



Statistics to Track Progress: ASEAN integration inched up to 2015



one vision
one identity
one community

Looking for information on the progress of ASEAN's integrative efforts towards One Vision, One Identity, One Community by 2015? Here are some key indicators featured in the 2012 ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS) Report, launched today by the ASEAN Secretariat.

ASEAN GDP almost doubled since 2000

GDP per capita is a common measure of economic prosperity with the total value of GDP (in constant PPP\$ terms) is divided by total population. As shown in Table 1, real GDP per capita in ASEAN grew remarkably from PPP\$ 2882 in 2000 to PPP\$ 5581 in 2011, following rapid growth of both country groups, ASEAN6 (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) and CLMV (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam) during the period in review. The CLMV countries has exceeded the ASEAN6 in growth terms; thus, reducing ASEAN6:CLMV ratio of GDP per capita (in constant PPP\$) from 3.4 in 2000 to 2.6 in 2011.

Table 1: Progress of ASEAN integration in terms of economic and living conditions

| Outcome indicators | Benchmark ¹ | | Latest data | | Status ² |
|---|------------------------|-------|-------------|-------|---------------------|
| | Year | Value | Year | Value | |
| <i>GDP per capita (PPP\$)</i> | | | | | |
| ASEAN average | 2000 | 2882 | 2011 | 5581 | Increasing |
| ASEAN6:CLMV ratio | 2000 | 3.4 | 2011 | 2.6 | Converging |
| <i>Value of total trade (import +export) in goods</i> | | | | | |
| Intra-ASEAN total (US\$ billion) | 2004 | 260.9 | 2011 | 598.2 | Increasing |
| Intra-ASEAN share (%) | 2004 | 24.3 | 2011 | 25.0 | Increasing |
| Extra-ASEAN total (US\$ billion) | 2004 | 428.1 | 2011 | 914.8 | Increasing |
| <i>Value of trade in services (US\$ billion)</i> | | | | | |
| ASEAN total exports | 2005 | 120.7 | 2011 | 260.9 | Increasing |
| ASEAN total imports | 2005 | 143.1 | 2011 | 269.1 | Increasing |
| <i>Value of inward FDI</i> | | | | | |
| Intra-ASEAN total (US\$ billion) | 2000 | 0.85 | 2011 | 26.27 | Increasing |
| Intra-ASEAN share (%) | 2000 | 3.9 | 2011 | 23.0 | Increasing |
| Extra-ASEAN total (US\$ billion) | 2000 | 20.96 | 2011 | 87.84 | Increasing |
| <i>Population with <PPP\$1.25 per day (%)</i> | | | | | |
| ASEAN average | 2000 | 32.8 | 2010 | 15.3 | Decreasing |
| CLMV - ASEAN6 gap (% points) | 2000 | 15.5 | 2010 | 1.4 | Converging |
| <i>Human Development Index</i> | | | | | |
| ASEAN average | 2005 | 0.635 | 2010 | 0.657 | Increasing |
| ASEAN6 - CLMV gap (%) | 2005 | 25.0 | 2010 | 22.9 | Converging |

Rapid growth of ASEAN trade in goods and services

Economic integration aims to achieve free flow of goods, services, and investments by eliminating barriers to trade; thus, maximizing the comparative advantage of the region. The ACPMS Report presents 29 indicators to measure progress towards these goals.

Trade in Goods

With the ten economies working closely towards an ASEAN Economic Community, trade flows in the region are expected to rise as trade barriers are reduced. This expectation is confirmed by the time trend with both intra-ASEAN exports and imports rising in all member states starting 2004 (US\$ 260.9 billion) to 2011 (US\$ 598.2 billion). In 2011, export values reached US\$ 327.5 billion, whereas imports values doubled at US\$ 270.7 billion. Similarly, for the same period, ASEAN trade with the rest of the world increased from US\$ 428.1 billion to US\$ 914.8 billion, accounting for 75% of total ASEAN trade.

¹ The benchmark period is either the year 2000 or the year with the earliest available data.

² The "Status" reported here (Increasing, Decreasing, Converging, Diverging, No change) is based simply on the observed sign of the change in the indicator. There are no specific criteria or threshold values to define the status. Because of these reasons, the "Status" should be interpreted as indications of where the trend is heading.

Trade in Services

The value of total services imports increased significantly owing to lower trade costs for services. Total services export from ASEAN6 and CLMV countries increased by around 117% and 103%, respectively, over 2005 - 2011. For imports, the growth of CLMV countries' imports of services grew by 155% almost twice as much as the growth of ASEAN6 at 85%.

Trade in services in Communications, Computer & Information services; Travel services; and Business services, royalties & licenses contributed largely to the growth in the ASEAN trade in services. Meanwhile, trade in Transport services has recovered following a substantial decline in 2008 due to the global financial crisis. ASEAN's deficit on trade in services was reduced by 37% from around US\$ 22 billion in 2005 to less than US\$ 9 billion in 2011.

