



ASEAN COMMUNITY PROGRESS MONITORING SYSTEM 2012

MEASURING PROGRESS TOWARDS
THE ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
AND THE ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY



one vision
one identity
one community

ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System

**FULL REPORT
2012**

**MEASURING PROGRESS TOWARDS
THE ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
AND THE ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY**



**Australian
AID** 

ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II



one vision
one identity
one community

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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ASEAN-Australia Development Cooperation Program Phase II

FOREWORD

ASEAN is presently in the midstream of implementing the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community (2009-2015) which encompasses cross-cutting measures from the three Community Blueprints which will help ASEAN promote sustainable and inclusive growth in the region.

Over the years, monitoring mechanisms have been developed to track the progress on the implementation of the Roadmap. One such mechanism is the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Scorecard which is a compliance tool used to monitor the progress made and to identify the gaps and challenges faced in implementing the AEC Blueprint. A similar Scorecard has been developed to monitor the progress of implementing ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint. Reports have also been prepared on the progress made by ASEAN in achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The 2012 ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS) complements the current set of monitoring mechanisms which capture the overarching goals of the ASEAN Community pertaining to the AEC and ASCC pillars. As such, it would be more appropriate to give broad policy directions than to provide specific policy evaluation or to measure the impacts of specific short-term projects and intermediate goals. As we continue to track the progress of our Community building process, feedback from a broad range of stakeholders and users would enhance the quality of subsequent issues of this ACPMS Report.



LE LUONG MINH

Secretary-General of ASEAN
Jakarta, September 2013

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABMI	Asian Bond Market Initiative
ABR	ASEAN Baseline Report
ACPMS	ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEC	ASEAN Economic Community
AFAS	ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services
AHTN	ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature
AHSOM	ASEAN Heads of Statistical Offices Meeting
AMS	ASEAN Member State
ASCC	ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN6	Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand
ASEC	ASEAN Secretariat
ASPC	ASEAN Political and Security Community
ATIGA	ASEAN Trade in Good Agreement
CEPT	Common Effective Preferential Tariff
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CLMV	Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam
CPI	Consumer Price Index
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFC	Global Financial Crisis
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index
HDI	Human Development Index
HS	Harmonised System
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IIT	Intra-Industry Trade
IMD	International Institute for Management Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MRA	Mutual Recognition Arrangement
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NSO	National Statistical Office
PDR	People's Democratic Republic
PIS	Priority Integration Sector
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity

R&D	Research and Development
ROW	Rest of the World
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
US	United States
WCY	World Competitiveness Yearbook
WEF	World Economic Forum
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System Full Report is a statistical report which contains outcome indicators of progress towards the envisaged characteristics of the ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community pillars of the ASEAN Community.

As set out in the 2007 ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint¹, the envisaged characteristics of ASEAN as an economic community are: (a) a single market and production base; (b) a highly competitive economic region; (c) equitable economic development across countries; and (d) full integration into the global economy. The blueprint further specifies various initiatives to achieve these outcomes including those in areas such as human resource development and capacity building; trade liberalisation and facilitation; consultation on macroeconomic and financial policies; and enhancing private sector involvement. The 29 AEC indicators included in this report have been selected to measure many possible outcomes of these initiatives.

The envisaged characteristics of the second pillar of the ASEAN Community are detailed in the 2009 ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint². The main objective is the establishment of ASEAN as a people-centred, inclusive, harmonious and socially responsible community with enduring solidarity and commitment amongst member nations and their citizens. The specific characteristics of ASEAN as a socio-cultural community mean that, as a community, the people of ASEAN: (a) promote human development; (b) enhance social welfare and protection; (c) promote social justice and rights; (d) ensure environmental sustainability; (e) build on the ASEAN Identity; and (f) take initiatives to narrow the development gap. The 28 ASCC indicators in this report have been selected to measure the outcomes that have been achieved in these areas through co-operative activities which are people-oriented, environmentally sustainable, and built on strong foundations of mutual understanding, trust and a shared sense of responsibility.

The progress towards the ASEAN Community as measured by the 57 indicators in this report are summarised below.

Trade liberalisation, and a single market and production base

- *Reduction in tariff barriers.* The average tariff rates applying to intra- and extra-ASEAN imports across Member States dropped rapidly between 2001 and 2008.
- *Intra-ASEAN trade in goods.* The value of goods traded within ASEAN and between ASEAN and the rest of the world increased significantly (by 129 and 121 per cent respectively) between 2004 and 2011. During that period intra-ASEAN trade grew from around US\$261 billion in 2004 to US\$598 billion in 2011. In general, the increases were observed in all Member States.
- *Intra-industry trade in ASEAN.* Intra-industry trade indices of more developed ASEAN Member States such as Malaysia and Singapore were significantly higher than those of CLMV countries,

¹ ASEAN (2007a).

² ASEAN (2009).

hovering around 60 to 65 per cent. However, intra-industry trade intensity of the CLMV countries appeared to have increased at a faster rate, with Viet Nam showing the most rapid increase from around 16 per cent in 2004 to nearly 35 per cent in 2011.

- *Price convergence.* Overall price variance across the region decreased, in terms of a broad basket of products and based on PPP conversion factors. More detailed price data for selected commodities show that the decrease in variance occurred mostly in relation to commodities with the highest initial price variation. There were also some products for which price variation increased between 2005 and 2011.
- *Liberalisation with external partners.* The extent of tariff barriers faced by exporters from the rest of the world who are entering the ASEAN markets have declined significantly, particularly in relation to Viet Nam, Cambodia and Thailand.

Liberalisation of services and investment

- *Intra-ASEAN Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).* Intra-ASEAN inward FDI rose more than 30-fold during the decade, most notably from 2009 onwards, from around US\$0.9 billion in 2000 to around US\$26.3 billion in 2011. Most of the rise in the later part of the period was limited to Singapore.
- *Trade in services.* Trade has also increased rapidly in Communications, computer & information services; Travel services; and Business services, royalties & licenses. Trade in Transport services recovered rapidly following a significant decline in 2008 due to the global financial crisis. ASEAN's services trade deficit with the rest of the world has declined by 37 per cent from around US\$22 billion in 2005 to less than US\$9 billion in 2011. In addition, the value of intra-ASEAN trade in services doubled between 2005 and 2011 from US\$21.3 billion.
- *Barriers to services trade.* Indicators based on the AFAS Schedule of Commitment show significant increases in the proportion of 218 services subsectors relating to healthcare, e-ASEAN, logistics, air transportation and tourism committed as "without limitations" for market access and national treatment.

Between 2004 and 2010, for services trade Mode 1 (cross-border supply), the ASEAN average of proportion with "Commitment without limitations" for market access and national treatment increased from 2.0 and 3.6 per cent, respectively, to 17.9 and 19.6 per cent. For Mode 2 (consumption abroad), the average proportion increased from 4.4 and 4.7 per cent, respectively, to 23.6 and 23.6 per cent. However, for Mode 3 (commercial presence) and Mode 4 (presence of natural persons), the extent of services trade liberalisation were significantly lower. Mode 4 had the lowest proportion of subsectors committed without limitations for market access and national treatment: 0.6 and 1.6 per cent, respectively, in 2010.

- *Financial market integration.* Government bond and stock market returns appear to be more correlated over time. The correlation coefficients of monthly stock market returns in five ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand), for example, exceeded 0.5 for most of the years in 2003–2012, even after controlling for co-movement due to common factors affecting the movement of global stock markets.
- *Tourism.* Intra-ASEAN tourism is becoming more dominant in the region. Growth in intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals of 137 per cent between 2000 and 2011 (to 37.7 million arrivals) exceeded the 87 per cent growth in arrivals from the rest of the world during the same period.

Competitiveness and facilitation of capital flows

- *Costs of trade.* The average per-container cost of importing and exporting in ASEAN appears to have declined in real terms during the periods 2005 to 2011. Despite this apparent positive outcome, the cross-country variation in per-container costs remained large, ranging from less than US\$450 to more than US\$2000 per container.
- *Effective interest rates.* Effective interest rates on loans and deposits continued to show large variation across member countries and no clear tendency in terms of convergence.
- *Domestic credit provision.* While domestic sources of capital appear to have played an increased role from around the mid-2000s particularly, the intensity of domestic credit provision (as a proportion of GDP) in CLMV countries was still low when compared with ASEAN6 countries.
- *Profit tax.* The average commercial profit tax rate in ASEAN shows a decreasing trend – from 35 per cent in 2006 to 32.5 per cent in 2011. The average tax rate in CLMV countries is slightly lower than in ASEAN6 countries.
- *Competitiveness ranking.* The relative ranking of ASEAN Member States represented in both the IMD and WEF global competitiveness indexes improved from 2004 to 2011. The CLMV countries included in the WEF index, Cambodia and Viet Nam, have reduced their competitiveness gap relative to ASEAN6 countries.
- *Technological capacity and capability.* Various technological capacity and capability indicators (such as number of telephone subscribers, number of published scientific and technical articles, and number of patent and trademark applications) show improving and converging trends. The average share of high-tech manufacturing exports across Member States increased from 25.9 to 29.2 per cent between 2000 and 2011. The ASEAN6:CLMV ratio of high-tech manufacturing intensity dropped from 16.2 to 6.1 over the period, indicating that the CLMV countries are catching up to ASEAN6 in terms of technological capability.

Macro-economy, productivity and wages

- *GDP per capita.* Real GDP per capita in ASEAN (in purchasing power parity or PPP\$ terms) grew rapidly by 94 per cent from PPP\$2882 in 2000 to PPP\$5581 in 2011. This reflected rapid growth in ASEAN6 (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) and CLMV countries of 87 and 145 per cent respectively during the period. The faster growth in the CLMV countries reduced the ASEAN6: CLMV ratio of GDP per capita (in constant PPP\$) from 3.4 in 2000 to 2.6 in 2011.
- *Productivity.* Intra-ASEAN variance in value-added per worker does not appear to have declined as much as that of GDP per capita, irrespective of the sector considered (overall, agriculture, manufacturing and services). However, there is some weak evidence of movement towards labour productivity convergence, particularly in services and the overall economy.
- *Wages.* The regional variation in average monthly wages of skilled labour (professional and technical/ associate occupation categories) decreased only slightly during the period under review.

Social and human development

Poverty. As a result of this strong economic growth the extent of absolute poverty (proportion of population living on less than \$1.25 a day in purchasing power parity terms) in ASEAN declined significantly between 2000 and 2010, from around 45 to 16 per cent in CLMV countries and from around 29 to 15 per cent in ASEAN6.

- *Human development.* The ASEAN countries also showed progress in terms of the United Nation's broader Human Development Index (HDI), which rose from 0.635 in 2005 to 0.657 in 2010. The CLMV countries are gradually catching up to the more developed members of ASEAN on this measure, reducing the gap from 25 down to 23 per cent.
- *Life expectancy.* There has been a rise in life expectancy throughout the region (from 68.5 years in 2002 to 71.1 years in 2010), with a slightly faster improvement in CLMV countries than in ASEAN6. This has led to a reduction in the relative ASEAN6–CLMV life expectancy gap from 2.1 years in 2002 to 1.8 years in 2010.

Development in Education and Health

- *Average years of schooling.* The average number of school years completed by the adult population increased from 7.5 years for ASEAN6 and 4.6 years for CLMV in 2005, to eight years and five years, respectively, in 2010. However, these figures mean that the gap between ASEAN6 and CLMV increased marginally.
- *Expected completion of schooling.* The expected number of years of schooling for the youth population of ASEAN6 countries improved slightly only because it was already at its maximum of 13 years at the start of the period. There was little progress in the CLMV countries in this regard, with the number of expected years of schooling relatively unchanged at around 9.7 years.
- *Youth literacy.* The literacy rate of the youth population across ASEAN6 countries inched closer to 100 per cent, with the CLMV countries catching up rapidly as their literacy rate rose to 92 per cent in 2010 from around 81 per cent in 2000.
- *Infant mortality.* Infant mortality rates across the region have decreased, with a bigger decline in CLMV countries (from around 65 deaths per 1000 live births in 2000 to 36 in 2010) than in ASEAN6 (from 17 to 14 per 1000 live births), contributing to a narrowing gap in the infant mortality rate over the period.

ASEAN Community Progress Summary

The following table summarises the progress of the ASEAN Community as measured by the 18 outcome indicators discussed above. For further information about the indicators, including definitions and data sources, please refer to the Appendix section of this report.

Progress Towards the ASEAN Community – Selected Indicators

Outcome indicators	Benchmark ³		Latest data		Status ⁴
	Year	Value	Year	Value	
Trade liberalisation, and a Single market and Production Base					
Value of total trade (import +export) in goods					
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
Average price level (PPP conversion factors) ⁵					
GDP basket of commodities					
ASEAN6:CLMV ratio	2000	1.57	2011	1.56	Converging
ASEAN coefficient of variation ⁶	2000	0.327	2011	0.251	Converging
Consumer basket of commodities					
ASEAN6:CLMV ratio	2000	1.57	2011	1.42	Converging
ASEAN coefficient of variation	2000	0.387	2011	0.279	Converging
Average coefficient of variation of select commodity prices					
Agriculture products	2005	0.432	2011	0.396	Converging
Food manufactured products	2005	0.614	2011	0.604	Converging
Beverage and tobacco products	2005	0.718	2011	0.673	Converging
Non-food manufactured products	2005	0.467	2011	0.501	Diverging
Services	2005	0.739	2011	0.701	Converging
Liberalisation of Services and Investment					
Value of inward FDI					
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
Value of trade in services (US\$ billion)					
ASEAN total exports	2005	120.7	2011	260.9	Increasing
ASEAN total imports	2005	143.1	2011	269.1	Increasing
Intra-ASEAN trade	2005	21.3	2011	44.4	Increasing
Share of intra-ASEAN trade (%)	2005	8.1	2011	8.4	Increasing
Tourist arrivals					
Intra-ASEAN total (millions)	2000	15.9	2011	37.7	Increasing
Intra-ASEAN share (%)	2000	40.7	2011	46.5	Increasing
Extra-ASEAN total (millions)	2000	23.2	2011	43.5	Increasing
Proportion of subsectors committed with 'None' as restrictions in AFAS Specific Schedule of Commitment (%)					
Market access					
Mode 1 (cross-border supply)	2004	2.0	2010	17.9	Increasing
Mode 2 (consumption abroad)	2004	4.4	2010	23.6	Increasing
Mode 3 (commercial presence)	2004	1.0	2010	7.4	Increasing
Mode 4 (natural persons)	2004	0.3	2010	0.6	Increasing
National treatment					
Mode 1 (cross-border supply)	2004	3.6	2010	19.6	Increasing
Mode 2 (consumption abroad)	2004	4.6	2010	23.6	Increasing
Mode 3 (commercial presence)	2004	2.4	2010	13.9	Increasing
Mode 4 (natural persons)	2004	0.3	2010	1.6	Increasing
Facilitation of trade and capital flows					
Average cost to trade per container (US\$) ⁷					
To import	2005	695	2011	742	Increasing
To export	2005	795	2011	815	Increasing

<i>Effective interest rates⁸</i>					
Deposit (% per year)					
IASEAN6 - CLMVI (% points)	2000	8.3	2010	8.5	Converging
ASEAN Coefficient of variation	2000	23.0	2010	3.4	Converging
Lending (% per year)					
IASEAN6 - CLMVI (% points)	2000	1.1	2010	3.1	Converging
ASEAN Coefficient of variation	2000	2.3	2010	0.9	Converging
<i>Domestic credit provision as % of GDP</i>					
From the banking sector					
ASEAN average	2000	55.6	2011	68.0	Increasing
ASEAN6:CLMV ratio	2000	9.7	2011	3.3	Converging
To the private sector					
ASEAN average	2000	50.7	2011	64.0	Increasing
ASEAN6:CLMV ratio	2000	8.8	2011	2.6	Converging
Macro-economy, Productivity and Wages					
<i>GDP per capita (PPP\$)</i>					
ASEAN average	2000	2882	2011	5581	Increasing
ASEAN6:CLMV ratio	2000	3.4	2011	2.6	Converging
<i>Cross-country coefficient of variation of labour productivity⁹</i>					
Agriculture	2007	1.55	2009	1.61	Diverging
Manufacturing	2007	2.60	2009	2.60	No change
Services	2007	1.14	2009	1.12	Converging
Total	2007	1.63	2009	1.60	Converging
<i>Cross-country coefficient of variation of wages of skilled labour¹⁰</i>					
Professional workers	2004	0.872	2009	0.765	Converging
Technical/associate professional workers	2004	0.826	2009	0.719	Converging
Global competitiveness					
<i>IMD Competitiveness index (as % of the first ranked country)</i>					
ASEAN6 average	2001	49.84	2012	72.58	Increasing
<i>WEF Competitiveness index (as % of the first ranked country)¹¹</i>					
ASEAN average	2000	77.70	2011	80.57	Increasing
ASEAN6:CLMV ratio	2000	1.23	2011	1.18	Converging
<i>Technological capacity and capability</i>					
Number of telephone subscribers					
ASEAN average	2000	24.2	2010	103.7	Increasing
ASEAN6:CLMV ratio	2000	21.9	2010	1.8	Converging
Number of published articles					
ASEAN average	2000	403.6	2009	844.2	Increasing
ASEAN6:CLMV ratio	2000	15.79	2009	14.32	Converging
Average number of patent applications ¹²	2000	320.2	2006	719.0	Increasing
Average number of trademark applications ¹³	2000	5108	2010	12150	Increasing
High tech manufacturing exports (%)					
ASEAN average	2000	25.9	2011	29.2	Increasing
ASEAN6:CLMV ratio	2000	16.2	2011	6.1	Converging
Social Development and Human Development					
<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

Development in Education and Health					
<i>Adult completion of schooling (years)</i>					
ASEAN average	2005	6.4	2011	6.8	Increasing
ASEAN6 - CLMV gap (years)	2005	2.9	2011	3.0	Diverging
<i>Expected children completion of schooling (years)</i>					
ASEAN average	2005	11.4	2011	11.7	Increasing
ASEAN6 - CLMV gap (years)	2005	3.2	2011	3.4	Diverging
<i>Primary school enrolment rate</i>					
ASEAN average (%)	2000	88.9	2010	93.9	Increasing
ASEAN6 - CLMV gap (% points)	2000	16.2	2010	4.0	Converging
<i>Life expectancy (years)</i>					
ASEAN average	2002	68.5	2010	71.1	Increasing
ASEAN6 - CLMV gap (years)	2002	2.1	2010	1.8	Converging
<i>Infant mortality</i>					
ASEAN average	2000	36.0	2010	22.7	Decreasing
ASEAN6 - CLMV gap (% points)	2000	-47.5	2010	-22.3	Converging
<i>Youth literacy rate</i>					
ASEAN average	2000	92.3	2010	96.9	Increasing
ASEAN6 - CLMV gap (%)	2000	17.2	2010	7.1	Converging
Environmental sustainability					
<i>Carbon dioxide emission¹⁴</i>					
ASEAN average (kilotons)	2000	71.0	2008	120.7	Increasing
<i>Ozone depleting CFC consumption per capita¹⁵</i>					
ASEAN average (tonnes)	2002	41.19	2006	17.71	Decreasing
<i>Percentage of population with access to improved drinking water</i>					
ASEAN average (%)	2005	70.78	2010	74.40	Increasing
ASEAN6-CLMV gap (% points)	2005	25.37	2010	13.65	Converging
<i>Percentage of population with access to improved sanitary facility</i>					
ASEAN average (%)	2005	63.61	2010	69.15	Increasing
ASEAN6-CLMV gap (% points)	2005	31.87	2010	25.95	Converging

³ The benchmark period is either the year 2000 or the subsequent year with the earliest available data.

⁴ 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 this the 'Status' should be interpreted as an indication of where the trend is heading.

⁵ The average price level as measured by the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) conversion factor reflects the average price in the specified commodity basket relative to that of the United States.

⁶ ASEAN coefficient of variation is defined as the standard deviation across ASEAN Member States normalised by the average.

⁷ This cost has not been adjusted for inflation hence the increases shown may actually be classified as decreases in real time.

⁸ The effective interest rate is the nominal interest rate less inflation rate less currency depreciation rate. ASEAN6 – CLMV rate differentials are absolute value of the differences in simple average expressed in percentage points.

⁹ This indicator is constructed based on data from only four ASEAN Member States; hence, it should be interpreted with caution.

¹⁰ This indicator is constructed based on data from only four to five ASEAN Member States; hence, it should be interpreted with caution.

¹¹ Data exclude Lao PDR and Myanmar.

¹² Data exclude Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao, and Myanmar.

¹³ Data exclude Lao PDR and Myanmar.

¹⁴ Data to compute the average exclude Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand due to missing date in year 2000 or 2008 or both.

¹⁵ Data exclude Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam.

I. INTRODUCTION

This statistical report presents all indicators included in the Enhanced Framework of ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS), including their trends and background information (definitions, rationales and underlying data).¹⁶ The aim is to provide policy makers and other relevant stakeholders with an objective and up-to-date tool for assessing the progress towards ASEAN Community.

Most of the included ACPMS indicators can be considered as outcome indicators and have been selected in order to measure progress towards, in particular, the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) pillars. The selection process has been guided by the ASEAN Community goals envisioned in the Declaration of ASEAN Concord II (Bali Concord II), signed by ASEAN Member States in 2003, and the desired characteristics of the ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community envisioned in both the ASEAN Economic Community Blueprint (ASEAN 2007a) and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Blueprint (ASEAN 2009).

The AEC Blueprint envisions the following key characteristics: a single market and production base, a highly competitive economic region, a region of equitable economic development, and a region fully integrated into the global economy. Twenty-nine indicators have been included to measure progress toward these goals. Meanwhile, the ASCC Blueprint specifies six characteristics: human development (ASCC Pillar I), social welfare and protection (ASCC Pillar II), social justice and rights (ASCC Pillar III), ensuring environmental sustainability (ASCC Pillar IV), building the ASEAN identity (ASCC Pillar V), and narrowing the development gap (ASCC Pillar VI). Twenty-eight indicators have been selected to reflect outcomes along these dimensions.

Without continuous feedback on how well ASEAN Member States (AMS) are advancing towards the ASEAN Community targets envisioned in the AEC and ASCC Blueprints, it is difficult to assess the effectiveness of the various ASEAN Community-related agreements that have been ratified. Similarly, without up-to-date information on the progress of past agreements, initiatives and their impacts, it is difficult to identify future desirable initiatives, potentially undermining prospects for further important policy change. In the end, such difficulties could hamper progress towards an ASEAN Community and the manifestation of its expected benefits on people's socio-economic well-being.

As stated above, the ACPMS framework of indicators is designed to capture progress towards the overarching goals of the ASEAN Community, particularly those of the AEC and ASCC pillars. It should be noted, however, the framework is not intended to be used as a device for monitoring specific short-term projects and intermediate goals. For those purposes there are other complementary tools such as the AEC Scorecard¹⁷ and the AEC High Impact Targets and Indicators. This means, for example, that the framework would still present trends in overall productivity and poverty rates, but not the outcomes of specific projects designed to raise productivity and alleviate poverty. In other words, the ACPMS framework is more suited for guiding broad policy direction than providing specific policy evaluation.

During the construction of the ACPMS framework we followed two basic principles in order to produce a monitoring report which is suitable for its intended use and for presentation at high-level ASEAN meetings. First, the framework has to serve as an effective monitoring device and, thus, it should contain

¹⁶ In addition to this report, *ASEAN Brief 2012 – Progress Towards the ASEAN Community* (ASEAN 2013) provided some important highlights revealed by the ACPMS framework of indicators reported here.

¹⁷ See ASEAN (2012).

indicators which are concise, reliable and well-targeted. Second, the required data for constructing each selected indicator need to satisfy four conditions: 1) cost-effective to collect, 2) accurate, 3) timely, and 4) consistent across jurisdictions.

The goal of the ASEAN Economic Community is to improve the material welfare and well-being of member countries through the establishment of ASEAN as a single market and production base. Realisation of this goal requires the elimination of barriers to the flow of goods, services, investments and skilled labour within the region, be they at-the-border or beyond-the-border barriers. At the same time, the region aims at being globally competitive. The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community pursues the goal of better social outcomes through the delivery of programs which raise education standards, prevent and treat diseases, and regulate anthropogenic damage to the natural environment.

The indicators presented in this report show the progress made between 2000 and 2011 towards achieving these objectives.¹⁸ They show increased flows of traded goods and services, investment and tourism and signs of converging markets indicated by a reduced level of variation in terms of prices and income per capita. They also show favourable progress in terms of socio-cultural goals mirrored by improving trends in poverty incidence, overall human development, life expectancy and health in general, and educational opportunity and attainment.

Overall, the ACPMS indicators showed positive evidence of the extent and benefits of ASEAN integration in the form of: faster growth in intra-ASEAN trade, investment and tourism relative to that with the rest of the world; and narrowed gaps between the six more-developed ASEAN members (ASEAN6) and the four newer (CLMV) members in some key areas, including income per capita, life expectancy, absolute poverty and literacy rate. However, the indicators also show that barriers to integration still exist. For example, there is still a high level of cross-country variation in the cost of processing a container when importing and exporting in the region. In addition, there is no evidence for convergence in terms of skilled labour wages; and there are no signs of a reduction in the variation of wages or labour productivity across countries. Similarly, there is still considerable variation in the cost of capital as evidenced by differences in real effective interest rates on deposits and lending. Finally, under the ASCC pillar the ASEAN6–CLMV gaps in terms of educational opportunities for children and the health of young children and adults (for example, as measured by life expectancy and infant mortality rates) remain high.

The rest of this report is structured as follows. The next two sections of this chapter discuss the ACPMS framework for both the AEC and ASCC pillars. The discussion is aimed at providing an overview of how the indicators are linked to the outcomes of interest within each pillar. In Chapter 3 measures of the indicators, based on data from as early as the year 2000 up to the most-recently available data (typically 2010 or 2011), are presented. For the benefit of technically-inclined readers Chapter 4 provides detailed definitions of each indicator; the rationale for their inclusion; and the data source(s) from which the information required to construct the indicator can be collected. Finally, Chapter 5 provides a brief description of the history and the processes involved in developing the ACPMS framework of indicators, starting from the development of the ASEAN Baseline Report in 2005.

I.A. The Enhanced ACPMS Framework for AEC

In mid-2000 participants at ASEAN Heads of Statistical Offices Meeting (AHSOM) attempted to anticipate future data users' (that is, policy makers, analysts and the public in general) "demand for monitoring overall progress towards an ASEAN Community" by initiating what is now known as the

¹⁸ The actual years presented vary according to data availability. Also, when the data are available, the 2012 value of the indicator is also presented.

ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS) project. In doing so AHSOM was responding to the following two statements contained in the ASEAN Community Blueprints: (1) “ASEC [ASEAN Secretariat] shall monitor and review the implementation of the Blueprints”; and (2) “ASEC shall develop and adopt indicators and systems to monitor and assess the progress of implementation”.

The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Blueprint outlines four envisaged characteristics:

1. A single market and production base;
2. A competitive economic region;
3. Equitable economic development; and
4. Integration into the global economy.

The AEC indicators in the enhanced ACPMS framework presented in this report have been selected to reflect the desired outcomes for the core elements of the above four characteristics. For example, the first characteristic on single market and production base encompasses indicators measuring progress towards a free flow of goods, free flow of services, free flow of investment, freer flow of capital and a free flow of skilled labour. These progress measures include indicators of convergence¹⁹ in income, productivity, prices, wages and returns on investment.

The original framework (ACPMS 2007) contains a total of 21 AEC indicators. The enhanced ACPMS framework presented in this report includes additional indicators which have been selected to address perceived gaps relating to some of the core elements. After extensive desk study and consultation with data users and producers, the existing ACPMS framework has been expanded so as to improve its relevance in terms of measuring progress towards the free flow of capital and investment, both of which are elements of financial integration. For example, ASEAN policy initiatives in relation to financial integration are now guided by the Roadmap for Monetary and Financial Integration of ASEAN. Until recently, it was difficult to assess the extent of financial integration in ASEAN, and in fact the ACPMS 2007 framework contained only one indicator of financial integration: a convergence indicator based on annual loan and deposit real interest rates. The addition of financial indicators based on government bond yields or stock market returns will capture other dimensions of financial integration. Meanwhile, additional indicators have also been selected for the second (competitive economic region) and third (equitable economic development) pillars of the AEC Blueprint. Similarly these indicators would enhance the framework's ability to measure progress in terms of: improvements in ASEAN's competitiveness as a region; and improvements in the equity of economic development across the region (in the CLMV countries especially, as well as small and medium sized enterprises).

The selection of additional indicators was based largely on data availability and interpretation. The data requirements for constructing outcome indicators are substantially higher than is required for indicators related to policy implementation and there is no guarantee that all data required to construct a preferred outcome indicator will be available. Furthermore, such data are may not be collected and disseminated on time, thus, hinders efforts to gain an up-to-date reading of progress. Second, there are important analytical and interpretation issues which need to be considered. In particular, a measured outcome may be the result of multiple policy initiatives and may cut across different aspects of the ASEAN Community pillars.

Figure I.1 shows the ACPMS framework of indicators for measuring progress towards an ASEAN Economic Community. In Chapter II each of the AEC indicators is presented and discussed. The full list of AEC indicators, their definitions and rationale for use are detailed in Chapter IV.

¹⁹ See Barro and Sala-i-Martin (1992) for an economics discussion of the concept of convergence.

I.B. The Enhanced ACPMS Framework for ASCC

A similar process (as outlined above) was involved in the selection of indicators to enhance the ACPMS framework relating to the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC). According to the ASCC Blueprint (ASEAN, 2009) there are six envisaged characteristics of the ASCC pillar:

1. Human development (ASCC Pillar I)
2. Social welfare and protection (ASCC Pillar II)
3. Social justice and rights (ASCC Pillar III)
4. Ensuring environmental sustainability (ASCC Pillar IV)
5. Building the ASEAN Identity (ASCC Pillar V), and
6. Narrowing the development gap (ASCC Pillar VI).

