

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States of the Association 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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Catalogue-in-Publication Data

ASEAN Economic Community Chartbook 2011
Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat, July 2011

339.959
1.ASEAN – Statistics
2.Economics – Trade – Investment

ISBN 978-602-8411-73-8

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The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Chartbook intends to provide users with graphical information on important characteristics of the ASEAN economy and regional economic integration.

The Chartbook is a user-friendly narrative of the key macroeconomic trends as well as developments in economic integration covering, among others, trade and investment within ASEAN, information and communication technology, ASEAN economic relations with major trade partners and the rest of the world, and some general trends in the seven ASEAN priority integration sectors.

I hope you find this Chartbook useful in tracking the progress of economic integration towards the realisation of the AEC by 2015.

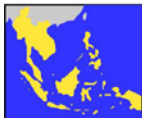


Secretary-General of ASEAN
July 2011

TABLE of Contents

1	ASEAN in the Global Economy	
1.1	Population of ASEAN and selected trade partner countries/region	1
1.2	Share of ASEAN and selected trade partner countries in world gross domestic product based on PPP* dollars, 2010	2
1.3	Gross domestic product (GDP) in billion PPP* dollars and rate of change of real GDP, 2010	3
1.4	Gross domestic product (GDP) in billion US dollars and rate of change of real GDP, 2010	4
1.5	Annual rate of change of real GDP in ASEAN and selected trade partner countries/regions	5
1.6	GDP per capita in PPP dollars of ASEAN and selected trade partner countries/regions	6
1.7	GDP per capita in US dollars of ASEAN and selected trade partner countries/regions	7
2.	ASEAN Economy	
2.1	Annual rate of growth of GDP at constant prices in ASEAN Member States	8
2.2	Quarterly rate of growth of GDP at constant prices in ASEAN5	9
2.3	GDP per capita in ASEAN Member States	10
2.4	Consumer price index (CPI), all items and food, as compared to that in 2005	11
2.5	Consumer price index (CPI), transport and housing, as compared to that in 2005	12
2.6	ASEAN Member States currencies-to-US dollar rate as compared to that in 2005	13
2.7	ASEAN Member States currencies-to-US dollar rate	14
3.	ASEAN Trade Liberalisation	
3.1	Average tariff rates on imports of ASEAN	15
3.2	Percent of tariff lines in the CEPT* Inclusion List (IL)	16
3.3	Percent of items in the CEPT* Inclusion List (IL) with 0 tariff	17
4.	ASEAN Trade Performance	
4.1	Trend of ASEAN trade	18
4.2	Trend of ASEAN trade value as a percentage of GDP	19
4.3	ASEAN trade with selected trade partner countries/regions	20
4.4	Intra- and extra-ASEAN trade	21
4.5	Share of ASEAN trade with selected trade partner countries/regions	22
4.6	Share of ASEAN exports to selected trade partner countries/regions	23
4.7	Share of ASEAN imports from selected trade partner countries/regions	24
4.8	ASEAN Member States exports to selected trade partner countries/regions, 2010	25
4.9	ASEAN Member States imports to selected trade partner countries/regions, 2010	26
4.10	Top ten ASEAN export commodities in 4 digit-HS, 2010	27
4.11	Top ten ASEAN import commodities in 4 digit-HS, 2010	28
5.	ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners: Concentration and Dependency	
5.1	Trade balance with selected trade partner countries/regions	29
5.2a	Top 5 exports to ASEAN, 2010	30
5.2b	Top 5 imports from ASEAN, 2010	30

5.3a	Top 5 extra-ASEAN exports, 2010	31
5.3b	Top 5 extra-ASEAN imports, 2010	31
5.4a	Top 5 exports to China, 2010	32
5.4b	Top 5 imports from China, 2010	32
5.5a	Top 5 exports to Japan, 2010	33
5.5b	Top 5 imports from Japan, 2010	33
5.6a	Top 5 exports to ROK, 2010	34
5.6b	Top 5 imports from ROK, 2010	34
5.7a	Top 5 exports to USA, 2010	35
5.7b	Top 5 imports from USA, 2010	35
5.8a	Top 5 exports to EU-27, 2010	36
5.8b	Top 5 imports from EU-27, 2010	36
5.9a	Top 5 exports to ANZ, 2010	37
5.9b	Top 5 imports from ANZ, 2010	37
5.10a	Top 5 exports to India, 2010	38
5.10b	Top 5 imports from India, 2010	38
5.11a	Top 5 exports to Pakistan, 2010	39
5.11b	Top 5 imports from Pakistan, 2010	39
5.12	ASEAN export and import commodities to/from DP Countries with high significant share (above 75% of total ASEAN export/import of the respective commodity), 2010	40
6.	Investment in ASEAN	
6.1	Foreign Direct Investment net inflow to ASEAN by source country	43
6.2	Foreign Direct Investment net inflow to ASEAN and ASEAN Member States as a percentage of GDP	44
6.3	Cumulative foreign direct investment net inflow to ASEAN, 2005-2010	45
6.4	Foreign direct investment net inflow in ASEAN 6 and CLMV	46
7.	ASEAN Priority Integration Sectors	
7.1	Trend of total exports in the 7 priority integration goods sectors	47
7.2	Trend of intra-ASEAN exports in the 7 priority integration goods sectors	48
7.3	Annual rate of change of ASEAN exports in the 7 priority integration goods sectors	49
8.	Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community	
8.1	Internet subscribers/user and cellular phone densities (per 1000 persons) in ASEAN	50
8.2	Trend of ASEAN export and import of crude oil and petroleum products	51
8.3	Total and Intra-ASEAN visitor arrivals by country of destination, 2010	52
8.4	Visitor arrivals to ASEAN Member States	53
8.5	Intra-ASEAN visitor arrivals in ASEAN Member States	54



ASEAN Economic Community Chartbook 2011

INTRODUCTION

This **ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Chartbook** is a visual chronicle of the ASEAN economy and its relations with major regions/partner countries and the rest of the world. It aims to provide information on the state of the ASEAN economy at some milestone years in the past and at present, and on discernible trends in key economic areas in the immediate future.

The graphical information in this Chartbook is presented according to the following 8 sections:

CONTENTS

- 1 ASEAN in the Global Economy** situates the region in the global economic community in terms of population and economic size, growth, and welfare.
- 2 ASEAN Economy** looks into some macroeconomic trends and developments within the region.
- 3 ASEAN Trade Liberalization** reports on the stages of facilitation for freer flow of goods within the region through tariff reduction.
- 4 ASEAN Trade Performance** takes a closer look at the movement of goods within and outside of the region – trends of exports and imports, and composition and directions of trade.
- 5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners** charts the region's trade position with selected dialogue partners and describes the concentration and dependencies of selected traded commodities.
- 6 Investments in ASEAN** gives a broad time series profile of foreign direct investment inflow to the region, including the major sources of such investments.
- 7 ASEAN Priority Integration Sectors** shows the trends of export of goods in the 7 priority sectors identified to help accelerate progress toward the AEC.
- 8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community** presents information on other important elements that sustain the regional economy – export of energy, access to communication, and tourism activity.

CAVEAT

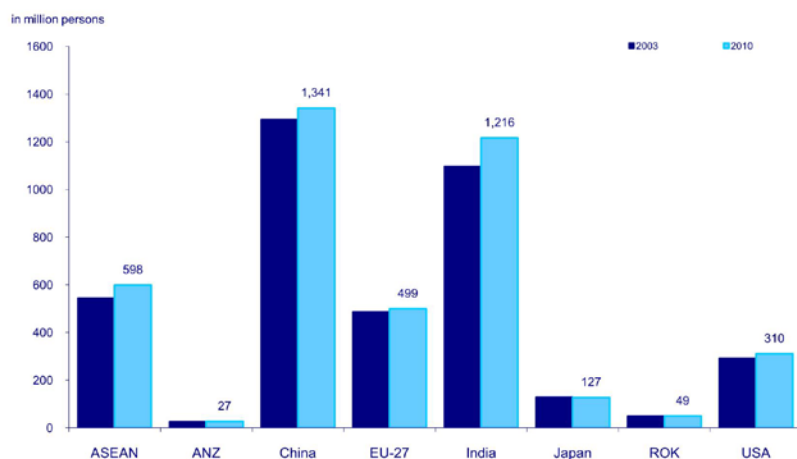
The charts presented herein are based on data available in the various databases being maintained by the ASEAN Secretariat as submitted through relevant ASEAN working groups and/or data sharing schemes and/or as gathered from official publications and websites of data sources in the ASEAN Member States (AMS) and international organizations as of 30 June 2011.

Some data were derived/estimated using basic statistical practices 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 ASEAN in the Global Economy

1.1 Population of ASEAN and selected trade partner countries/regions



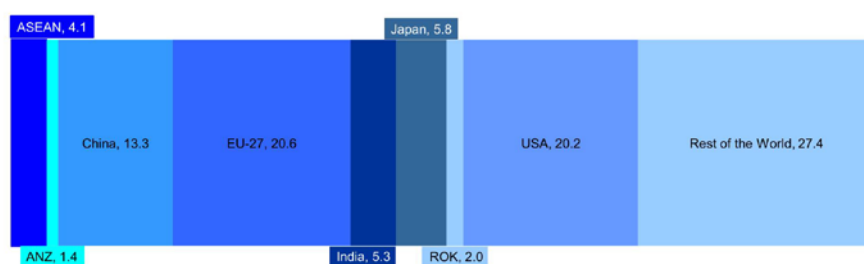
ASEAN population was recorded at 598 millions as of mid 2010 and has reached 600 millions as of end 2010.

Sources of data: ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2010 and IMF World Economic Outlook Database October 2010

1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

1.2 Share of ASEAN and selected trade partner countries in world gross domestic product based on PPP* dollars, 2010

Share of GDP at current PPP dollars to world total (%)



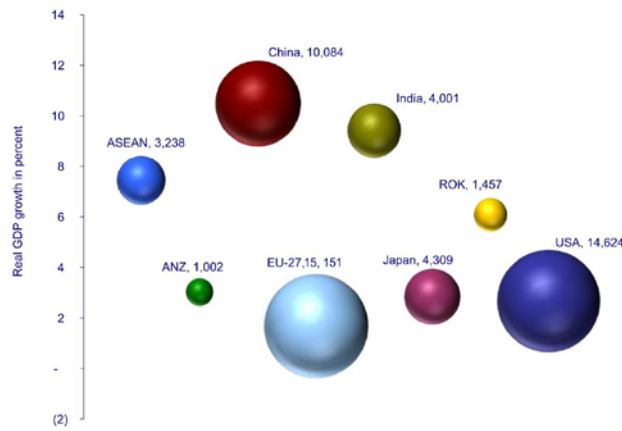
Share of ASEAN GDP, measured at international dollar (PPP dollar), was 4.1% in 2010. Combined GDP of ASEAN Plus 3 measured in international dollar, reached 25.2% in 2010.

* Purchasing power parity

Source of data: IMF World Economic Outlook Database October 2010

1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

1.3 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in billion PPP* dollars and rate of change of real GDP, 2010



Measured at international dollar (PPP dollar), ASEAN GDP reached 3.2 trillion dollars in 2010; with real economic growth of 7.4%, the third after China (10.5%) and India (9.7%).

