ASEAN Economic Community

Chartbook 2014

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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The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Chartbook 2014 is an annual statistical publication that features more than 50 indicators on the macroeconomic developments in ASEAN and its Member States relative to ASEAN's major trade partners and the rest of the world. The AEC Chartbook provides the economic profile of the region at a glance and complements other publications such as ASEAN Community in Figures, ASEAN Statistics Leaflet and the more comprehensive ASEAN Statistical Yearbook.

May this publication serve as a useful and timely reference on the region's economic integration efforts especially with the impending realization of the ASEAN Community a year from now.

Le Luong Minh
Secretary-General of ASEAN
Jakarta, November 2014
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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:

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 Liberalisation 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.

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 organisations as of 30 September 2014.

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.
ASEAN’s population placed third after China and India, expanding to 625 million in 2013 from 542 million in 2003. The region’s population grew at an average annual rate of 1.44 percent compared to China’s 0.52 percent and India’s 1.41 percent during the 10-year period.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2014
1.2 Share to World Gross Domestic Product, based on PPP* Dollars, 2013

The share of ASEAN to World GDP, in PPP dollars, was 4.4 percent, while the combined shares of ASEAN+3 (includes ASEAN ten Member States, China, Japan and Republic of Korea) reached 27.1 percent.

* Purchasing power parity
Source of data: IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2014
1.3 Gross Domestic Product (GDP), in billion PPP* Dollars and rate of change of real GDP, 2013

The region’s nominal GDP, in PPP dollars, amounted to 3.8 trillion Dollars. In real terms, ASEAN’s GDP grew by 5.1 percent, second to China’s GDP growth of 7.7 percent.

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 April 2014
ASEAN GDP stood at US$2.4 trillion, 26 percent that of China or about 14 percent that of USA. In terms of PPP Dollars, the region’s GDP was 29 percent that of China and nearly 23 percent 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 April 2014
The region’s GDP growth slightly slid to 5.1 percent from 5.9 percent growth at the end of the 10-year period. There were also significant drop in the GDP of China (by 3.6 percentage points), India (by 4.9 percentage points), Russian Federation (by 5.1 percentage points), and Pakistan (by 5.3 percentage points) during the same period.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2014
From 2003 to 2013, the level of ASEAN's GDP per capita (in PPP$) increased by more than 80 percent at US$6,136, but still way below that of its major trading partners. The biggest growth in GDP per capita was recorded in China (at 205 percent), India (at 120.5 percent), Russia (at 84.7 percent) and the Republic of Korea (at 68.5 percent).

* Purchasing power parity
Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2014
1.7 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, in US Dollars

In 2013, the region's GDP per capita, at US$3,837, was nearly three times its GDP per capita of US$1,342 in 2003. However, ASEAN's GDP per capita was more than half of China's GDP per capita, and far below that of its major trading partners, except for India and Pakistan.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2014
In 2013, Member States' GDP growth ranged from 5 percent to 8 percent, namely, Lao PDR (by 8.2 percent), Myanmar (by 7.5 percent), Philippines (by 7.2 percent) and Cambodia (by 7.0 percent), and recorded the highest GDP growth among the ten Member States. Overall, the CLMV country group showed stronger economic performance in 2013 compared to the ASEAN6.

Note: ASEAN6 = Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand; CLMV = Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam. Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database.
Philippines recorded the highest GDP growth among the ASEAN5 economies during the first quarter of 2012 and sustained its favorable performance until the last quarter of 2013. Similarly, economic growth in Indonesia and Malaysia remained buoyant at 5.7 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively. Thailand, however, has continued to recover from the negative impact of the 2011 floods.

Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database
GDP per capita of the Member States varied extremely, ranging from US$55,000 to less than US$1,000 in 2013. Singapore and Brunei Darussalam posted a GDP per capita of above US$35,000 while Myanmar's GDP per capita stood at less than US$1,000. Meanwhile, GDP per capita in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand ranged from US$2,700 to US$10,400.

