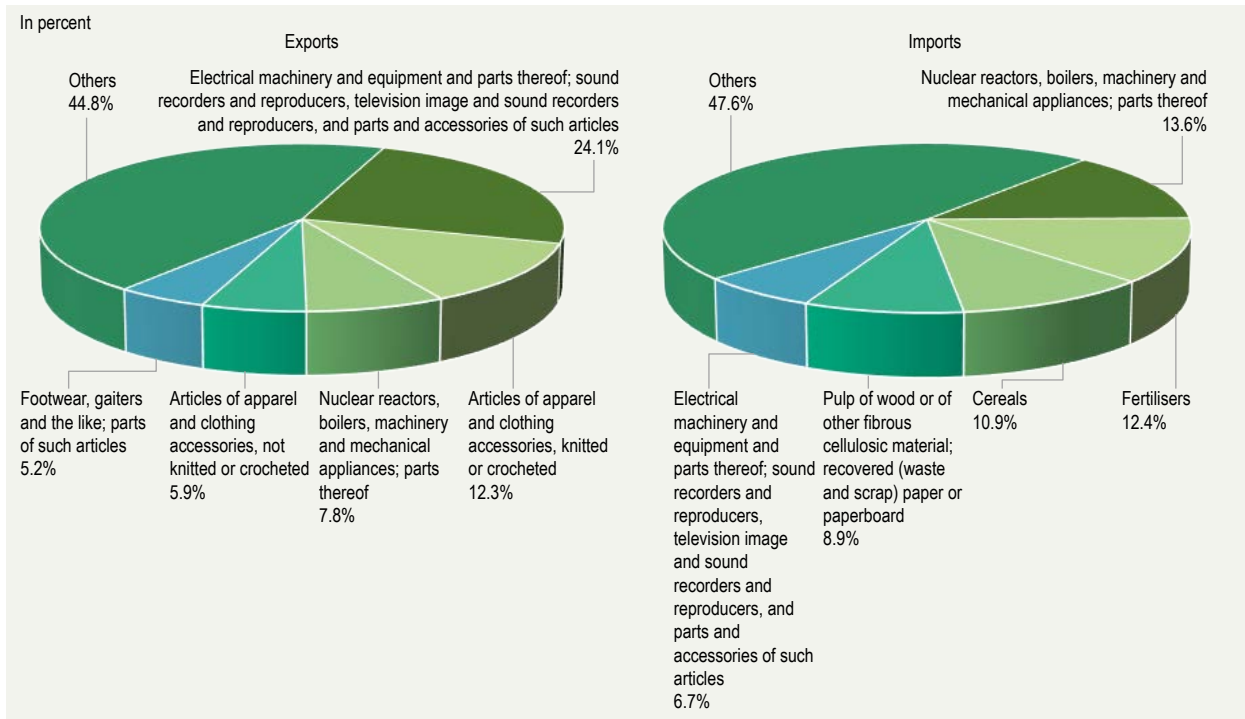


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Mineral fuels, oils and related products were the major traded items for both exports and imports with Australia and New Zealand.

4.7. Top 5 Trade Commodities with Canada, 2016

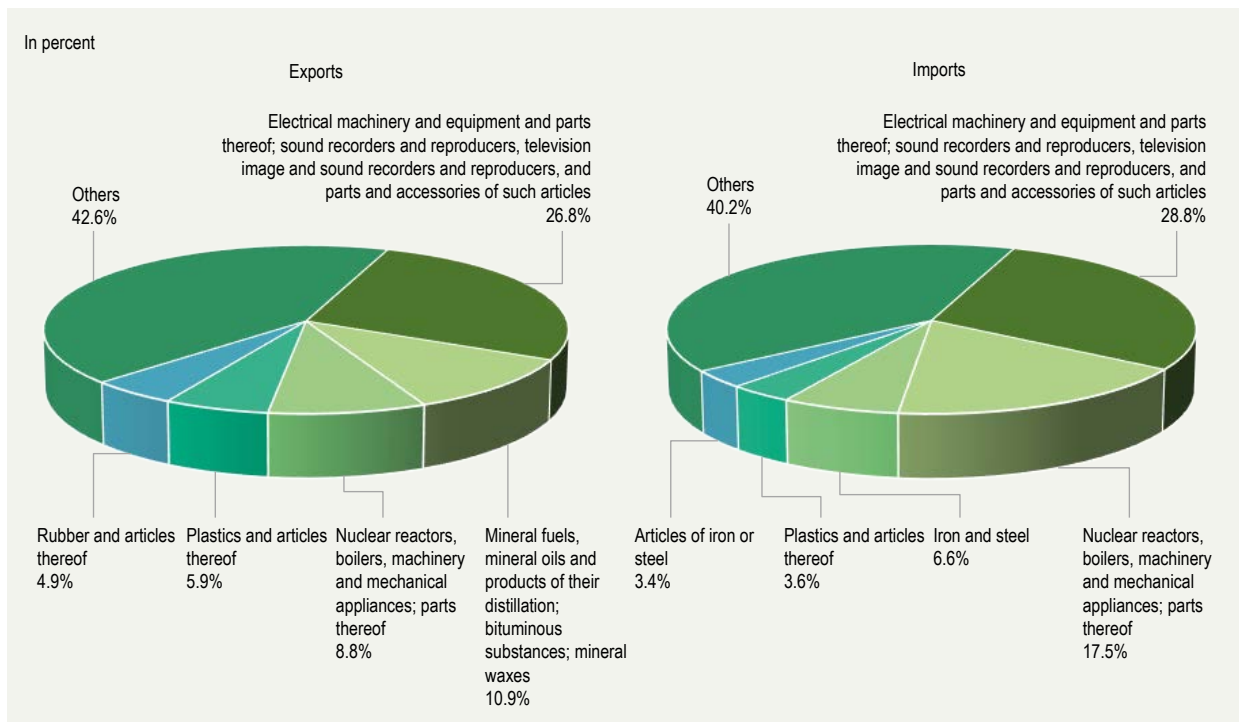


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Exports to Canada were mainly electrical machinery/equipment and articles of apparel and clothing accessories. Imports were mainly of cereals, fertilizers and nuclear reactors, boilers and mechanical appliances.

4.8. Top 5 Trade Commodities with China, 2016

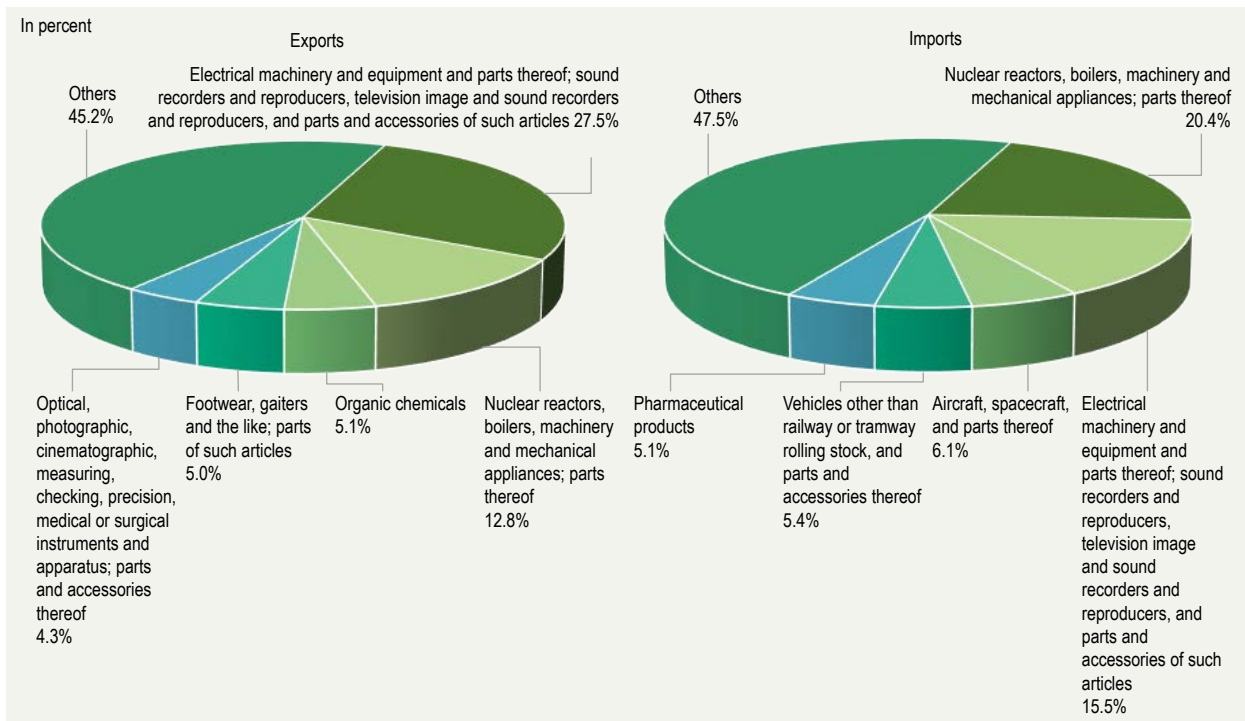


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Electrical machinery/equipment, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts thereof accounted for nearly 30% of the region's trade with China.