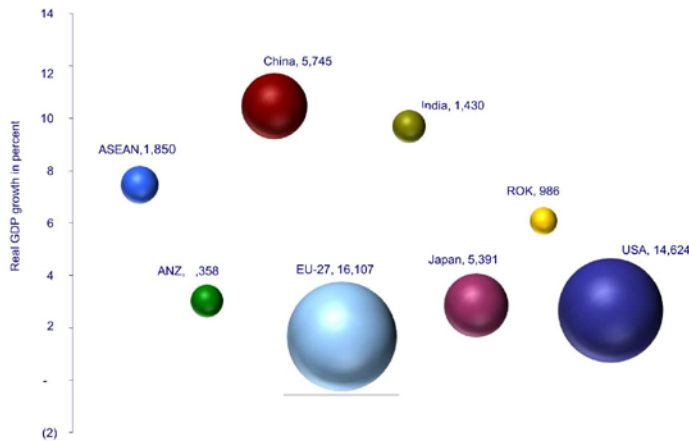
Note: Size of bubble indicates level of GDP in current international (PPP) billion dollars while bubble position plots the growth rate of real GDP.

* Purchasing Power Parity

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database October 2010

1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

1.4 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in billion US dollars and rate of change of real GDP, 2010



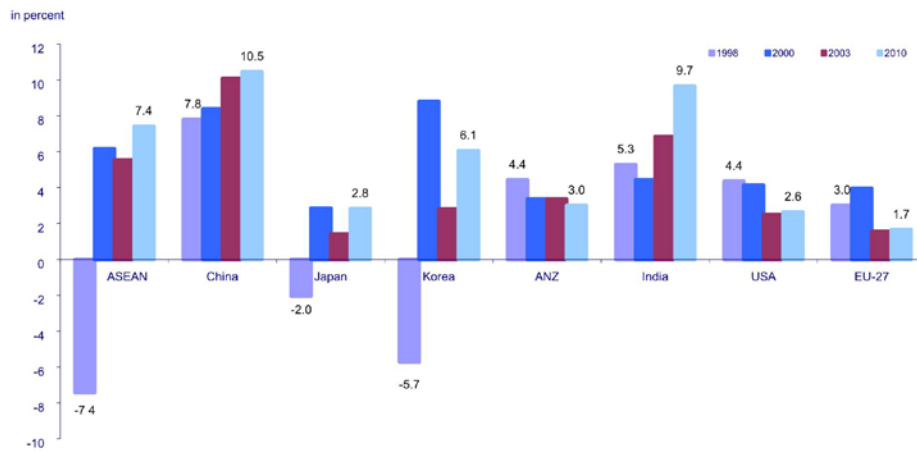
In terms of US dollars, ASEAN GDP was US\$1.8 trillion, or 32% that of China and about 13% that of USA. If the purchasing power is taken into account (measured in international dollar), ASEAN GDP was 32% that of China and nearly 22% that of USA.

Note: Size of bubble indicates level of GDP in billion US dollars while bubble position plots the growth rate of real GDP.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database October 2010

1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

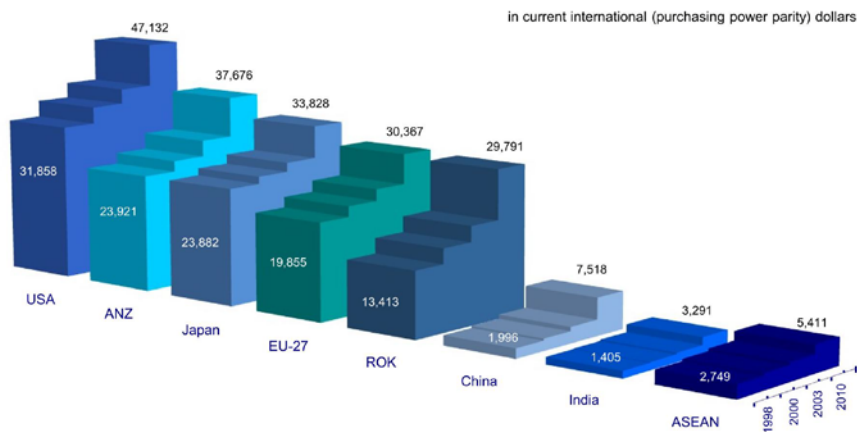
1.5 Annual rate of change of real GDP in ASEAN and selected trade partner countries/regions



Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database October 2010

1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

1.6 GDP per capita in PPP dollars of ASEAN and selected trade partner countries/regions

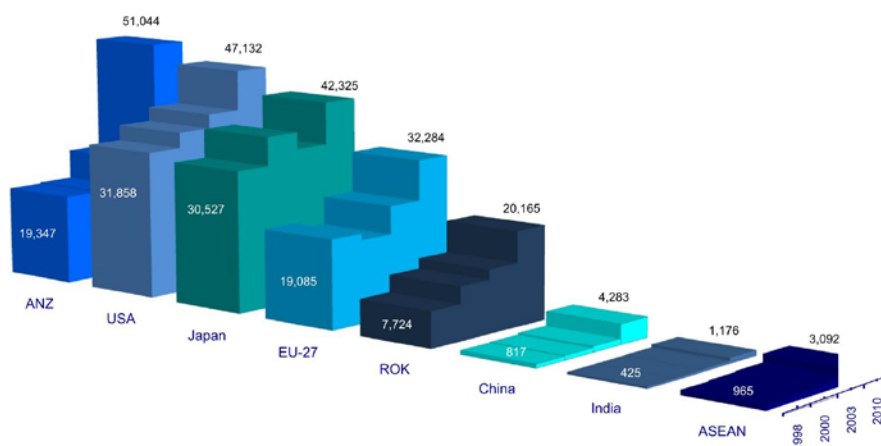


Measured in international dollar (PPP dollar), GDP per capita of ASEAN reached PPP\$5,411 in 2010, almost doubled that of 1998.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database October 2010

1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

1.7 GDP per capita in US dollars of ASEAN and selected trade partner countries/regions

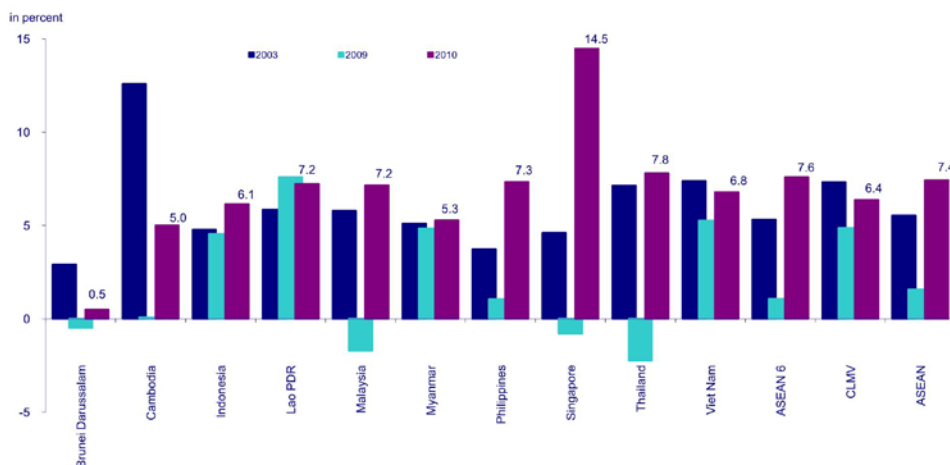


In US dollars, ASEAN GDP per capita in 2010 was US\$3,092, or 72% that of China and less than 7% that of USA. If the purchasing power is taken into account (measured in PPP dollars), the ASEAN GDP per capita was PPP\$ 5,411 or 72% that of China and 11% that of the USA.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database October 2010

2 ASEAN Economy

2.1 Annual rate of growth of GDP at constant prices in ASEAN Member States

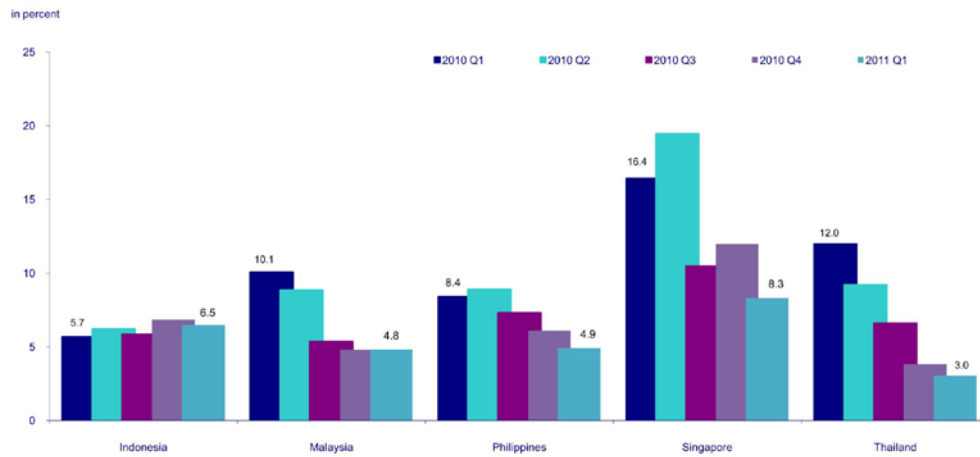


The year 2010 ASEAN witnessed a full recovery from the impact of the 2008/9 crisis, with AMSs' economy growing between 5 and 8%, with Singapore even showing an exceptionally high growth rate of 14.5%, while Brunei Darussalam only at 0.5%.

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

Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database

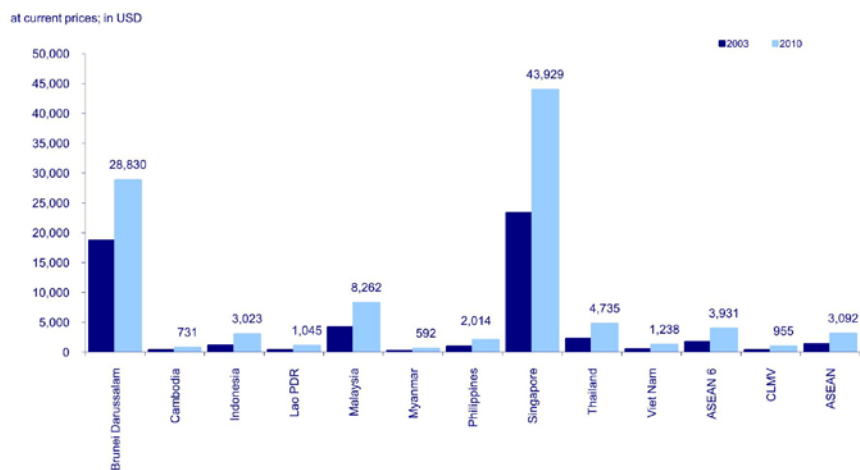
2.2 Quarterly rate of growth of GDP at constant prices in ASEAN



Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database

Note : year-on-year growth

2.3 GDP per capita in ASEAN Member States

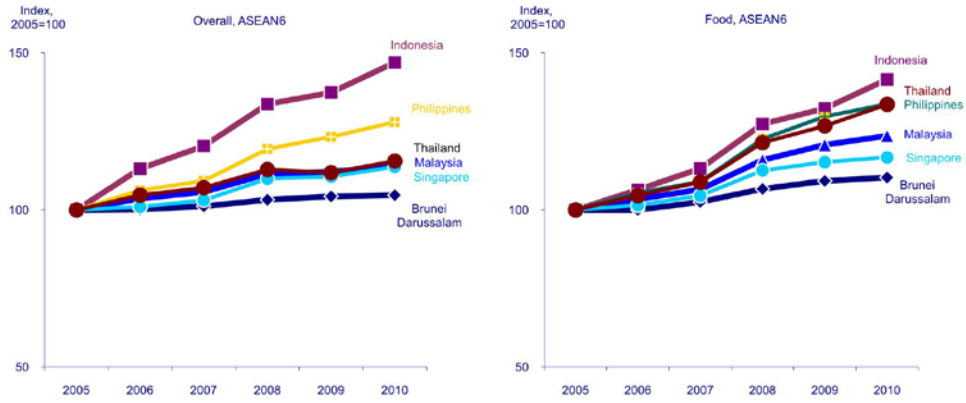


GDP per capita of AMSs varies remarkably, with Singapore and Brunei Darussalam showing per capita GDP of above 28 thousand US dollar at one end, and CLMV with around or less than one thousand US dollar at the other end, and Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand between 2,000 and 8,300 US dollar, in between.

