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ASEAN Economic Community Chartbook 2015



one vision
one identity
one community



ASEAN Economic Community Chartbook 2015

The ASEAN Secretariat
Jakarta

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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Chartbook 2015

INTRODUCTION

The **ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Chartbook 2015**, 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 2014.

The AEC Chartbook, now in its 9th 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 Liberalisation** illustrates the progress made by the member states in promoting and facilitating free flow of goods within the region through tariff liberalisation.
4. **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.
5. **ASEAN Trade with Dialogue Partners** maps the region's trade position and the concentration and dependencies of traded commodities with its dialogue partners
6. **ASEAN Trade in Services** describes the trends of export and import of services within ASEAN and with the rest of the world.
7. **Investment in ASEAN** highlights the inflows of foreign direct investment into the region.
8. **Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community** examines other important elements characterising the regional economy i.e. information and communications technology, infrastructure, and tourism.

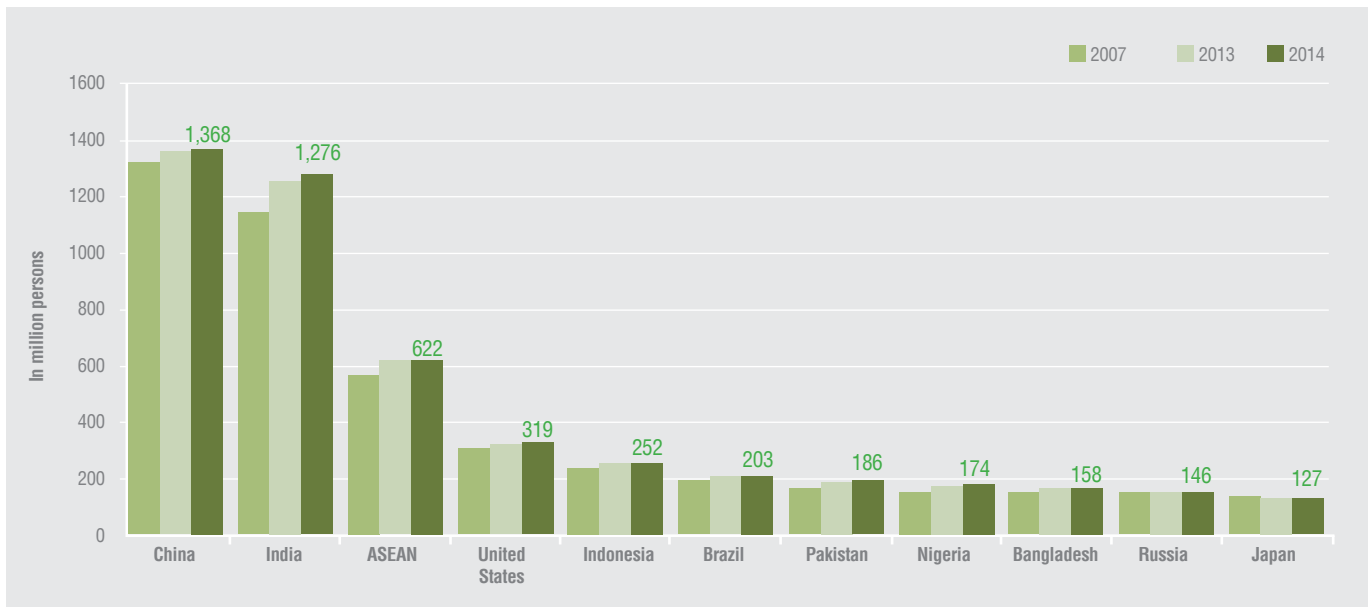
CAVEAT

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 December 2015.

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 ASEAN in the Global Economy

1.1 Total Population

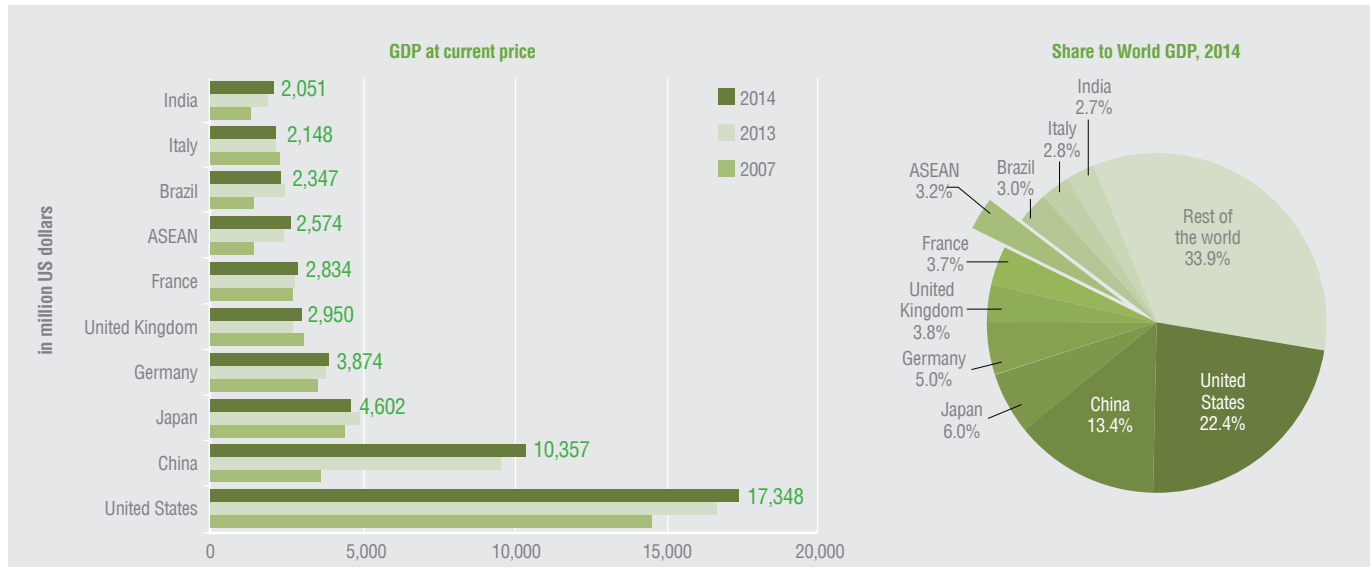


After China and India, ASEAN's population was the third largest in the world at 622 million in 2014, an increase of almost 10% from 566 million in 2007.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook October 2015

1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

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



ASEAN is the seventh richest economy in the world and third among the Asian countries. In 2014, the region's share to the world's GDP at 3%, was at par with Brazil, Italy and India.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook October 2015

1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

1.3 GDP per capita (at current price)

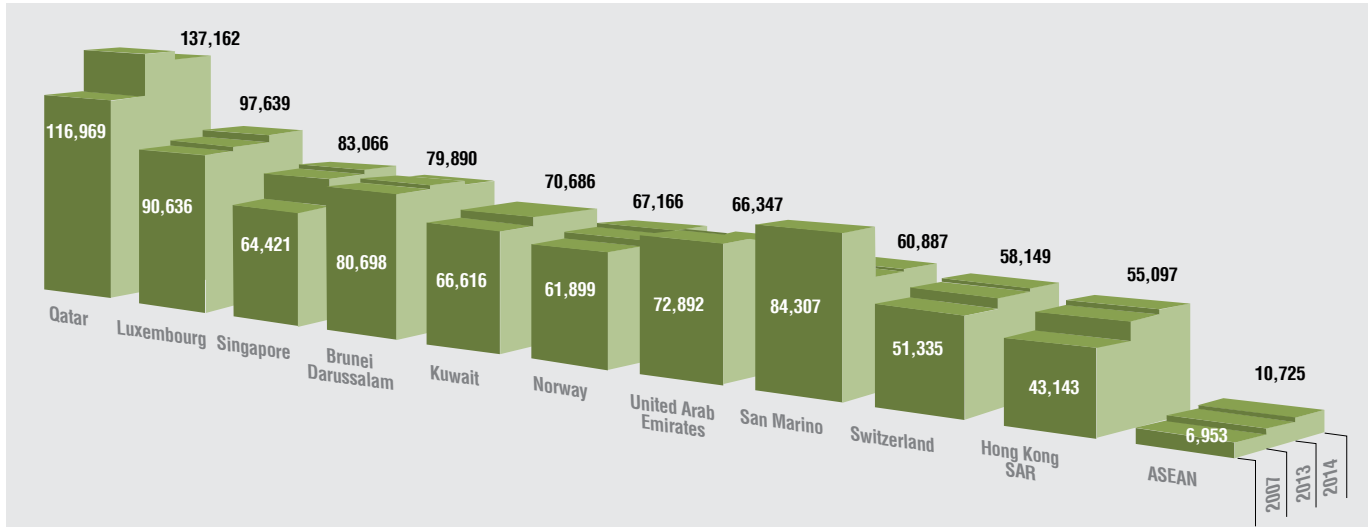


ASEAN GDP per capita has increased by 76% from US\$2,341 in 2007 to US\$4,135 in 2014.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook October 2015

1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

1.4 GDP per capita (PPP*)



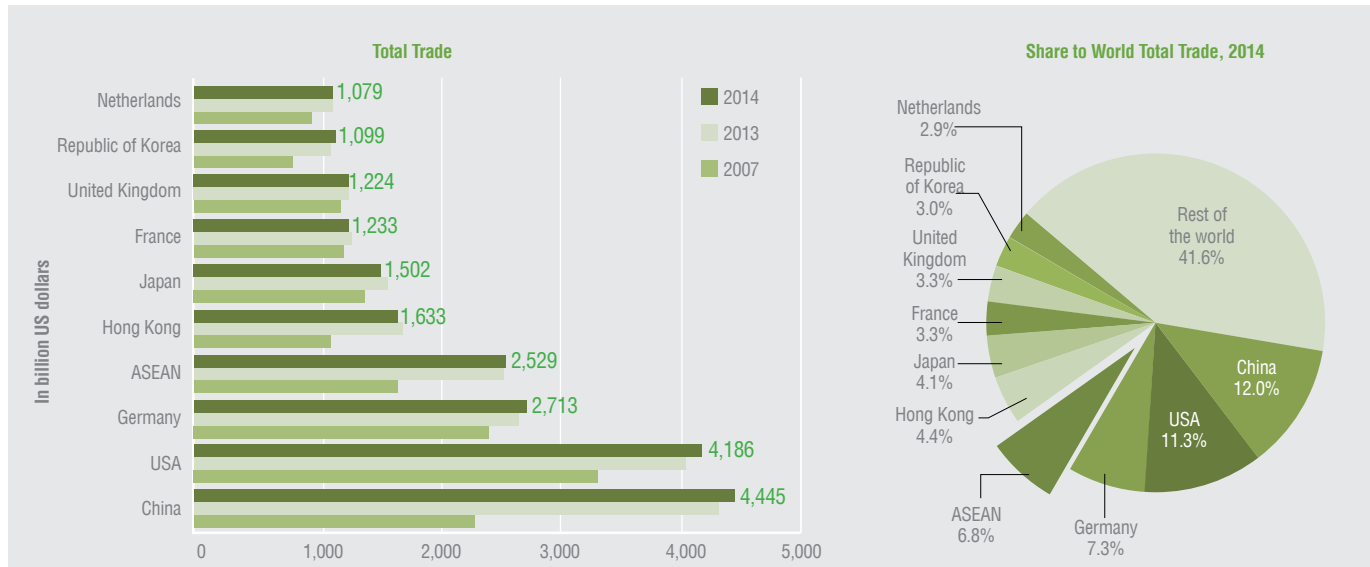
The region's GDP per capita (PPP) has increased to US\$10,725 in 2014, from US\$6,953 in 2007. Two ASEAN countries, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam were among the top 5 economies with the highest GDP per capita (PPP) in the world.

** 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.*

Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook October 2015

1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

1.5 Trade in Goods

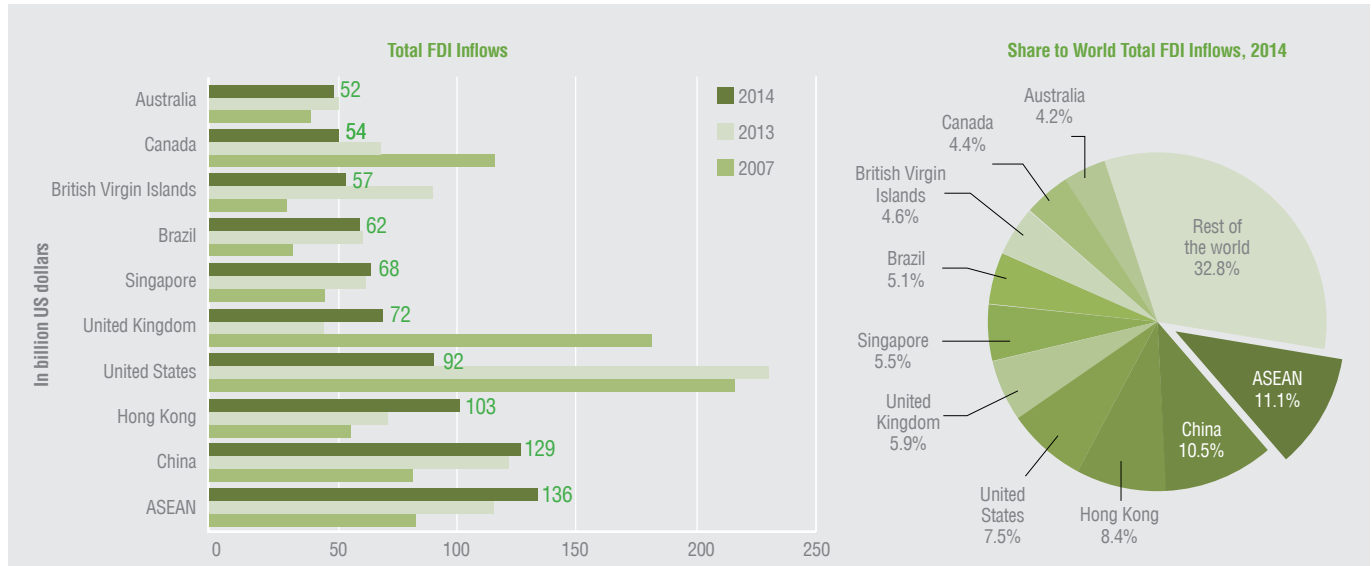


With a total trade of US\$2.5 trillion in 2014, ASEAN accounted for 7% of the world's total trade in 2014, placing it fourth after China, USA and Germany.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat and UNComtrade

1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

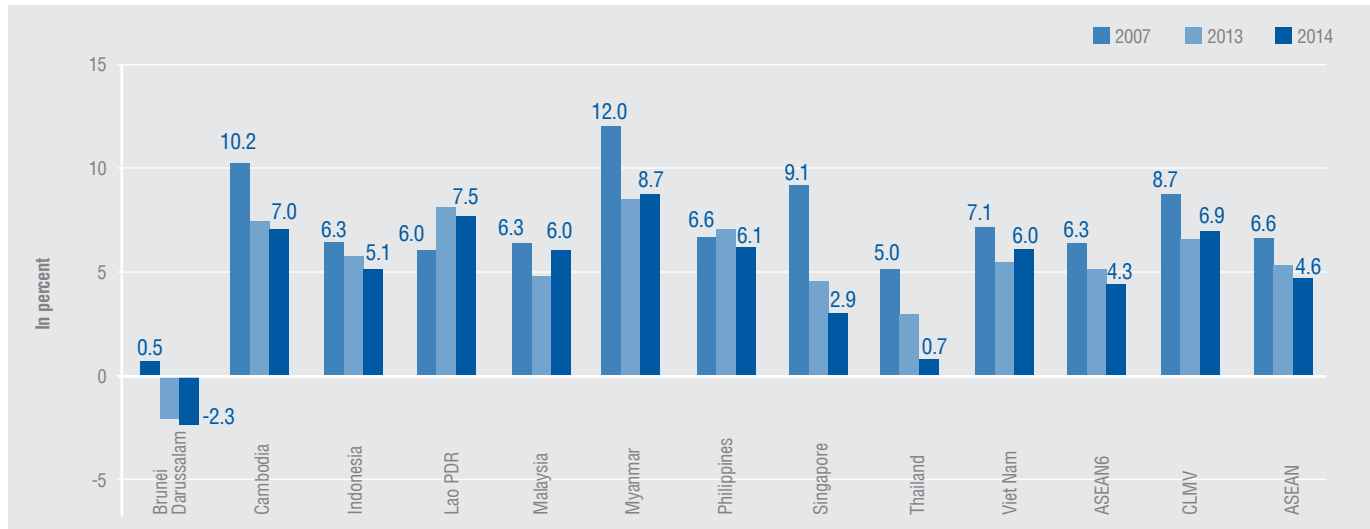
1.6 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)