The first ACPMS framework constructed in 2007 did not have the benefit of having an ASCC Blueprint guideline, thus, now a number of gaps in the framework were subsequently identified. First, there was a recognised need for additional indicators to assess whether or not ASEAN Member States are converging socially and culturally, a task which is considerably more difficult than measuring economic convergence. Sab and Smith (2001) have shown, however, that it is possible to evaluate whether or not health and education levels are unconditionally and conditionally converging across countries. Related to this we also realised that the 2007 framework did not really address the development gap and the extent to which it is narrowing, an area which is now covered by the last envisioned characteristic of ASCC. Thus, additional indicators have been included to better reflect convergence across these core characteristics. For example, the indicator measuring the proportion of the population living on less than PPP\$1.25 a day is an ASEAN figure that reflects the population distribution of ASEAN as a region. This indicator was extended by providing the ratio of the proportion of ASEAN6 to CLMV countries to give a better measure of any improvement in narrowing the development gap. Finally, indicators for educational attainment have been added on the suggestion of data users who think that these indicators are important for monitoring progress in the other ASCC pillars. The ASCC Blueprint names six characteristics of focus: human development (ASCC Pillar I); social welfare and protection (ASCC Pillar II); social justice and rights (ASCC Pillar III); ensuring environmental sustainability (ASCC Pillar IV); building the ASEAN Identity (ASCC Pillar V); and narrowing the development gap (ASCC Pillar VI).

Additions to the ASCC indicators relate to the following areas:

1. Human development
 - Educational attainment
2. Narrowing development gap
 - Convergence measures of income distribution,
 - Life expectancy,
 - Infant mortality,
 - Literacy rate, and
 - Educational attainment.

Figure I.2 shows the components of the enhanced ACPMS framework of indicators to measure progress towards ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. In Chapter III, each of the ASCC indicators is presented in more detail. The full list of ASCC indicators and their definition and rationale are provided in Chapter IV.

Figure I.1: Enhanced ACPMS Framework of Indicators - ASEAN Economic Community Pillar

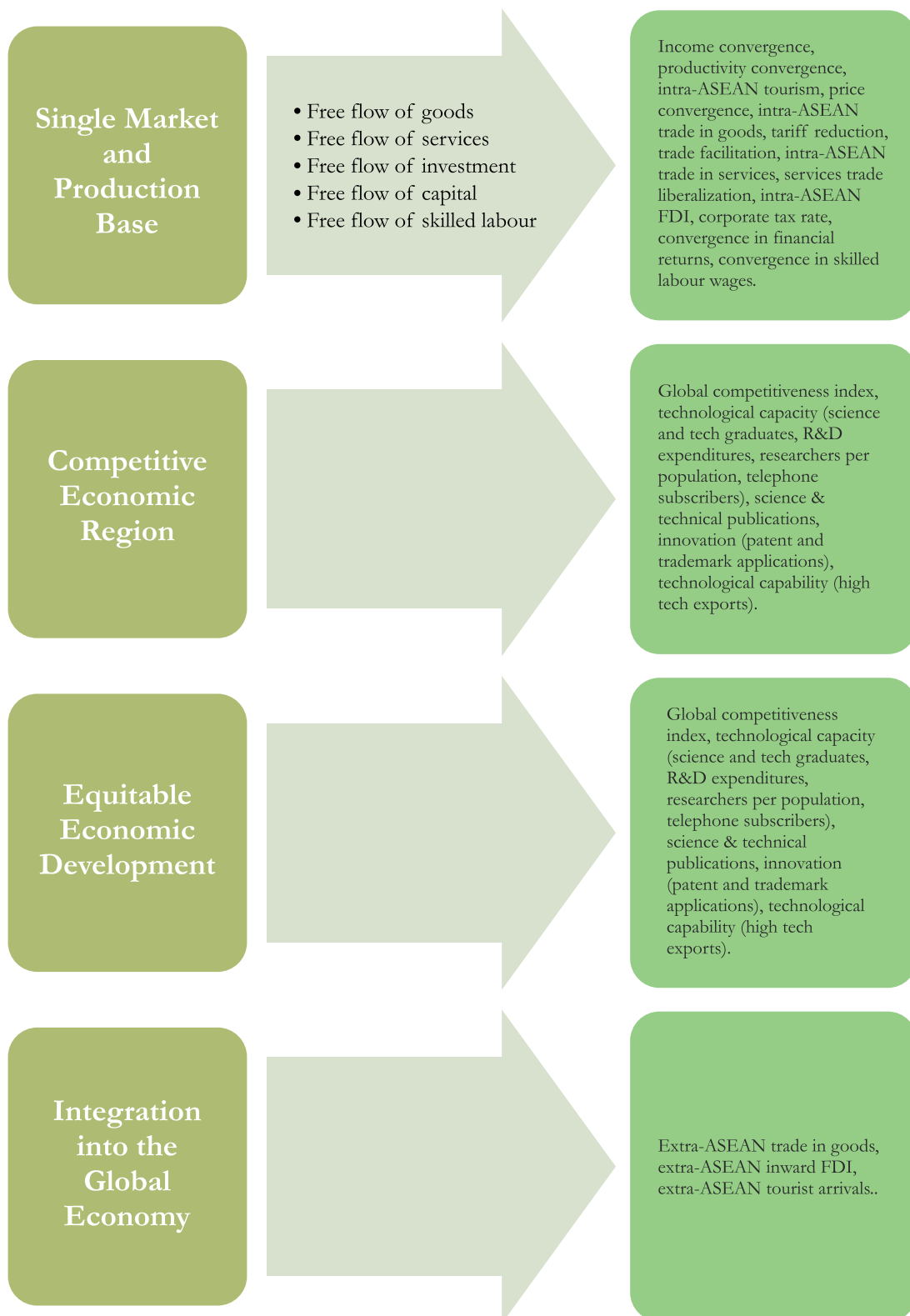
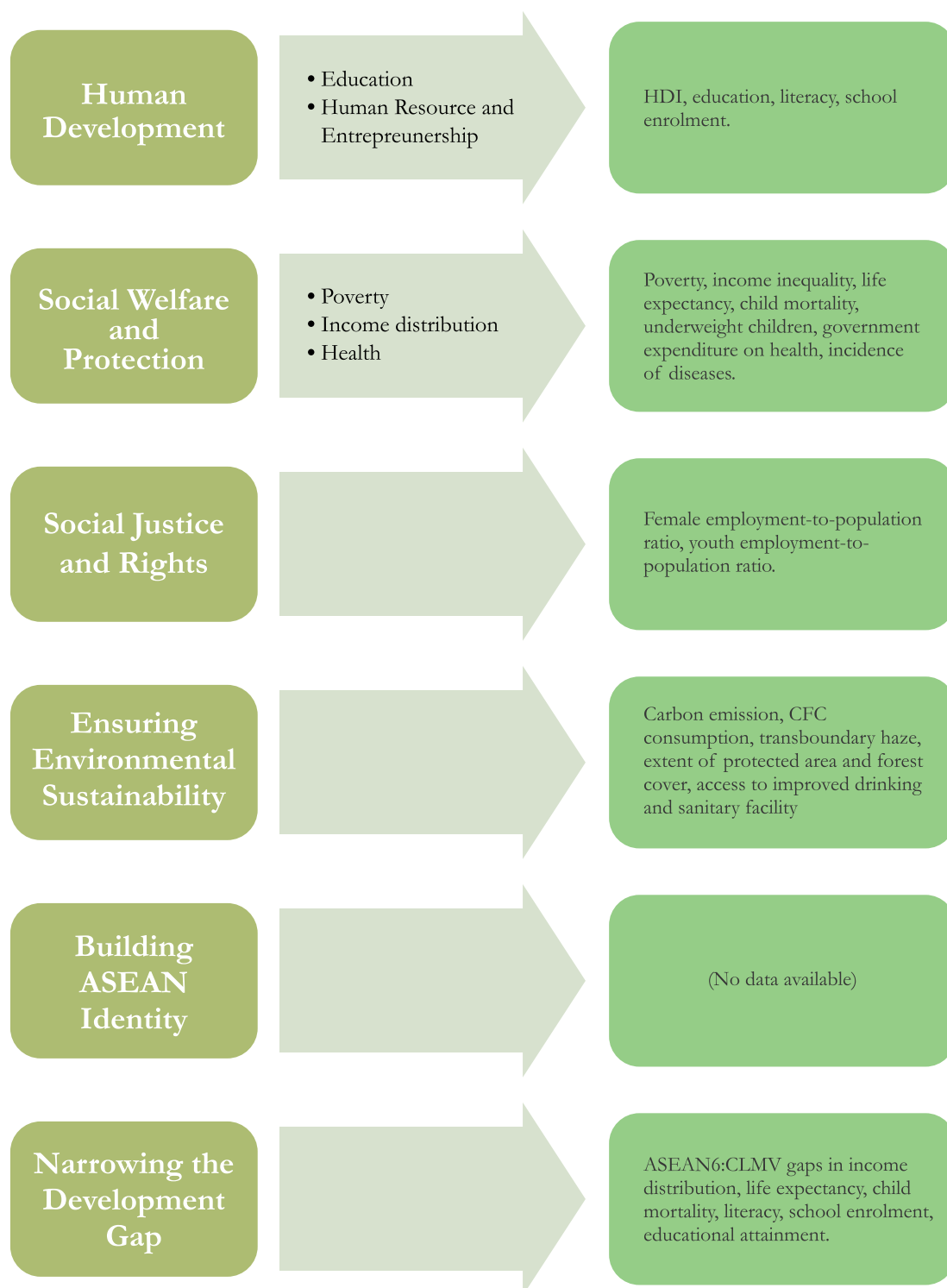


Figure I.2: Enhanced ACPMS Framework of Indicators - ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community Pillar²⁰



²⁰ Currently no data are available to construct any indicator that can capture the fifth characteristic of ASCC on "Building ASEAN Identity". This issue should be considered for future enhancements to the ACPMS framework.

II. ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

This chapter presents the progress towards ASEAN Community in terms of envisioned characteristics within the AEC Pillar during the period of 2000–2011. The chapter begins with a discussion of indicators that can be considered as cross-pillar indicators—indicators which reflect the outcomes of more than one sub-pillar under the AEC. This is followed by a series of discussions relating to the indicators under each of the four AEC sub-pillars.

II.A. Cross-pillar AEC Indicators

The AEC indicators discussed in this section can be considered as cross-pillar indicators since they capture the outcomes of different policies in more than one area. For example, it is likely that the trend in GDP per capita over time reflects a range of factors in the region. There are three such ‘cross-pillar’ AEC indicators: growth and convergence in income; growth and convergence in productivity; and growth in people-to-people connectivity as reflected by intra-ASEAN tourism.

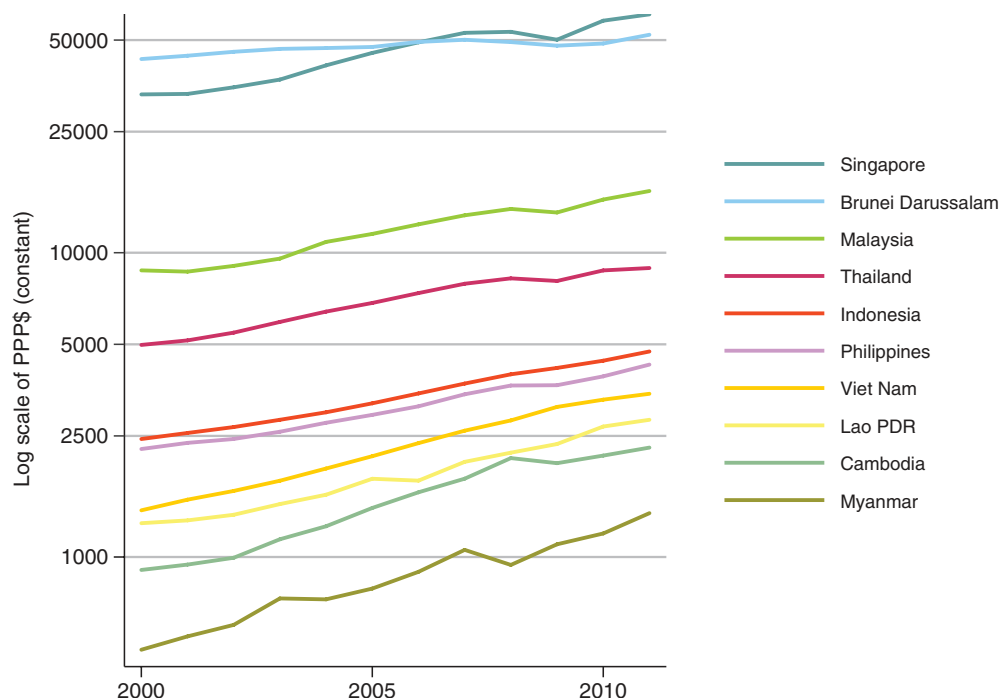
AEC Indicator 1: Convergence in income

GDP per capita is commonly used as an aggregate measure of economic prosperity and is measured as the total value of GDP expressed in constant PPP\$ terms divided by total population in each country for each year.

Figure II.1 and Table II.1 present the estimated value of GDP per capita in each Member State between 2000 and 2011. In the figure, a log scale is used to better illustrate the fact that a greater increase in GDP per capita is required for economies with a higher initial level (of GDP per capita) in order to realise the same rate of growth as economies with a lower initial level.²¹

Between 2000 and 2011, the average income level in all ASEAN Member States grew in real terms. Furthermore, countries with lower initial GDP per capita grew at faster rates, underlying a trend toward economic convergence. Between 2000 and 2011 the coefficient of variation (or standard deviation divided by the mean) of GDP per capita across ASEAN Member States has dropped from 1.55 to 1.40.

²¹ The log-scale also facilitates for a clearer chart when there is a significant variation in the values to be displayed in the chart.

Figure II.1: GDP per Capita in 2005 PPP\$, 2000–2011

Table II.1: Gross Domestic Product per Capita, 2005 PPP\$, 2000–2011

Country	2000	2005	2010	2011
Brunei Darussalam	43,306	47,462	48,711	52,059
Cambodia	907	1,450	2,154	2,289
Indonesia	2,442	3,200	4,417	4,736
Lao PDR	1,291	1,808	2,684	2,824
Malaysia	8,752	11,531	14,955	15,955
Myanmar	496	788	1,195	1,393
Philippines	2,265	2,932	3,924	4,289
Singapore	33,145	45,369	57,903	60,744
Thailand	4,978	6,839	8,749	8,907
Viet Nam	1,424	2,144	3,289	3,440
Mean	9,901	12,352	14,798	15,664
Std. Deviation	15,315	18,240	20,803	21,980
Coeff. of Variation	1.55	1.48	1.41	1.40

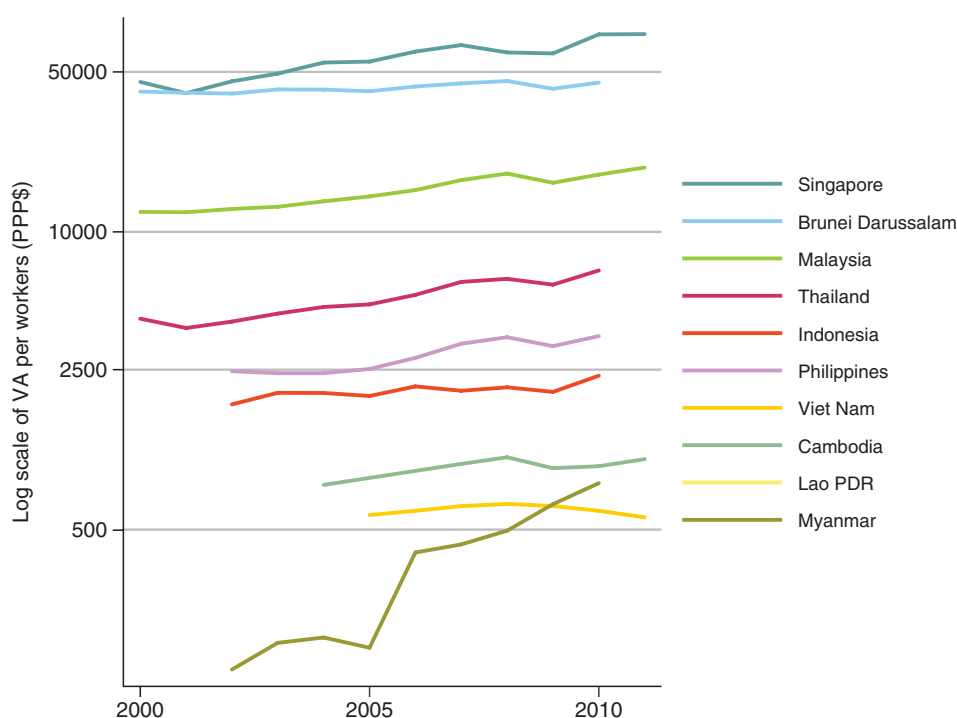
Source: Compiled from ASEAN Secretariat Macroeconomic Database.

AEC Indicator 2: Convergence in labour productivity

Average labour productivity is measured as value added per worker (total gross value added divided by total employment) in each sector (overall, agriculture, manufacturing and services) each year. As the ASEAN markets are liberalised and become more integrated, the average labour productivity across the region should tend to converge.

Figures II.2.A–D show the time trends in labour productivity (in constant PPP\$ terms) for each Member State's overall economy and for three separate sectors: agriculture, manufacturing and services.²² The figures indicate the extent of variation in labour productivity across Member States and the lack of any tendency for such variation to decrease over the period 2000–2011, especially for the sector level.

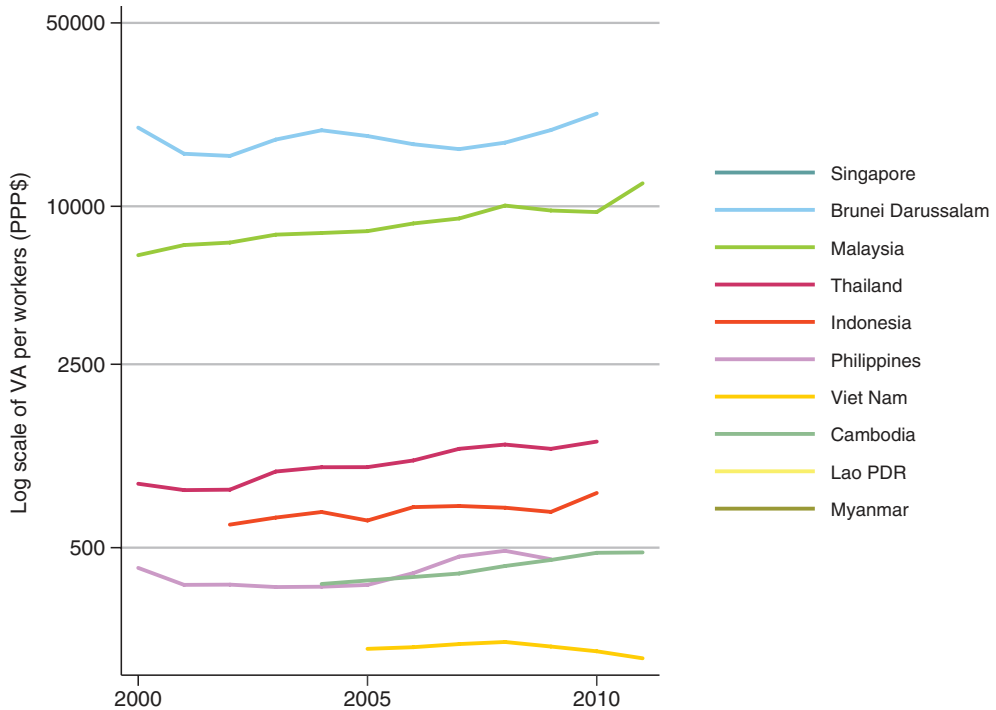
Figure II.2.A: Gross Value-Added per Worker Labour, Constant PPP\$, All Sectors, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and PPP Conversion Factors from the IMF Financial Statistics.

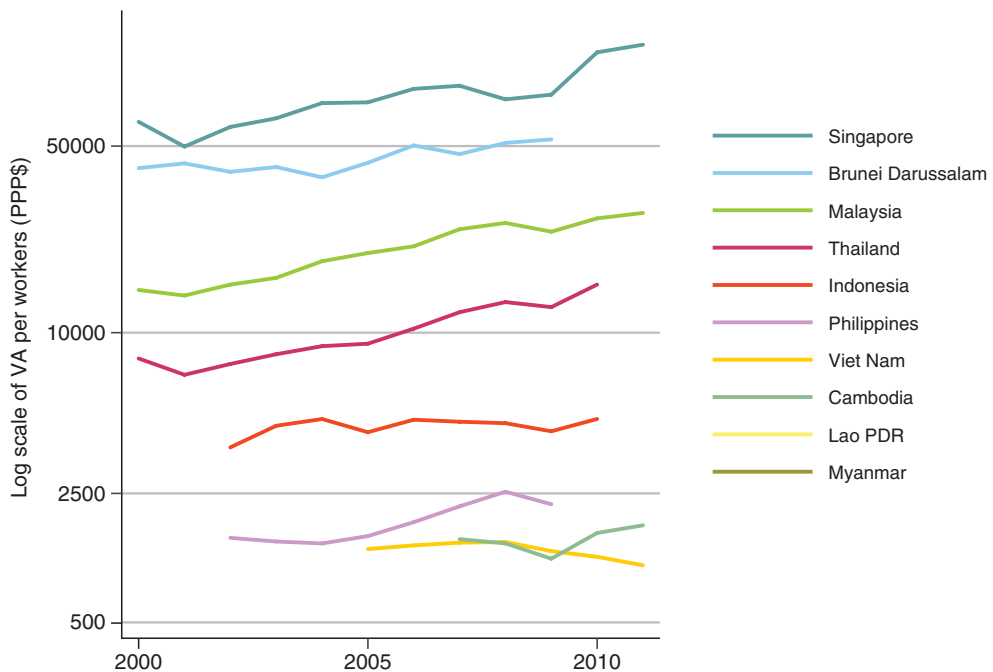
²² Agriculture includes fishing and forestry. Services include Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Communication; Construction; Cultural and recreation; Education; Electricity, gas and water supply; Finance and insurance; Government administration and defence; Health and community; Ownership of dwellings; Personal and other services; Property and business; Retail trade; Transport and storage; and Wholesale trade. When the breakdown by services sector data was not available, we subtracted the corresponding agriculture and manufacturing value added and employment from the total to derive services sector's values. The estimated values may include mining.

Figure II.2.B: Gross Value-Added per Worker, Constant PPP\$, Agriculture, 2000–2011



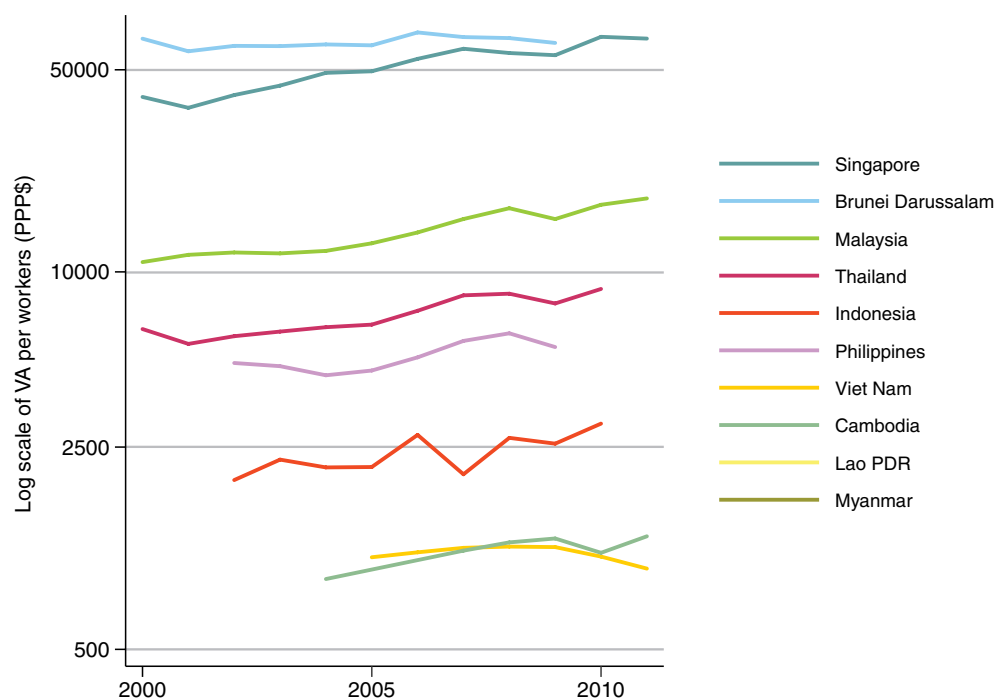
Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and PPP Conversion Factors from the IMF Financial Statistics.

Figure II.2.C: Gross Value-Added per Worker, Constant PPP\$, Manufacturing, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and PPP Conversion Factors from the IMF Financial Statistics.

Figure II.2.D: Gross Value-Added per Worker, Constant PPP\$, Services, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and PPP Conversion Factors from the IMF Financial Statistics.

Table II.2 presents further details of average labour productivity. As shown by the figures in the table the coefficient of variation of labour productivity in each sector increased between 2005 and 2010, in contrast to the measures of GDP per capita. In addition, from Figures II.2.A–D we can see that the increased dispersion in average labour productivity appears to result from the relatively faster rate of labour productivity growth in the more advanced member countries such as Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

Table II.2: Gross Value Added per Worker, by Sector, Constant PPP\$, 2005–2010

Country	Agriculture		Manufacturing		Services		Total	
	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010	2005	2010
Brunei Darussalam	18,527	22,547	43,294	52,968	60,823	62,007	41,169	44,900
Cambodia	364	478		1,778	875	1,077	784	947
Indonesia	635	808	4,239	4,752	2,130	3,008	1,919	2,352
Lao PDR		537		2,352		2,037		1,181
Malaysia	8,041	9,506	19,878	26,800	12,608	17,127	14,289	17,793
Myanmar							152	799
Philippines	361		1,731	2,279	4,587	5,527	2,518	3,505
Singapore			72,897	112,242	49,488	65,071	55,491	72,957
Thailand	1,014	1,269	9,094	15,143	6,607	8,773	4,821	6,784
Viet Nam	206	201	1,547	1,447	1,040	1,045	579	605
Mean	4,797	5,049	21,811	23,502	19,612	15,117	15,117	15,182
Std. Deviation	7,368	8,397	26,955	40,234	24,784	23,253	21,326	24,534
Coeff. of Variation	1.54	1.66	1.24	1.71	1.26	1.54	1.41	1.62

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and PPP Conversion Factors from the IMF Financial Statistics.

Note: Base years vary by countries. 2009 figures are used for Brunei Darussalam and Philippines' Manufacturing and Services. 2004 figures are used for Cambodia.

AEC Indicator 3: Intra-ASEAN tourism

Figure II.3 shows the trend in tourist arrivals into each ASEAN Member State from all other ASEAN Member States in the period 2000–2011. Ignoring some apparent statistical breaks in the figure, a significant increase in intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals can be identified.

Table II.3 shows that intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals grew by around 140 per cent from 15.9 million arrivals in the year 2000 to 38.2 million arrivals in 2011. This growth rate was higher than that of tourist arrivals into ASEAN from the rest of the world (87.3 per cent).

Figure II.3: Tourist Arrivals from Other ASEAN Member States, 2000–2011

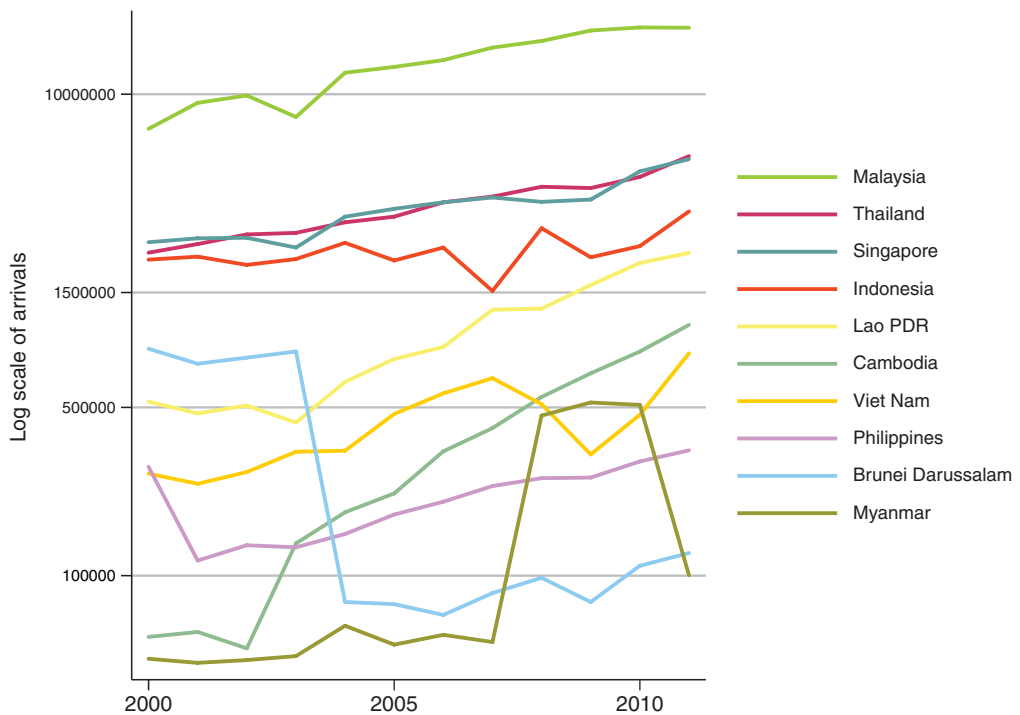


Table II.3: Tourist Arrivals into ASEAN, thousands, 2000–2011

Country	2000		2011	
	From ASEAN	From ROW	From ASEAN	From ROW
Brunei Darussalam	876.00	108.09	124.19	117.88
Cambodia	55.68	410.68	1,101.11	1,780.75
Indonesia	2,054.97	3,009.24	3,258.49	4,391.25
Lao PDR	528.35	208.86	2,191.22	532.34
Malaysia	7,182.45	3,089.1	18,937.18	5,829.02
Myanmar	45.17	225.50	512.73	716.00
Philippines	283.13	1,709.04	331.67	3,585.78
Singapore	2,427.67	5,263.73	5,372.25	7,799.06
Thailand	2,196.85	7,311.78	5,529.94	13,568.38
Viet Nam	265.34	1,884.76	838.29	5,175.64
Total	15,915.61	23,220.78	38,197.07	43,496.10
Total growth (%)			140.00	87.32

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Tourism Database.