Notes: Myanmar data is based on the parallel exchange rate as used in the IMF-WEO database of October 2010 in which the US\$1 = 1,016 kyats (for 2010).

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database October 2010

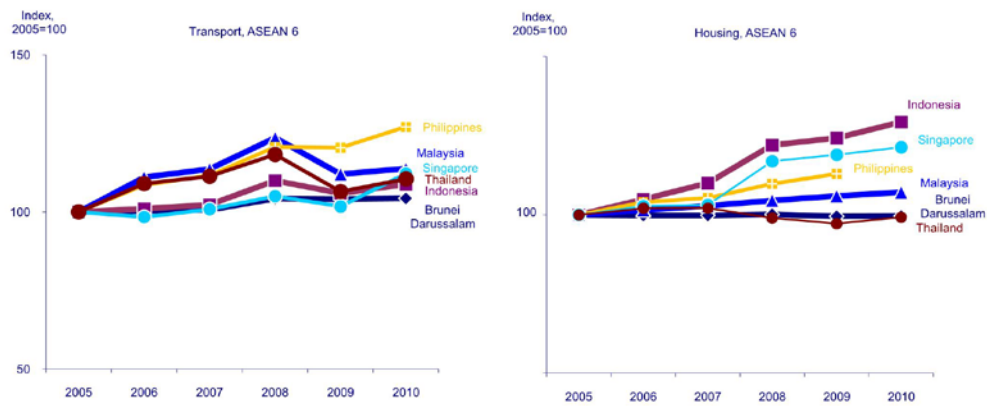
2.4 Consumer price index (CPI), all items and food, as compared to that in 2005



Compared to 2005, overall prices in Indonesia and Philippines have increased by nearly 50% and above 25% respectively in 2010, while the other three countries showed mild increases. For food prices, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand showed an increase of more than 25%.

Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database

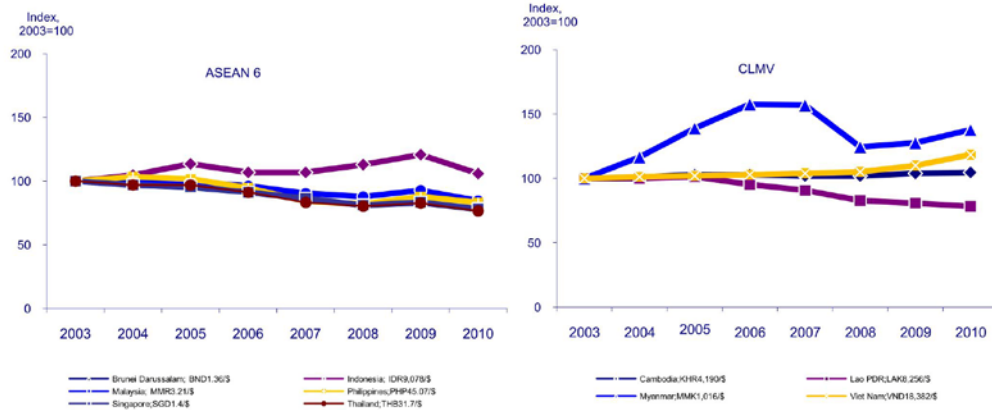
2.5 Consumer price index (CPI), transport and housing, as compared to that in 2005



Inflation rate of transportation and housing components between 2005 and 2010 was lower compared to that of food prices.

Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database

2.6 ASEAN Member States currencies-to-US dollar rate as compared to that in 2003



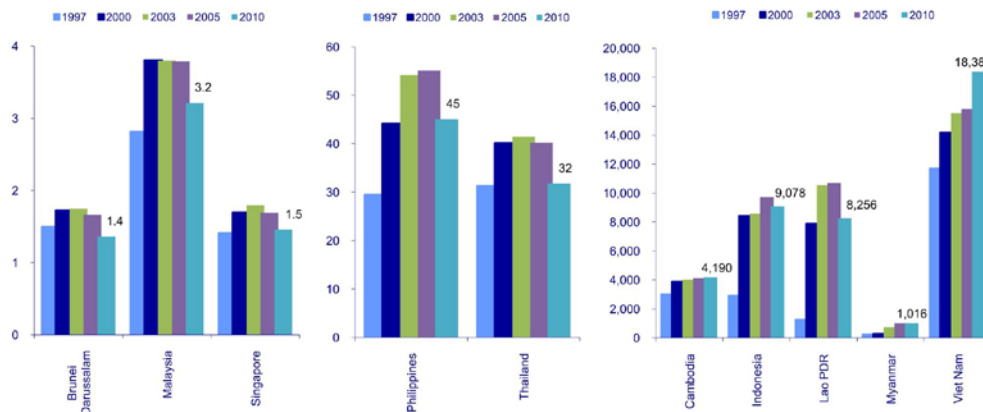
Compared to 2003, Indonesian currency depreciated although mildly, while other ASEAN6 currencies appreciated. For CLMV, only Lao PDR's currency exhibited strong appreciation, while Myanmar showed large depreciation.

Myanmar's Kyat-to-dollar exchange rate is taken from the IMF World Economic Outlook Database as of October 2010

Note: BND= Brunei Dollar, KHR=Cambodian Riel, IDR=Indonesian Rupiah, LAK=Lao Kip, MYR=Malaysian Ringgit, MMK=Myanmar Kyat, PHP=Philippines Peso, SGD=Singapore Dollar, THB=Thailand Baht, VND=Vietnamese Dong.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database October 2010

2.7 ASEAN Member States currencies-to-US dollar rate

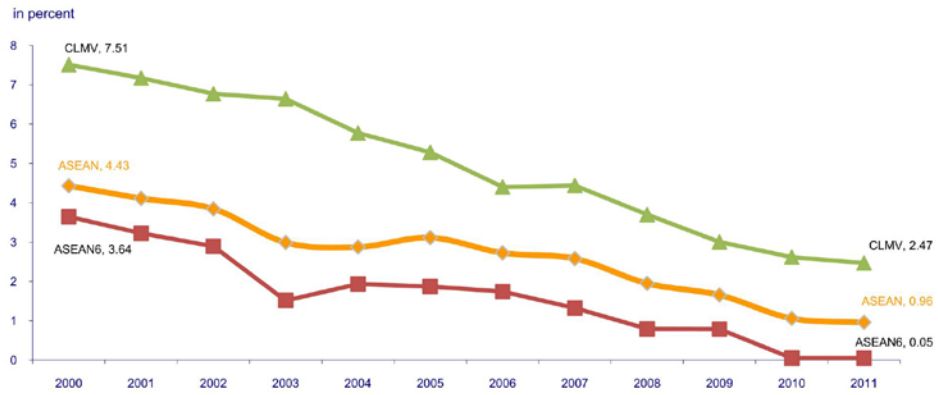


Myanmar: not an official rate. Myanmar's Kyat-to-dollar exchange rate is taken from the IMF World Economic Outlook Database as of October 2010.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database October 2010

3 ASEAN Trade Liberalisation

3.1 Average tariff rates on imports of ASEAN



Average tariff rates on imports in ASEAN6 reached 0.05% in 2010 while of CLMV was 2.47%.

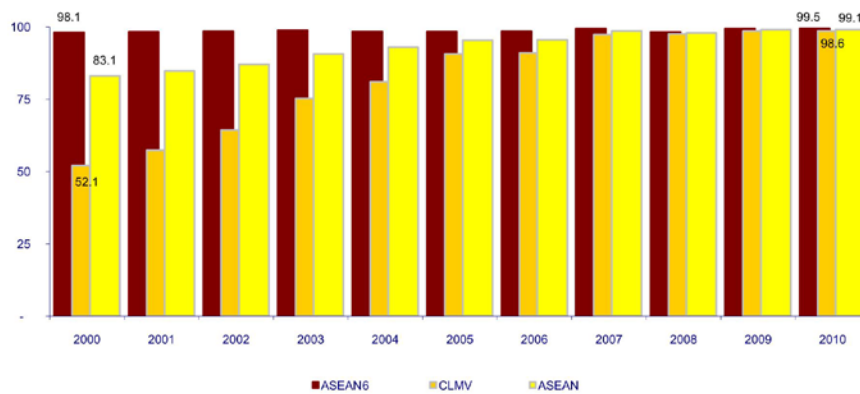
Note: For 2010, Cambodia use the ASEAN Harmonised Tariff Nomenclature (AHTN) 2002 while the others use AHTN 2007.

* CEPT - Common Effective Preferential Tariff

Source of data: ASEAN Tariff Database

3 ASEAN Trade Liberalisation

3.2 Percent of tariff lines in the CEPT* Inclusion List (IL)



The percentage of tariff lines in the CEPT inclusion list of CLMV have increased steadily, and progressively narrowing the gap between ASEAN6 and CLMV over the years. As of 2010, both ASEAN6 and CLMV have placed more than or nearly 99% of their tariff lines under the CEPT Scheme.

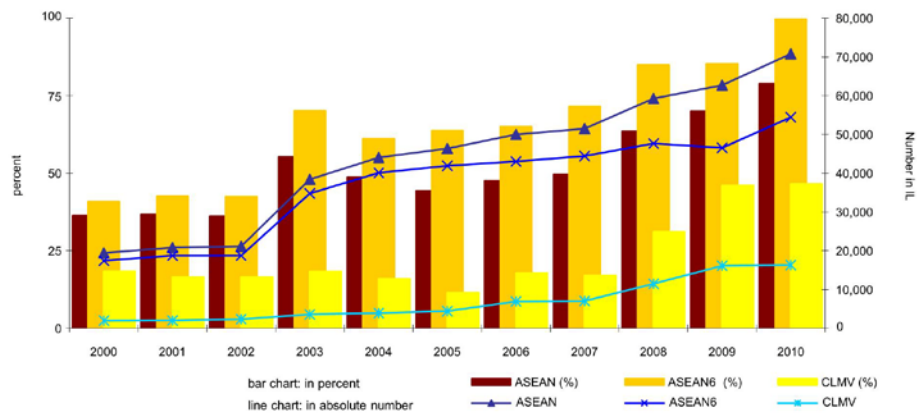
Note: For 2010, Cambodia use the ASEAN Harmonised Tariff Nomenclature (AHTN) 2002 while the others use AHTN 2007

* CEPT - Common Effective Preferential Tariff

Source of data: ASEAN Tariff Database

3 ASEAN Trade Liberalisation

3.3 Percent of items in the CEPT* Inclusion List (IL) with 0 tariff



The number of items in the CEPT inclusion list with zero tariff in ASEAN6 increased significantly in 2003 and continued to increase until 2010. The growth in CLMV was more modest. In percentage terms, the growth in ASEAN6 showed a break in 2005 and 2006; but it was due to the rapid increase of the number of items in the CEPT IL.