Notes: Myanmar's data is based on the exchange rate in the IMF-WEO database of April 2014, which is US$1 = 965 Kyats (for 2013).
Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2014
2.4 Consumer Price Index (CPI), all items and food  
base year = 2005

In 2013, overall prices in Indonesia and Philippines increased by 72% and above 38% respectively. Food prices in Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand were higher by almost 40 percent and up.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database

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ASEAN Economic Community Chartbook 2014
In 2013, transportation costs exhibited the highest increase in Philippines and Singapore, while housing prices were highest in Indonesia and Singapore.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database
2.6 Currencies-to-US Dollar rate (period average), rate of change

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

Compared to 2012, Myanmar Kyat and Indonesian Rupiah depreciated by more than 5 percent in 2013; meanwhile, Cambodian Riel and Thai Baht appreciated by around 1 percent.

Myanmar’s Kyat-to-Dollar exchange rate is based on the IMF World Economic Outlook Database as of April 2014.
Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2014.
Years after the economic meltdown in 2008, Member States' local currencies have been relatively stable, with the exception of the Vietnamese Dong.

Myanmar: not an official rate. Myanmar’s Kyat-to-Dollar exchange rate is taken from the IMF World Economic Outlook Database as of April 2014. Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2014
Average tariff rate on intra-ASEAN imports in ASEAN6 declined appreciably to 0.04 percent starting in 2010. Meanwhile, the CLMV’s average tariff rate reached 1.33 percent in the same period.

Source of data: ASEAN Tariff Database
Beginning in 2003, ASEAN6 has made rapid progress in reducing its tariff rates to zero by over 50 percent of the agreed commodity list. In contrast, the CLMV's performance was more sluggish, reaching a 50-percent mark only in 2012 onwards.

* Based on Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT), initiated in 2000-2009; ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA), implemented in 2010 onwards

Source of data: ASEAN Tariff Database
4 ASEAN Trade Performance

4.1 Trend of ASEAN Trade in Goods

In 2013, the region’s total trade moderated at US$2,512 billion, slightly higher than the previous year’s level of US$2,476 billion. Extra-ASEAN trade continued to account for three-fourths of ASEAN’s total trade.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
4.2 Trend of ASEAN Trade in Goods, in percent of GDP

Total trade as percent of the region's GDP has continued to expand after the global downturn in 2009. Share of intra-ASEAN trade to total trade remained at around 25 percent in 2013.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
4 ASEAN Trade Performance

4.3 ASEAN Trade in Goods with selected trade partner countries/regions

In 2013, intra-ASEAN trade reached US$609 billion, almost three times its value in 2003. ASEAN + 3 (China, Japan and Republic of Korea) contributed a combined share of more than 50 percent to ASEAN’s total trade.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
4.4 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 of data: ASEAN Trade Database
China was the region's top trading partner as shares of EU-28, Japan and USA declined significantly in 2013.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
4.6 ASEAN Exports of Goods to selected trade partner countries/regions, in percent share

Next to intra-ASEAN, China has become the top destination of the region's export products; percent share to total exports increased from 6 percent in 2003 to 12 percent in 2013. In contrast, the region's exports to EU-28 and USA have decreased in recent years.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
ASEAN's imports of China-made products increased while shipments from Japan and USA decreased in 2013.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
Lao PDR, Myanmar and Singapore exported most of its products within the region while Viet Nam, Cambodia and Philippines sold most of their export commodities outside ASEAN.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar imported most of their commodity items within the region, with shares ranging from 30 percent to 75 percent of these countries total imports of goods.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
4.10 Top Ten ASEAN Export Commodities in 4 digit-HS, 2013

Electronic integrated circuits 10%

Oil (not crude) from petrol & bituminous minerals etc. 8%

Automatic data processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form & machines for processing such data keyboard, printer, scanners, disk drives, power supply 3%

Petroleum gases & other gaseous hydrocarbons propane, butane, ethylene 4%

Crude oil from petroleum and bituminous minerals 3%

Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified 2%

Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal 2%

Natural rubber in primary form or plates balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle 2%

Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices; photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes; mounted piezo-electric crystals 1%

Others 62%

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
4 ASEAN Trade Performance

4.11 Top Ten ASEAN Import Commodities in 4 digit-HS, 2013

- Oil (not crude) from petrol & bituminous minerals etc. 12%
- Electronic integrated circuits 9%
- Parts and accessories (not covers, carrying cases) for office machines & typewriters of 8469 to 8472 1%
- Aircraft, powered; spacecraft & launch vehicles helicopters, satellites 1%
- Electric apparatus for line telephony or telegraphy telephone sets, teleprinters, modems, facsimile machines 3%
- Crude oil from petroleum and bituminous minerals 8%
- Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons 2%
- Gold (including gold plated with platinum) unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form 2%
- Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705 1%
- Automatic data processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form & machines for processing such data keyboard, printer, scanners, disk drives, power supply 1%
- Oil (not crude) from petrol & bituminous minerals etc. 12%
- Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705 1%
- Automatic data processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form & machines for processing such data keyboard, printer, scanners, disk drives, power supply 1%