In 2014, comprising 11% of the world total inflows, ASEAN was the top recipient of FDI in the world, followed by China and Hong Kong.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat and UNCTAD

2.1 Annual GDP Growth

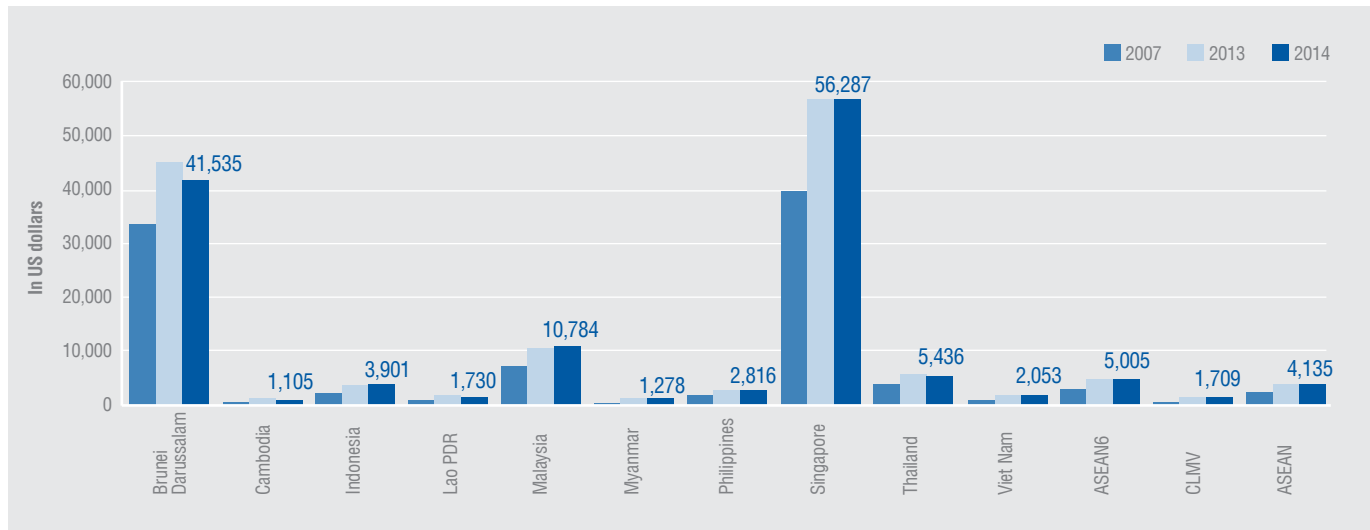


The region's GDP grew at 4.6% in 2014, lower by 2.0 percentage points from 2007. GDP growth in CLMV remained higher than in ASEAN6 during the same period.

Note: ASEAN6 = Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand; CLMV = Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

2.2 GDP per capita (at current price)

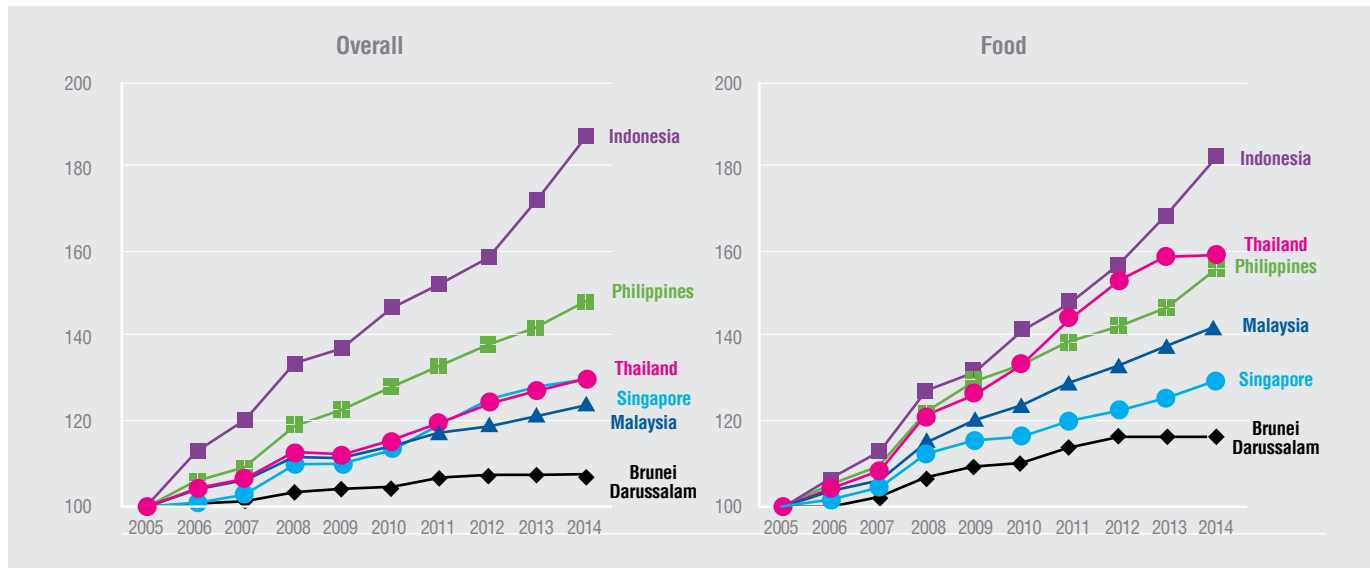


Member States' GDP per capita varied widely. In 2014, GDP per capita in Singapore and Brunei Darussalam reached more than US\$40,000; while GDP per capita in Cambodia stood at US\$1,100. In Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand, the GDP per capita ranged from US\$2,800 to US\$10,700."

Note: Myanmar's data is based on the exchange rate in the IMF-WEO database of October 2015, which is US\$1 = 995 kyats (for 2014).

Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook October 2015

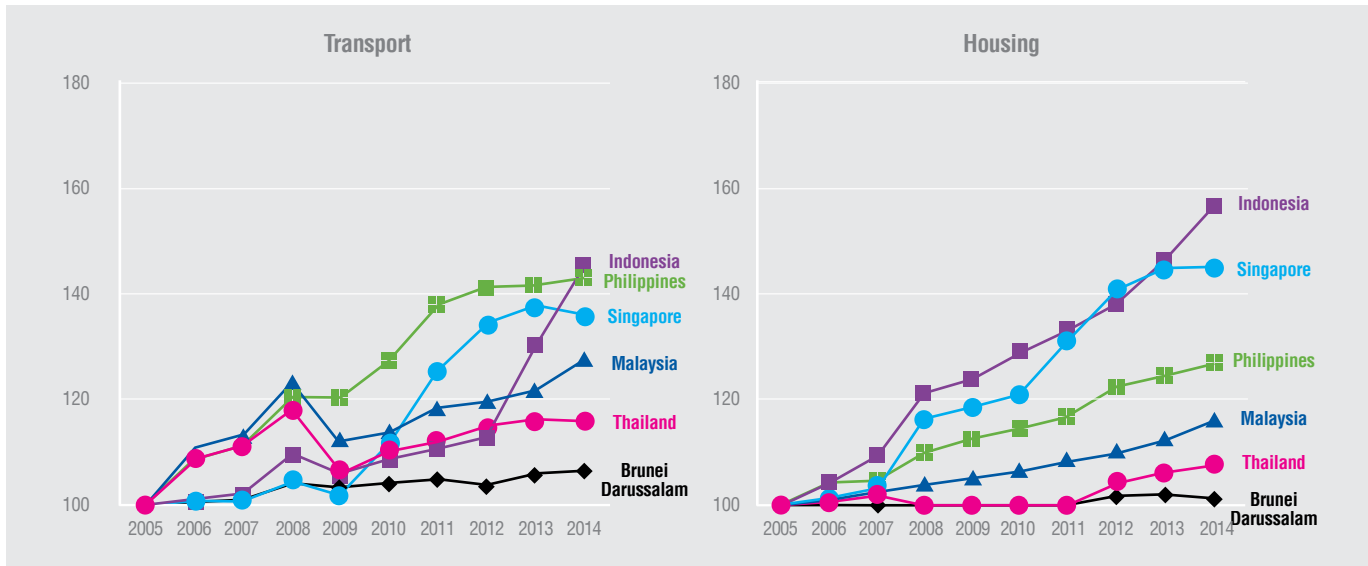
2.3 Consumer Price Index in ASEAN6 (base year = 2005)



From 2013 to 2014, overall prices in Indonesia and Philippines grew considerably by 8.4% and 4.2% respectively. Similarly, Indonesia's food prices increased by 7.8%, followed by Philippines (6.7%), Malaysia (3.3%), and Singapore (3.0%).

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

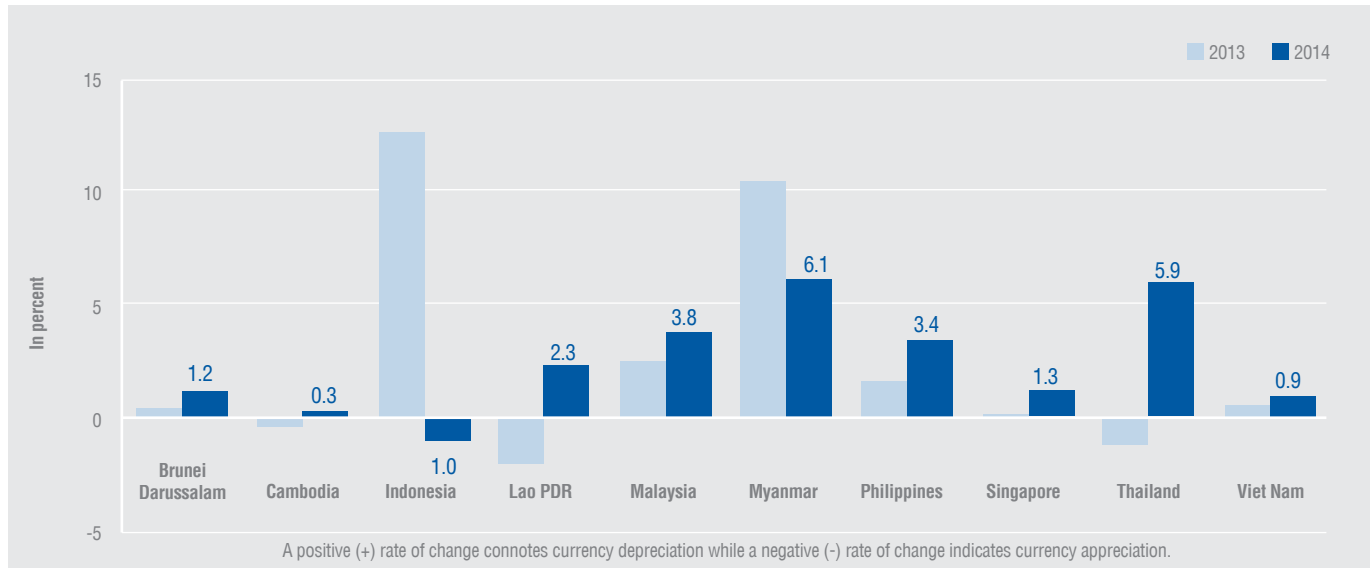
2.4 Consumer Price Index of Transport and Housing in ASEAN6 (base year = 2005)



Transport and housing prices in Indonesia registered an increase of 11.7% and 8.3%, respectively in 2014. On the other hand, Singapore's transport prices fell by 1.2% while housing prices in Brunei Darussalam slightly dropped by 0.7%.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

2.5 Rate of Change Currencies-to-US Dollar (period average)

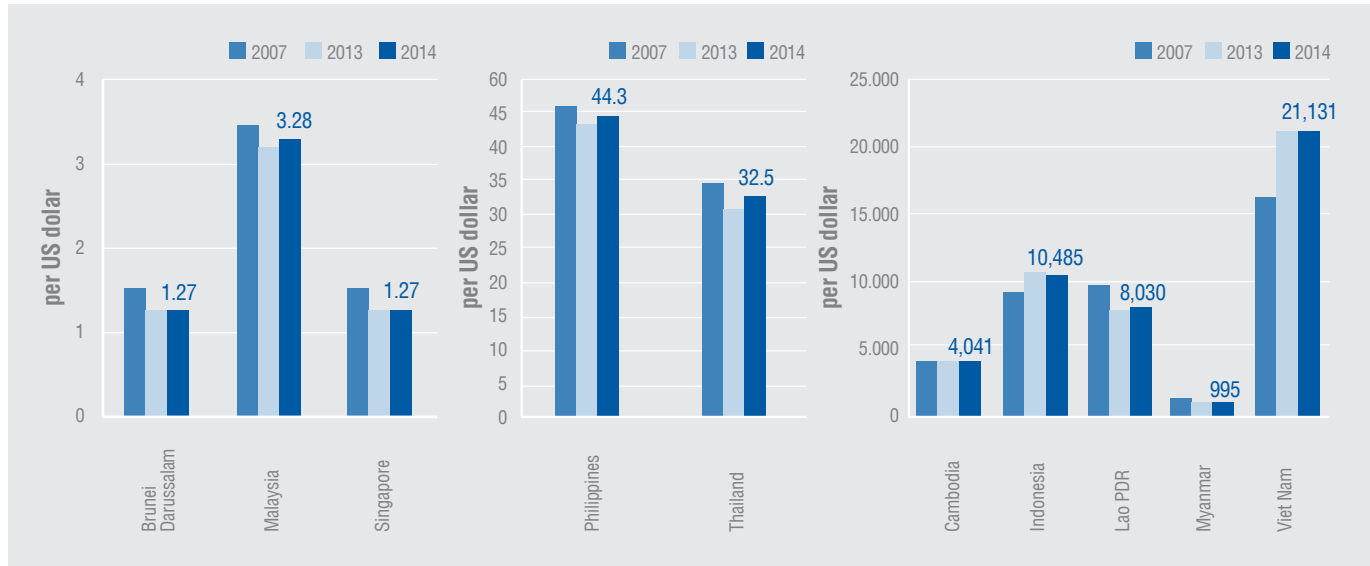


Except for the Indonesian Rupiah, ASEAN Member States' currencies vis-à-vis the US dollar depreciated in 2014. The Myanmar Kyat and Thailand Baht depreciated the most, by 6.1% and 5.9%, respectively.