4.9. Top 5 Trade Commodities with EU-28, 2016

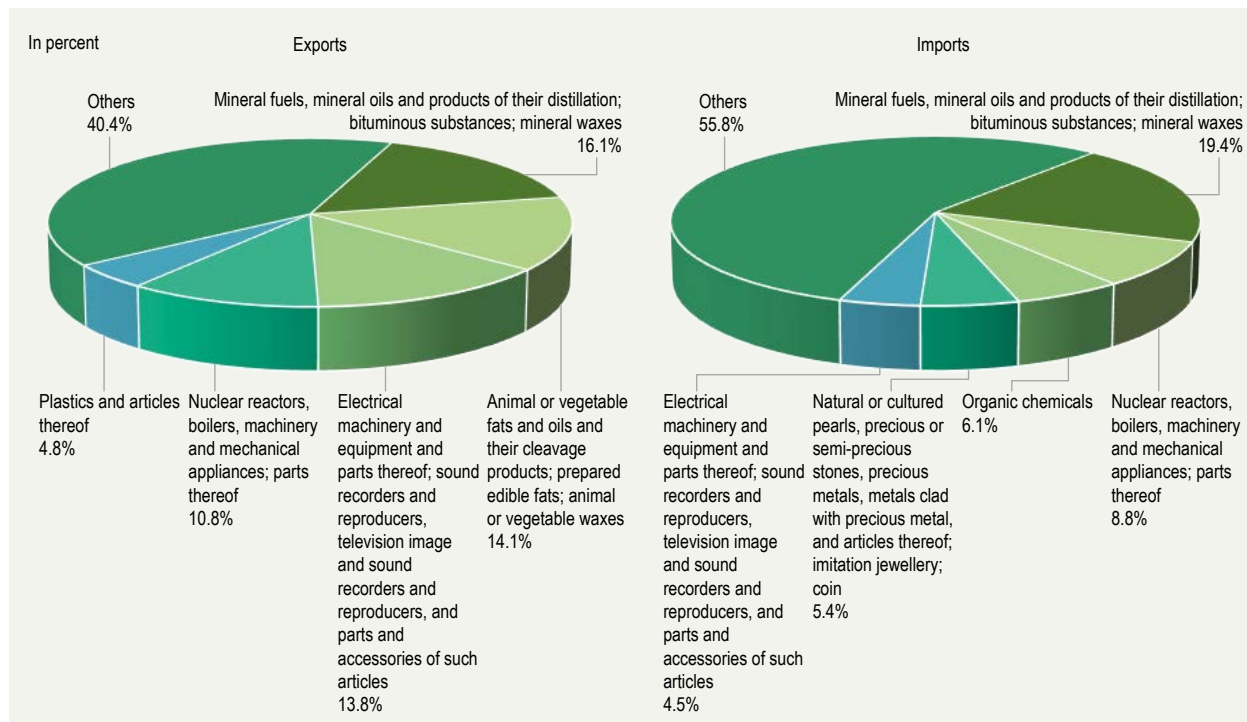


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Trade with EU-28 consisted largely of electrical machinery/equipment, television image and sound recorders and reproducers as well as nuclear reactors, boilers and mechanical appliances.

4.10. Top 5 Trade Commodities with India, 2016

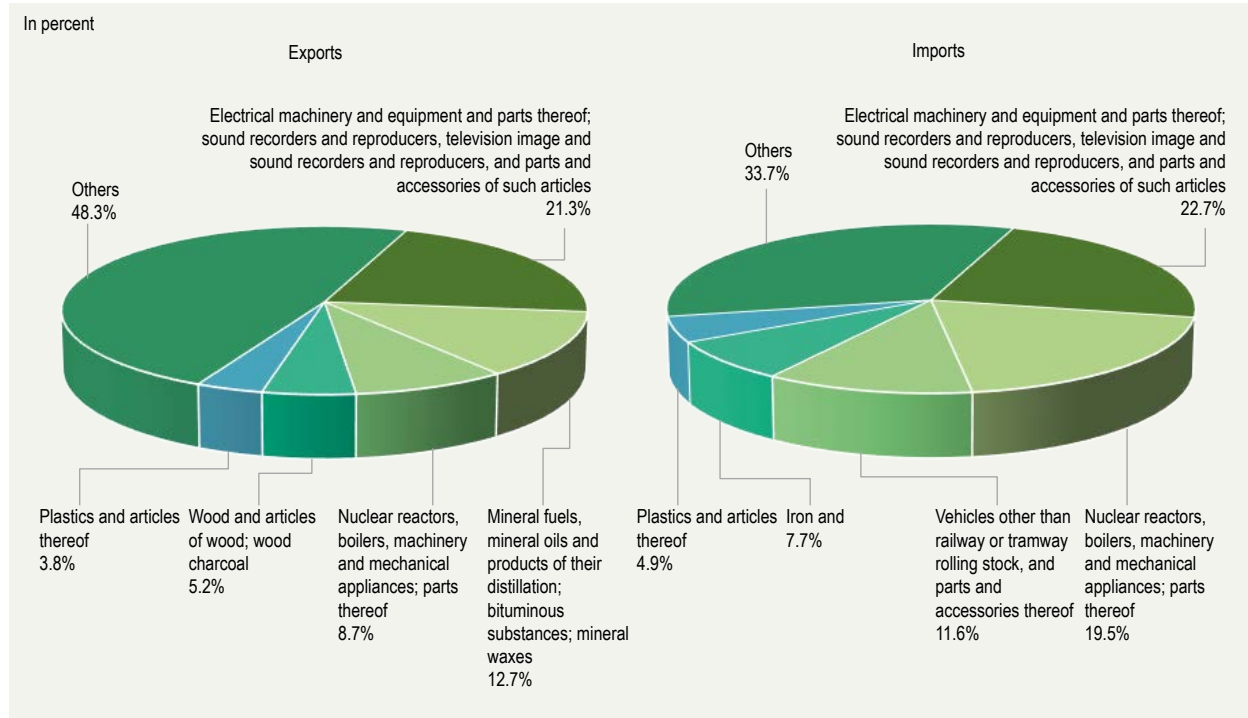


Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

The region's leading export items to India mostly consisted of mineral fuels, oils and related products and animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products. Imported goods were mainly mineral fuels, oils and related products and nuclear reactors, boilers and mechanical appliances.

4.11. Top 5 Trade Commodities with Japan, 2016

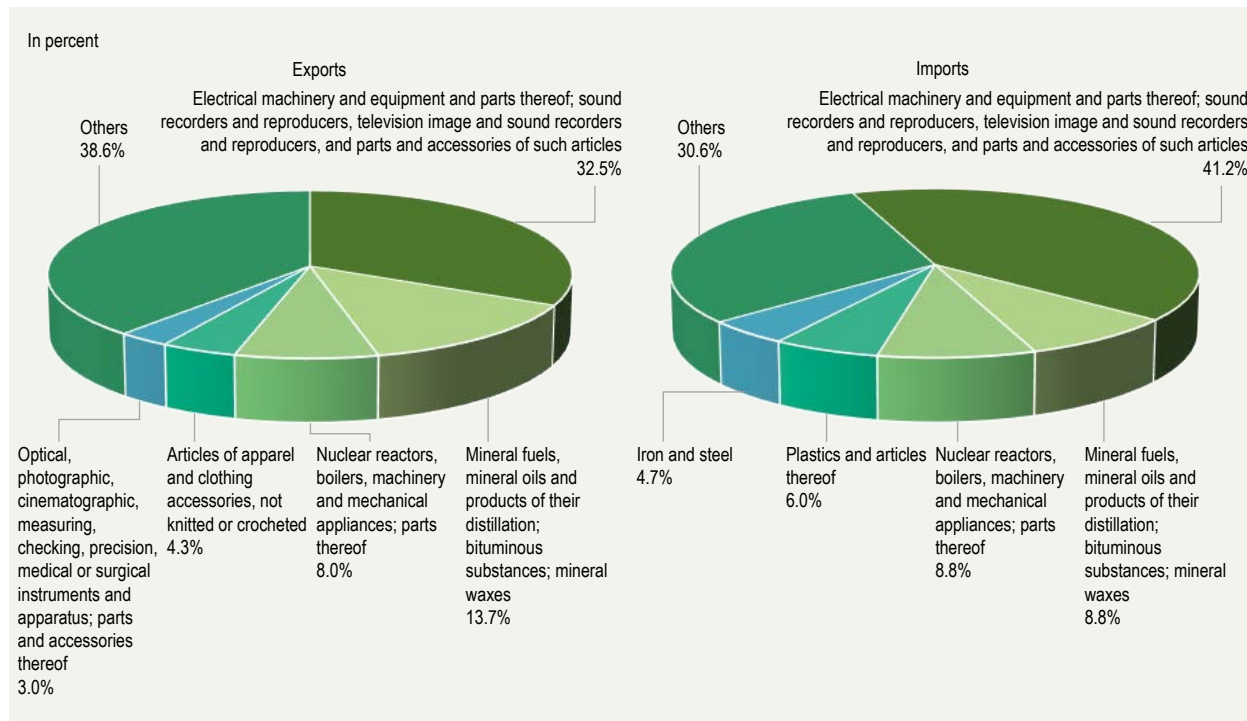


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof together with nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances and mineral fuels, oils and related products comprised the region's most traded commodities with Japan.

