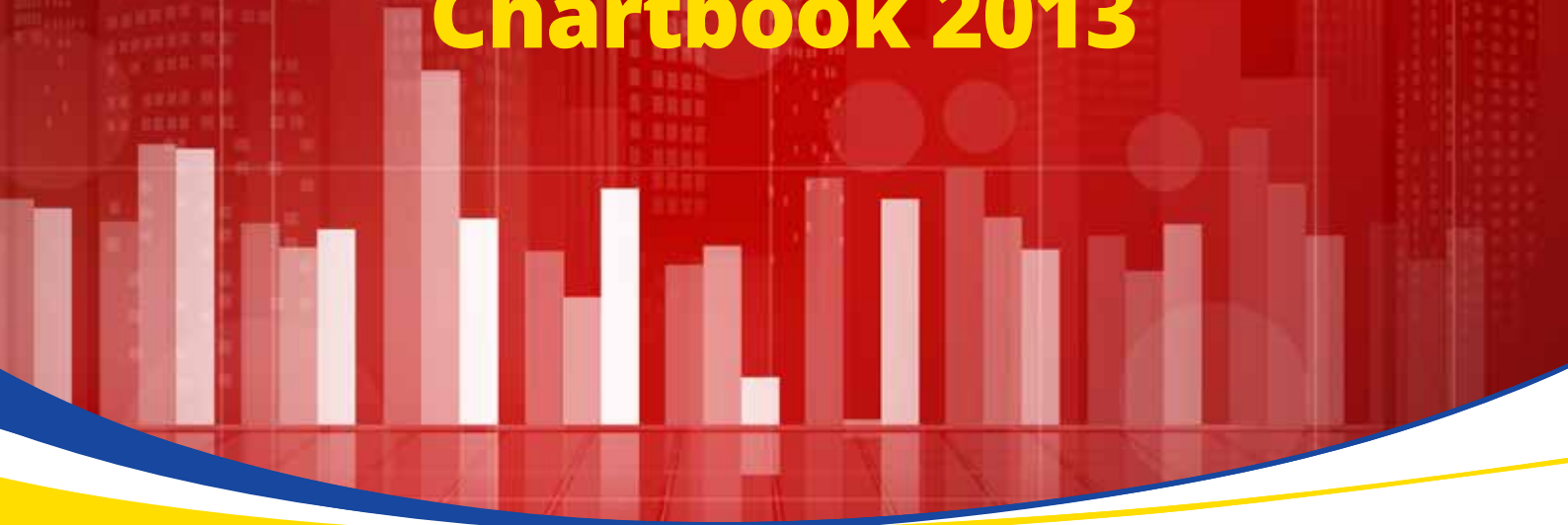


# ASEAN Economic Community Chartbook 2013



one vision  
one identity  
one community



# ASEAN Economic Community **Chartbook 2013**

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 2013** captures macroeconomic developments in the ASEAN Member States and as a region vis-à-vis the global economy through a compilation of selected indicators presented in more than 50 different charts.

We hope that this Chartbook will provide up-to-date and useful information on the progress achieved in 2012, in pursuit of the various economic integration initiatives toward the ASEAN Community by 2015.

As we continue to issue this publication annually, feedback from stakeholders and users are welcome to further improve this reference material.



**Le Luong Minh**

Secretary-General of ASEAN

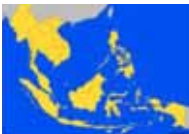
Jakarta, December 2013

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## INTRODUCTION

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## CAVEAT

# ASEAN Economic Community Chartbook 2013

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:

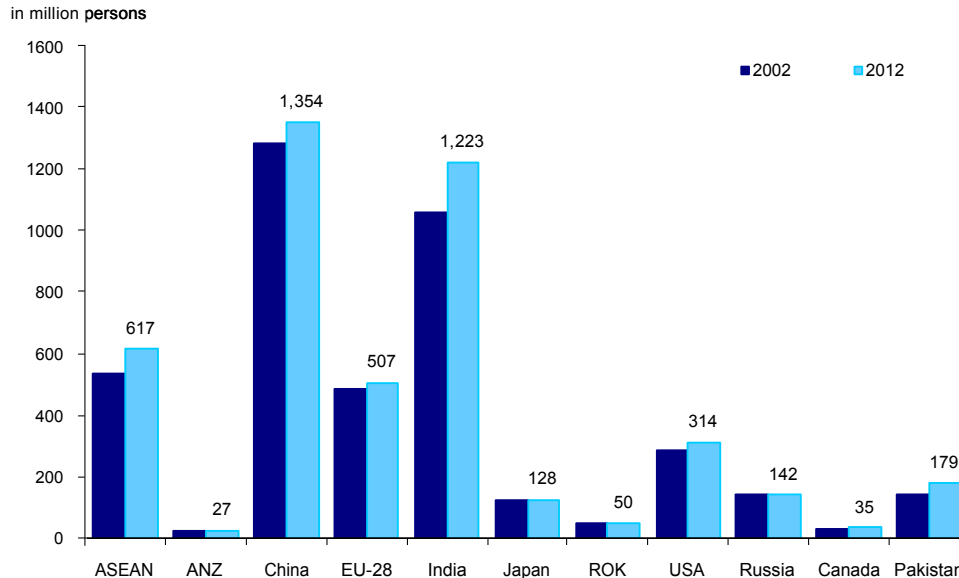
- 1 ASEAN in the Global Economy** situates the region in the global economic community in terms of population and economic size, growth, and welfare.
- 2 ASEAN Economy** looks into some macroeconomic trends and developments within the region.
- 3 ASEAN Trade Liberalisation** reports on the stages of 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 31 December 2013.

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

# 1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

## 1.1 Population of ASEAN and selected trade partner countries/regions



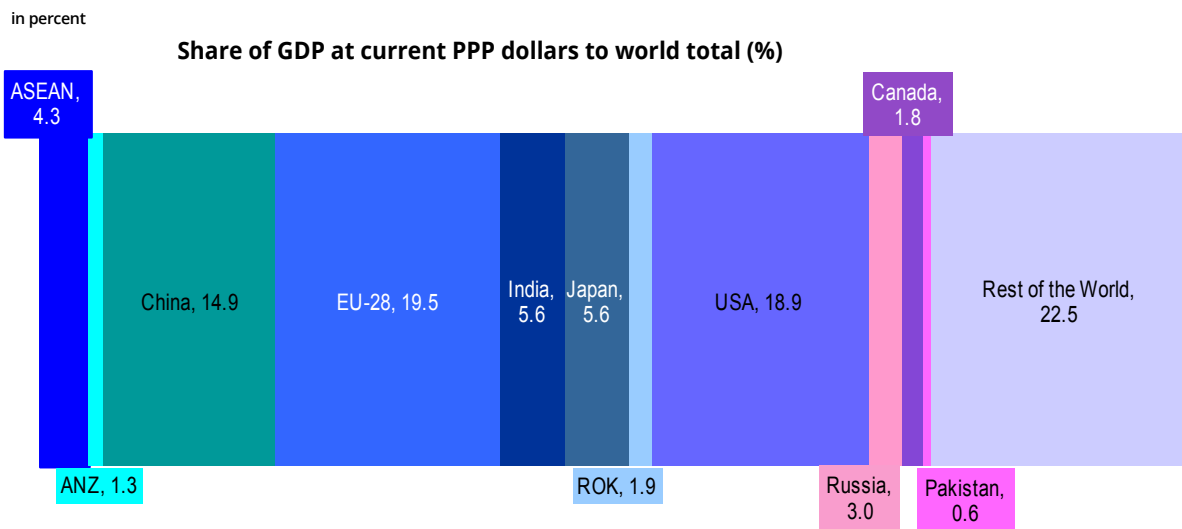
ASEAN's population placed third after China and India, expanding to 617 million in 2012 from 534 million in 2002. The region's population grew at an average annual rate of 1.45 percent compared to China's 0.53 percent and India's 1.44 percent during the 10-year period.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2013



# 1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

## 1.2 Share to World Gross Domestic Product, based on PPP\* Dollars, 2012



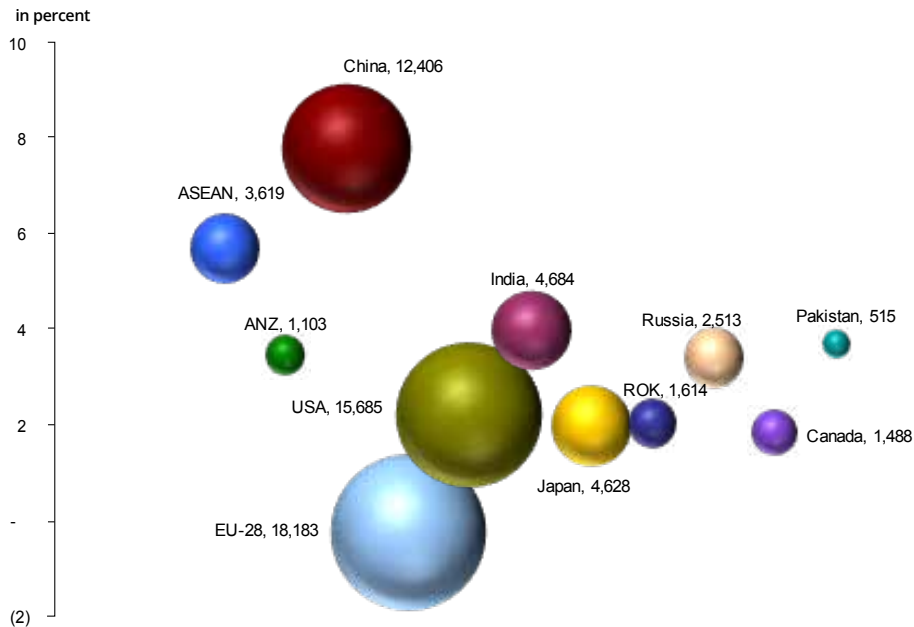
The share of ASEAN to World GDP, in PPP dollars, was 4.3 percent, while the combined shares of ASEAN+3 (refers to ten Member States, China, Japan and Republic of Korea) reached 26.8 percent.

\* Purchasing power parity

Source of data: IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2013

# 1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

## 1.3 Gross Domestic Product (GDP), in billion PPP\* Dollars and rate of change of real GDP, 2012



The region's nominal GDP, in PPP dollars, amounted to 3.6 trillion Dollars. In real terms, ASEAN's GDP growth at 5.7 percent was second to China's 7.8 percent.

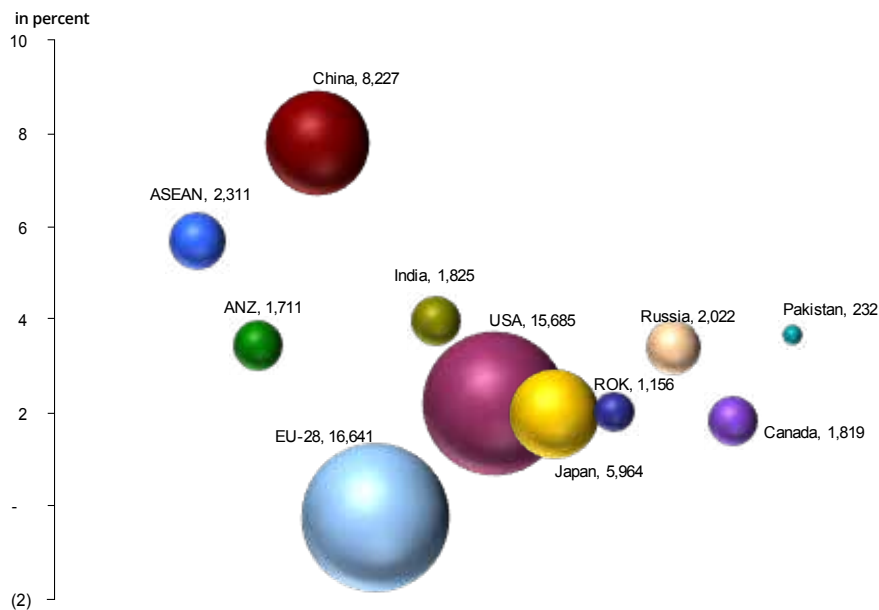
Note: Size of bubble indicates level of GDP in current international (PPP) billion dollars while bubble position plots the growth rate of real GDP

\* Purchasing Power Parity

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2013

# 1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

## 1.4 Gross Domestic Product (GDP), in billion US Dollars and rate of change of real GDP, 2012

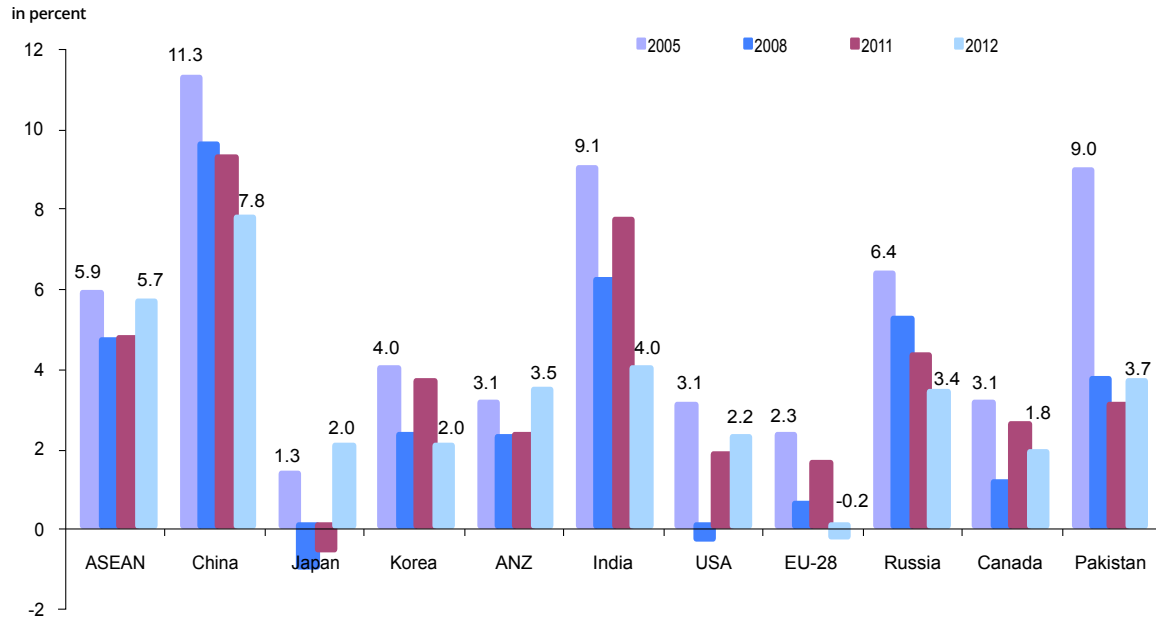


ASEAN GDP stood at US\$2.3 trillion, 28 percent that of China or about 15 percent that of USA. In terms of PPP Dollars, the region's GDP was 29 percent that of China and nearly 23 percent that of USA.