II.B. Single Market and Production Base

This section presents indicators of progress in terms of the characteristics of a single market and production base.

The indicators relate to:

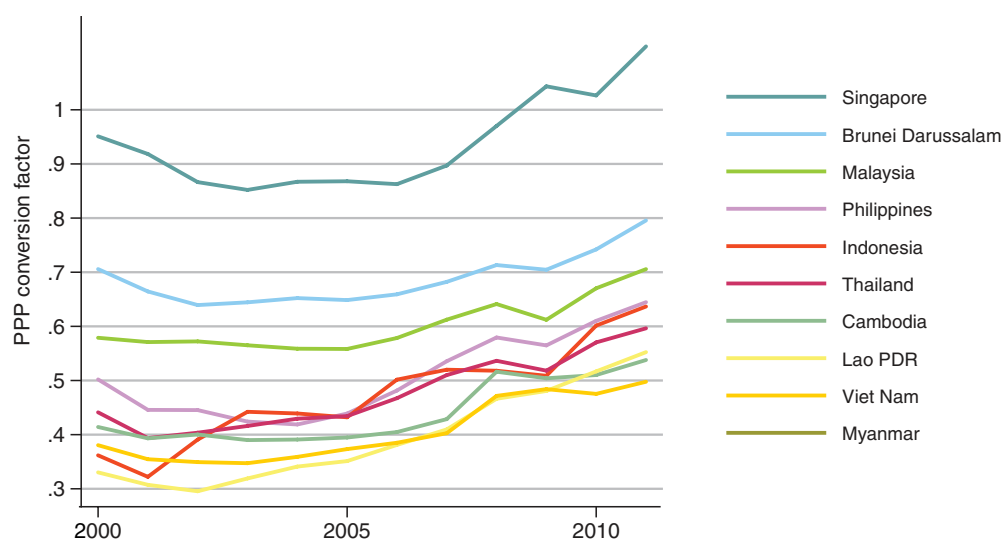
- (i) The free flow of goods as measured by convergence in overall price levels and price levels of selected commodities, share and intensity index of intra-ASEAN trade in goods, and extent of tariff and non-tariff barriers;
- (ii) The free flow of services as measured by the share and value of intra-ASEAN trade in services and the extent of barriers to flows in services trade;
- (iii) The free flow of investment as measured by intra-ASEAN foreign direct investment (FDI);
- (iv) The freer flow of capital as measured by variation in interest rates, government bond yields and stock market returns; and,
- (v) The free flow of skilled labour as measured by variation in the wages of skilled labourers.

AEC Indicator 4.1: Convergence in overall commodity/product prices

Figures II.4.A and II.4.B show the trend in price convergence as measured by two PPP conversion factors: one based on GDP and one based on a consumer goods basket. PPP\$ conversion factors capture the difference between the average price level of a basket of products in a country relative to the average price level of the 'same' basket of goods in the United States. The closer a country's PPP conversion factor is to the value of 1, the more similar are the price levels in that country to those in the benchmark country.

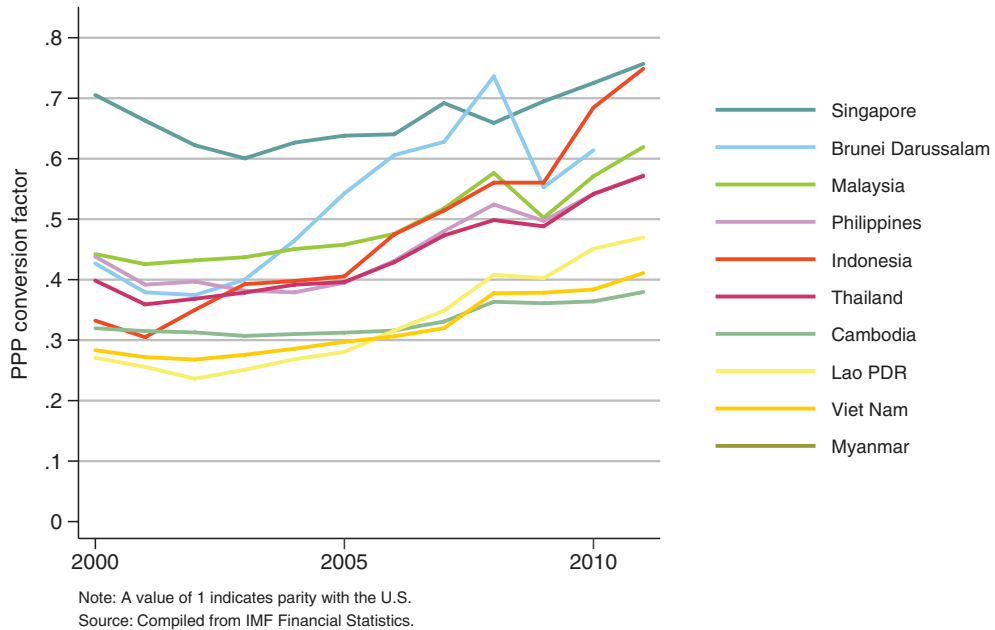
From the figures below it can be seen that the PPP conversion factors for ASEAN Member States appear to have moved closer to 1 during the period 2000–2011. This shift is more pronounced in the second half of the period and, with the exception of Singapore, these factors have also tended to converge.

Figure II.4.A: PPP Conversion Factors, Private Consumption Basket, 2000–2011



Note: A value of 1 indicates parity with the U.S.
Source: Compiled from IMF Financial Statistics.

Figure II.4.B: PPP Conversion Factors, GDP Commodity Basket, 2000–2011

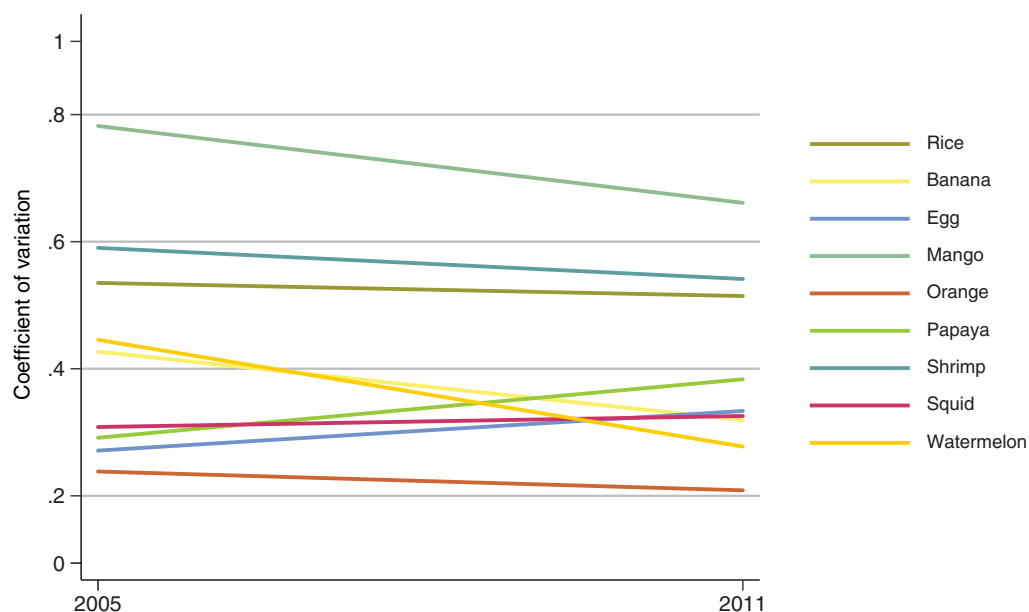


AEC Indicator 4.2 Convergence in the prices of select commodities

Figures II.5.A to II.5.E provide more detailed information on the extent of price convergence based on commodity-level price data obtained from national statistical offices of ASEAN Member States. There are five commodity groups shown in the figures: agricultural products, manufactured food products, beverage and tobacco products, other non-food manufacturing products, and services.

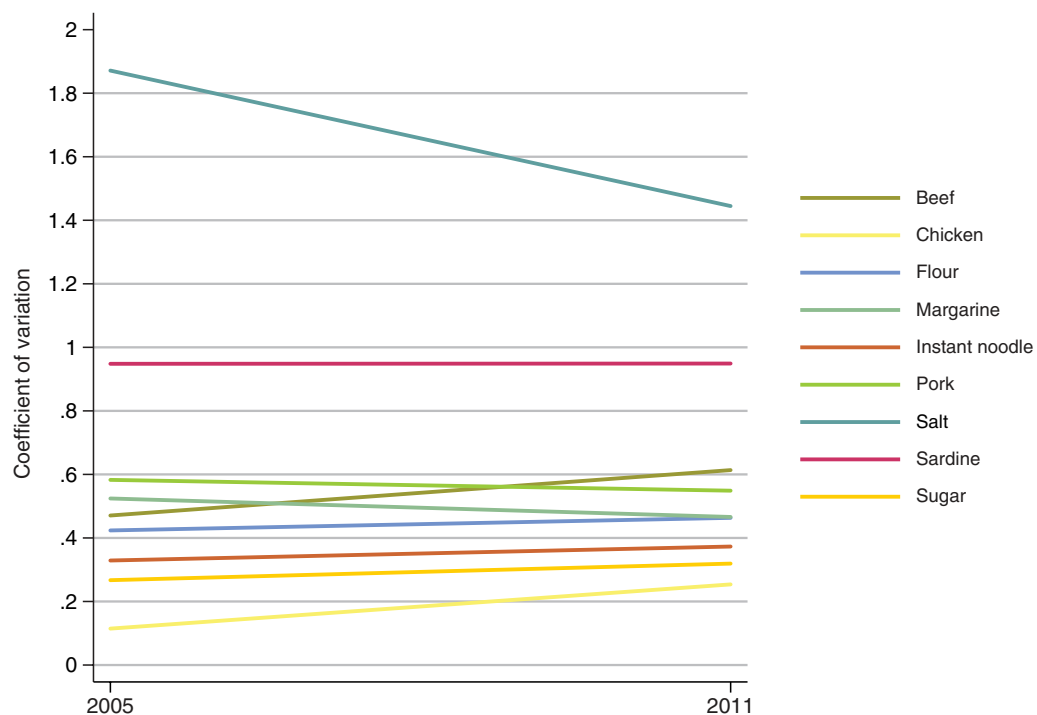
A consistent observation across each of these commodity groups is that the products with the highest price variation at the initial period appear to become more similar in terms of price at the end period. However, there are also many products for which the price variation increased over the period shown (2005–2011). As can be seen in Table II.4, the (unweighted) coefficient of variation of prices of non-food manufactured products increased from 0.467 to 0.501, indicating a diverging trend. For the other products the prices tended to converge.

Figure II.5.A: Coefficient of Variation of Agricultural Commodity Prices, 2005–2011



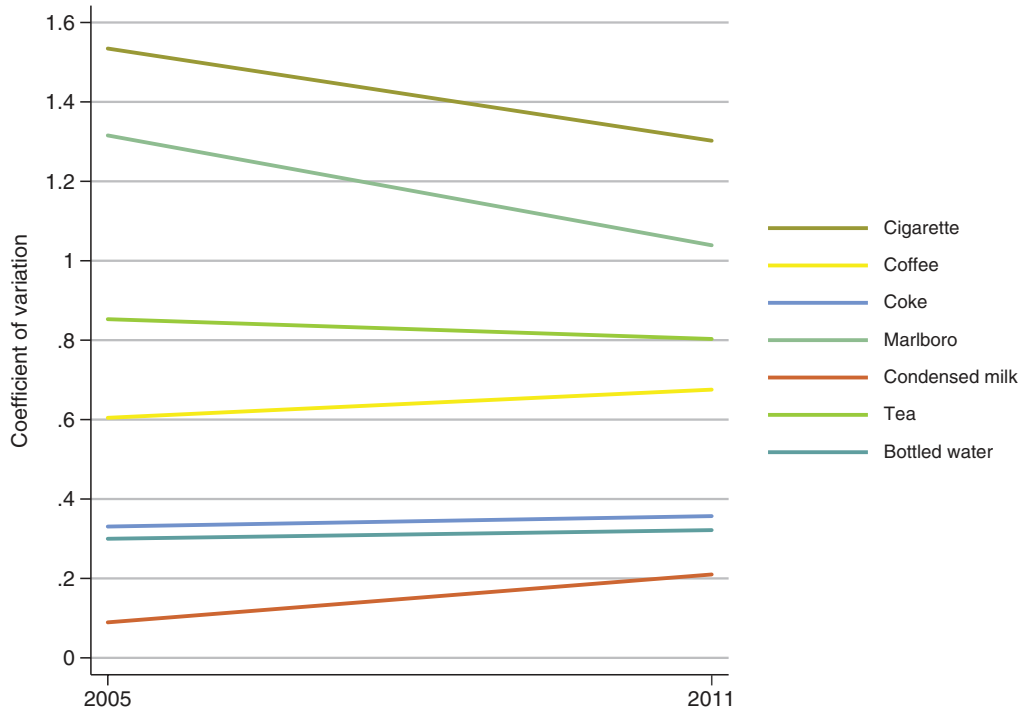
Source: Compiled from NSOs submitted data of prices in local currency units. All prices are converted into US\$ and a common measurement unit. The number of NSOs which submitted price data varies per commodity.

Figure II.5.B: Coefficient of Variation of Food Commodity Prices, 2005–2011



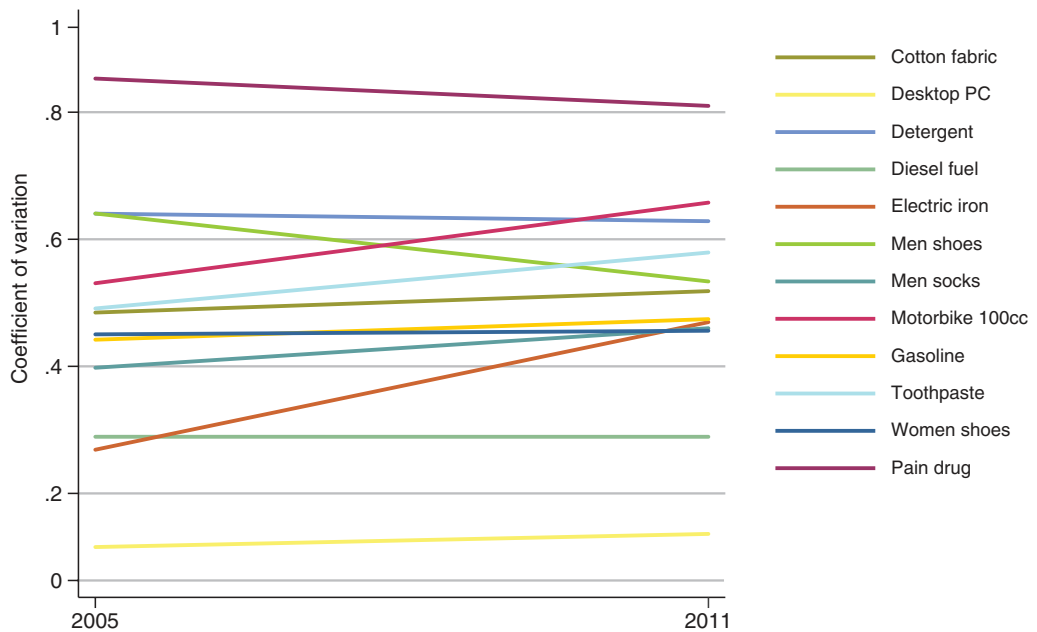
Source: Compiled from NSOs submitted data of prices in local currency units. All prices are converted into US\$ and a common measurement unit. The number of NSOs which submitted price data varies per commodity.

Figure II.5.C: Coefficient of Variation of Beverage and Tobacco Product Prices, 2005–2011



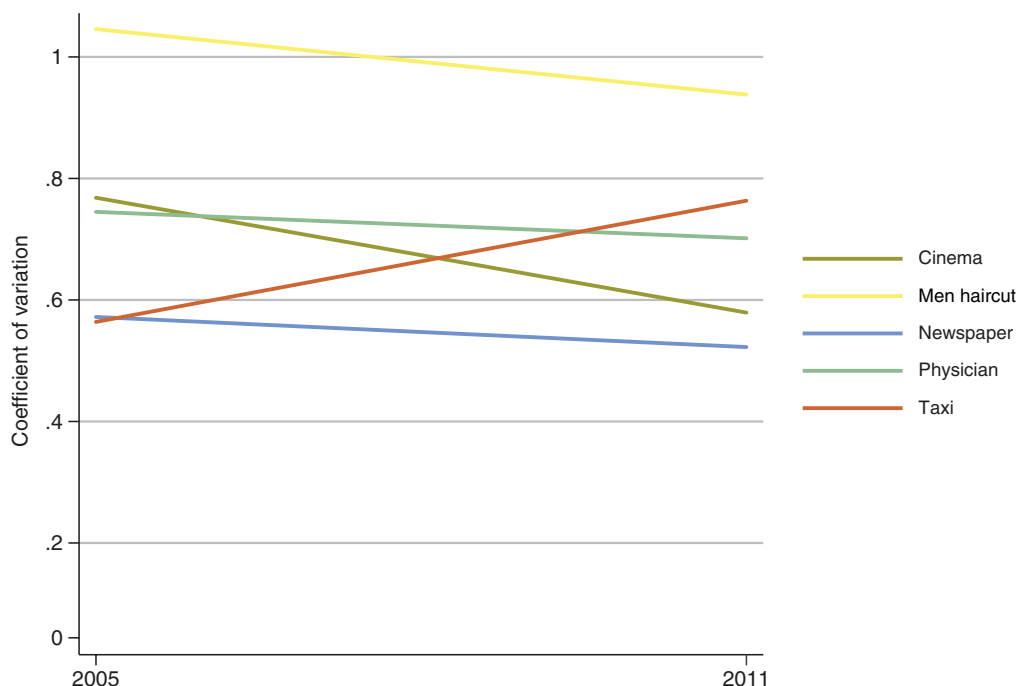
Source: Compiled from NSOs submitted data of prices in local currency units. All prices are converted into US\$ and a common measurement unit. The number of NSOs which submitted price data varies per commodity.

Figure II.5.D: Coefficient of Variation of Non-food Product Prices, 2005–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs submitted data of prices in local currency units. All prices are converted into US\$ and a common measurement unit. The number of NSOs which submitted price data varies per commodity.

Figure II.5.E: Coefficient of Variation of Services Prices, 2005–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs submitted data of prices in local currency units. All prices are converted into US\$ and a common measurement unit. The number of NSOs which submitted price data varies per commodity.

Table II.4: Coefficient of Variation of Commodity Prices, 2005– 2011

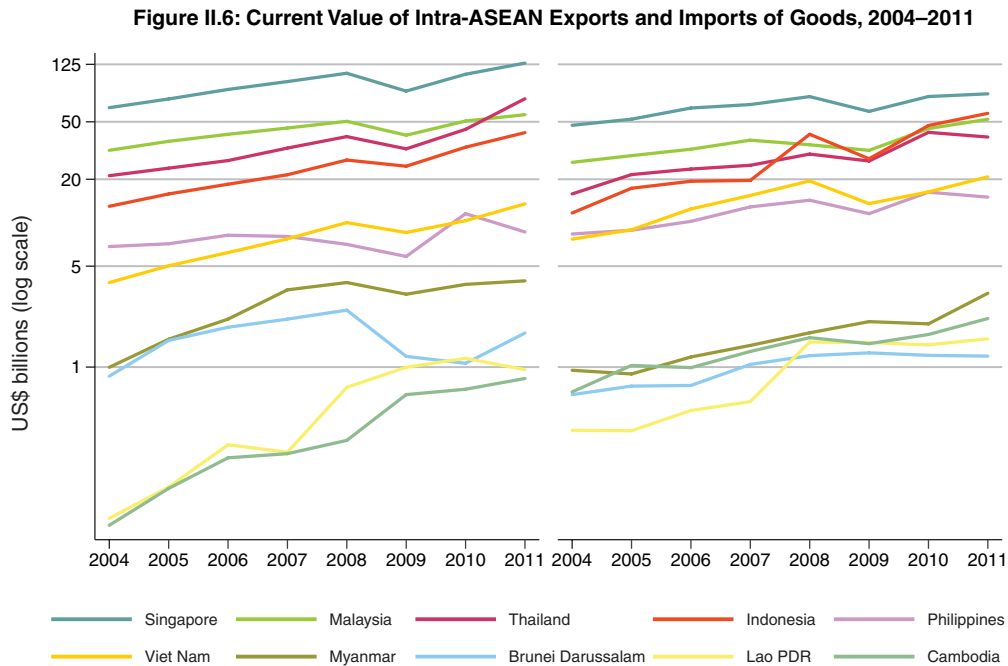
Commodity'	2005	2011	% change
Overall			
Private consumption basket	0.334	0.279	-16.47
GDP basket	0.285	0.251	-11.93
Select commodities			
Agriculture	0.432	0.396	-8.34
Food products	0.615	0.604	-1.81
Beverages and tobacco	0.718	0.673	-6.34
Non-food products	0.467	0.501	7.29
Services	0.739	0.701	-5.15

Note(s): ' While the coefficients of variation presented are intended to measure the extent of price variation across ASEAN, depending on the commodity, not all data are available from all Member States. Note also that the overall commodity prices are based on the PPP conversion factors shown in Figures II.4.A and B. Prices of the following commodities are included under selected commodities: agriculture products (rice, banana, egg, mango, orange, papaya, shrimp, squid, and watermelon), food products (beef, chicken, flour, margarine, instant noodle, pork, salt, sardine, and sugar), beverages and tobacco (local cigarette, coffee, coca cola/soft drink, Marlboro, condensed milk, bagged tea, and bottled water), non-food products (100% cotton fabric, desktop Personal Computer, detergent, diesel fuel, electric iron, men shoes, men socks, motorcycle 100cc, gasoline, toothpaste, women shoes, pain drug), and services (cinema ticket, men haircut, newspaper, physician fee, and taxi). The average coefficients of variation of each commodity under these major headings are shown (the values for each specific commodity are provided in Appendix Table 1).

Source: Compiled from NSOs submitted data of prices in local currency units. All prices are converted into US\$ and a common measurement unit. The number of NSOs which submitted price data varies per commodity.

AEC Indicator 5.1: Value of intra-ASEAN exports and imports

Figure II.6 and Table II.5 present the current value of intra-ASEAN exports and imports of goods. Greater integration of the ASEAN economies trade flows in the region are expected to increase as trade barriers are dismantled. This expectation is confirmed for the period shown in the figure, with both intra-ASEAN exports and imports rising in each Member State during 2004–2011. At the ASEAN level, intra-ASEAN exports trade increased by around 132 per cent and intra-ASEAN imports increased by 105 per cent. The two member countries with the lowest value of intra-ASEAN exports at the outset recorded the fastest growth in exports into ASEAN (relative to their peers).



Graphs by trade

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Trade Database as of September 2012.

Table II.5: Current Value of Intra-ASEAN Trade in Goods, US\$million, 2004–2011

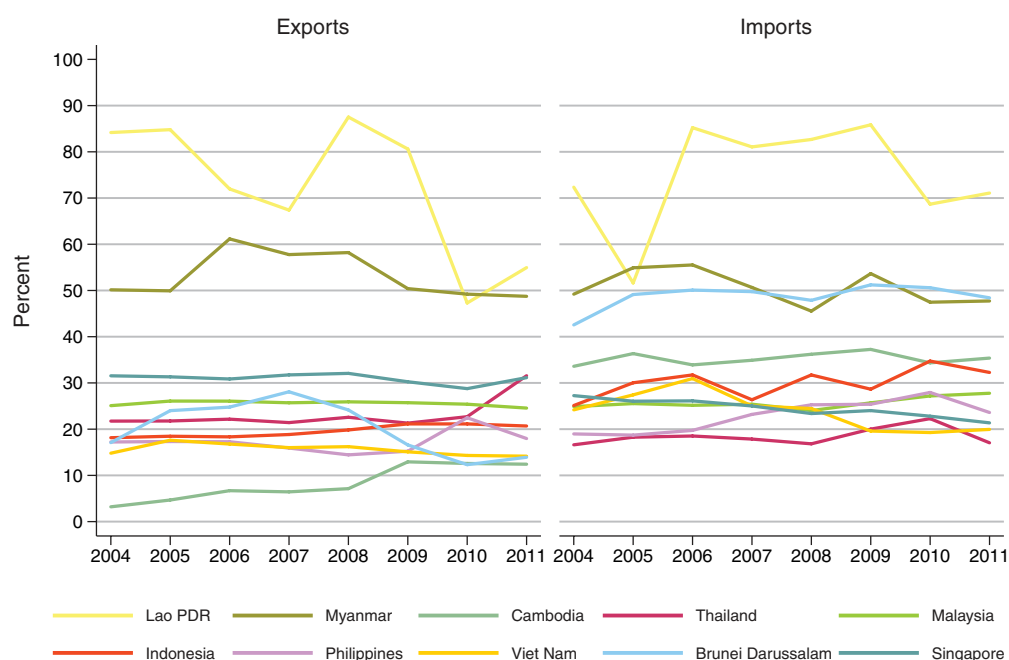
Country	2004		2011	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Brunei Darussalam	865.04	644.48	1,721.07	1,191.05
Cambodia	80.17	673.50	833.73	2,170.11
Indonesia	12,994.34	11,685.97	42,098.91	57,254.29
Lao PDR	89.59	365.12	959.80	1,570.53
Malaysia	31,737.16	26,191.07	56,049.65	52,090.00
Myanmar	996.77	951.10	3,957.37	3,250.30
Philippines	6,837.88	8,355.90	8,635.26	15,040.32
Singapore	62,625.24	47,297.00	127,544.50	78,126.42
Thailand	21,170.02	15,834.60	72,226.64	39,224.17
Viet Nam	3,850.91	7,695.30	13,504.85	20,793.21
Total	141,247.12	119,694.04	327,531.78	270,710.40
Total growth (%)			131.89	126.17

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Trade Database as of September 2012.

AEC Indicator 5.2: Proportion of intra-ASEAN trade in total trade

Figure II.7 and Table II.6 present the share of intra-ASEAN exports and imports of goods as a proportion of total trade for each ASEAN Member State. Thus this shows, for each Member State, the importance of other ASEAN Member States as trade partners. The indicators show a high level of variation across countries and, for some countries, over time. For example, some ASEAN countries were Lao PDR's most important export destination in the earlier period, accounting for around 84 per cent of Lao PDR's exports. By contrast, the intra-ASEAN share of trade of other ASEAN Member States hovered around 20 to 30 per cent, but this should not be seen as arguing against the formation of a single market or as showing a lack of progress towards an AEC. In fact, if ASEAN becomes a single production base and as a region exports more of its products to the rest of the world, then it is possible that the share of trade with the rest of the world will dominate. In Table II.6, it can be seen that between 2004 and 2011 the share of intra-ASEAN imports in the region increased by around 3 per cent but the share of intra-ASEAN exports decreased by around 5 per cent. In other words, it is not necessarily true that the AEC will produce an increase in the share of intra-ASEAN trade vis-à-vis trade with the rest of the world, and it appears the reason is consistent with the formation of the region as a single production base for extra-ASEAN export purposes.

Figure II.7: Share of Intra-ASEAN Exports and Imports of Goods, 2004–2011



Graphs by trade

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Trade Database as of September 2012.