HS - Harmonized System
Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
The region is a net exporter of goods with Australia New Zealand, EU-28, India, Pakistan, and US. In 2013, ASEAN's trade surplus with EU-28 narrowed down by nearly 90 percent. On the other hand, ASEAN continued to be a net importer with China, ROK and Russian Federation as trade deficit with these partners further widened in 2013.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
5.1 ASEAN Trade Balance with selected trade partners

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

The region is a net exporter of goods with Australia New Zealand, EU-28, India, Pakistan, and US. In 2013, ASEAN’s trade surplus with EU-28 narrowed down by nearly 90 percent. On the other hand, ASEAN continued to be a net importer with China, ROK and Russian Federation as trade deficit with these partners further widened in 2013.

5.2a Top 5 Intra-ASEAN Export Commodities, 2013

Based on 4-digit Harmonized System (HS) Code

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.3a Top 5 Extra-ASEAN Export Commodities, 2013

5.3b Top 5 Extra-ASEAN Import Commodities, 2013

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

Based on 4-digit Harmonized System (HS) Code
5  ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.4a Top 5 Export Commodities to China, 2013

- Electronic integrated circuits: 18%
- Coal, briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal: 4%
- Natural rubber, balata, gutta percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums, in primary forms or in plates, sheets or strip: 3%
- Oil (not crude) from petrol & bituminous minerals etc: 6%
- Automatic data process machines, magn reader, etc. computer hardware: 3%
- Others: 64%

5.4b Top 5 Import Commodities from China, 2013

- Electric apparatus for line telephony or telegraphy telephone sets, teleprinters, modems, facsimile machines: 9%
- Electronic integrated circuits: 7%
- Oil (not crude) from petrol & bituminous minerals etc: 3%
- Automatic data process machines, magn reader, etc. computer hardware: 5%
- Parts and accessories (not covers, carrying cases) for office machines & typewriters of 8469 to 8472: 3%
- Others: 73%

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
Based on 4-digit Harmonized System (HS) Code
5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.5a Top 5 Export Commodities to Japan, 2013

- Builders’ joinery and carpentry of wood, including cellular wood panels, assembled flooring panels, shingles and shakes: 6%
- Coal: briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal: 3%
- Electronic integrated circuits: 3%
- Crude oil from petroleum and bituminous hydrocarbons: 6%
- Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons: 19%
- Others: 63%

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
Based on 4-digit Harmonized System (HS) Code

5.5b Top 5 Import Commodities from Japan, 2013

- Motor cars & vehicles for transporting persons (not 8702): 6%
- Electronic integrated circuits: 6%
- Oil (not crude) from petrol & bituminous minerals etc: 4%
- Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated: 3%
- Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705: 6%
- Others: 78%

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
Based on 4-digit Harmonized System (HS) Code
5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.6a Top 5 Export Commodities to ROK, 2013  5.6b Top 5 Import Commodities from ROK, 2013

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
Based on 4-digit Harmonized System (HS) Code
5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.7a Top 5 Export Commodities to USA, 2013  5.7b Top 5 Import Commodities from USA, 2013

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
Based on 4-digit Harmonized System (HS) Code

ASEAN Economic Community Chartbook 2014
5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.8a Top 5 Export Commodities to EU-28, 2013

- Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified: 3%
- Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of leather: 2%
- Electronic integrated circuits: 8%
- Electronic integrated circuits & microassembly; parts thereof: 7%
- Others: 73%

5.8b Top 5 Import Commodities from EU-28, 2013

- Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage or packaged for retail: 3%
- Aircraft, powered; spacecraft & launch vehicles, helicopters, satellites: 7%
- Oil (not crude) from petrol & bituminous minerals etc: 5%
- Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines: 3%
- Others: 75%

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

Based on 4-digit Harmonized System (HS) Code
5.9a Top 5 Export Commodities to ANZ, 2013