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 2013

# 1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

## 1.5 Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP), annual rate of change



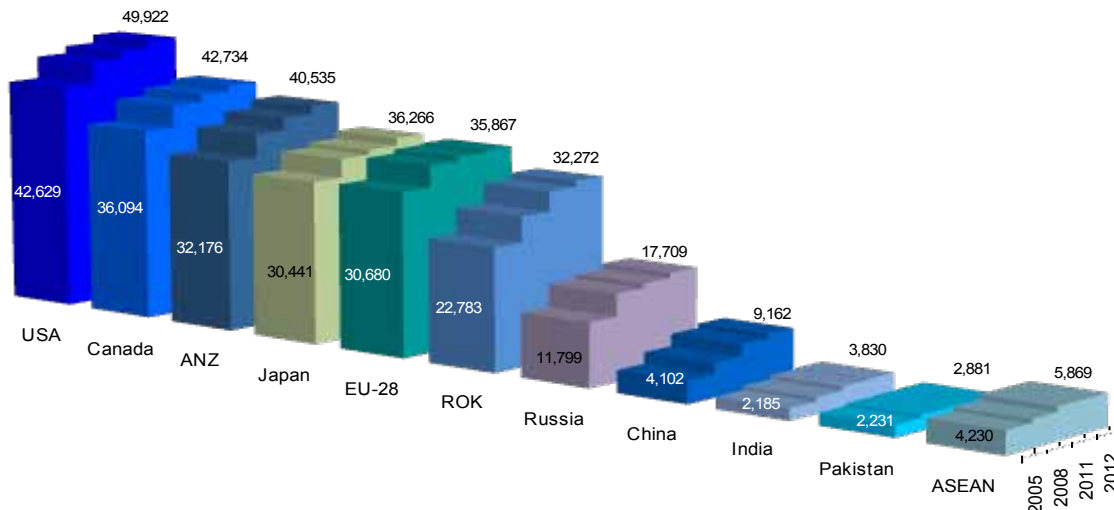
The region's GDP growth slightly slid to 5.7 percent from 5.9 percent recorded in 2005. Notable downtrend in growth were experienced by China (by 3.5 percentage points), India (by 5.1 percentage points), Russian Federation (by 3.0 percentage points), and Pakistan (by 5.3 percentage points) for the same periods.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2013

# 1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

## 1.6 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, in PPP\* Dollars

in current international (purchasing power parity) dollars



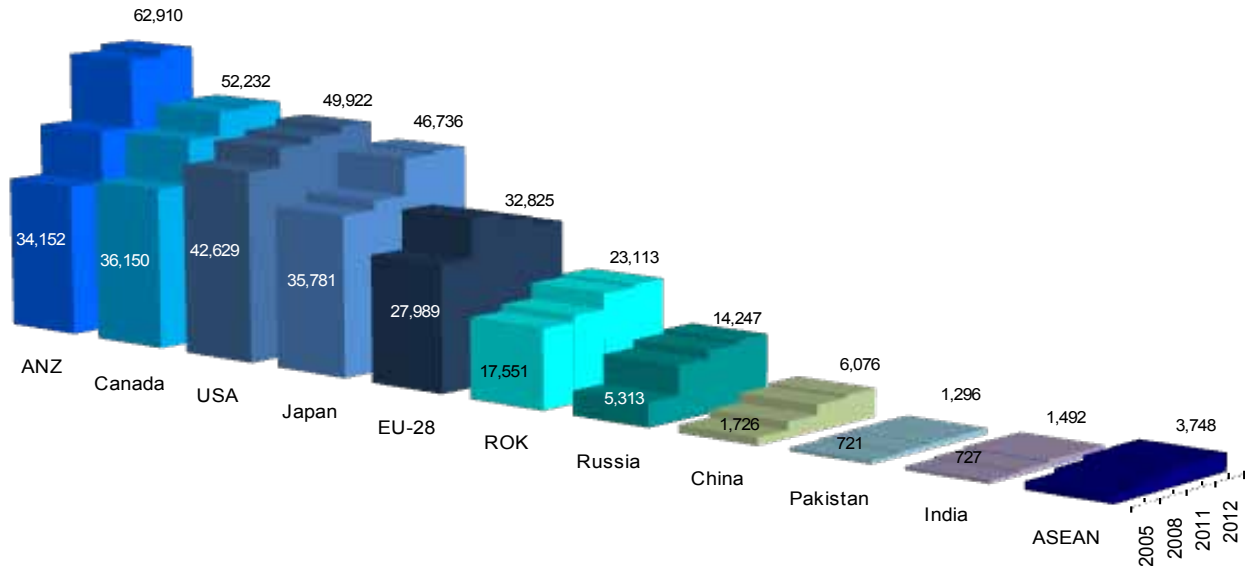
From 2005 to 2012, the level of ASEAN's GDP per capita (in PPP\$) increased by 38.7 percent at US\$5,869, but still way below that of its major trading partners. The biggest growth in GDP per capita was shown in China (by 123.3 percent), India (by 75.3 percent), Russia (by 50.1 percent) and the Republic of Korea (by 41.6 percent).

\* Purchasing power parity

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2013

# 1 ASEAN in the Global Economy

## 1.7 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, in US Dollars

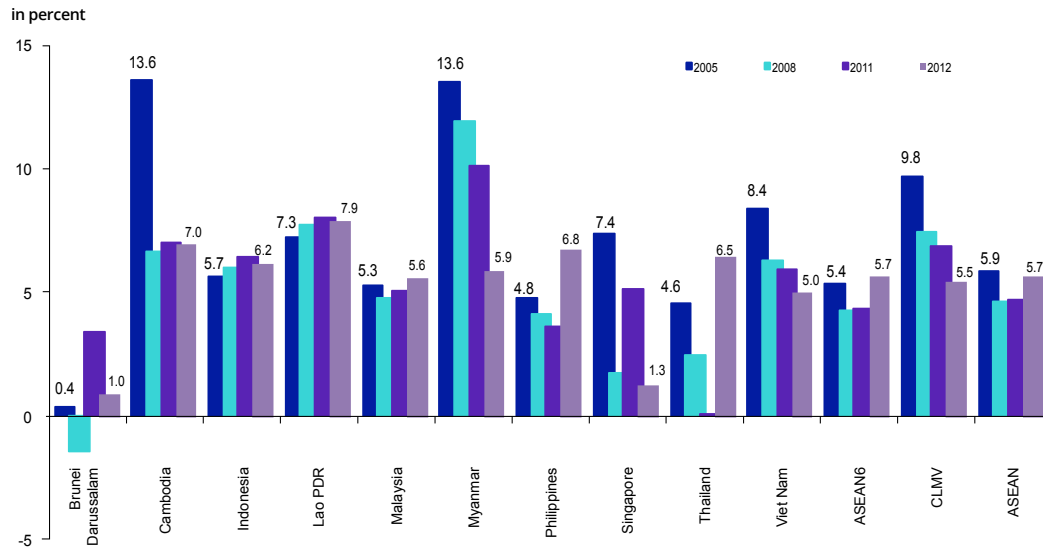


In 2012, the region's GDP per capita, at US\$3,748, was significantly higher by 128.4 percent than its level in 2005. However, ASEAN's GDP per capita represents only 40 percent that of China's, and far below the rest of its major trading partners, except for India and Pakistan.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2013

# 2 ASEAN Economy

## 2.1 Gross Domestic Product at constant prices, annual rate of change

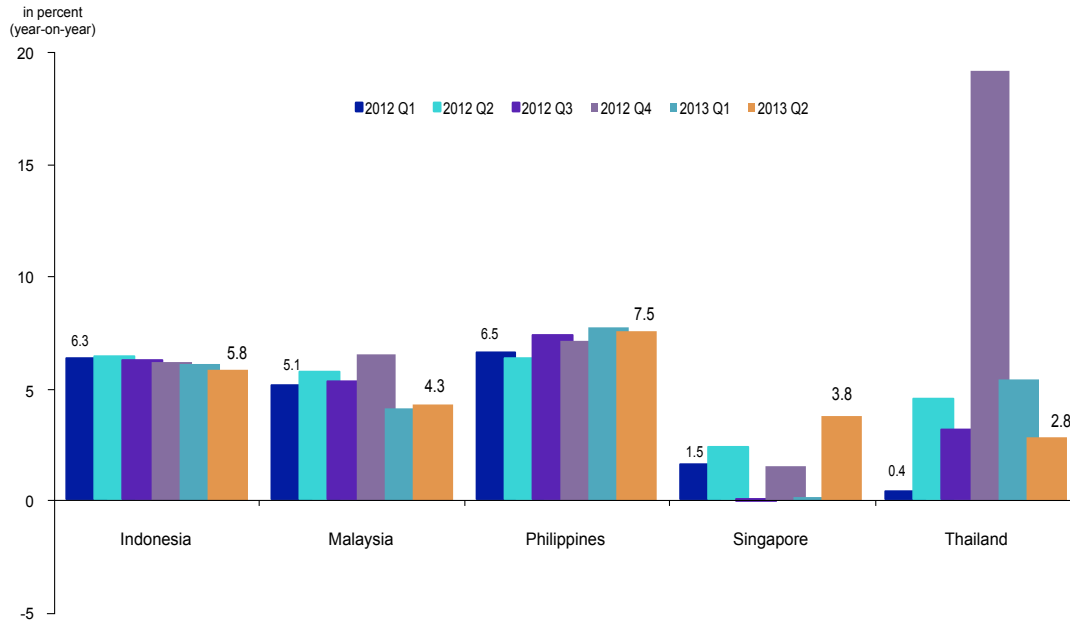


In 2012, Lao PDR (by 7.9 percent), Cambodia (by 7.0 percent), Philippines (by 6.8 percent) and Thailand (by 6.5 percent) recorded the highest GDP growth among the ten Member States. Overall, the ASEAN6 regained its strength in 2012 over the previous year's economic performance. In contrast, the CLMV country group's GDP growth continued to decrease after it reached its peak in 2005.

Note: ASEAN6 = Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand; CLMV = Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam  
Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database

# 2 ASEAN Economy

## 2.2 Gross Domestic Product at constant prices, quarterly rate of change



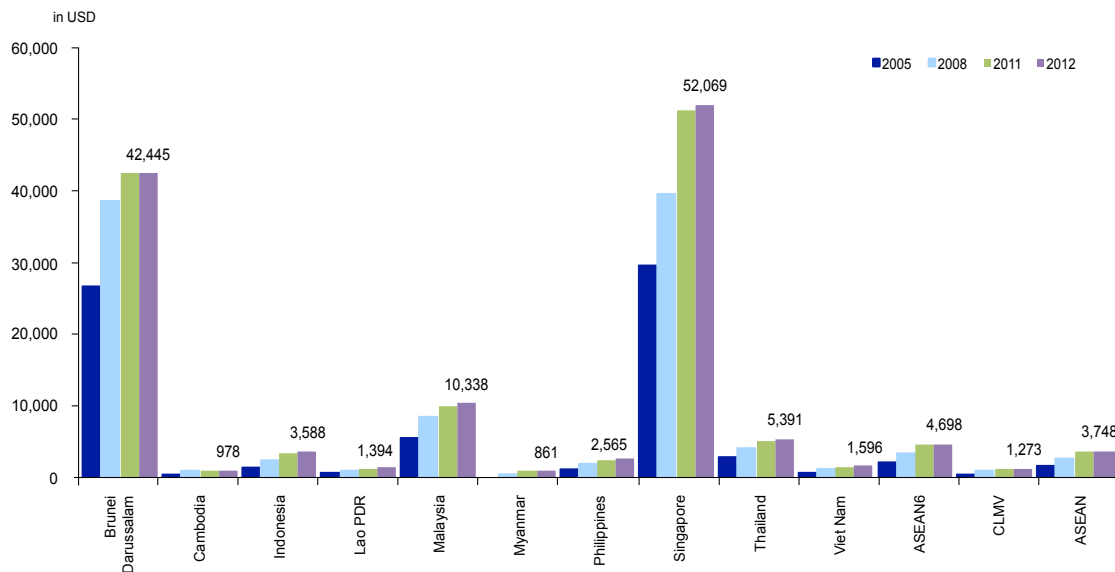
Beginning the first quarter of 2012, Philippines recorded the highest GDP growth among the ASEAN5 economies, followed by Indonesia and Malaysia. Thailand's economy continued to recover from the fallout of 2011 devastating floods.

Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database



# 2 ASEAN Economy

## 2.3 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita at current prices

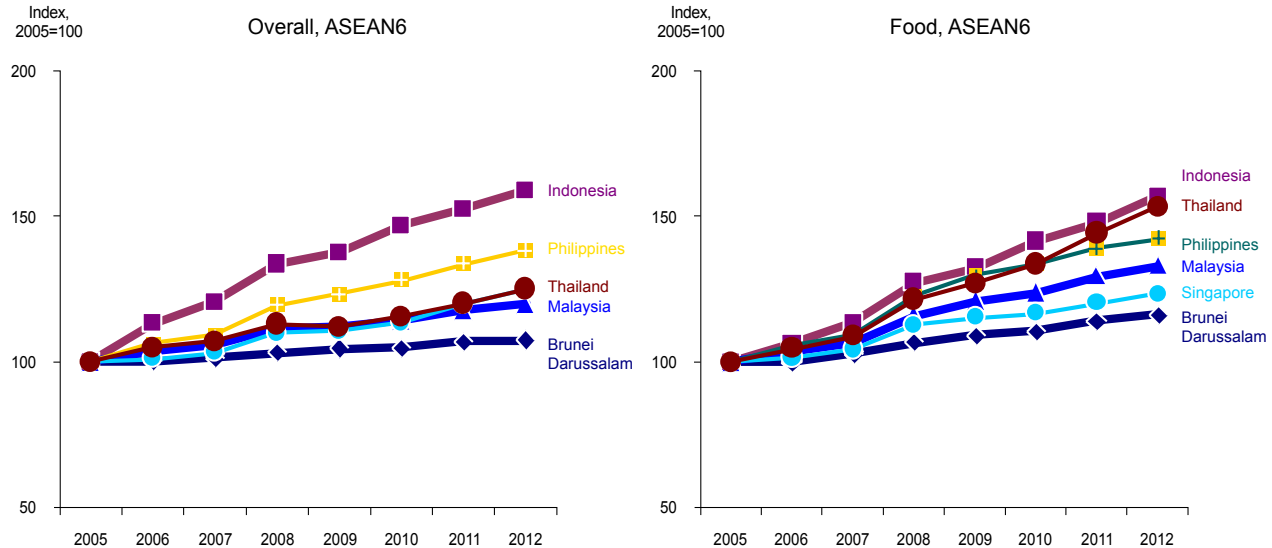


GDP per capita of the Member States varied extremely, ranging from US\$50,000 to less than US\$1,000 in 2012. At one end, Singapore and Brunei Darussalam's GDP per capita were above US\$40,000 while Cambodia and Myanmar stood at less than US\$1,000. Meanwhile, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand's per capita were within US\$2,500 to US\$10,400.

Notes: Myanmar's data is based on the exchange rate in the IMF-WEO database of April 2013, which is US\$1 = 843 Kyats (for 2012).  
Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2013

# 2 ASEAN Economy

## 2.4 Consumer Price Index (CPI), all items and food base year = 2005

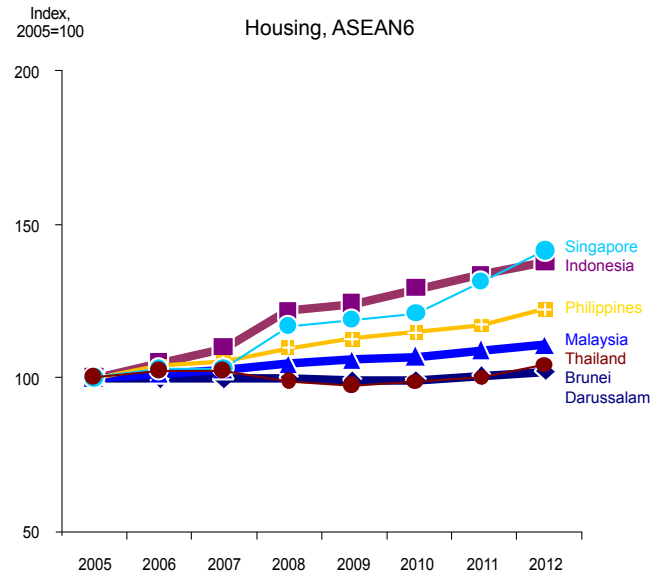
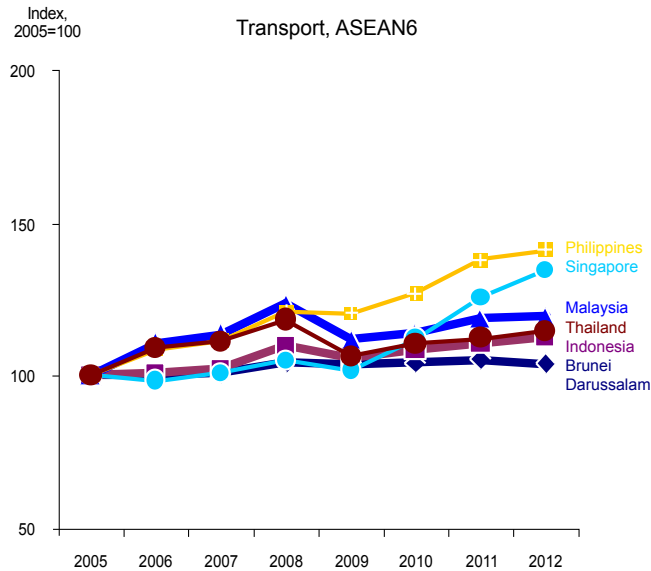


In 2012, overall prices in Indonesia and Philippines increased by 59% and above 38% respectively. Food prices in Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand were higher by almost 40 percent and up.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database

# 2 ASEAN Economy

## 2.5 Consumer Price Index (CPI), transport and housing base year = 2005

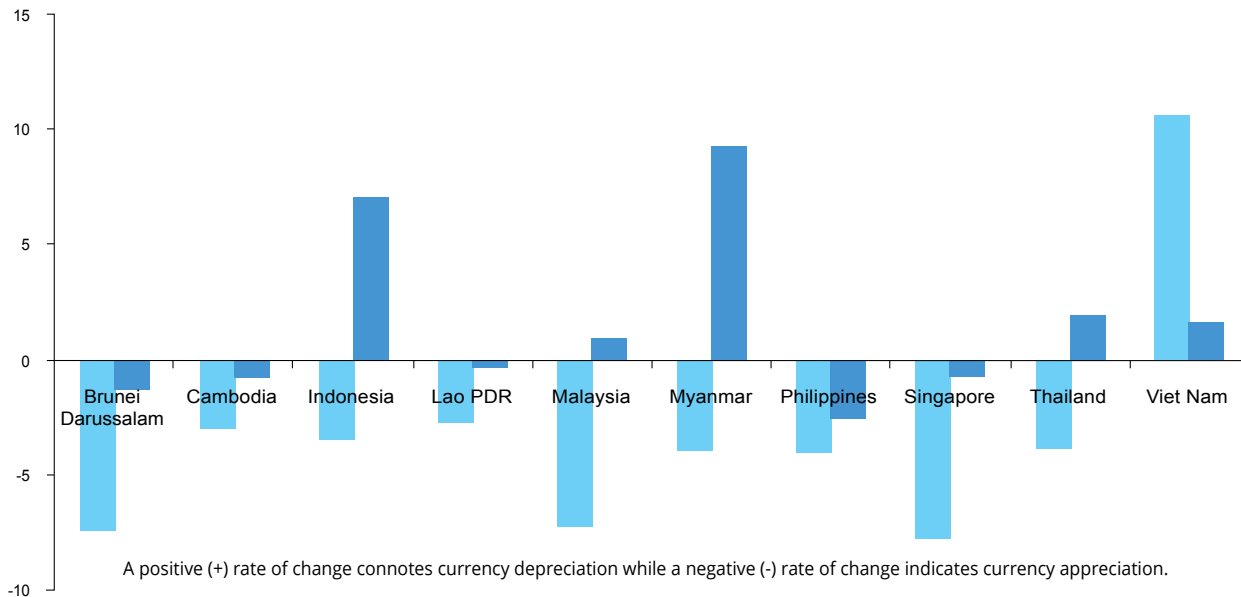


In 2012, transportation costs exhibited the highest increase in Philippines and Singapore, while housing prices were highest in Singapore and Indonesia. Nevertheless, transportation and housing inflation rates were still lower than food prices increase.

Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database

## 2 ASEAN Economy

### 2.6 Currencies-to-US Dollar rate, rate of change

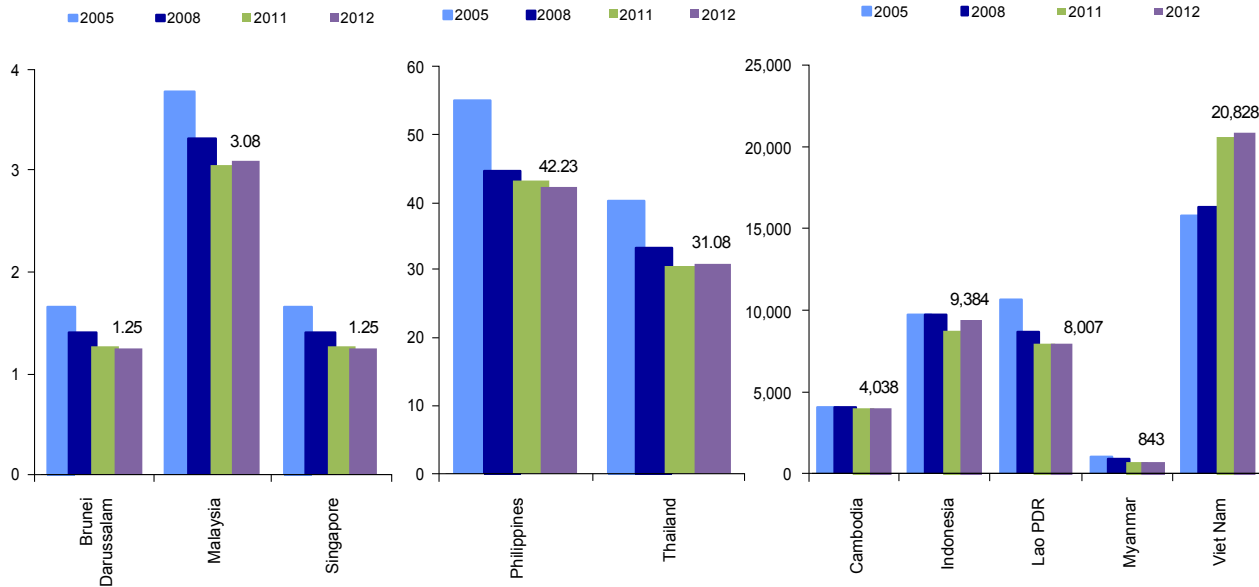


In 2012, Myanmar's Kyat and Indonesian Rupiah depreciated the highest, by more than 5 percent while Philippines Peso remained strong, appreciating by more than 2 percent.

Myanmar's Kyat-to-Dollar exchange rate is based on the IMF World Economic Outlook Database as of April 2013  
Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2013

# 2 ASEAN Economy

## 2.7 Currencies-to-US Dollar rate

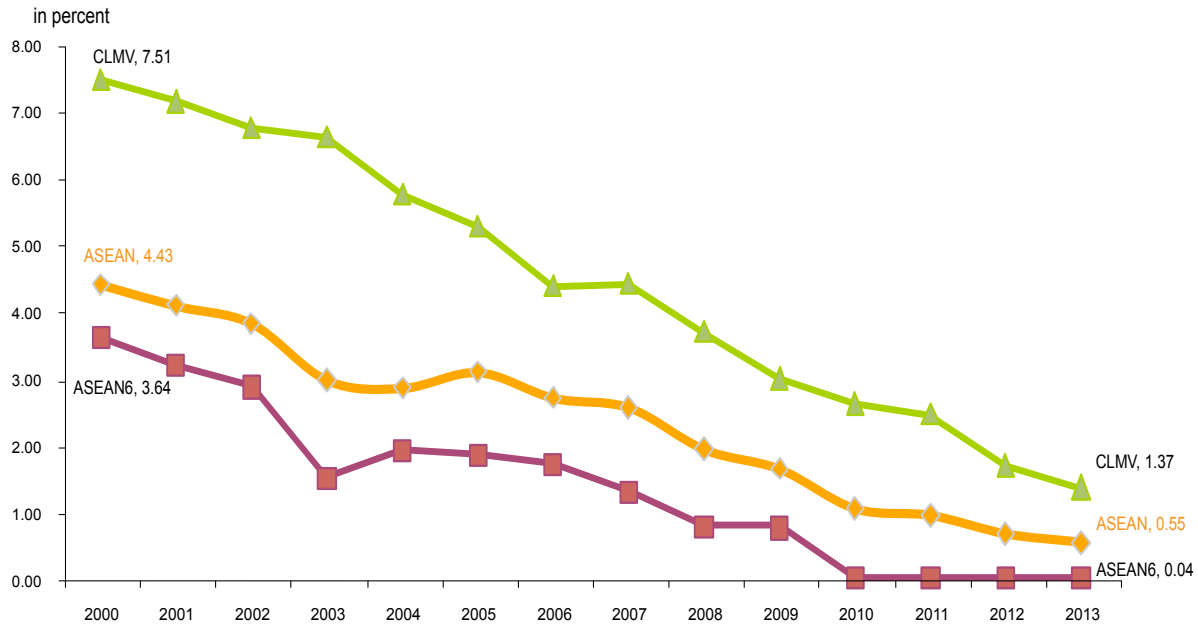


For the last two years since the economic meltdown in 2008, most Member States managed to keep their currencies strong, with the exception of the Vietnamese Dong.

Myanmar: not an official rate. Myanmar's Kyat-to-Dollar exchange rate is taken from the IMF World Economic Outlook Database as of April 2013.  
Sources of data: ASEAN Secretariat Database and IMF World Economic Outlook Database April 2013

# 3 ASEAN Trade Liberalisation

## 3.1 Average Tariff Rates on Intra-ASEAN Imports

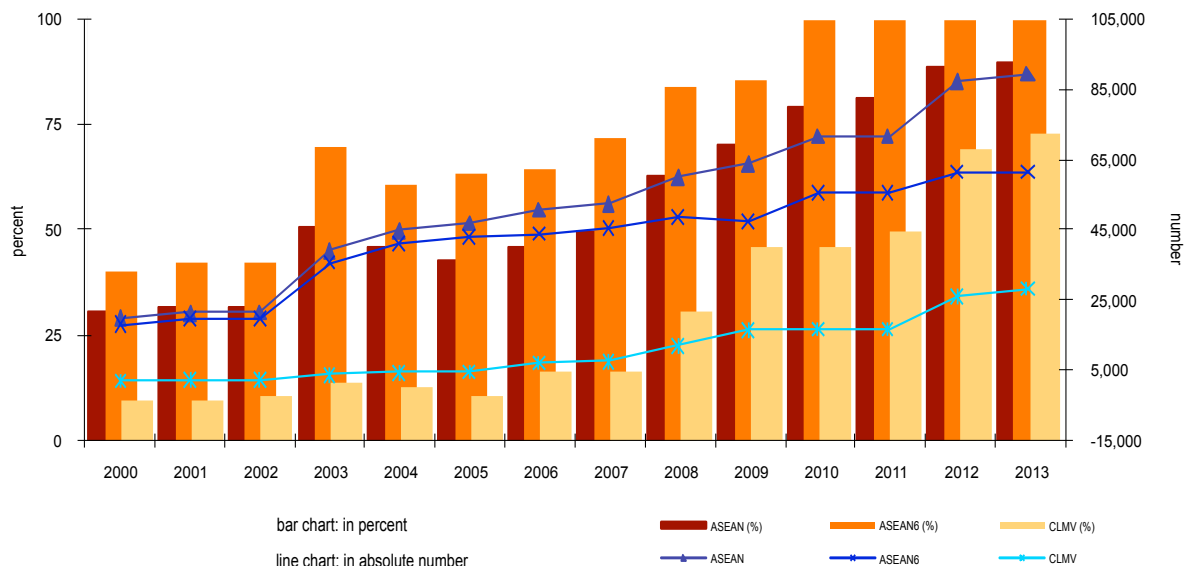


Average tariff rate on intra-ASEAN imports in ASEAN6 declined appreciably to 0.04 percent starting in 2010. Meanwhile, the CLMV's average tariff rate reached 1.37 percent in the same period.

Source of data: ASEAN Tariff Database

# 3 ASEAN Trade Liberalisation

## 3.2 Coverage of Commodity Items with Zero Tariff \*

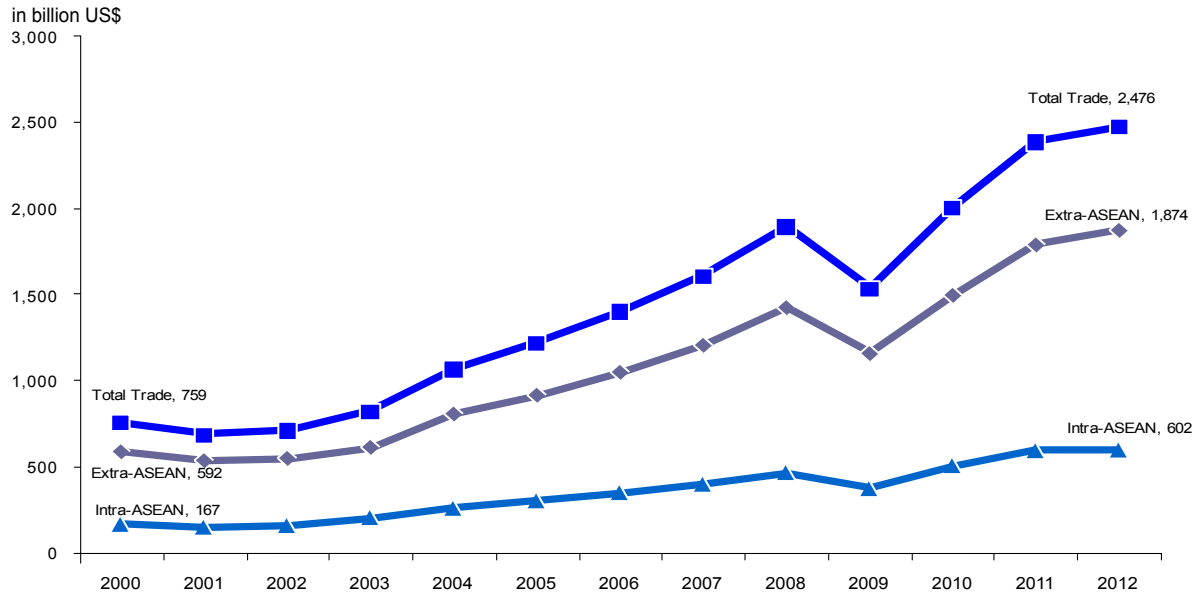


Beginning in 2003, ASEAN6 has made rapid progress in reducing its tariff rates to zero by over 50 percent of the agreed commodity list. In contrast, the CLMV's performance was more sluggish, reaching a 50-percent mark only in 2012 onwards.

\* 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



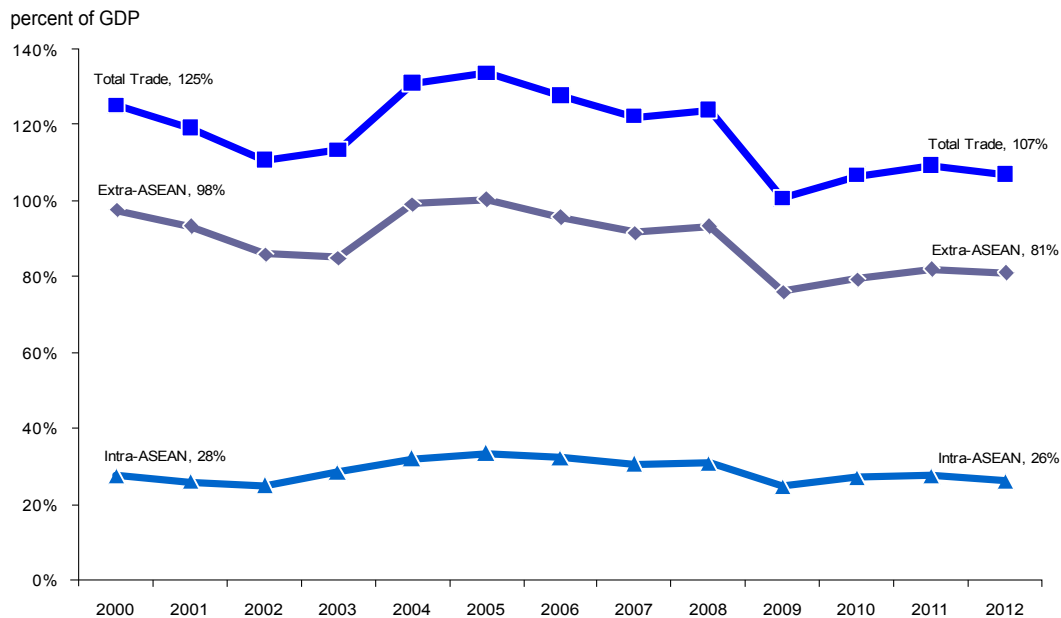
In 2012, the region's total trade moderated to US\$2.5 trillion, higher by 3.7 percent from last year's level. Extra-ASEAN trade continued to account for three-fourths of total trade.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database



# 4 ASEAN Trade Performance

## 4.2 Trend of ASEAN Trade in Goods, in percent of GDP

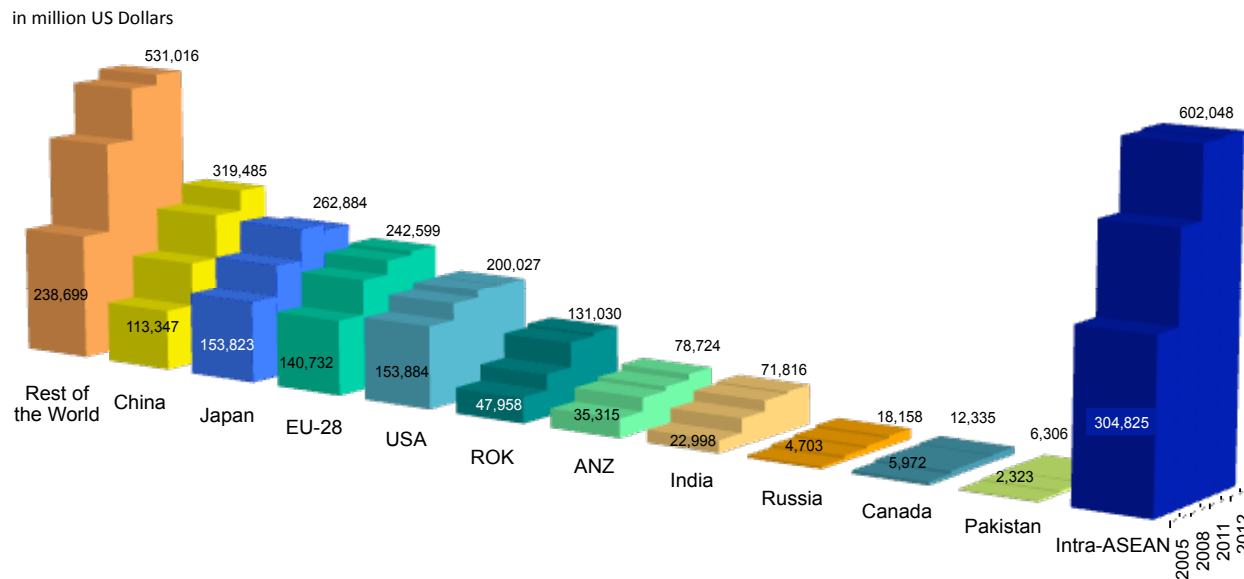


Total trade as percent of the region's GDP showed a downtrend after it hit the highest share of close to 140 percent in 2005. Intra-ASEAN trade, however, remained relatively unchanged at around 25 percent in 2012.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