4.12. Top 5 Trade Commodities with Republic of Korea, 2016

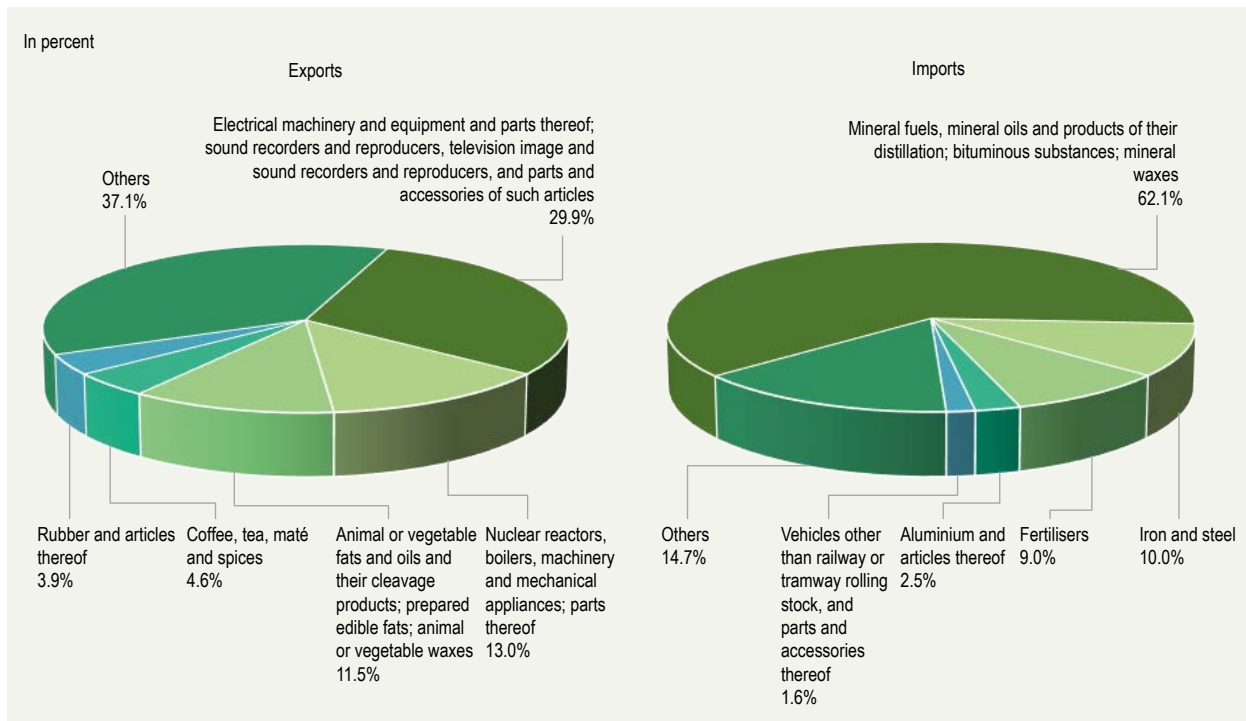


Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof and mineral fuels, oils and related products accounted for nearly 50% of the region's trade with the Republic of Korea.

4.13. Top 5 Trade Commodities with Russia, 2016

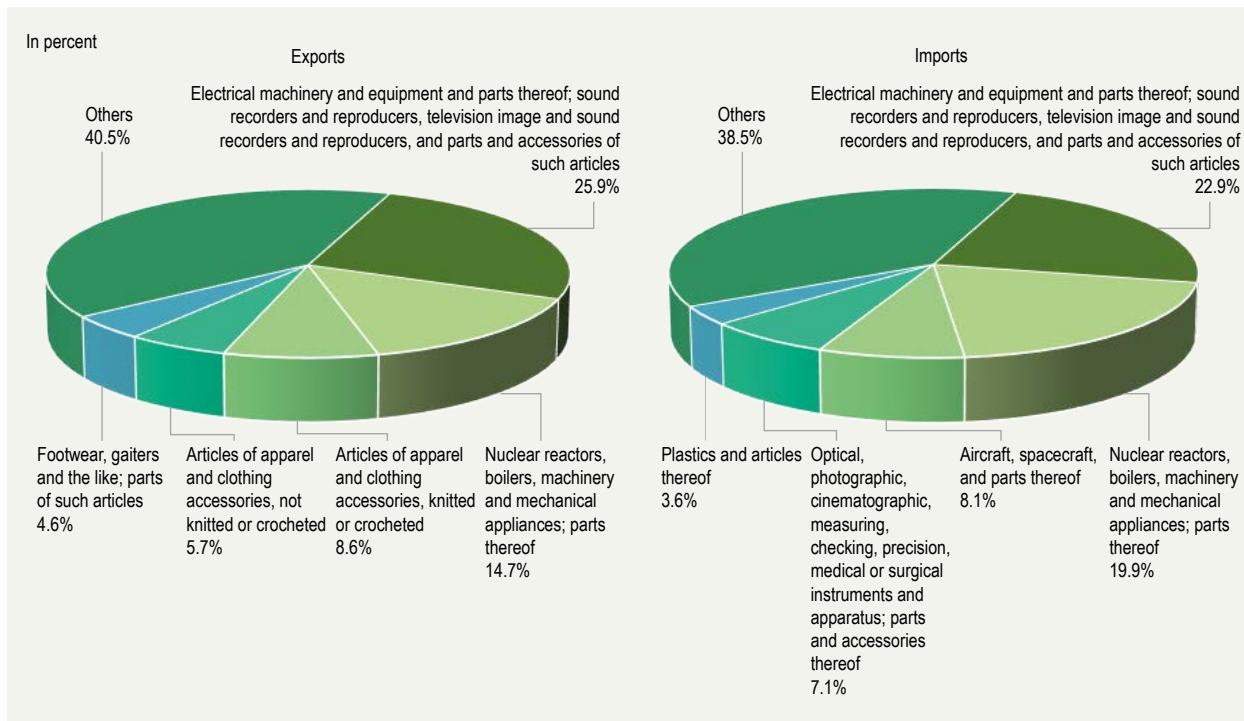


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

The region's main export products to Russia were electrical machinery and equipment, and parts thereof. On the other hand, mineral fuels, oils and related products accounted for three-fourths of ASEAN's imported goods from the Russia.

4.14. Top 5 Trade Commodities with USA, 2016

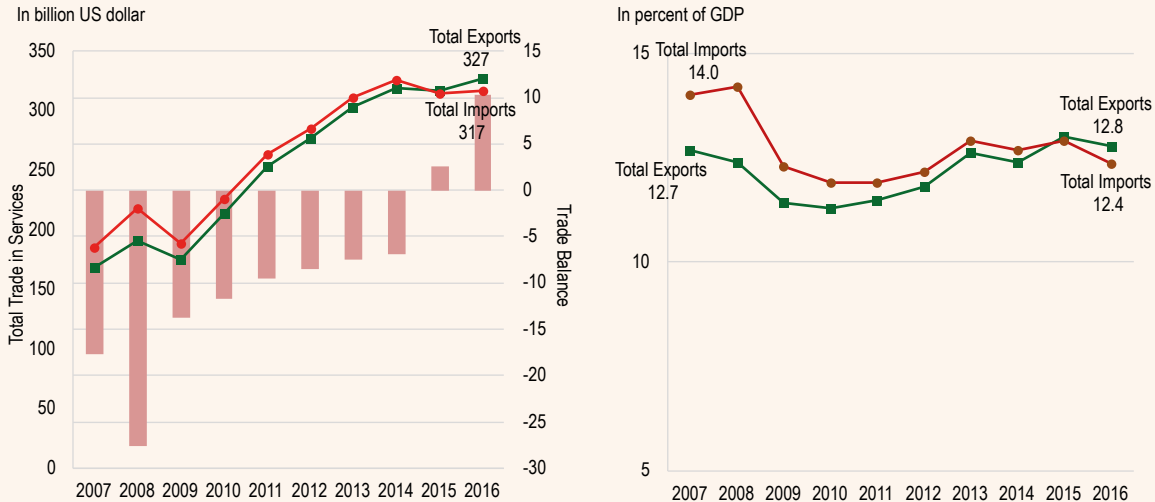


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Electrical machinery and equipment and parts together combined with nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances made up more than 40% of ASEAN's trade with USA.

