

ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY CHARTBOOK 2016



one vision
one identity
one community



ASEAN Economic Community

Chartbook 2016

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: A Community of Opportunities

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ASEAN Economic Community CHARTBOOK 2016



INTRODUCTION

The **ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Chartbook 2016**, 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 2015.

The AEC Chartbook, now in its 10th 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 in Goods** 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 out 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 exports and imports 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** examines other important elements characterising the regional economy, i.e. information and communications technology, infrastructure, and tourism.

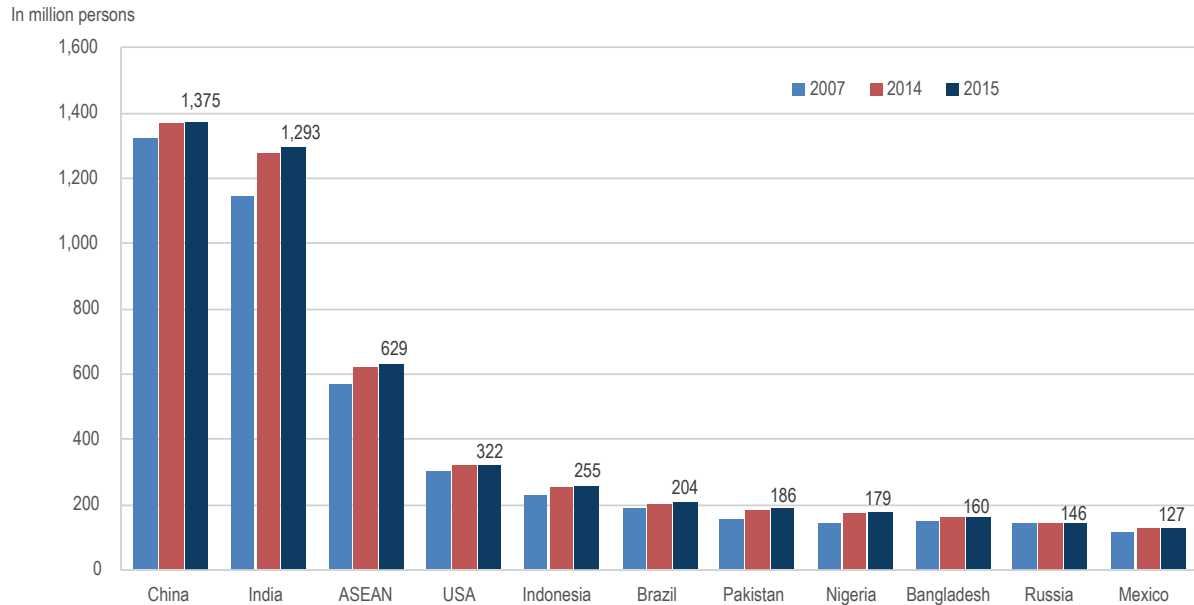
CAVEAT

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 ASEAN Member States and international organisations, as of 31 Augustus 2016.

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 the official statistics, and are used only to give indicative information.

1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

1.1 Total Population

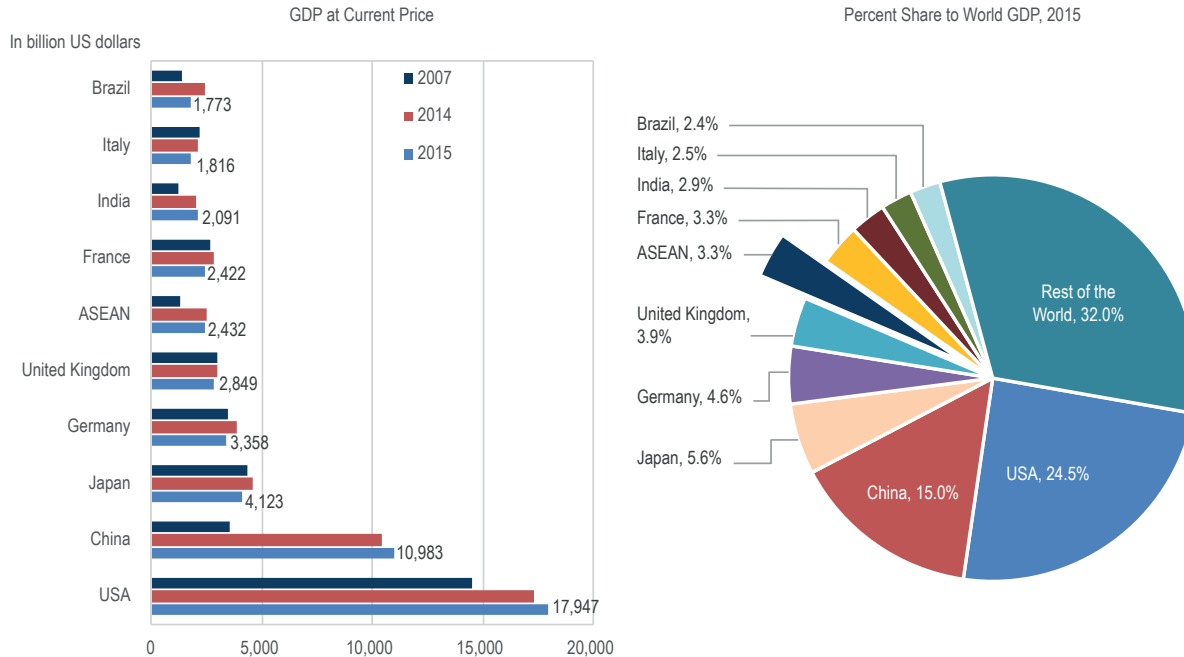


Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook April 2016.

In 2015, ASEAN's population increased by 11.1% from 2007. ASEAN's population was the third largest in the world, after China and India. Indonesia's population accounted for about 40% of the region's total population.

ASEAN in the Global Economy 1

Gross Domestic Product (GDP), at current price 1.2



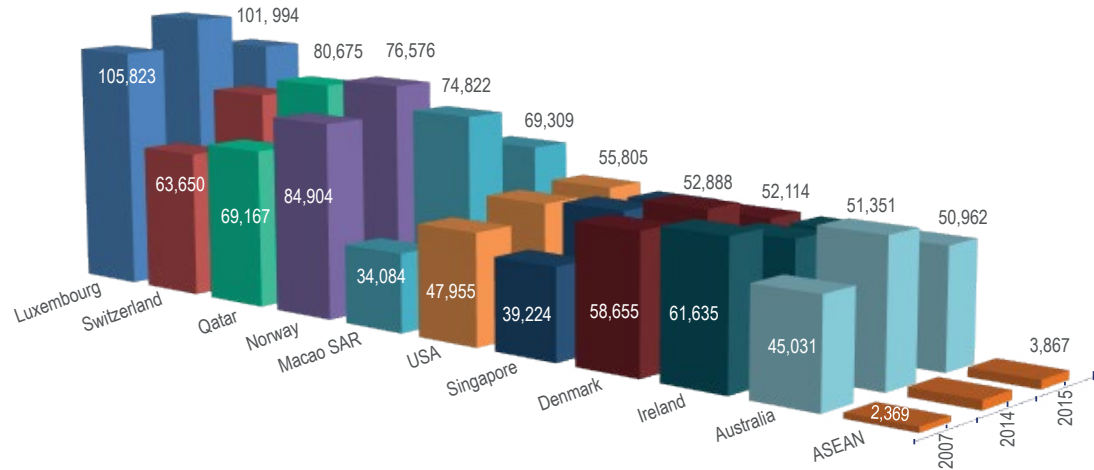
Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook April 2016.

In 2015, ASEAN overtook France as the sixth richest economy in the world. ASEAN was also third among the Asian countries, after China and Japan.

1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

1.3 GDP per capita, at current price

In US dollars



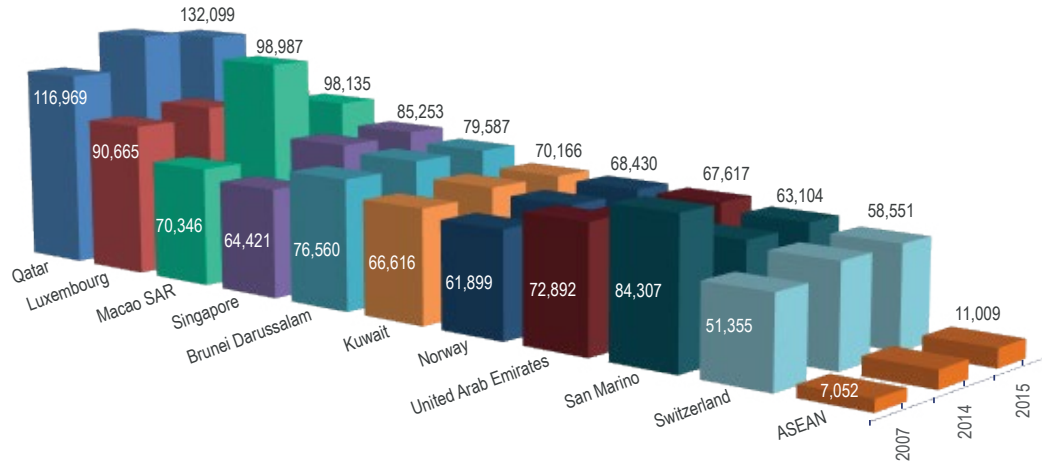
Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook April 2016.

ASEAN GDP per capita increased by 63.2% from US\$2,369 in 2007 to US\$3,867 in 2015. Singapore was one of the top ten countries with the highest GDP per capita in the world.

ASEAN in the Global Economy 1

GDP per capita, at PPP* 1.4

In PPP US dollars



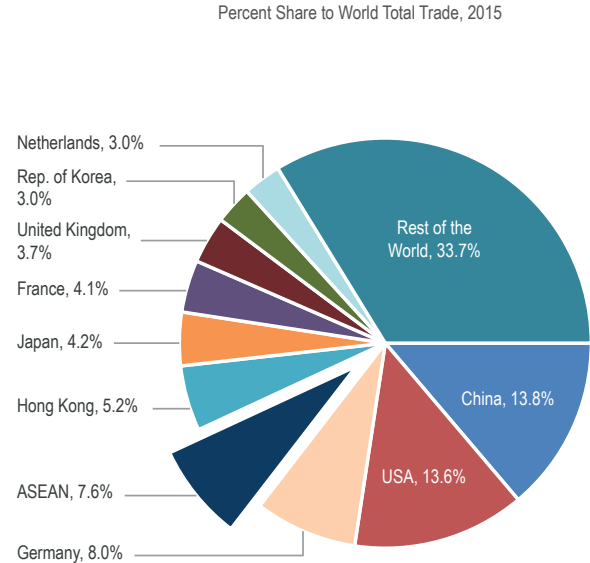
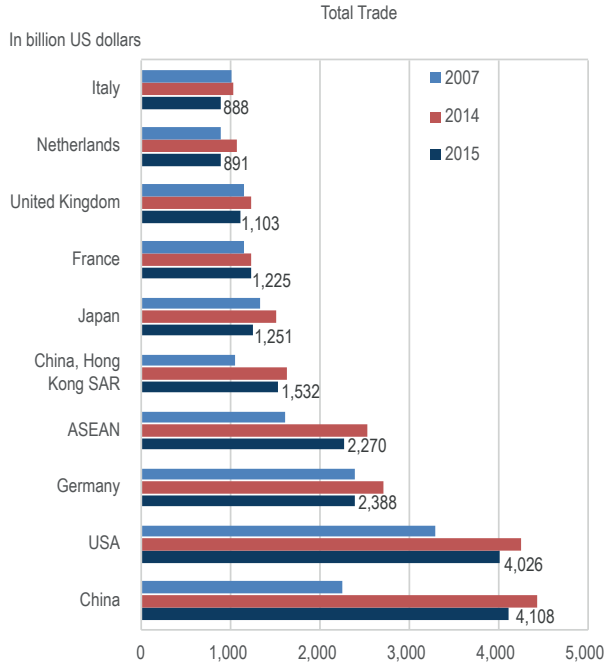
* Purchasing Power Parity; PPP dollar takes into account the differences in the purchasing power of the US dollar in the countries. PPP \$1 in a country, say Cambodia, has the same purchasing power as PPP \$1 in all other countries in the world.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat and IMF World Economic Outlook April 2016.

The region's GDP per capita (PPP) increased by 56.1% from US\$7,052 in 2007 to US\$11,009 in 2015. Singapore and Brunei Darussalam were among the top 5 economies with the highest GDP per capita (PPP) in the world.

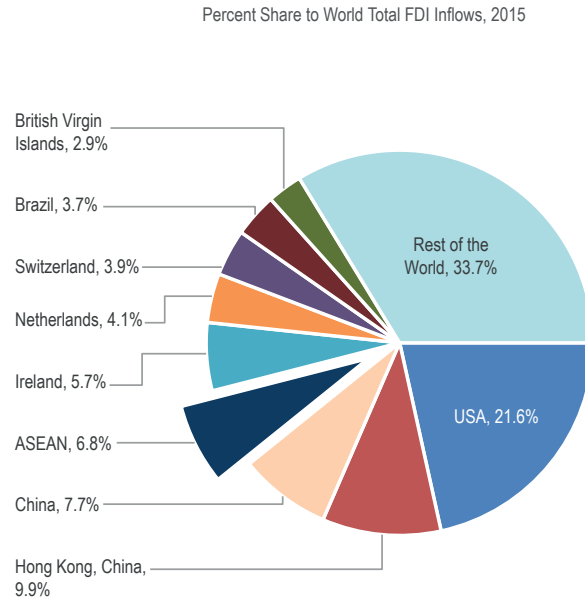
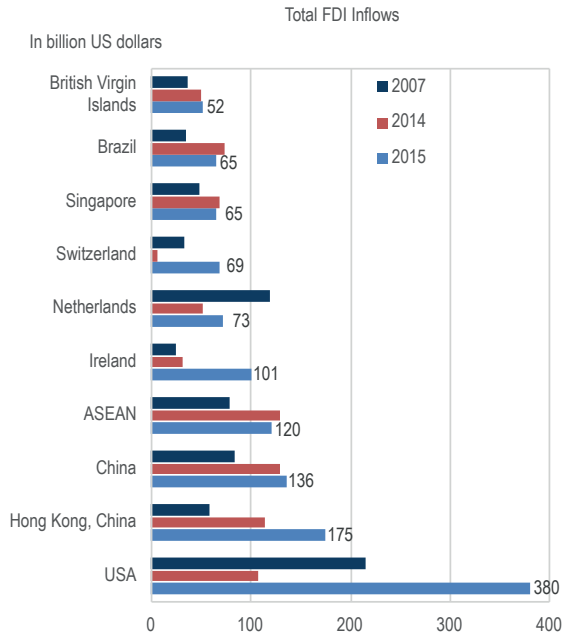
1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

1.5 Trade in Goods



Source: ASEAN Secretariat and UNComtrade.

In 2015, ASEAN's total trade stood at US\$2.3 trillion, accounting for 7.6% share of the world's total trade; and placed fourth after China (13.8%), USA (13.6%) and Germany (8.0%).