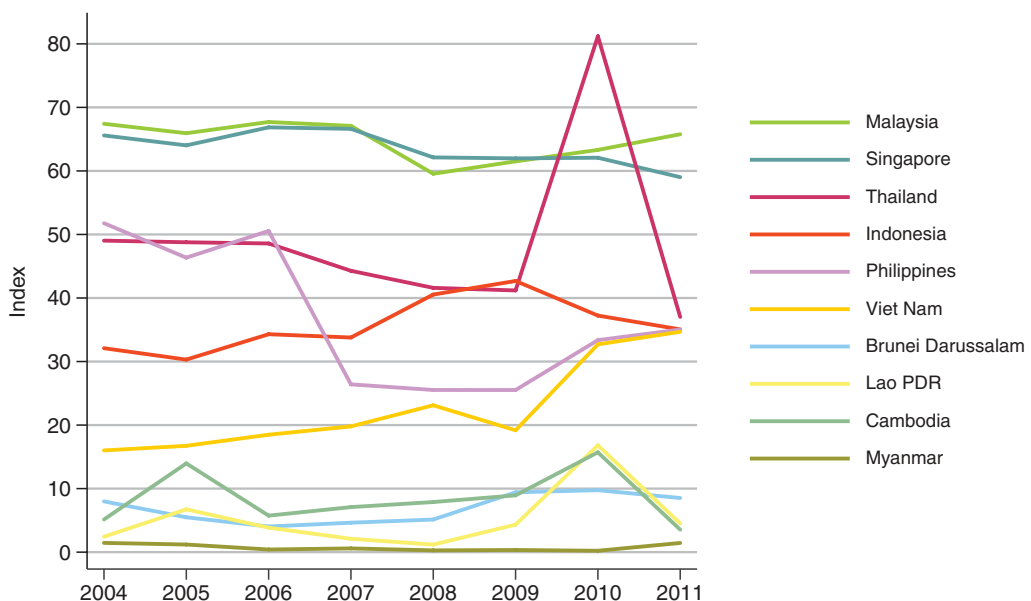
Table II.6: Share of Intra-ASEAN Trade to Total ASEAN Trade, per cent, 2004–2011

Country	2004		2011	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Brunei Darussalam	17.09	42.56	13.92	48.42
Cambodia	3.20	33.60	12.42	35.38
Indonesia	18.15	25.12	20.69	32.27
Lao PDR	84.18	72.35	54.96	71.08
Malaysia	25.09	24.88	24.56	27.77
Myanmar	50.15	49.21	48.74	47.74
Philippines	17.23	18.97	17.97	23.61
Singapore	31.54	27.25	31.15	21.36
Thailand	21.74	16.61	31.56	17.05
Viet Nam	14.80	24.18	14.16	19.95
Mean	28.32	33.47	27.01	34.46
Mean growth (%)			-4.61	2.96

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Trade Database as of September 2012.

AEC Indicator 5.3: Intra-ASEAN intra-industry trade index

Intra-industry trade indexes measure the extent of trade in goods conducted within the same industry. An increase in the value of such an index is consistent with the idea of an increase in the diversity of products traded, which in turn indicates increased economic integration. Figure II.8 shows that the extent of intra-industry trade among ASEAN Member States is higher for the more developed members such as Malaysia and Singapore; their intra-industry trade index values hover around 60 to 65 per cent. Viet Nam shows the most rapid increase in intra-industry trade with other ASEAN countries during the period, rising from around 16 per cent in 2004 to almost 35 per cent in 2011.

Figure II.8: Intra-industry Trade in ASEAN, 2004–2011

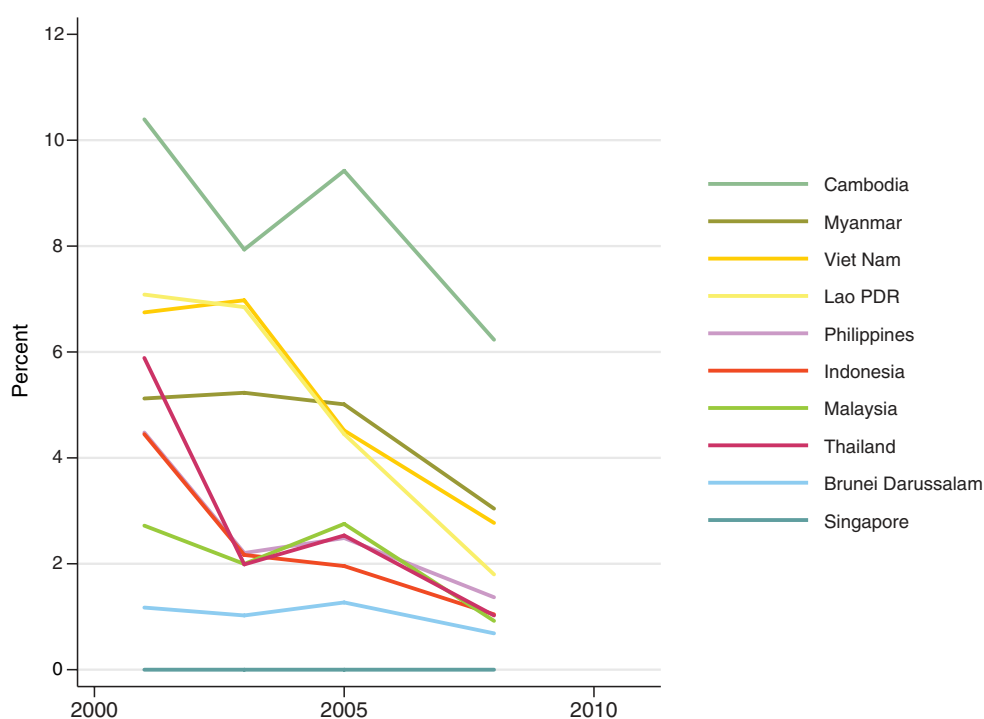
Source: Compiled from ASEAN Trade Database as of September 2012.

AEC Indicator 7: Tariffs on ASEAN imports

Figures II.9-11 and Table II.7²³ show three different measures of the trade barriers faced by ASEAN exporters when exporting their products to other ASEAN Member States. Unlike the outcome indicators discussed above, these tariff barrier measures are considered to be process indicators which are included in the ACPMS framework because of their direct relevance and importance for ASEAN trade liberalisation.

The first indicator shown in Figure II.9 and Table II.7 is a (simple) average of tariff rates faced by ASEAN Member State exporters—based on the submitted Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) and, from 2010, ASEAN Trade In Goods Agreement (ATIGA) tariff rates. The average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN trade dropped from around 5 per cent in to around 2 per cent in 2010. It is clear that there has been rapid trade liberalisation among the ASEAN Member States.

Figure II.9 Average Tariff Rates on ASEAN Imports, 2001–2008



Source: Compiled from ASEAN Tariff Database.

²³ Table II.7 also reports the average Most Favoured Nation (MFN) rates. Some goods are excluded from the CEPT/ATIGA list. In this case they will most likely be subject to the MFN tariff rate. The MFN status does not confer specific advantages on the receiving nation, but it means receiving nation is granted all the trade advantages, such as low tariffs, that any third nation receives. Hence, the MFN tariff rates can be used as a measure of trade barriers faced by trading partners from outside ASEAN.

Table II.7: Average Tariff Rates on Imports, per cent, 2001–2008

Country	2001		2003		2005		2008	
	CEPT	MFN	CEPT	MFN	CEPT	MFN	CEPT	MFN
Brunei Darussalam	1.17	3.06	1.02	3.06	1.27	4.82	0.69	4.81
Cambodia	10.39	17.29	7.94	17.29	9.42	15.11	6.23	15.06
Indonesia	4.45	7.27	2.17	7.20	1.96	9.85	1.05	7.69
Lao PDR	7.08	10.33	6.85	10.33	4.45	11.01	1.80	10.31
Malaysia	2.72	9.93	2.00	9.92	2.75	10.35	0.92	8.79
Myanmar	5.12	5.59	5.23	5.52	5.01	6.08	3.04	6.08
Philippines	4.48	7.97	2.20	6.78	2.49	7.49	1.37	6.47
Singapore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	5.89	17.11	1.99	16.04	2.54	13.48	1.02	11.97
Viet Nam	6.75	15.66	6.98	18.54	4.52	18.54	2.77	11.63
Mean	4.81	9.42	3.64	9.47	3.44	9.67	1.89	8.28
Std. Deviation	3.02	5.88	2.83	6.20	2.61	5.37	1.78	4.27

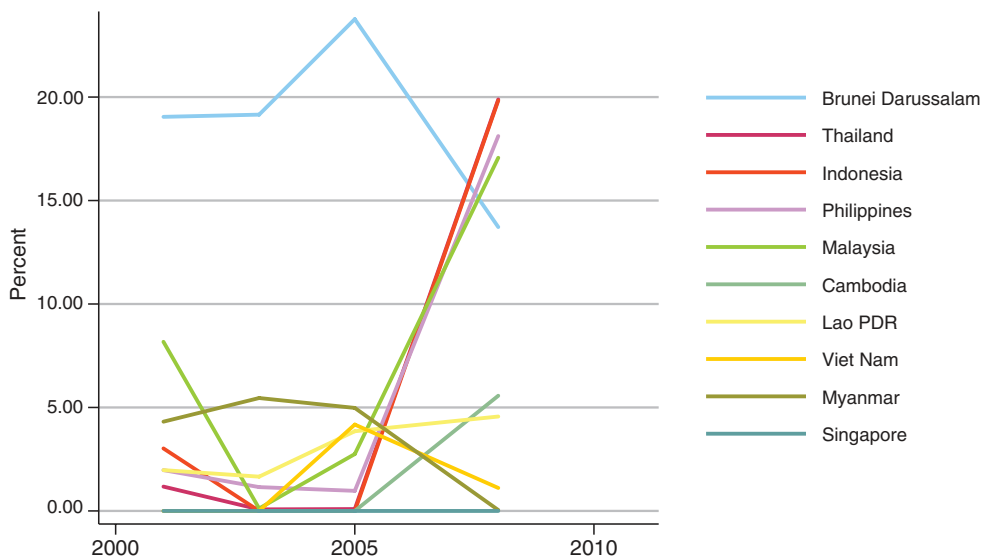
Source: Compiled from ASEAN Tariff Database.

The other two indicators (in Figures II.10 and II.11) show the extent of trade distortion that the tariff schedules represent. First, a tariff line is considered as a tariff spike if it is an *ad valorem* tariff and the rate is more than three times the national average. The higher the proportion of tariff lines qualifying as tariff spikes for particular country, the more distorting is that country's tariff schedule.

Figure II.10 shows both an increase and a decrease in tariff spikes across ASEAN countries. The increase in tariff spikes along with the overall reduction in average tariff rates indicate that the rates for some tariff lines are not reduced as fast as the others.

Second, a non-*ad valorem* tariff line is defined as a tariff line with a specific or non-proportional rate instead of just a single rate. By definition, a non-*ad valorem* tariff line is regarded as less transparent and more distortionary. The indicator we use is the proportion of tariff lines classified as non-*ad valorem*.

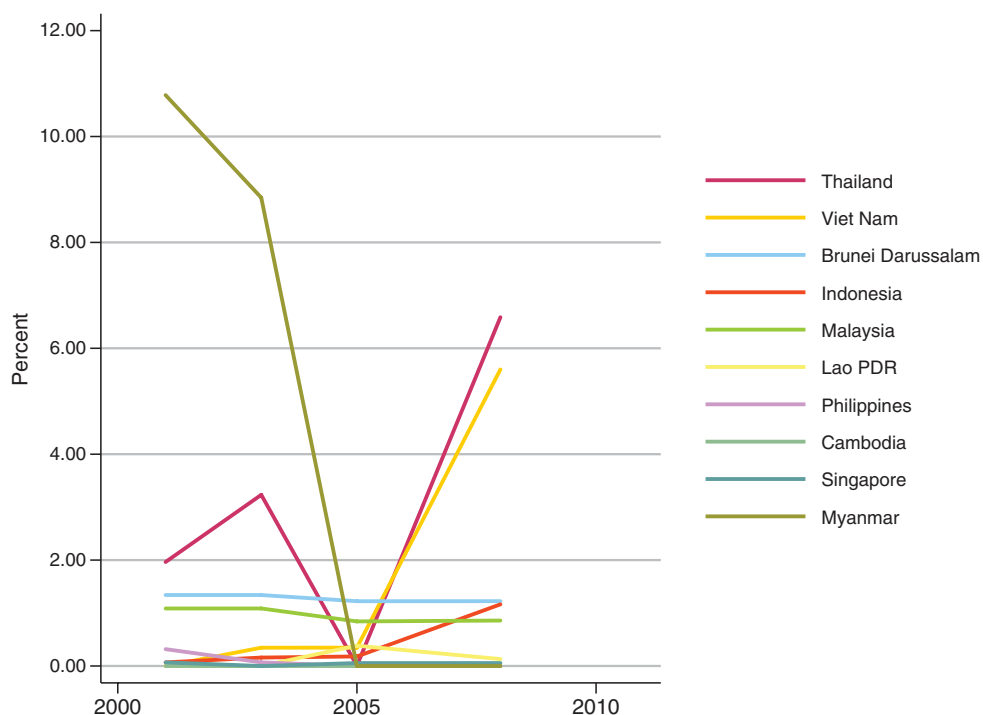
Figure II.10 Extent of Tariff Spikes, 2001–2008



Source: Compiled from ASEAN Tariff Database.

Figure II.11 shows that not only is the speed of tariff reductions not uniform across commodities, but for some commodities the tariff lines become less transparent due to the increased use of specific or non-proportional rates.

Figure II.11 Extent of Non-ad Valorem Tariffs, 2001–2008

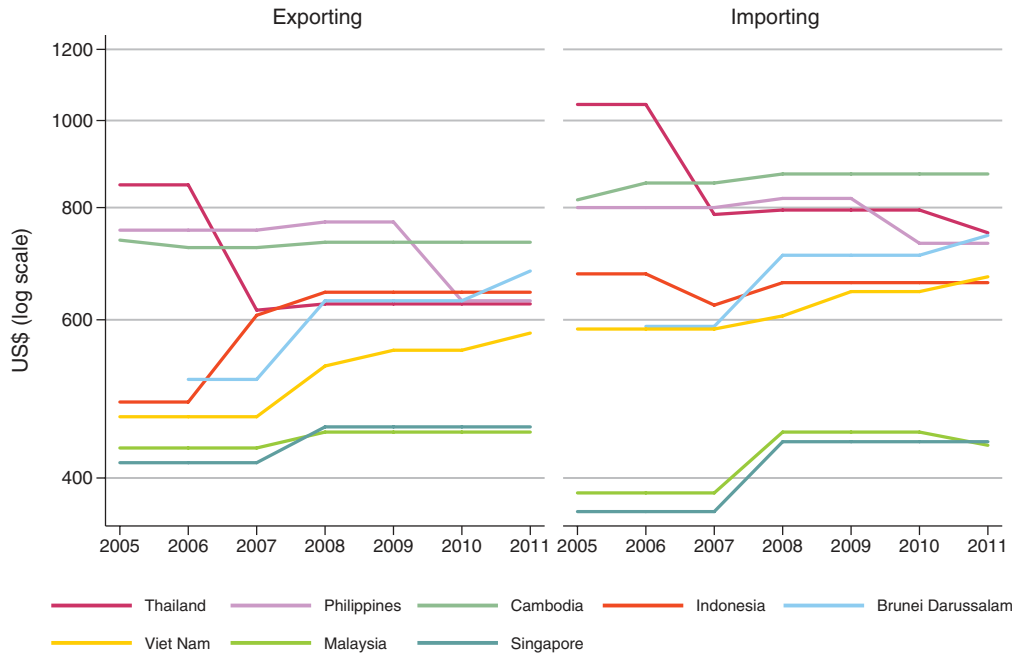


Source: Compiled from ASEAN Tariff Database.

AEC Indicator 7: Goods trade facilitation

Figure II.12 shows another measure of trade barrier: the cost of carrying out the trade. Unlike the tariff indicators discussed earlier, the indicator shown in the figure below measures the extent of beyond-the-border barriers.

Based on World Bank data, Figure II.12 shows the average cost, across ASEAN Member States, of processing a container when importing and exporting. The first thing to note is that the cross-country variation in the cost of importing and exporting is large, and this may reflect differences in the trade policies of both, as well as natural geographical differences (for example, with land-locked countries likely to experience higher trading costs) which may not respond to any trade policy initiatives. Second, there is a slight tendency for the variation to decrease over the period, reflecting that the region is becoming more integrated.

Figure II.12: Costs to Export and Import, US\$ per container, 2005–2011

Graphs by trade

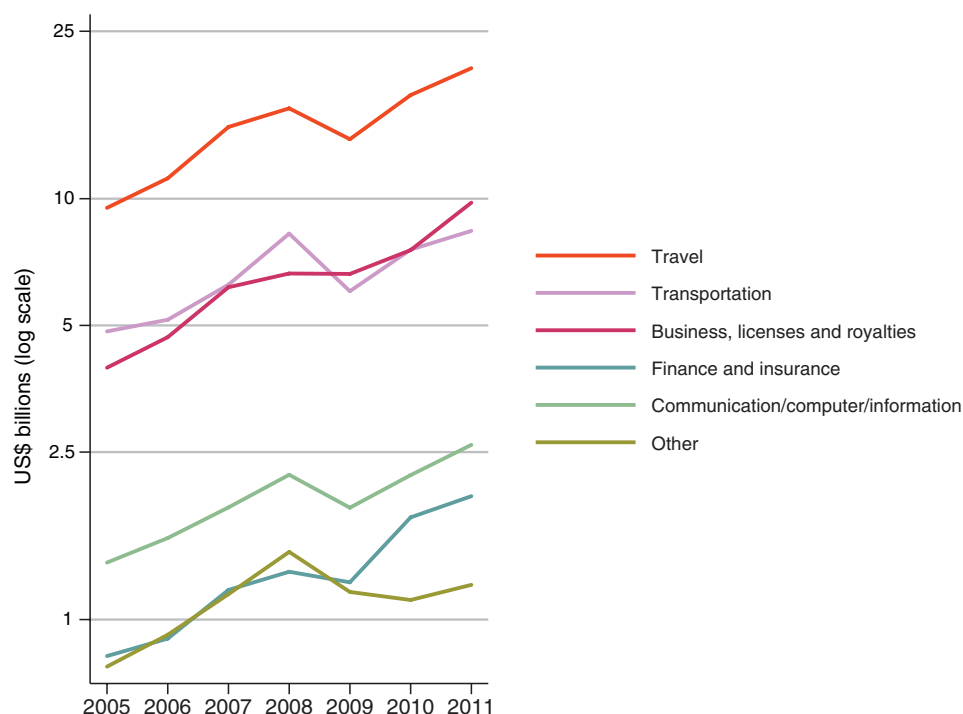
Source: Compiled from World Bank's World DataBank Database.

AEC Indicator 8: ASEAN trade in services, 2005–2011

Figure II.13.A shows the trend in intra-ASEAN services trade in various categories over 2005–2011. From the chart, intra-ASEAN services in all categories beside “Other” show a similar increasing trend. For example, intra-ASEAN trade in travel services increased from \$9.5 billion in 2005 to \$20.4 billion in 2011.

During the same period, as shown in Table II.8, total intra-ASEAN trade in travel services doubled from \$21.3 billion to \$44.4 billion. Table II.8 also shows the importance of intra-ASEAN trade in services compared to services trade with the rest of the world. Between 2005 and 2011, intra-ASEAN trade accounted around 8.1 to 8.6 per cent of total ASEAN trade in services. Trade in travel services and Communication/computer/information services had the most intensive intra-ASEAN component, with the share of intra-ASEAN trade as high as 16–17 per cent.

Figure II.13.A: Current Value of Intra-ASEAN Trade in Services, 2005–2011



Source: Compiled from ASEAN Services Trade Database.

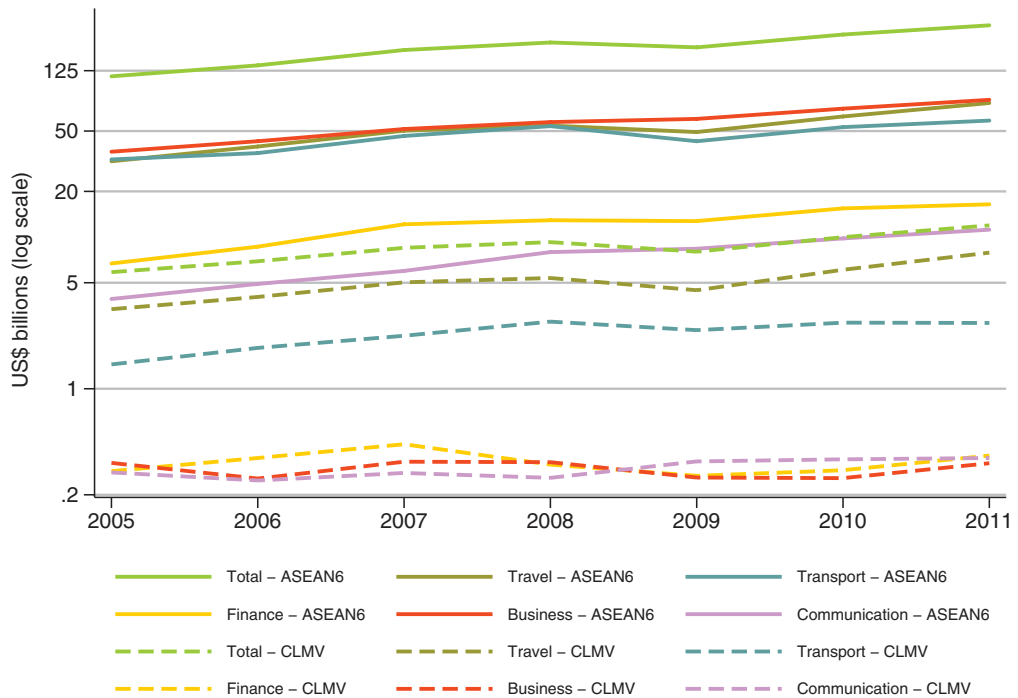
Table II.8: Intra-ASEAN Trade in Services, and Share in Total Trade in Services, 2005–2011

Services category	Current value (US\$ million)		Share in total services trade (%)	
	2005	2011	2005	2011
Travel	9513	20425	16.1	15.2
Transportation	4839	8387	5.3	5.1
Business, licenses and royalties	3967	9786	4.7	5.8
Finance and insurance	819	1964	6.0	6.6
Communication/computer/information	1366	2601	17.4	12.8
Other	773	1209	8.8	9.7
Total	21277	44372	8.1	8.4

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Services Trade Database.

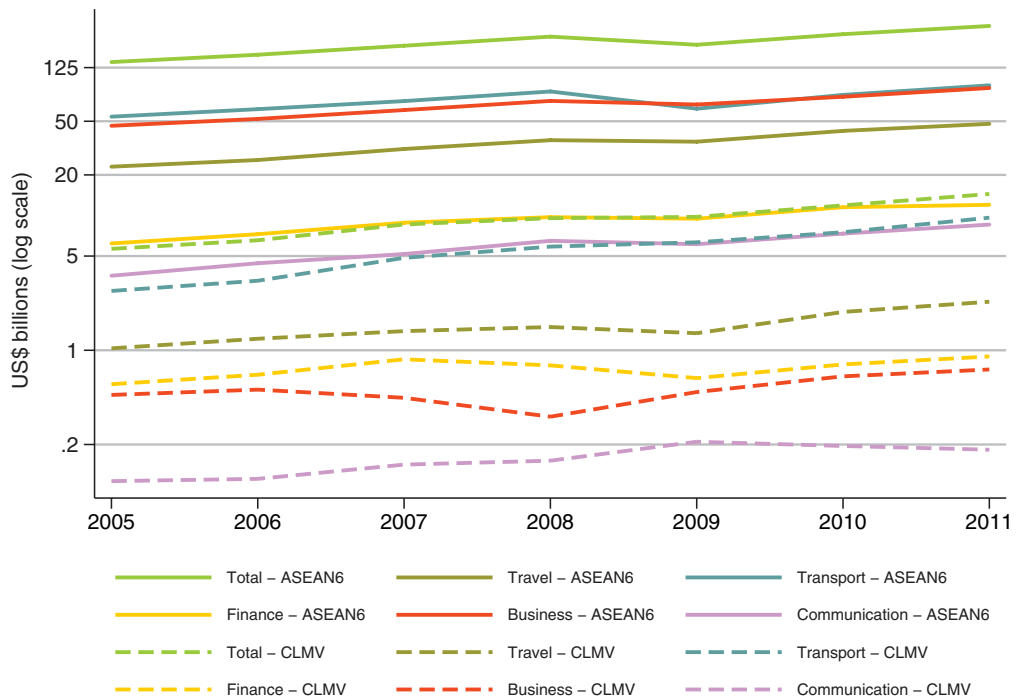
The next two charts, Figures II.13.B and II.13.C, show the trend in ASEAN6 and CLMV's service exports and imports during 2005–2011 both for total and five broad categories. For example, the figure shows that the total value of service imports into ASEAN increased over the period, which is consistent with (among other things) lower trading costs for services. The figure shows that while the services trade in CLMV countries is still at a much lower scale than in ASEAN6 countries, the gap has slightly contracted, particularly in relation to imports.

Figure II.13.B: Current Value of ASEAN Export of Services, 2005–2011



Source: Compiled from ASEAN Services Trade Database.

Figure II.13.C: Current Value of ASEAN Import of Services, 2005–2011



Source: Compiled from ASEAN Services Trade Database.

The underlying trade values of the previous two charts are summarised in Tables II.9.A and II.9.B, providing more detailed comparison between ASEAN6 and CLMV countries in aggregate and by sector. From Table II.9.A it can be seen that total service exports of ASEAN6 and CLMV countries increased by around 117 per cent and 103 per cent, respectively, from 2005–2011. The growth of CLMV countries' imports of services (155 per cent) is almost twice the growth of ASEAN6 imports (85 per cent).

Table II.9.A: Current Value of ASEAN Trade in Services, US\$ million, 2005–2011

Year	ASEAN6		CLMV	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
2005	114,793.49	137,474.57	5,872.86	5,655.73
2006	135,512.43	155,799.80	6,927.44	6,547.94
2007	171,034.89	181,766.43	8,495.75	8,577.67
2008	191,819.06	212,256.16	9,260.37	9,551.11
2009	178,200.49	184,815.40	8,007.38	9,766.28
2010	216,386.76	221,366.82	9,990.22	11,884.94
2011	248,874.73	254,678.64	11,939.42	14,442.83
Growth rate (%)	116.80	85.26	103.30	155.37

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Services Trade Database.

Table II.9.B shows the same indicator for the following subsectors: Travel services; Transportation; Business services, royalties & licenses; Finance & insurance services; and Communication, computer and information services. These data show some important variations in terms of the trend across the sectors and between ASEAN6 and CLMV. For example, exports of Business services, licenses and royalties are insignificant and relatively unchanged in CLMV countries, reflecting the economic development stage of these countries. In contrast, CLMV's imports of transportation services grew by almost 250 per cent over 2005–2011, which is more than three times faster than ASEAN6 imports.

Table II.9.B: Current Value of ASEAN Trade in Services, by Sector, US\$ million, 2005–2011

Year	ASEAN6		CLMV	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Travel services				
2005	31,605.68	23,024.39	3,346.38	1,033.36
2006	39,530.57	25,794.20	4,029.11	1,217.82
2007	50,287.07	31,148.35	5,031.47	1,387.51
2008	54,320.51	36,208.17	5,370.78	1,487.54
2009	49,242.10	35,275.39	4,462.17	1,338.38
2010	62,372.67	42,420.03	6,089.39	1,924.95
2011	76,531.12	47,860.29	7,892.81	2,292.05
Growth rate (%)	142.14	107.87	135.86	121.81
Transportation services				
2005	32,494.84	54,083.76	1,447.36	2,756.00
2006	35,780.51	61,494.67	1,859.71	3,279.40
2007	46,403.64	70,615.39	2,236.42	4,850.94
2008	53,859.37	83,200.11	2,770.61	5,877.01
2009	42,840.94	62,006.76	2,434.37	6,325.23

2010	53,058.91	78,464.94	2,728.22	7,514.64
2011	58,611.67	92,377.20	2,715.83	9,630.19
Growth rate (%)	80.37	70.80	87.64	249.43
Business, licenses and royalties				
2005	36,539.16	46,291.99	324.53	466.37
2006	42,854.96	52,052.65	255.78	510.57
2007	51,565.01	60,571.11	330.45	444.06
2008	57,279.00	70,813.95	328.10	321.50
2009	60,143.97	66,559.71	259.87	490.04
2010	70,257.46	76,024.72	257.66	640.50
2011	80,306.36	88,252.60	322.94	720.30
Growth rate (%)	119.78	90.64	-0.49	54.45
Finance and insurance				
2005	6,699.26	6,199.35	286.39	560.08
2006	8,648.97	7,263.56	349.64	658.38
2007	12,142.76	8,840.23	430.72	857.28
2008	12,912.15	9,721.50	316.20	772.48
2009	12,747.74	9,472.88	266.88	621.80
2010	15,460.59	11,519.63	290.34	785.15
2011	16,444.40	12,004.35	362.67	899.44
Growth rate (%)	145.47	93.64	26.63	60.59
Communication, computer and information services				
2005	3,907.26	3,574.75	280.81	106.95
2006	4,910.86	4,422.31	248.49	111.20
2007	5,984.25	5,177.93	278.75	141.89
2008	7,960.46	6,487.42	258.60	151.70
2009	8,377.62	6,122.78	332.00	209.65
2010	9,797.04	7,334.97	342.62	195.06
2011	11,190.56	8,559.97	349.57	182.85
Growth rate (%)	186.40	139.46	24.48	70.97

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Services Trade Database.