# 4 ASEAN Trade Performance

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



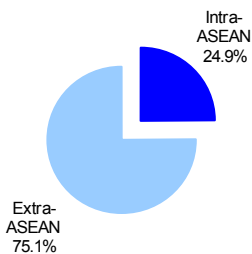
Since 2005, intra-ASEAN trade value almost doubled reaching 602 billion in 2012. ASEAN + 3 (China, Japan and Republic of Korea) contributed a combined share of more than 50 percent.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

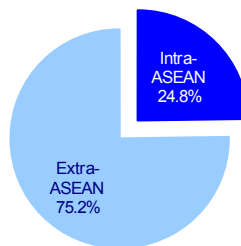
# 4 ASEAN Trade Performance

## 4.4 Intra- and Extra-ASEAN Trade in Goods

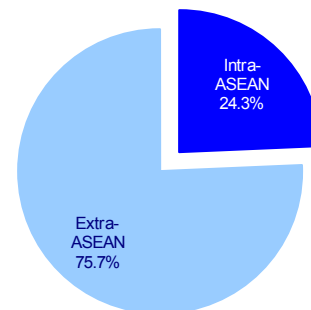
2005



2008



2012

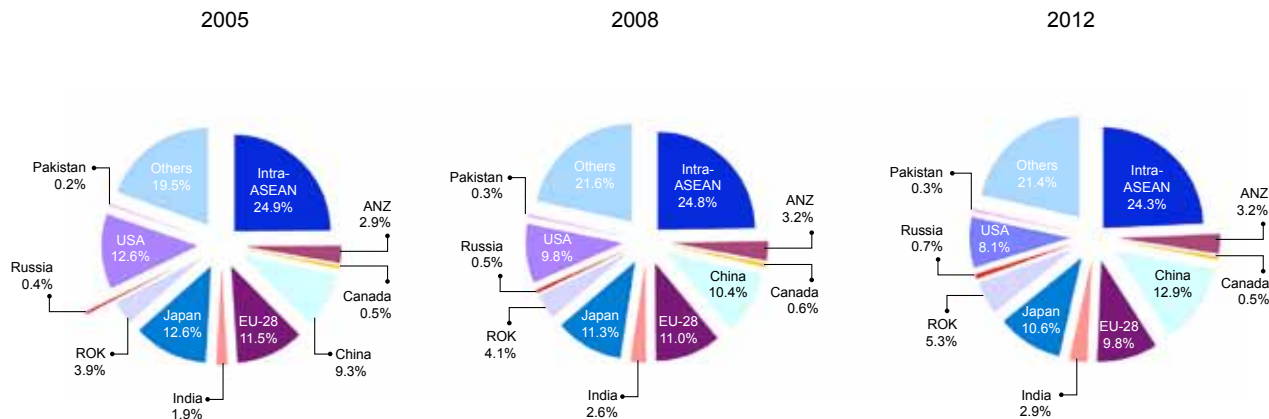


Intra-ASEAN trade remained relatively unchanged at around 25 percent in recent years.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

# 4 ASEAN Trade Performance

## 4.5 ASEAN Trade in Goods with selected trade partner countries/regions, in percent share

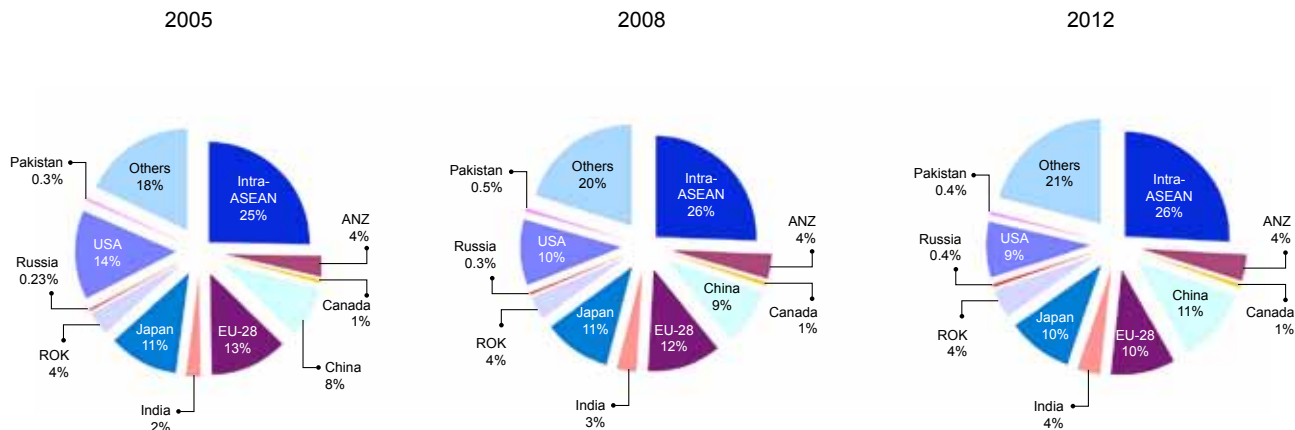


The region's trade with China has gradually increased over the years while the shares of US and EU-28 has dwindled significantly. In 2012, China has become the top major trading partner, followed by Japan and EU-28.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

# 4 ASEAN Trade Performance

## 4.6 ASEAN Exports of Goods to selected trade partner countries/regions, in percent share

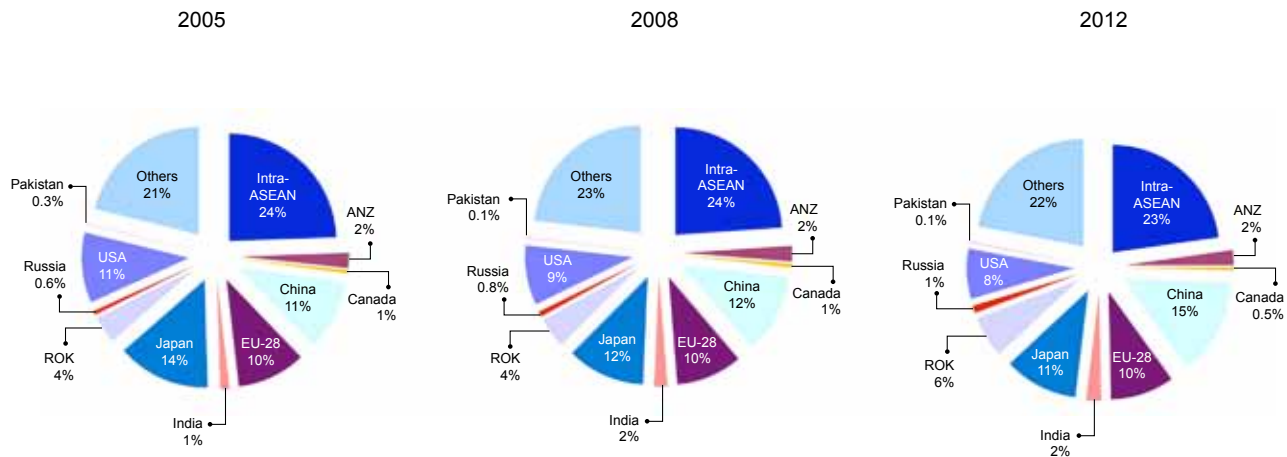


From 2005 to 2012, ASEAN has increased its share of export shipments to China from 8 percent to 11 percent, respectively. In contrast, EU-28 and US have decreased their share of imports from the region.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

# 4 ASEAN Trade Performance

## 4.7 ASEAN Imports of Goods from selected trade partner countries/regions, in percent share

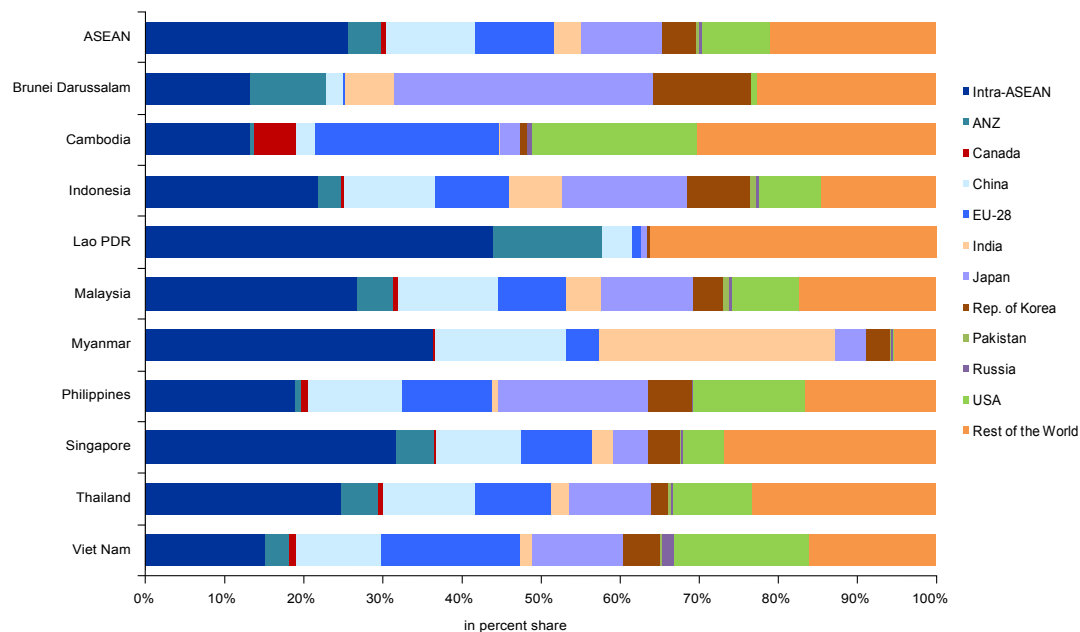


ASEAN's import share from China has likewise increased in 2005 to 2012 while the region's purchases from Japan and US has contracted during the same periods.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

# 4 ASEAN Trade Performance

## 4.8 ASEAN Member States Export of Goods, by destination, 2012

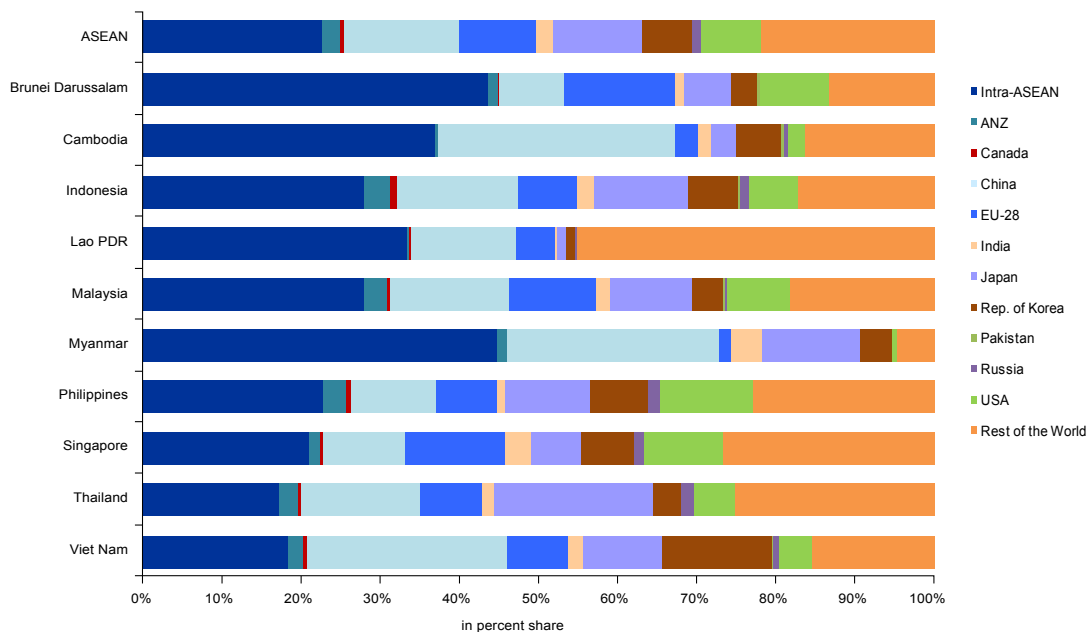


Lao PDR, Myanmar and Singapore shipped most of its products within the region, with shares ranging from 30 percent to 45 percent. Meanwhile, Brunei Darussalam's top export market is Japan.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

# 4 ASEAN Trade Performance

## 4.9 ASEAN Member States Import of Goods, by origin, 2012



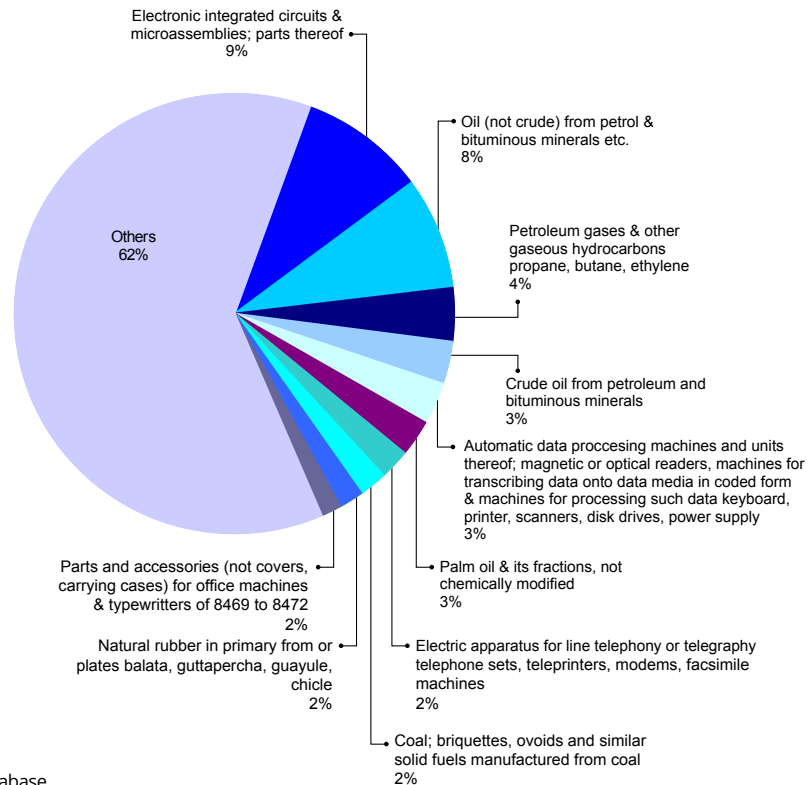
Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Myanmar imported most of their commodity items within the region, ranging from 35 percent to 45 percent shares.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database