Note: Myanmar's Kyat-to-dollar exchange rate is based on the IMF World Economic Outlook Database as of October 2015

Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook October 2015

2.6 Currencies-to-US Dollar (period average)

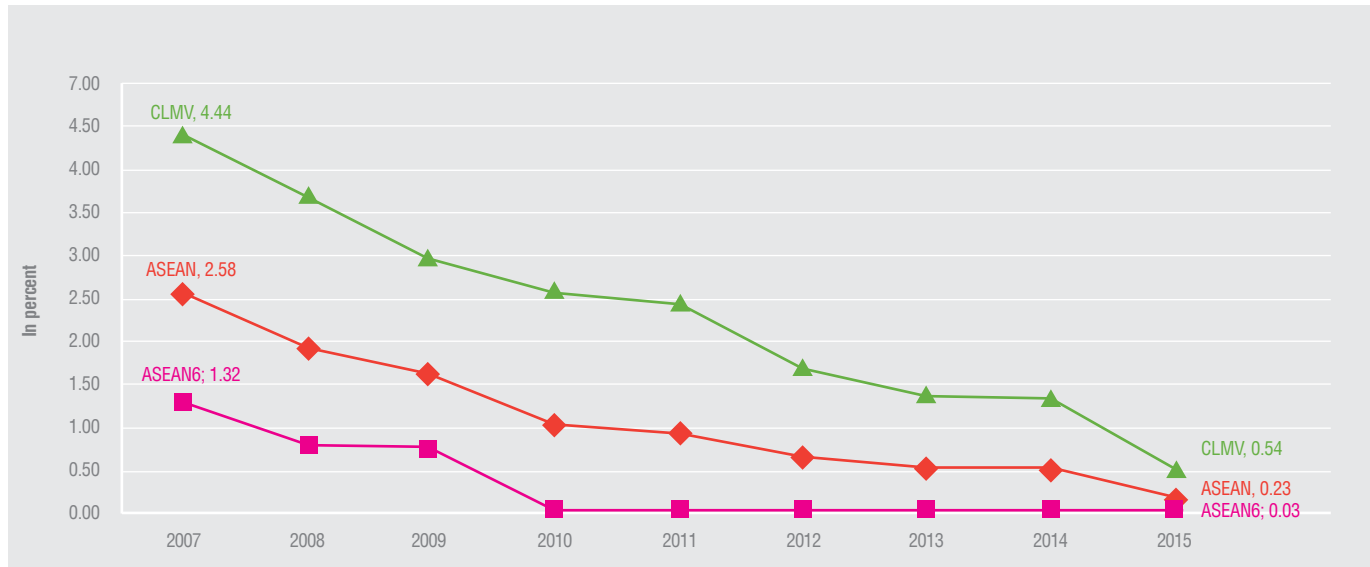


Note: Myanmar's Kyat-to-dollar exchange rate is taken from the IMF World Economic Outlook October 2015

Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook October 2015

3 ASEAN Trade Liberalisation

3.1 Average Tariff Rates on Intra-ASEAN Imports



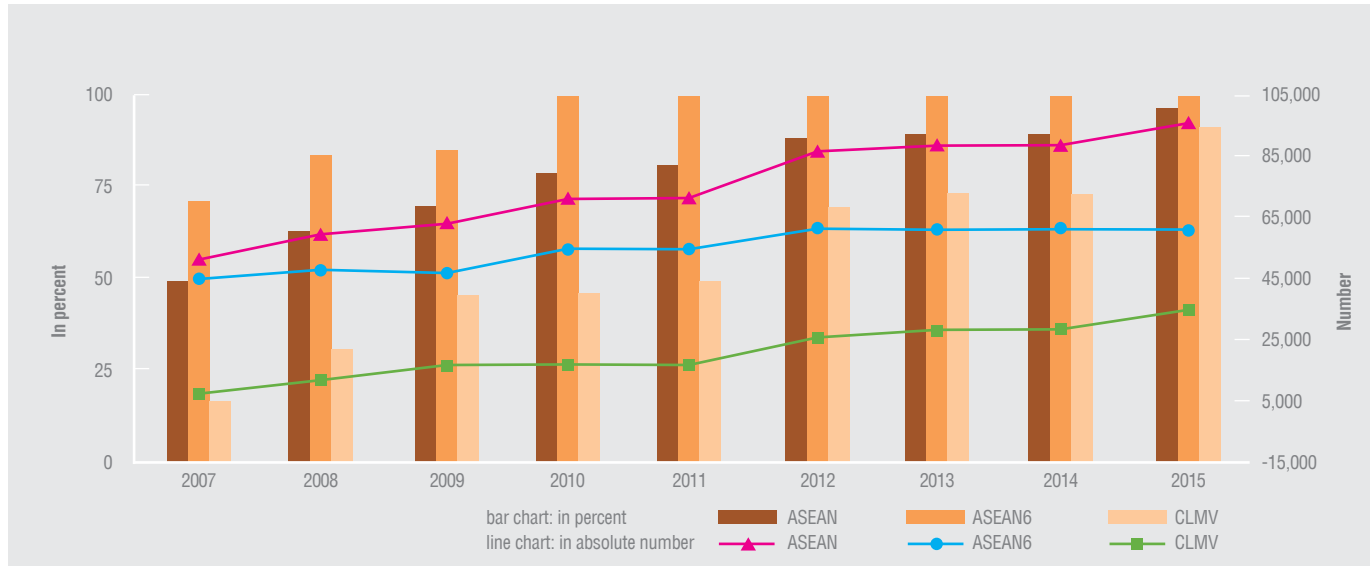
Average tariff rate on intra-ASEAN imports in CLMV has dropped to 0.54% in 2015 from 1.3% in 2014, bringing the ASEAN average rate on intra-ASEAN imports down to 0.23% in 2015 from 0.54% in 2014.

Note : From 2007-2009, based on Common Effective Preferential Tariff; 2010 onward, based on ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

3 ASEAN Trade Liberalisation

3.2 Commodity Items with Zero Tariff



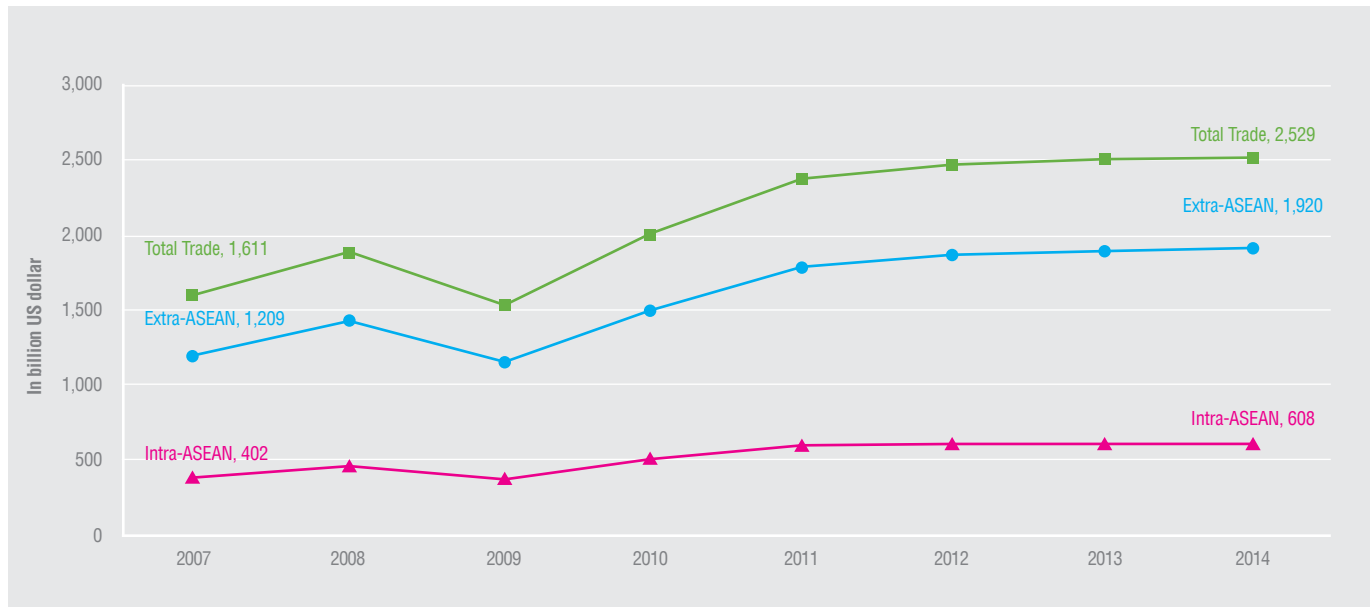
Since 2010, ASEAN6 has applied zero tariff to nearly 100% of the agreed commodity list. In the CLMV countries, tariff duties have been eliminated for more than 90% of the agreed commodity list in 2015, compared to 72.5% in 2014.

Note : From 2007-2009, based on Common Effective Preferential Tariff; 2010 onward, based on ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

ASEAN Trade Performance

4.1 Trade in Goods

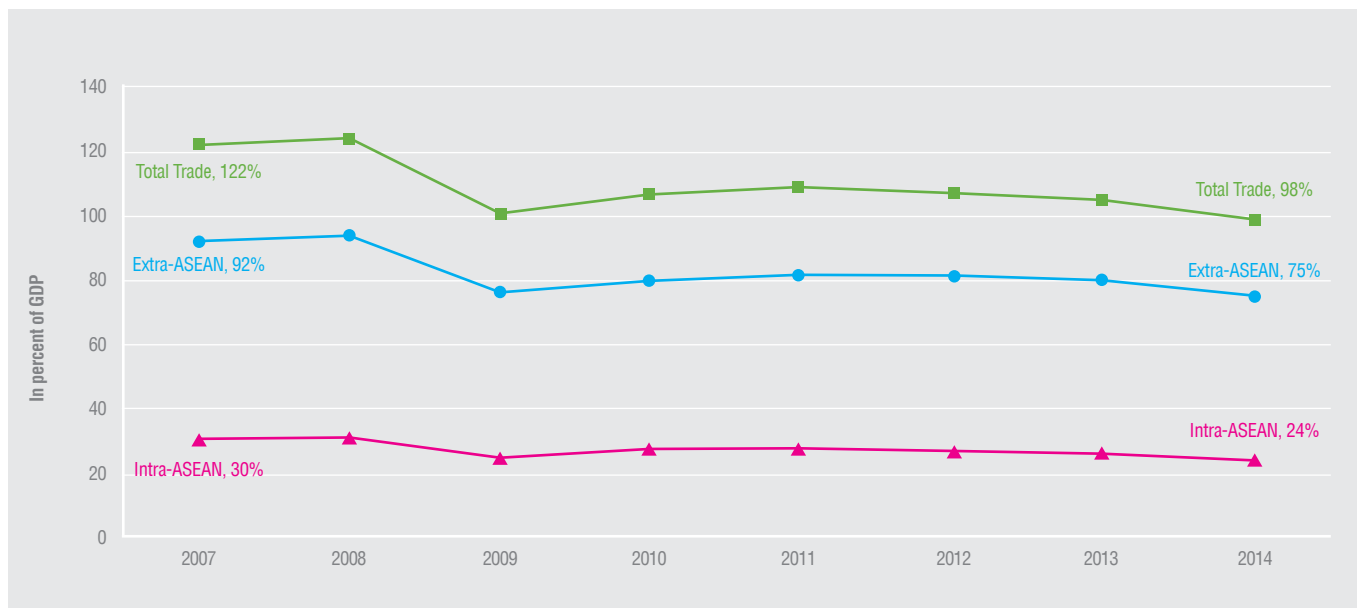


In 2014, the region's total trade in goods grew slightly by 0.7% reaching US\$2,529 billion compared to US\$2,512 billion in the previous year.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

4 ASEAN Trade Performance

4.2 Trade in Goods as Share of GDP



In 2014, total trade in goods accounted for 98% of GDP. Intra-ASEAN trade share to GDP remained relatively stable at 24%.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

4 ASEAN Trade Performance

4.3 Intra-and Extra-ASEAN Trade in Goods

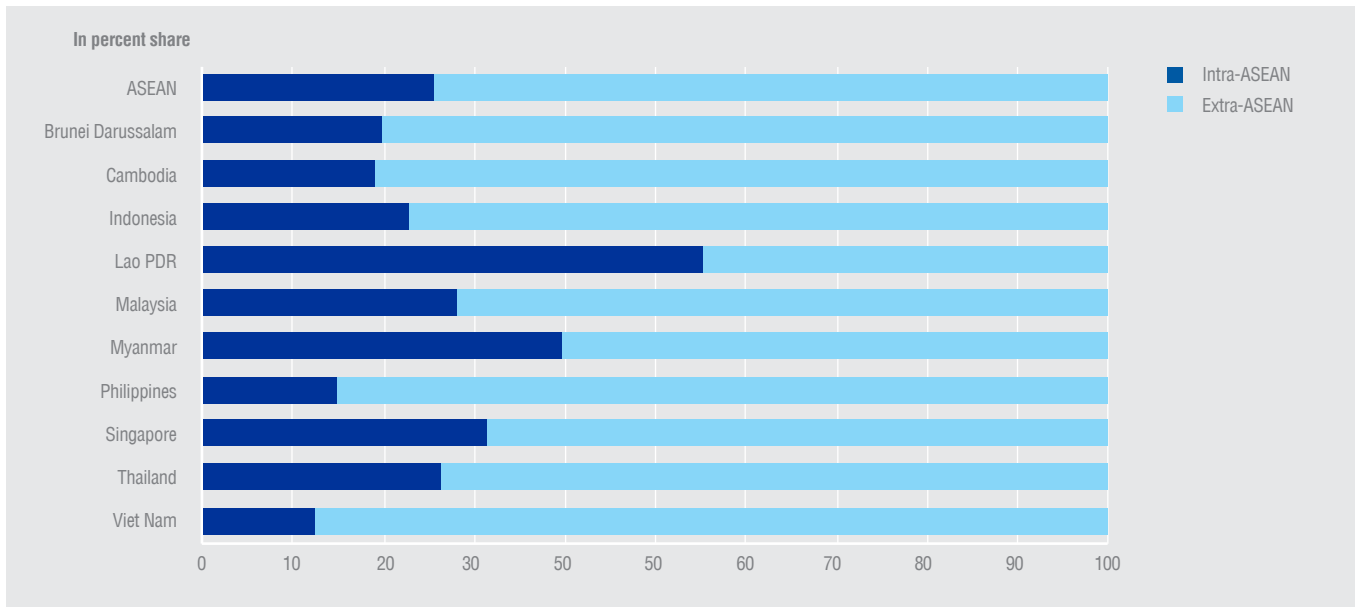


Intra-ASEAN trade has steadily accounted for nearly 25 percent of the region's total trade in recent years.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

4 ASEAN Trade Performance

4.4 ASEAN Member States Exports of Goods by Destination, 2014

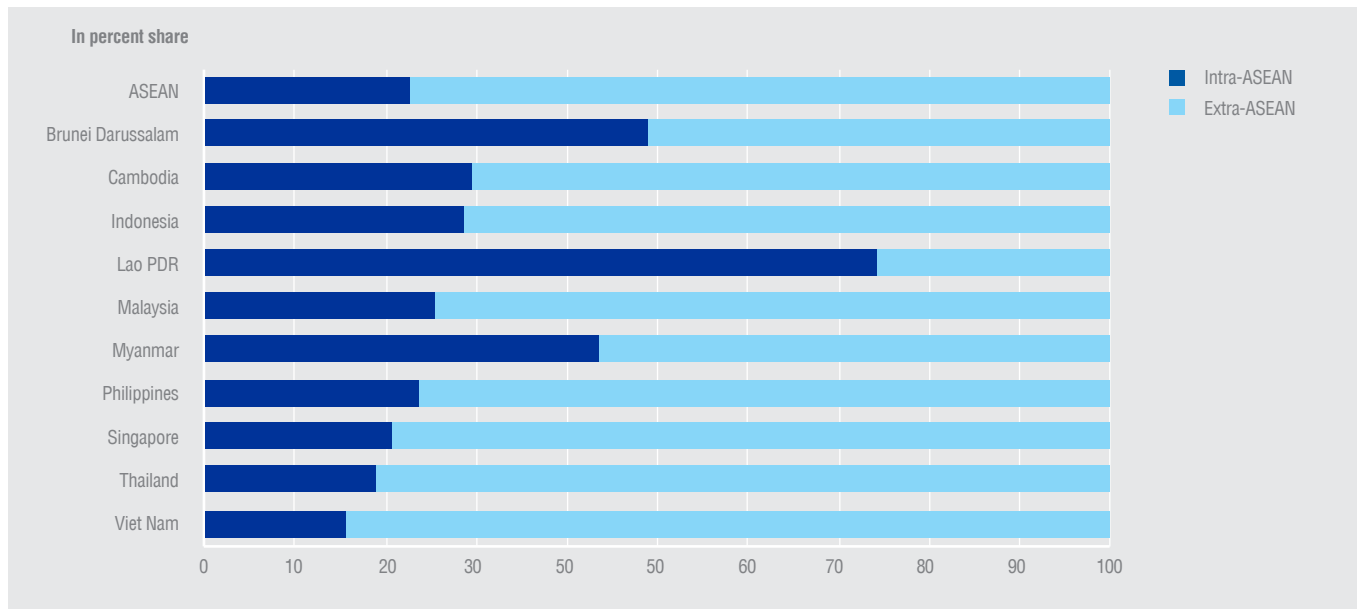


Lao PDR, Myanmar and Singapore exported most of its products within the region while Viet Nam, Cambodia and Philippines shipped most of their commodities outside ASEAN.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