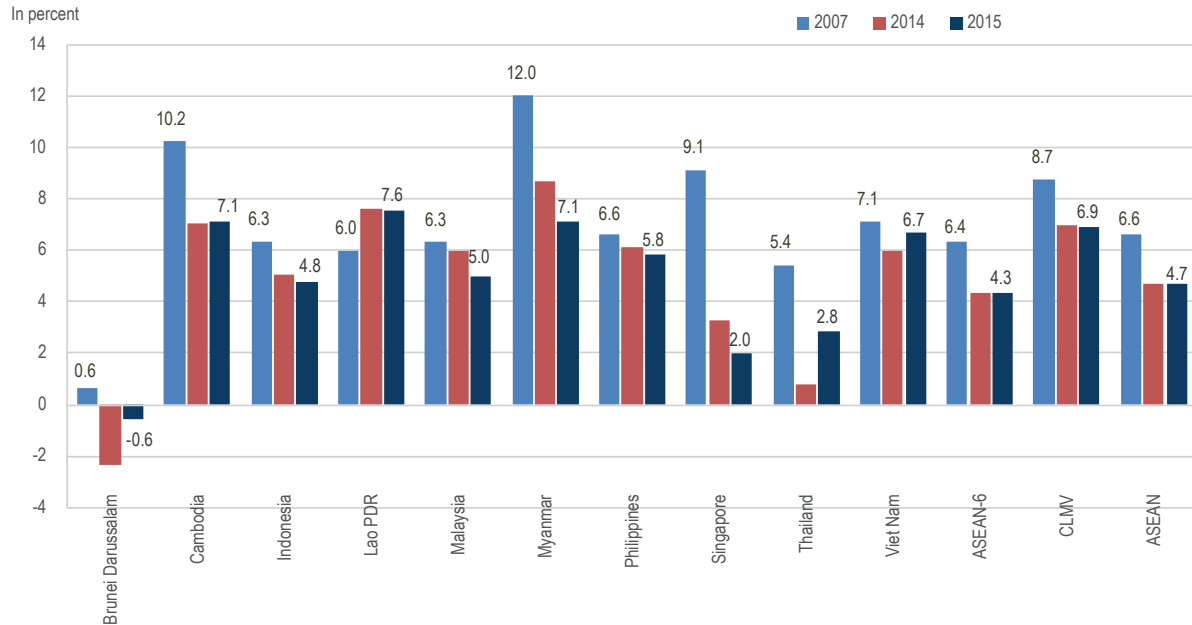


Source: ASEAN Secretariat and UNCTAD.

In 2015, ASEAN was the fourth biggest recipient of FDI in the world, after USA (21.6%), Hong Kong (9.9%) and China (7.7%).

2 ASEAN Economy

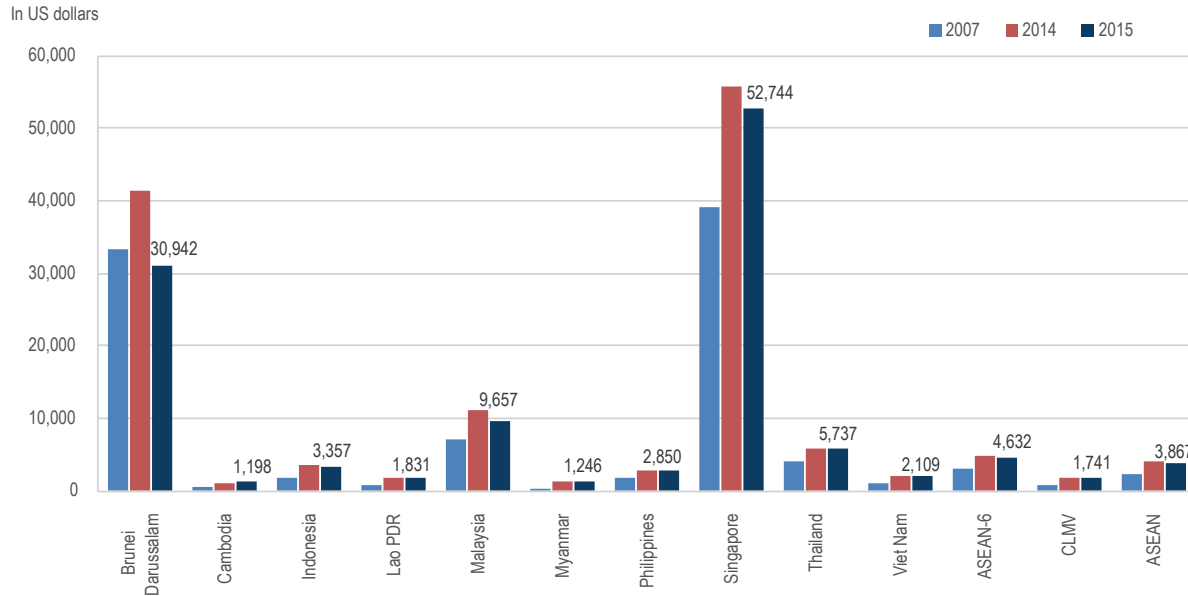
2.1 Annual GDP Growth



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

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

The region's GDP grew at 4.7% in 2015, lower by 2.1 percentage points from 2007. GDP growth in CLMV remained higher than in ASEAN-6 during the same period.

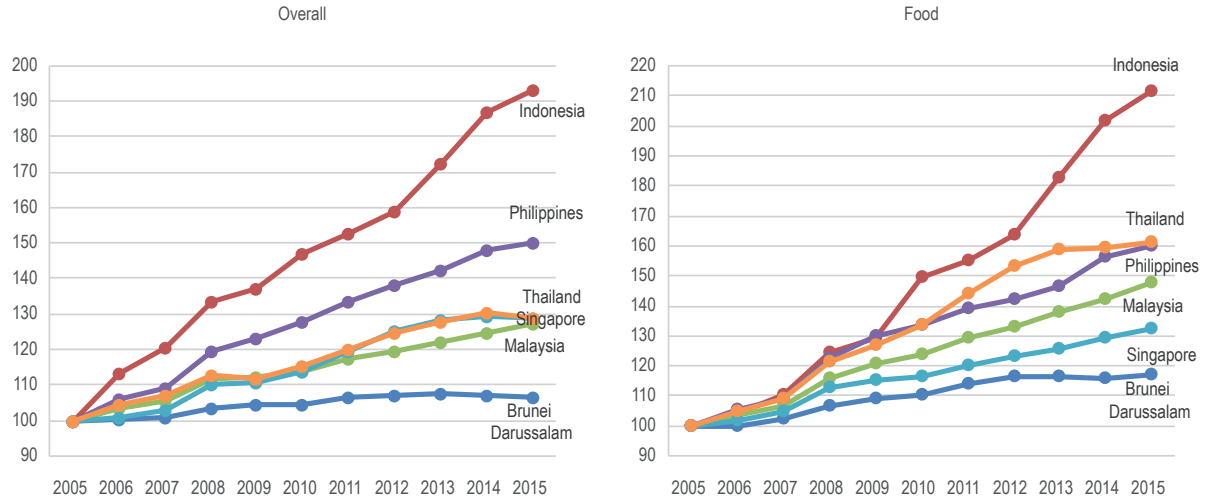


Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Member States' GDP per capita varied widely. In 2015, GDP per capita in Singapore and Brunei Darussalam reached more than US\$50,000 and US\$30,000 respectively; while GDP per capita in Cambodia and Myanmar stood at US\$1,198 and \$1,246, respectively. Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand's GDP per capita ranged from US\$2,800 to US\$9,600.

2 ASEAN Economy

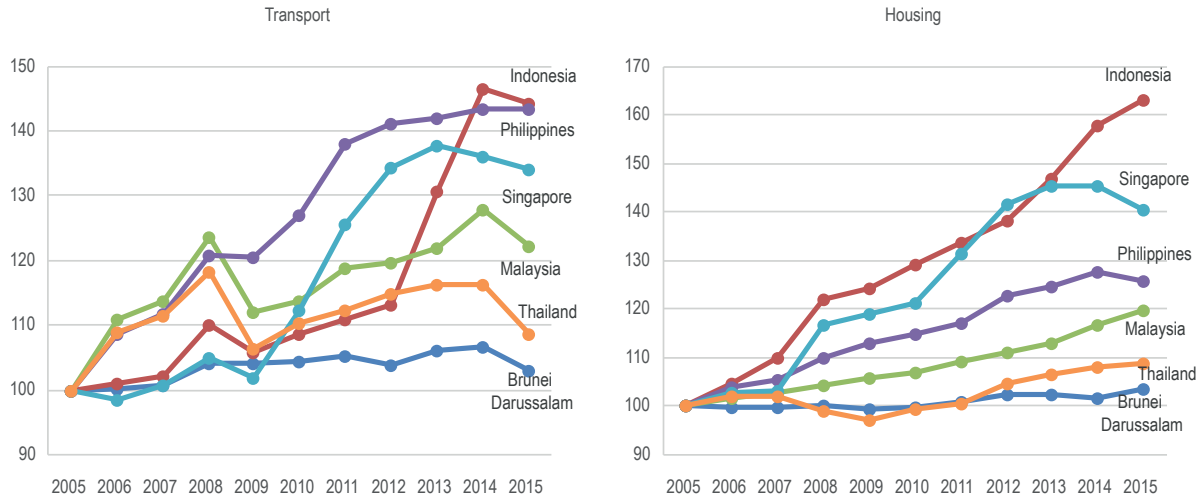
2.3 Consumer Price Index in ASEAN-6 (base year = 2005)



Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

In 2015, overall prices in the ASEAN-6 grew between 1.4% and 6.4%, Increase in food prices was relatively higher in Philippines, Thailand, and Indonesia, ranging from 2.5% to 5.0% during the same year.

Consumer Price Index of Transport and Housing in ASEAN-6 (base year = 2005) 2.4

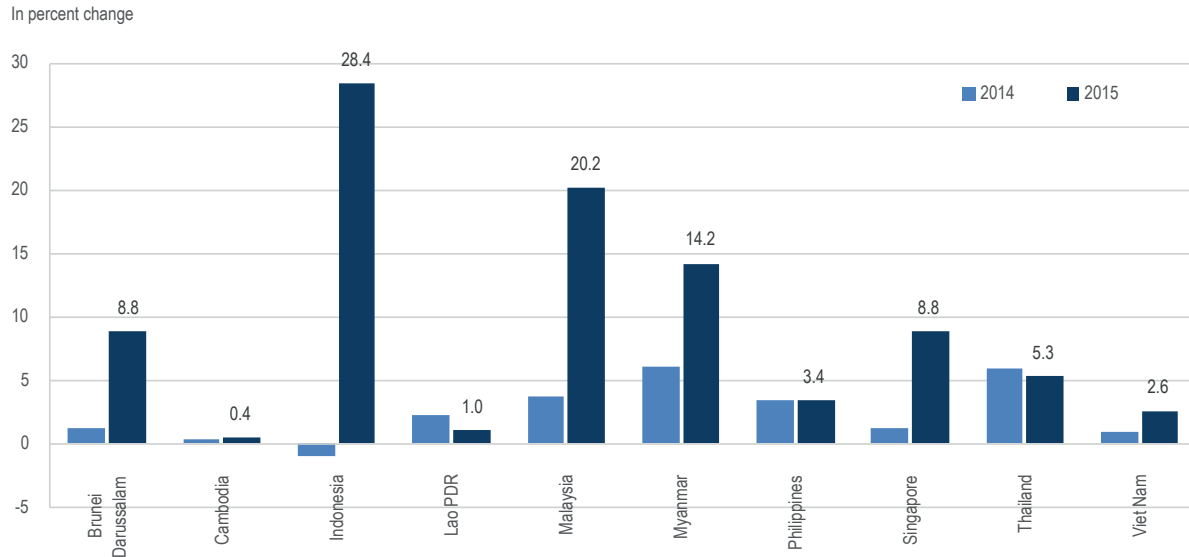


Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Transport prices in all ASEAN-6 countries declined, owing to the drop in oil prices in 2015. On the other hand, housing prices grew in all countries except Philippines and Singapore which experienced a decrease of 1.3% and 3.5% respectively.

2 ASEAN Economy

2.5 Currencies-to-US Dollar (period average)



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

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

All ASEAN Member States' currencies depreciated vis-à-vis the US dollar between 2014 and 2015. The Indonesian rupiah and Malaysian ringgit depreciated the most by 28.4% and 20.2%, respectively.

per US dollars

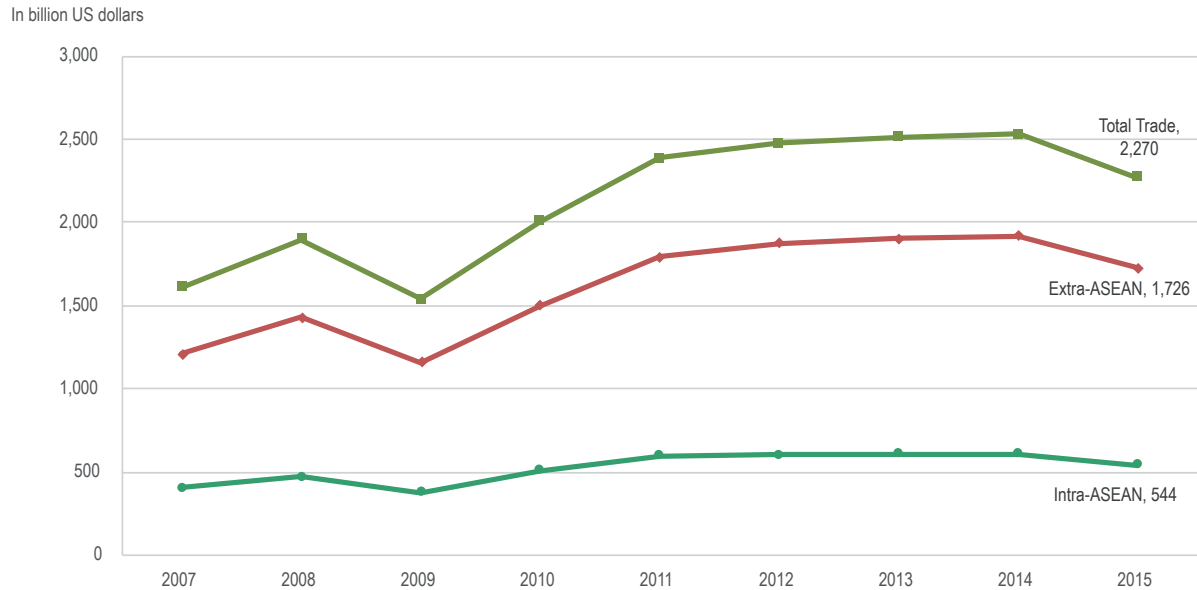


Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Between 2007 and 2015, the Indonesian rupiah depreciated the most vis-à-vis the US dollar to reach 13,458 per US dollar in 2015 compared to 9,164 in 2007, followed by Vietnamese dong (from 16,120 per US dollar to 21,679) and Malaysian ringgit (from 3.4 per US dollar to 3.9).