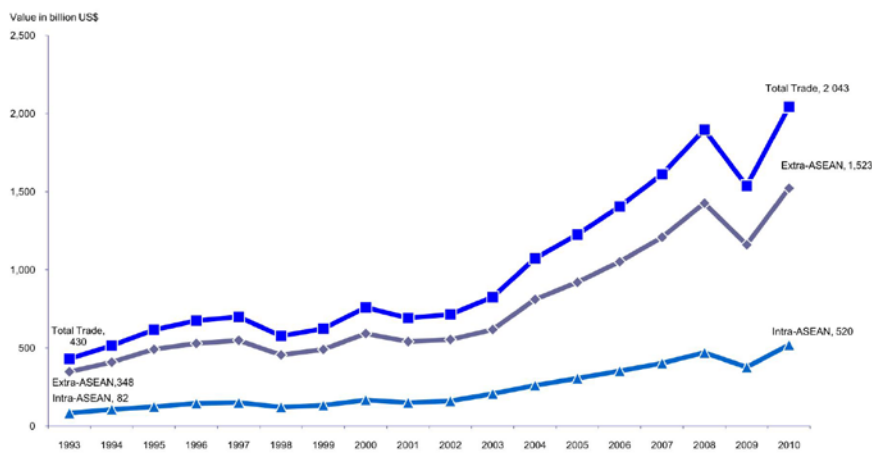
Note: For 2010, Cambodia use the ASEAN Harmonised Tariff Nomenclature (AHTN) 2002 while the others use AHTN 2007

* CEPT - Common Effective Preferential Tariff

Source of data: ASEAN Tariff Database

4 ASEAN Trade Performance

4.1 Trend of ASEAN trade

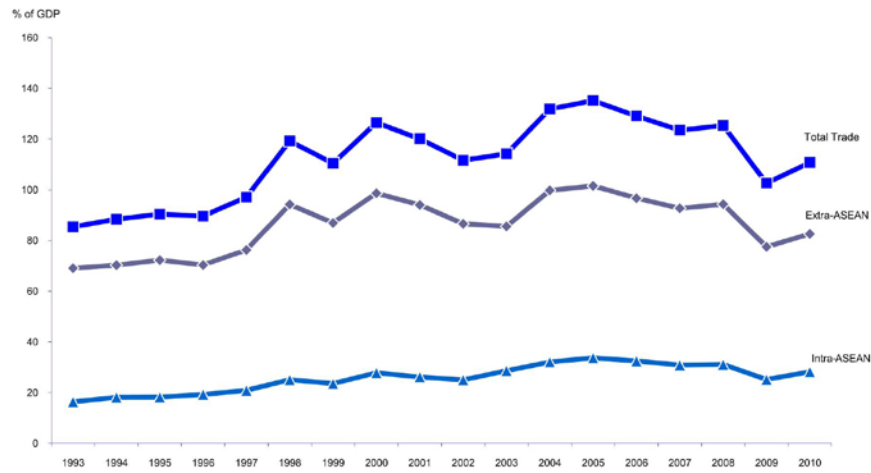


Total trade value jumped back in 2010 reaching US\$2 trillion, after a dip in 2009. It increased by 33% in 2010 after a decline by nearly 20% in 2009. Compared to 2008, the 2010 showed a mild increase of 7% over two years.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

4 ASEAN Trade Performance

4.2 Trend of ASEAN trade value as a percentage of GDP

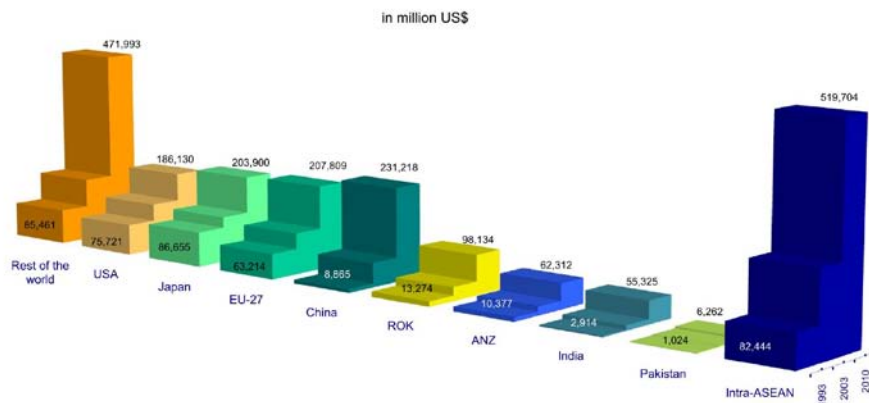


Despite significant increase in trade value in 2010, ratio of Trade to GDP fared lower than its level two to five years ago.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

4 ASEAN Trade Performance

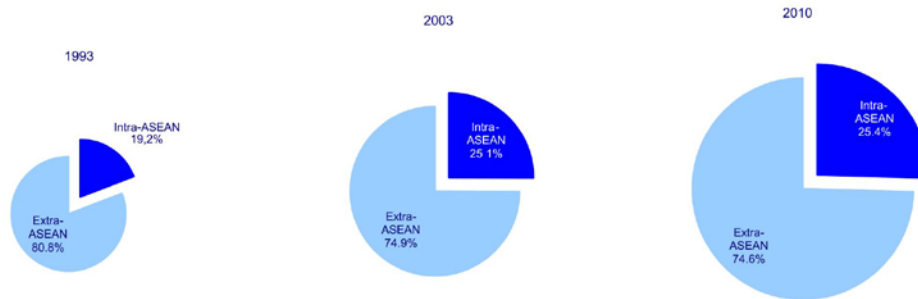
4.3 ASEAN trade with selected trade partner countries/regions



Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

4 ASEAN Trade Performance

4.4 Intra- and extra-ASEAN trade

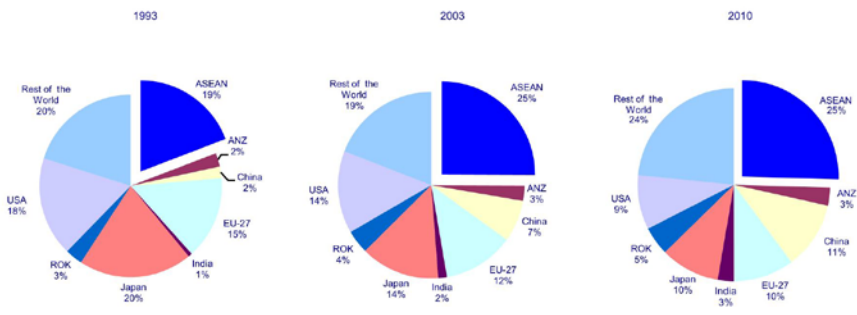


Intra-ASEAN trade remained relatively unchanged at around 25% since the last few years.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

4 ASEAN Trade Performance

4.5 Share of ASEAN trade with selected trade partner countries/regions



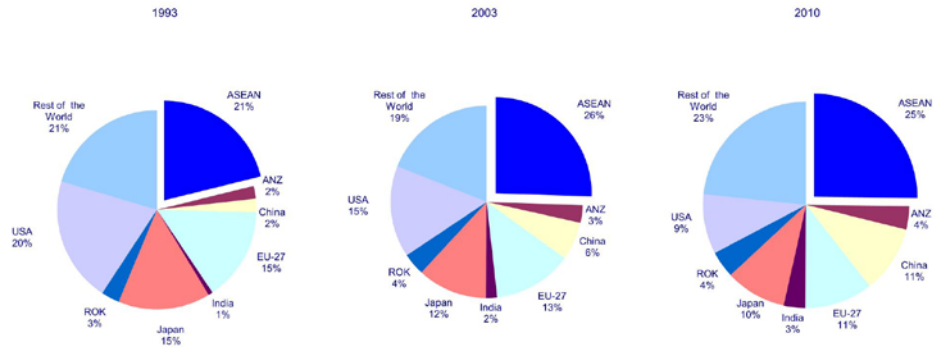
Increasing in share: China; India; ANZ and ROK; Decreasing in share: EU-27; Japan; USA

In 2010 China turned as the top trading partner country with a share of 11%, followed by EU and Japan, both around 10% and USA with 9%.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

4 ASEAN Trade Performance

4.6 Share of ASEAN exports to selected trade partner countries/regions

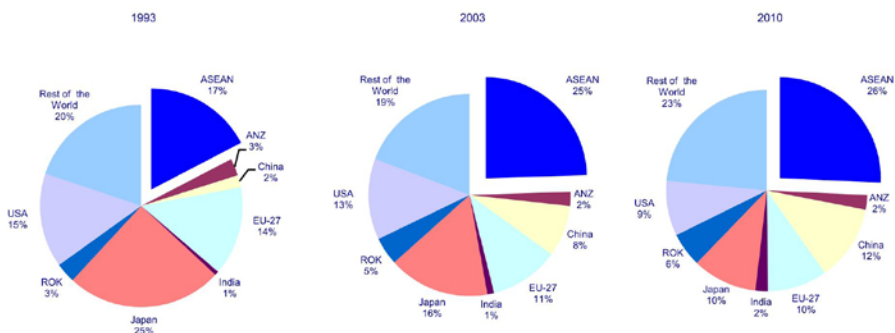


Increasing in share: ANZ; China; India, and ROK; Decreasing in share: USA; Japan and EU-27

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

4 ASEAN Trade Performance

4.7 Share of ASEAN imports from selected trade partner countries/regions

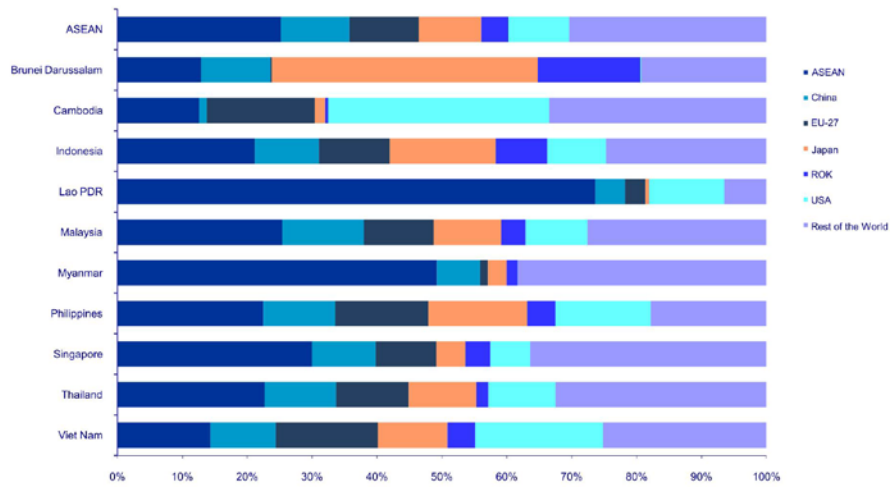


Increasing in share: China; ROK; India Decreasing in share: EU-27; Japan; and USA

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

4 ASEAN Trade Performance

4.8 ASEAN Member States exports to selected trade partner countries/regions, 2010

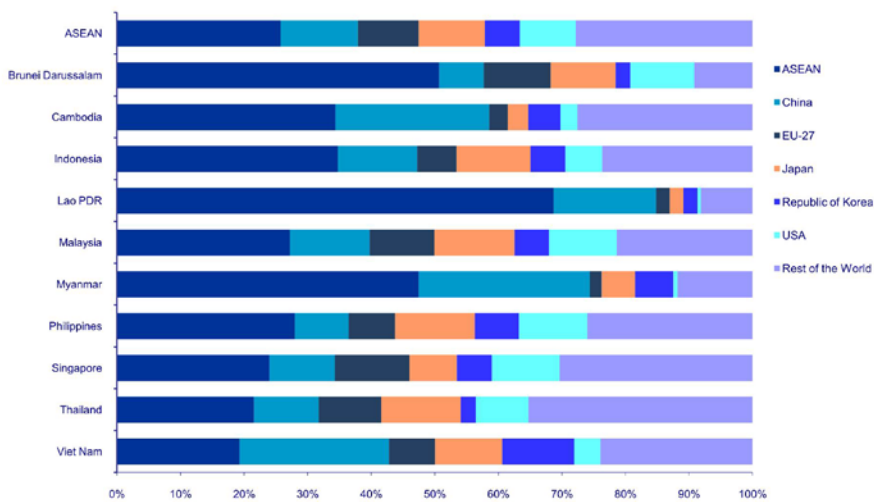


China constituted as an important destination of exports of all AMSs except Brunei Darussalam and Cambodia; as EU did-but except for Brunei Darussalam and Lao PDR, and as USA did-but except for Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar. Japan constituted an important exports destination except for Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