4 ASEAN Trade Performance

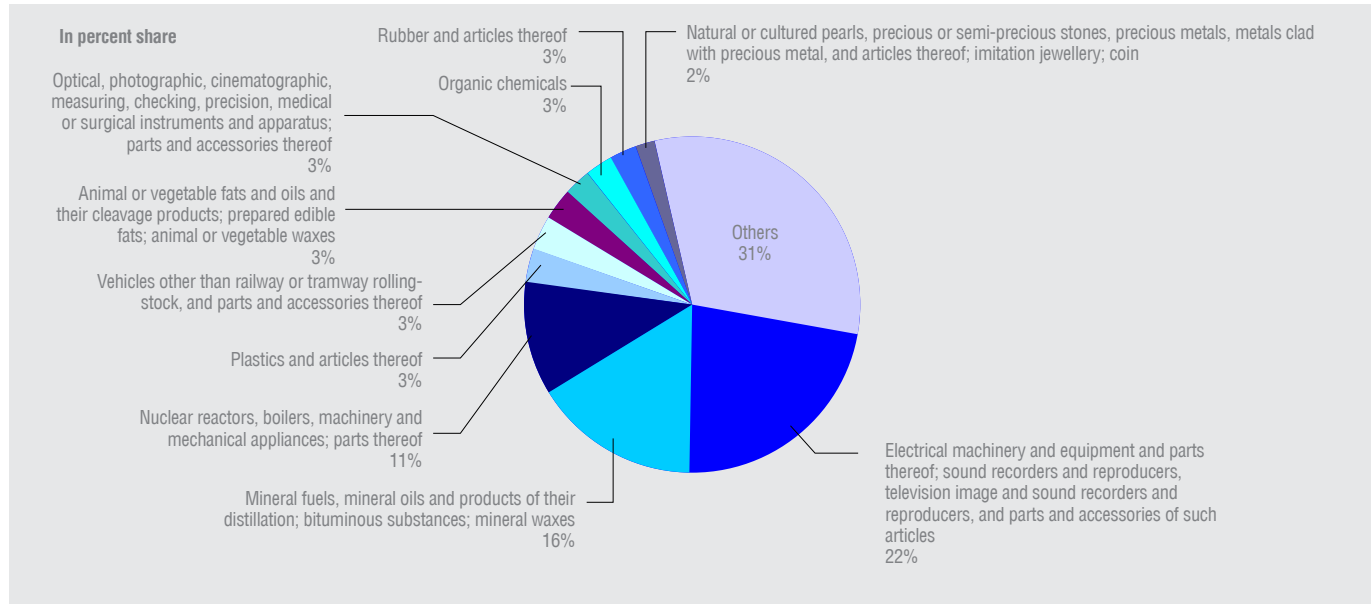
4.5 ASEAN Member States Imports of Goods by Origin, 2014



Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR and Myanmar imported most of their commodity items from within the region, accounting for more than 50% of these countries' total imports of goods.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

4.6 Top Ten Export Commodities in 2 Digit-HS*, 2014

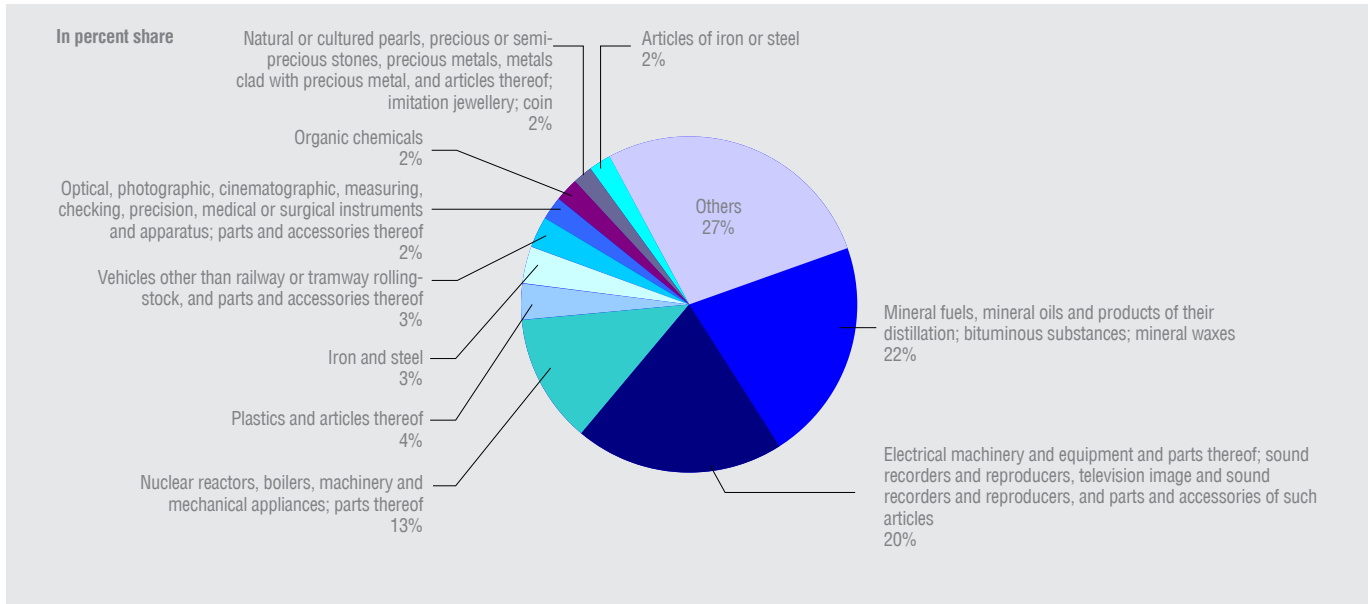


Mineral fuels/oils and their related products, electrical-related products and nuclear-related equipment/appliances were the top three commodity exports, constituting almost 50% of ASEAN total exports.

*HS - Harmonized System

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

4.7 Top Ten Import Commodities in 2 Digit-HS*, 2014



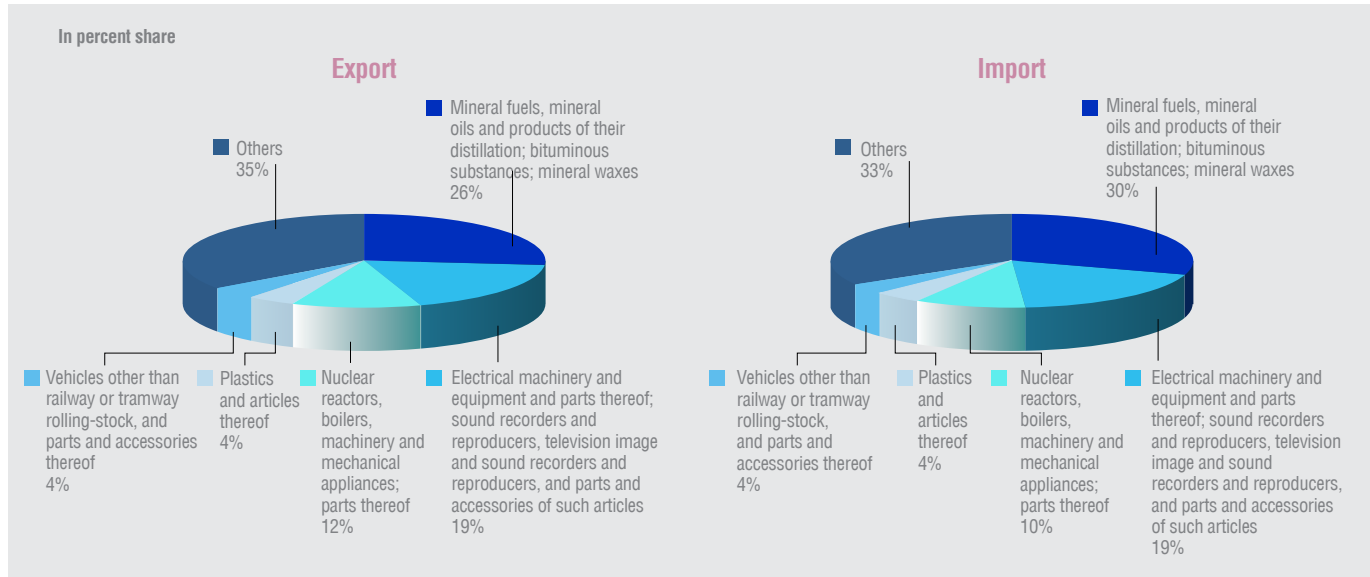
Mineral fuels/oils and their related products, electrical-related products and nuclear-related equipment/appliances accounted for more than 50% of ASEAN imports.

*HS - Harmonized System

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

4 ASEAN Trade Performance

4.8 Intra-ASEAN Top 5 Trade Commodities in 2-digit HS*, 2014

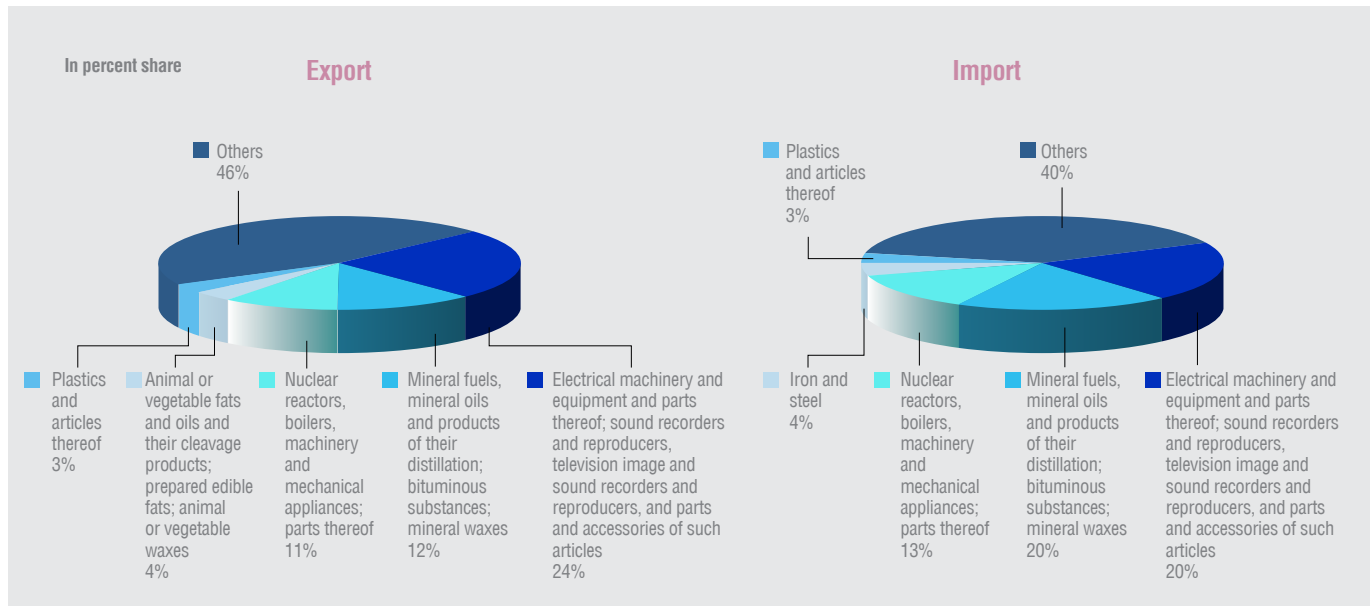


Mineral fuels/oils and their related products were the major intra-ASEAN export and import commodity items, accounting for 26% and 30%, respectively.

*HS - Harmonized System

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

4.9 Extra-ASEAN Top 5 Trade Commodities in 2-digit HS*, 2014

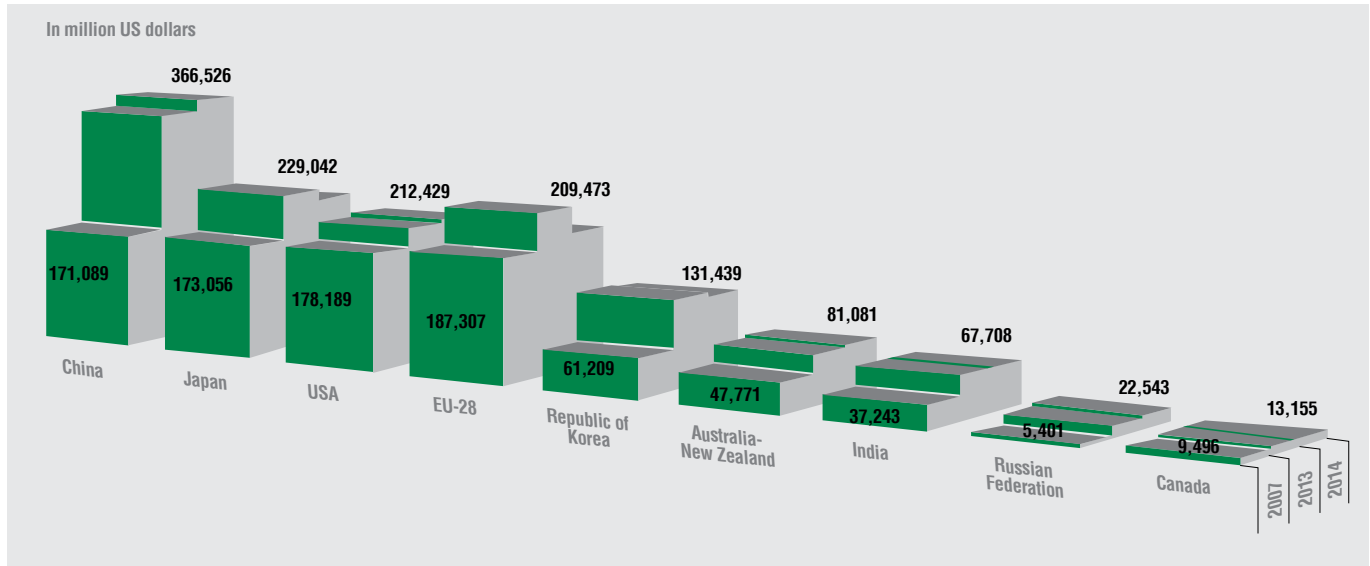


The main export and import items of extra-ASEAN trade were electrical-related products and mineral fuels/oils and related products.

*HS - Harmonized System

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

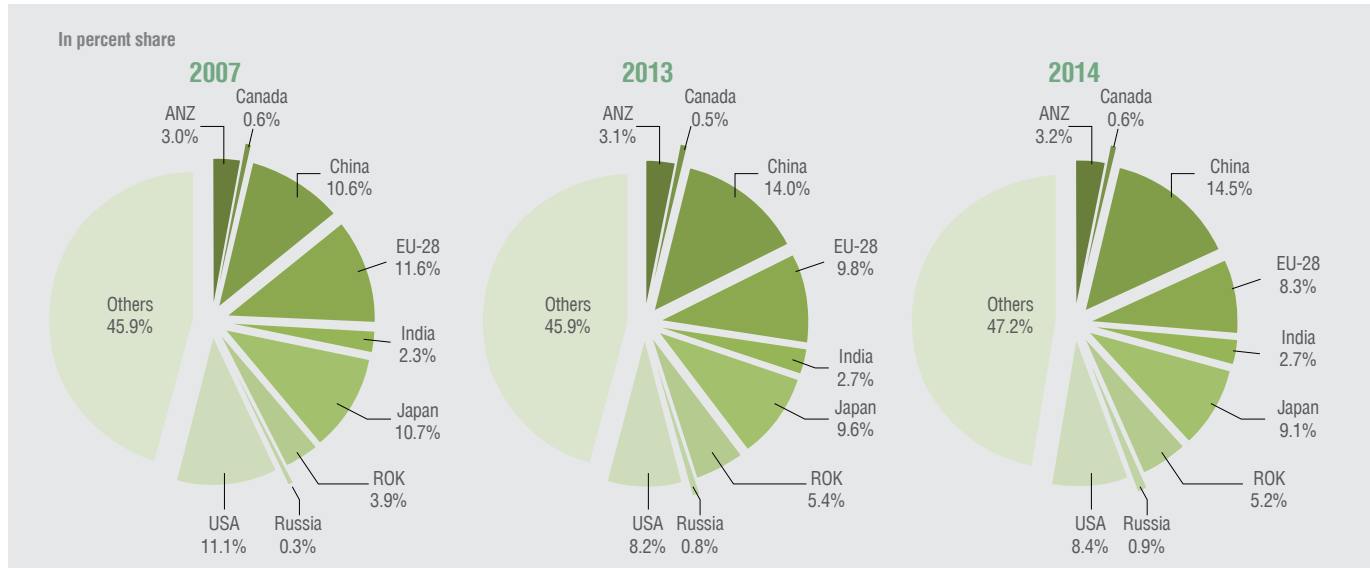
5.1 Total Trade with Dialogue Partners



In 2014, the region's total trade with China amounted to US\$367 billion, followed by Japan (US\$229 billion), USA (US\$212 billion), and EU-28 (US\$209 billion).