5.1. Trade in Services

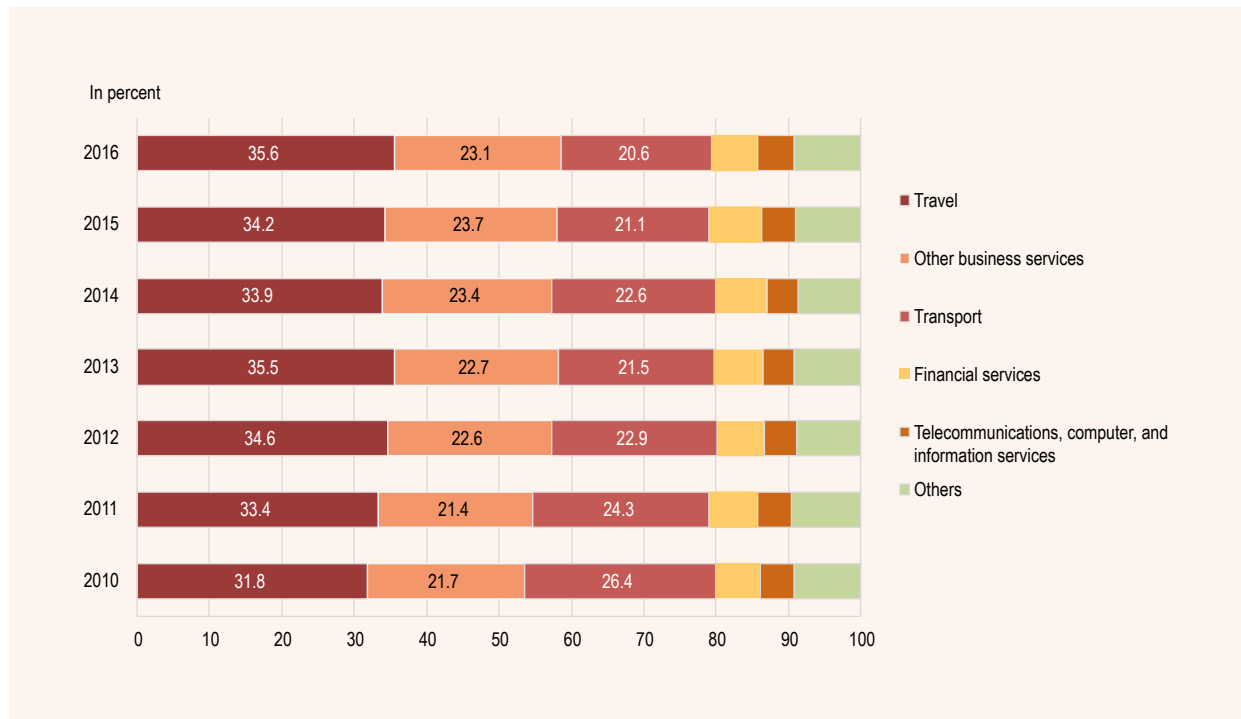


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on IMF Balance of Payments Manual, 6th Edition.

ASEAN trade in services grew significantly during the period 2007-2016, with total exports and imports reaching US\$327 billion and US\$317 billion, respectively, both accounting for approximately 13% of the region's GDP in 2016. ASEAN was a net exporter of services in 2016.

5.2. Exports of Services by Broad Headings

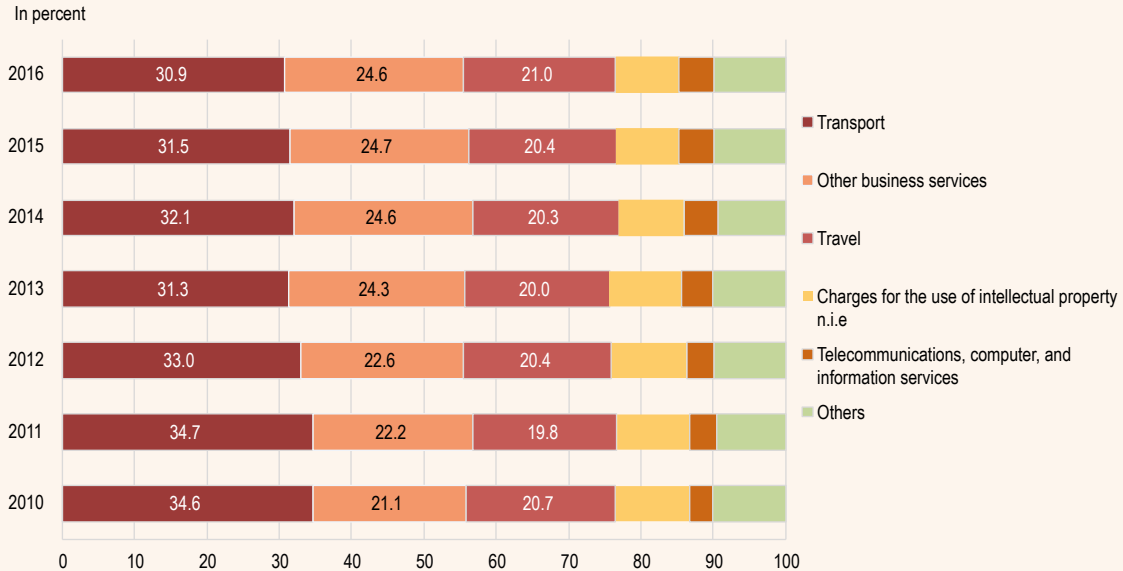


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on IMF Balance of Payments Manual, 6th Edition.

The combined shares of travel, transportation and other business services continued to account for around 80% of ASEAN's total exports of services.

5.3. Imports of Services by Broad Headings

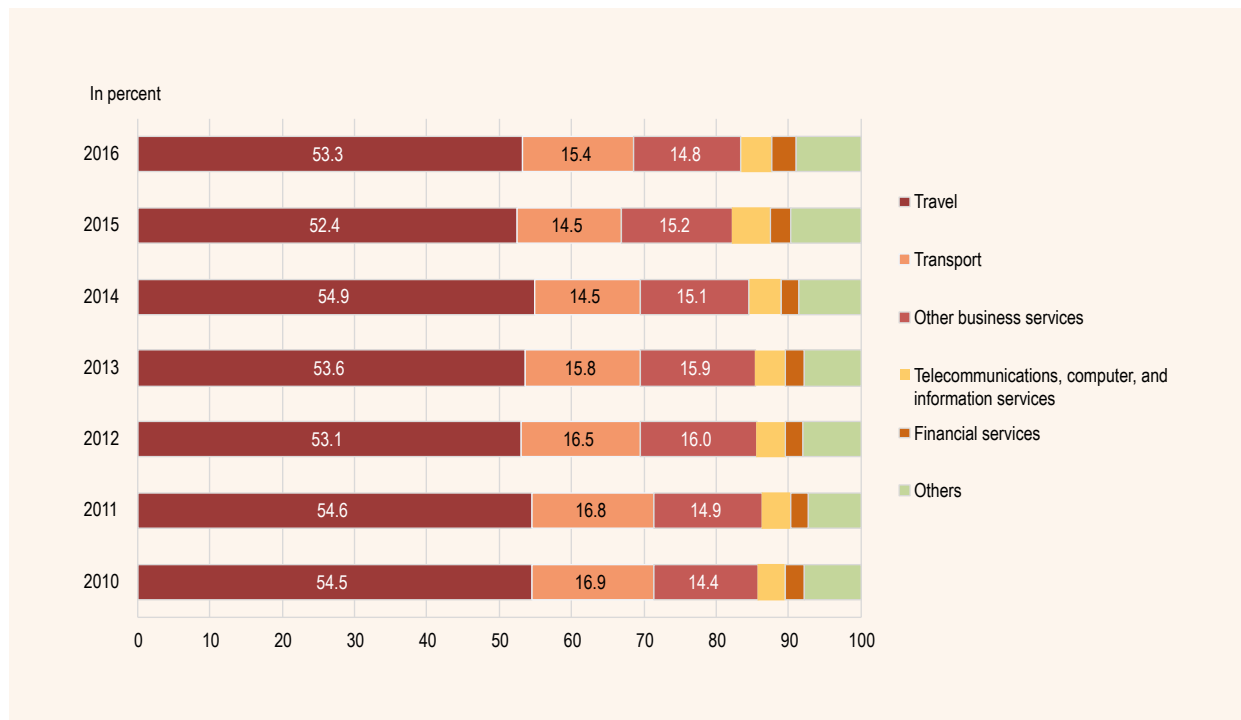


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on IMF Balance of Payments Manual, 6th Edition.