4 ASEAN Trade Performance

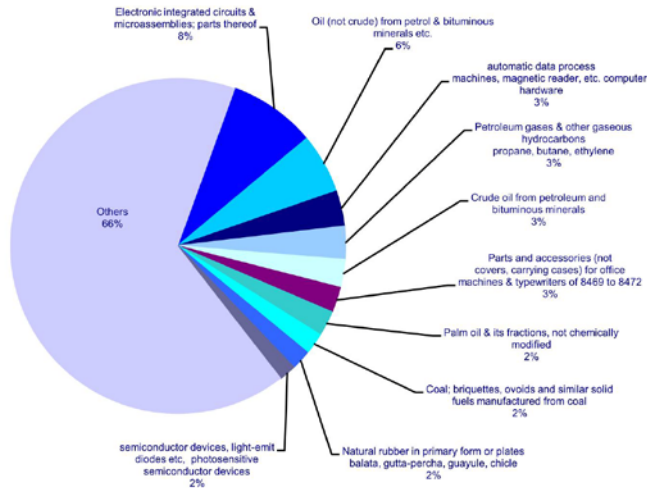
4.9 ASEAN Member States imports to selected trade partner countries/regions, 2010



China constituted a very important imports origin of all AMSs, as EU did-but except for Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar, and as USA did-but except for Cambodia

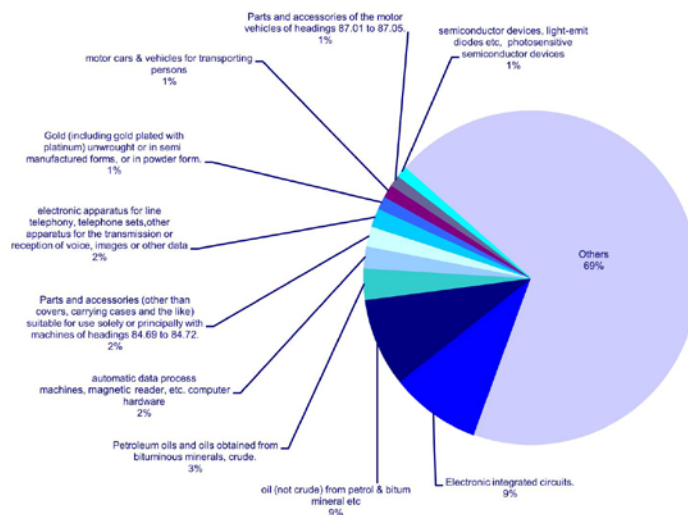
Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

4.10 Top ten ASEAN export commodities in 4 digit-HS, 2010



Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

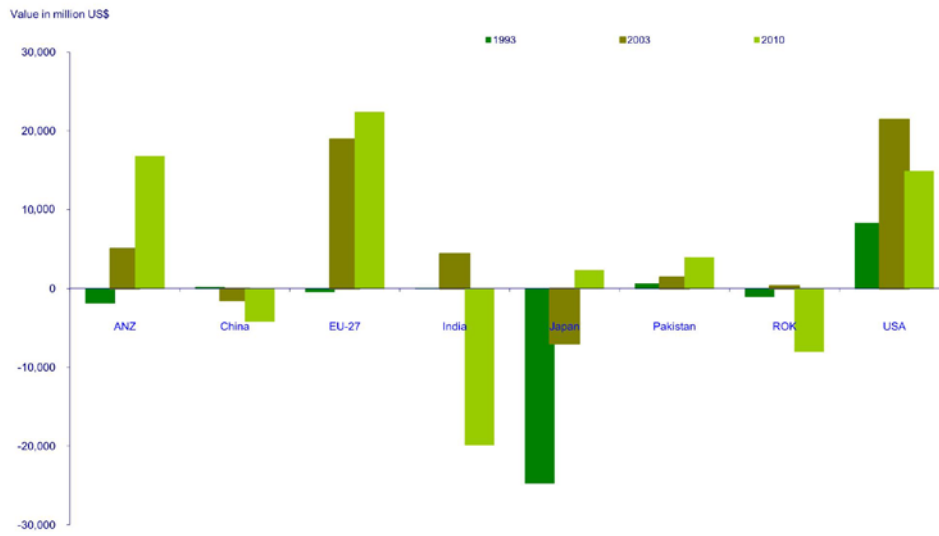
4.11 Top ten ASEAN import commodities in 4 digit-HS, 2010



Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners : Concentration and Dependency

5.1 Trade balance with selected partner countries/regions

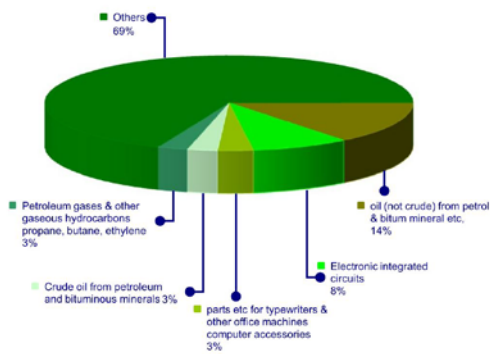


ASEAN trade with China, has always been showing a deficit, and increasing. While with Japan, ASEAN exhibited a surplus in 2010.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

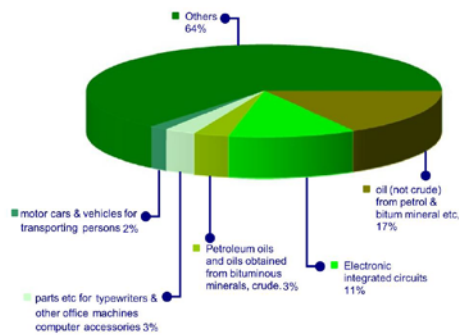
5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners : Concentration and Dependency

5.2a Top 5 exports to ASEAN, 2010



Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
(by 4 digits HS Code)

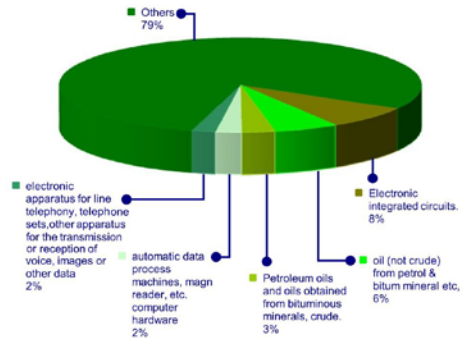
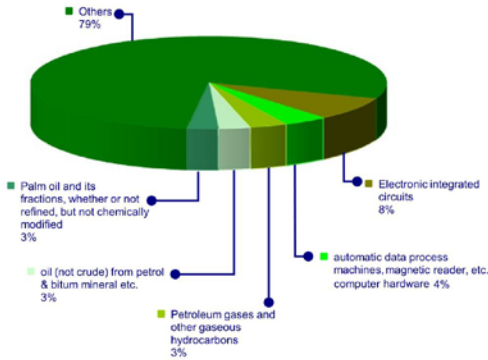
5.2b Top 5 imports from ASEAN, 2010



5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners : Concentration and Dependency

5.3a Top 5 extra-ASEAN exports, 2010

5.3b Top 5 extra-ASEAN imports, 2010

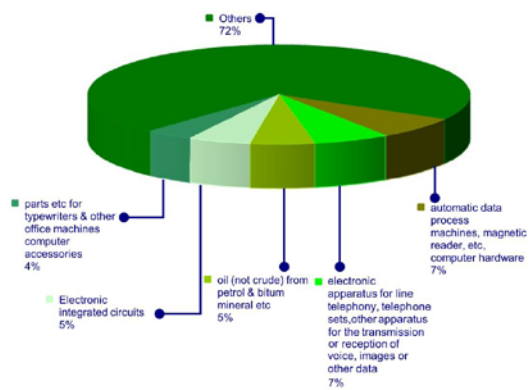


Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
(by 4 digits HS Code)

5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners : Concentration and Dependency

5.4a Top 5 exports to China, 2010

5.4b Top 5 imports from China, 2010

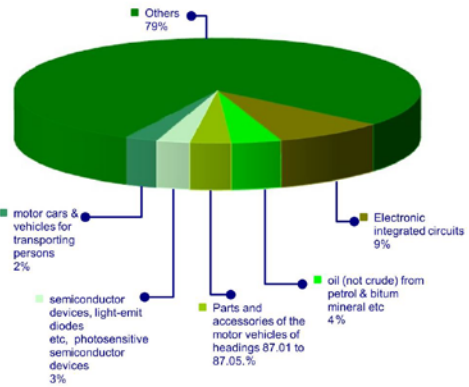
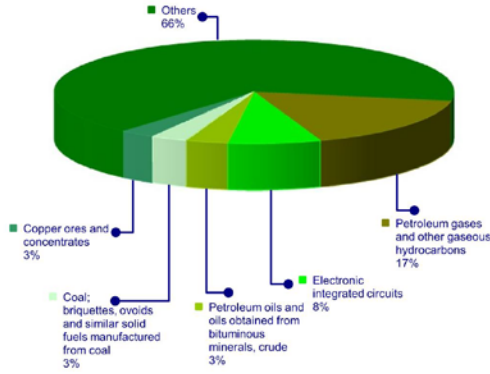


Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
(by 4 digits HS Code)

5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners : Concentration and Dependency

5.5a Top 5 exports to Japan, 2010

5.5b Top 5 imports from Japan, 2010

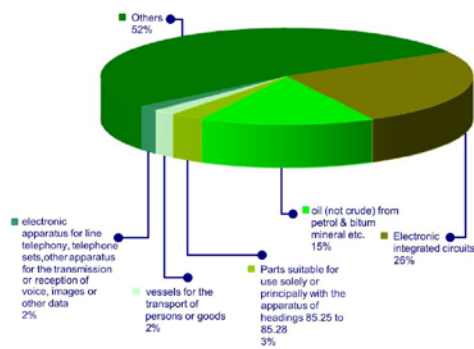
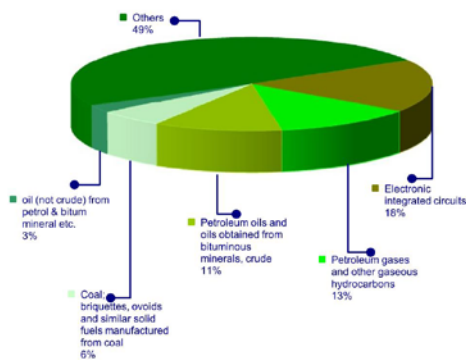


Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
(by 4 digits HS Code)

5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners : Concentration and Dependency

5.6a Top 5 exports to ROK, 2010

5.6b Top 5 imports from ROK, 2010

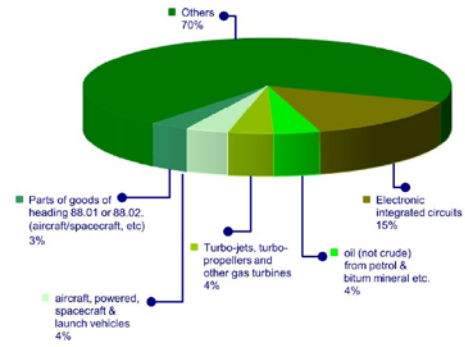
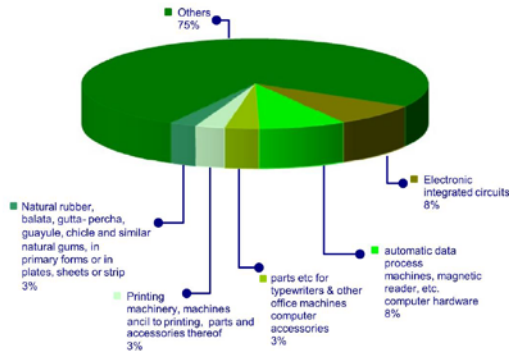


Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
(by 4 digits HS Code)

5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners : Concentration and Dependency

5.7a Top 5 exports to USA, 2010

5.7b Top 5 imports from USA, 2010

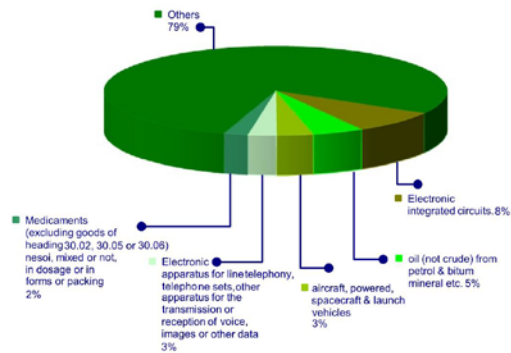
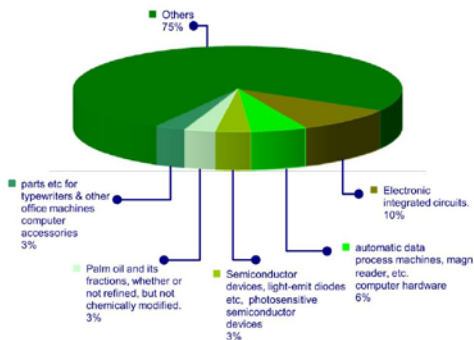


Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
(by 4 digits HS Code)

5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners : Concentration and Dependency

5.8a Top 5 exports to EU-27, 2010

5.8b Top 5 imports from EU-27, 2010

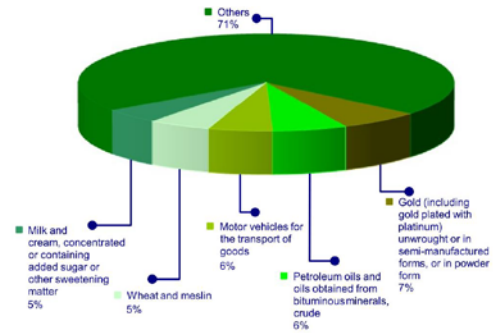
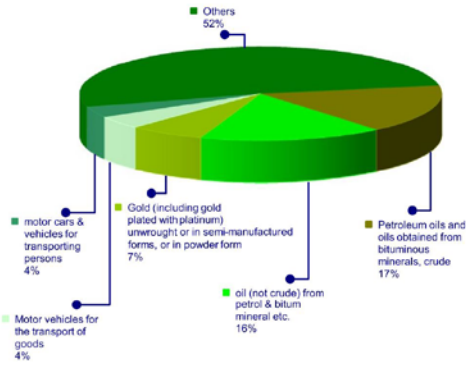


Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
(by 4 digits HS Code)

5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners : Concentration and Dependency

5.9a Top 5 exports to ANZ, 2010

5.9b Top 5 imports from ANZ, 2010

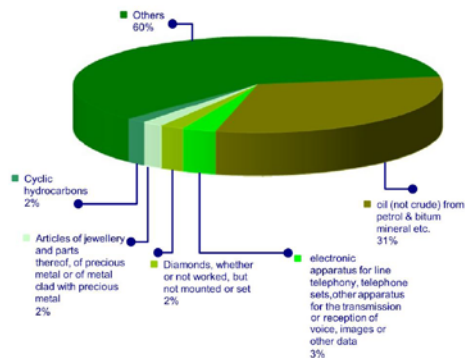
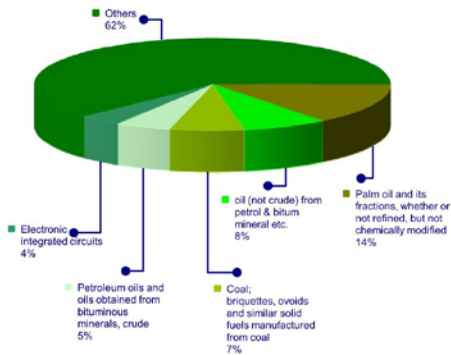


Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
(by 4 digits HS Code)

5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners : Concentration and Dependency

5.10a Top 5 exports to India, 2010

5.10b Top 5 imports from India, 2010

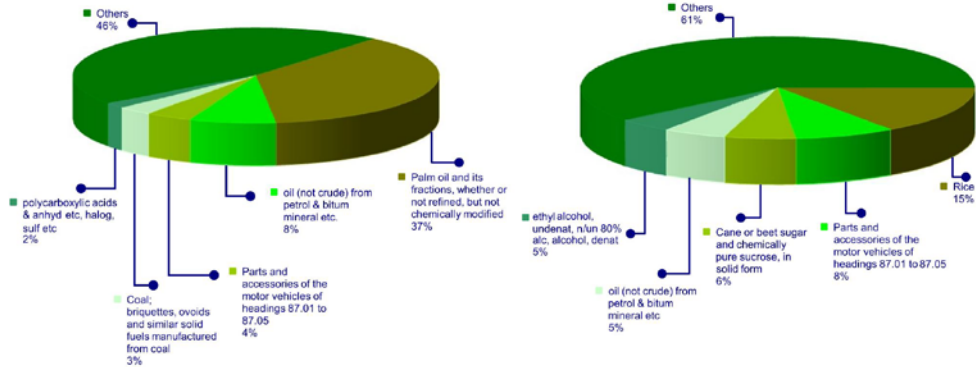


Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
(by 4 digits HS Code)

5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners : Concentration and Dependency

5.11a Top 5 exports to Pakistan, 2010

5.11b Top 5 imports from Pakistan, 2010



Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
(by 4 digits HS Code)

5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners : Concentration and Dependency

5.12 ASEAN export and import commodities to/from DP Countries with high significant share (above 75% of total ASEAN export/import of the respective commodity), 2010

Dialogue partner country	Exports			Imports		
	HS Code	Share (%)	Commodity	HS Code	Share (%)	Commodity
China	2612	99.6	Uranium or thorium ores and concentrates.	0502	97.4	Pigs/hogs/boars' bristles & hair; badger hair, etc; waste of such bristles or hair.
	2601	98.2	Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites.	5002	96.2	Raw silk (not thrown).
	2606	96.9	Aluminium ores and concentrates.	2611	94.4	Tungsten ores and concentrates
	2702	95.3	Lignite, whether or not agglomerated, excluding jet.	2003	85.1	Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid
	2602	92.1	Manganese ores and concentrates etc	6603	84.8	Parts, trimmings and accessories of articles of heading 66.01 or 66.02
	4005	88.4	Compounded rubber, unvulcanised, in primary forms/plates, sheets/strip.	6601	82.4	Umbrellas and sun umbrellas, including walking-stick and garden umbrellas, etc
	4702	85.9	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades.	2602	81.7	Manganese ores and concentrates, incl. ferruginous manganese ores
	0714	85.4	Manioc, arrowroot (yam) etc	0704	80.2	Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled.
	4704	84.5	Chemical wood pulp, sulphite, other than dissolving grades.	5001	79.5	Silk-worm cocoons suitable for reeling.
	2607	84.0	Lead ores and concentrates.	2606	79.3	Aluminium ores and concentrates.
	2614	81.6	Titanium ores and concentrates.	5305	78.5	Coconut, abaca, ramie & other vegetable fibers, raw, processed, not spun
	7401	81.5	Copper mattes; cement copper (precipitated copper).	2616	78.4	Precious metal ores and concentrates.
	2610	80.3	Chromium ores and concentrates.	8715	78.3	Baby carriages and parts thereof.
	5305	79.2	Coconut, abaca, ramie & other vegetable fibers, raw, processed, not spun			
	2615	77.7	Niobium, tantalum, vanadium or zirconium ores and concentrates			
India	8601	99.8	Rail locomotives powered from external source of electricity or by electric accumulators.	0501	97.8	Human hair, unworked
	3201	87.3	Tanning extracts of vegetable origin; tannins and their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives.	7401	85.6	Copper mattes; cement copper (precipitated copper).
	0501	83.3	Human hair, unworked, whether or not washed or scoured; waste of human hair.			
	8107	80.0	Cadmium and articles thereof, including waste and scrap.			
ROK	5507	97.3	Artificial staple fibres, carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning, no share above 75%			

China was the main market of various kinds of ASEAN mining products such as uranium, iron ores and aluminum, with more than 90% of ASEAN's export of these products went to China. China is also an important market of many other mining products. Meanwhile, China was the main supplier of many manufacturing products.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners : Concentration and Dependency

5.12 ASEAN export and import commodities to/from DP Countries with high significant share (above 75% of total ASEAN export/import of the respective commodity), 2010 (continued)

Dialogue partner country	Exports			Imports		
	HS Code	Share (%)	Commodity	HS Code	Share (%)	Commodity
Japan	7501	99.9	Nickel mattes, nickel oxide sinters and other intermediate products of nickel metallurgy	7111	99.8	Base metals, silver or gold, clad with platinum, not further worked than semi-manufactured.
	2830	99.9	Sulphides; polysulphides, whether or not chemically defined.	7107	96.8	Base metals clad with silver, not further worked than semi-manufactured.
	7111	97.2	Base metals, silver or gold, clad with platinum, not further worked than semi-manufactured.	2604	90.1	Nickel ores and concentrates.
	2616	91.7	Precious metal ores and concentrates.	9614	79.5	Smoking pipes (incl pipe bowls) & cigarette holders
	8113	88.3	Cermetes and articles thereof, including waste and scrap.	7115	77.1	Other articles of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal.
	2846	84.3	Rare-earth metal compounds of yttrium or scandium	7001	77.1	Cullet and other waste and scrap of glass; glass in the mass.
	5005	81.8	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale.	2807	75.7	Sulphuric acid; oleum.
	4406	81.5	Railway or tramway sleepers (cross-ties) of wood.	9012	75.1	Microscopes other than optical microscopes; diffraction apparatus.
	2940	79.3	Sugars, chemically pure, their ethers, esters and their salts			
	7107	76.9	Base metals clad with silver, not further worked than semi-manufactured.			
	2510	76.7	Natural calcium phosphates, natural aluminium calcium phosphates and phosphatic chalk.			
0603	75.2	Cut flowers and flower buds for bouquets, fresh or dried				
Pakistan	no share above 75%			no share above 75%		
Canada	no share above 75%			no share above 75%		
USA	1002	100.0	Rye.	2702	80.6	Lignite, whether or not agglomerated, excluding jet.
	0409	89.4	Natural honey.	2303	79.1	Beet-pulp, bagasse and brewing or distilling dregs and waste
	9705	89.3	Collection piece of zoo,botanic,history, etc.			
	6504	84.6	Hats & other headgear, plaited			
	7114	83.2	Articles of goldsmith's/silversmith's wares&pts			
	9303	80.9	Other firearm & sim dev operating by the firing of an explosive charge			
	6703	76.0	Human hair,worked,wool/animal hair&other tex mat,prepared for wigs etc			

Japan was the main market of many ASEAN's mining products such as nickel mattes, base metals, with more than 90% ASEAN's export of these products went to Japan. Japan, however, was also the major ASEAN's supplier of these products and optical products. 100% of ASEAN's export of Rye was exported to USA, which was also a very important market of natural honey.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners : Concentration and Dependency

5.12 ASEAN export and import commodities to/from DP Countries with high significant share (above 75% of total ASEAN export/import of the respective commodity), 2010 (continued)