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

5.2 Share of Trade with Dialogue Partners in ASEAN's Total Trade

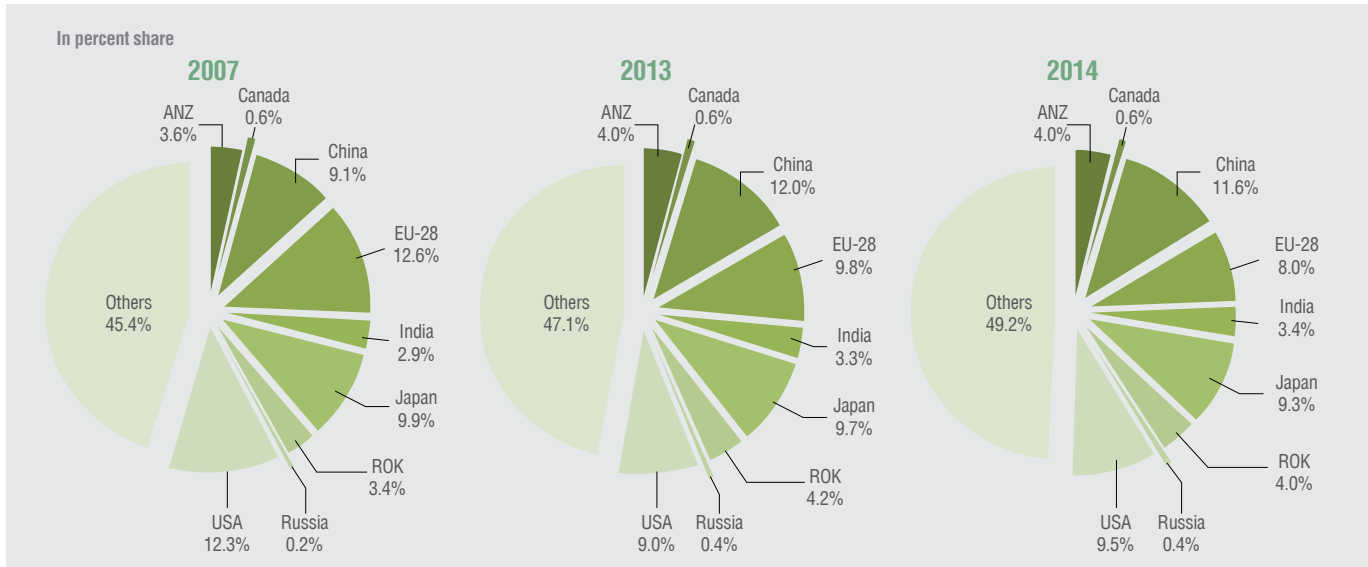


China has continued to increase its share to ASEAN's total trade, reaching 14.5% in 2014. Meanwhile, shares of EU-28, Japan and USA have declined in recent years.

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

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

5.3 Exports of Goods to Dialogue Partners

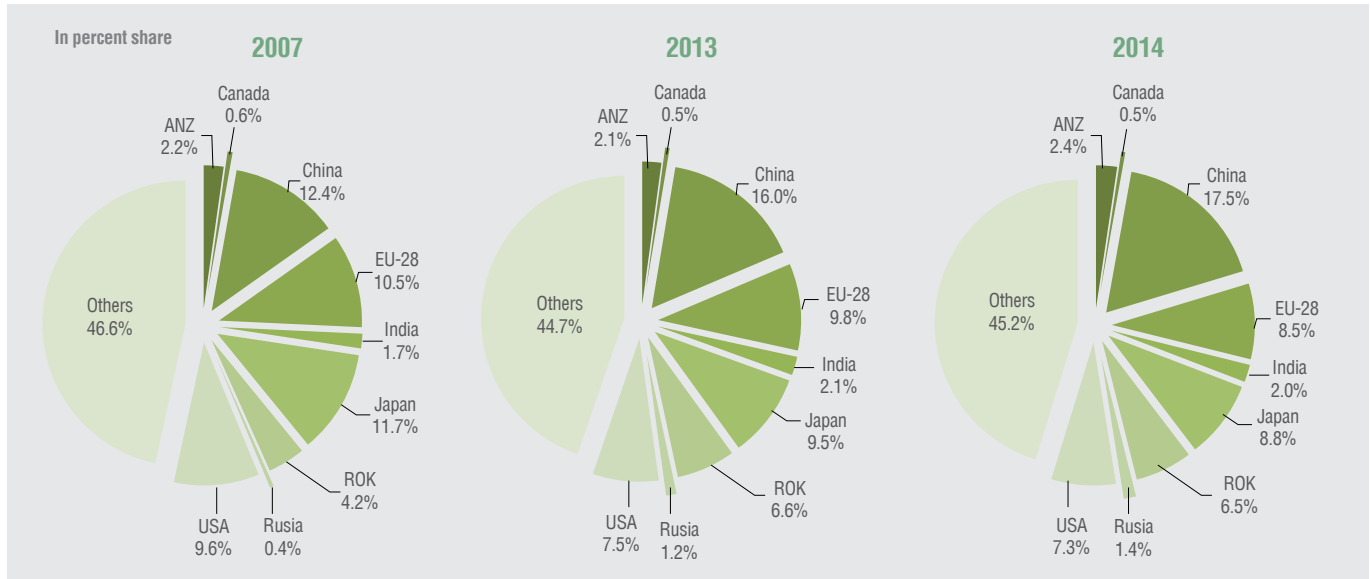


China has become the top destination of ASEAN's exports with share to total exports increasing from 9% in 2007 to almost 12% in 2014. In contrast, the shares of EU-28, Japan and USA have declined in recent years.

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

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

5.4 Imports of Goods from Dialogue Partners

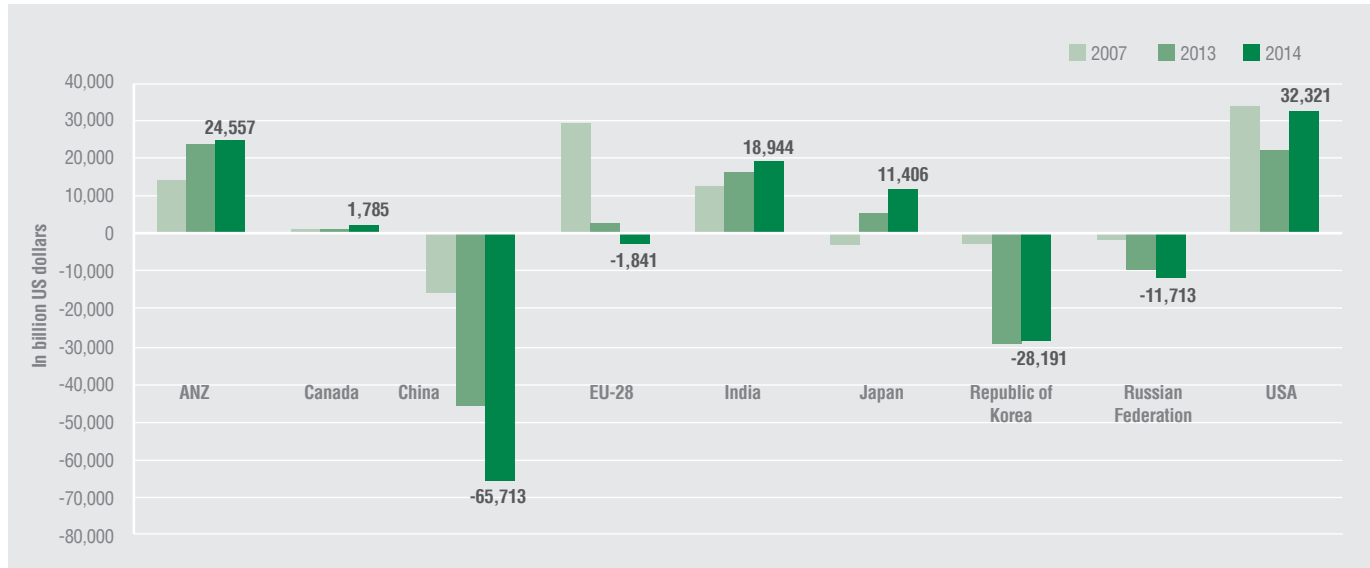


In 2014, ASEAN's imports of Chinese-made products have intensified while shipments from Japan and USA have moderated.

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

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

5.5 Trade Balance with Dialogue Partners

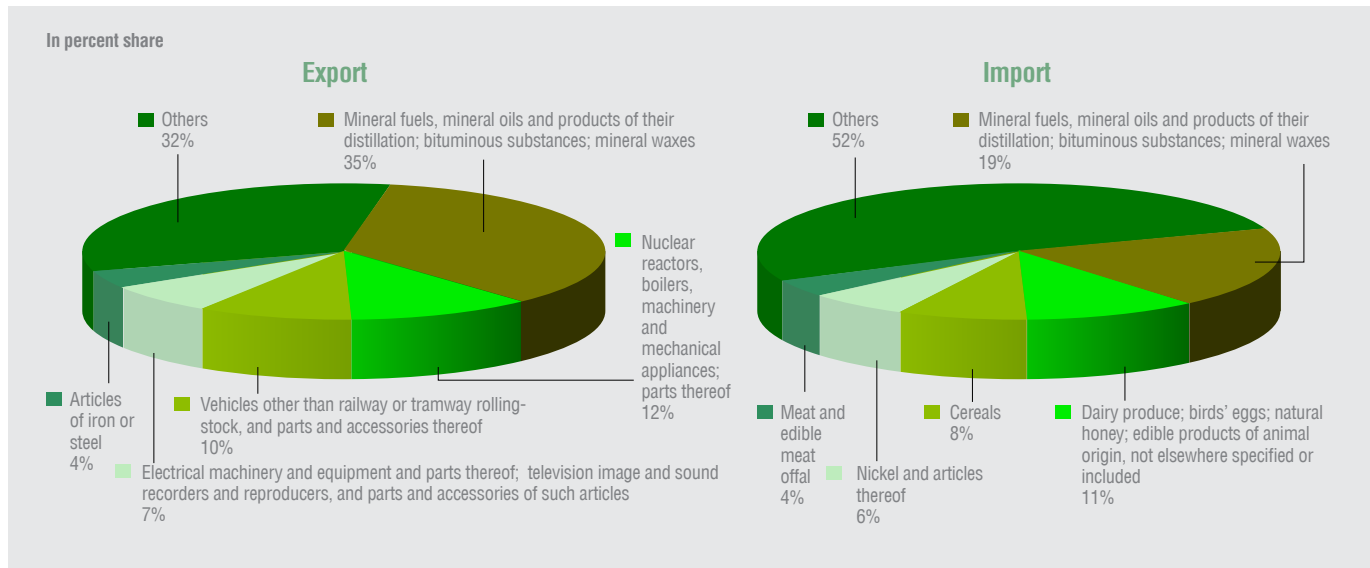


The region has consistently ran trade surplus with Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India, Japan, and USA. On the other hand, ASEAN has widened trade deficit with China, Republic of Korea, and Russian Federation since 2007.

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

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

5.6 Top 5 Trade Commodities with Australia-New Zealand, 2014

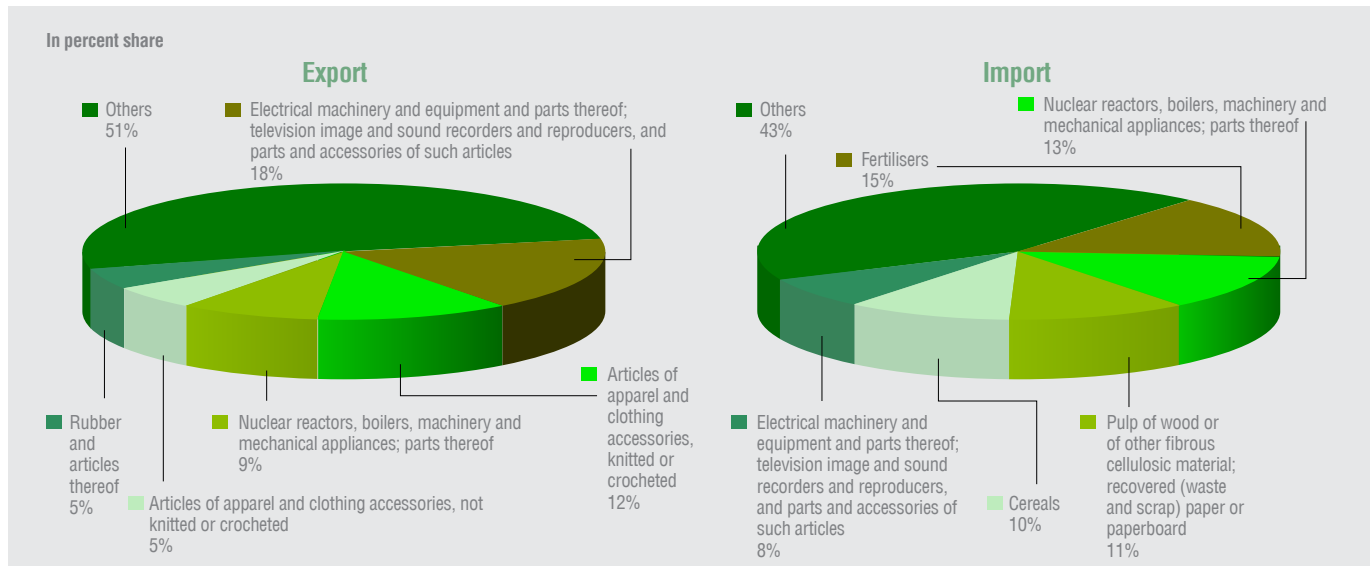


Mineral fuels, oils and related products were the major traded items, both exports and imports, with Australia and New Zealand.

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

5.7 Top 5 Trade Commodities with Canada, 2014

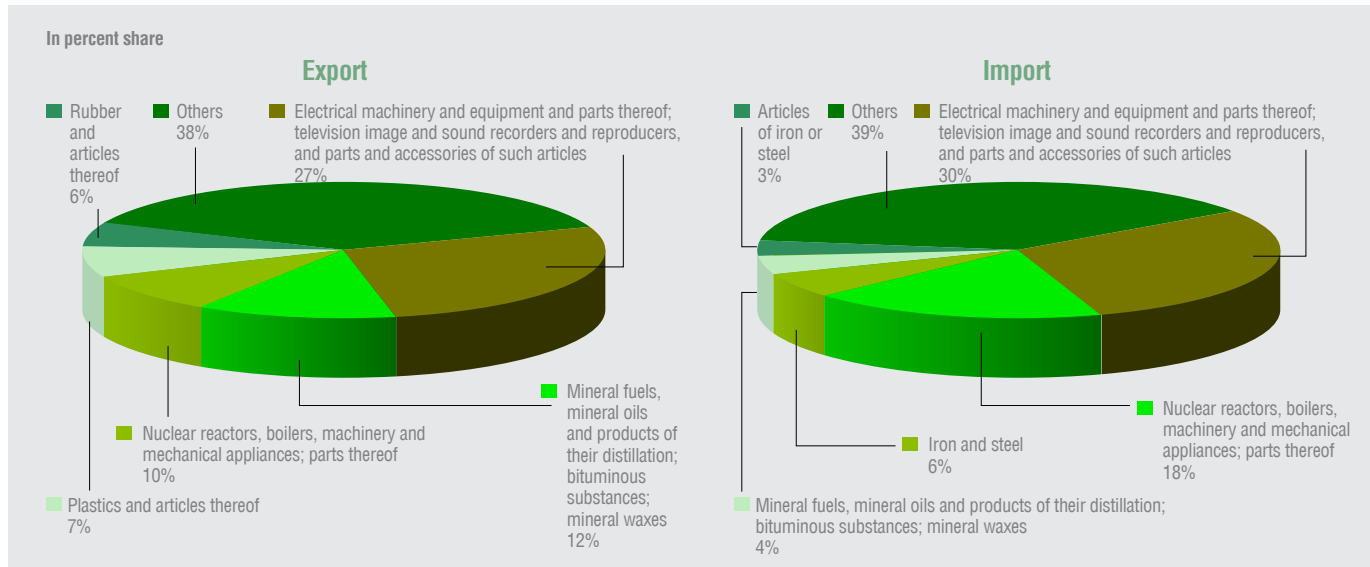


Exports to Canada were mainly electrical machinery/equipment and articles of apparel and clothing accessories. Imports consisted of fertilizers and nuclear reactors, boilers and mechanical appliances.