Transport, travel and other business services topped the list of ASEAN's imports of services, with a total share of 76.5% in 2016.

5.4. Intra-ASEAN Exports of Services by Broad Headings

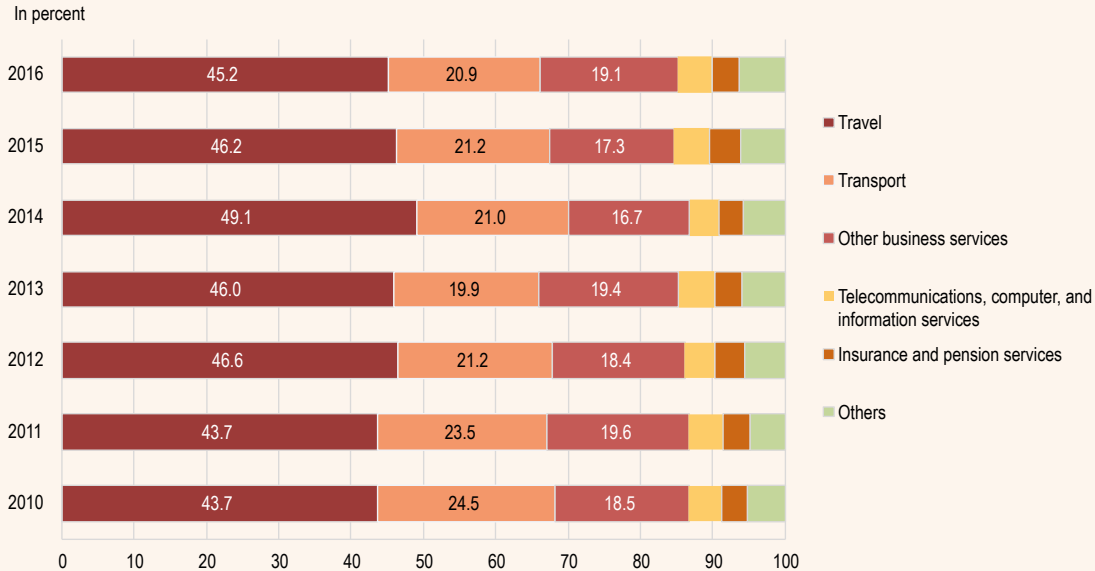


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on IMF Balance of Payments Manual, 6th Edition.

In 2016, travel services along with transport and other business services accounted for more than 80% of intra-ASEAN's exports of services.

5.5. Intra-ASEAN Imports of Services by Broad Headings

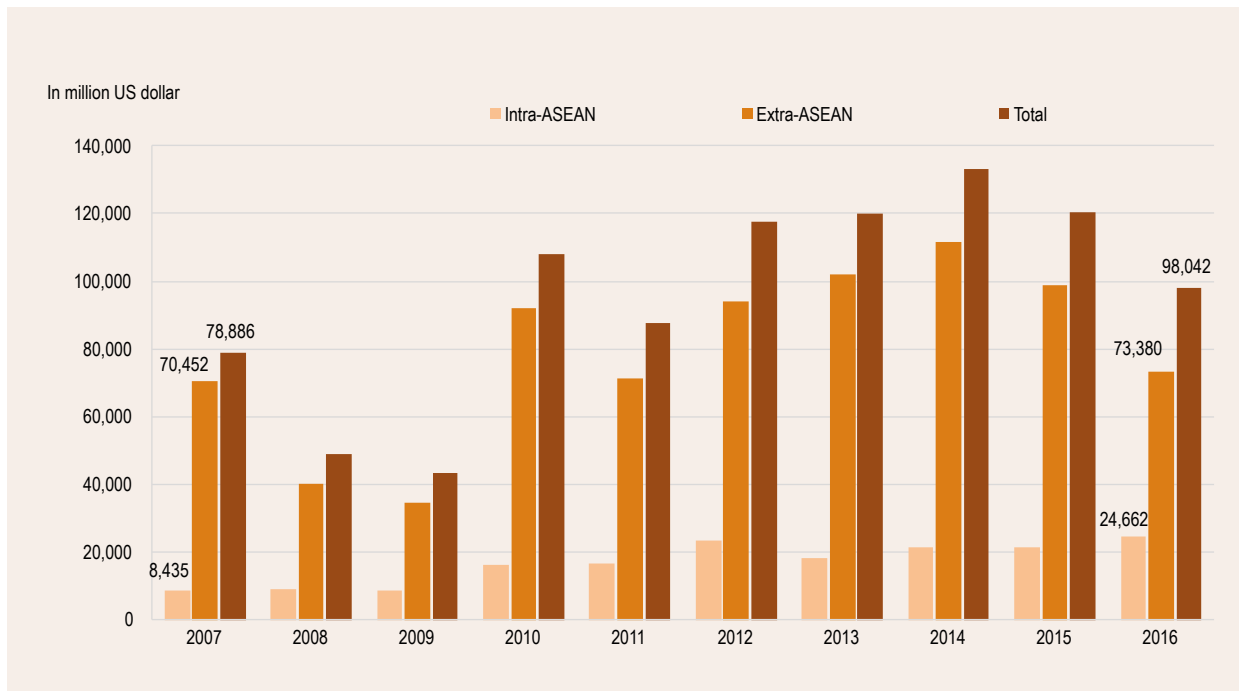


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Based on IMF Balance of Payments Manual, 6th Edition.

Transport, travel and other business services comprised 85% of intra-ASEAN's imports of services in 2016.

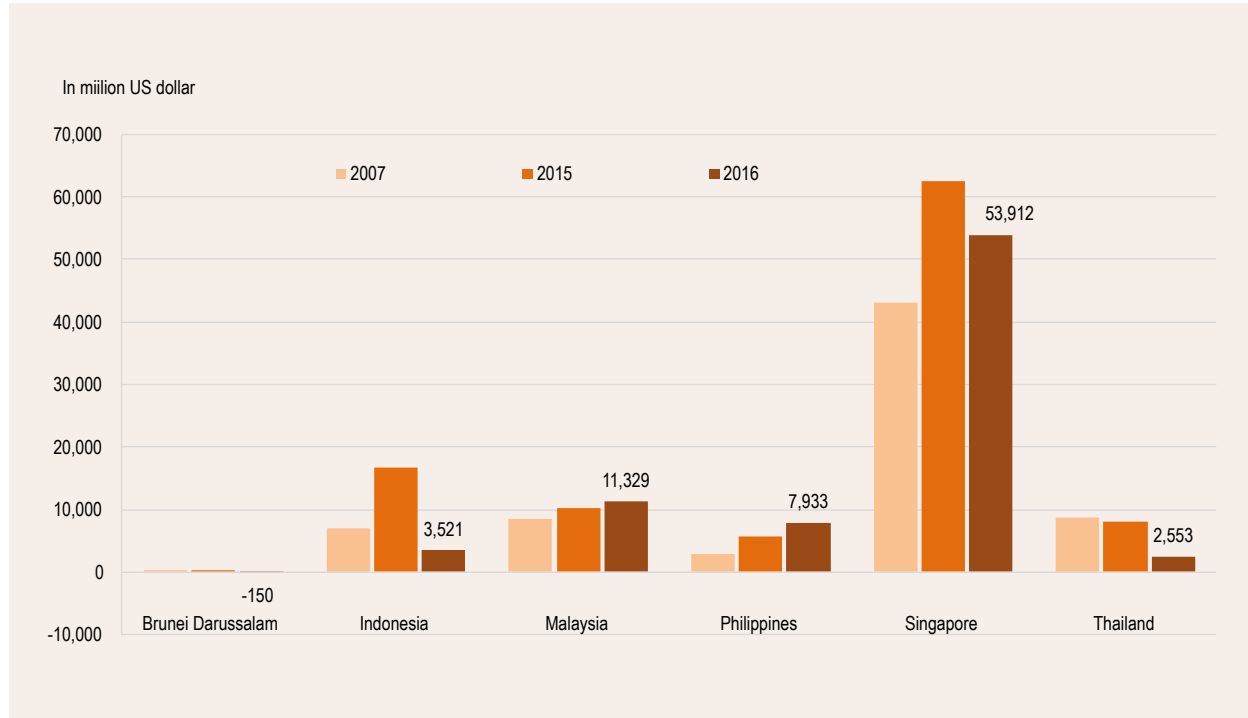
6.1. Inward Flows of FDI, Extra and Intra-ASEAN



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: For 2012-2013, Lao PDR's data on 'by source country' are not yet available; intra-/extra-ASEAN breakdowns for 2012-2013 were estimated by the ASEAN Secretariat.