AEC Indicator 9: AFAS services trade liberalisation

This is a similar process indicator to the one based on submitted tariff schedules for trade in goods discussed earlier. For trade in services ASEAN Member States submitted their commitments for liberalisation under the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services (AFAS). These commitments are presented in terms of market access and national treatment. There are four types of commitment level²⁴:

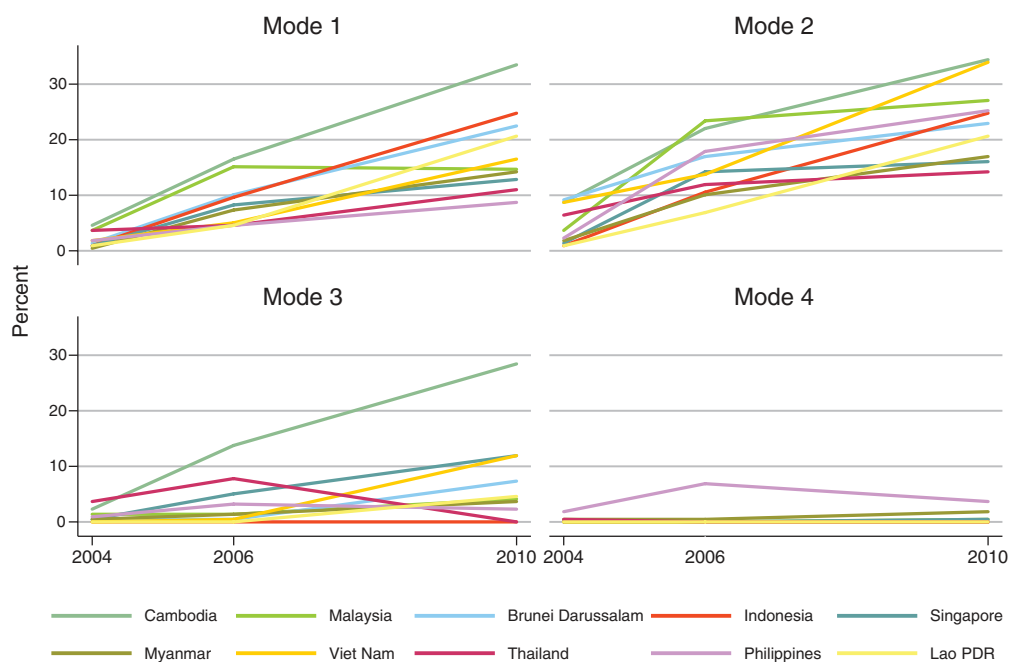
1. Commitments without limitation (the highest level of liberalisation);
2. Commitments with limitations (moderate level of liberalisation);
3. Unbounded commitments (low level of liberalisation); and
4. No commitment (lowest level of liberalisation).

²⁴ In the submitted Schedule of Commitment, each AMS specifies services subsectors in which it has made commitments for liberalizations for market access and national treatment under four different modes of services trade. When the country specifies "None" without any exception, the commitment is classified as "Commitment without limitation". See Ochiai (2006) for further discussions.

The indicator presented here is based on a binary count of each service subsector relating to services trade in healthcare, e-ASEAN, logistics, air transport and tourism which is committed as “without limitation”. More specifically, the extent of restrictions on trade flows in services is measured by the percentage of service subsectors classified at the first commitment level (‘Commitment without limitation’). The measure is constructed for each of four possible modes of service delivery: Mode 1 (cross-border supply); Mode 2 (consumption abroad); Mode 3 (commercial presence); and Mode 4 (presence of natural persons). Any reduction in the indicator value indicates favourable progress towards a free flow of services.

Figures II.14.A–B and Tables II.10.A–D show the trend of the indicator for services trade liberalisation over 2004–2010. Overall, services trade liberalisation intensified the most for Modes 1 and 2. However, even for these modes, in most countries only 25 per cent or less of the subsectors was classified as ‘Commitment without limitation’ for market access and national treatment. Furthermore, the extent of liberalisation in Mode 4 was extremely limited.

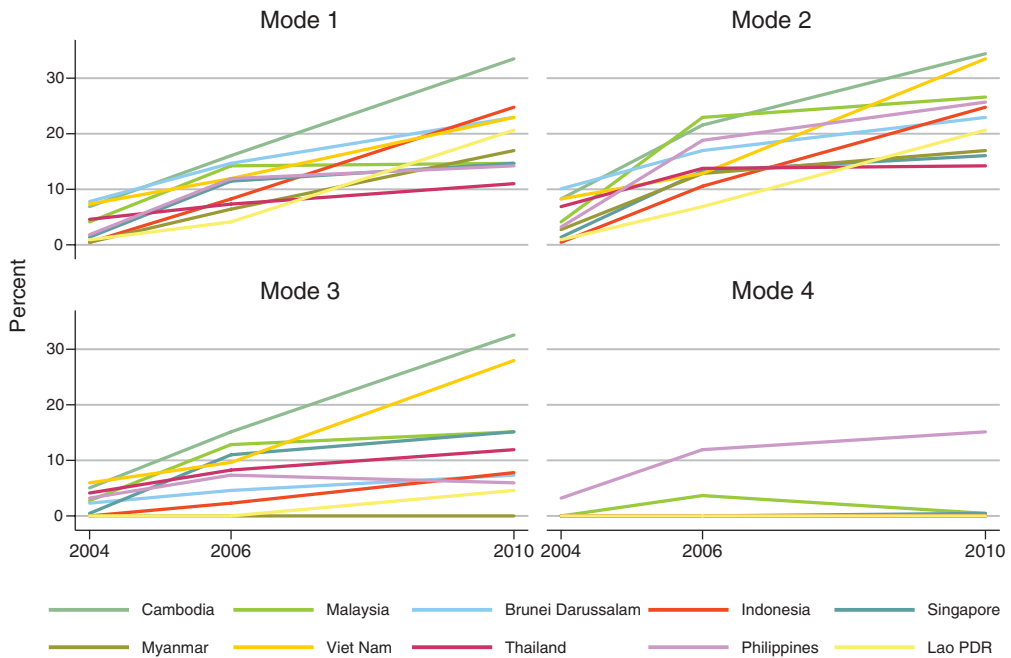
Figure II.14.A: Proportion of Services Subsectors with “Commitment without limitations” for Market Access, by Modes of Trade, 2004–2010



Graphs by mode

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Secretariat AFAS Commitment Package Database

Figure II.14.B: Proportion of Services Subsectors with 'Commitment without limitations' for National Treatment, by Modes of Supply, 2004–2010



Graphs by mode

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Secretariat AFAS Commitment Package Database

Table II.10.A: Proportion of Services Subsectors with 'Commitment without limitations' for Mode 1 (Cross-border supply), per cent, 2004–2010

Country	Market Access			National Treatment		
	2004	2006	2010	2004	2006	2010
Brunei Darussalam	1.4	10.1	22.5	7.8	14.7	22.9
Cambodia	4.6	16.5	33.5	6.9	16.1	33.5
Indonesia	0.9	9.6	24.7	0.5	8.3	24.7
Lao PDR	0.9	4.6	20.6	0.9	4.1	20.6
Malaysia	3.7	15.1	14.7	4.1	14.2	14.7
Myanmar	0.5	7.3	14.2	0.5	6.4	17.0
Philippines	1.8	4.6	8.7	1.8	11.9	14.2
Singapore	0.9	8.3	12.8	1.4	11.5	14.7
Thailand	3.7	4.6	11.0	4.6	7.3	11.0
Viet Nam	1.8	5.0	16.5	7.3	11.9	22.9
Mean	2.0	8.6	17.9	3.6	10.6	19.6
Mean growth (%)			787.1			448.0

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Secretariat AFAS Commitment Package Database

Table II.10.B: Proportion of Services Subsectors with 'Commitment without limitations' for Mode 2 (Consumption abroad), per cent, 2004–2010

Country	Market Access			National Treatment		
	2004	2006	2010	2004	2006	2010
Brunei Darussalam	9.2	17.0	22.9	10.1	17.0	22.9
Cambodia	8.7	22.0	34.4	8.3	21.6	34.4
Indonesia	0.9	10.6	24.8	0.5	10.6	24.8
Lao PDR	0.9	6.9	20.6	0.9	6.9	20.6
Malaysia	3.7	23.4	27.1	4.1	22.9	26.6
Myanmar	1.8	10.1	17.0	2.8	12.8	17.0
Philippines	2.3	17.9	25.2	3.2	18.8	25.7
Singapore	1.4	14.2	16.1	1.4	13.3	16.1
Thailand	6.4	11.9	14.2	6.9	13.8	14.2
Viet Nam	8.7	13.8	33.9	8.3	12.8	33.5
Mean	4.4	14.8	23.6	4.6	15.0	23.6
Mean growth (%)			436.8			407.1

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Secretariat AFAS Commitment Package Database

Table II.10.C: Proportion of Services Subsectors with 'Commitment without limitations' for Mode 3 (Commercial presence), per cent, 2004–2010

Country	Market Access			National Treatment		
	2004	2006	2010	2004	2006	2010
Brunei Darussalam	0.5	0.5	7.3	2.3	4.6	18.8
Cambodia	2.3	13.8	28.4	5.0	15.1	32.6
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	7.8
Lao PDR	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	3.7
Malaysia	1.4	1.4	4.1	2.8	12.8	15.1
Myanmar	0.5	1.4	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	0.9	3.2	2.3	3.2	7.3	6.0
Singapore	0.5	5.0	11.9	0.5	11.0	15.1
Thailand	3.7	7.8	0.0	4.1	8.3	11.9
Viet Nam	0.0	0.5	11.9	6.0	9.6	28.0
Mean	1.0	3.3	7.4	2.4	7.1	13.9
Mean growth (%)			657.1			481.6

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Secretariat AFAS Commitment Package Database

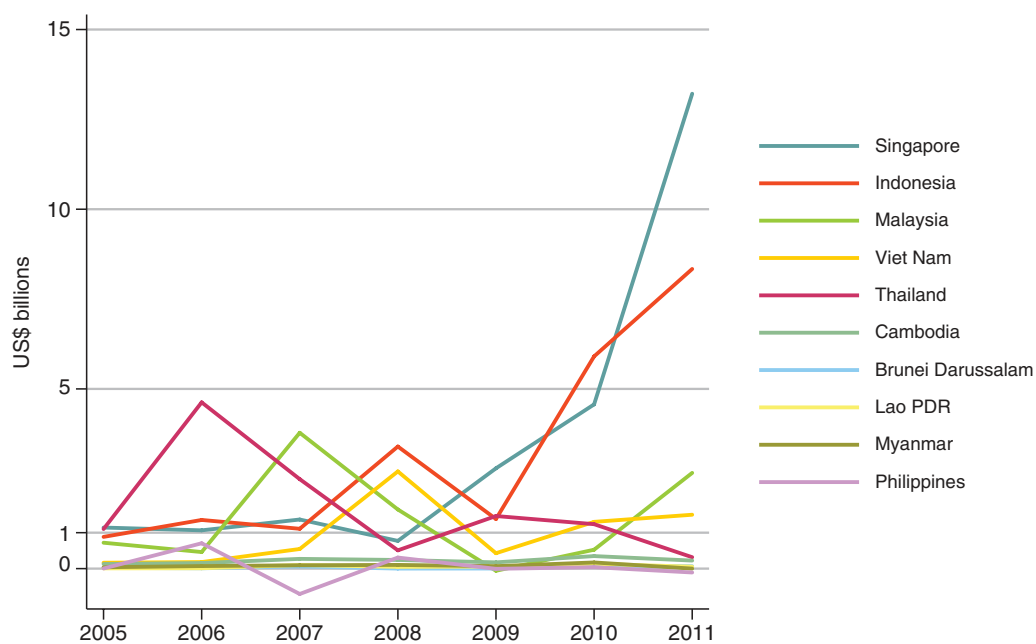
Table II.10.D: Proportion of Services Subsectors with 'Commitment without limitations' for Mode 4 (Presence of natural persons), per cent, 2004–2010

Country	Market Access			National Treatment		
	2004	2006		2004	2006	
Brunei Darussalam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cambodia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lao PDR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malaysia	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.7	0.5
Myanmar	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	1.8	6.9	3.7	3.2	11.9	15.1
Singapore	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Thailand	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viet Nam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mean	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.6	1.6
Mean growth (%)			132.1			403.1

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Secretariat AFAS Commitment Package Database

AEC Indicator 10: Intra-ASEAN inward FDI, 2005–2011

Figure II.15 and Table II.11 present the current value of intra-ASEAN inward FDI over 2005–2011. During this period, intra-ASEAN inward FDI grew by more than 400 per cent, from \$853.0 million in 2000 to \$26.3 billion in 2011. Much of this increase in the later period is observed in Singapore and Indonesia, which combined account for more than 80 per cent of intra-ASEAN inward FDI in 2011.

Figure II.15: Current Value of Intra-ASEAN Inward FDI, 2005–2011

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Secretariat Services Trade Database.

Table II.11: ASEAN Inward FDI Flows, US\$ million, 2000–2011

Country	2000		2011	
	From ASEAN	From the World	From ASEAN	From the World
Brunei Darussalam	10.62	538.99	67.47	1,140.83
Cambodia	0.00	148.50	223.82	667.92
Indonesia	-232.55	-4,317.43	8,338.15	10,903.46
Lao PDR	13.72	20.29	53.96	246.78
Malaysia	258.12	3,529.51	2,664.32	9,336.57
Myanmar	74.02	133.98	n.a	n.a
Philippines	125.40	2,114.22	-106.98	1,368.98
Singapore	12.30	14,739.90	13,213.40	50,783.80
Thailand	389.03	2,961.22	317.13	7,460.96
Viet Nam	202.39	1,086.31	1,499.38	5,930.62
Total	853.05	20,955.48	26,270.65	87,839.92
Total growth (%)			2,979.61	319.17

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Secretariat FDI Database.

AEC Indicator 11: Commercial profit tax rate

Figure II.16 and Table II.12 show the commercial profit tax rates businesses have to pay when operating in ASEAN Member States, as compiled by the World Bank's Doing Business Report. As shown tax rates have been relatively stable over time, with the exception of Brunei Darussalam. There also appears to be a high level of variation in the tax rates across Member States, indicating that there may be some further scope for improving the region's attractiveness to business activities. More uniform company tax rates across ASEAN states would encourage domestic and foreign companies to base their decisions on whether or not to operate in ASEAN on the economic fundamentals of a location—such as the skill base of the population and access to transport and infrastructure—rather than the size of its administrative levies such as taxes.

Figure II.16: Commercial Profit Tax Rate, 2005–2011

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and World Bank's Doing Business Database (World DataBank).
 Note: No data available for Myanmar.

Table II.12: Commercial Profit Tax Rate, per cent, 2005–2011²⁵

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei Darussalam		37.4	27.4	37.4	30.3	17.3	16.8
Cambodia	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.5	22.5
Indonesia	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.6	37.3	34.5
Lao PDR	35.5	35.5	35.5	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.3
Malaysia	36.0	36.0	36.0	34.5	34.2	33.7	34.0
Myanmar							
Philippines	49.8	50.2	51.4	49.4	49.4	45.8	46.5
Singapore	27.7	23.8	23.2	27.9	27.8	25.4	27.1
Thailand	37.7	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.1	37.3	37.5
Viet Nam	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.1	40.1	33.1	40.1
Mean		35.6	34.6	35.6	34.8	31.8	32.5
ASEAN6		37.1	35.5	37.4	36.1	32.8	32.7
CLMV		32.7	32.7	32.1	32.2	29.8	32.0

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and World Bank's Doing Business Database (World DataBank)

Note: No data available for Myanmar

AEC Indicator 12: Dispersion of interest rates

As capital markets become more integrated we would expect the factors of production including capital to converge to their marginal value. To measure progress in this regard, we compare the dispersion of effective interest rates across ASEAN, defined as the nominal interest rate applying to national currency-denominated lending and deposits, adjusted for both domestic inflation (using changes in the CPI) and currency appreciation (based on changes in the exchange rate).

Figure II.17 and Table II.13 shows the extent of variation in effective real interest rates across ASEAN countries—that is, local currency interest rates adjusted for price and currency fluctuations. Two types of interest rate are shown: rates on deposits and rates on lending. As can be seen there is no evidence of convergence in the cost of capital across different Member States in ASEAN, with CLMV countries Myanmar and Lao PDR being particular outliers.

²⁵ For 2005 the data exclude Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar. For 2006–2011 the data exclude Myanmar.

Figure II.17: Effective Real Interest Rates, Lending and Deposit, 2004–2010

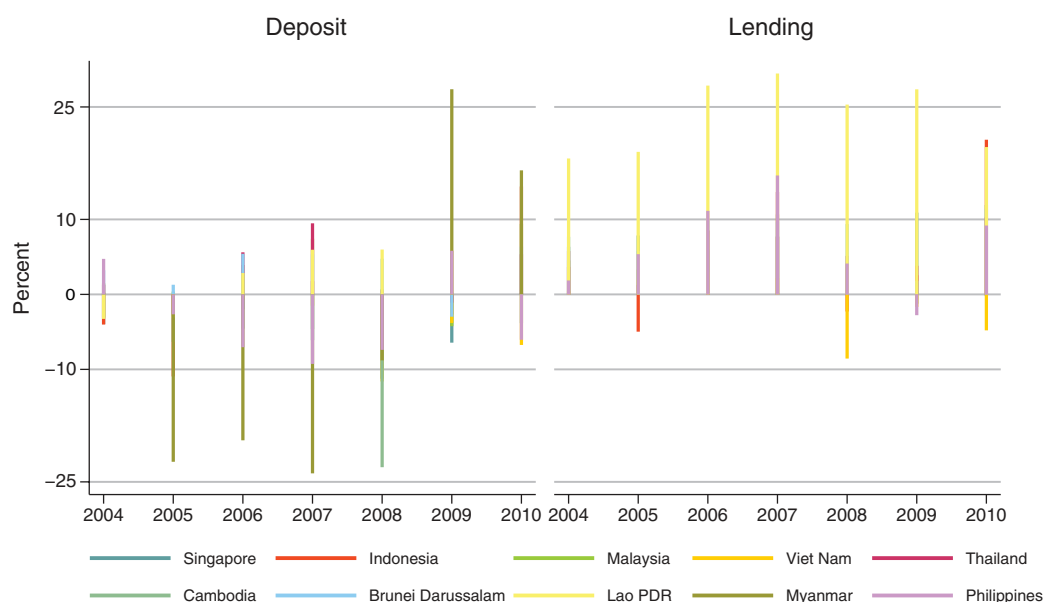


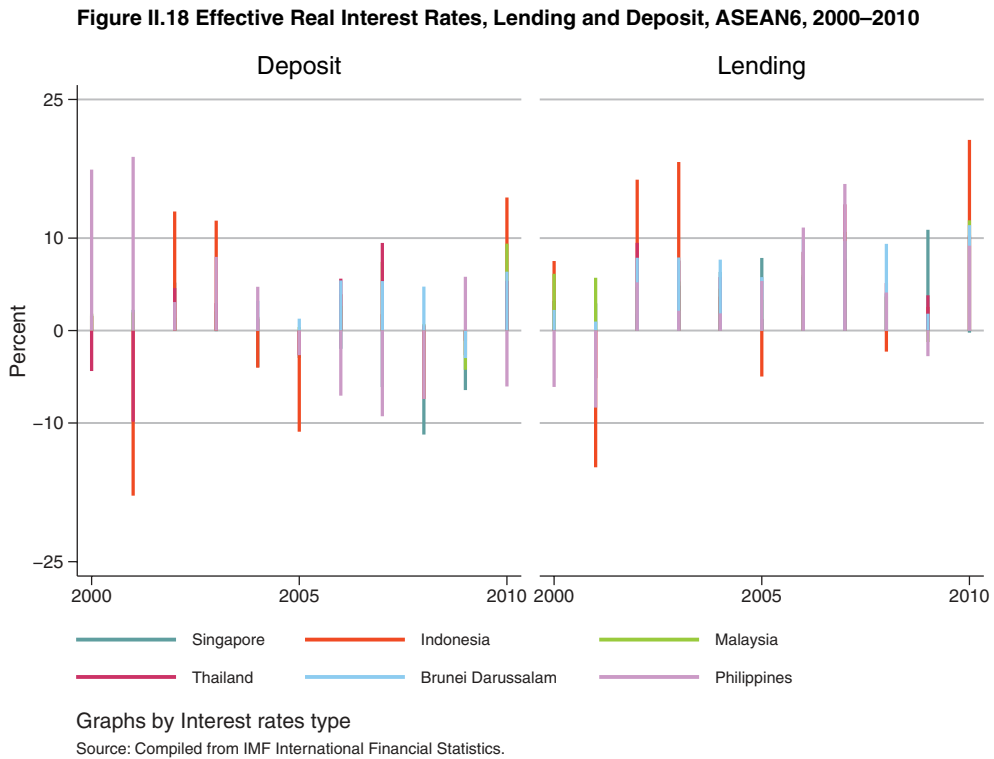
Table II.13: Effective Real Interest Rates, Lending and Deposit, 2004–2010²⁶

Country	2004		2010	
	Lending	Deposit	Lending	Deposit
Brunei Darussalam	7.671	3.214	11.399	6.370
Cambodia		-3.071		-3.834
Indonesia	3.663	-4.017	20.626	14.391
Lao PDR	18.128	-3.268	19.652	0.039
Malaysia	4.527	1.481	11.925	9.404
Myanmar		0.228		16.545
Philippines	1.861	4.737	9.183	-6.050
Singapore	6.340	-3.962	-0.228	0.214
Thailand	5.783	1.283	10.280	5.357
Viet Nam	0.439	-3.112	-4.797	-6.738
Mean	6.052	-0.649	9.755	3.570
ASEAN6	4.974	0.456	10.531	4.948
CLMV	9.283	-2.306	7.428	1.503

Source: Compiled from IMF International Financial Statistics.

²⁶ For CLMV aggregated lending rate data exclude Cambodia and Myanmar.

Furthermore, Figure II.18 shows a similar lack of convergence when looking at the ASEAN6 countries only, especially in regard to lending.



AEC Indicator 13: Domestic credit provision

Figure II.19 and Table II.14 show the proportion (as a percentage of GDP) of domestic credit obtained from the domestic banking sector and provided to the private sector. In developed economies we would expect this to be high because of the importance of domestic sources of capital, such that the value usually exceeds 100 per cent.

For ASEAN the average proportion is around 70 to 80 per cent for ASEAN6 countries and 20 to 30 per cent for CLMV countries.²⁷ The cross-country and ASEAN6–CLMV gaps appear to have narrowed during the period 2000–2011.

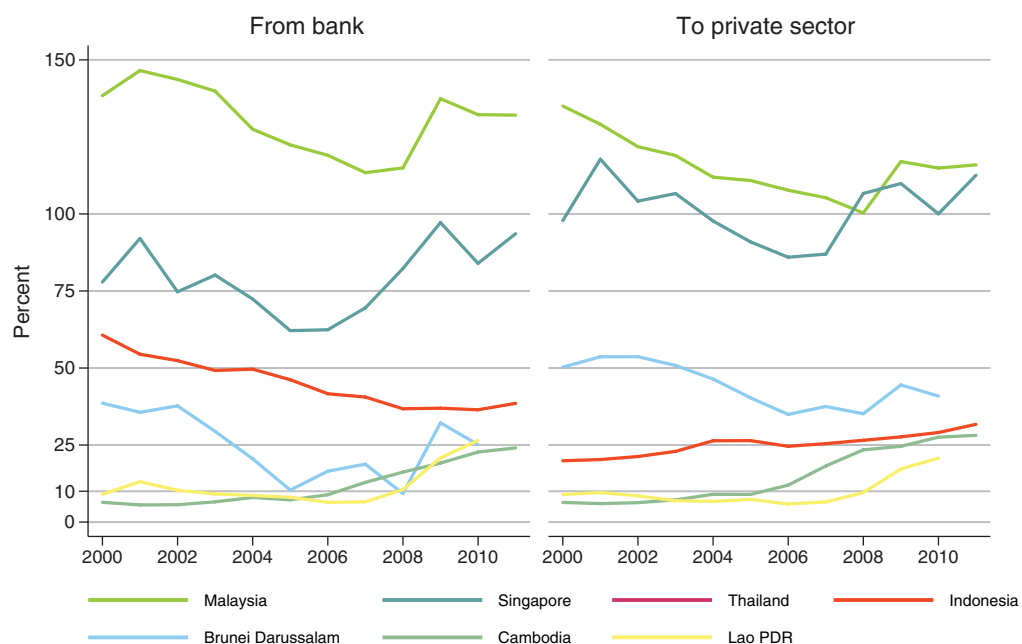
²⁷ Note that there is no data for Myanmar, Thailand and Viet Nam and the data are even less complete for 2011.

Table II.14: Domestic Credit Provision, to Private Sector and from Bank, 2000–2010²⁸

Country	2000		2010	
	From banking	To private sector	From banking	To private sector
Brunei Darussalam	38.6	50.3	25.1	40.9
Cambodia	6.4	6.4	22.7	27.6
Indonesia	60.7	19.9	36.5	29.1
Lao PDR	9.0	8.9	26.5	20.8
Malaysia	138.4	135.0	132.2	114.9
Myanmar				
Philippines	58.3	36.8	49.2	29.6
Singapore	77.9	97.9	84.0	100.0
Thailand				
Viet Nam				
Mean	55.6	50.7	53.7	51.8
ASEAN6	74.8	68.0	65.4	62.9
CLMV	7.7	7.7	24.6	24.2
Mean growth (%)			-3.4	2.2

Source: Compiled from IMF International Financial Statistics.

Figure II.19: Domestic Credit Provision from Bank and to the Private Sector, 2000–2011



Graphs by provision

Source: Compiled from IMF International Financial Statistics.

Note: No data available for Myanmar, Philippines, and Viet Nam

²⁸ For CLMV aggregated lending rate, data exclude Cambodia and Myanmar.

AEC Indicator 14: Convergence in government bond yields

Table II.15 summarises the average monthly returns on government bonds for a sample of ASEAN Member States, based on the HSBC Asian LCY Bond Returns Index provided by the ADB (<http://asianbondsonline.adb.org>).²⁹

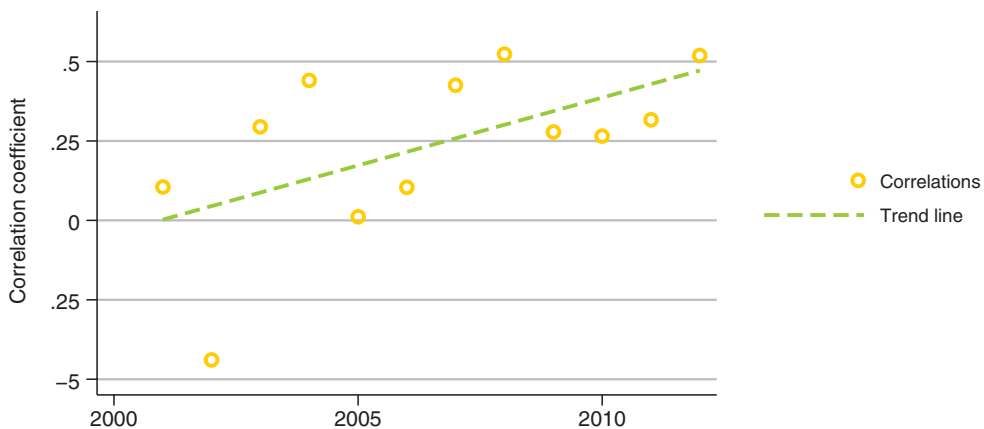
Table II.15: Average Monthly Government Bond Yields, per cent, 2001–2011

Country	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei Darussalam											
Cambodia											
Indonesia	0.807	4.039	1.258	1.664	-0.024	2.188	0.827	0.572	1.763	1.627	1.676
Lao PDR											
Malaysia	0.757	0.248	-0.040	0.575	0.366	0.413	0.310	0.614	0.066	0.418	0.398
Myanmar											
Philippines	1.515	1.463	0.861	0.348	1.438	1.678	0.476	0.169	0.660	0.958	1.022
Singapore	0.467	0.758	-0.095	0.563	-0.053	0.318	0.423	0.551	0.073	0.223	0.528
Thailand	0.786	0.852	-0.128	0.331	0.080	0.463	0.558	1.462	-0.228	0.434	0.413
Viet Nam											
Mean	0.866	1.472	0.371	0.696	0.361	1.012	0.519	0.674	0.467	0.732	0.807
China	0.643	0.345	0.015	-0.247	1.122	0.160	-0.169	0.883	-0.014	0.118	0.408

Source: Compiled from HSBC Asian LCY Bond Returns Index

Figure II.20 shows a scatter plot of the correlation coefficients of monthly government bonds returns (conditional on the returns of Chinese government bonds) for five ASEAN Member States: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. The regression trend line shown in the figure is based on a least squares regression of the correlation coefficients, and suggests that government bond yields from these countries are more strongly correlated over time, which is consistent with the financial markets of these countries becoming more integrated.

Figure II.20: Correlation of Monthly Government Bonds Yields (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand), 2001–2012



Source: Compiled from HSBC Asian LCY Bond Returns Index.

²⁹ China's bond yields are included to construct conditional correlation coefficients among the individual ASEAN Member State bond yields. One may argue that ASEAN governments' bond yields are correlated because they all respond similarly to common global market shocks and thus their correlations with each other are not due to ASEAN countries being more financially integrated with one another. To control for this global shock effect, the correlation coefficients were computed based on the residuals of the regression of each AMS' government bond yield on China's government bond yields. A similar approach is used for the case of stock market returns presented next.