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

5.8 Top 5 Trade Commodities with China, 2014

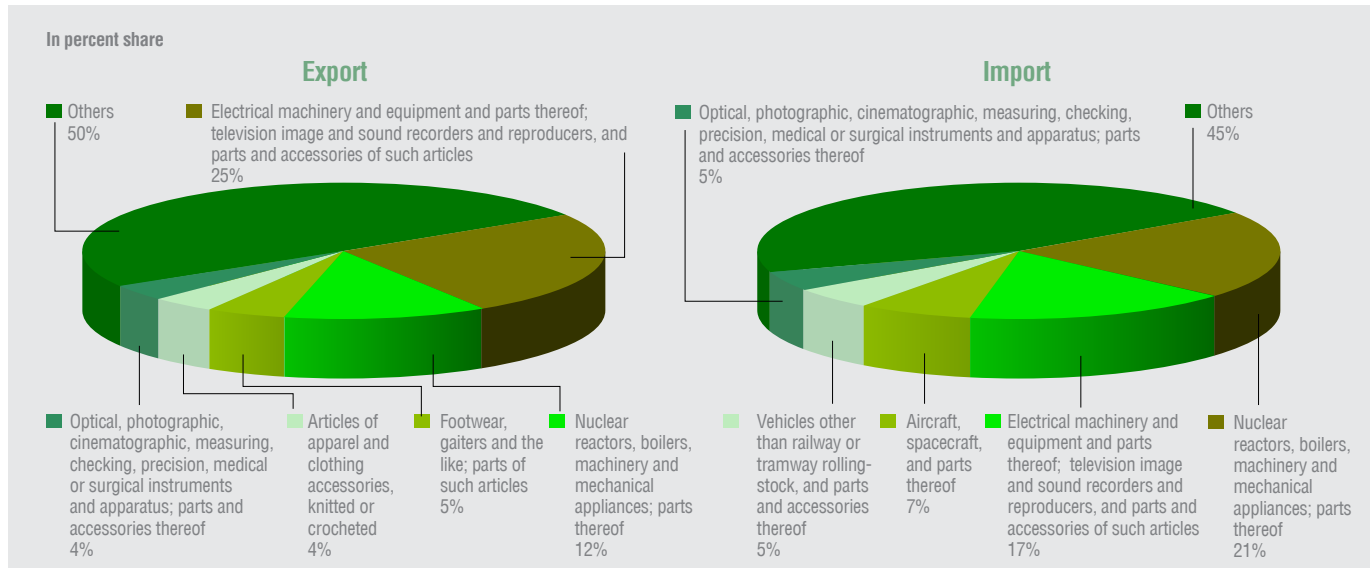


Electrical machinery/equipment, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts thereof accounted for nearly 30% of the region's trade with China.

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

5.9 Top 5 Trade Commodities with EU-28, 2014

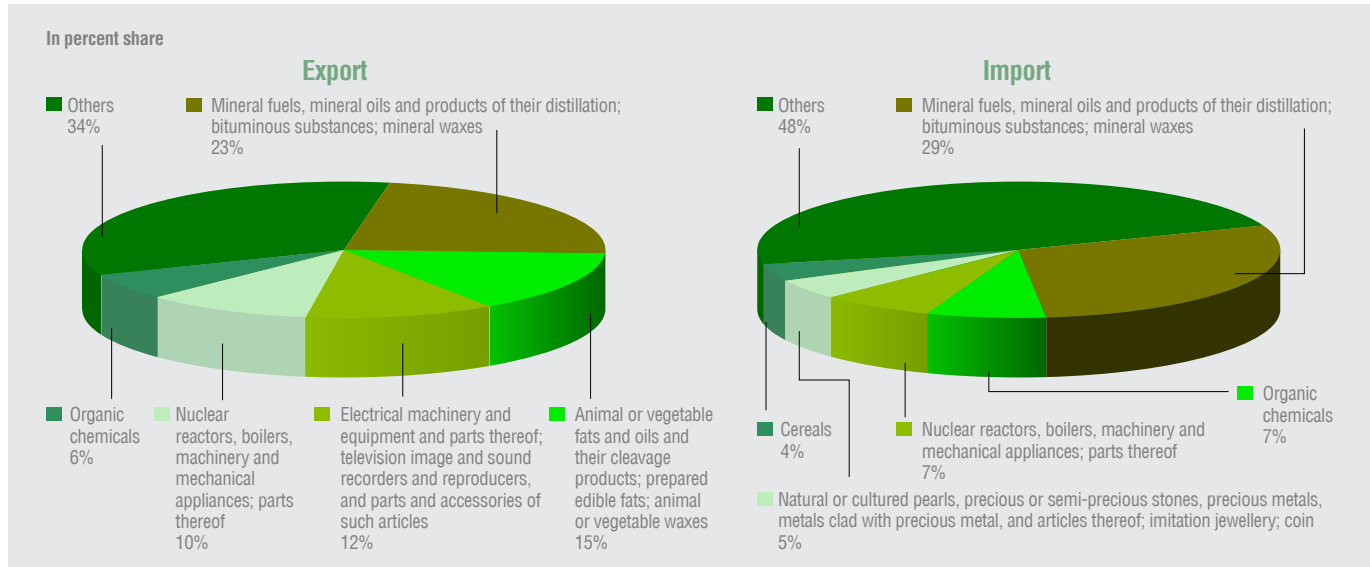


Exports to EU-28 mainly consisted of electrical machinery/equipment, television image and sound recorders/reproducers, and parts thereof, while imports chiefly comprised nuclear reactors, boilers and mechanical appliances.

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

5.10 Top 5 Trade Commodities with India, 2014

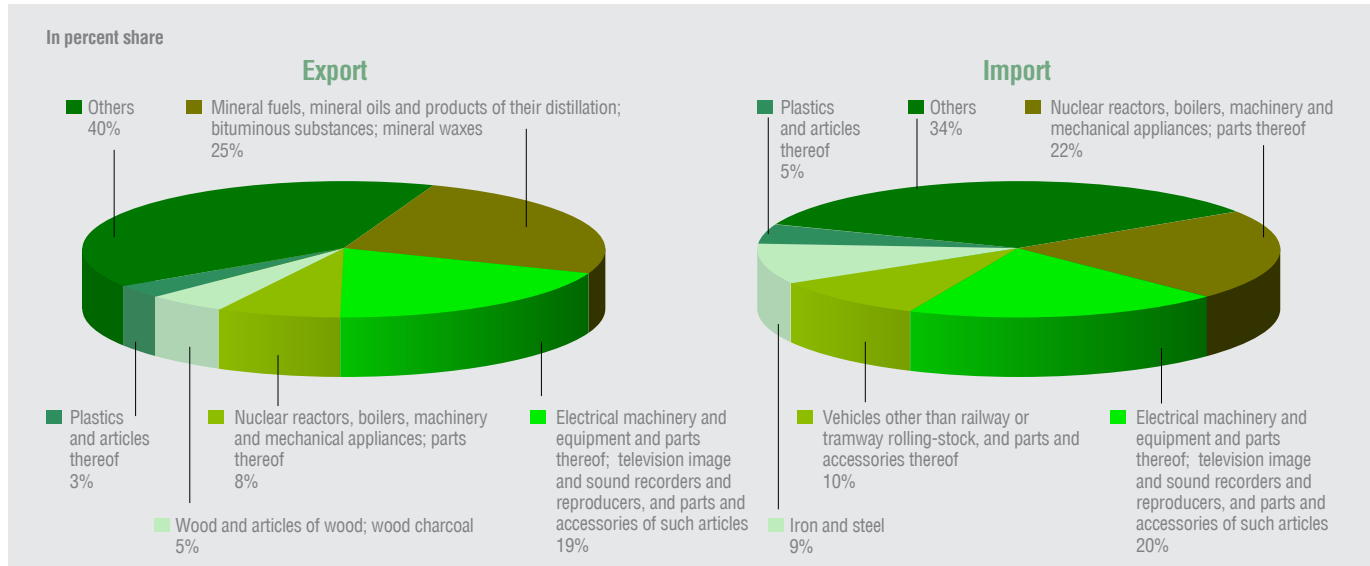


Similar to trade with Australia and New Zealand, the region's export and import items with India mostly consisted of mineral fuels, oils and related products.

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

5.11 Top 5 Trade Commodities with Japan, 2014

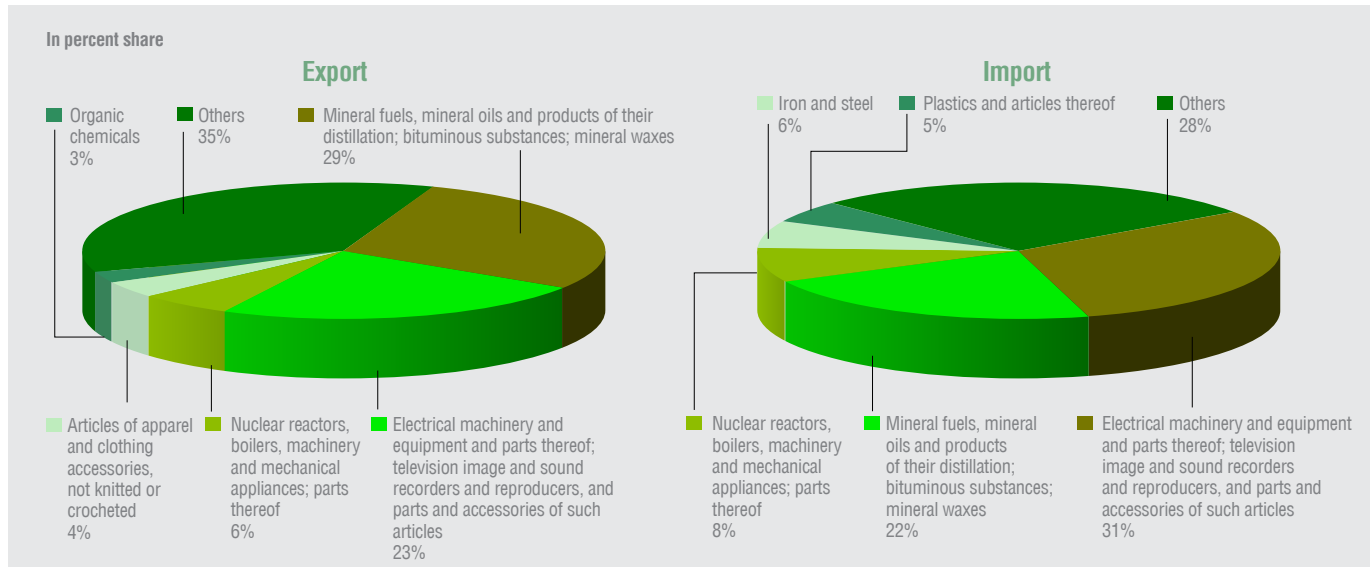


Mineral fuels, oils and related products were the region's primary exports to Japan, while nuclear reactors, boilers and mechanical appliances topped the list of its imported items from Japan.

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

5.12 Top 5 Trade Commodities with Republic of Korea, 2014

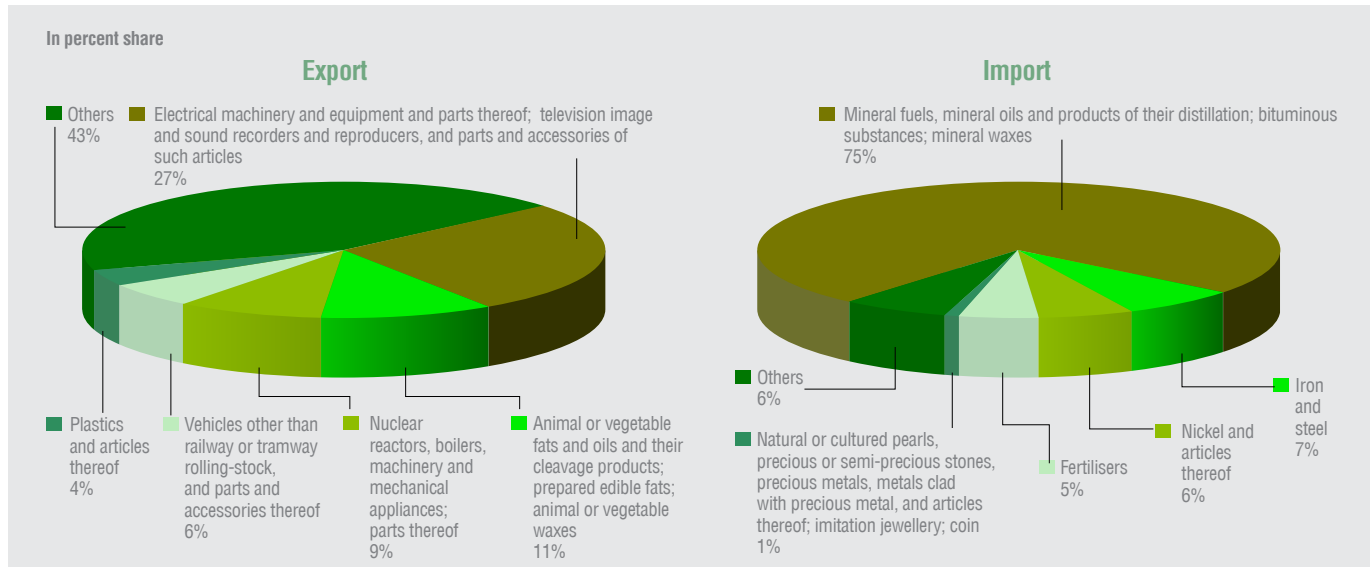


Exports to the Republic of Korea largely comprised mineral fuels, oils and related products while imports were mostly made up of electrical machinery/equipment, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts thereof.

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat

5.13 Top 5 Trade Commodities with Russian Federation, 2014

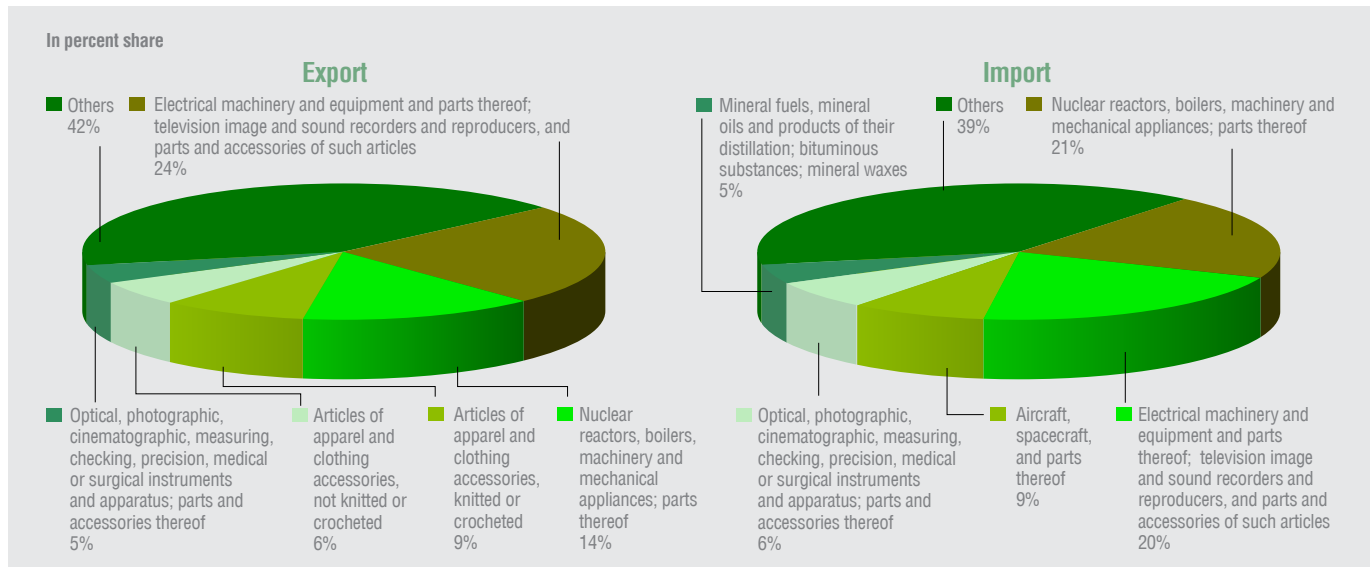


The region's chief export products to Russian Federation were electrical machinery/equipment, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts thereof. On the other hand, mineral fuels, oils and related products accounted for three-fourths of ASEAN's imported goods from Russian Federation.