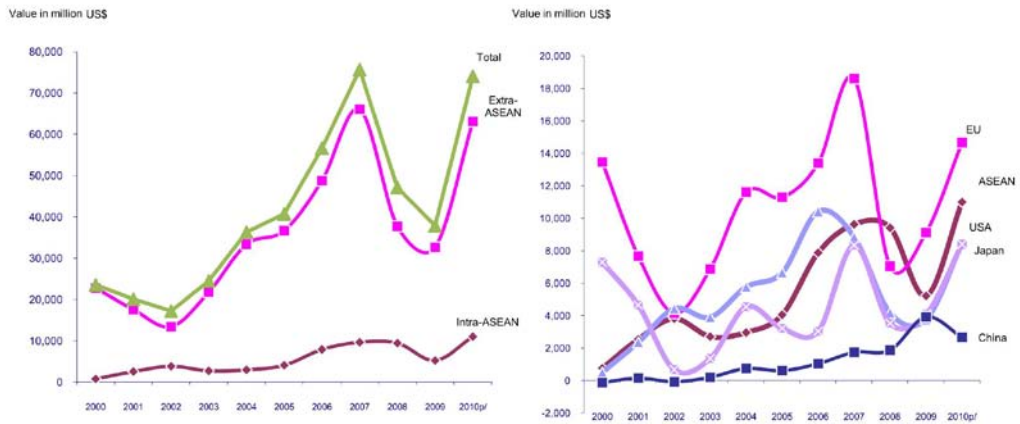
Dialogue partner country	Exports			Imports		
	HS Code	Share (%)	Commodity	HS Code	Share (%)	Commodity
ANZ	2715	85.5	Bituminous mixtures from natural asphalt, natural & petroleum bitumen, mineral tar,	0204	98.0	Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen.
	9304	79.7	Arms, excluding (swords, cutlasses, bayonets, lances, scabbards & sheaths))	0104	96.2	Live sheep and goats.
				5101	88.9	Wool, not carded or combed.
				0102	88.4	Live bovine animals.
				0201	87.0	Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled.
				1502	84.4	Bovine, sheep & goat fats
				1004	84.3	Oats
				2608	81.8	Zinc ores and concentrates.
				1104	80.3	Cereal grain, worked post hulling, excluding rice
				0101	76.3	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies.
EU-27	3001	99.2	Glands & extracts, secretions for organotherapeutic uses; heparin & its salts; other	2612	100.0	Uranium or thorium ores and concentrates.
	0502	96.7	Bristles, hair & waste of pigs, hogs etc	0601	96.3	Bulbs, tubers, corms, etc
	3913	95.7	Natural polymers & modified natural polymers nes, in primary forms	4301	96.3	Raw furskins & pieces suitable for furriers' use, nes
	8902	93.9	Fishing vessels and factory ships	3001	93.5	Glands & extracts, secretions for organotherapeutic uses; heparin & its salts; other
	1510	93.5	Other oils from olives	2703	88.9	Peat (including peat litter), whether or not agglomerated.
	0208	91.4	Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.	0506	88.3	Bones & horn-cores degelatinised
	0903	90.7	Maté.	2208	87.1	Spirits, liqueurs, other spirit beverages, alcoholic preparations
	8712	87.6	Bicycles and other cycles (including delivery tricycles), not motorised.	1509	84.4	Olive oil and its fractions
	6801	87.0	Setts, curbstones and flagstones, of natural stone (except slate).	1002	82.6	Rye.
	2922	81.1	Oxygen-function amino-compounds.	8203	80.9	Files, pliers, pincers, met cut shears etc & sim hand tool
	5901	80.0	Textile fabrics coated with gum for book covering, etc	5110	80.3	Yarn of coarse animal hair or of horsehair
	9704	79.4	Used postage/revenue stamps	9704	77.7	Used postage/revenue stamps

Between 80 and 98% of ASEAN's imports of Meat, live sheep and goats, and a few other live animals and meat as well as cereal came from Australia and New Zealand. Meanwhile, more than 80% of ASEAN's exports of natural polymers, textile fabrics coated with gum, bicycles and a few other manufacturing products were exported to EU.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

6 Investment in ASEAN

6.1 Foreign Direct Investment net inflow to ASEAN by source country



FDI net inflows increased in 2010 after two-year consecutive declines in 2008 and 2009.

p/ preliminary figures

Source of data: ASEAN FDI Database

6 Investment in ASEAN

6.2 Foreign Direct Investment net inflow to ASEAN and ASEAN Member States as a percentage of GDP



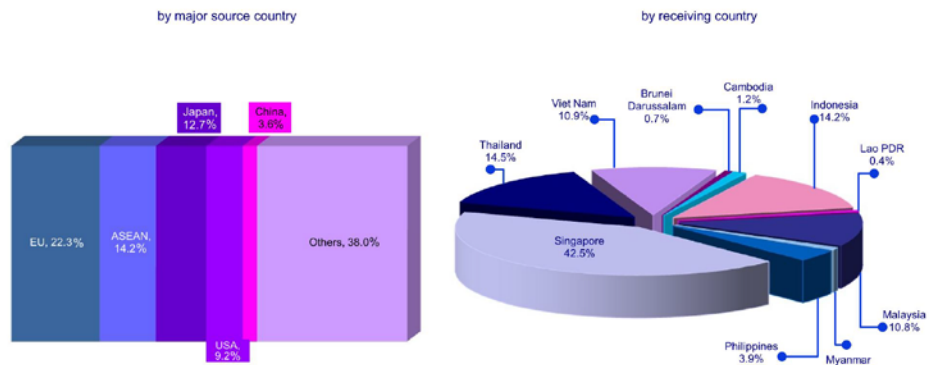
As a percentage of GDP, FDI inflows in ASEAN was only around 4% in 2010, the highest was in 2006, almost reaching 6%. Countrywise, Singapore exhibited relatively high FDI inflows as a percentage of GDP, around 13.4% in 2010, followed by Viet Nam with 7.6%, and Cambodia with 7.1%. For the rest of the countries the figures were small, below 5%.

p/ preliminary figures

Source of data: ASEAN FDI Database

6 Investment in ASEAN

6.3 Cumulative Foreign Direct Investment net inflow to ASEAN, 2005-2010



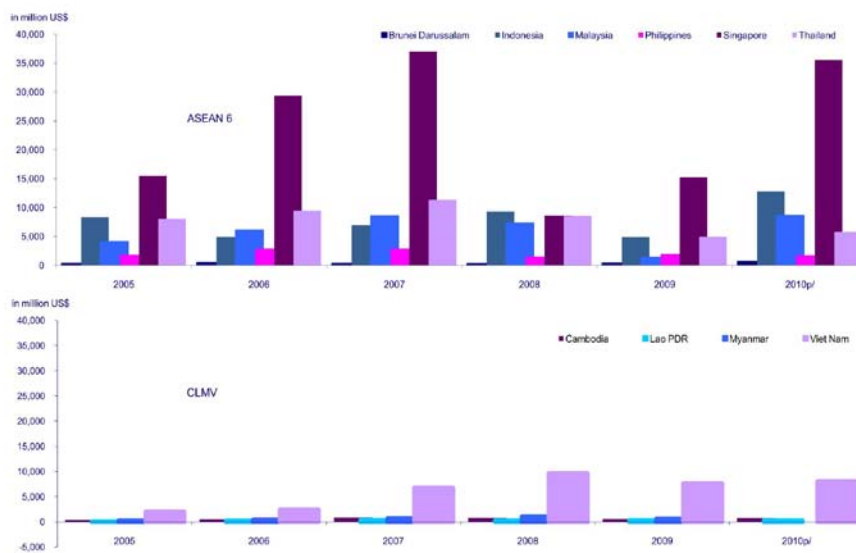
EU and USA were the top two major investors in ASEAN. More than 42% FDI inflows to ASEAN went to Singapore, followed by Thailand (14.5%), Indonesia (14.2%) and Viet Nam (10.9%).

Note: 2010 figures are preliminary figures

Source of data: ASEAN FDI Database

6 Investment in ASEAN

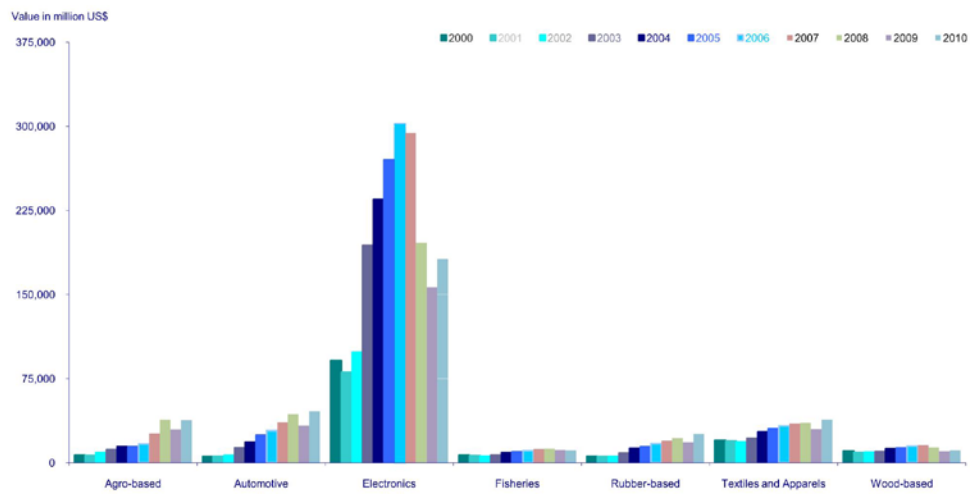
6.4 Foreign Direct Investment net inflow in ASEAN6 and CLMV



Source of data: ASEAN FDI Database

7 ASEAN Priority Integration Sectors

7.1 Trend of total exports in the 7 priority integration goods sectors

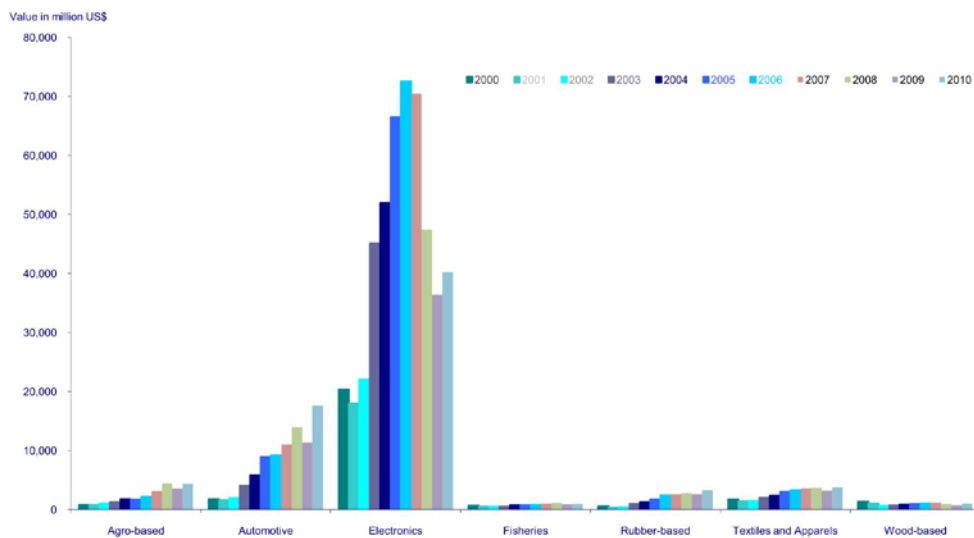


After experiencing some declines in the last two to three years, all priority integration goods sectors exhibited increasing exports value in 2010 except fisheries sector.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