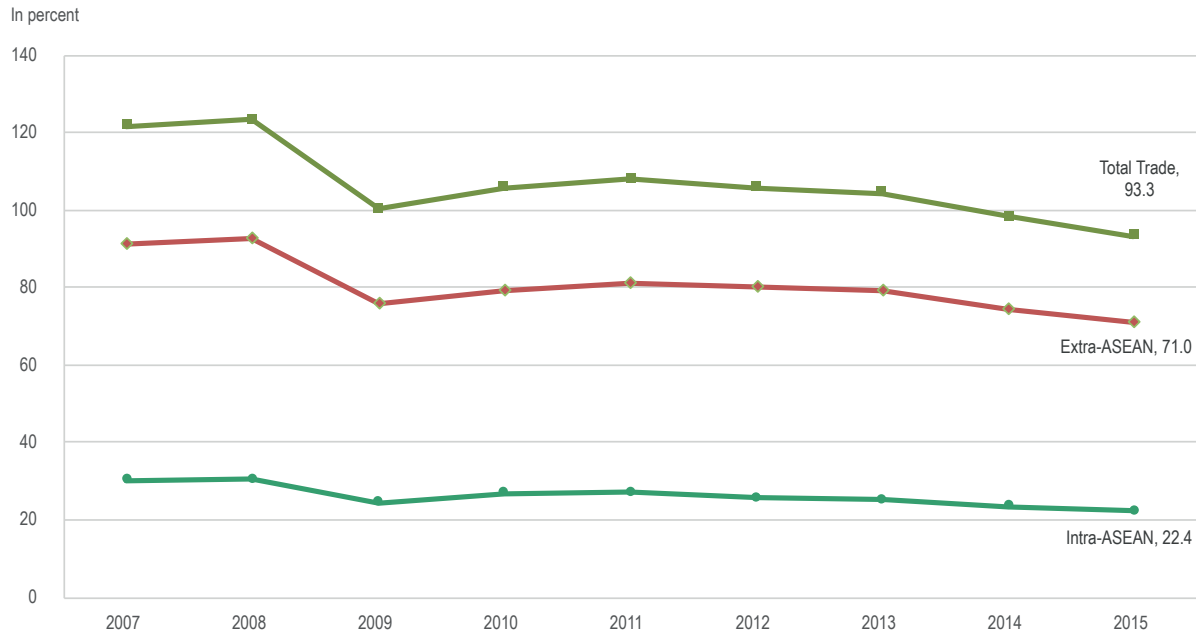
3 ASEAN Trade in Goods

3.1 Trade in Goods



Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

In 2015, the region's total trade in goods fell by 10% from US\$2,529 billion in the previous year to US\$2,270 billion; both extra-ASEAN and intra-ASEAN trade in goods were down by about 10%.



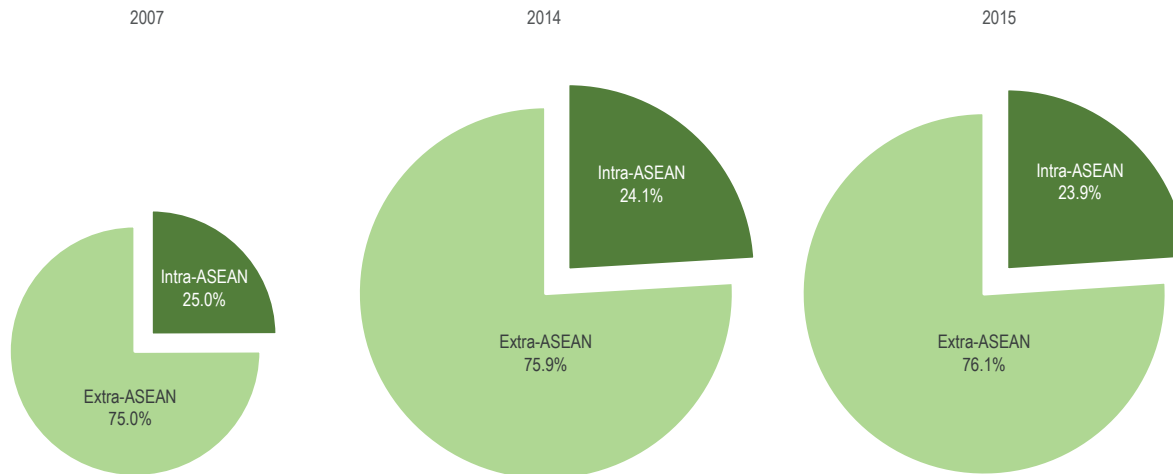
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

In 2015, total trade in goods accounted for 93.3% of GDP; intra-ASEAN share to GDP remained relatively stable at 22.4%.

3 ASEAN Trade in Goods

3.3 Intra- and Extra-ASEAN Trade in Goods

In percent share

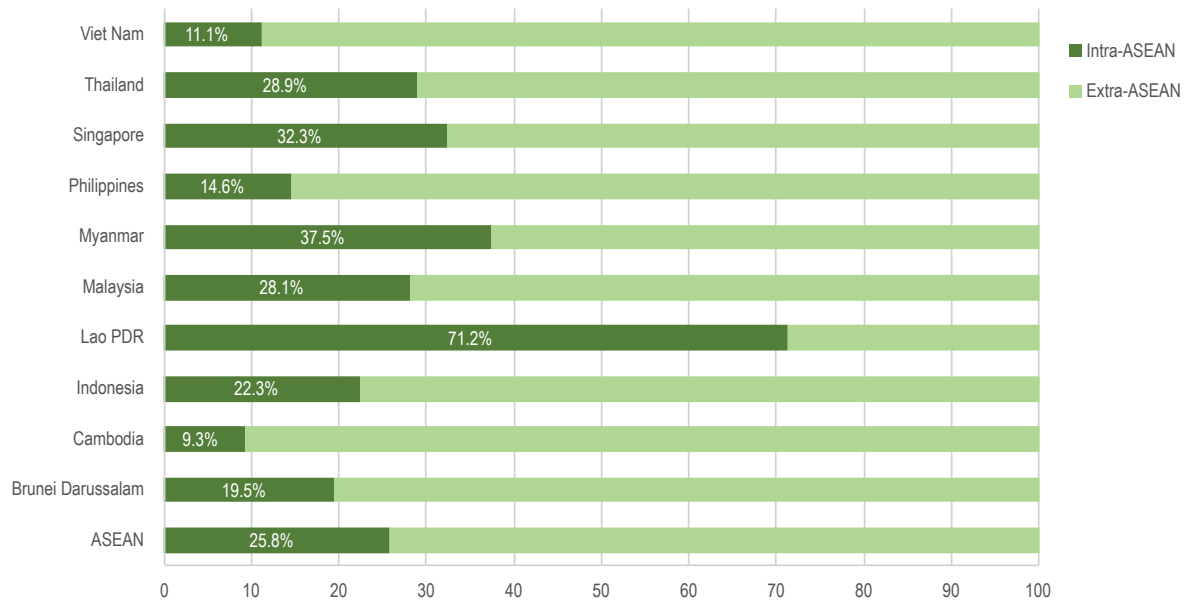


Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

In 2015, intra-ASEAN trade in goods remained stable at approximately 24% of the region's total trade in goods.

ASEAN Member States Exports of Goods by Destination, 2015 3.4

In percent share



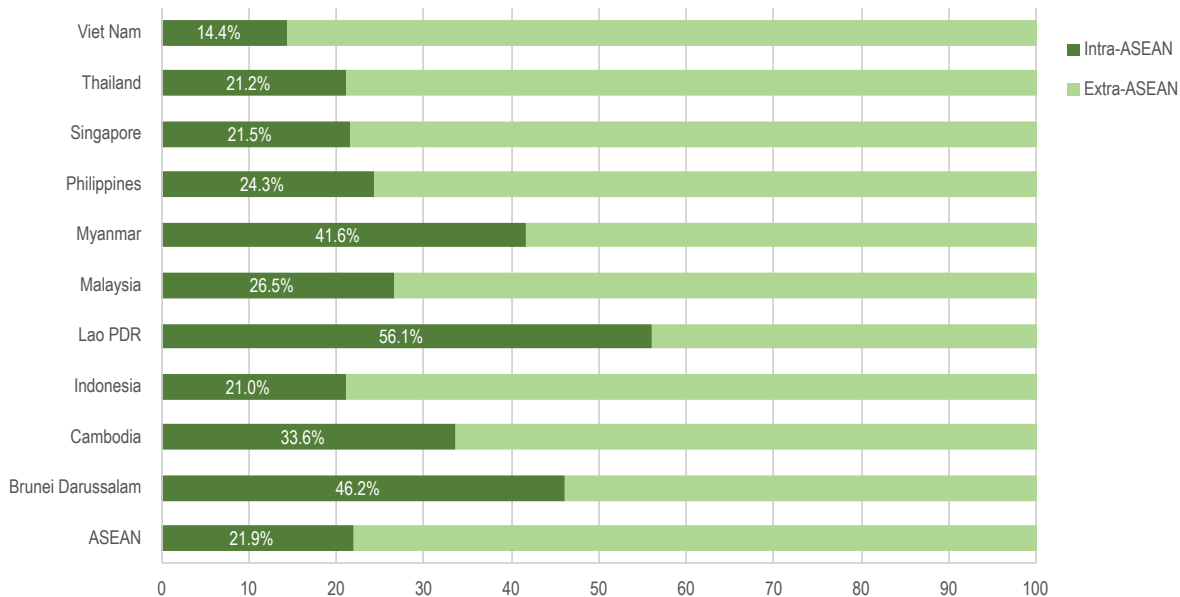
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

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

3 ASEAN Trade in Goods

3.5 ASEAN Member States Imports of Goods by Origin, 2015

In percent share

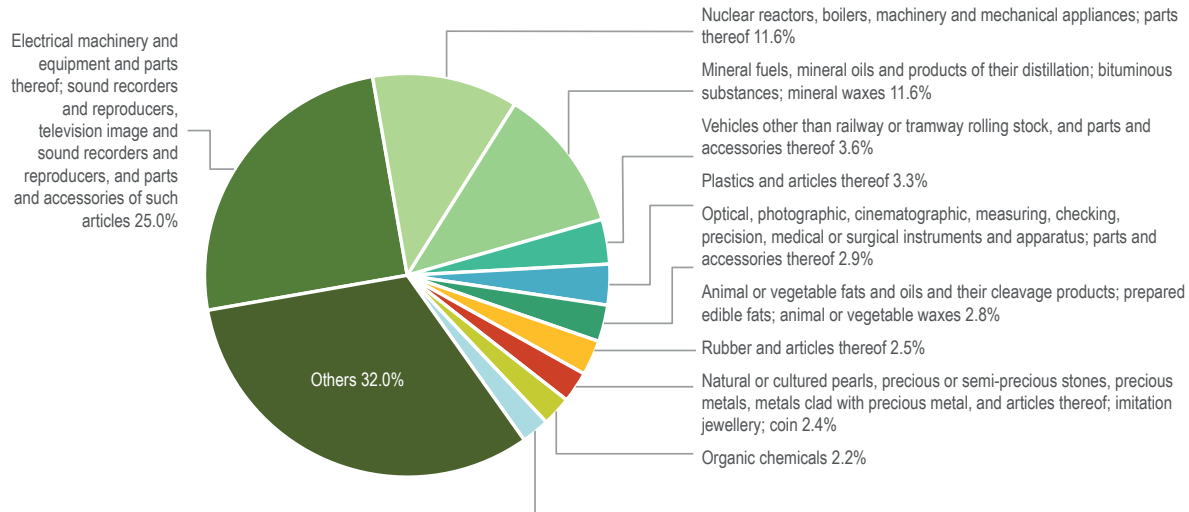


Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR and Myanmar purchased nearly 50% of their commodity items from within the region; while Viet Nam imported the least from the ASEAN countries.

Top Ten Export Commodities, 2015 3.6

In percent share



Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System Code

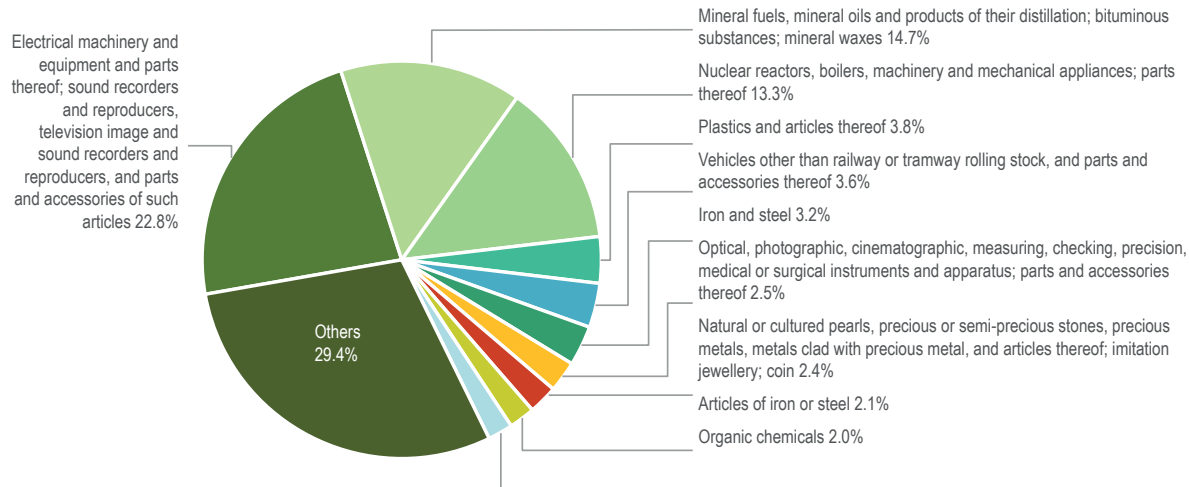
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

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

3 ASEAN Trade in Goods

3.7 Top Ten Import Commodities, 2015

In percent share



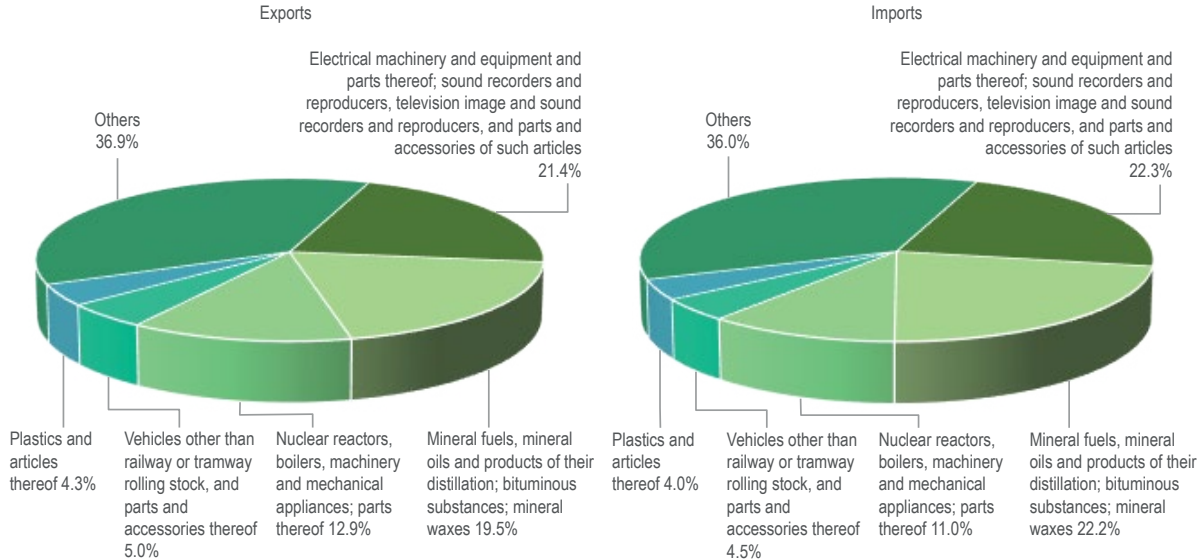
Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System Code