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

5.14 Top 5 Trade Commodities with USA, 2014



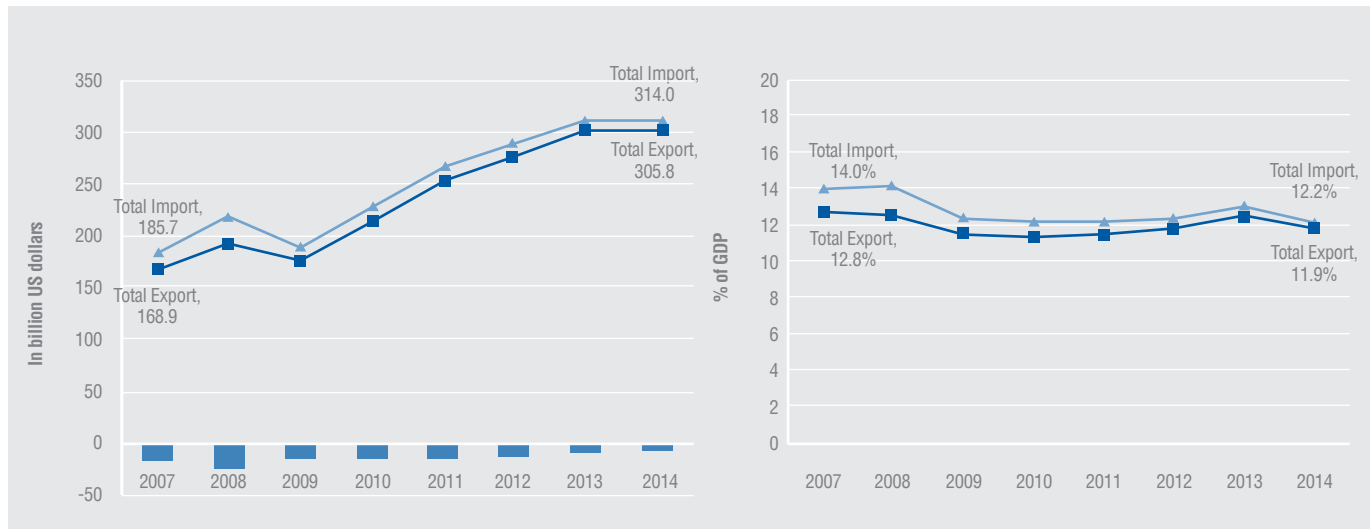
Electrical machinery/equipment, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts thereof comprised nearly one-fourth of ASEAN's exports to USA. Imports from USA contained mainly of electrical machinery/equipment, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts thereof and nuclear reactors, boilers and mechanical appliances.

Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

6 ASEAN Trade in Services

6.1 Trade in Services



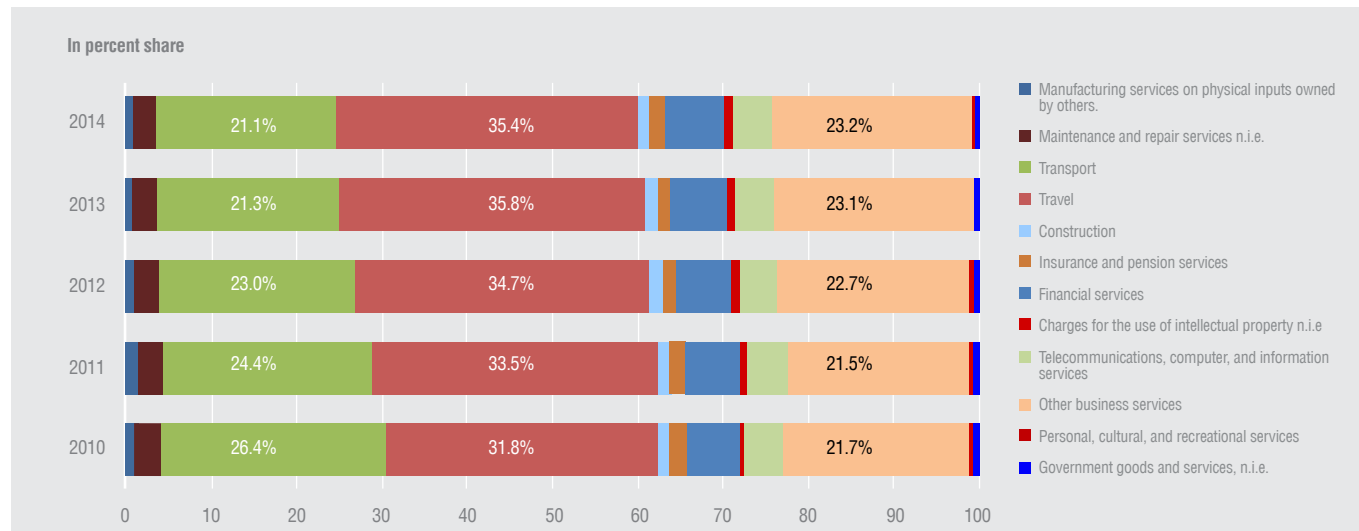
ASEAN trade in services has increased significantly over time, with total import and export reaching US\$314 billion and US\$306 billion respectively, both accounting for approximately 12% of the region's GDP in 2014.

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

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

6 ASEAN Trade in Services

6.2 Exports of Services by Broad Headings



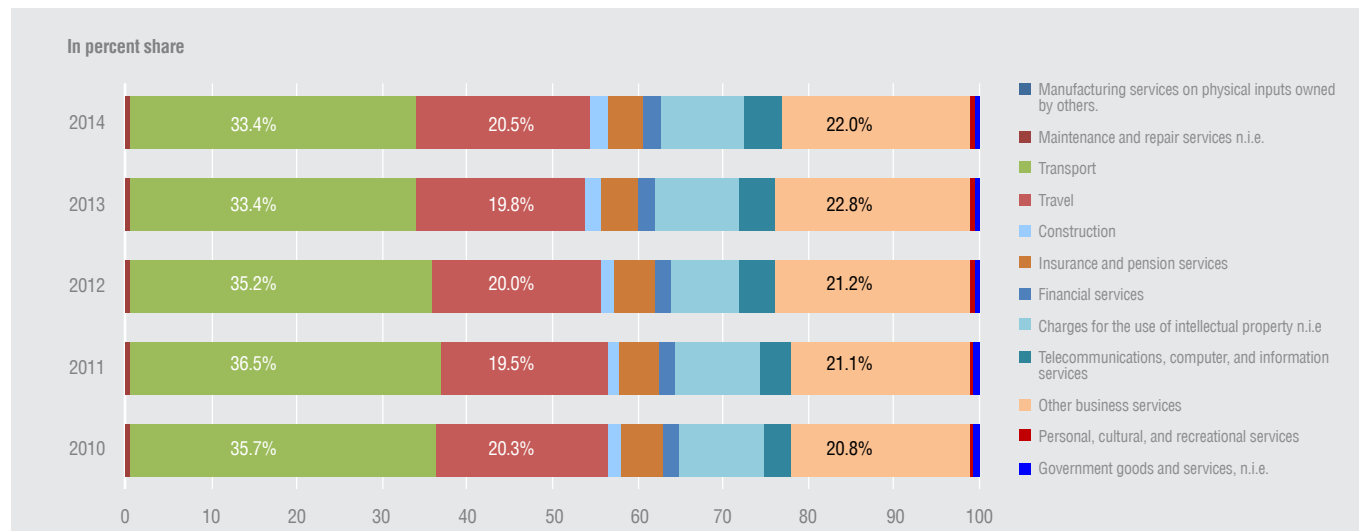
Travel, Transportation and Other business services were consistently the major exports of services in ASEAN, constituting a combined share of 80% of the region's total exports of services.

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

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

6 ASEAN Trade in Services

6.3 Imports of Services by Broad Headings



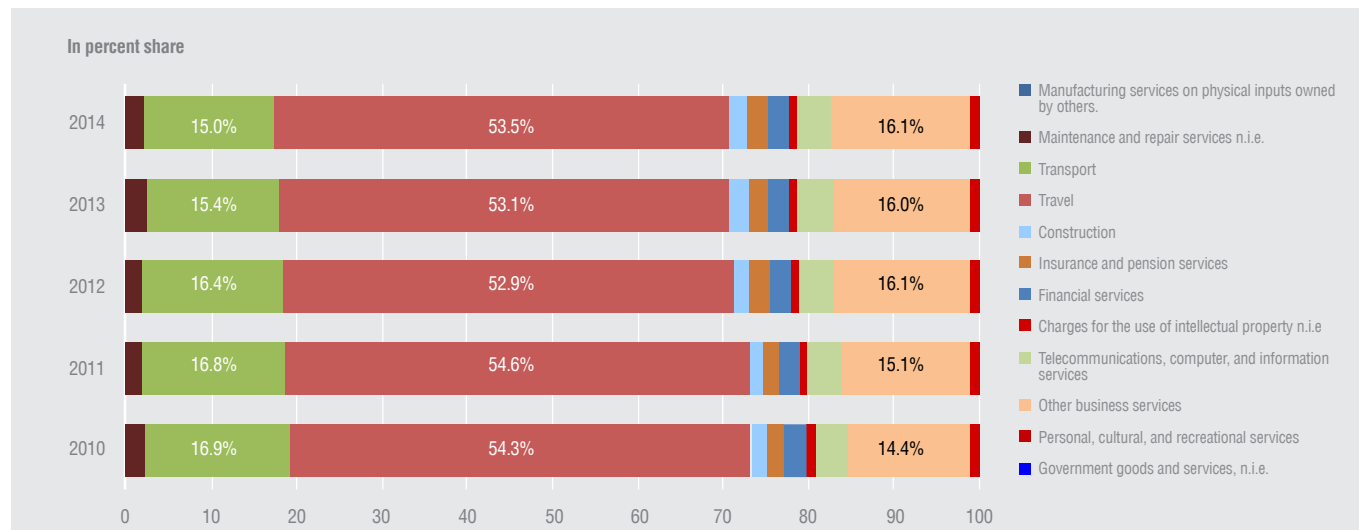
With a total share of 76%, Transport, Travel, and Other business services continued to be the major sectors of ASEAN's imports of services in 2014.

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

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

6 ASEAN Trade in Services

6.4 Intra-ASEAN Exports of Services by Broad Headings



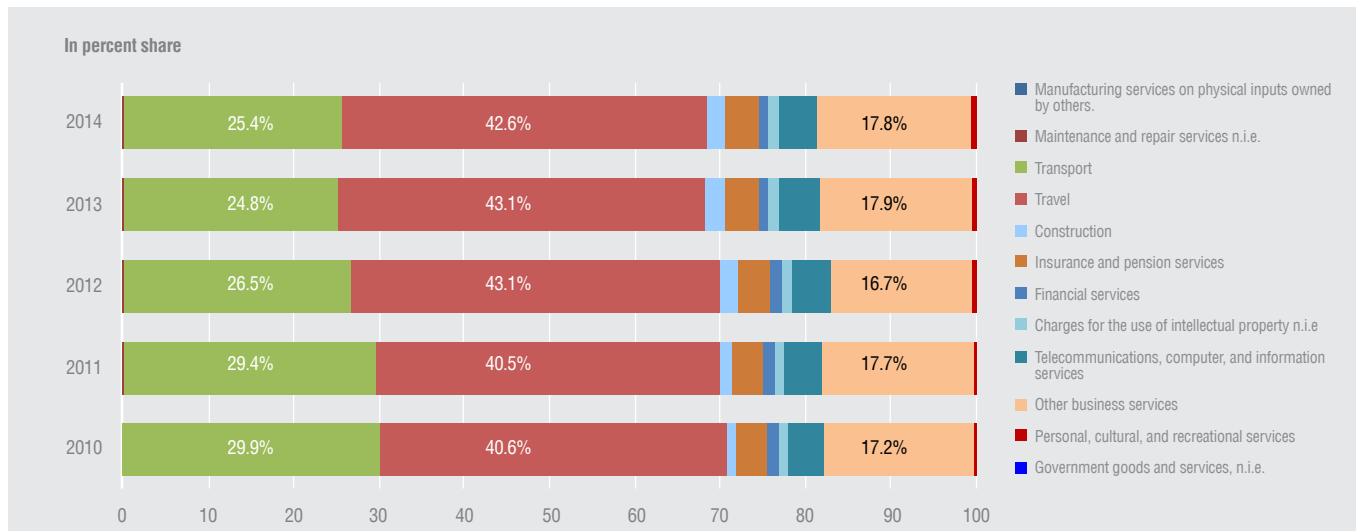
Travel services along with Transport and Other business services have consistently comprised more than 85% of intra-ASEAN's exports of services.

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

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

6 ASEAN Trade in Services

6.5 Intra-ASEAN Imports of Services by Broad Headings

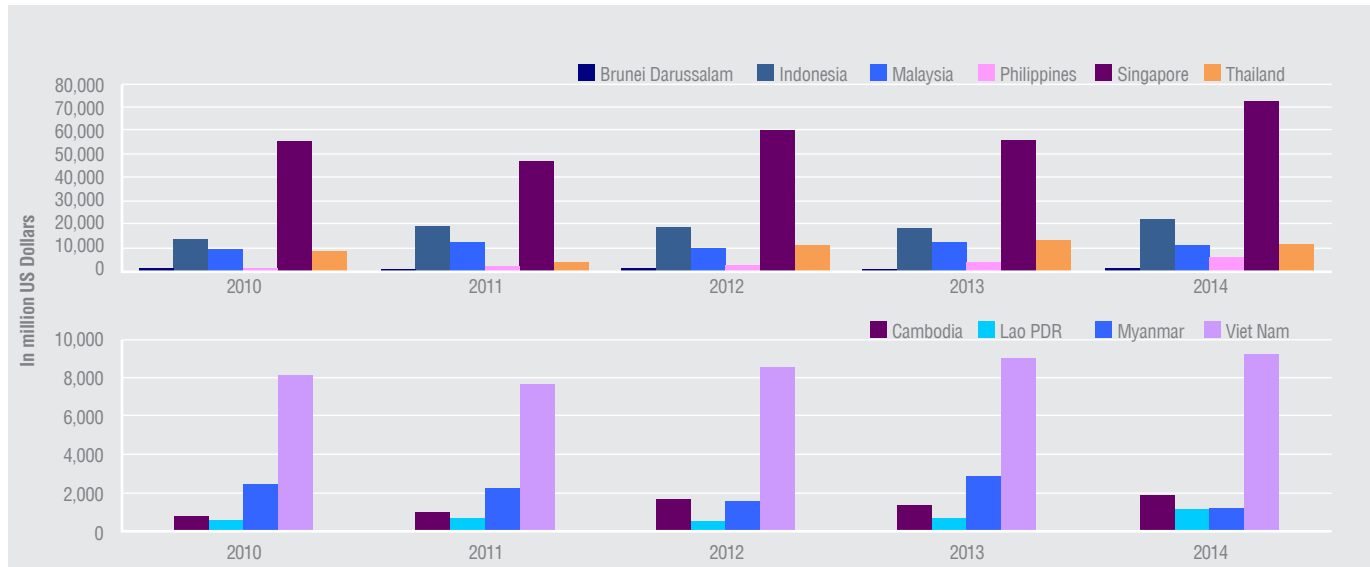


Similarly, Transport, Travel, and Other business services were the main sectors for intra-ASEAN's imports of services, with a total share of 86% to ASEAN imports of services in 2014.

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

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

7.1 Net Inflows of FDI by ASEAN Member States



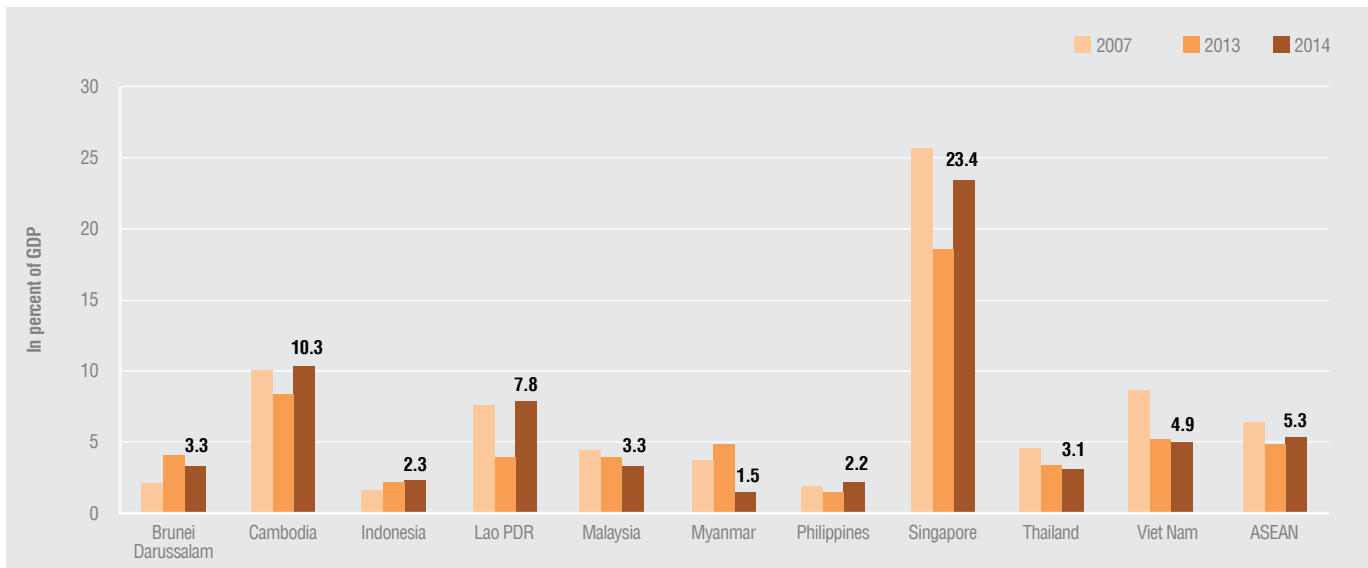
In 2014, Singapore continued to be the major recipient of FDI in ASEAN, with inflows amounting to US\$72 billion. Meanwhile, Viet Nam led the CLMV countries with US\$9.2 billion of FDI inflows.