7 ASEAN Priority Integration Sectors

7.2 Trend of intra-ASEAN exports in the 7 priority integration goods sectors

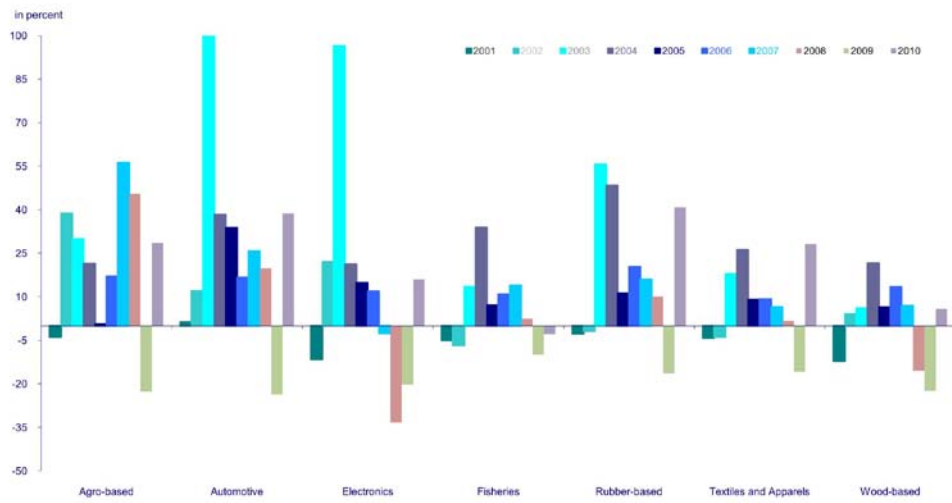


Similar trends applied to the Intra-ASEAN exports of priority integration sectors: increasing in 2010 after declining since the last two to three years.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

7 ASEAN Priority Integration Sectors

7.3 Annual rate of change of ASEAN exports in the 7 priority integration goods sectors

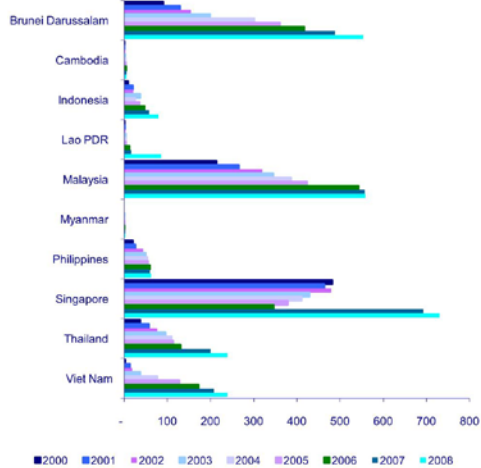


Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

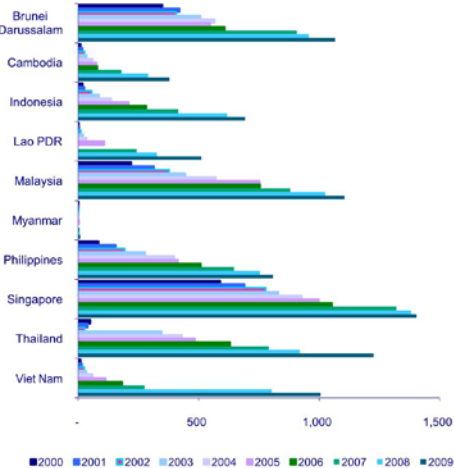
8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

8.1 Internet subscribers/users and cellular phone densities (per 1000 persons) in ASEAN

Internet subscribers/users per 1000 persons



Celular phone per 1000 persons

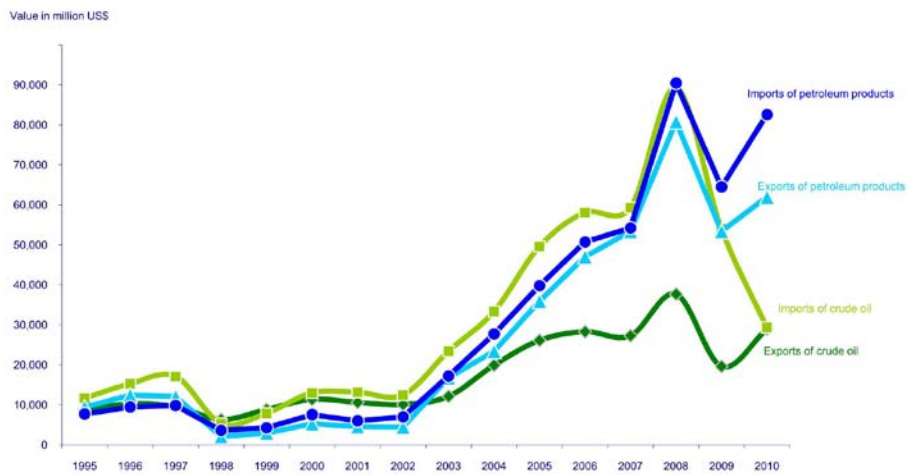


Internet subscribers per 1000 persons increased markedly, and so did the number of cellular phone per 1000 persons.

Source of data: ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2010

8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

8.2 Trend of ASEAN export and import of crude oil and petroleum products

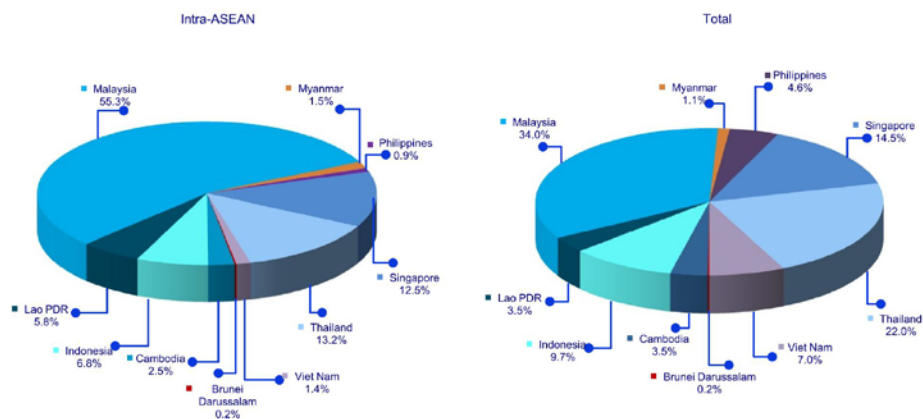


Since 1998 ASEAN has become a net importer of petroleum products. For crude oil, ASEAN has been net importer since 2000.

Source of data: ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2010

8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

8.3 Total and Intra-ASEAN visitor arrivals by country of destination, 2010

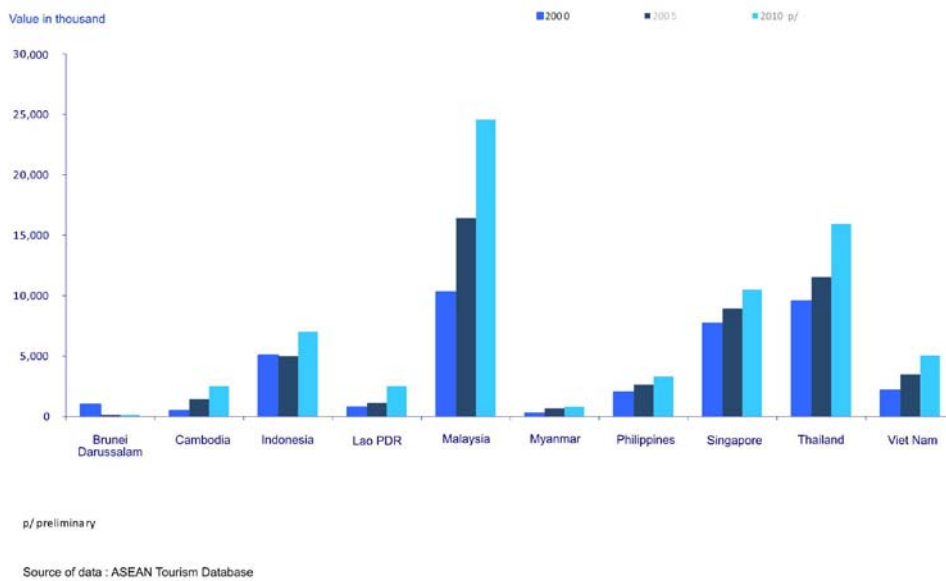


Malaysia has been the largest destination of both total and intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals, followed by Thailand, Singapore, and Indonesia.

Source of data: ASEAN Tourism Database

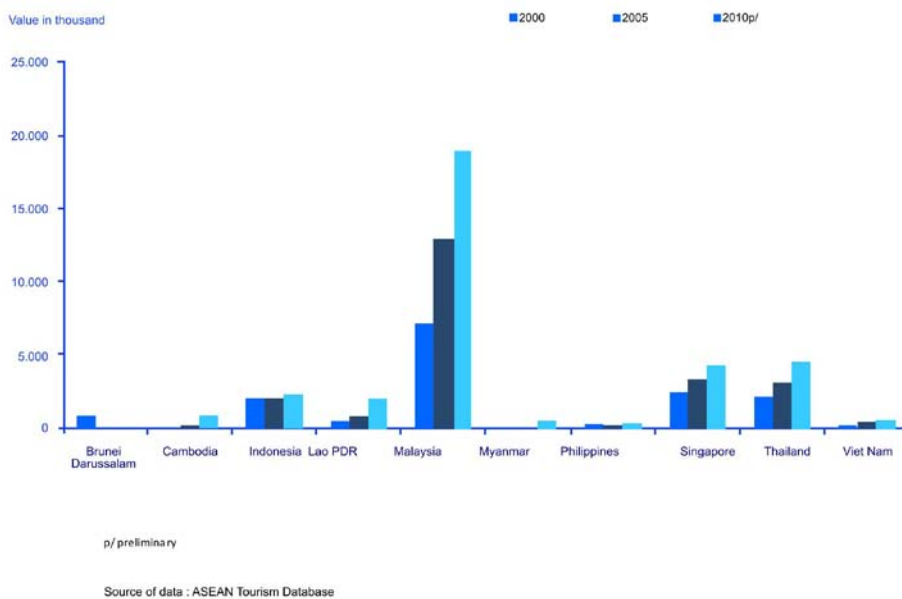
8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

8.4 Visitor arrivals to ASEAN Member States



8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

8.5 Intra-ASEAN visitor arrivals in ASEAN Member States



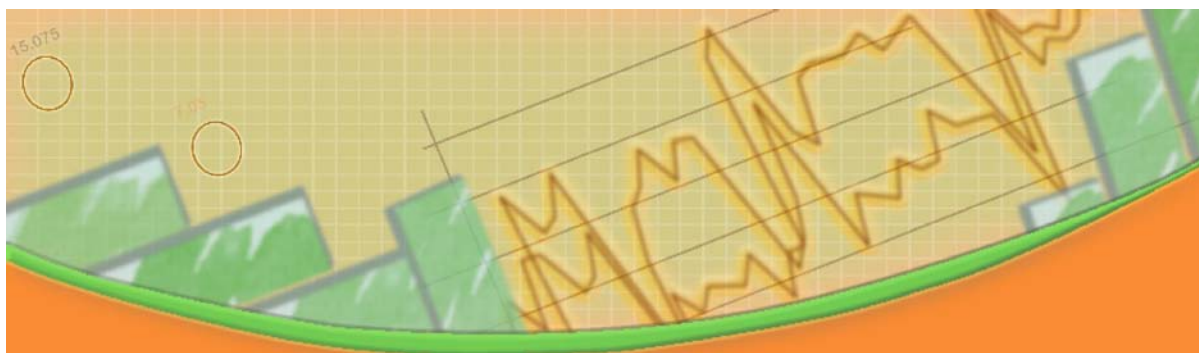


Other ASEANstats Publications:

1. ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2010
2. ASEAN Community in Figures (ACIF) 2010
3. ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System: PAN-ASEAN Indicators Volume 1, 2007
4. ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System: Country Indicators and Monitoring Tools. Volume 2, 2007
5. ASEAN Brief Progress towards the ASEAN Community 2007
6. AHSOM A Decade of Cooperation in Statistics

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