Variations in trends across the sectors and between ASEAN6 and CLMV are somewhat interesting. For example, exports of business services, licenses and royalties are insignificant and relatively unchanged in CLMV countries while imports of transportation services recorded a substantial growth of roughly around 250% from 2005 to 2011, three time faster than ASEAN6 imports.

A Popular Destination of FDI

Inward FDI to ASEAN rose from US\$ 21.81 billion in 2000 to US\$ 114.11 billion in 2011. During the period 2005 to 2011, inward flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) in each member state has considerably increased, particularly in Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia. Intra-ASEAN inward FDI grew by more than fourfold from US\$ 0.85 billion in 2000 to US\$ 26.3 billion in 2011, largely on account of the combined share of Singapore and Indonesia of more than 80% of intra-ASEAN inward FDI in 2011.

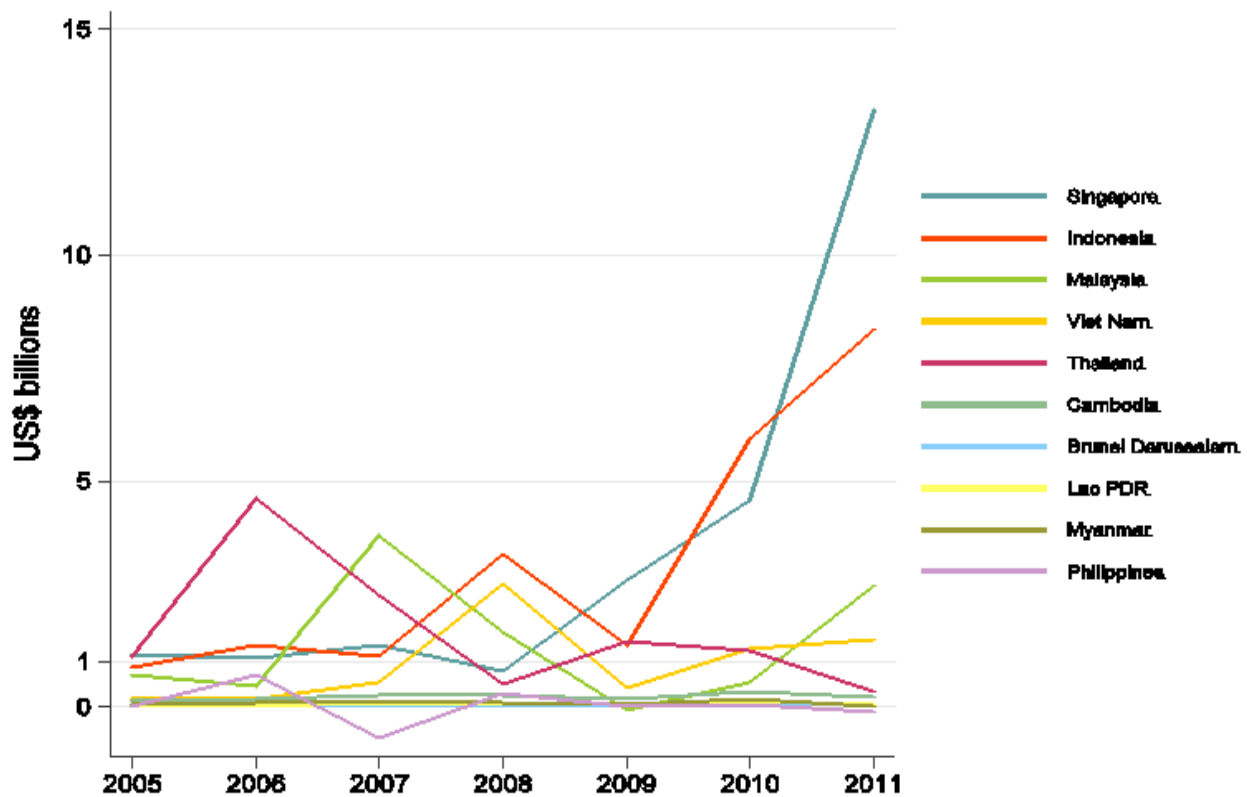


Figure 1: Current value of intra-ASEAN inward FDI, 2005-2011

Living conditions of ASEAN people has improved

The ASCC pillar is built on enhancing the well-being, livelihood and welfare of the ASEAN people through cooperative activities towards the promotion of human and social development.

Poverty Incidence

As a result of the strong economic growth, the proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day (in purchasing power parity terms) in ASEAN has declined significantly between 2000 and 2010, from around 45% to 16% in CLMV countries and from about 29% to 15% in the ASEAN6. In particular, poverty incidence in Indonesia and Viet Nam declined substantially from more than 40% of the population in 2000 to less than 20% in 2010, likewise in terms of national poverty line.