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

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

Intra-ASEAN Top 5 Trade Commodities, 2015 3.8

In percent share



Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System Code

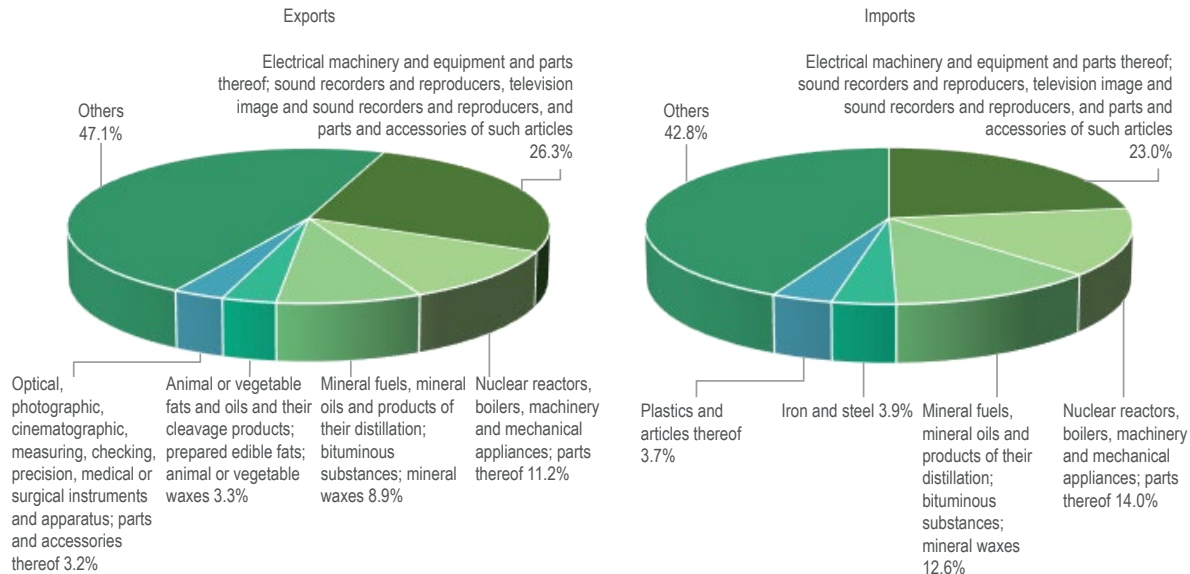
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Electrical machinery and equipment and their related products were the major intra-ASEAN export and import commodity items, accounting for 21.4% and 22.3% of the total, respectively.

3 ASEAN Trade in Goods

3.9 Extra-ASEAN Top 5 Trade Commodities, 2015

In percent share



Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System Code

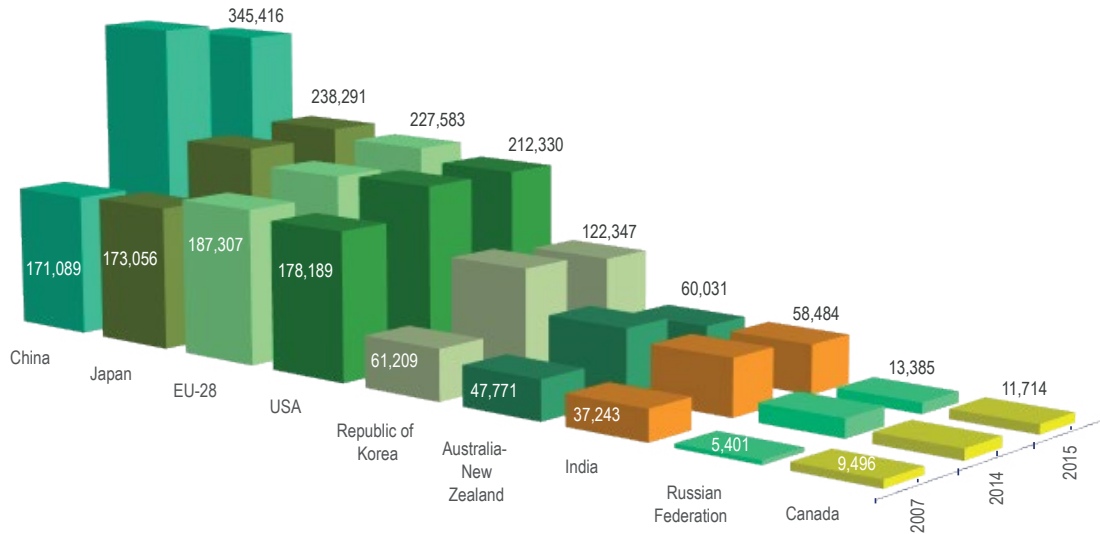
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

The top 'traded' commodity item outside the region was electrical-related products (26.3%); while leading import commodities were electrical-related products (23.0%) and nuclear reactors, boilers, etc (14.0%).

ASEAN Trade in Goods with Dialogue Partners 4

Total Trade in Goods 4.1

In million US dollars



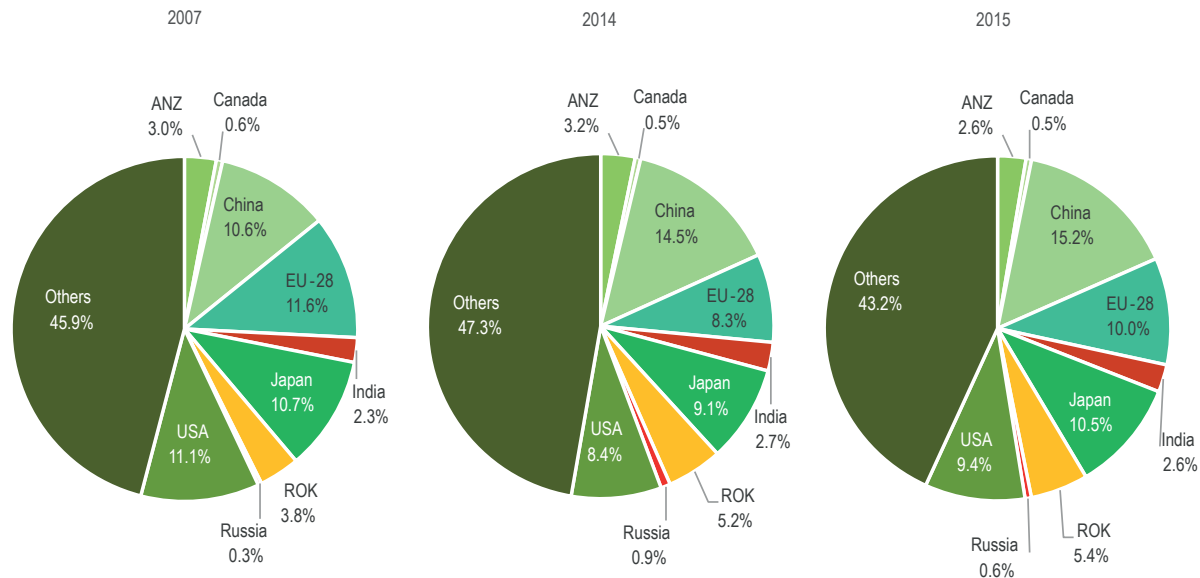
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

In 2015, China remained as ASEAN's top trading partner, with total trade in goods amounting to US\$345 billion. While ASEAN trade with most partners declined, trade with Japan and EU-28 recorded positive growth at 4.0% and 8.6%, respectively.

4 ASEAN Trade in Goods with Dialogue Partners

4.2 Total Trade in Goods

In percent share



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

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

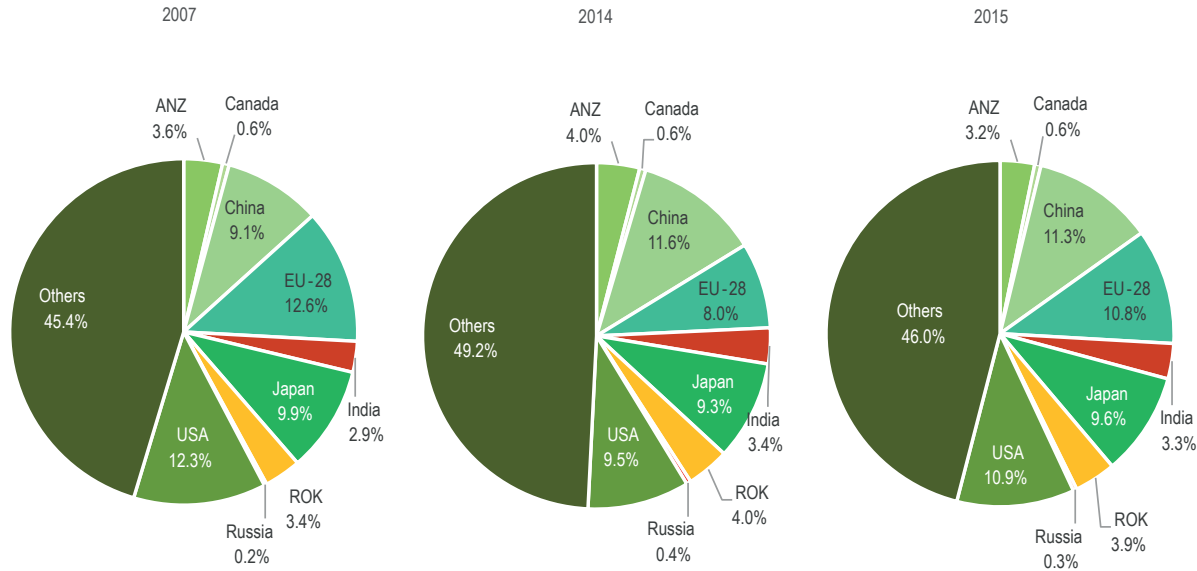
China, EU-28, Japan and USA's combined shares to ASEAN's total trade in goods grew from 40.3% in 2014 to 45.1% in 2015.

ASEAN Trade in Goods with Dialogue Partners

4

Exports of Goods 4.3

In percent share



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

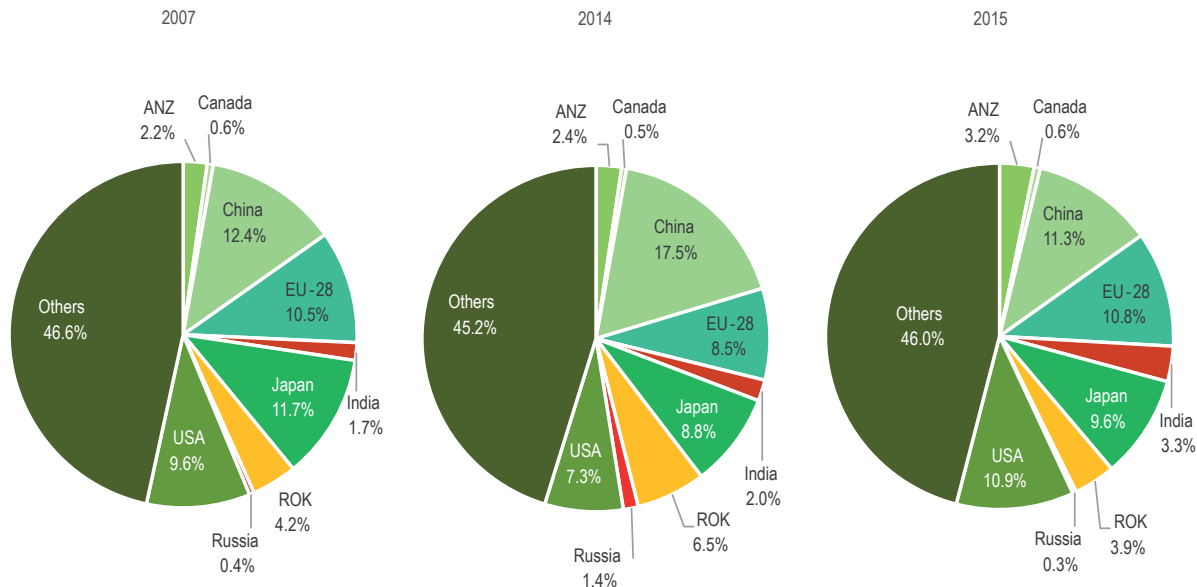
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

In 2015, China was the top export destination of ASEAN, accounting for 11.3% of the region's total exports, followed by USA (10.9%), EU-28 (10.8%), and Japan (9.6%).

4 ASEAN Trade in Goods with Dialogue Partners

4.4 Imports of Goods

In percent share



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

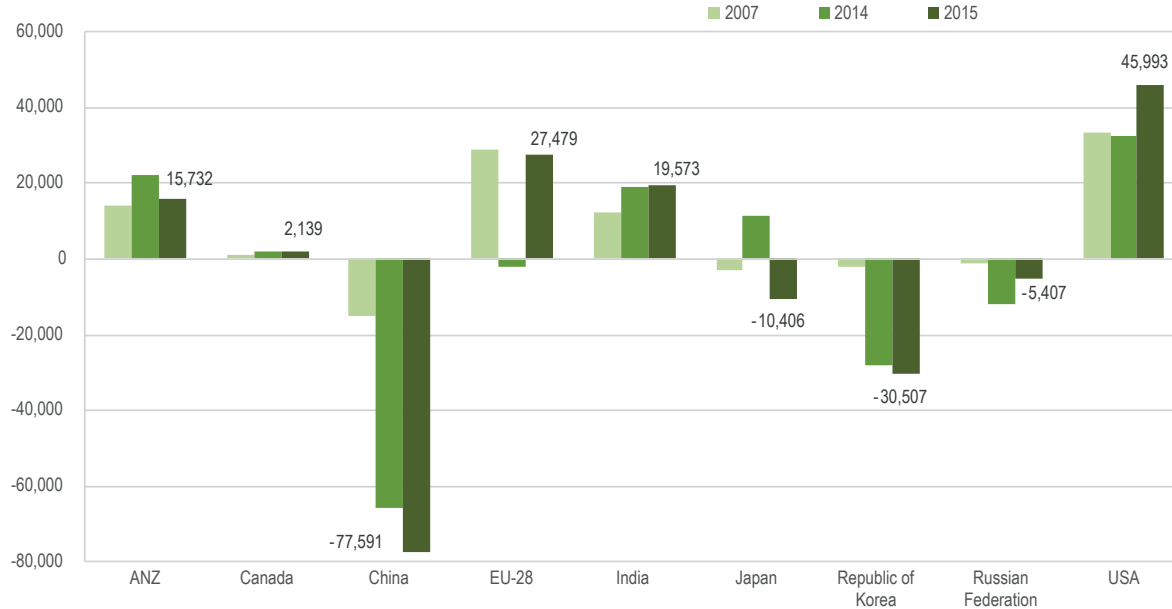
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

ASEAN's imports of Chinese-made products moderated in 2015; while shipments from EU-28, Japan and USA expanded during the same year.