# 4 ASEAN Trade Performance

## 4.10 Top Ten ASEAN Export Commodities in 4 digit-HS, 2012

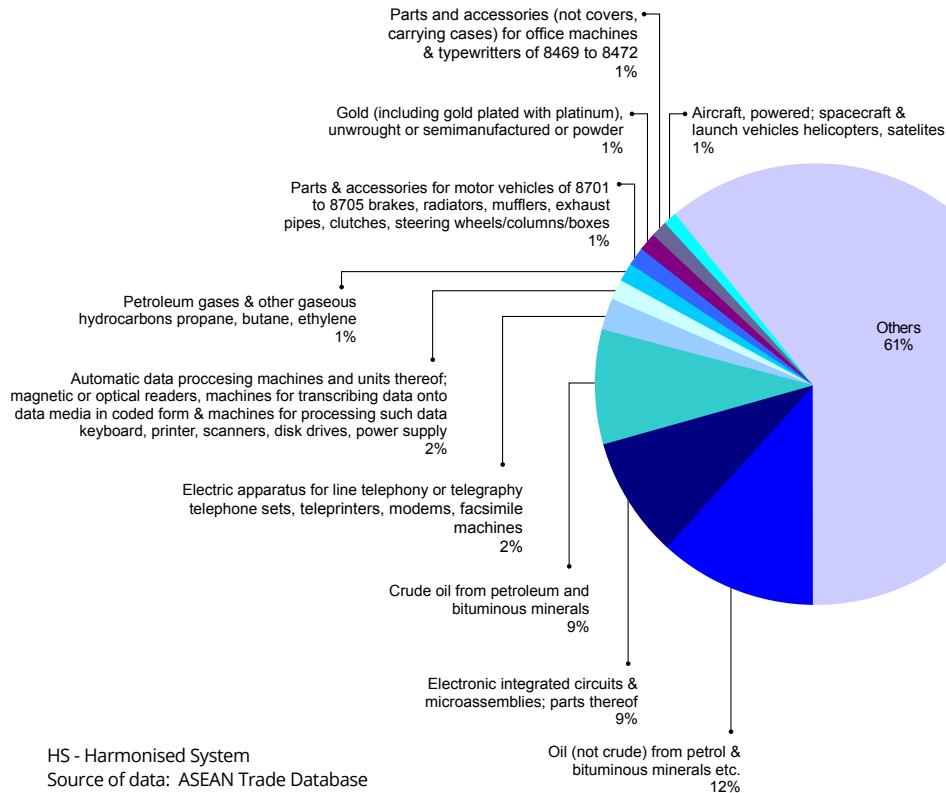


HS - Harmonised System

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

# 4 ASEAN Trade Performance

## 4.11 Top Ten ASEAN Import Commodities in 4 digit-HS, 2012

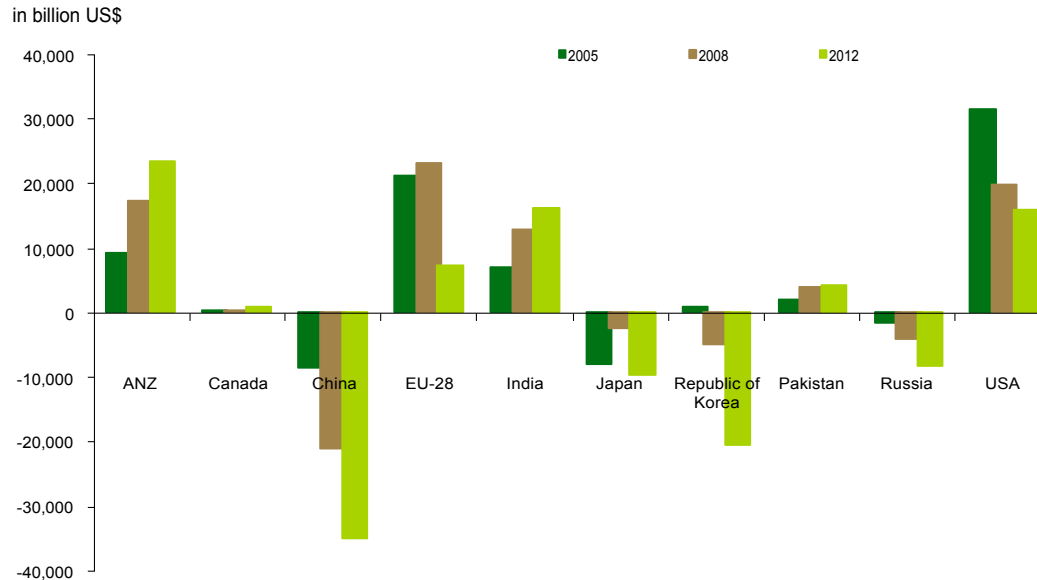


HS - Harmonised System

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

# 5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

## 5.1 ASEAN Trade Balance with selected trade partners



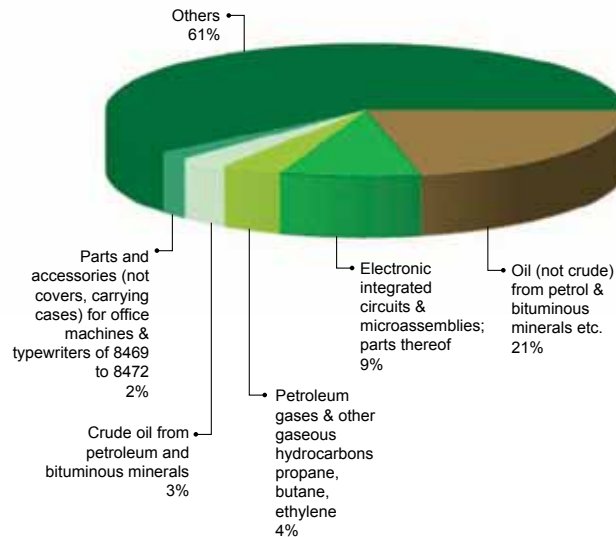
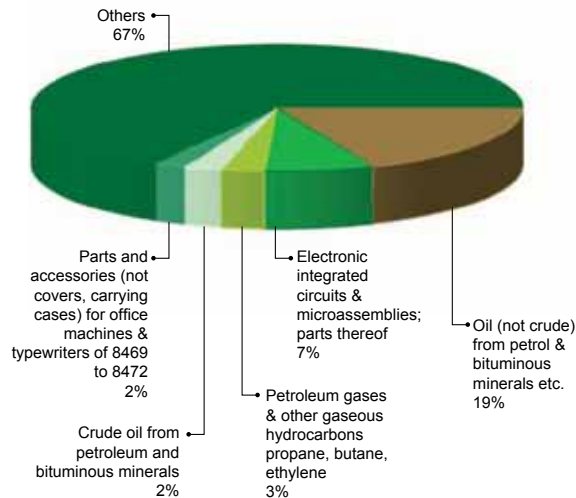
The region is a net exporter with Australia New Zealand, EU-28, India, Pakistan, and US. In 2012, ASEAN's trade surplus with EU-28 and US was reduced by half. On the other hand, ASEAN continued to be a net importer with China, Japan, Korea and Russian Federation as trade deficit with these partners even widened in 2012.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

# 5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.2a Top 5 Intra-ASEAN Export Commodities, 2012

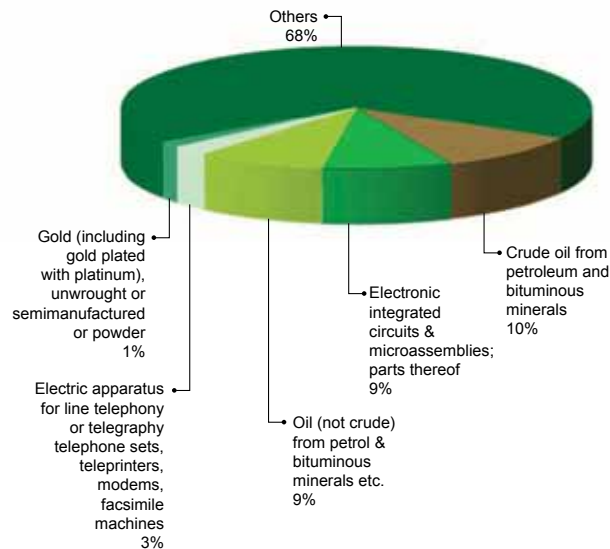
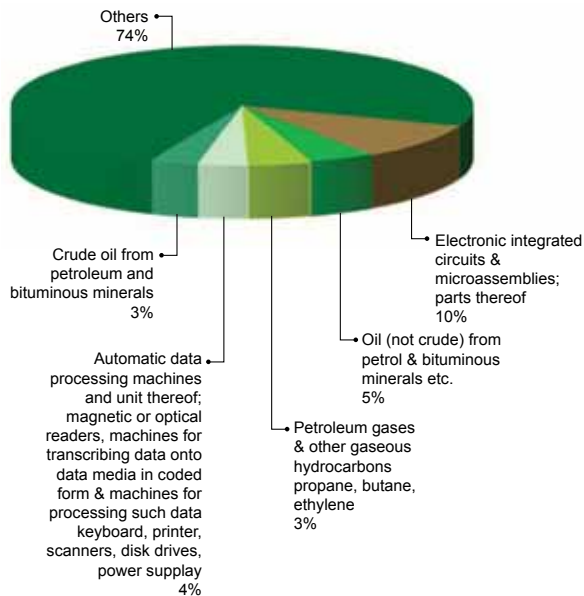
5.2b Top 5 Intra-ASEAN Import Commodities, 2012



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

# 5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

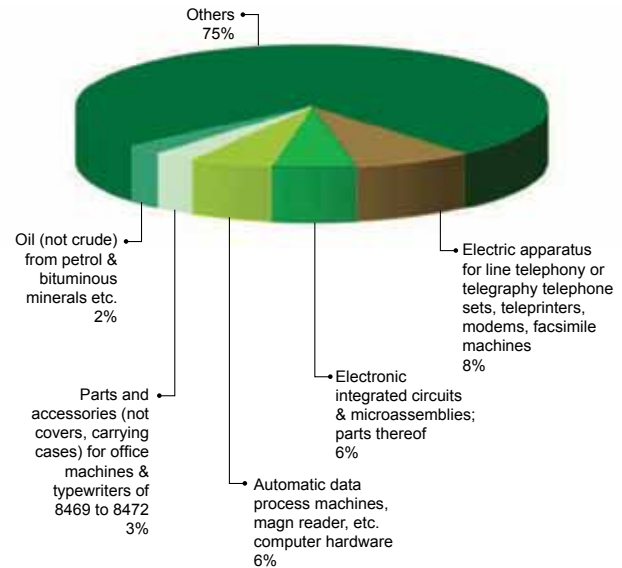
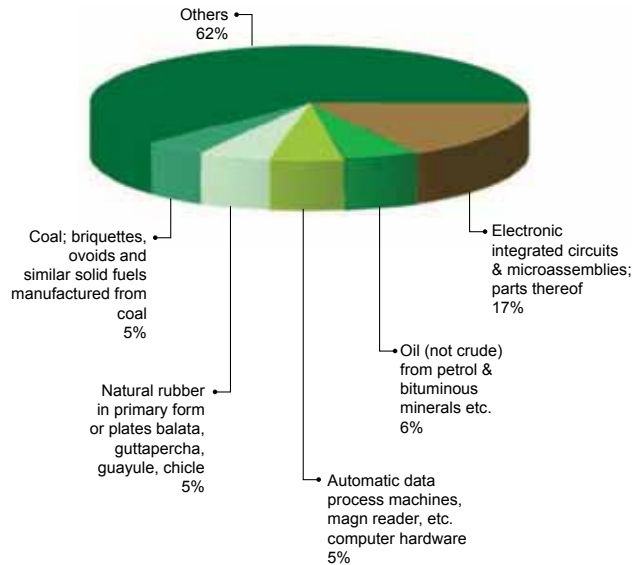
## 5.3a Top 5 Extra-ASEAN Export Commodities, 2012    5.3b Top 5 Extra-ASEAN Import Commodities, 2012



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

# 5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

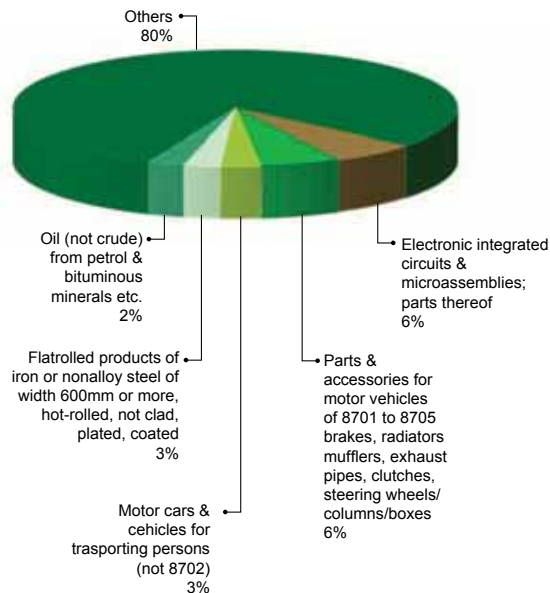
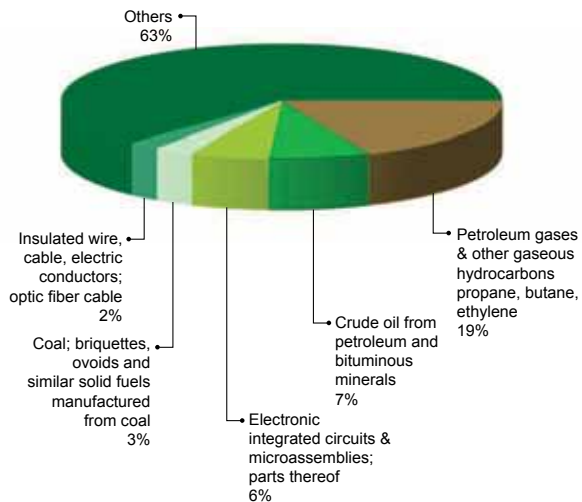
## 5.4a Top 5 Export Commodities to China, 2012    5.4b Top 5 Import Commodities from China, 2012



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

# 5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

## 5.5a Top 5 Export Commodities to Japan, 2012    5.5b Top 5 Import Commodities from Japan, 2012

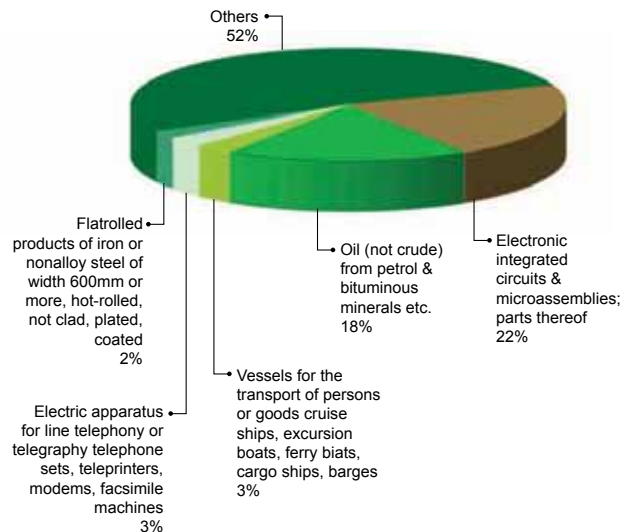
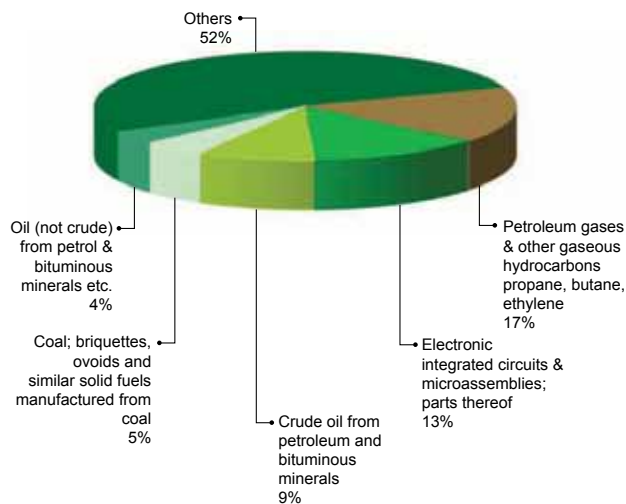


Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database  
Based on 4-digits Harmonised System (HS) Code

# 5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.6a Top 5 Export Commodities to ROK, 2012

5.6b Top 5 Import Commodities from ROK, 2012



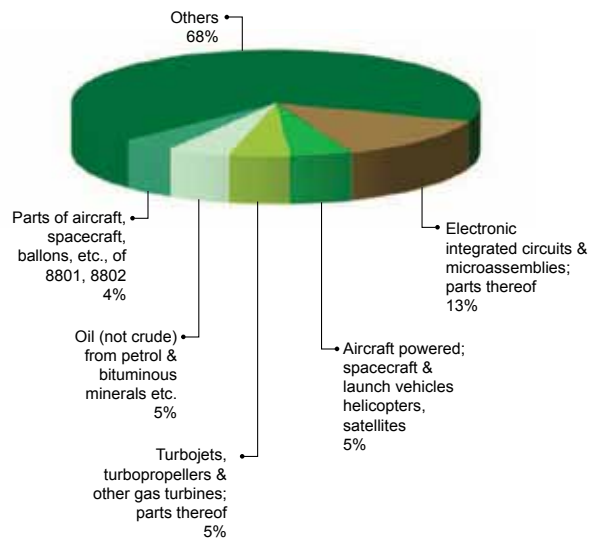
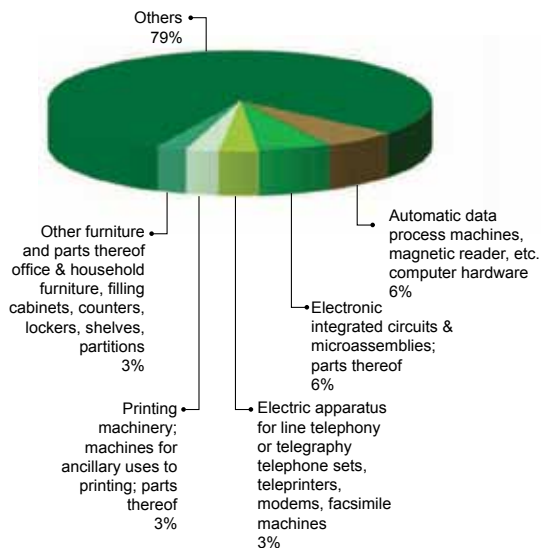
Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database  
Based on 4-digits Harmonised System (HS) Code