Table 2: Proportion of people living under poverty, 2000 -2010

| Country | 2000 | | 2005 | | 2010 | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | PPP\$1.25/day | National poverty line | PPP\$1.25/day | National poverty line | PPP\$1.25/day | National poverty line |
| Brunei Darussalam | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Cambodia | 44.0 | 37.0 | 36.0 | 33.0 | 28.0 | 26.0 |
| Indonesia | 41.0 | 19.0 | 21.0 | 16.0 | 18.1 | 13.3 |
| Lao PDR | 46.0 | 36.0 | 39.0 | 30.0 | 31.0 | 24.0 |
| Malaysia | | 8.0 | | 6.0 | | 4.0 |
| Myanmar | | | | | | |
| Philippines | 22.5 | | 22.0 | | 23.0 | |
| Singapore | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Thailand | 1.0 | 21.0 | 0.0 | | 0.0 | 7.7 |
| Viet Nam | 45.0 | 35.0 | 23.0 | 19.0 | 14.0 | 13.0 |
| Mean | 33.2 | 26.0 | 23.5 | 20.8 | 19.0 | 14.7 |
| Std. Deviation | 18.1 | 11.8 | 13.8 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 8.7 |

Notes: n.a. Not applicable

Brunei Darussalam and Singapore do not have an official poverty line

No available data on Myanmar

Human Development Index

The HDI is a measure developed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to capture other aspects of development relating to health and education in addition to income and economic well-being. The HDI of the ASEAN region has improved from 0.635 in 2005 to 0.657 in 2010. The CLMV countries outpaced the more developed ASEAN6, nearly closing the gap from 25% down to 23%.

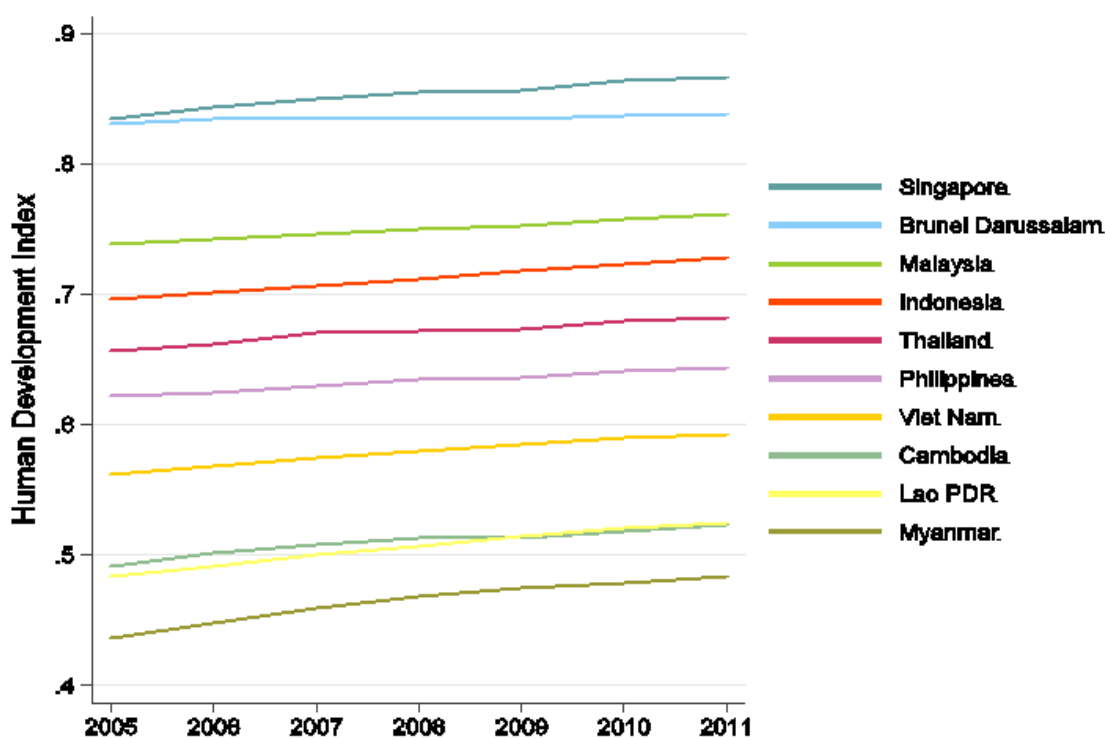


Figure 2: HDI of ASEAN Member States, 2005-2011

You will find more information in The 2012 ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS) Report released today. It is a statistical report featuring outcome indicators to measure progress towards the envisioned targets of the ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.

The ASEAN Member States as represented by their national statistical offices (NSO) provided the raw data to construct the ACPMS indicators. This is to ensure the use of the most accurate and up-to-date official statistics for this report under the ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS). Other data sources include databases of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Kindly note that there may be multiple data sources for the same indicator, but only the source(s) specified in the ACPMS Report (ASEAN Brief and 2012 ACPMS Report) are in the list.

Reference: ASEAN (2012). ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System Full Report. Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat.

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ASEANstats

More information on ASEAN statistical publications is available [here](#).

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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.

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