ASEAN Trade in Goods with Dialogue Partners 4

Trade in Goods Balance 4.5

In million US dollars



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

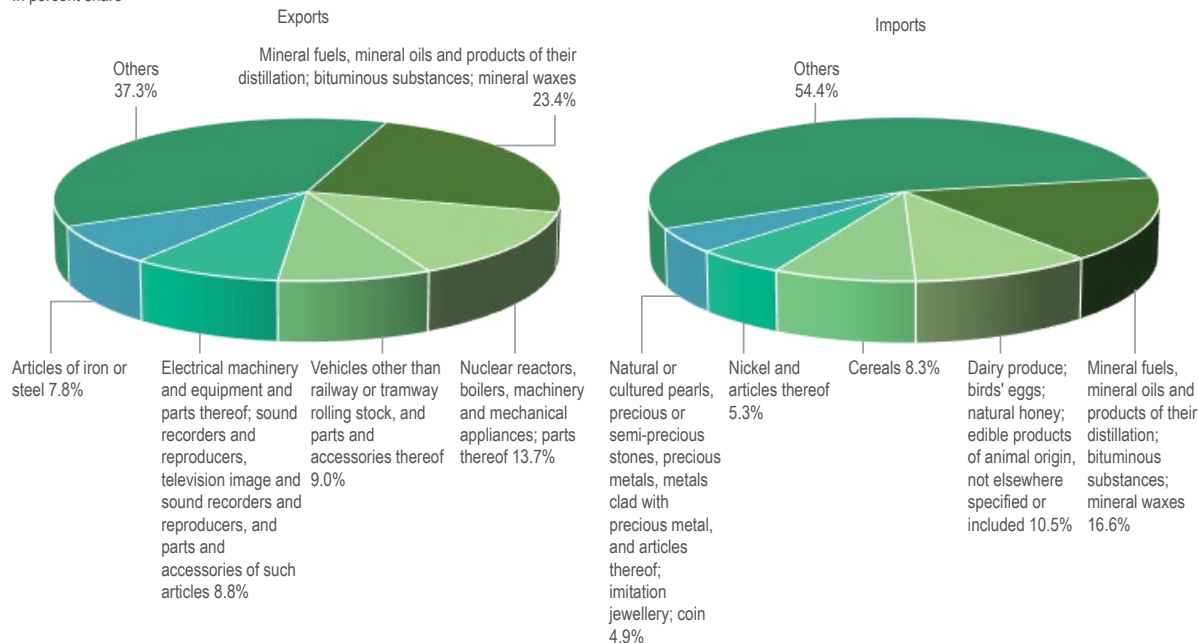
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

In 2015, 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 ASEAN Trade in Goods with Dialogue Partners

4.6 Top 5 Traded Commodities with Australia-New Zealand, 2015

In percent share



Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

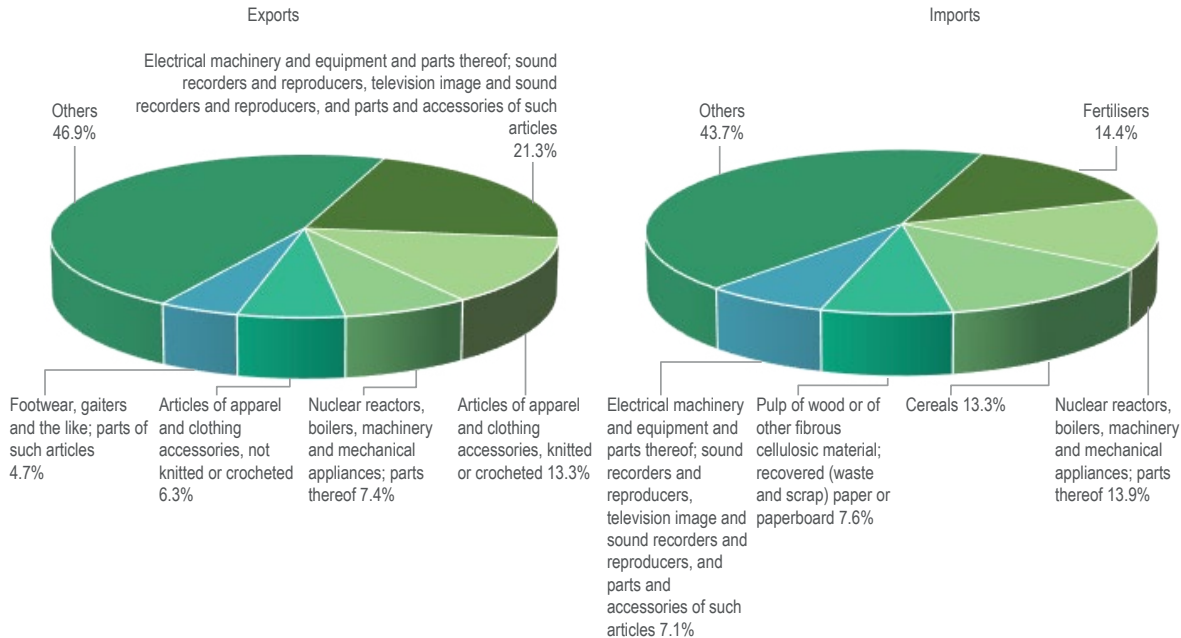
Mineral fuels, oils and related products were the major traded items for both exports and imports, with Australia and New Zealand.

ASEAN Trade in Goods with Dialogue Partners

4

Top 5 Traded Commodities with Canada, 2015 4.7

In percent share



Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code.

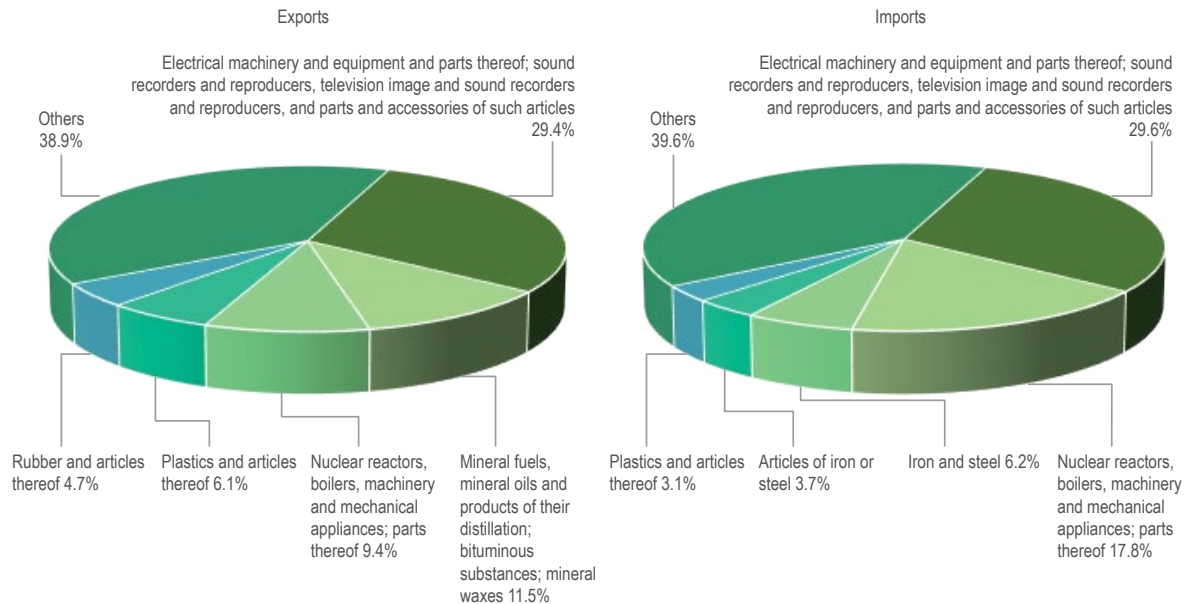
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

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

4 ASEAN Trade in Goods with Dialogue Partners

4.8 Top 5 Traded Commodities with China, 2015

In percent share



Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

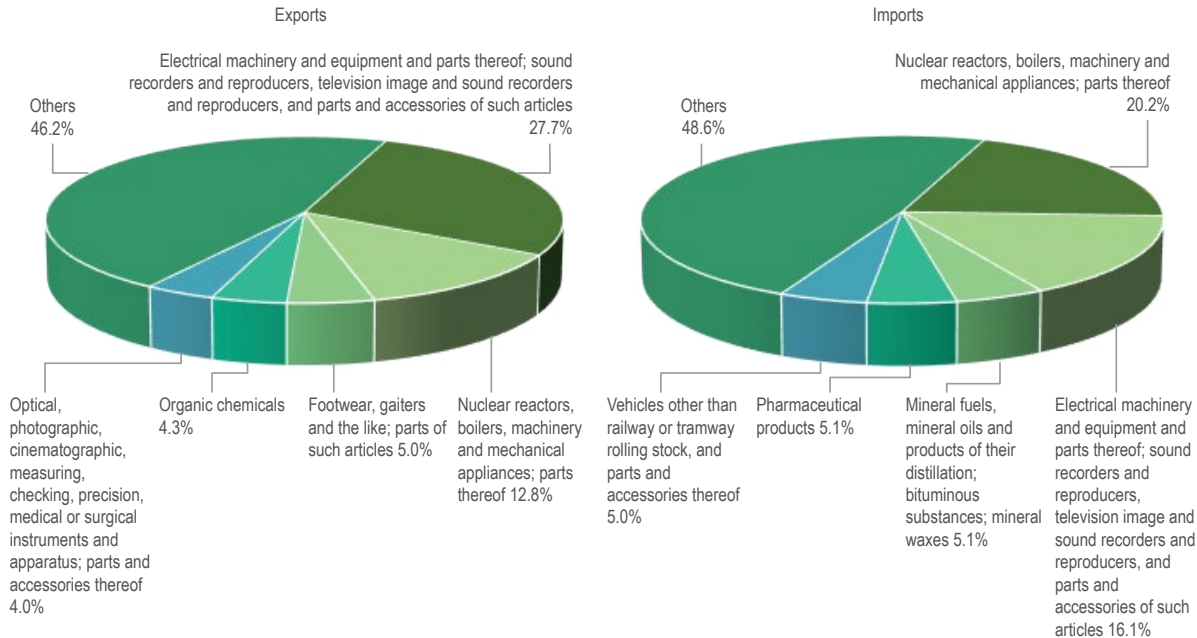
Electrical machinery/equipment, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts thereof accounted for nearly 30% of the region's trade with China.

ASEAN Trade in Goods with Dialogue Partners

4

Top 5 Traded Commodities with EU-28, 2015 4.9

In percent share



Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code.

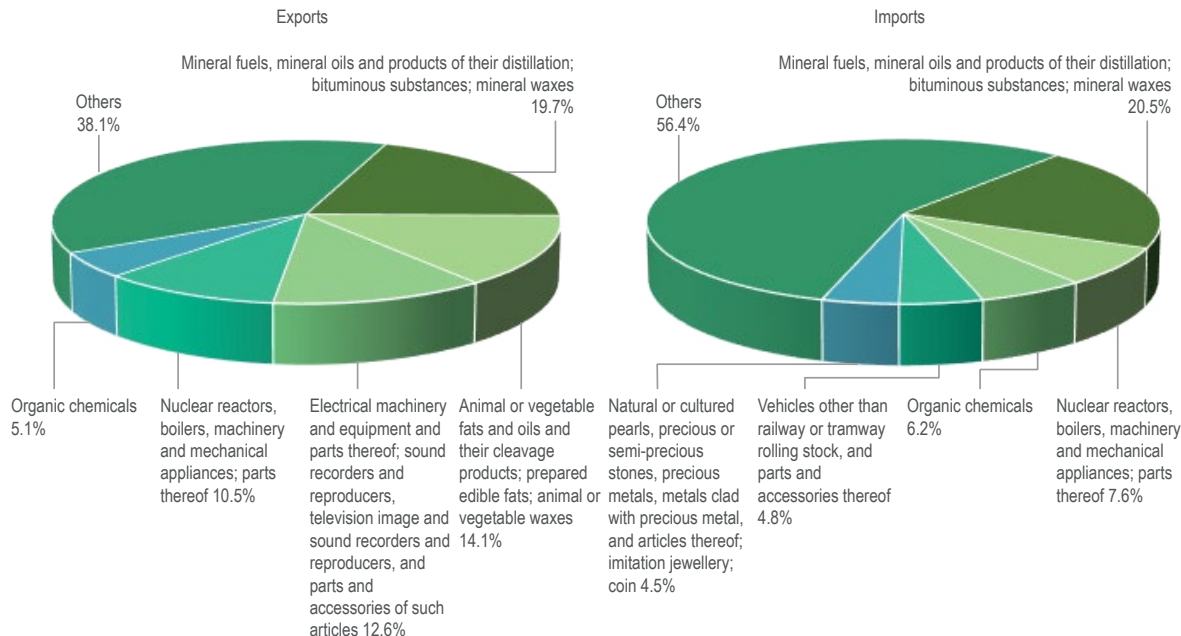
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

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

4 ASEAN Trade in Goods with Dialogue Partners

4.10 Top 5 Traded Commodities with India, 2015

In percent share



Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

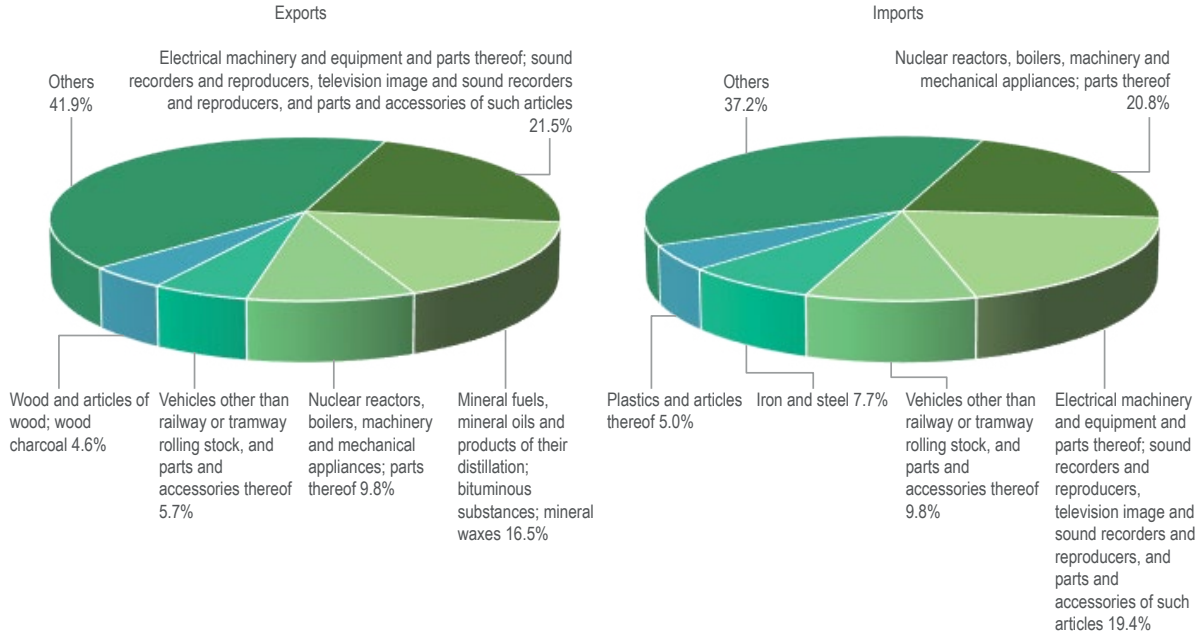
The region's leading export items to India mostly consisted of mineral fuels, oils and related products including animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes. Imported goods were mainly mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.