FDI inward flows in ASEAN declined by 18.6% from US\$121 billion in 2015 to US\$98 billion in 2016. However, intra-ASEAN investment increased in 2016 accounting for 25.2% of ASEAN net FDI inward flows compared to 17.9% in 2015.

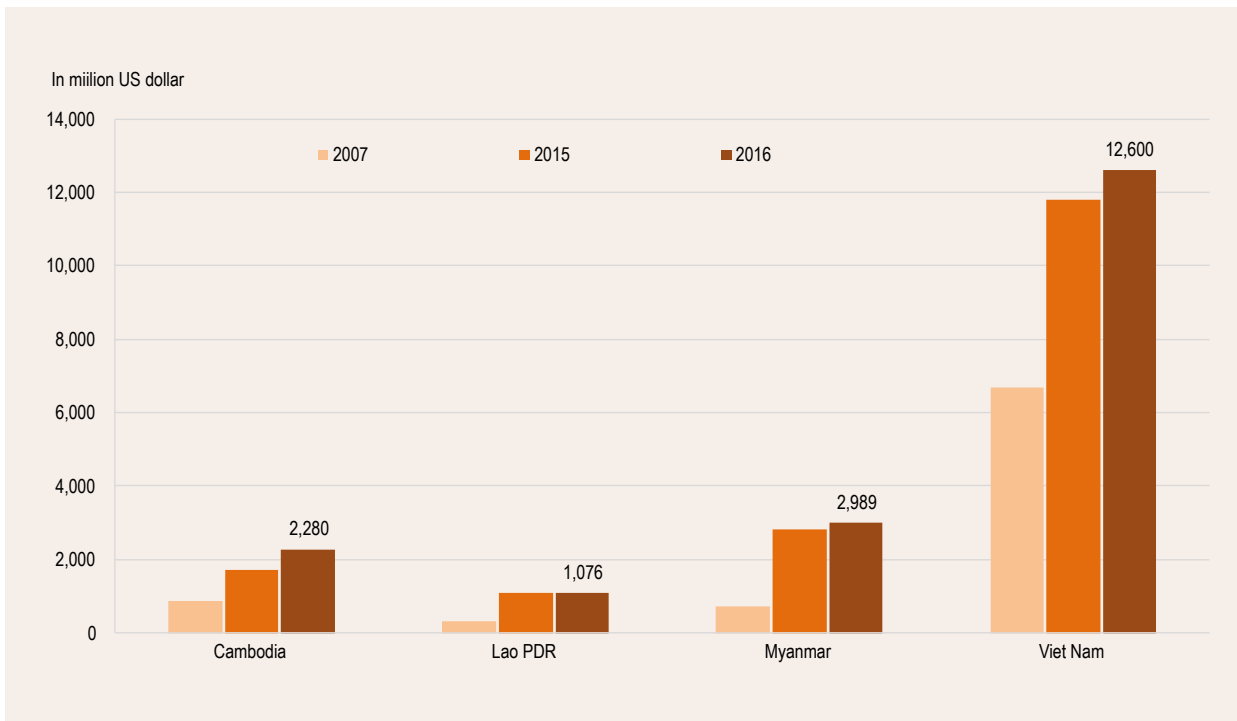
6.2. Inward Flows of FDI by ASEAN Member States (ASEAN-6)

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: ASEAN-6 = Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand

Singapore remained as the highest recipient of FDI among the ASEAN-6 countries, with inward flows amounting to almost US\$54 billion in 2016.

6.3. Inward Flows of FDI by ASEAN Member States (CLMV)



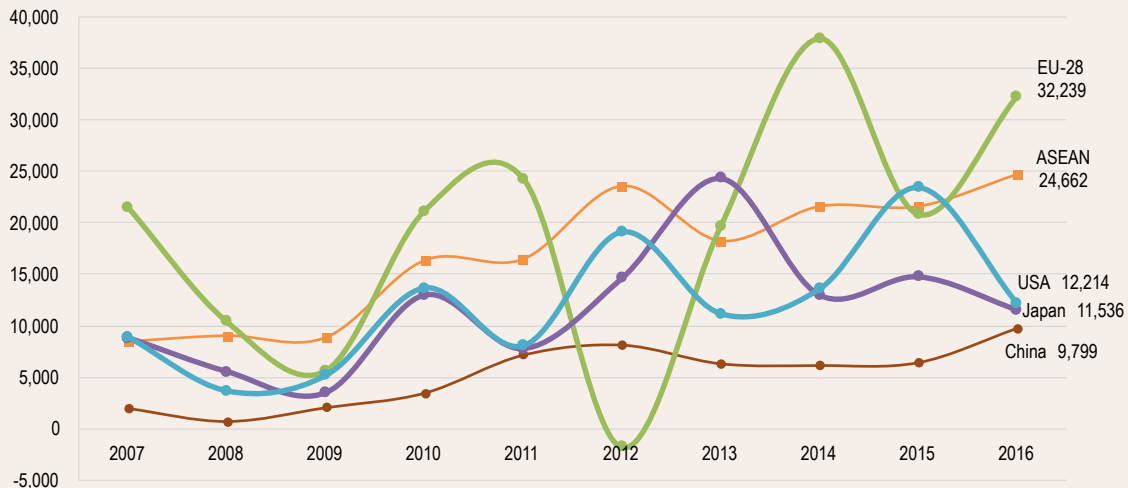
Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: CLMV = Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam

Viet Nam remained as the highest recipient of FDI among the CLMV countries. In 2016, FDI inward flows in Viet Nam grew by 6.8%, reaching US\$13 billion.

6.4. Inward Flows of FDI by Source Countries

In million US dollar

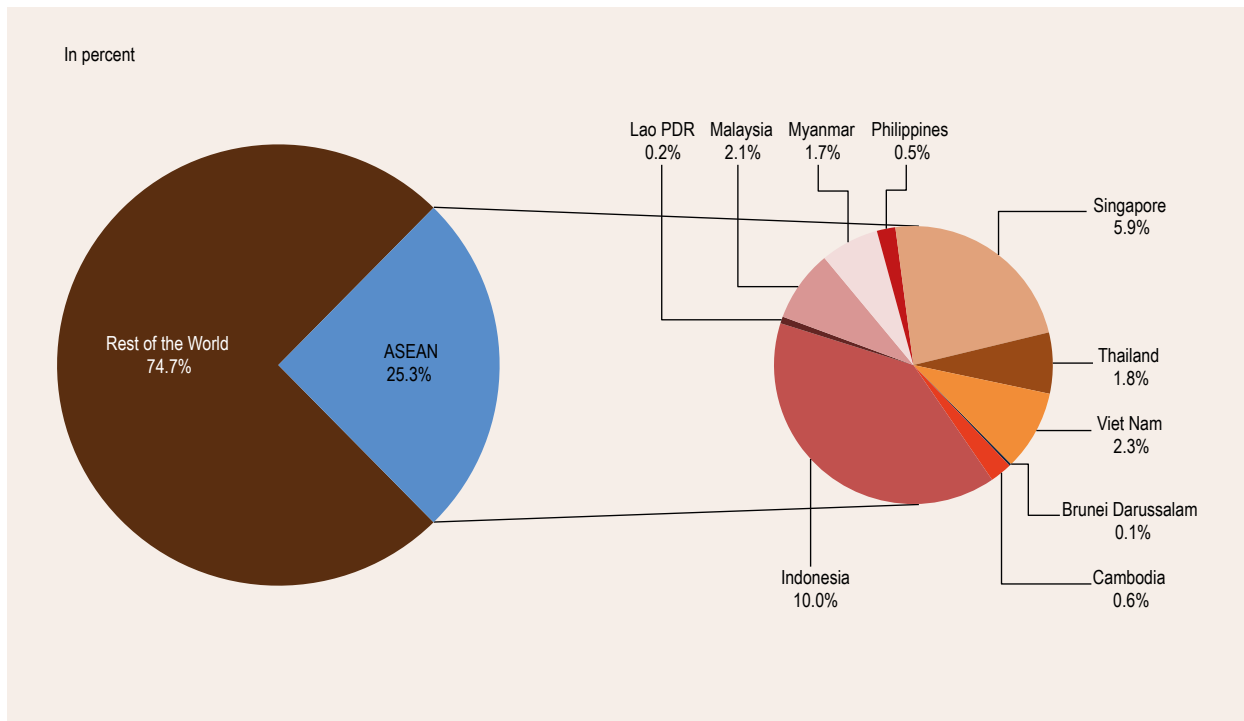


Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: For 2012-2013, Lao PDR's data on 'by source country' are not yet available; intra-/extra-ASEAN breakdowns for 2012-2013 were estimated by the ASEAN Secretariat.