# 5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.7a Top 5 Export Commodities to USA, 2012

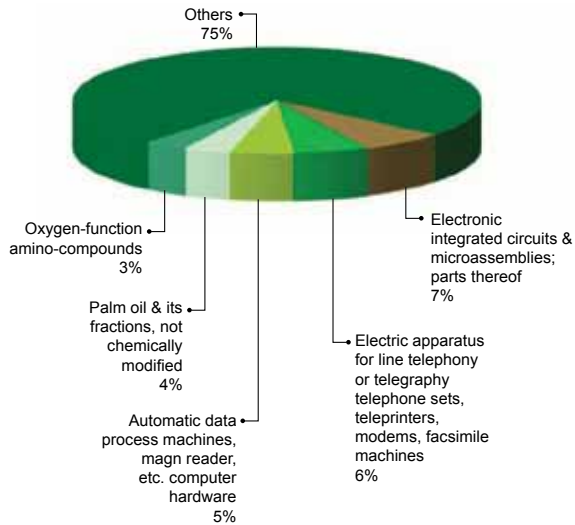
5.7b Top 5 Import Commodities USA, 2012



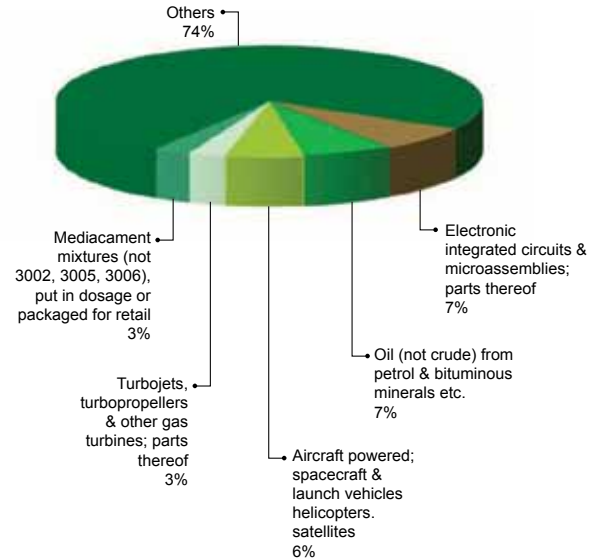
Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database  
Based on 4-digits Harmonised System (HS) Code

# 5 ASEAN Trade with Selected Trade Partners: Concentration and Dependency

5.8a Top 5 Export Commodities to EU-28, 2012



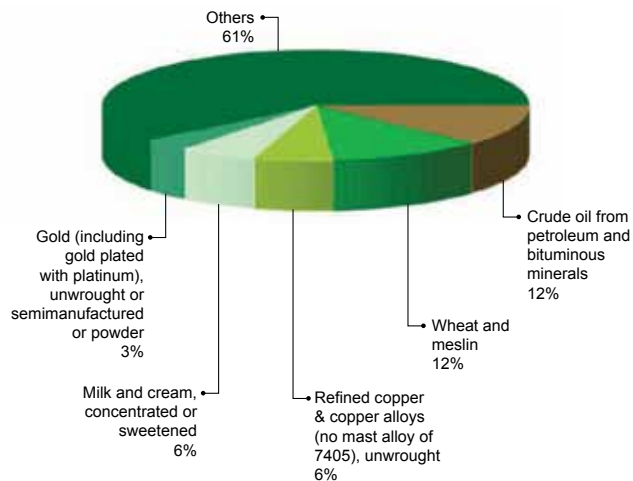
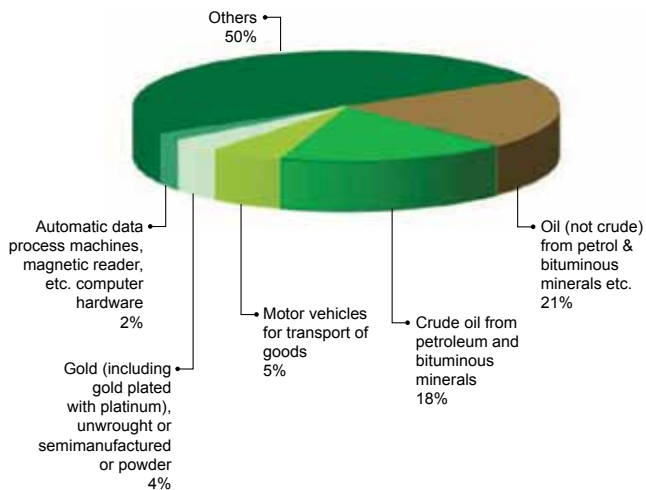
5.8b Top 5 Import Commodities from EU-28, 2012



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

# 5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

## 5.9a Top 5 Export Commodities to ANZ, 2012    5.9b Top 5 Import Commodities from ANZ, 2012

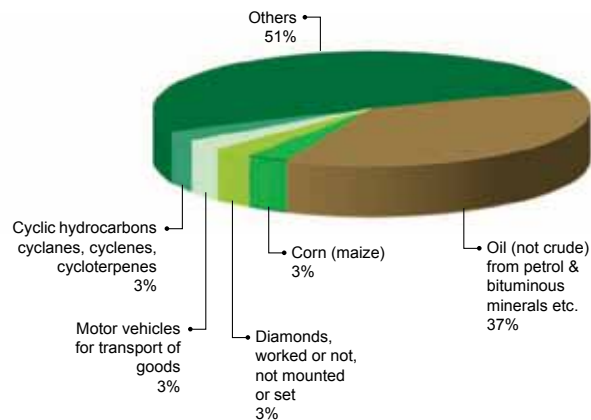
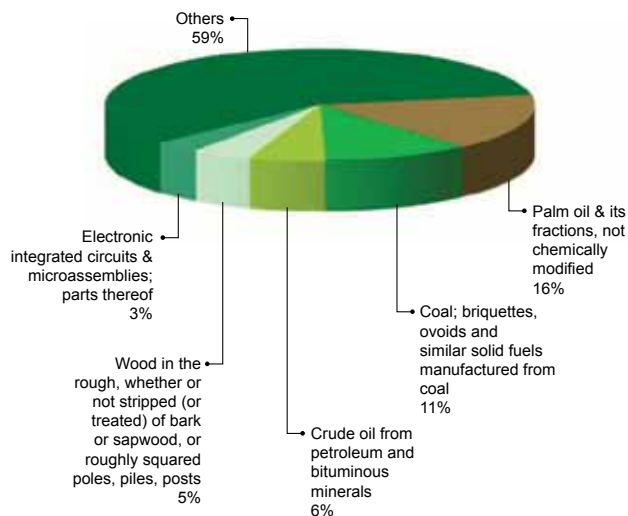


Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database  
Based on 4-digits Harmonised System (HS) Code

# 5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.10a Top 5 Export Commodities to India, 2012

5.10b Top 5 Import Commodities from India, 2012

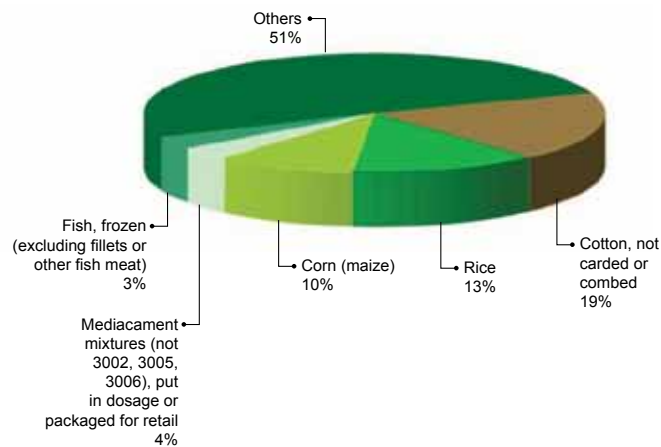
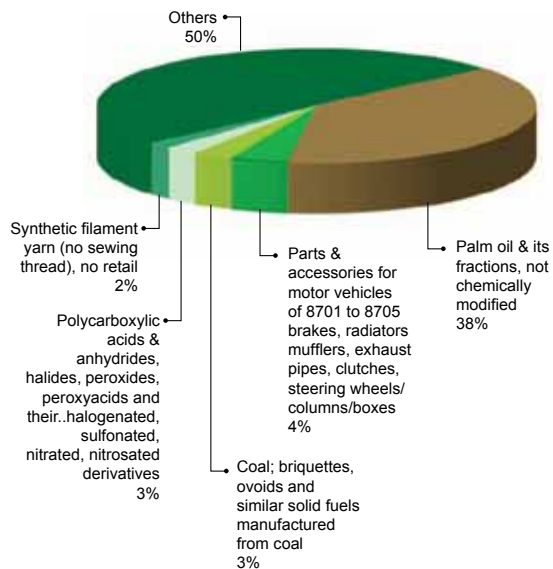


Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database  
Based on 4-digits Harmonised System (HS) Code

# 5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.11a Top 5 Export Commodities to Pakistan, 2012

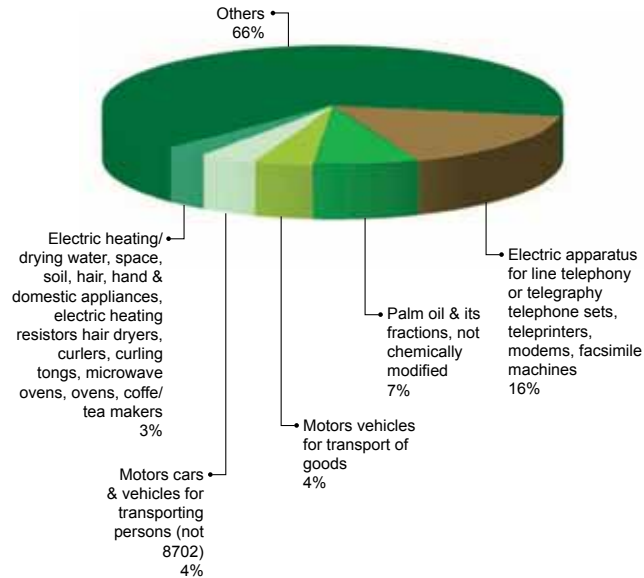
5.11b Top 5 imports from Pakistan, 2012



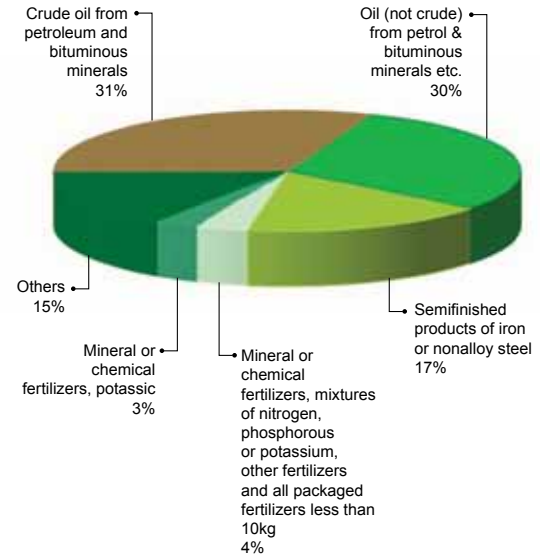
Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database  
Based on 4-digits Harmonised System (HS) Code

# 5 ASEAN Trade: Concentration and Dependency

5.12a Top 5 Export Commodities to Russia, 2012



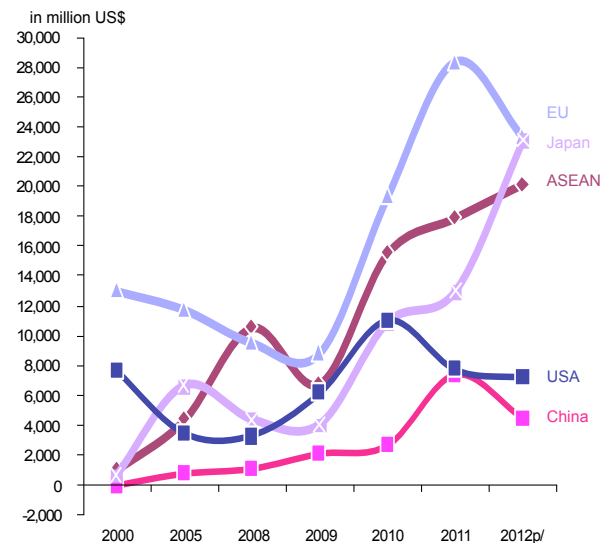
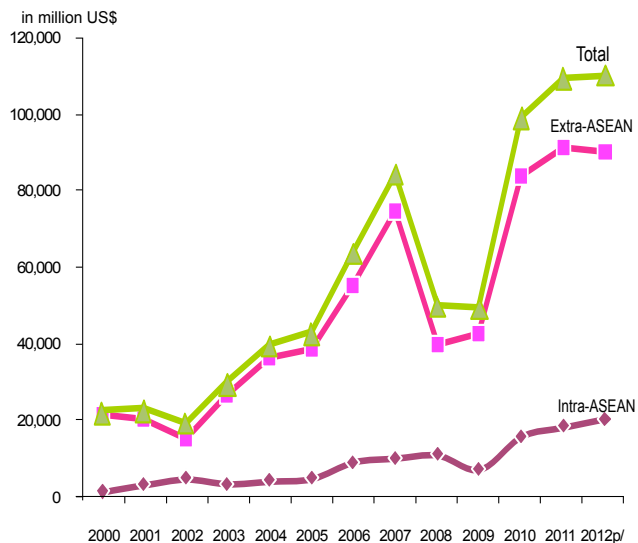
5.12b Top 5 Import Commodities from Russia, 2012



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

# 6 Investments in ASEAN

## 6.1 Net Inflow of Foreign Direct Investments, by source country



FDI inflows in the region amounted to US\$110.3 billion, showing a flat growth in 2012 vis-à-vis 2011. Intra-ASEAN investments has grown in recent years although the level remained far below compared to that from extra-ASEAN.

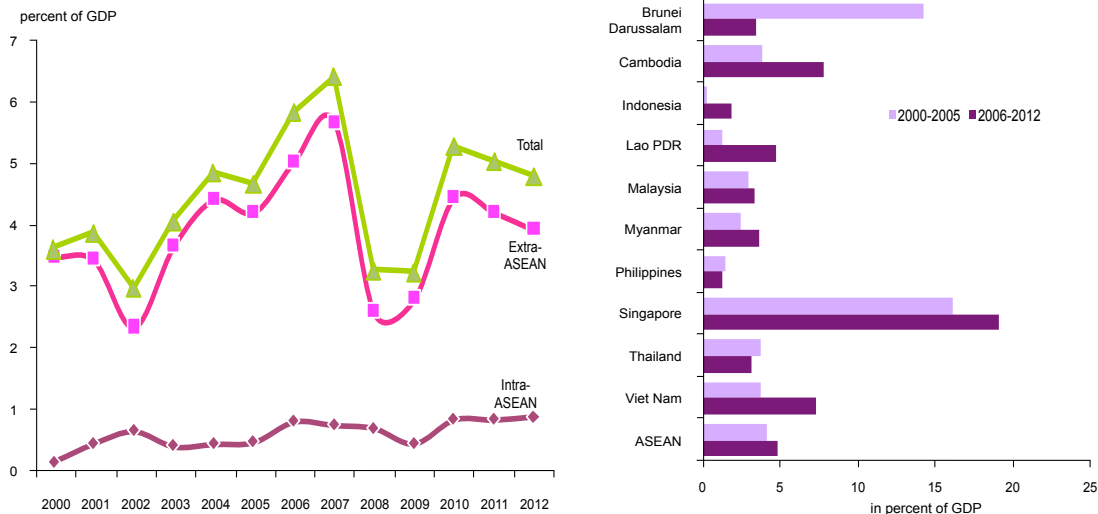
In 2012, FDI inflows largely came from EU-28, Japan and intra-ASEAN. Japan's FDI in the region rose sharply, offsetting the decline from EU-28.