ASEAN Trade in Goods with Dialogue Partners

4

Top 5 Traded Commodities with Japan, 2015 4.11

In percent share



Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code.

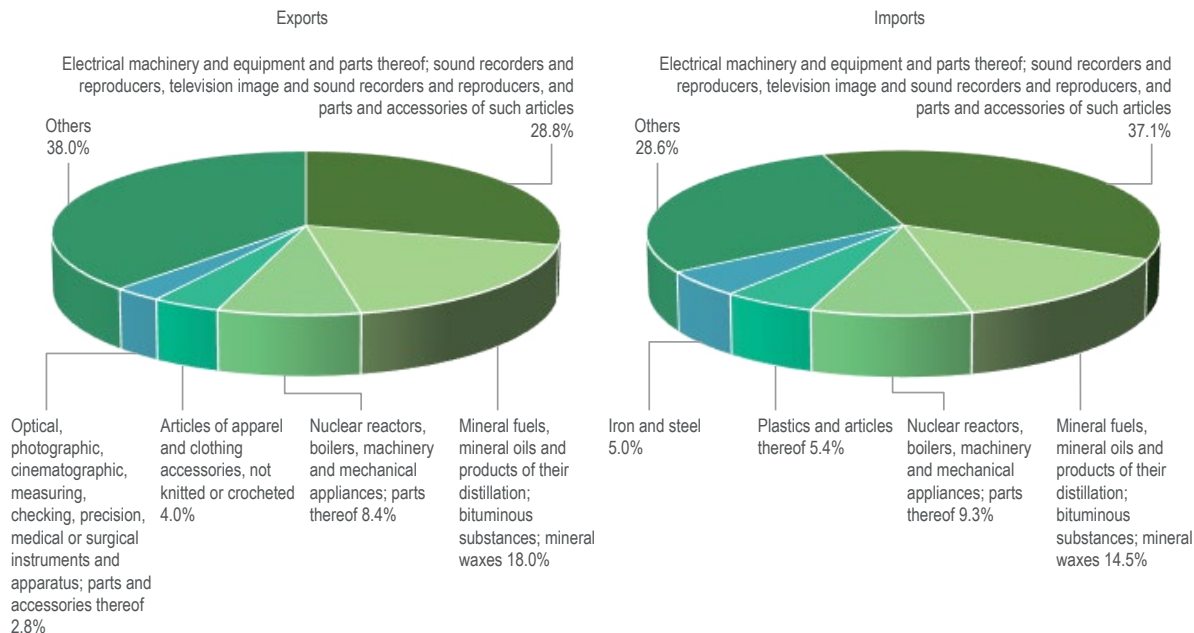
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles together with nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts and mineral fuels, oils and related products comprised the region's most traded commodities with Japan.

4 ASEAN Trade in Goods with Dialogue Partners

4.12 Top 5 Traded Commodities with Republic of Korea, 2015

In percent share



Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code.

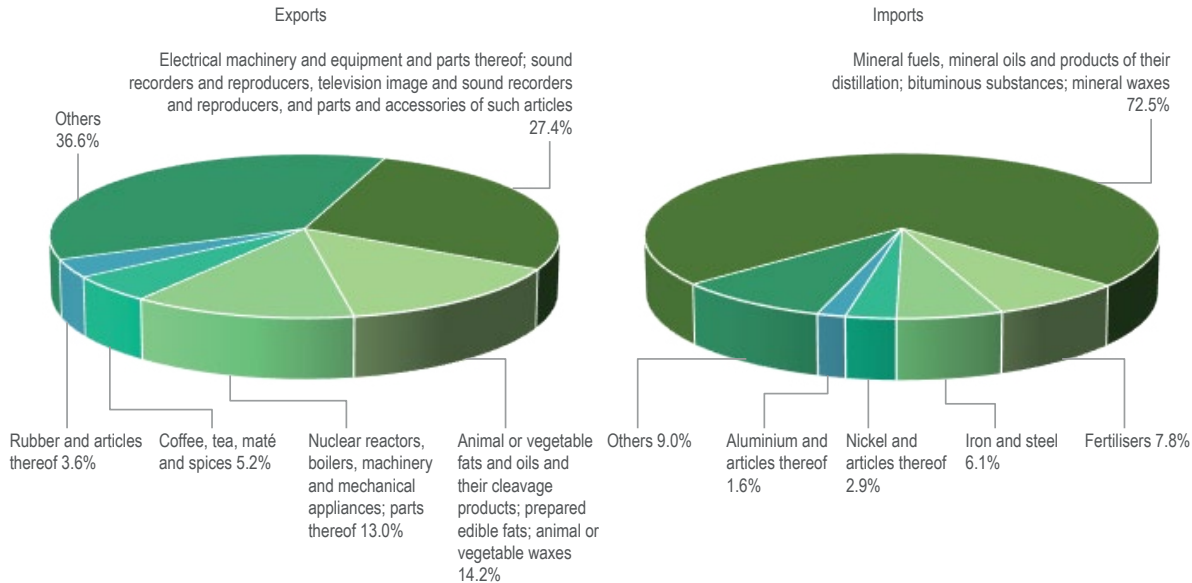
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles and mineral fuels, oils and related products accounted for nearly 50% of the region's trade with the Republic of Korea.

ASEAN Trade in Goods with Dialogue Partners 4

Top 5 Traded Commodities with Russian Federation, 2015 4.13

In percent share



Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code.

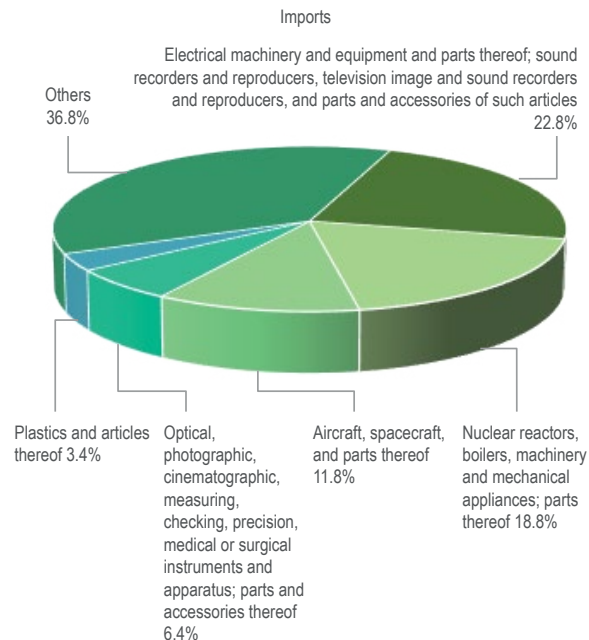
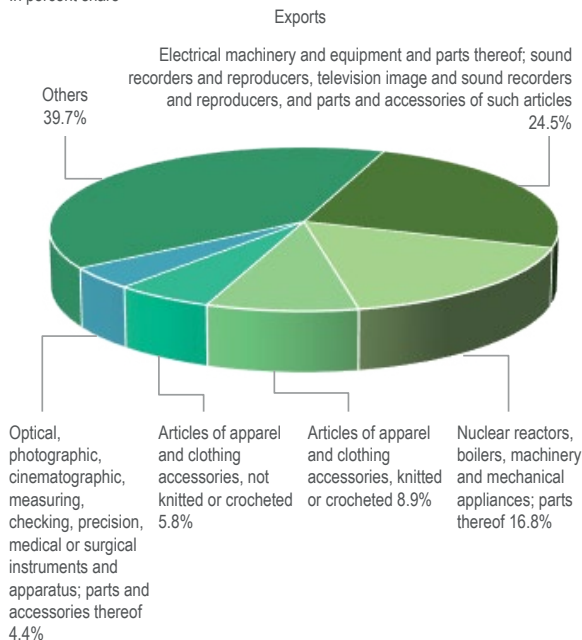
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

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 the Russian Federation.

4 ASEAN Trade in Goods with Dialogue Partners

4.14 Top 5 Traded Commodities with USA, 2015

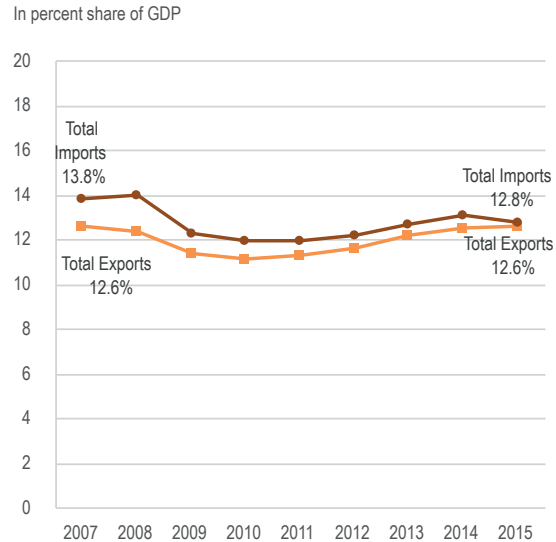
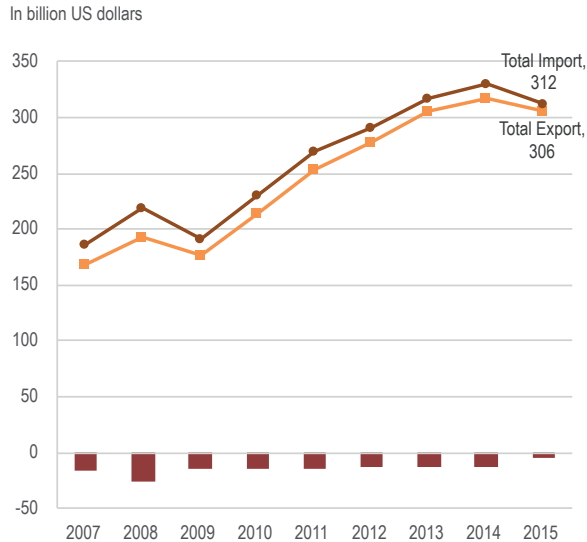
In percent share



Note: Based on 2-digit Harmonized System code.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Electrical machinery/equipment, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts together with nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances and parts made up more than 40% of ASEAN's trade with USA.



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

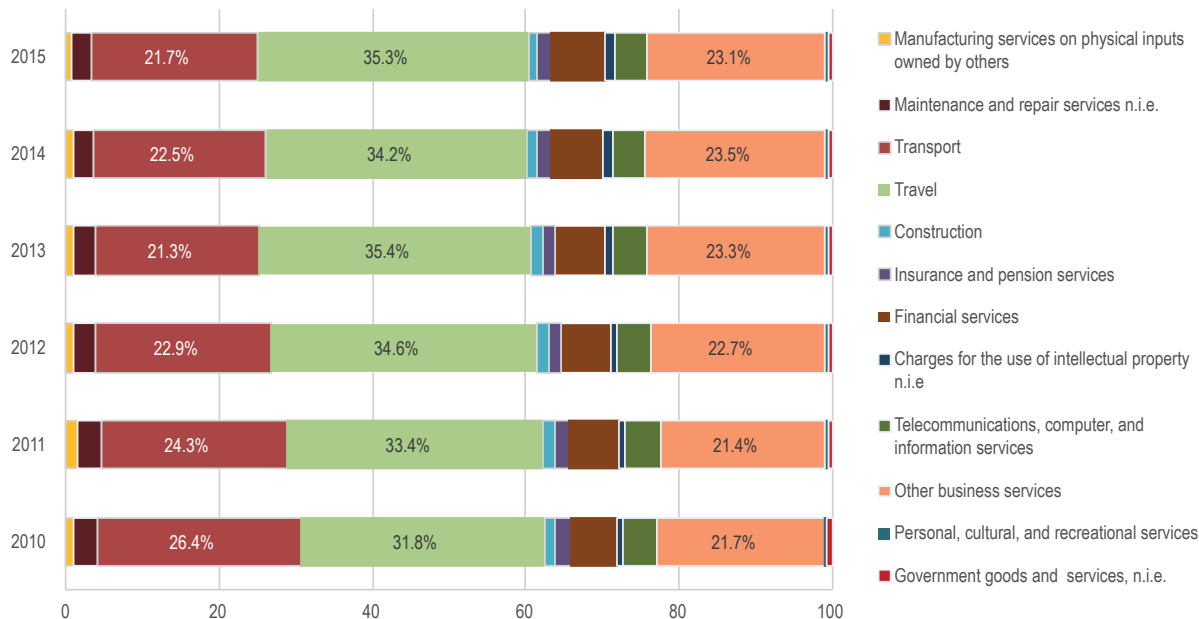
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

ASEAN trade in services grew significantly between 2007-2015 period, with total imports and exports reaching US\$312 billion and US\$306 billion respectively, both accounting for approximately 13% of the region's GDP in 2015. ASEAN has always been a net importer of services.

5 ASEAN Trade in Services

5.2 Exports of Services by Broad Headings

In percent share



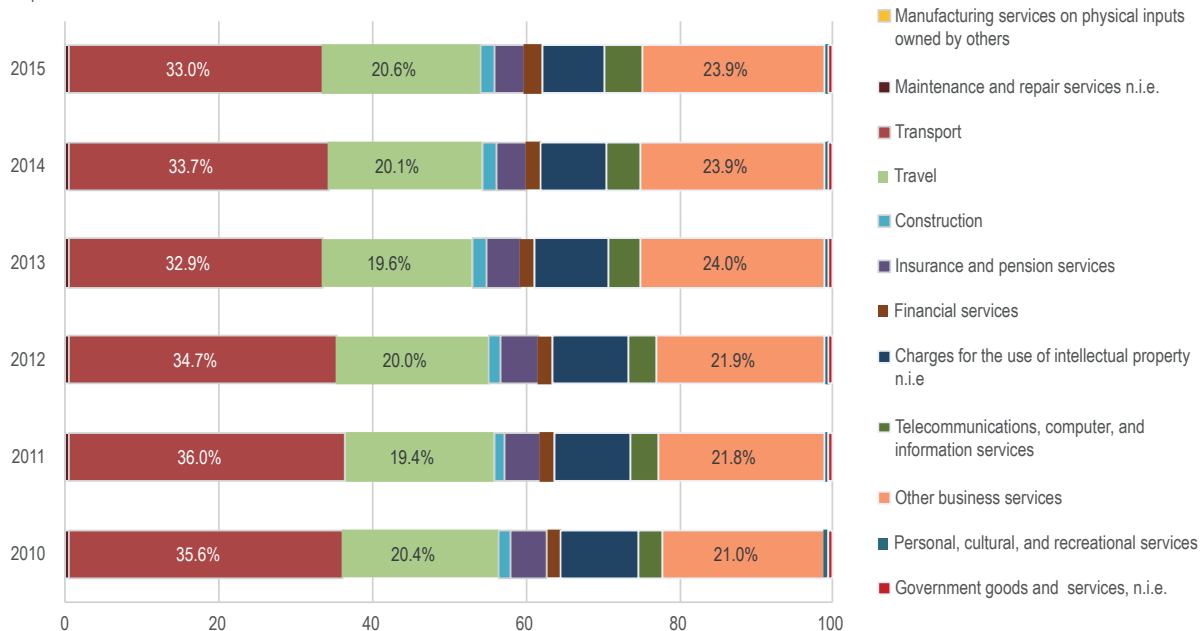
Note: Based on IMF Balance of Payments Manual, 6th Edition.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

The combined shares of Travel, Transportation and Other business services continued to account for 80% of ASEAN's exports of services.