AEC Indicator 15: Convergence in the stock markets

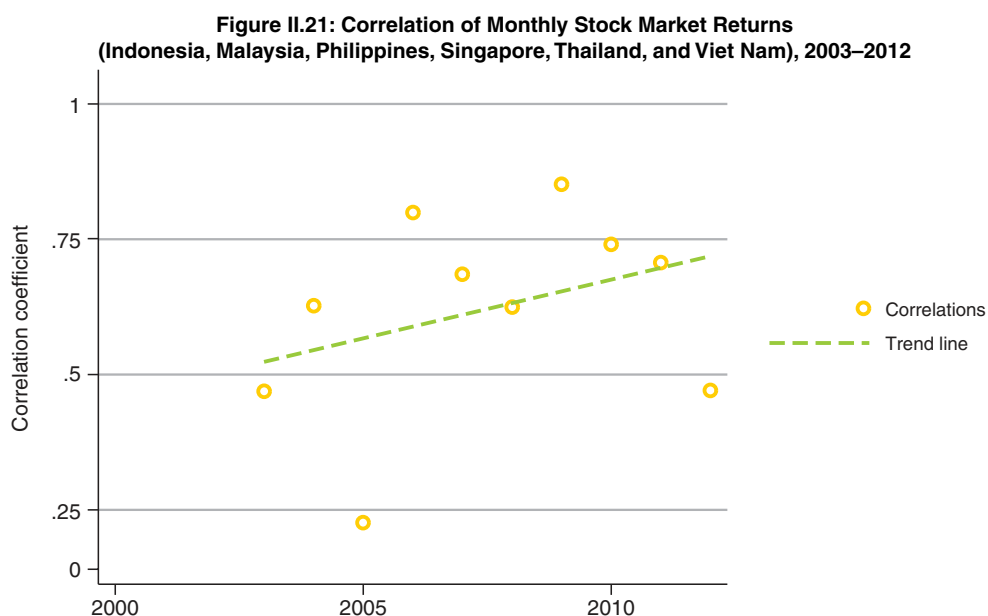
Table II.16 summarises the average monthly returns of a sample of ASEAN Member States' stock market returns based on monthly stock returns data provided by ADB's Asia Regional Integration Centre (<http://www.aric.adb.org>).³⁰

Table II.16: Average Monthly Stock Market Returns, per cent, 2003–2011

Country	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei Darussalam									
Cambodia									
Indonesia	1.190	1.484	0.835	2.905	4.553	-6.777	5.603	5.512	0.510
Lao PDR									
Malaysia	1.088	0.884	-0.091	1.389	2.440	-4.082	2.961	1.763	-0.183
Myanmar									
Philippines	0.991	1.107	0.788	2.066	2.036	-4.616	3.094	2.971	0.492
Singapore	1.042	0.759	0.795	1.647	1.715	-4.791	2.998	0.993	-1.343
Thailand	4.420	-0.512	0.417	0.202	1.566	-5.174	3.688	4.003	0.067
Viet Nam									
Mean									
China	0.278	-0.460	-0.463	3.661	8.799	-9.635	4.065	-1.061	-1.873

Source: Compiled from ADB's Asia Regional Integration Centre monthly stock returns database.

Figure II.21 shows A scatter plot of the correlation coefficients of composite stock indices (conditional on the returns of Chinese composite stock index) for six ASEAN stock markets: Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The regression trend line shown in the figure suggests that ASEAN stock markets are becoming more strongly correlated over time. This also serves as evidence of a more integrated financial market.



Source: Compiled from HSBC Asian LCY Bond Returns Index.

³⁰ China's stock returns are included to construct conditional correlation coefficients among the individual ASEAN Member State stock returns.

AEC Indicator 16: Convergence in skilled labour cost

With completely integrated economies both people and resources can move as freely between countries as they can within a single market. The consequence of this for average wages is that there will be little variation across markets. The skilled labour cost convergence indicator used here is constructed as the average wage (in PPP\$ terms) paid to workers in two occupational classifications: professional and technical/associate professional.

Figure II.22 and Table II.17 show the average monthly wages (in PPP\$) of professional and technical workers in a sample of ASEAN Member States. Unfortunately the data are available for only a few ASEAN countries, and from the limited data available there is little evidence that the average wages of skilled workers are converging. If anything, average wages in more developed economies appear to have increased faster over the 2000–2011 period, resulting in an increase in cross-country differences. This result is to some extent consistent with the low level of trade liberalization commitment for services trade under modes 3 (commercial presence) and 4 (presence of natural persons).

Figure II.22: Average Monthly Wages of Professional and Technical Workers, PPP\$, 2000–2011

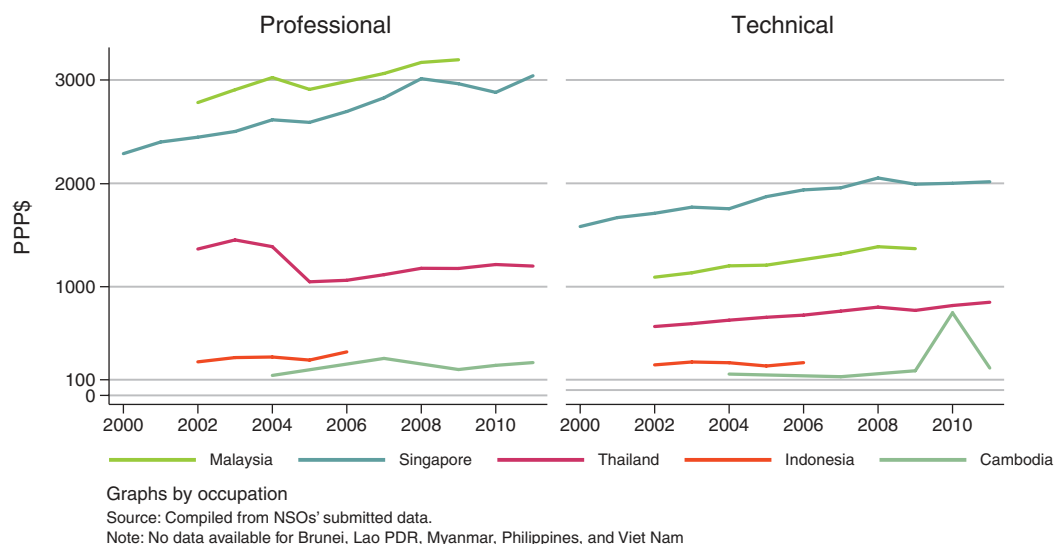


Table II.17: Average Monthly Wages of Professional and Technical Workers, PPP\$, 2004 and 2009

Country	2004		2009	
	Professional	Technical	Professional	Technical
Brunei Darussalam				
Cambodia	141.6	154.7	198.6	186.7
Indonesia	319.8	264.6		
Lao PDR				
Malaysia	3023.5	1201.8	3195.7	1368.2
Myanmar				
Philippines				
Singapore	2614.8	1754.2	2963.7	1991.6
Thailand	1387.4	676.2	1176.4	770.7
Viet Nam				

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data.
Note: No data available for Brunei, Lao, Myanmar, Philippines, and Viet Nam

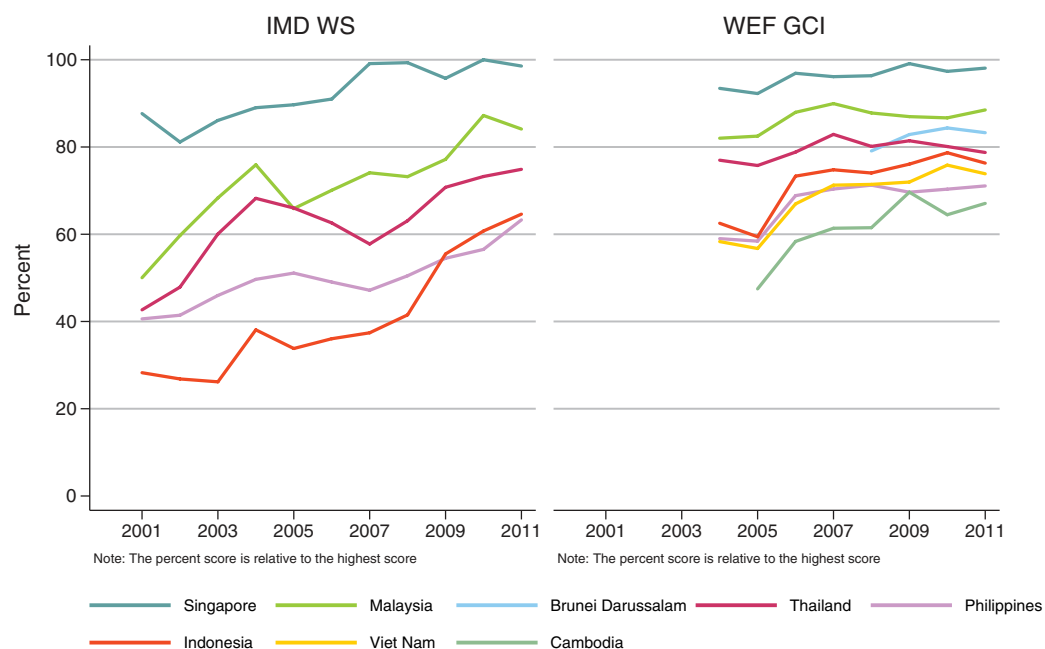
II.C. Competitive Economic Region

This section presents indicators to measure progresses in terms of ASEAN's global competitiveness as an economic region and its potential for sustaining economic growth. The indicators are further grouped into three categories: global competitiveness indicators, technological capacity indicators and technological capability indicators.³¹ The global competitiveness indicators include the IMD World Scoreboard Index and the WEF Global Competitiveness Index. The technological capacity indicators include a range of science and technology indicators including the number of new science and technology graduates, research and development expenditures, and the number of researchers per one million of the population. Finally, technological capability is measured by the technical content of manufacturing exports.

AEC Indicator 17: Global competitiveness

The International Institute for Management Development (IMD) World Competitiveness Scoreboard and the World Economic Forum's (WEF) Global Competitiveness Index are two widely-accepted measures of countries' economic competitiveness. Figure II.23 presents the relative scores (that is, the original index score expressed as a percentage of the highest score in each year) of the ASEAN Member States which are covered by these indices. The figure depicts two interesting patterns: (i) all of the included ASEAN countries have improved competitiveness over time; and (ii) the least developed AMSs appear to be catching up to the more developed ones, a trend which is consistent with narrowing development gaps.

Figure II.23: Global Competitiveness Index Relative to the Top Score, 2001–2011



Graphs by index

Source: Compiled from IMD World Competitiveness Yearbooks and WEF Global Competitiveness Index.

Note: No data available for Lao PDR and Myanmar.

³¹ We distinguish between indicators of technological capacity and technological capability in the sense that the former refers more to production input measures such as human resources while the latter refers more to production output measures such as high-technology exports.

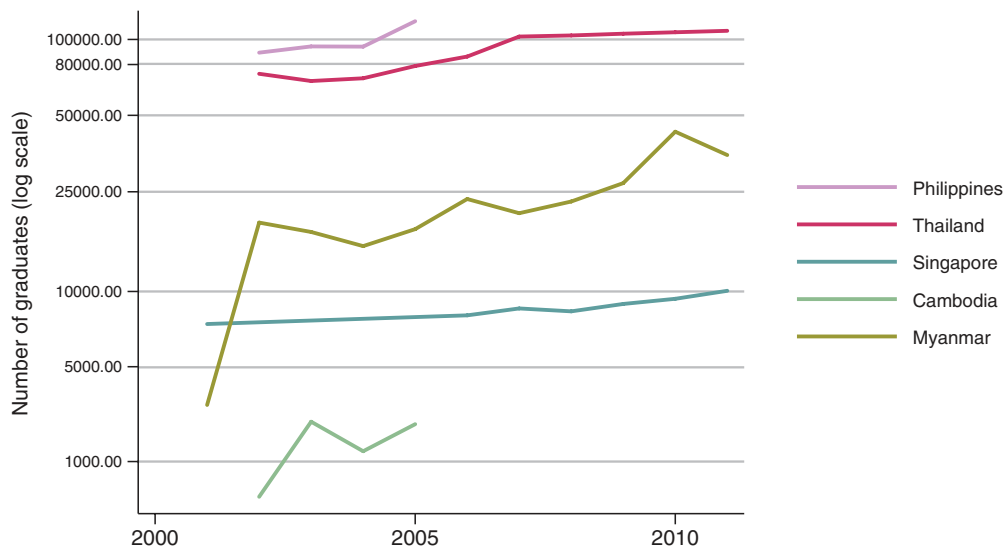
Table II.18: Relative Global Competitiveness Index, 2005 and 2011³²

Country	2005		2011	
	WEF	IMD	WEF	IMD
Brunei Darussalam			83.3	
Cambodia	47.5		67.1	
Indonesia	59.4	33.8	76.3	64.6
Lao PDR				
Malaysia	82.5	65.9	88.5	84.1
Myanmar				
Philippines	58.4	51.1	71.1	63.3
Singapore	92.3	89.7	98.1	98.6
Thailand	75.8	66.0	78.7	74.9
Viet Nam	56.7		73.9	
Mean	67.5		79.6	
ASEAN6	73.7	61.3	82.7	77.1
CLMV	52.1		70.5	

AEC Indicator 18.1: Technological capacity

The density of new science and technology graduates in a country provides a measure of that country's innovative and technological capacity. Similarly, at the regional level this measure is an important indicator of the region's competitive advantage.

Figure II.24 shows the number of new bachelor degree graduates in science and technology fields. Unfortunately limitations in data availability and issues with the definitions used in the collection of data make it difficult to interpret any patterns below. There is, however, indicator that the trend is increasing.

Figure II.24: Number of New Science and Technology Graduates, 2000–2011

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data.

Note: No data available for Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Malaysia, and Viet Nam. Singapore's data are based on university first degree graduate in the following courses: Humanities & Social Sciences, Natural, Physical & Mathematical Sciences, Medicine, Dentistry, Health Sciences, Information Technology, Architecture & Building, and Engineering Sciences.

³² A score of 100 indicates an index score which is equal to that of the first-ranked country.

Table II.19: Number of New Science and Technology Graduates, 2000–2011

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia			725	1439	1099	1407						
Indonesia												
Lao PDR												
Malaysia												
Myanmar		3546	18767	17223	15138	17677	23275	20447	22750	26915	43052	34788
Philippines			88.7K	93.8K	93.7K	11.8K						
Singapore		7428					8041	8564	8740	8923	9352	10062
Thailand			73.1K	68.4K	70.1K	78.5K	85.5K	102.7K	103.7K	105.4K	106.8K	108.2K
Viet Nam												

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data.

Note: M=million; K=Thousand. No data available for Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Malaysia, and Viet Nam. Singapore's data are based on university first degree graduate in the following courses: Humanities & Social Sciences, Natural, Physical & Mathematical Sciences, Medicine, Dentistry, Health Sciences, Information Technology, Architecture & Building, and Engineering Sciences.

AEC Indicator 18.2: Technological capacity

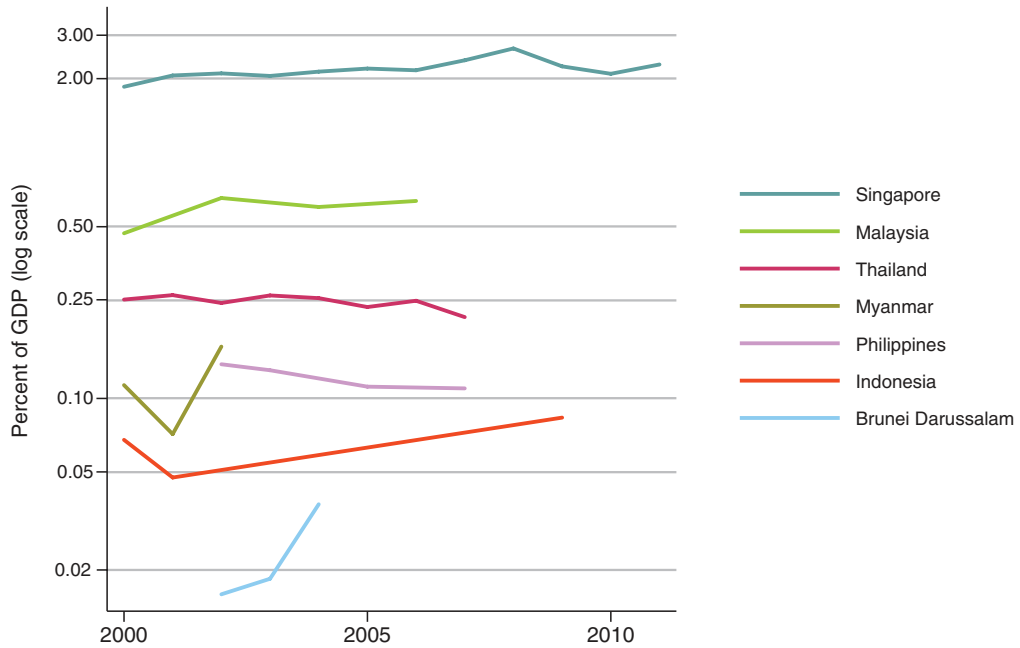
Table II.20 and Figure II.25 show another indicator of progress in terms of technological capacity in the form of research and development expenditure. The values provided in the table and figure show clearly that there is significant scope for improvement in ASEAN Member States in this regard.

Table II.20: Research and Development Expenditure's Share to GDP, per cent, 2001–2011

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei Darussalam			0.02	0.02	0.04							
Cambodia			0.05									
Indonesia	0.07	0.05								0.08		
Lao PDR			0.04									
Malaysia	0.47		0.65		0.60		0.63					
Myanmar	0.11	0.07	0.16									
Philippines			0.14	0.13		0.11		0.11				
Singapore	1.85	2.06	2.10	2.05	2.13	2.19	2.16	2.37	2.65	2.24	2.09	2.28
Thailand	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.21				
Viet Nam			0.19									

Source: Compiled based on data from World Bank's World DataBank database and Department Statistics Singapore.

Figure II.25: Research and Development Expenditure, 2000–2011



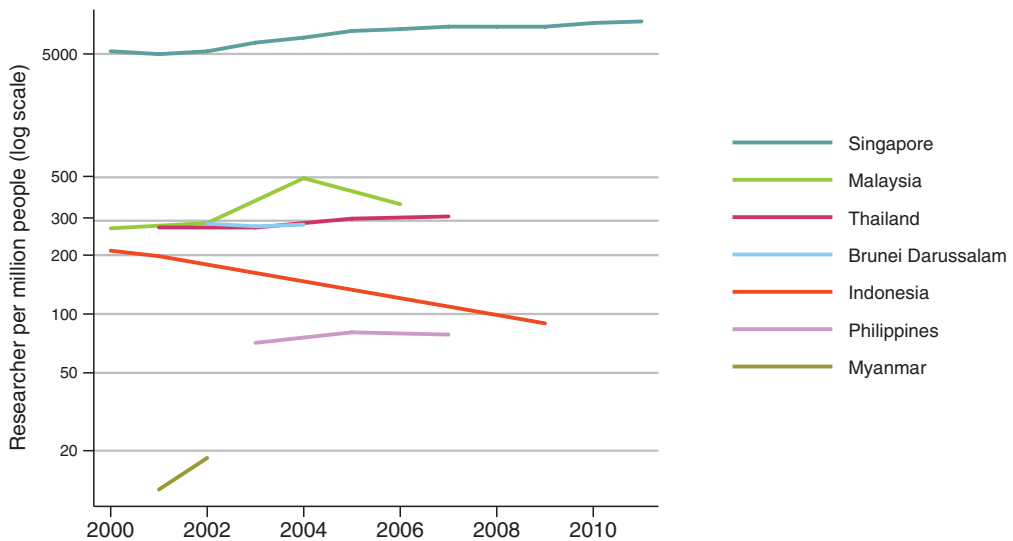
Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and World Bank's World DataBank Database.

Note: No data available for Lao PDR. Cambodia and Viet Nam only have one year data (2002), hence no trend line can be shown.

AEC Indicator 18.3: Technological capacity

Figure II.26 presents the third indicator of progress in terms of technological capacity. This indicator is closely related to the preceding indicator and is further evidence of the ongoing scope for improvement in ASEAN's economic competitiveness as a region.

Figure II.26: Number of Researchers per 1 Million People, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and World Bank's World DataBank Database.

Note: No data available for Lao PDR. For Cambodia and Viet Nam data are only available for 2002, hence no trend line can be shown.

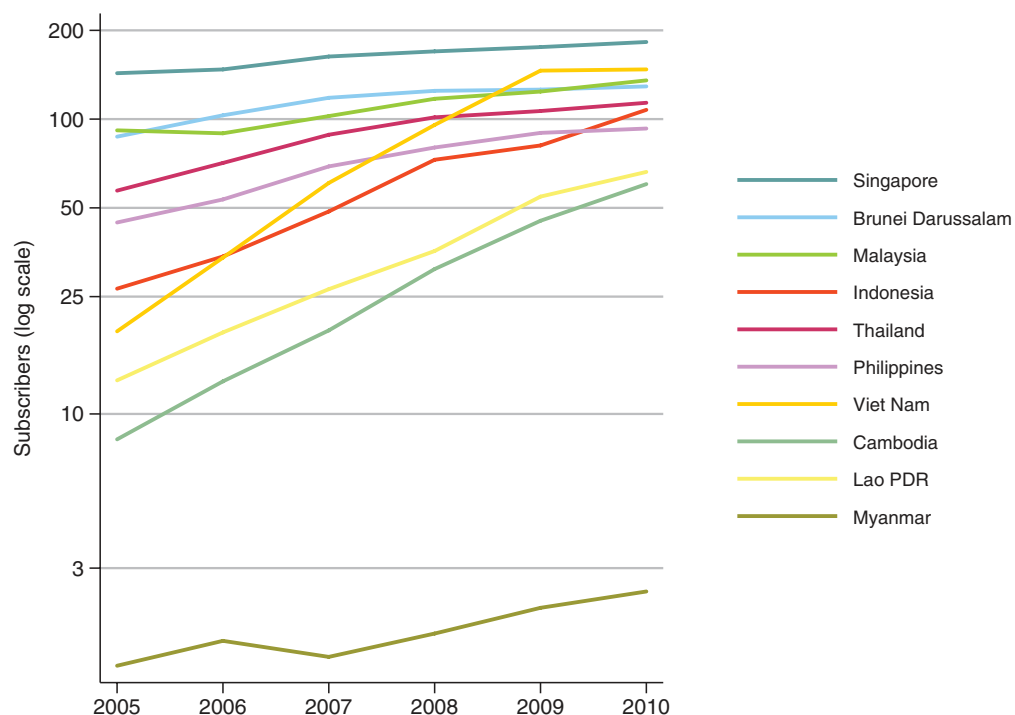
Table II.21: Number of Researchers per 1 Million People, 2001–2011

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei Darussalam			289.8	281.0	286.3							
Cambodia			17.4									
Indonesia	210.8	197.6								89.6		
Lao PDR												
Malaysia	274.3		291.9		495.1		364.6					
Myanmar		12.7	18.4									
Philippines				71.2		80.6		78.5				
Singapore	5164.0	4989.1	5155.9	5714.3	6060.2	6556.6	6697.4	6899.1	6894.4	6894.5	7201.7	7333.2
Thailand		277.2		277.1		307.4		315.5				
Viet Nam			115.9									

Source: Compiled based on data from World Bank's World DataBank database and Department Statistics Singapore.

AEC Indicator 18.4: Telephone subscribers

Figure II.27 and Table II.22 represent the fourth indicator of progress in terms of technological capacity. Unlike the other three indicators above, which are directly linked to development in science and technological capacity, this indicator is more indirect, being about the capacity of the technological infrastructure. Telephone and communications infrastructure is important in developing technological capacity and capability. The trends shown in Figure II.27 suggest rapid improvements in the telephone and communications infrastructure of ASEAN Member States, to the extent that the least developed Member States are rapidly catching up with the leading states.

Figure II.27: Number of Telephone Subscribers (fixed and mobile) per 100 People, 2000–2010

Source: Compiled from UNDP database (<http://hdrstats.undp.org>) and NSOs data (Singapore and Viet Nam).

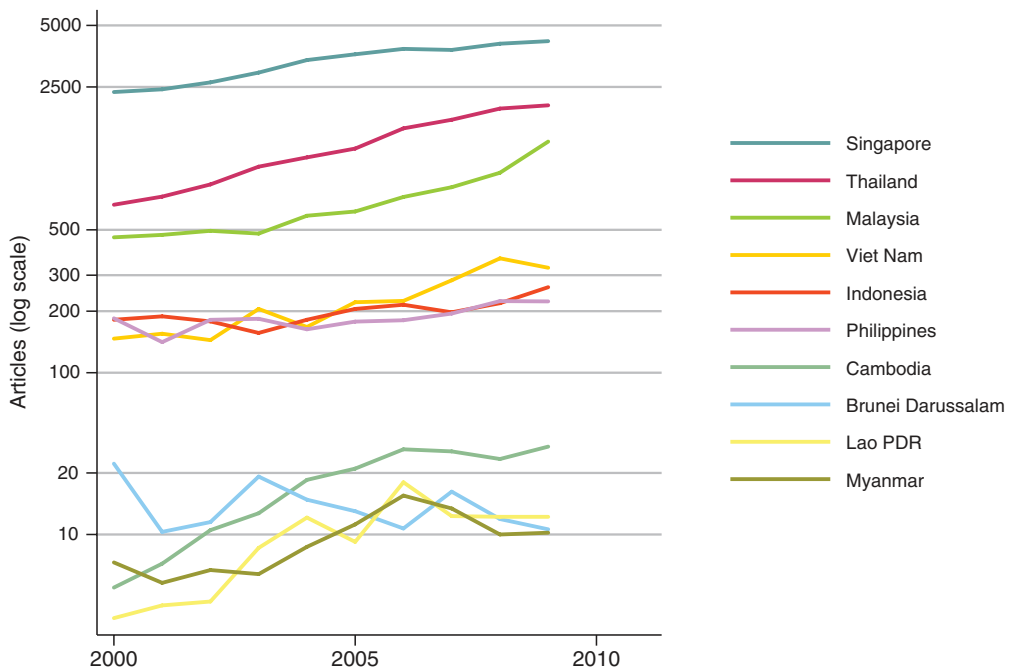
Table II.22: Number of Telephone (fixed/mobile) Subscribers per 100 People, 2001 - 2010

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Brunei Darussalam	53.7					87.2	103.0	118.1	124.7	125.9	129.1
Cambodia	1.3					8.2	12.9	19.2	31.0	45.2	60.2
Indonesia	4.8					26.6	34.2	48.6	72.8	81.4	107.5
Lao PDR	1.0					13.0	18.9	26.5	35.7	54.6	66.2
Malaysia	41.6					91.6	89.5	102.4	117.2	124.0	135.3
Myanmar	0.6					1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.5
Philippines	12.3					44.6	53.4	69.1	80.1	89.8	92.9
Singapore	108.7	116.2	124.0	130.6	137.4	143.1	147.4	163.0	169.7	175.5	182.6
Thailand	13.7					57.2	71.0	88.5	101.4	106.5	113.6
Viet Nam	4.2	5.5	7.0	9.1	12.6	19.1	33.9	60.7	95.6	146.0	147.4
Mean	25.0						56.9	71.0	84.1	94.1	108.8
ASEAN6	40.4						83.7	99.4	111.3	117.4	127.2
CLMV	1.8						16.6	28.5	43.5	59.1	81.2

Source: Compiled from UNDP database (<http://hdrstats.undp.org>) and NSOs' submitted data (Singapore and Viet Nam).

AEC Indicator 19: Science and technical publications

Figure II.28 and Table II.23 show our final technological capacity indicator which is from an output perspective: the number of published science and technical articles. While the trend in every country is increasing, there are clearly gaps across countries which don't appear to have narrowed. Since this indicator is based on the number of scientific and technical articles published but not normalised with respect to population, Figure II.28 points to significant scope for improvement in most ASEAN Member States, especially those with much larger populations than Singapore (which has the smallest population of all Member States except Brunei).

Figure II.28: Number of Published Scientific Journal & Technical Articles, 2000–2009


Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and World DataBank Database.

Table II.23: Number of Scientific and Technical Articles Published, 2000 - 2009

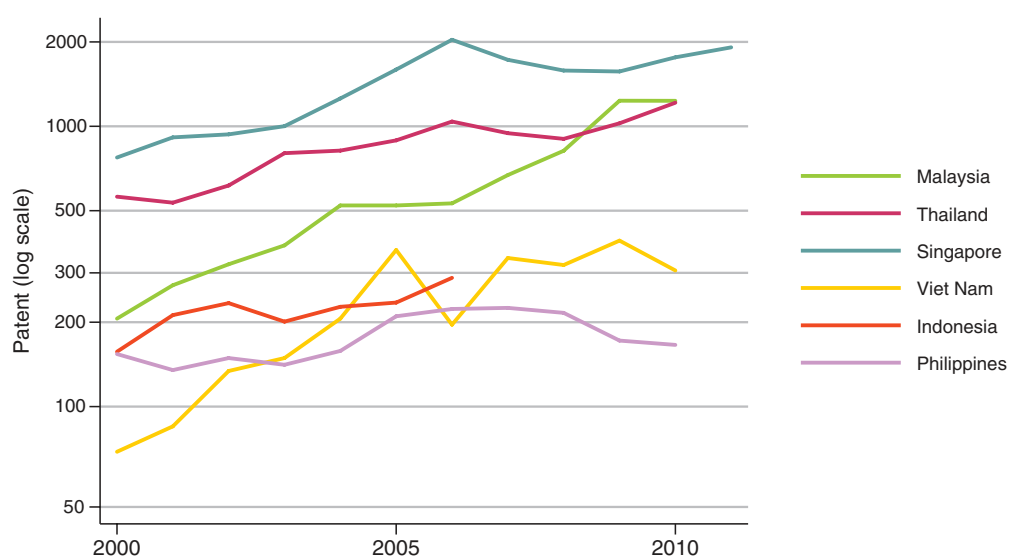
Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Brunei Darussalam	22.2	10.3	11.5	19.2	14.8	13	10.7	16.2	11.9	10.6
Cambodia	5.5	7.2	10.5	12.7	18.5	21	26.1	25.5	23.4	26.9
Indonesia	181.6	188.7	178.3	156.6	181.6	205.2	215.1	197.5	218.9	262
Lao PDR	3.9	4.5	4.7	8.6	12.1	9.2	18	12.3	12.2	12.2
Malaysia	459.6	472.4	494.5	479.3	586.1	614.6	724.1	808.1	951	1351.3
Myanmar	7.3	5.8	6.7	6.4	8.7	11.2	15.5	13.4	10	10.2
Philippines	184.6	141.2	181.5	183.6	163.1	177.9	180.6	194.8	224.1	223.3
Singapore	2361	2434.3	2631.9	2939.4	3384.3	3611.2	3838	3793.3	4069.3	4186.8
Thailand	663.3	726.9	834	1018.6	1130.5	1248.9	1568	1727.7	1959.5	2032.7
Viet Nam	146.8	155.2	144.4	205.1	167.4	221.3	224.6	283.2	362.7	326.2
Mean	403.6	414.7	449.8	503.0	566.7	613.4	682.1	707.2	784.3	844.2
ASEAN6	645.4	662.3	722.0	799.5	910.1	978.5	1089.4	1122.9	1239.1	1344.5
CLMV	40.9	43.2	41.6	58.2	51.7	65.7	71.1	83.6	102.1	93.9

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and World DataBank Database.