Notes: Data for 2012 are preliminary figures; no data available for Brunei Darussalam. Lao PDR and Myanmar'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 Inflow of Foreign Direct Investments, in percent of GDP



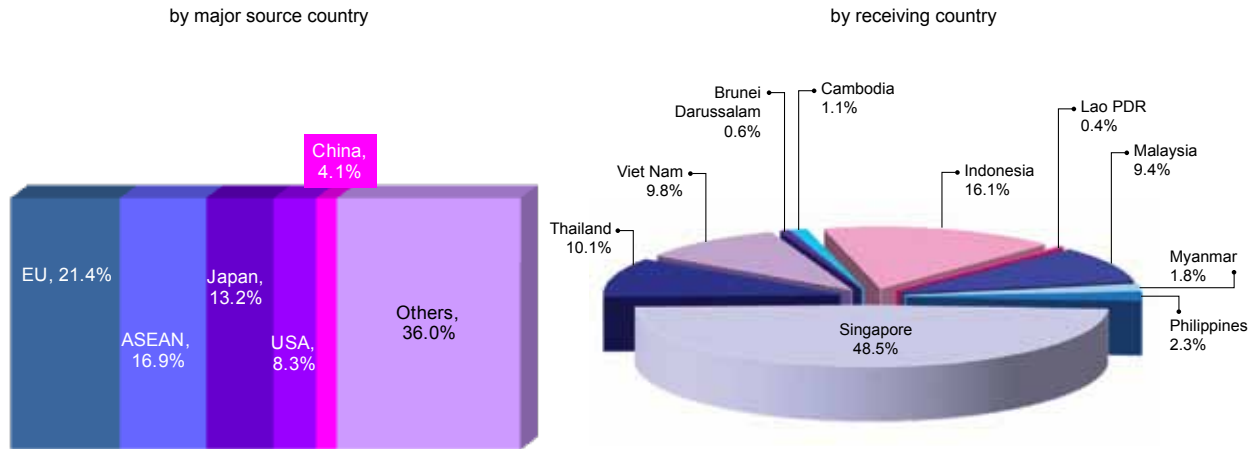
As a percentage of GDP, FDI inflows in the region was about 4.8 percent in 2012. The highest recorded was in 2007, reaching 6.5 percent. For periods 2006-2012, Singapore reaped the highest FDI inflows as a percentage of GDP at 19.2 percent, followed by Cambodia (at 7.8 percent), and Viet Nam (at 7.3 percent). Meanwhile, the rest of the Member States posted below 5.0 percent.

Notes: Data for 2012 are preliminary figures; no data available for Brunei Darussalam. Lao PDR and Myanmar'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 Inflow of Foreign Direct Investments to ASEAN, from 2008-2012

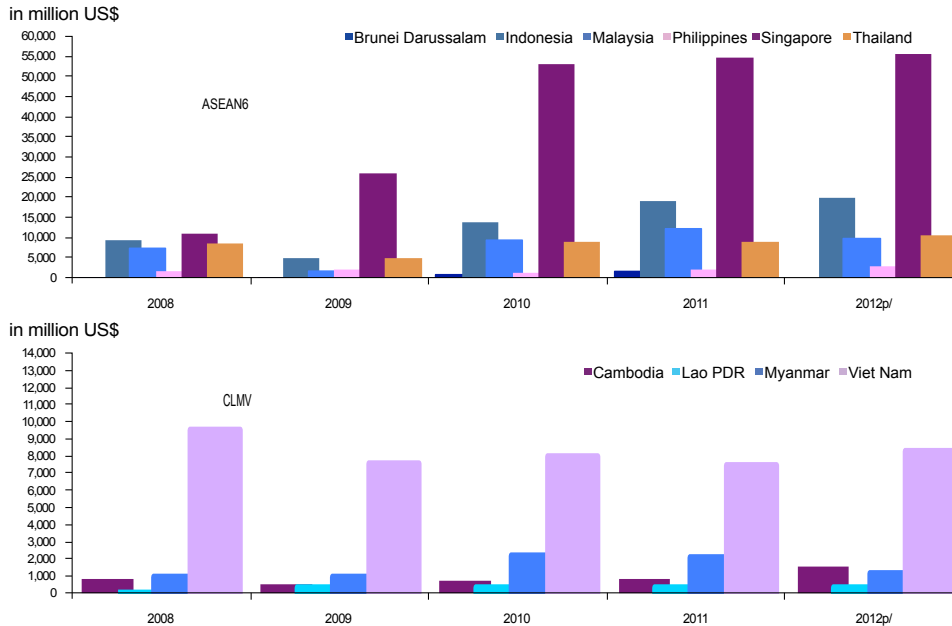


EU-28 and Japan led the external investors in ASEAN, accounting for almost 35 percent of the total FDI inflows. Singapore secured nearly half of the region's FDI inflows, followed by Indonesia (with 16.1 percent), Thailand (with 10.1 percent) and Malaysia (with 9.4 percent).

Notes: Data for 2012 are preliminary figures; no data available for Brunei Darussalam. Lao PDR and Myanmar'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

## 6.4 Net Inflows of Foreign Direct Investments to the ASEAN Member States

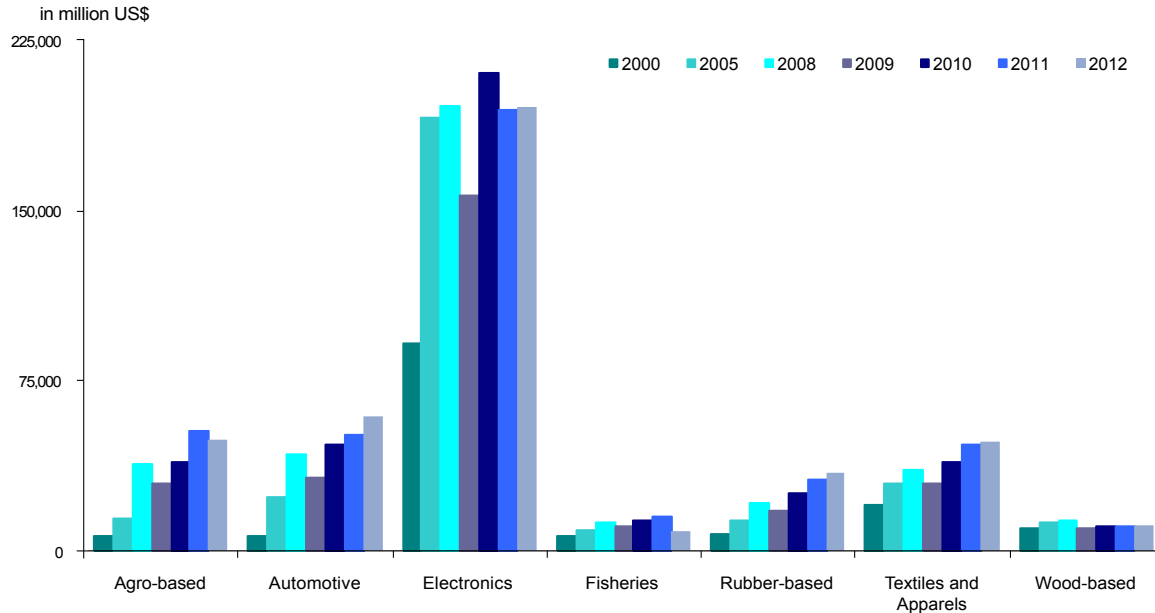


Singapore remained as the leading FDI destination in the ASEAN. FDI inflows to Singapore doubled in 2010, following the global economic crisis in 2008-2009, and since then maintained the US\$50 billion plus level of FDI inflows. In recent years, high influx of FDI in Viet Nam ranked it first among the CLMV economies. In 2012, Viet Nam's FDI inflows reached US\$8.4 billion.

Source of data: ASEAN FDI Database

# 7 ASEAN Priority Integration Sectors

## 7.1 Trend of Total Exports - 7 Priority Integration Sectors

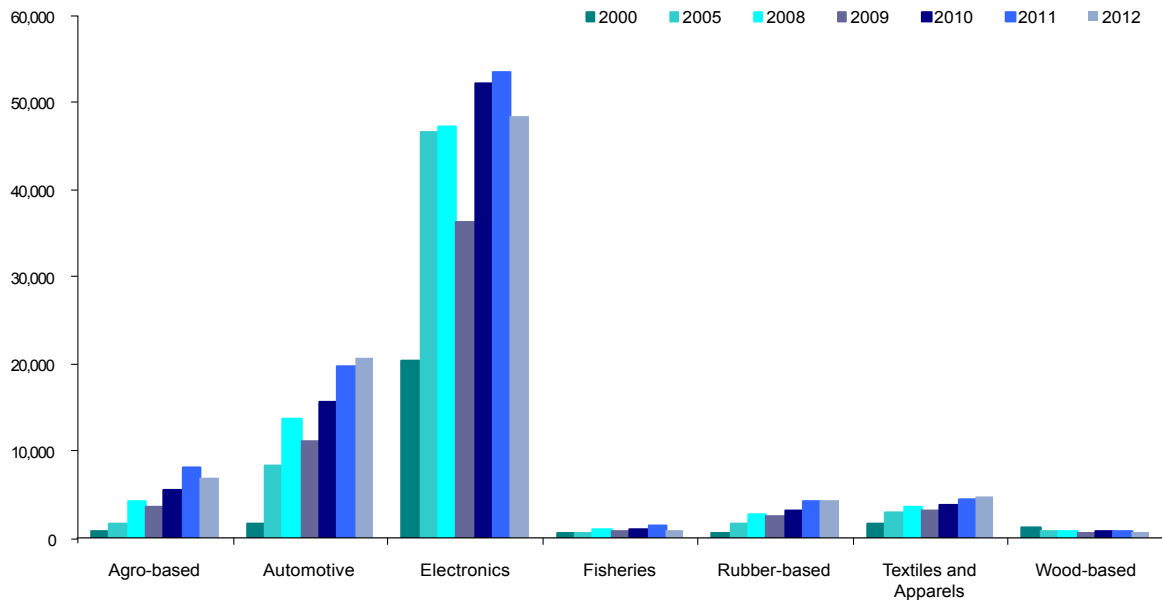


For the past years, electronic products remained as the region's main export earner. However, its share to total exports has decreased from 29.5 percent in 2005 to 15.6 percent in 2012.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

# 7 ASEAN Priority Integration Sectors

## 7.2 Trend of Intra-ASEAN Exports - 7 Priority Integration Sectors

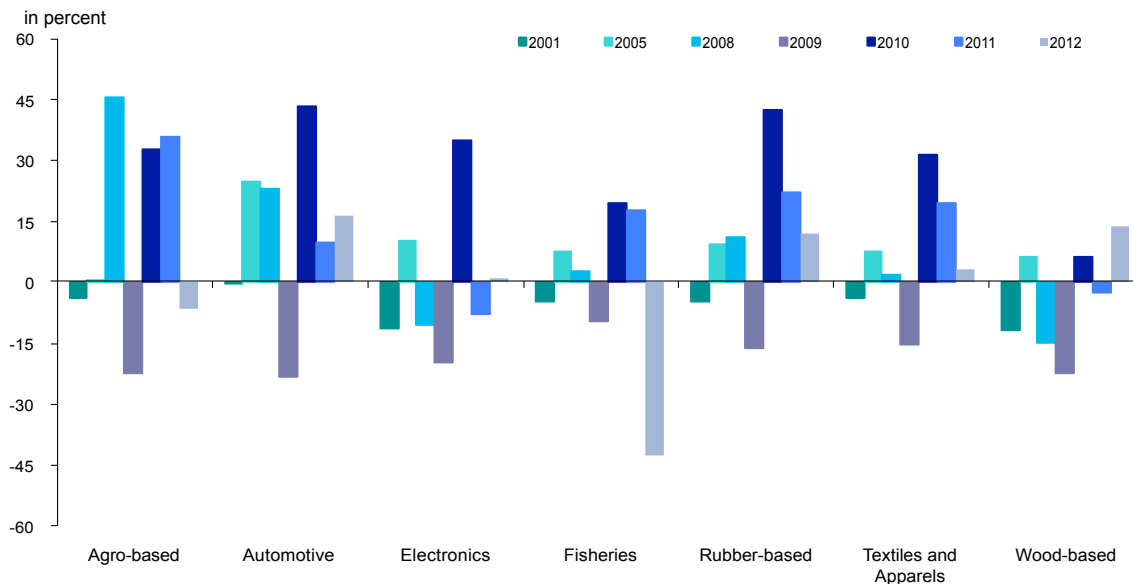


In 2012, intra-ASEAN exports of electronic products declined by 9.3 percent to US\$48.6 billion from US\$53.6 billion the previous year. Similarly, its share to intra-ASEAN exports has more than halved from 28.4 percent in 2005 to 15.0 in 2012.

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

# 7 ASEAN Priority Integration Sectors

## 7.3 ASEAN Exports - 7 Priority Integration Sectors, annual rate of change

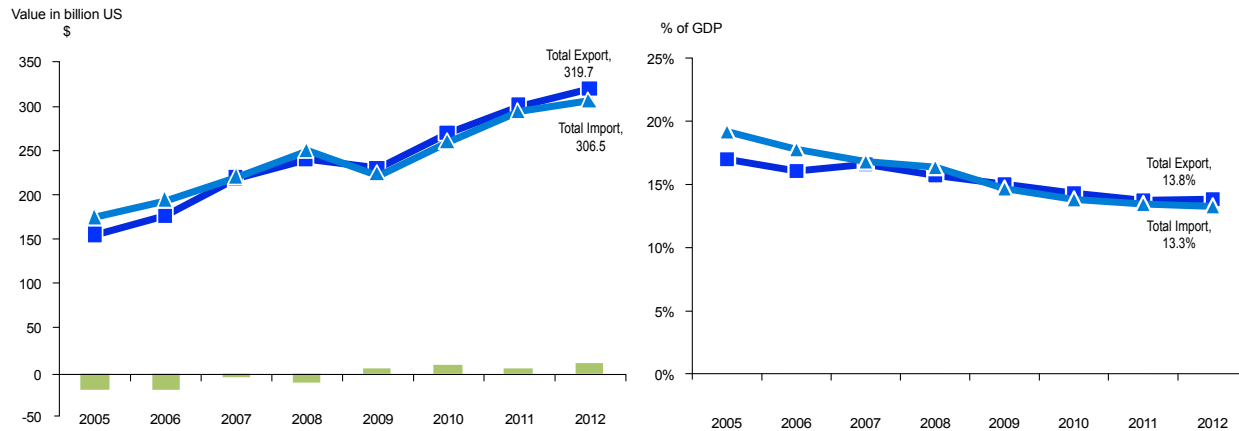


In 2012, exports of electronic products, accounting for 15.6 of the region's total exports, reversed favorably by 1.0 percent from last year's negative growth. Except for the decline in agro-based (by 6.3 percent) and fisheries products (by 42.6 percent), export receipts from the other 5 Priority Integration Sectors recorded upturns. Automotive products posted the highest growth at 16.6 percent followed by wood-based products (at 14.1 percent) and rubber-based products (at 12.1 percent).