EU-28 investment became the largest source of FDI inflows at US\$32 billion in 2016, followed by intra-ASEAN at US\$25 billion.

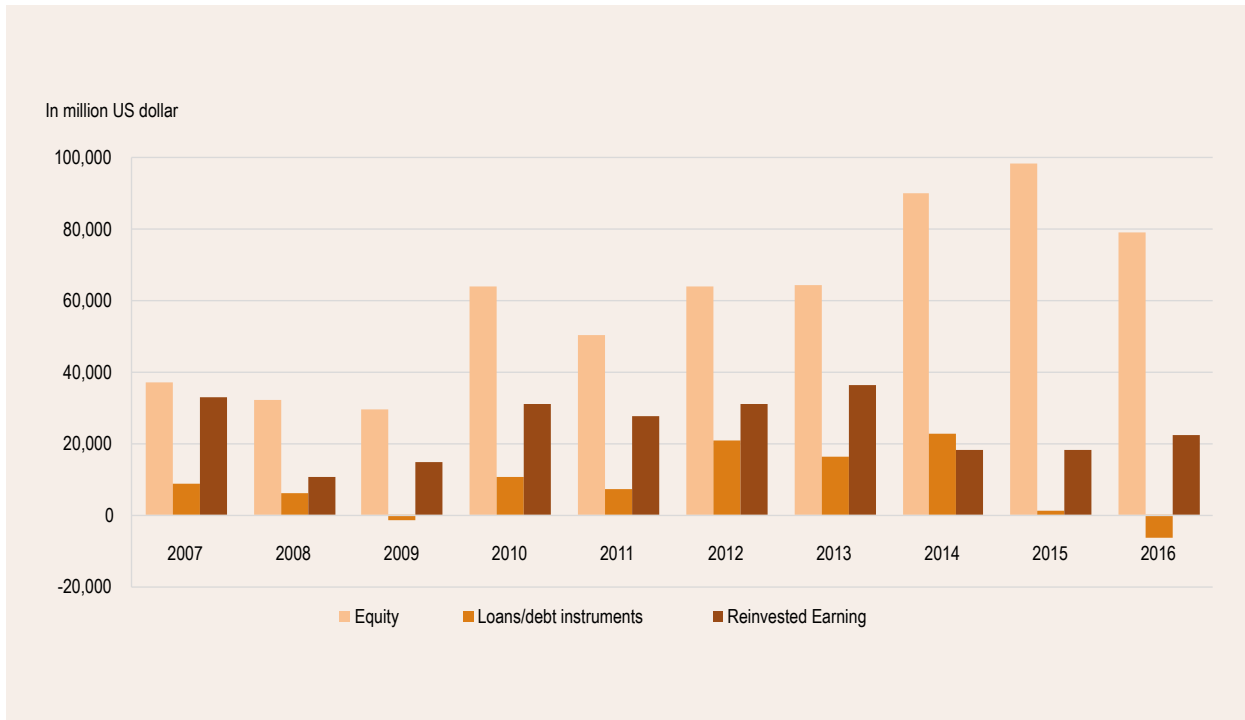
6.5. Intra-ASEAN Inward Flows of FDI by Host Countries, 2016



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Indonesia received the largest share of intra-ASEAN investment, followed by Singapore, Viet Nam, Malaysia, and Thailand.

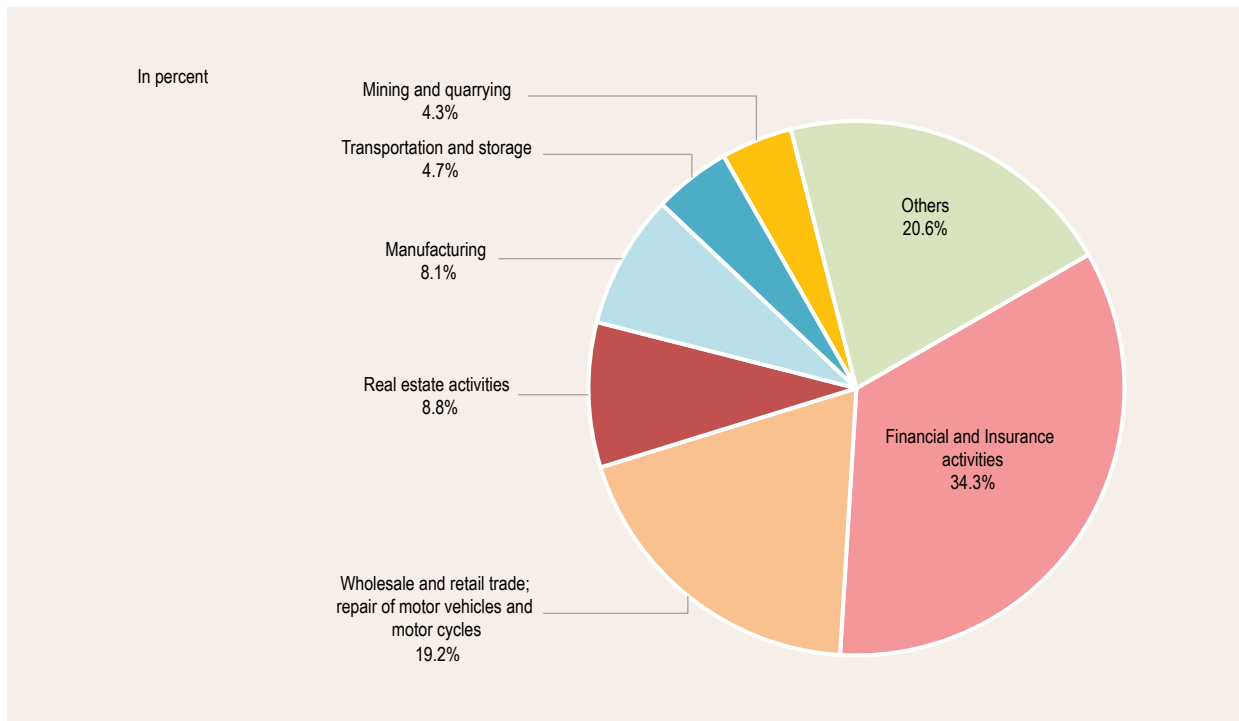
6.6. Inward Flows of FDI by Component



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: No data available on net inflows of FDI by component for Lao PDR (2007-2015) and Myanmar (2010-2016).

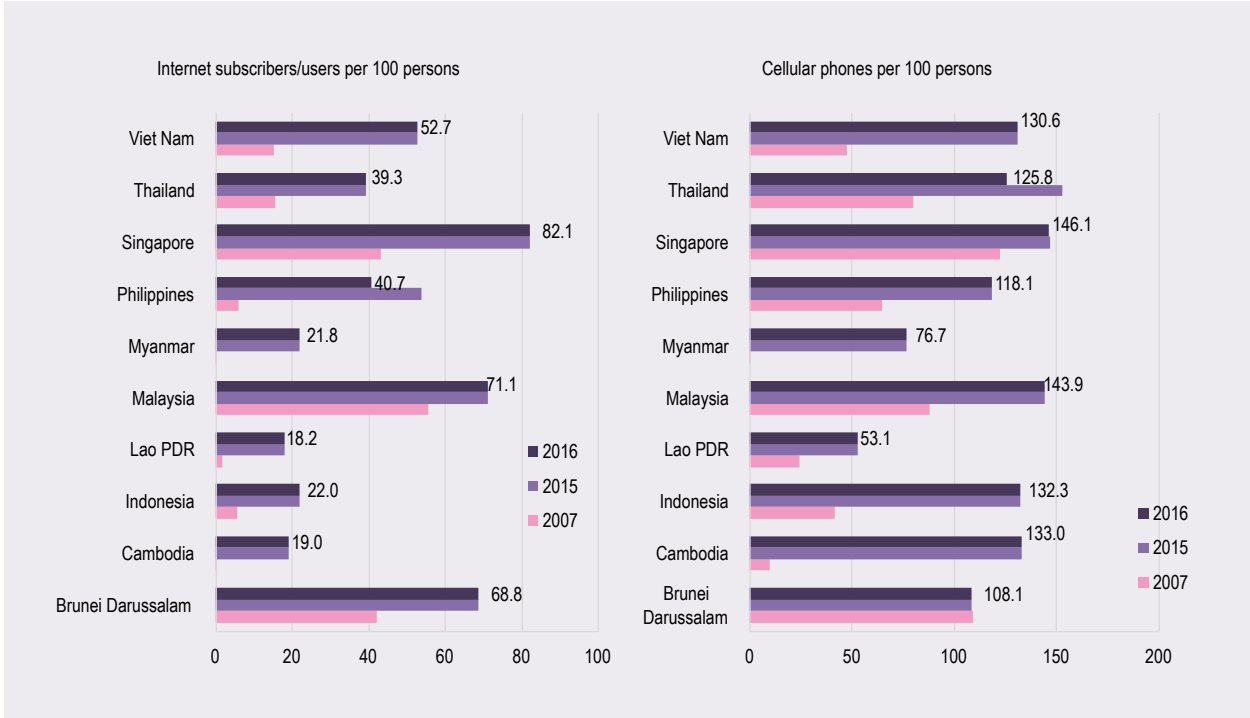
In 2016, equity capital remained the main source of funding for FDI in ASEAN. In contrast, debt instruments declined from US\$1 billion in 2015 to -US\$6 billion in 2016.