AEC Indicator 20.1: Innovativeness

Individuals and businesses apply for intellectual property rights protection, such as patents and trademarks, to prevent unauthorised use of their inventions, new products or ideas. Thus the numbers of patent and trademark applications in a country can be used as indicators of the extent of innovativeness in that country.

Figures II.29 and II.30 and Tables II.24 and II.25 show the number of patent and trademark applications filed by residents of ASEAN Member States between 2000 and 2011, respectively. Despite some data gaps, particularly in relation to patents, the figures show an increasing trend in innovative activities in the region. However, the level of innovation is still low in many ASEAN Member States, with the notable exception of Singapore.

Figure II.29: Number of Patent Applications by Residents, 2000–2011


Source: Compiled from World Bank's World DataBank Database and NSOs submitted data.
Note: No data available for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar.

Table II.24: Number of Patent Applications by Residents, 2000–2011

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Brunei Darussalam											
Cambodia											
Indonesia	157	212	234	201	227	235	288				
Lao PDR											
Malaysia	206	271	322	376	522	522	531	670	818	1234	1233
Myanmar											
Philippines	154	135	149	141	158	210	223	225	216	172	166
Singapore	774	913	936	1001	1257	1594	2036	1727	1581	1569	1762
Thailand	561	534	615	802	819	891	1040	945	902	1025	1214
Viet Nam	69	85	134	149	206	362	196	339	320	391	306
Mean	320.2	358.3	398.3	445.0	531.5	635.7	719.0				

Source: Compiled from World Bank's World DataBank Database and NSOs' submitted data.

Note: No data available for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar.

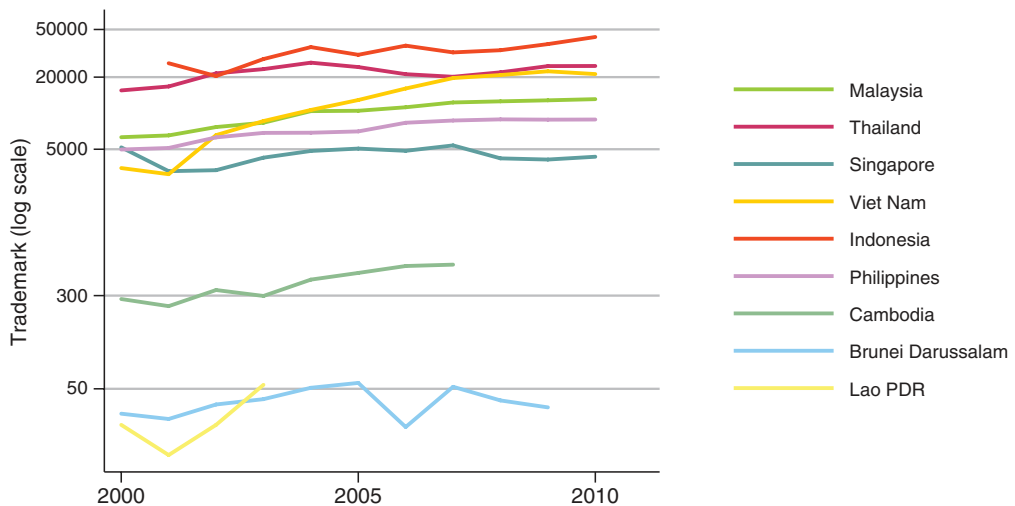
AEC Indicator 20.2: Innovativeness

Table II.25: Number of Trademark Applications by Residents, 2000–2010

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Brunei Darussalam	31	28	37	41	51	56	24	52	40	35	
Cambodia	281	245	334	298	408	464	530	544			
Indonesia		26128	20423	28317	35626	30734	36644	32181	33555	37759	43269
Lao PDR	25	14	25	54							
Malaysia	6303	6525	7661	8327	10406	10479	11209	12289	12562	12810	13099
Myanmar											
Philippines	4975	5125	6281	6847	6870	7047	8323	8687	8882	8833	8855
Singapore	5187	3281	3343	4254	4839	5067	4852	4602	4209	4110	4336
Thailand	15495	16712	21518	23335	26414	24275	21171	20140	21950	24734	24781
Viet Nam	3483	3095	6560	8599	10641	12884	16071	19653	20831	22378	21214

Source: Compiled from World Bank's World DataBank Database and NSOs' submitted data.

Note: No data available for Myanmar.

Figure II.30: Number of Trade Mark Applications by Residents, 2000–2010


Source: Compiled from World Bank's World DataBank Database and NSOs' submitted data.

Note: No data available for Myanmar.

AEC Indicator 21: Technological capability

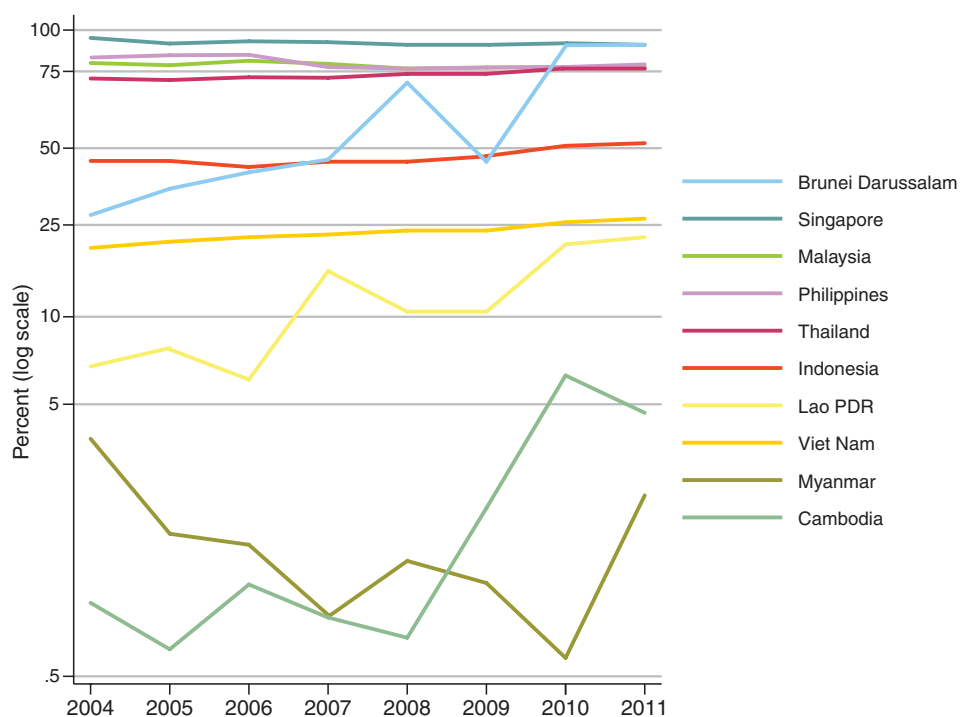
Table II.26 and Figure II.31 present data showing high-technology exports as a proportion of total manufacturing exports between 2004 and 2011. The high-technology content of manufacturing exports by the CLMV countries increased over the period from 2004–2011.

Table II.26: Proportion of High-tech Exports in Total Manufacturing Exports, per cent, 2004–2011

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei Darussalam	10.22	10.38	14.14	22.26	11.68	24.84	65.05	66.02
Cambodia	0.29	0.26	0.28	0.22	0.16	0.99	0.48	0.29
Indonesia	27.04	24.28	22.55	23.95	22.60	23.64	24.79	25.43
Lao PDR	1.01	1.08	2.42	6.41	9.38	5.66	11.11	17.26
Malaysia	56.79	54.17	56.59	54.87	52.43	52.97	53.26	50.01
Myanmar	0.62	0.76	1.07	0.73	1.23	1.07	0.56	1.94
Philippines	54.67	61.21	61.47	39.94	38.24	42.70	43.77	30.76
Singapore	67.05	63.47	64.87	51.45	57.44	58.04	60.49	59.04
Thailand	32.54	31.24	32.09	30.31	28.38	30.38	29.90	31.86
Viet Nam	8.28	8.37	8.75	8.40	8.95	9.16	8.13	9.07
Mean	25.85	25.52	26.42	23.85	23.05	24.95	29.75	29.17
ASEAN6	41.39	40.79	41.95	37.13	35.13	38.76	46.21	43.85
CLMV	2.55	2.62	3.13	3.94	4.93	4.22	5.07	7.14

Source: Compiled from ASEAN Trade Database as of September 2012.

Figure II.31: Proportion of High-tech Exports in Total Manufacturing Exports, 2004–2011



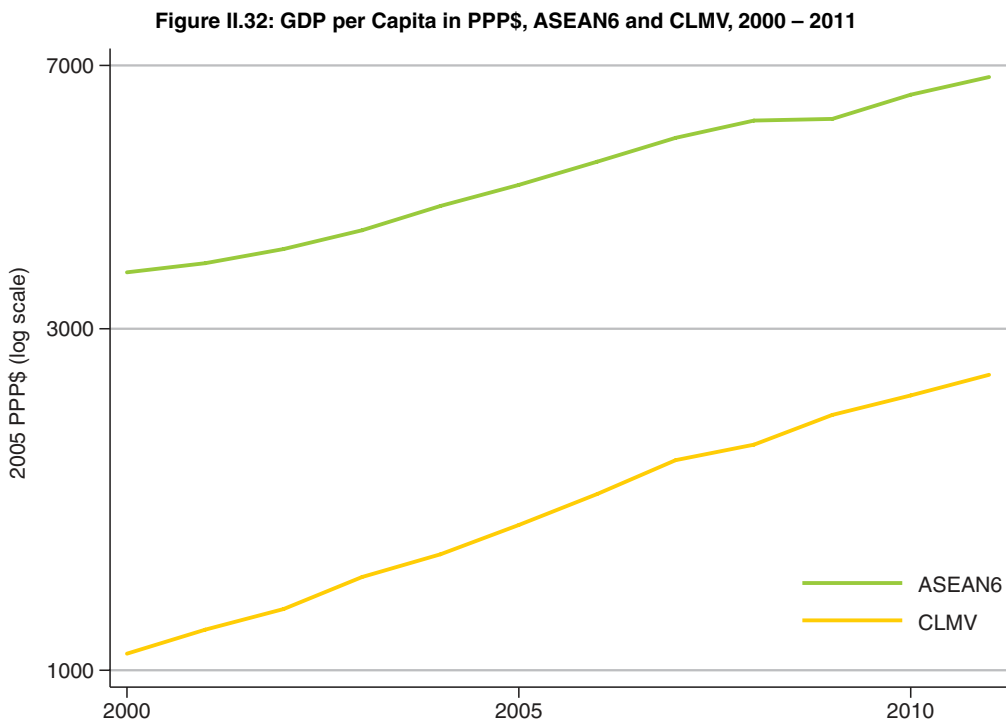
Source: Compiled from ASEAN Trade Database as of September 2012.

II.D. Equitable Economic Development

The third focus of the ASEAN Economic Community is aimed at ensuring equitable opportunities for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) within the Member States. The indicators in this section are aimed at measuring progress in terms of ensuring equitable opportunities for enterprises. Unfortunately, data relevant for measuring small- and medium sized enterprise activities are not readily available due to the difficulties in collecting comparable statistics. Thus, for this section only the following indicators are presented: the income per capita ratio for ASEAN6 and CLMV countries; the intra-ASEAN trade ratio of ASEAN6 and CLMV countries; intra-ASEAN FDI flows of ASEAN6 and CLMV countries; and the cost of business start-up procedures across Member States.

AEC Indicator 22: ASEAN6–CLMV gap in GDP per capita

Figure II.32 shows a slightly reduced gap in income per capita between ASEAN6 and CLMV countries over 2000–2011. If SMEs are more concentrated in less developed countries, this indicator is consistent with increased economic opportunities for SMEs.

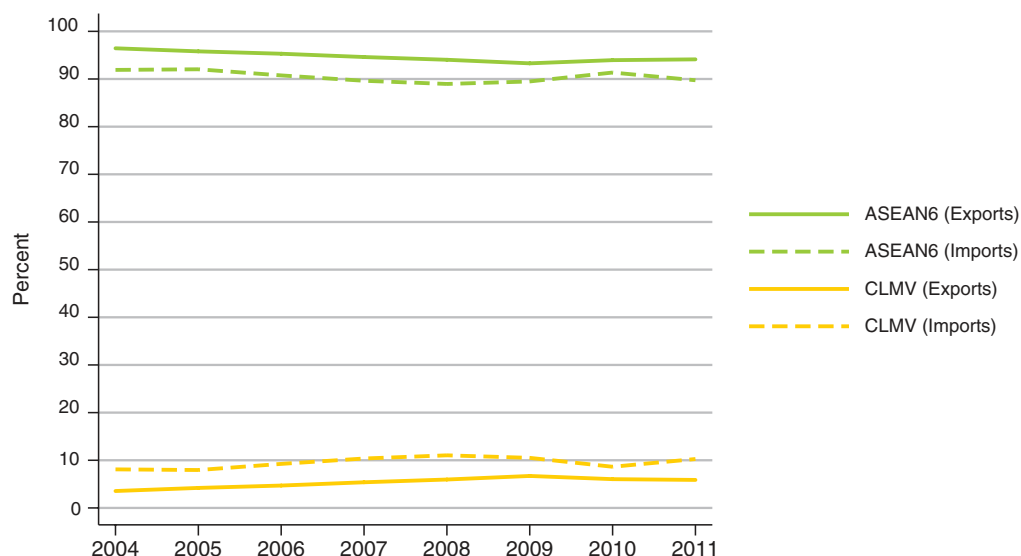


Note: Regional GDP per capita is population weighted average of its country levels
 Source: Compiled from ASEAN Finance and Macroeconomic Surveillance Database.

AEC Indicator 23: ASEAN6–CLMV share in intra-ASEAN trade

Figure II.33 shows a similar reduction in the gap between ASEAN6 and CLMV gap in terms of intra-ASEAN trade. This implies more distributed trade activities across the region.

Figure II.33: Shares of Intra-ASEAN Trade, ASEAN6 and CLMV, 2004–2011

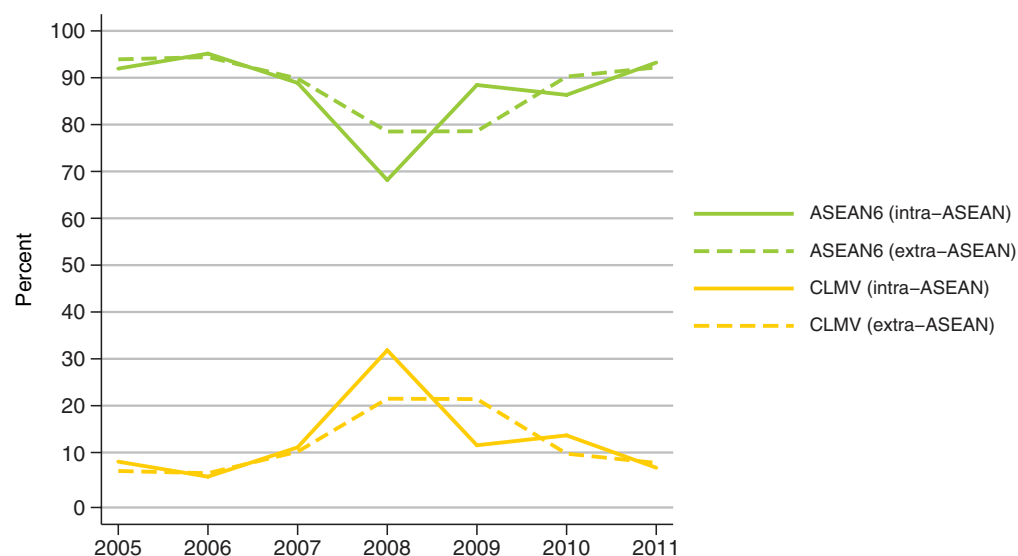


Source: Compiled from ASEAN Secretariat Trade Database

AEC Indicator 24: ASEAN6–CLMV share in inward FDI

Figure II.34 shows the share of inward foreign direct investment in ASEAN6 and CLMV over 2005–2011. Overall the ASEAN6–CLMV gap remains fairly constant between 2005 and 2011, with the significant reduction in 2008 reflecting the global financial crisis around that time.

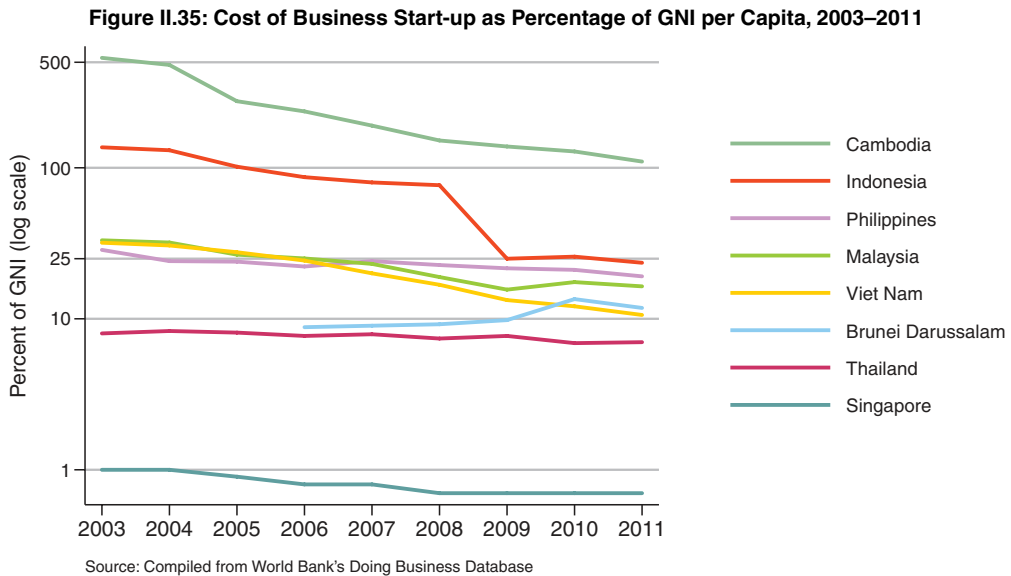
Figure II.34: Shares of Inward FDI ASEAN6 and CLMV, 2005–2011



Source: Compiled from ASEAN Secretariat FDI Database

AEC Indicator 25: Cost of business start-up

Figure II.35 provides a more direct indicator of the relative improvement in opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises across ASEAN Member States. This World Bank Doing Business indicator, which shows the costs to start a business expressed as percentage of gross national income (GNI) per capita, shows there was a significant reduction in business start-up costs over 2003–2011.



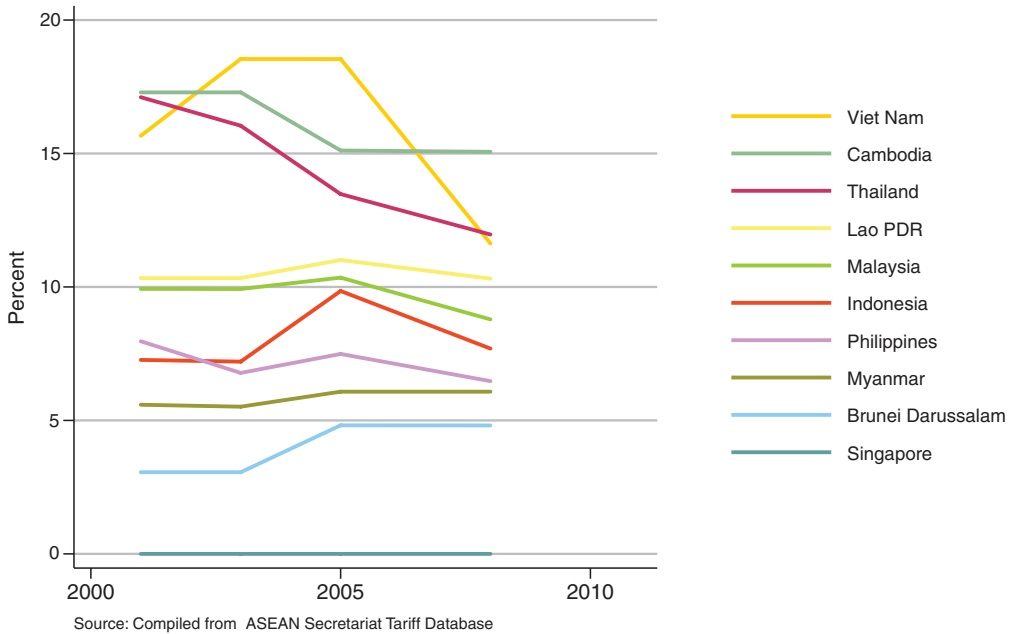
II.E. Integration Into the Global Economy

This final section of AEC indicators presents measures of progress in terms of ASEAN's participation in global economic activity. The indicators include average tariff rates on extra-ASEAN imports, extra-ASEAN trade volumes, extra-ASEAN FDI inflows, and extra-ASEAN tourist flows.

AEC Indicator 26: Tariffs on extra-ASEAN imports

This is a process indicator which reflects the extent of tariff barriers faced by exporters from the rest of the world selling into ASEAN markets. Figure II.36 shows that barriers declined significantly in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Thailand.

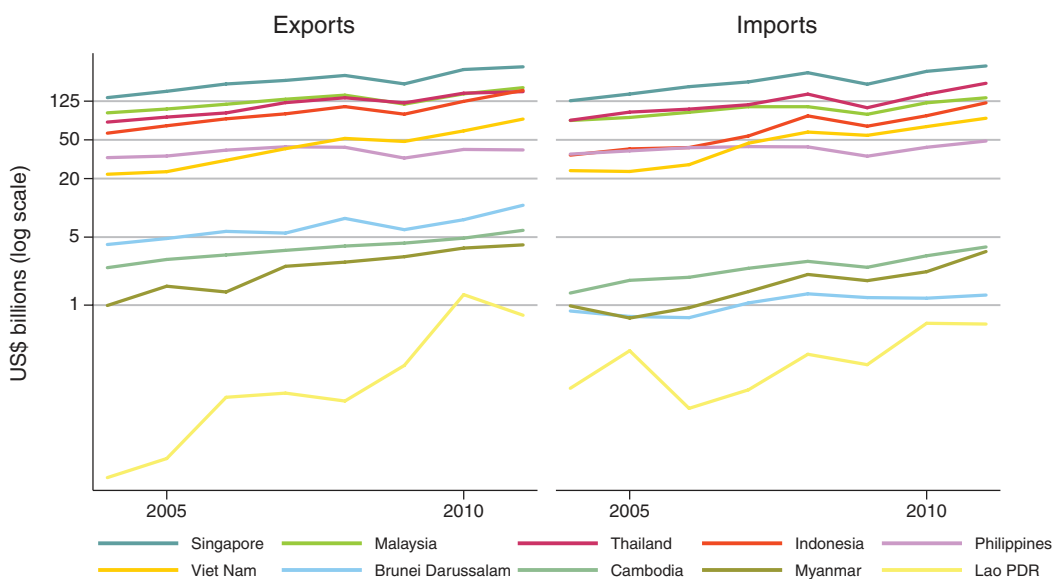
Figure II.36: Average Tariff Rates Faced by Non-ASEAN Countries, 2001–2008



AEC Indicator 27: Extra-ASEAN goods trade value

To see the extent of ASEAN trade with the rest of the world, Figure II.37 shows the current value of trade between ASEAN Member States and the rest of the world. In terms of the actual value of traded goods, extra-ASEAN's trade increased between 2004 and 2011. The gap between ASEAN6 and CLMV countries appears to remain wide, but it is on a decreasing trend particularly for Lao PDR.

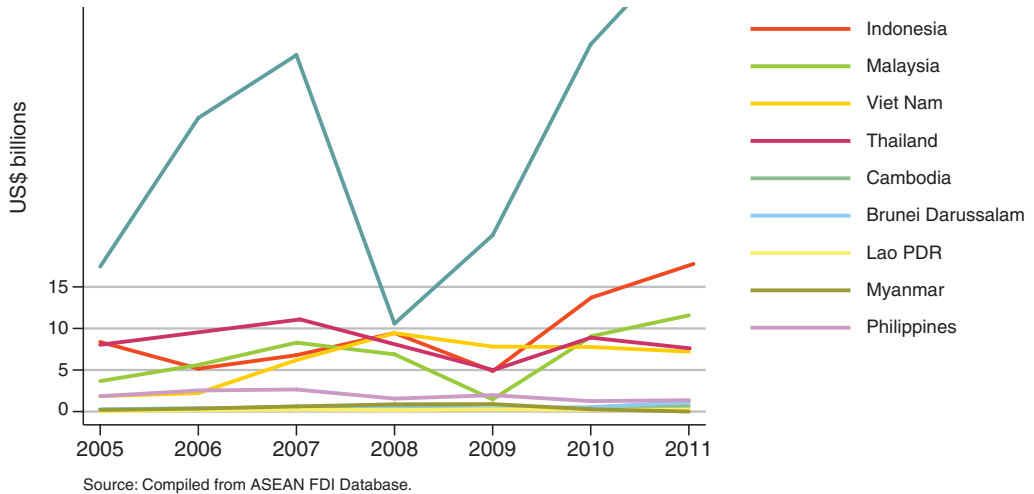
Figure II.37: Value of Extra-ASEAN Exports and Imports, 2004 – 2011



AEC Indicator 28: Extra-ASEAN inward FDI

Figure II.38 shows the value of inward foreign direct investment (FDI) in each Member State during the period 2005 – 2011. The figure shows that there is a significant increase in inward FDI, particularly after 2008 and 2009 and in Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia.

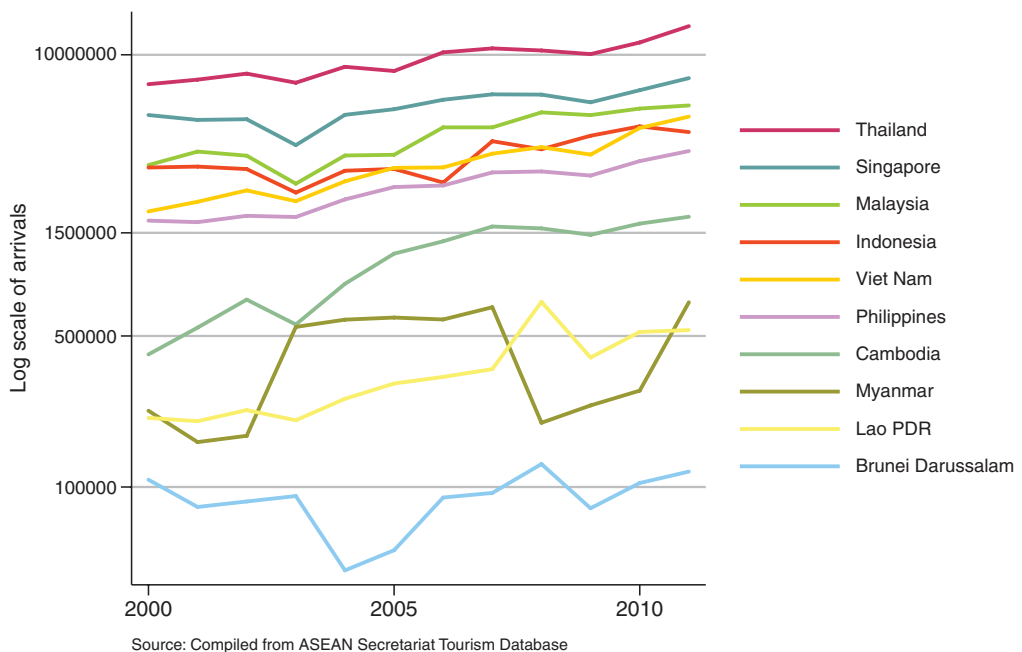
Figure II.38: Value of Extra-ASEAN Inward FDI, 2005–2011



AEC Indicator 29: Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals

Figure II.39 shows an increasing trend in tourist flows into ASEAN Member States from the rest of the world over 2000 - 2011.

Figure II.39: Number of Tourist Arrivals from Non-ASEAN Countries, 2000–2011



III. ASEAN SOCIO-CULTURAL COMMUNITY

In this third chapter of the report, we shall discuss the overall progress of the ASEAN Community within the ASCC pillar. The discussion begins with a focus on the observed progress based on cross-pillar indicators (indicators that capture outcomes from more than one pillar under ASCC) the indicators within each of the six AEC pillars, as detailed below.