Imports of Services by Broad Headings 5.3

In percent share



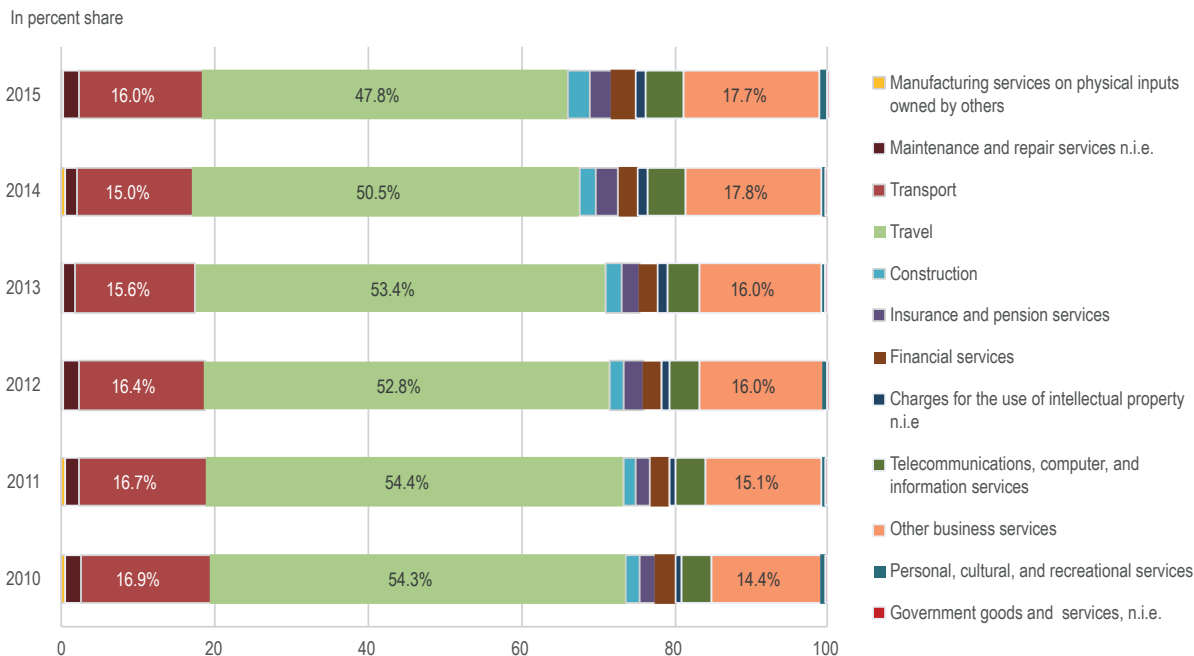
Note: Based on IMF Balance of Payments Manual, 6th Edition.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Transport, Travel, and Other business services topped the list of ASEAN's imports of services, with a total share of 77% in 2015.

5 ASEAN Trade in Services

5.4 Intra-ASEAN Exports of Services by Broad Headings



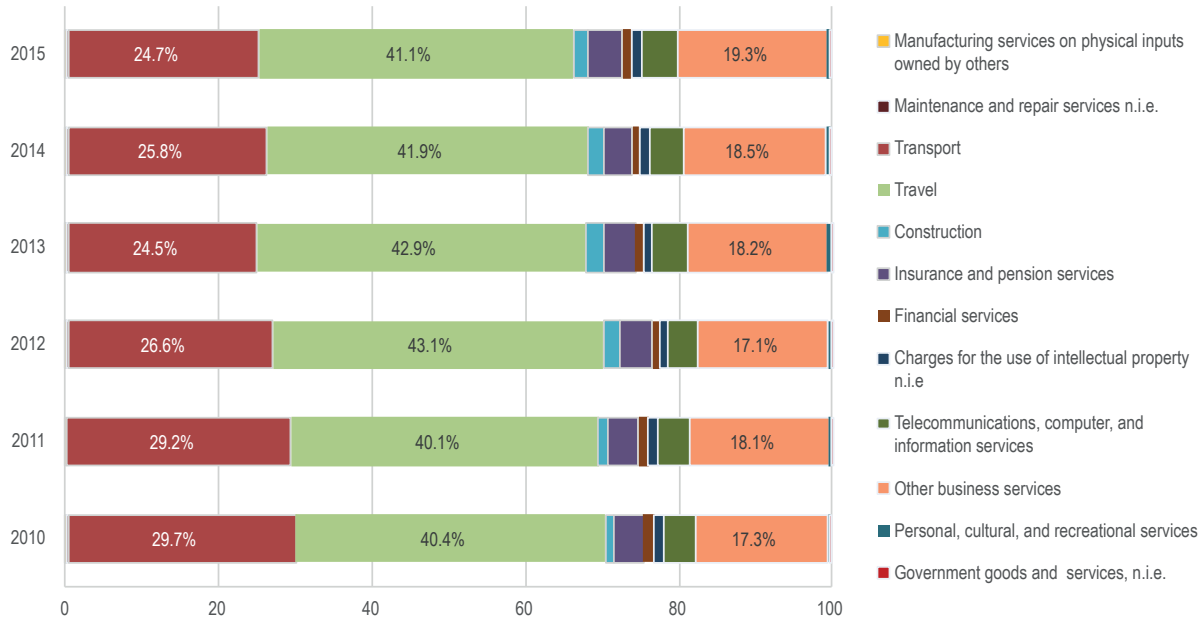
Note: Based on IMF Balance of Payments Manual, 6th Edition.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

In 2015, Travel services along with Transport and Other business services accounted for more than 80% of intra-ASEAN's exports of services.

Intra-ASEAN Imports of Services by Broad Headings 5.5

In percent share



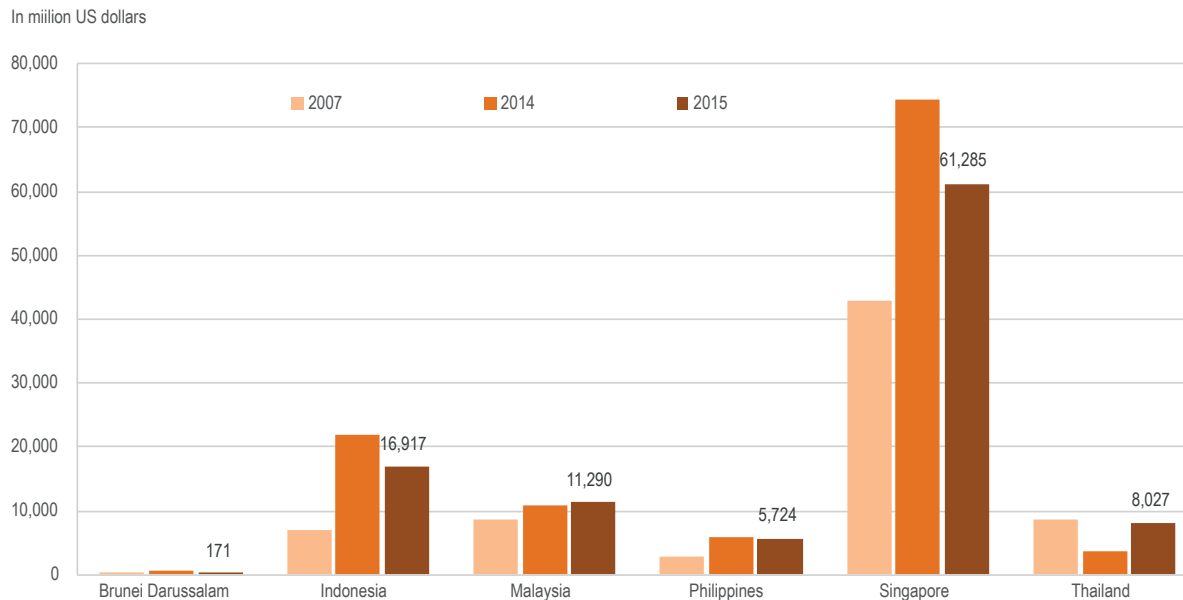
Note: Based on IMF Balance of Payments Manual, 6th Edition.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Transport, Travel, and Other business services comprised 85% of intra-ASEAN's imports of services in 2015.

6 Investments in ASEAN

6.1 Net Inflows of FDI by ASEAN Member States (ASEAN-6)



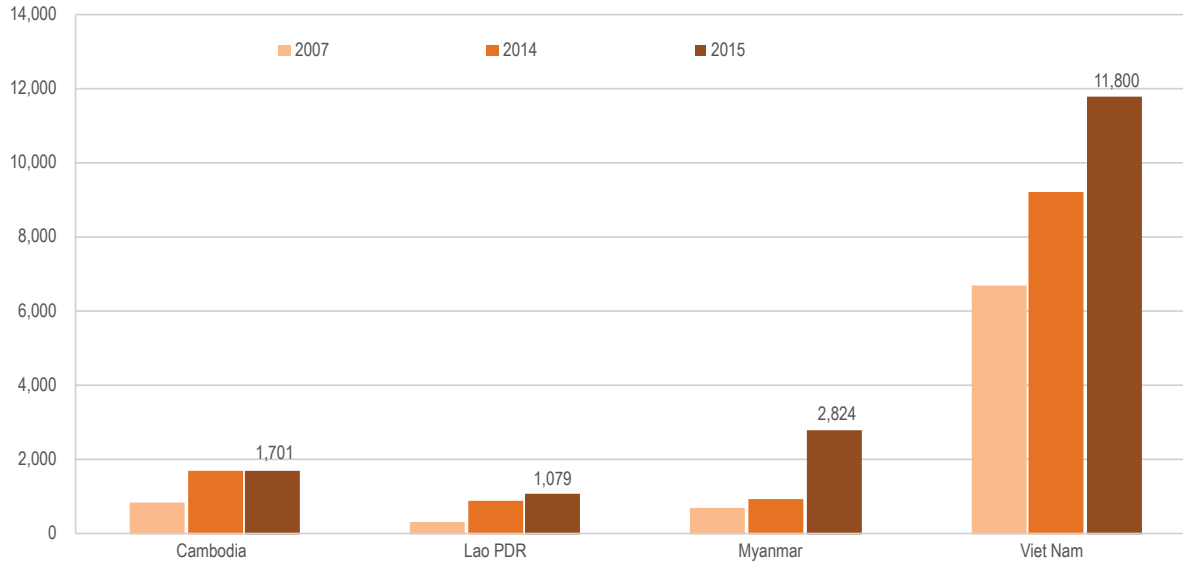
Note: ASEAN-6 = Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Singapore remained as the highest recipient of FDI among the ASEAN-6 countries, with inflows amounting to US\$61 billion in 2015.

Net Inflows of FDI by ASEAN Member States (CLMV) 6.2

In million US dollars



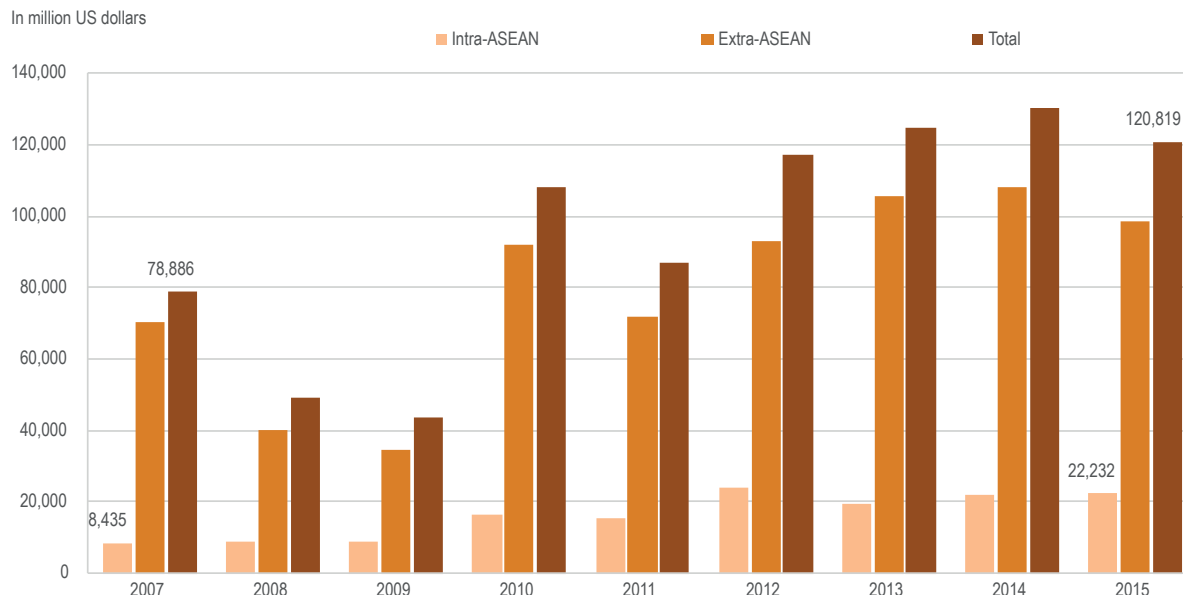
Note: CLMV = Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

In 2015, FDI inflows in Viet Nam grew by 28%, reaching US\$11.8 billion. Meanwhile, investments in Myanmar expanded threefold at US\$2.8 billion from US\$946 million in 2014, posting the highest growth among all ASEAN Member States.

6 Investments in ASEAN

6.3 Net inflows of FDI, Extra and Intra-ASEAN

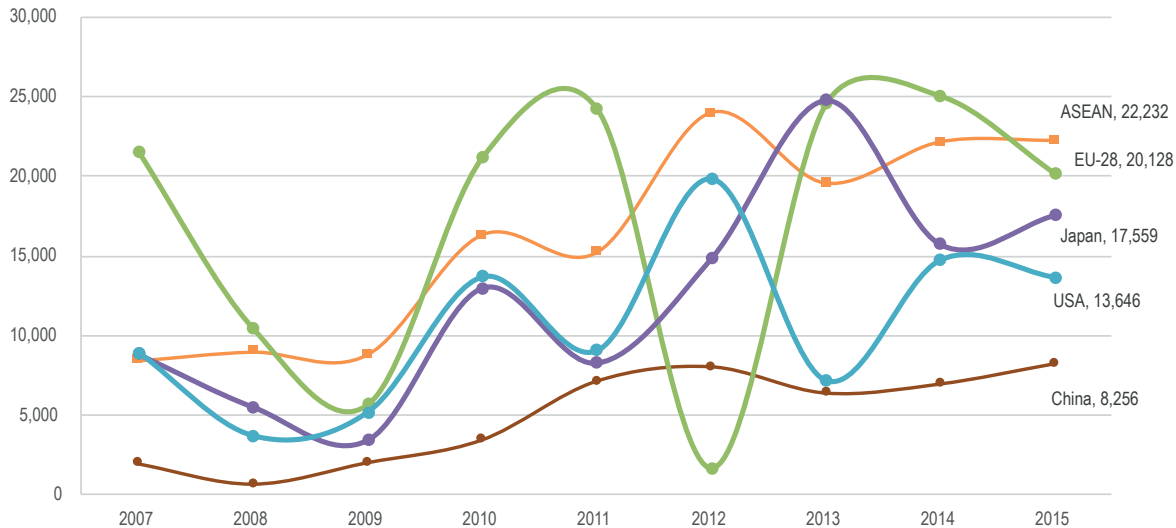


Note: For 2012-2013, Lao PDR's data on 'by source country' are not yet available; intra-/extra-ASEAN breakdowns for 2012-2013 were estimated by the ASEAN Secretariat.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

FDI inflows in ASEAN declined by 7% from US\$130 billion in 2014 to US\$121 billion in 2015. However, intra-ASEAN investment remained stable accounting for 18.4% of ASEAN net FDI inflows compared to 17.0% in 2014.