6.7. Inward Flows of FDI by Activity, 2016

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Investment in financial and insurance activities comprised 34.3% of the region's total FDI inflows, followed by wholesale and retail trade (19.2%) and real estate (8.8%). Services sector account for 78.8% of ASEAN's investment inflows.

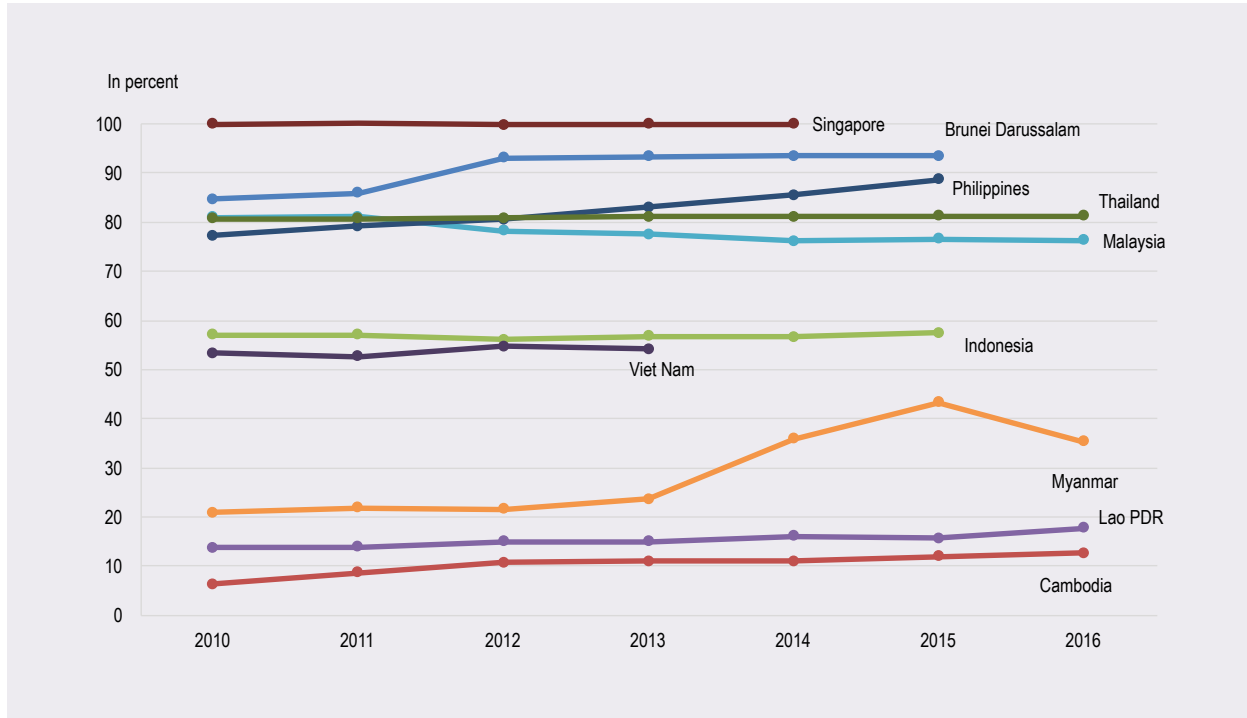
7.1. Internet Subscribers/Users and Cellular Phone Density, per 100 persons



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

In 2016, the number of internet subscribers/users continued to increase in all ASEAN Member States. During the same period, the number of cellular phone users increased considerably in Myanmar, Philippines and Indonesia. There were more than 100 cellular phones per 100 persons in all ASEAN countries except for Lao PDR and Myanmar, indicating that 1 person owns more than 1 unit of cellular phone in these countries.

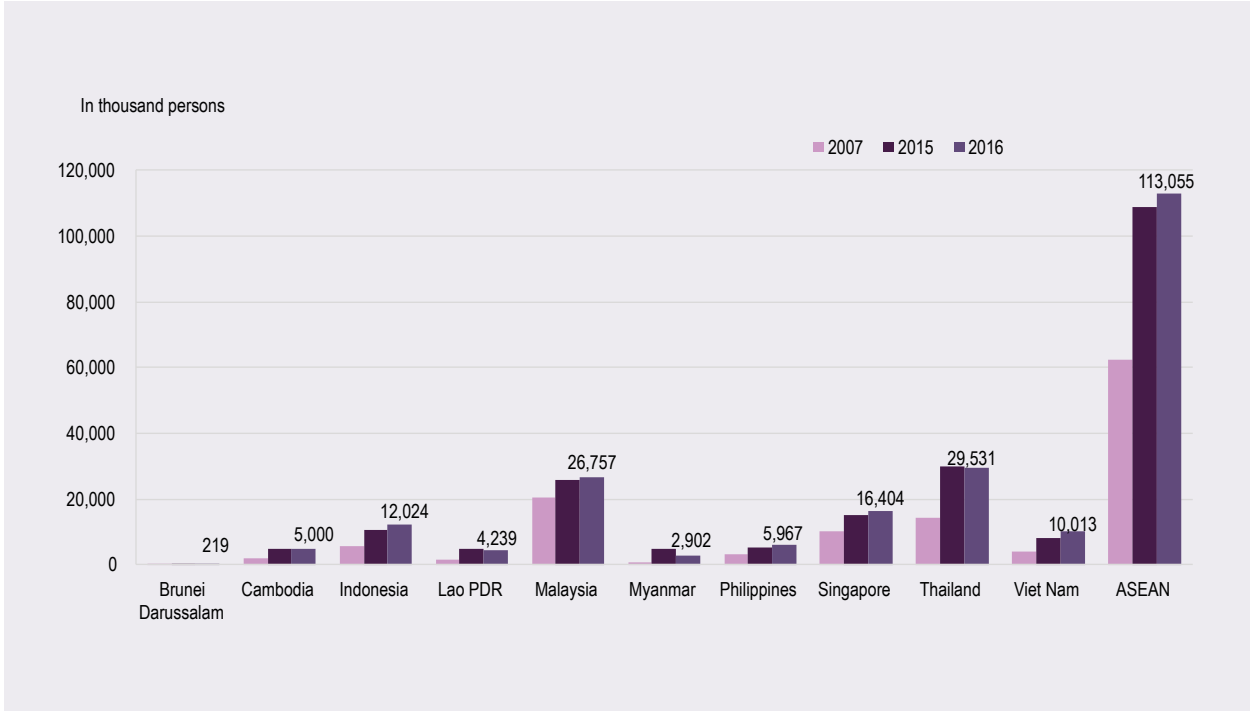
7.2. Ratio of Paved Road to Total Road Length



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

There is a marked improvement in Myanmar's road condition as shown by the increase in the ratio of paved road to total road length from 23.7% in 2013 to 43.3% in 2015. However, the ratio dropped to 35.3% in 2016.

7.3. Visitor Arrivals



Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Note: Data for 2016 are preliminary. Except 2013 and 2014, Brunei Darussalam data covered only visitor arrivals by air transport. Thailand data for 2016 only covers January-November 2016.

Tourist arrivals in ASEAN reached nearly 113 million in 2016 with Thailand remaining as the favourite tourist destination in the region followed by Malaysia and Singapore.



ASEAN: A Community of Opportunities