Note: ASEAN6 = Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand; CLMV = Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

7 Investments in ASEAN

7.2 Net Inflows of FDI as Share of GDP by ASEAN Member States



In 2014, FDI inflows in Singapore accounted for 23.4% of the country's GDP. During the same period, FDI inflows in Cambodia and Lao PDR have exceeded their shares to GDP in 2007 at 10.3% and 7.8%, respectively.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

7 Investments in ASEAN

7.3 Net Inflows of FDI by Source Countries



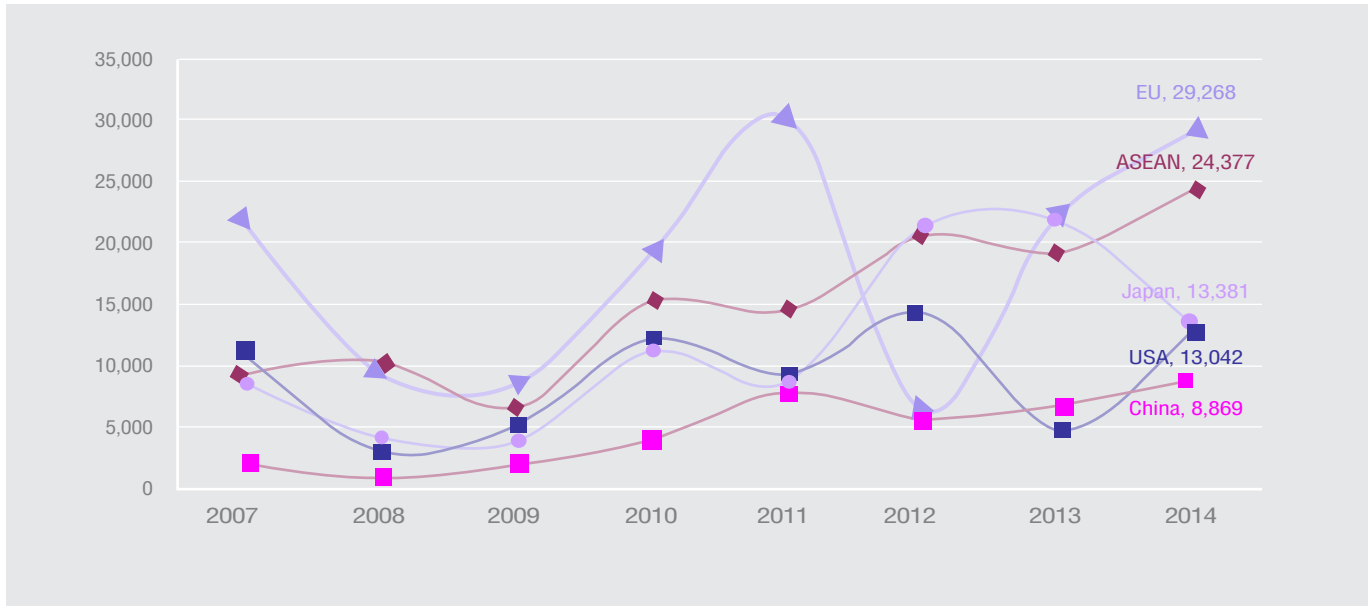
FDI inflows in ASEAN reached US\$136.2 billion in 2014, an increase of US\$18.5 billion (16%) from 2013. After recording a huge drop in 2008, the FDI share to GDP has rebounded in 2010 and remained relatively stable in recent years. In 2014, FDI inflows in ASEAN was about 5.3% of its GDP; extra-ASEAN made up 4.3% while intra-ASEAN accounted for 0.9%.

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.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

7 Investments in ASEAN

7.4 Net Inflows of FDI by Source Countries

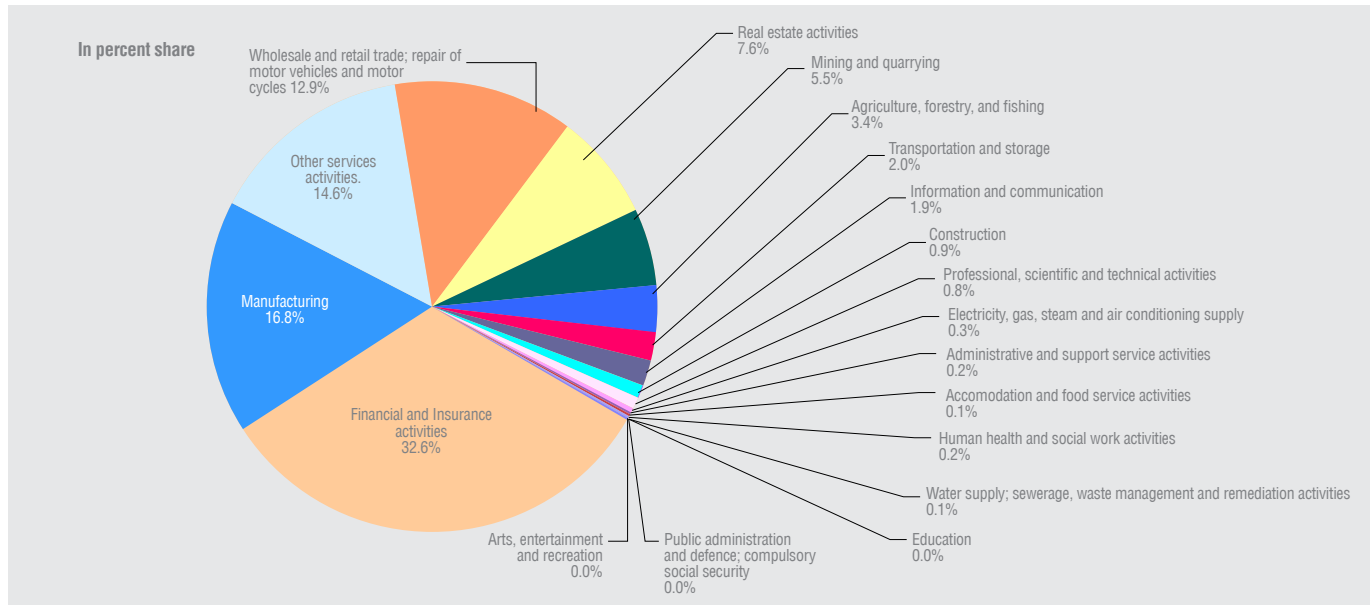


The major source countries of FDI inflows in the region were EU-28, Intra-ASEAN, Japan, USA and China.

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.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

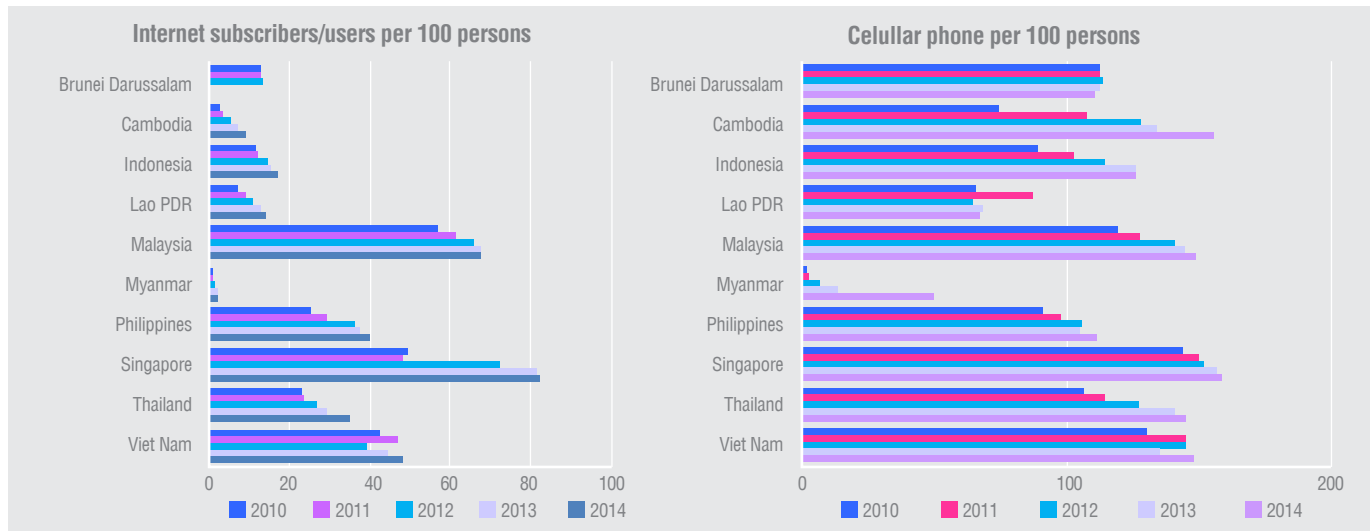
7.5 Net Inflows of FDI by Activity, 2014



FDI inflows in financial and insurance activities comprised 33% of the region's total FDI inflows, followed by manufacturing (17%), other services activities (15%), and wholesale and retail trade (13%).

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

8.1 Internet Subscribers/Users and Cellular Phone Density (per 100 persons)



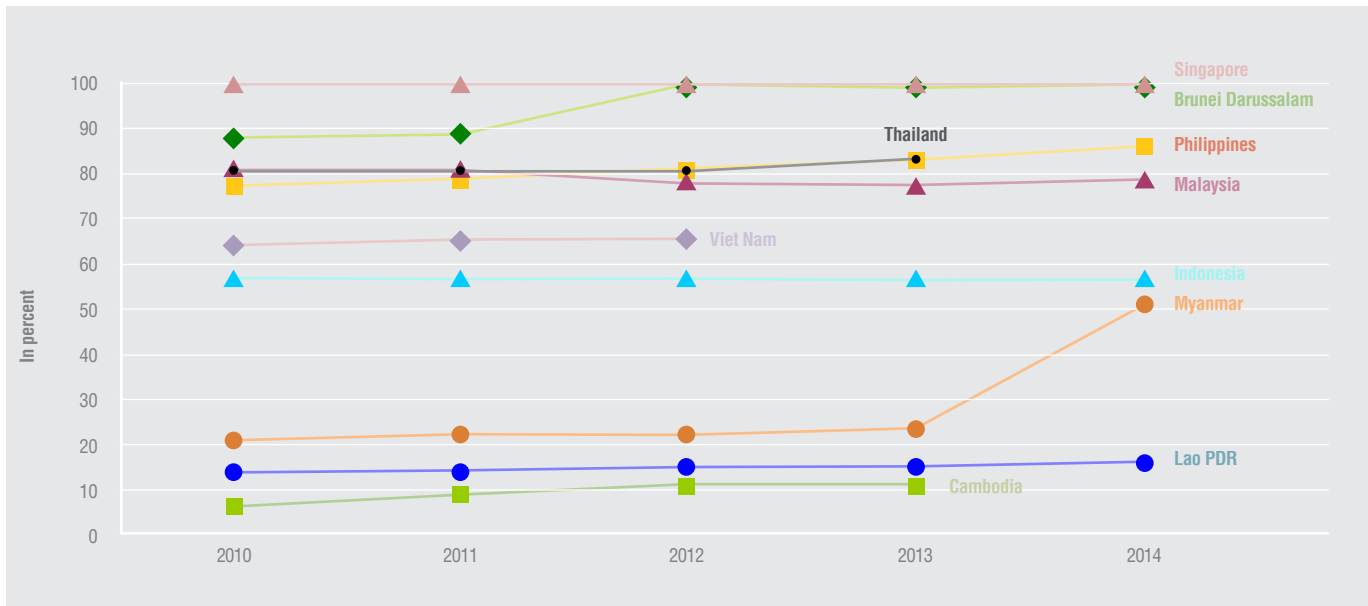
The number of internet subscribers/users in ASEAN Member States continued to increase in 2014. Similarly, there is a steady increase in the number of cellular phone users. In 2014, there are more than 100 number of cellular phones per 100 persons in all of the ASEAN Member States with the exception of Lao PDR and Myanmar.*

* This indicates that 1 person owns more than 1 unit of cellular phone in these countries.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

8.2 Ratio of Paved Road to Total Road Length

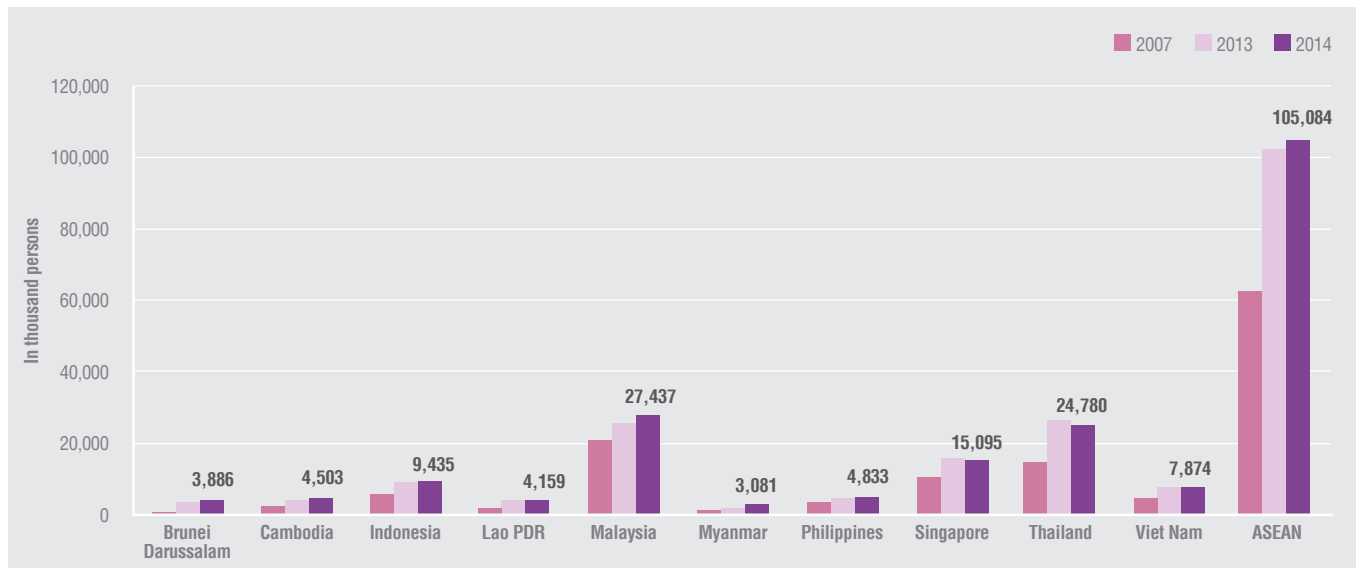


There is a marked improvement in Myanmar's road condition as shown by the increase in the ratio of paved road to total road length from 24% in 2013 to 52% in 2014 .

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

8.3 Tourist Arrivals



Tourist arrivals in ASEAN grew by 2.8 percent, reaching 105 million in 2014 from 102 million in 2013. Malaysia maintained its top spot as the favorite tourist destination in the region, with a share of 26% of the total visitor arrivals, followed by Thailand (24%) and Singapore (14%).

Note: Prior to 2013, Brunei Darussalam data covered only visitor arrivals by air transport

Source: ASEAN Secretariat



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