Source of data: ASEAN Trade Database

# 8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

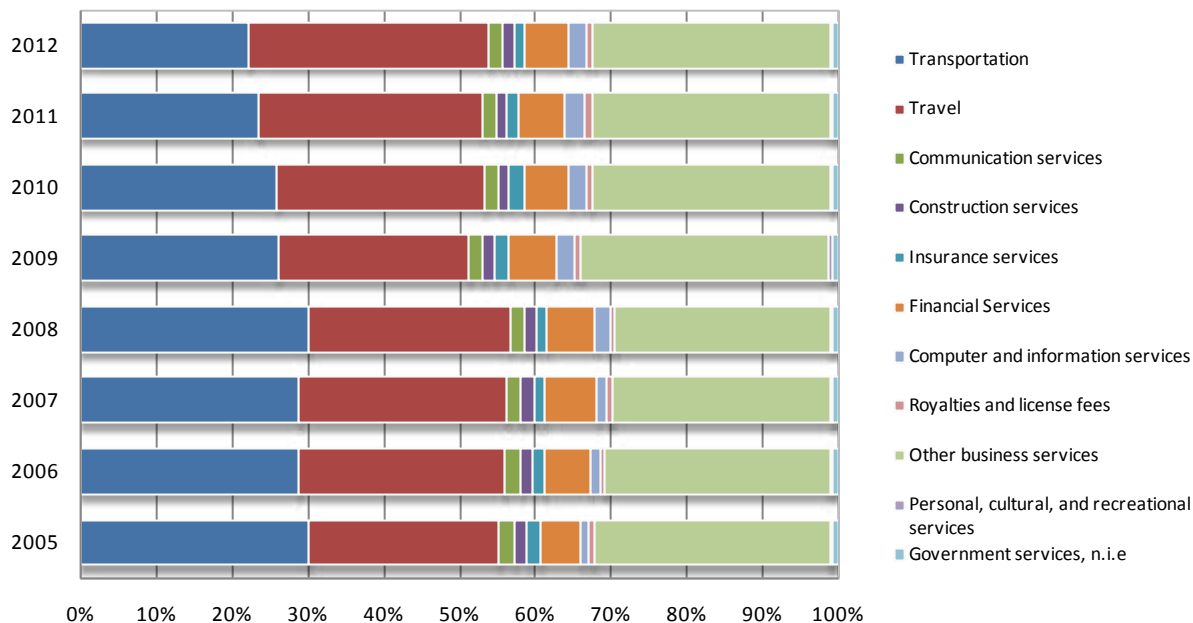
## 8.1 Total ASEAN Export and Import of Services in billion US Dollars and as percentage of GDP



Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat database

# 8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

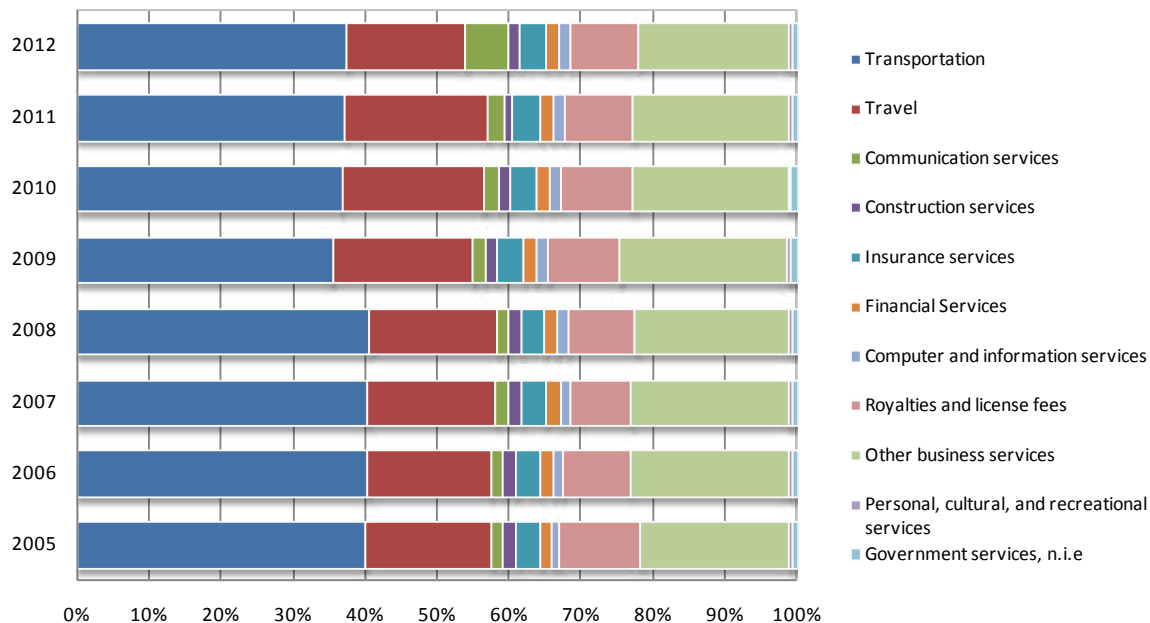
## 8.2 Total ASEAN Exports by 11 Service Headings



Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat database

# 8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

## 8.3 Total ASEAN Imports by 11 Service Headings



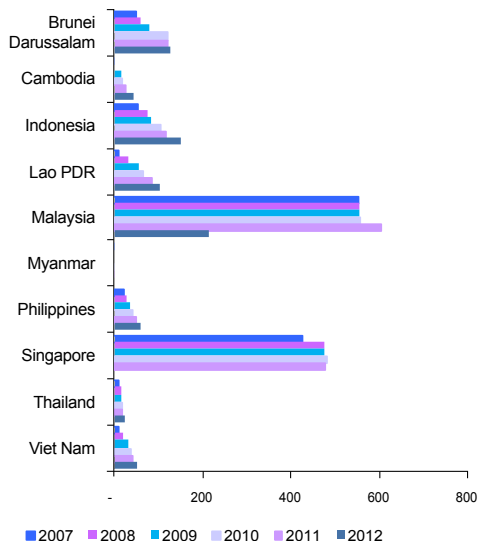
Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat database



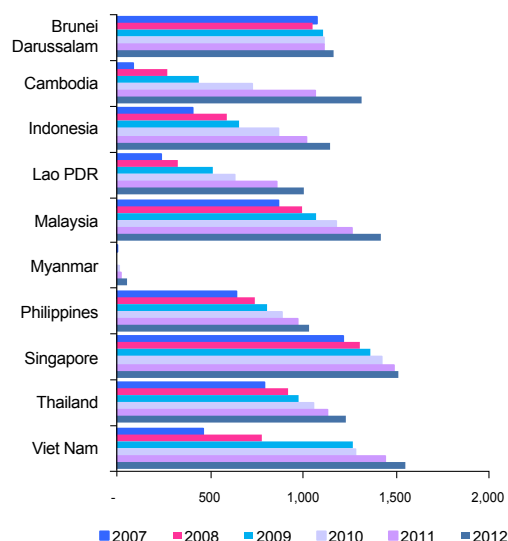
# 8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

## 8.4 Internet Subscribers/User and Cellular Phone Densities (per 1000 persons) in ASEAN

Internet subscribers/users per 1000 persons



Cellular phone per 1000 persons

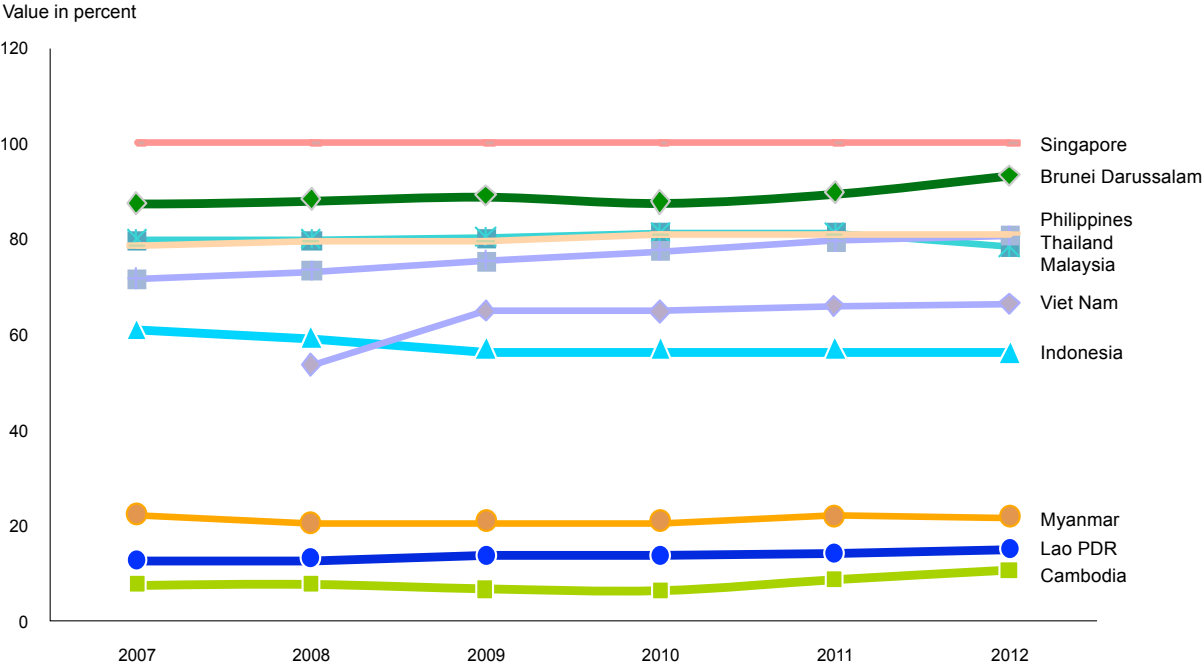


Internet subscribers/users in the Member States continued to expand in 2012. In terms of cellular phone units per 1000 persons, the number increased noticeably in all Member States. Except in Myanmar, the rest of the Member States showed that there are more than 1000 units per 1000 persons - this further 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

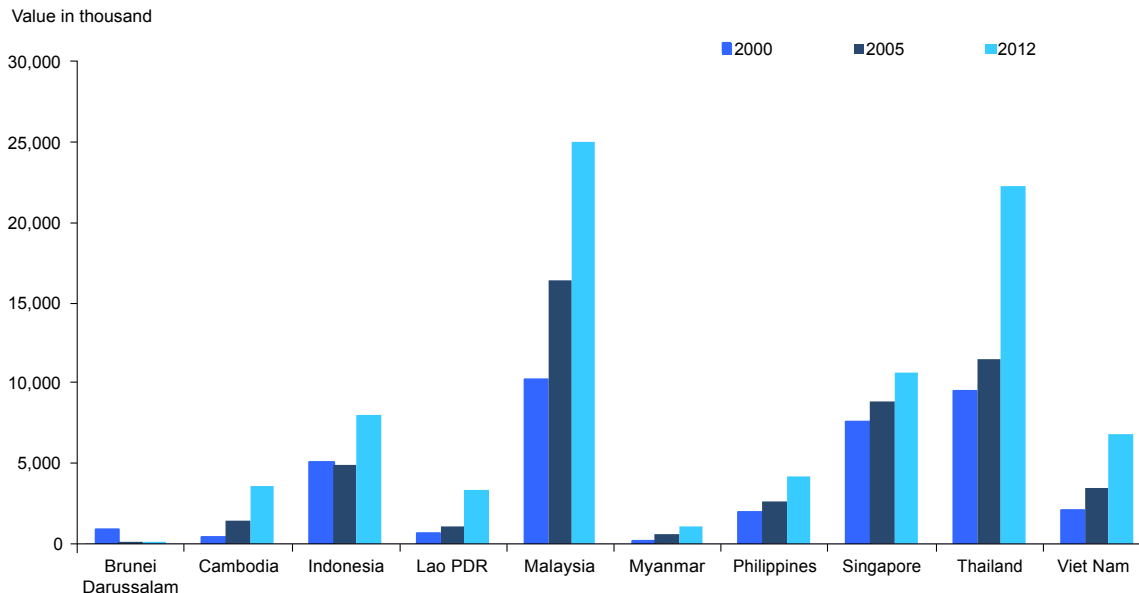
## 8.5 Ratio of Paved Road to Total Road Length, in percent



Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat database

# 8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

## 8.6 Visitor Arrivals to ASEAN Member States

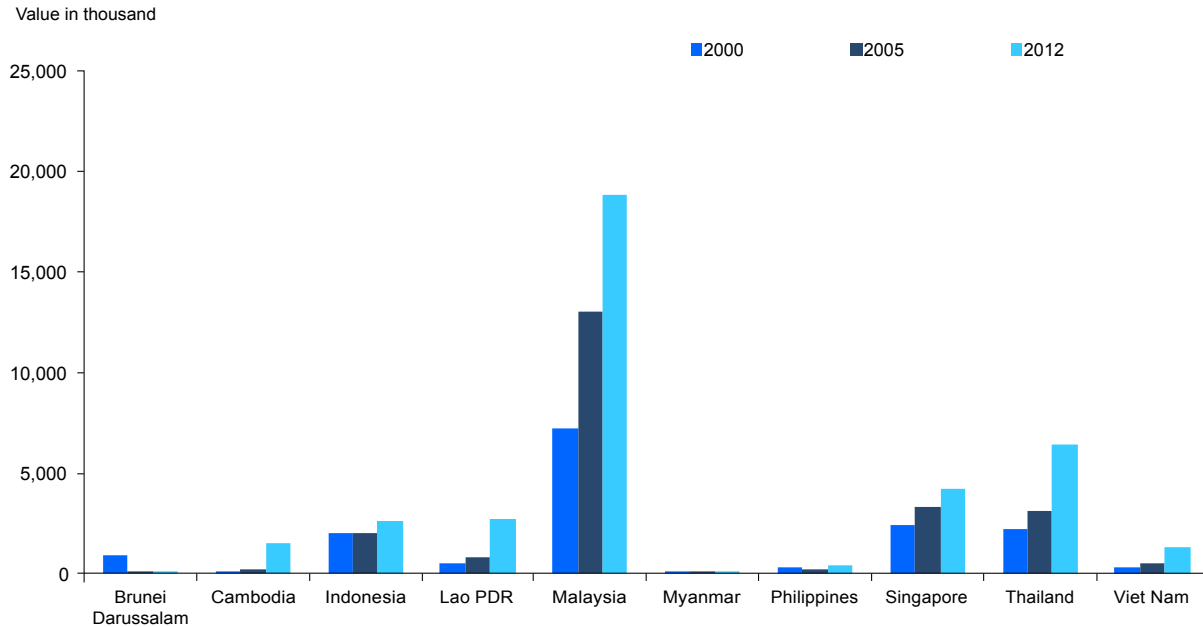


In 2012, Malaysia continued to be the most visited country in the ASEAN as tourist arrivals reached 25 million. Catching up is Thailand with 22 million and Singapore at 14 million. Tourist arrivals to the region reached 89 million, with 83 percent cornered by the ASEAN6. Nevertheless, foreign visitors to the CLMV were higher by 19.2 percent while tourist arrivals in ASEAN6 increased by 8.2 percent from the previous year.

Source of data: ASEAN Tourism Database

# 8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

## 8.7 Intra-ASEAN Visitor Arrivals

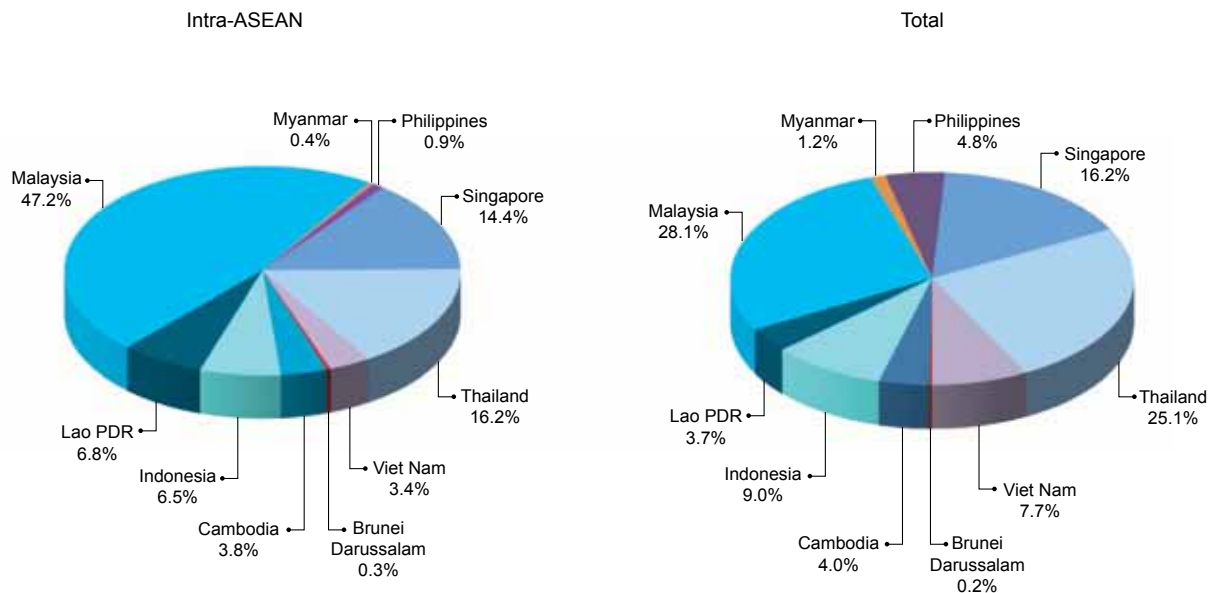


Malaysia was way ahead among the ten Member States in intra-ASEAN visitor arrivals at close to 20 million in 2012 while Thailand and Singapore gathered 6.5 million and 5.7 million, respectively.

Source of data: ASEAN Secretariat database

# 8 Other Developments in the ASEAN Economic Community

## 8.8 Total and Intra-ASEAN Visitor Arrivals, by country of destination, 2012



Malaysia garnered 47.2 percent share of intra-ASEAN's tourist arrivals and 28.1 percent of the overall foreign visitors to the region.

Source of data: ASEAN Tourism Database





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