- Automatic data process machines, mag reader, etc. computer hardware: 3%
- Motor cars & vehicles for transporting persons (not 8702): 3%
- Motor vehicles for the transport of goods: 6%
- Oil (not crude) from petrol & bituminous minerals etc: 18%
- Crude oil from petroleum and bituminous minerals: 17%
- Others: 53%

5.9b Top 5 Import Commodities from ANZ, 2013

- Gold (including gold plated with platinum) unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form: 5%
- Unwrought nickel: 6%
- Crude oil from petroleum and bituminous minerals: 8%
- Wheat and meslin: 8%
- Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter: 6%
- Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage or packaged for retail: 2%
- Cyclic hydrocarbons: 3%
- Others: 59%

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

Based on 4-digit Harmonized System (HS) Code

ASEAN Economic Community Chartbook 2014
5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.10a Top 5 Export Commodities to India, 2013

- Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal: 13%
- Crude oil from petroleum and bituminous minerals: 6%
- Electric apparatus for line telephony or telegraphy telephone sets, teleprinters, modems, facsimile machines: 4%
- Cyclic hydrocarbons: 3%
- Others: 59%

5.10b Top 5 Import Commodities from India, 2013

- Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage or packaged for retail: 2%
- Oil (not crude) from petrol & bituminous minerals etc: 29%
- Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set: 4%
- Cyclic hydrocarbons: 3%
- Maize (corn): 4%
- Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage or packaged for retail: 2%
- Oil (not crude) from petrol & bituminous minerals etc: 29%
- Diamonds, whether or not worked, but not mounted or set: 4%
- Cyclic hydrocarbons: 3%
- Maize (corn): 4%

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

Based on 4-digit Harmonized System (HS) Code
5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.11a Top 5 Export Commodities to Pakistan, 2013

- Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not chemically modified: 36%
- Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 8701 to 8705: 4%
- Synthetic filament yarn (no sewing thread), no retail: 2%
- Oil (not crude) from petrol & bituminous minerals etc: 4%
- Others: 52%

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

Based on 4-digit Harmonized System (HS) Code

5.11b Top 5 Import Commodities from Pakistan, 2013

- Medicament mixtures (not 3002, 3005, 3006), put in dosage or packaged for retail: 4%
- Other woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres: 4%
- Coton, not carded or combed: 9%
- Crude oil from petroleum and bituminous minerals: 37%
- Oil (not crude) from petrol & bituminous minerals etc: 29%
- Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel: 10%
- Mineral or chemical fertilizers, mixtures of nitrogen, phosphorous or potassium, other fertilizers and all packaged fertilizers less than 10kg: 4%
- Parts of goods of heading 8801 or 8802: 3%
- Others: 17%

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

Based on 4-digit Harmonized System (HS) Code
5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.12a Top 5 Export Commodities to Russia, 2013

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
Based on 4-digit Harmonized System (HS) Code
In 2013, FDI inflows in the region reached US$122.4 billion, 7.1 percent higher than the FDI inflows posted a year ago. Although intra-ASEAN investments continued to increase in recent years, the level was still far below that of the inflows from extra-ASEAN. In 2013, FDI inflows were mainly coming from EU-28, Japan and intra-ASEAN. EU-28 has regained its spot as the top investor in the region following a slowdown in the previous year.

Notes: Data for 2012-2013 are preliminary figures. Lao PDR’s data on ‘by source country’ are not yet available; intra-/extra-ASEAN breakdowns for 2012 were estimated by the ASEAN Secretariat.

Source of data: ASEAN FDI Database
6 Investments in ASEAN

6.2 Net Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment, in percent of GDP

In 2013, ASEAN FDI inflows in percent of GDP reached about 5.1 percent, close to the 5.3 percent recorded in 2010 after the global financial crisis in 2009. Singapore continued to receive a major share of the region's FDI inflows, accounting for 18.5 percent of its GDP in 2013. Singapore was followed by Cambodia (at 8.0 percent), and Viet Nam (at 7.1 percent), while the rest of the Member States posted below 5.0 percent of GDP.

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

Source of data: ASEAN FDI Database
6 Investments in ASEAN

6.3 Net Inflows of Foreign Direct Investment to ASEAN, from 2009-2013

FDI inflows from EU-28 and Japan accounted for about 36 percent of the total FDI inflows in ASEAN. Singapore received more than 50 percent of the FDI inflows in the region, followed by Indonesia (with 15.6 percent), Malaysia (with 9.2 percent), Thailand (with 8.6 percent), and Viet Nam (with 8.4 percent).