In million US dollars



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.

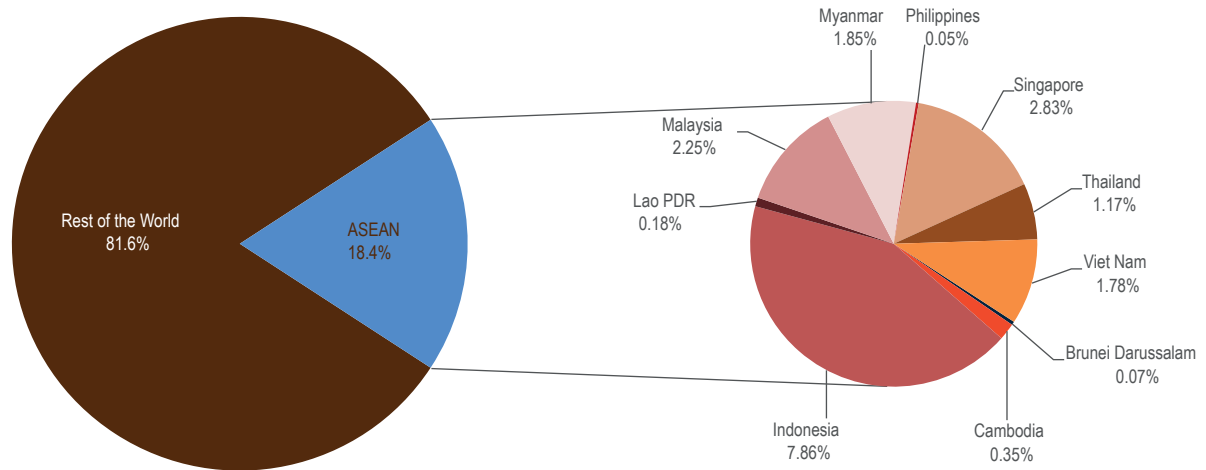
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Intra-ASEAN investment became the largest source of FDI inflows at US\$22 billion in 2015, as EU-28's investment fell from US\$25 billion in 2014 to US\$20 billion in 2015.

6 Investments in ASEAN

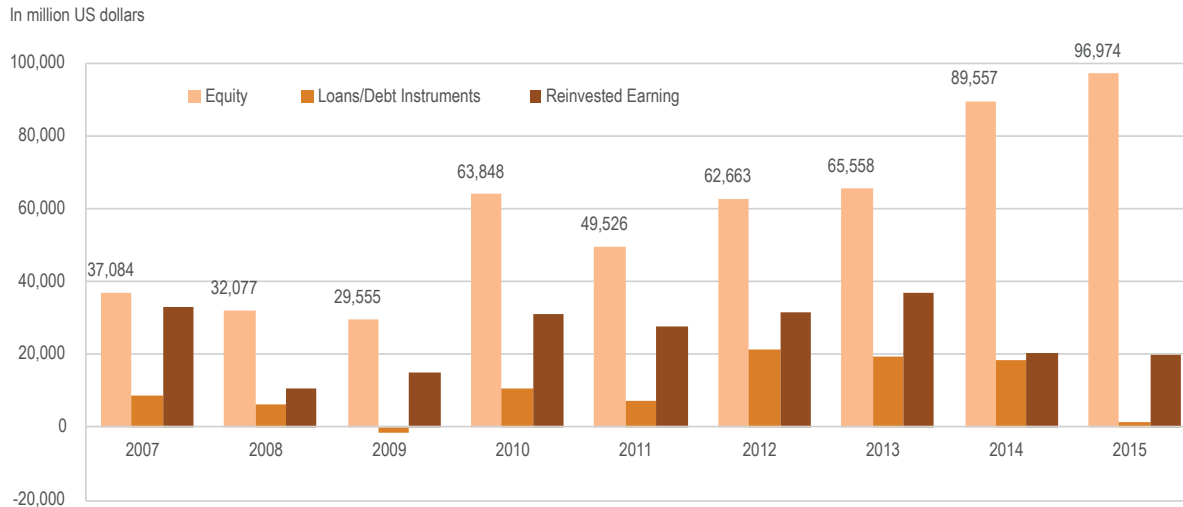
6.5 Intra-ASEAN Net Inflows of FDI, 2015

In percent share



Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

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



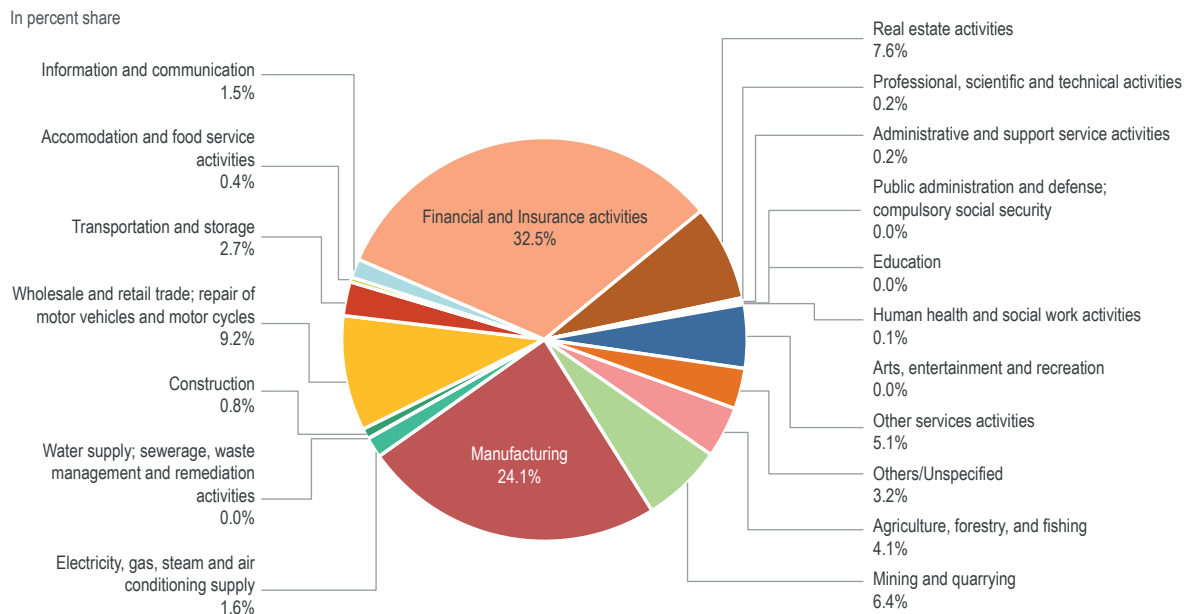
Note: No data available on net inflows of FDI by component for Lao PDR (2007-2015) and Myanmar (2009-2015).

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

In 2015, equity capital remained the main source of funding for FDI in ASEAN. In contrast, the use of intracompany loans declined significantly, from US\$18.2 billion in 2014 to US\$1.3 billion in 2015.

6 Investments in ASEAN

6.7 Net Inflows of FDI by Activity, 2015

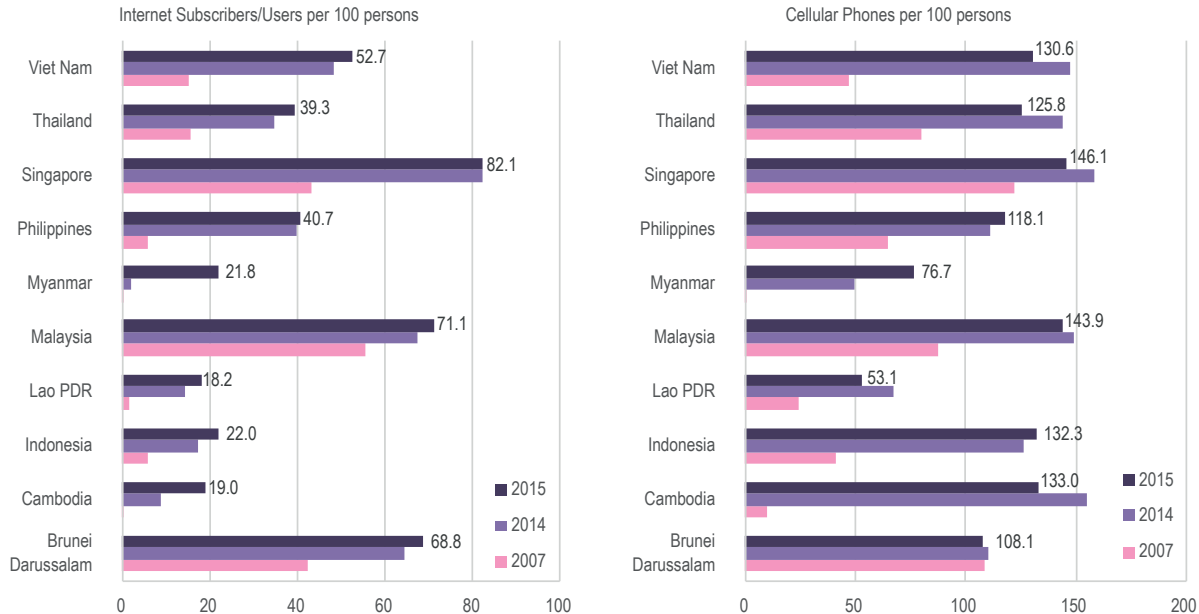


Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Investment in financial and insurance activities comprised 32.5% of the region's total FDI inflows, followed by manufacturing (24.1%), wholesale and retail trade (9.2%). Services sector account for 62.1% of ASEAN's investment inflows.

Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community 7

Internet Subscribers/Users and Cellular Phone Density (per 100 persons) 7.1

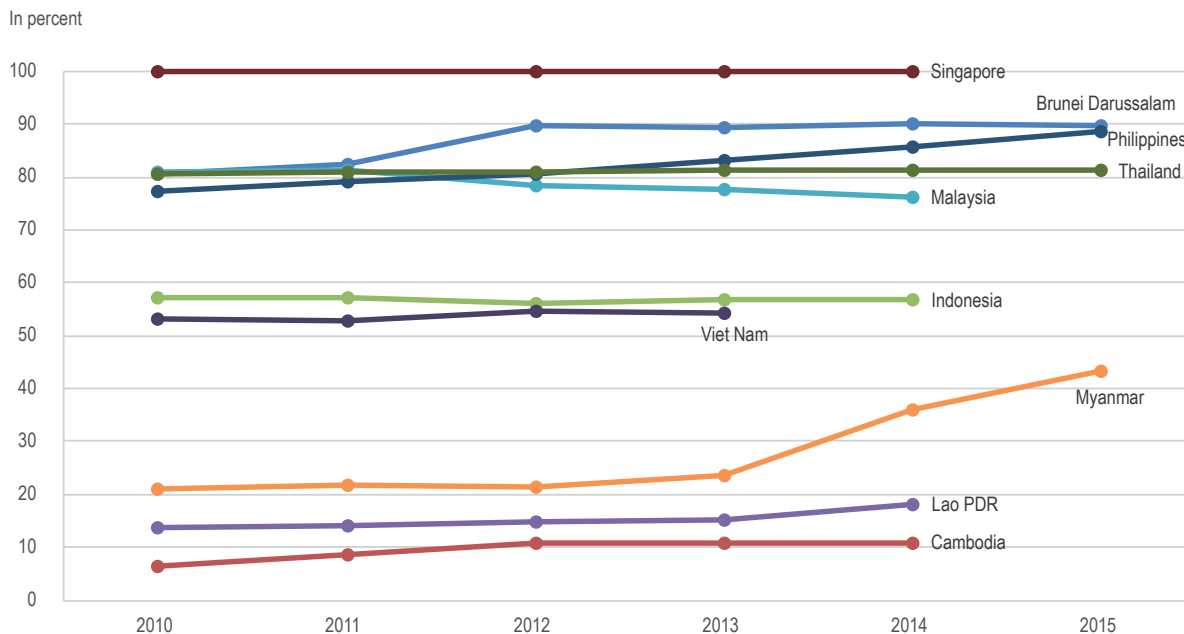


Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

In 2015, 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 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

7.2 Ratio of Paved Road to Total Road Length



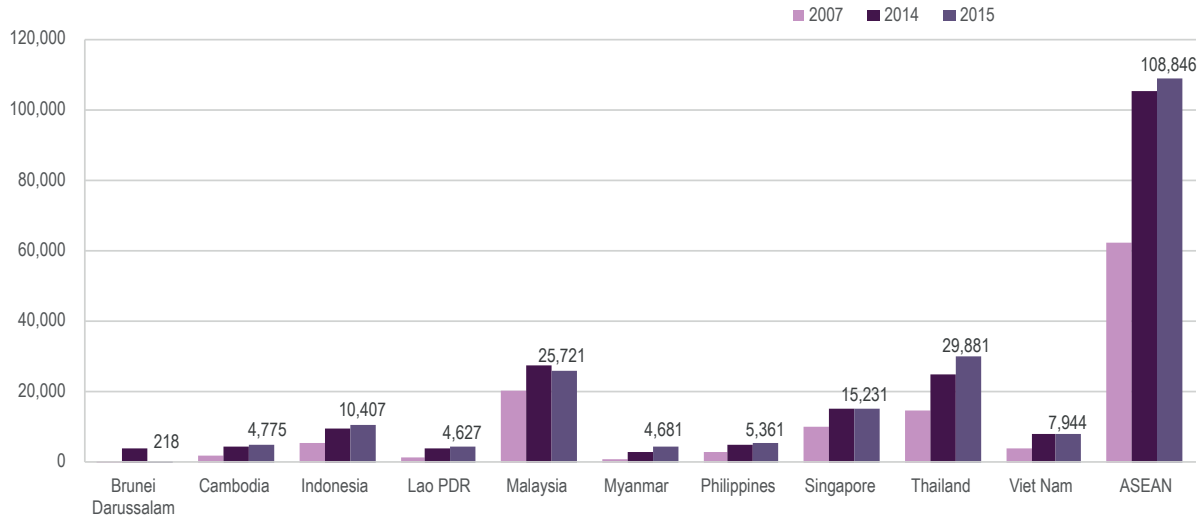
Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

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 24% in 2013 to 43% and in the Philippines during 2015.

Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community 7

Visitor Arrivals 7.3

In thousand persons



Note: In 2014, Brunei Darussalam's data covered visitors arrivals by land and air transport.

Source: ASEAN Secretariat.

Tourist arrivals in ASEAN grew by 3.6 percent, reaching nearly 109 million in 2015 from 105 million in 2014. Thailand was the favorite tourist destination in the region, with a share of 27% of the total visitor arrivals, followed closely by Malaysia (24%) and then Singapore (14%).



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