Notes: Data for 2012-2013 are preliminary figures. Lao PDR's data on 'by source country' are not yet available; intra-/extra-ASEAN breakdowns for 2012 were estimated by the ASEAN Secretariat.
Source of data: ASEAN FDI Database
Singapore continued to be the major destination of FDI in the ASEAN, with inflows reaching close to US$61 billion in 2013. Meanwhile, Viet Nam ranked first among the CLMV economies recording US$8.9 billion of FDI inflows in 2013.

Source of data: ASEAN FDI Database
Electronic products have always been the top export earner in the region, way above the rest of the Priority Integration Sectors; although automotive, textiles/apparels, and rubber-based products showed a consistent uptrend over the years.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
In 2013, intra-ASEAN exports of electronic products were valued at US$48.9 billion, slightly higher than the year-ago level of US$48.6. The share of electronic products in intra-ASEAN exports has declined from 39 percent in 2003 to 15 percent in 2013.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
In 2013, exports of rubber-based, textiles/apparels, and wood-based products registered positive growth rates ranging from 5.0 percent to 14.5 percent. Meanwhile, exports of electronic products and automotive products increased slightly by nearly one percent. Export earnings from agro-based and fisheries products have declined beginning in 2012 until 2013.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database
8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

8.1 ASEAN Trade in Services

Note: Based on BPM6, no data available on Manufacturing Services. Data for 2013 are preliminary, as of 30 September 2014.

Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat database
8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

8.2 Total ASEAN Export of Services, by Broad Headings

Note: Based on BPM6, no data available on Manufacturing Services. Data for 2013 are preliminary, as of 30 September 2014.

Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat database
8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

8.3 Total ASEAN Import of Services, by Broad Headings

Note: Based on BPM6, no data available on Manufacturing Services. Data for 2013 are preliminary, as of 30 September 2014.
Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat database
Internet subscribers/users in the Member States continued to expand in 2012. In terms of cellular phone units per 1000 persons, the number increased noticeably in all Member States. Except in Myanmar, the rest of the Member States showed that there are more than 1000 units per 1000 persons - this further implies that 1 person owned more than 1 unit of cellular phone.

Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat database
8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

8.5 Ratio of Paved Road to Total Road Length, in percent

Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat database
8.6 Visitor Arrivals in ASEAN Member States

Malaysia continued to be a popular tourist destination in the ASEAN, with tourist arrivals reaching 26 million in 2013, followed by Thailand (at 22 million) and Singapore (at 16 million). Tourist arrivals in the region reached 91 million; of which, 85 percent were cornered by the ASEAN6.

Note: Data for 2013 are preliminary, as of 30 September 2014. Data on Lao PDR covered only Jan-Mar; and for Myanmar, Jan-July.
Source of data: ASEAN Tourism Database
### 8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

#### 8.7 Intra-ASEAN Visitor Arrivals

Malaysia ranked first among the ten Member States on intra-ASEAN visitor arrivals at close to 20 million in 2013; meanwhile, Thailand and Singapore reported 6.5 million and 6.2 million, respectively.

Note: Data for 2013 are preliminary, as of 30 September 2014. Data on Lao PDR covered only Jan-Mar; and for Myanmar, Jan-July.

Source of data: ASEAN Tourism Database

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ASEAN Economic Community Chartbook 2014
Malaysia garnered 47.3 percent share of intra-ASEAN's tourist arrivals and 28.2 percent of the overall foreign visitors to the region.

Note: Data for 2013 are preliminary, as of 30 September 2014. Data on Lao PDR covered only Jan-Mar; and for Myanmar, Jan-July.
Source of data: ASEAN Tourism Database
### Total and Intra-ASEAN Visitor Arrivals - by country of destination, 2013

Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

Source of data: ASEAN Tourism Database

Malaysia garnered 47.3 percent share of intra-ASEAN’s tourist arrivals and 28.2 percent of the overall foreign visitors to the region.

Note: Data for 2013 are preliminary, as of 30 September 2014. Data on Lao PDR covered only Jan-Mar; and for Myanmar, Jan-July.

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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