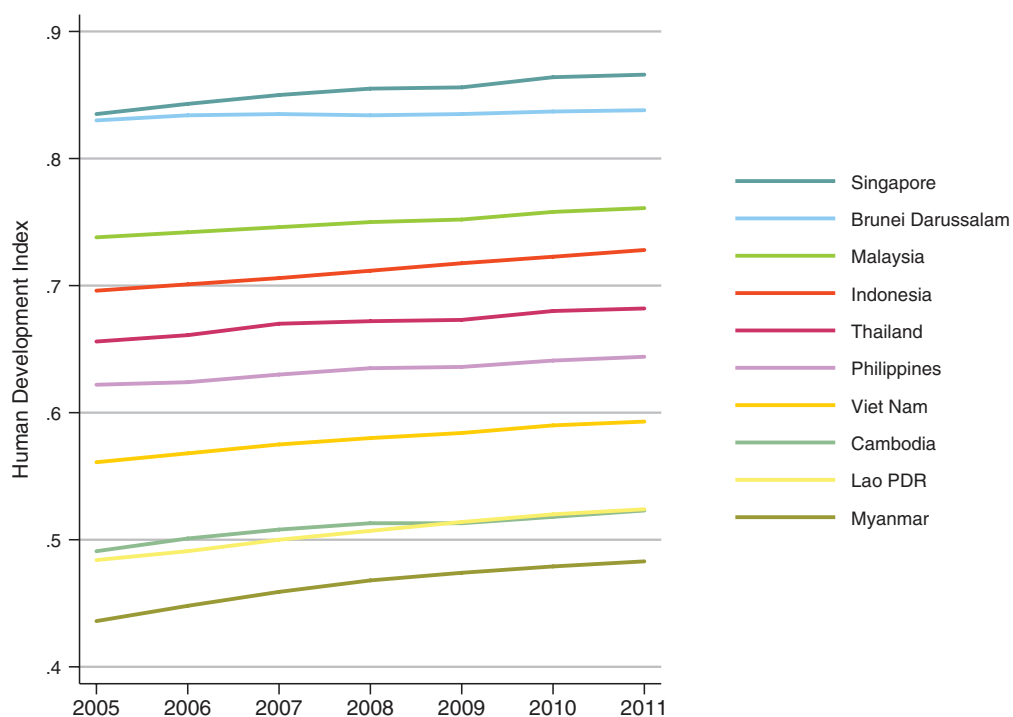
III.A. Human Development

The indicators which have been selected in order to measure progress in the various aspects of human development are: the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI); educational attainment levels; literacy rates; school enrolment rates; and the dropout rate (from primary school).

Figure III.1 presents the trend of UNDP HDI for each ASEAN Member State from 2005 to 2010, with the detailed values provided in Table III.1. The HDI is a measure developed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to capture aspects of development relating to health and education in addition to growth in income and economic well-being.

ASCC Indicator 1: Human development

Figure III.1: Human Development Index, 2005–2011



Source: Compiled from UNDP International Human Development Indicators.

Table III.1: Human Development Index, 2005 - 2011

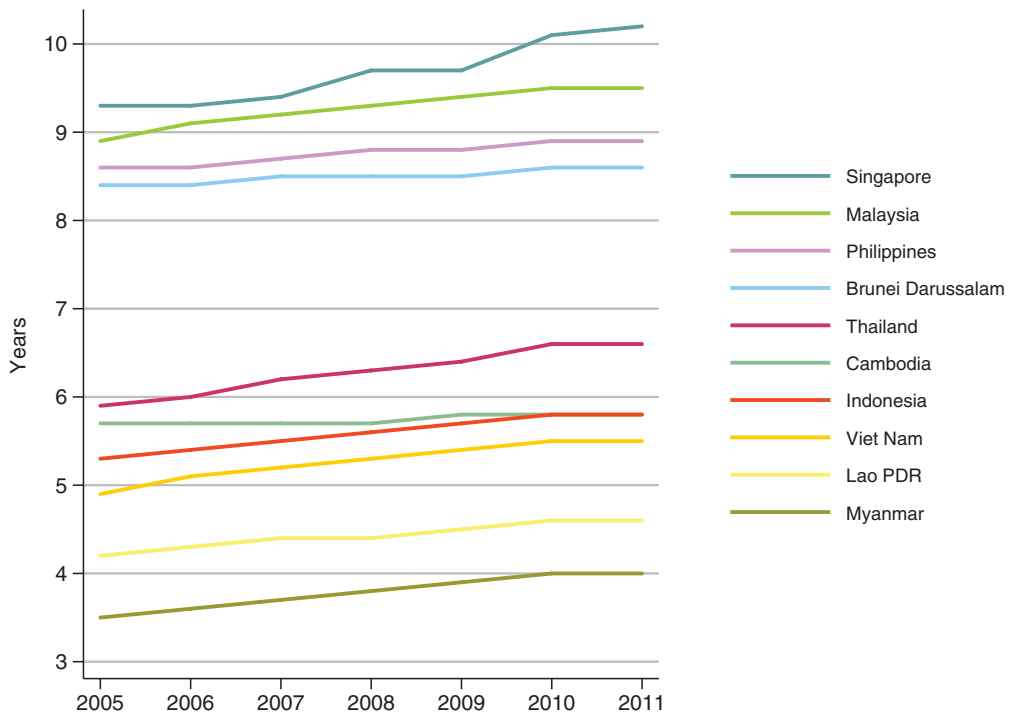
Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei Darussalam	0.830	0.834	0.835	0.834	0.835	0.837	0.838
Cambodia	0.491	0.501	0.508	0.513	0.513	0.518	0.523
Indonesia	0.696	0.701	0.706	0.712	0.718	0.723	0.728
Lao PDR	0.484	0.491	0.500	0.507	0.514	0.520	0.524
Malaysia	0.738	0.742	0.746	0.750	0.752	0.758	0.761
Myanmar	0.436	0.448	0.459	0.468	0.474	0.479	0.483
Philippines	0.622	0.624	0.630	0.635	0.636	0.641	0.644
Singapore	0.835	0.843	0.850	0.855	0.856	0.864	0.866
Thailand	0.656	0.661	0.670	0.672	0.673	0.680	0.682
Viet Nam	0.561	0.568	0.575	0.580	0.584	0.590	0.593
Mean	0.635	0.641	0.648	0.653	0.655	0.661	0.664
Std. Deviation	0.142	0.140	0.138	0.136	0.135	0.135	0.134
Coeff. of Variation	0.224	0.218	0.213	0.208	0.206	0.204	0.202

Source: Compiled from UNDP International Human Development Indicators.

ASCC Indicator 2: Education attainment level

Figure III.2.A shows the increasing trend in the average actual number of years schooling completed by the adult population in each ASEAN Member State during the period 2005 to 2011.

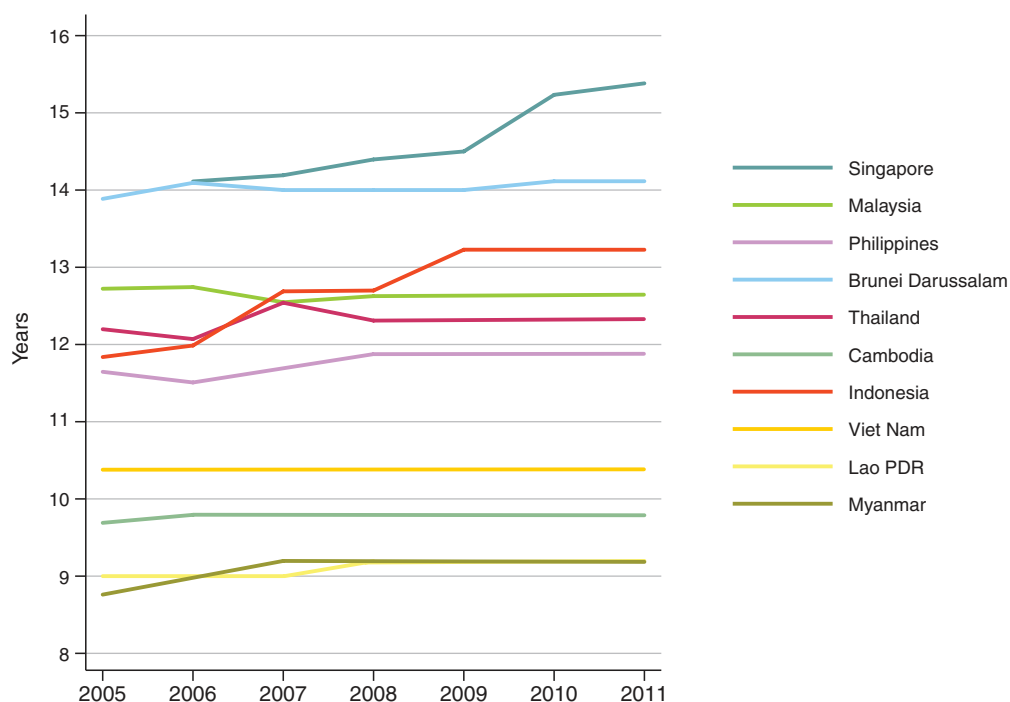
Figure III.2.A: Actual Years of Schooling Completed by Adult Population, 2005–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and UNDP International Human Development Indicators.

Figure III.2.B shows the years of schooling expected to be completed by children in each Member State over the same period. The trend is increasing for ASEAN6 countries, but flat for CLMV countries. As a result, the differences across AMSs increased, as shown in Table III.2

Figure III.2.B: Expected Years of Schooling to be Completed by Children Population, 2005–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and UNDP International Human Development Indicators.

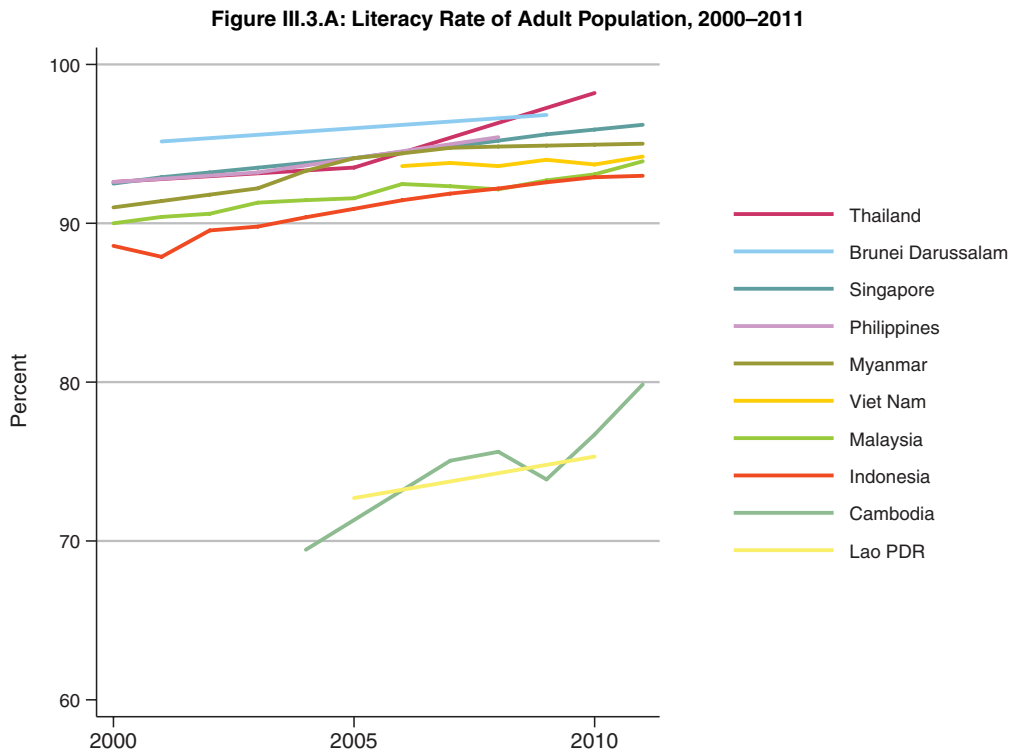
Table III.2: Schooling Years Completed, number of years, 2005–2011

Country	2005		2011	
	Adult (actual)	Children (expected)	Adult (actual)	Children (expected)
Brunei Darussalam	8.4	13.9	8.6	14.1
Cambodia	5.7	9.7	5.8	9.8
Indonesia	5.3	11.8	5.8	13.2
Lao PDR	4.2	9.0	4.6	9.2
Malaysia	8.9	12.7	9.5	12.6
Myanmar	3.5	8.8	4.0	9.2
Philippines	8.6	11.6	8.9	11.9
Singapore	9.3	13.9	10.2	15.4
Thailand	5.9	12.2	6.6	12.3
Viet Nam	4.9	10.4	5.5	10.4
Mean	6.5	11.4	7.0	11.8
Std. Deviation	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1
Coeff. of Variation	0.32	0.17	0.31	0.18

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and UNDP International Human Development Indicators.

ASCC Indicator 3: Literacy rate

Figure III.3.A shows an increasing and converging trend among ASEAN Member States in terms of the adult literacy rate, an outcome measure of basic education provision, during 2000–2011. On average, more than nine out of every ten people in ASEAN can read and write.



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

Table III.3 and Figures III.3.B and III.3.C provide further details of adult literacy rate by gender. The male–female gap remains but is narrowing.

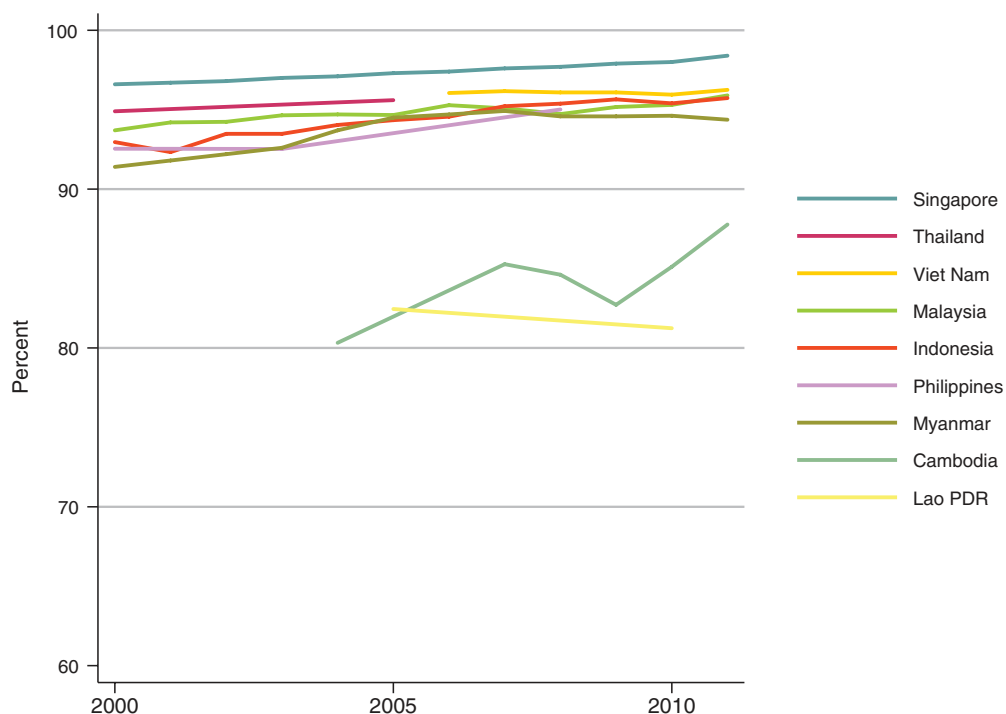
Table III.3: Adult Literacy Rate, per cent, 2000–2011

Country	2000			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Brunei Darussalam			95.2			96.8
Cambodia				87.8	72.6	79.9
Indonesia	93.0	84.3	88.6			94.0
Lao PDR						
Malaysia	93.7	86.3	90.0	95.9	91.8	93.9
Myanmar	91.4	90.6	91.0	94.4	95.3	95.0
Philippines	92.5	92.7	92.6			
Singapore	96.6	88.6	92.5	98.4	94.1	96.2
Thailand	94.9	90.5	92.6			98.2
Viet Nam				96.2	92.2	94.2

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

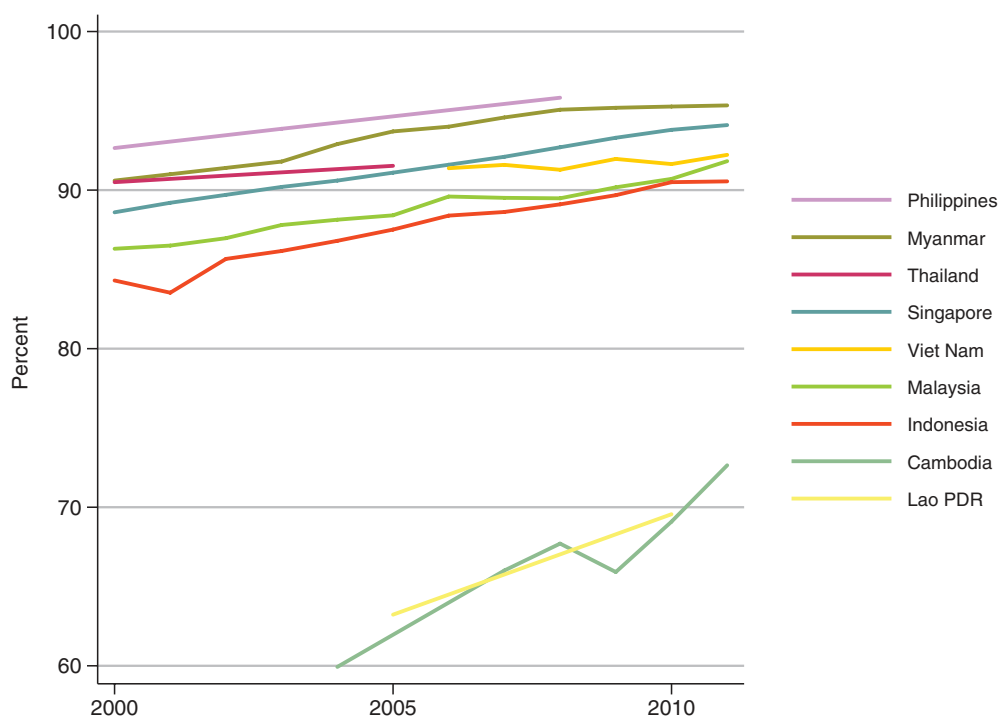
Note: Brunei Darussalam's figures are for 2001 and 2009 instead of 2000 and 2011 respectively. Thailand's figure is for 2010 instead of 2011.

Figure III.3.B: Literacy Rate of Adult Population, Males, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

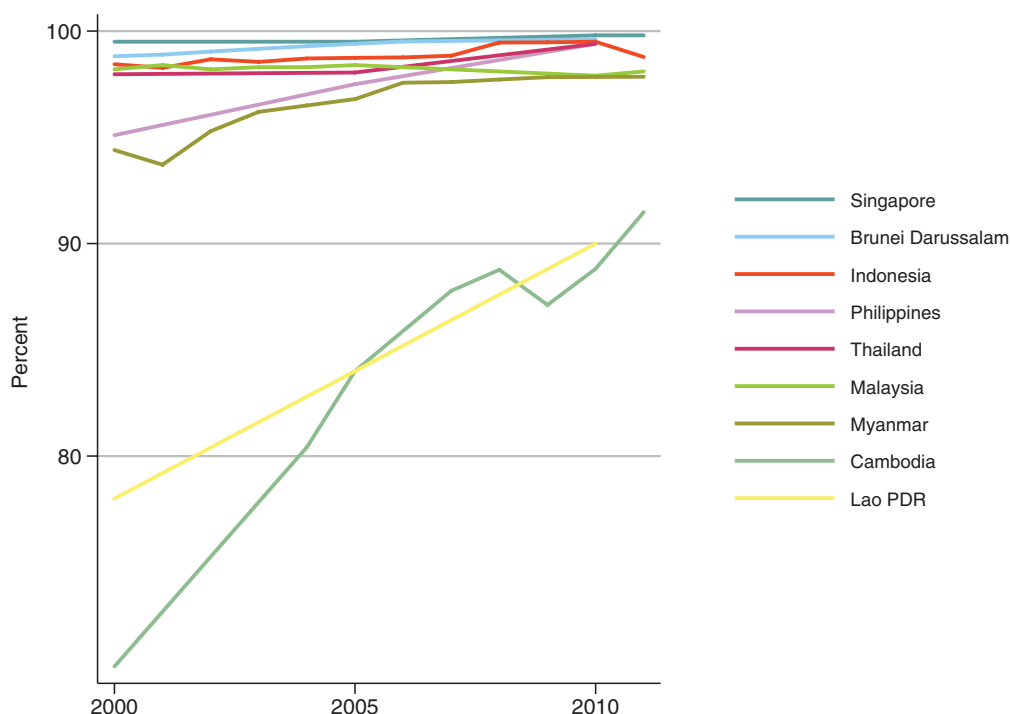
Figure III.3.C: Literacy Rate of Adult Population, Females, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

In addition to better healthcare, at the very least the youth population of ASEAN needs access to basic education skills such as reading, writing and simple arithmetic in order to contribute more fully to the betterment of society, not to mention attaining higher levels of personal fulfilment and well-being. Figure III.3.D shows a similar trend for youth literacy over 2000–2011. A higher proportion of the children are able to read and write compared with the adult population. Also, while there is still a significant gap between ASEAN6 and CLMV, the gap has narrowed rapidly.

Figure III.3.D: Literacy Rate of Youth Population, Total, 2000 – 2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

Table III.4: Youth Literacy Rate, per cent, 2000 - 2011

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei Darussalam	98.8	98.9	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6	
Cambodia					80.4			87.8	88.8	87.1	88.8	91.5
Indonesia	98.4	98.3	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.7	98.8	98.8	99.5	99.5	99.5	98.8
Lao PDR						84.0					90.0	
Malaysia	98.2	98.4	98.2	98.3	98.3	98.4					97.9	98.1
Myanmar	94.4	93.7	95.3	96.2	96.5	96.8	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.8	97.8	97.9
Philippines	95.1					97.5					99.4	
Singapore	99.5										99.8	99.8
Thailand	98.0					98.1						
Viet Nam												

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

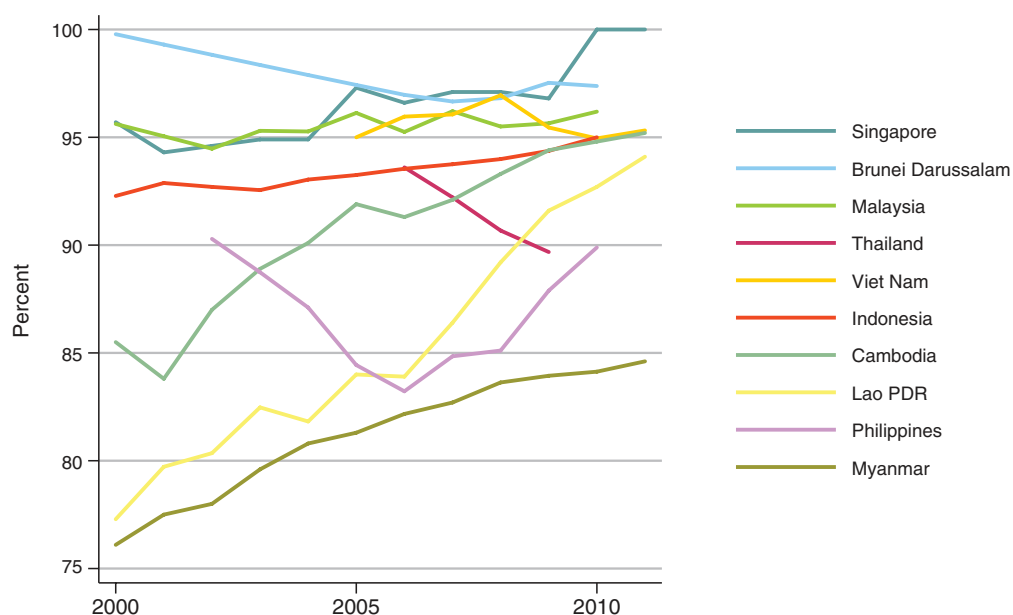
Note: No data available for Viet Nam.

ASCC Indicator 4: School enrolment

The next three figures show the trend in school enrolment at the primary (Figure III.4.A), secondary (Figure III.4.B) and tertiary (Figure III.4.C) levels. First, the net primary school enrolment rate is defined as the number of children enrolled in primary schools as a percentage of the primary school-aged population. Second, the net secondary school enrolment rate is defined as the number of children enrolled in secondary schools as a percentage of the secondary school-aged population. Finally, the enrolment rate for tertiary education is defined as a gross rate due to the wide range of age groups of the reference population.

At the primary and secondary levels, net school enrolment rates increased between 2000 and 2011 in all countries except Brunei Darussalam. At the tertiary level, gross enrolment rates in the three countries for which data are available also increased over the period.

Figure III.4.A: Net Primary School Enrolment Rates, 2000–2011



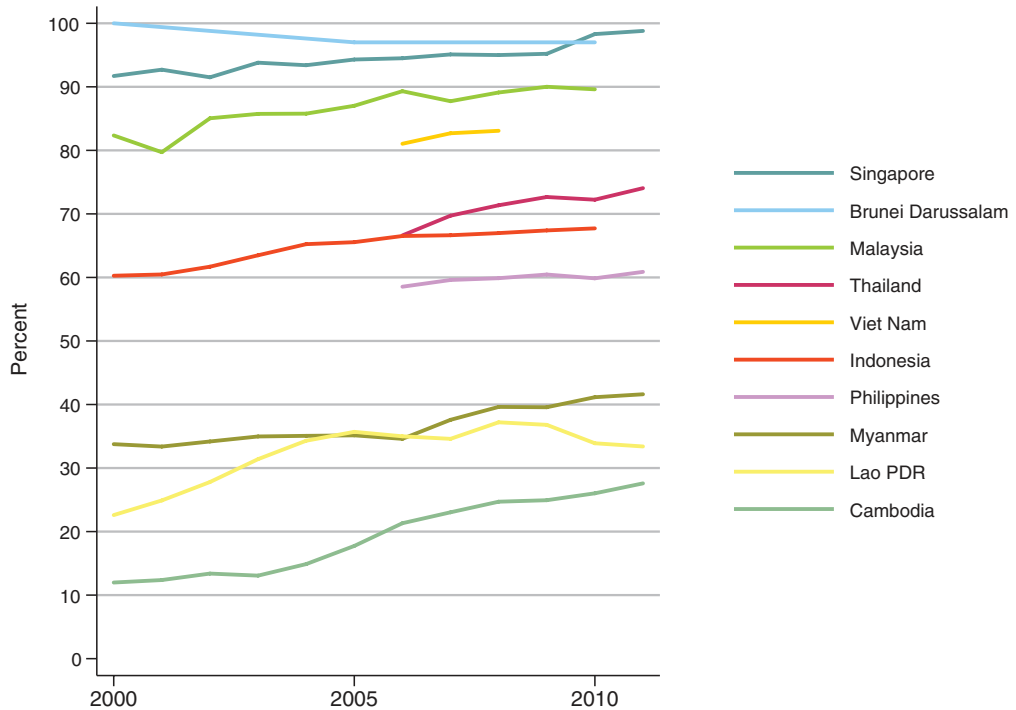
Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data, ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs, and World Bank's World DataBank Database.

Table III.5: School Enrolment Rates, per cent, 2000 - 2011

Country	2000			2011		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Brunei Darussalam	99.8	100.0		97.4	97.0	
Cambodia	85.5	12.0	1.9	95.2	27.6	14.0
Indonesia	92.3	60.3	10.3	95.0	67.6	16.4
Lao PDR	77.3	22.6		94.1	33.4	
Malaysia	95.6	82.4		96.2	89.6	
Myanmar	76.1	33.8		84.6	41.6	
Philippines				89.9	60.9	
Singapore	95.7	91.7	45.3	100.0	98.8	72.0
Thailand					74.1	63.6
Viet Nam				95.3		

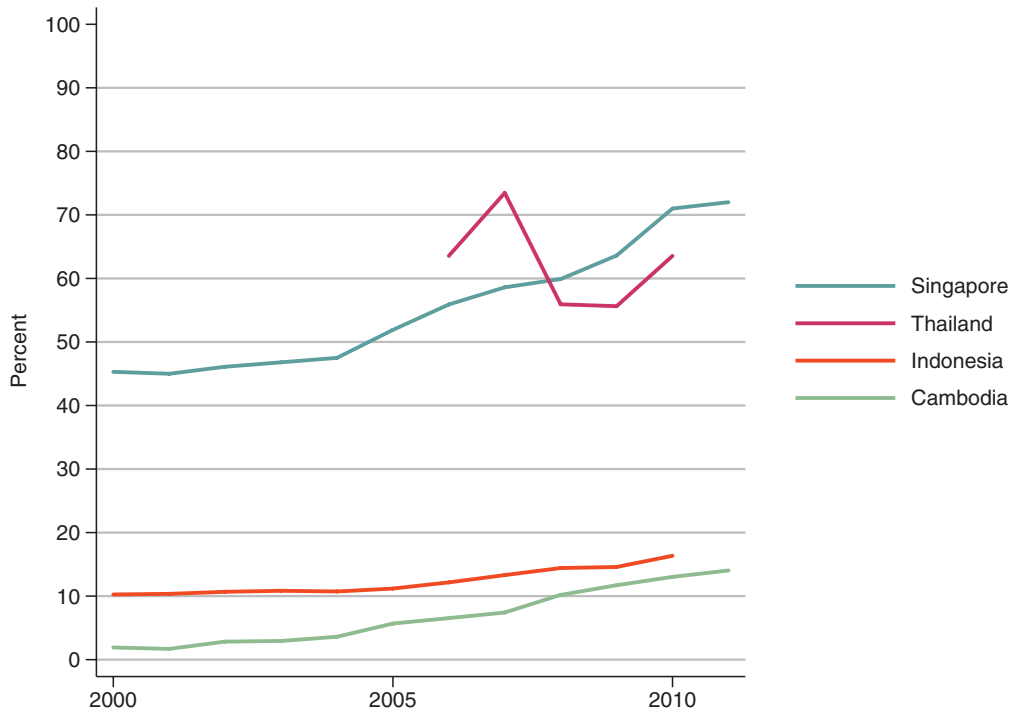
Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data, ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs, and World Bank's World DataBank Database. Note: Primary and secondary enrolment figures are net. The 2011 primary and secondary figures for Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Philippines are not available and, instead, 2010 figures are displayed. Indonesia's figure for Tertiary enrolment in 2011 is not available and so the 2010 figure is displayed. Thailand's tertiary enrolment figure for 2011 is not available; the shown figure is from 2010.

Figure III.4.B: Net Secondary School Enrolment Rates, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data, ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs, and World Bank's World DataBank Database

Figure III.4.C: Gross Tertiary School Enrolment Rates, 2000–2011



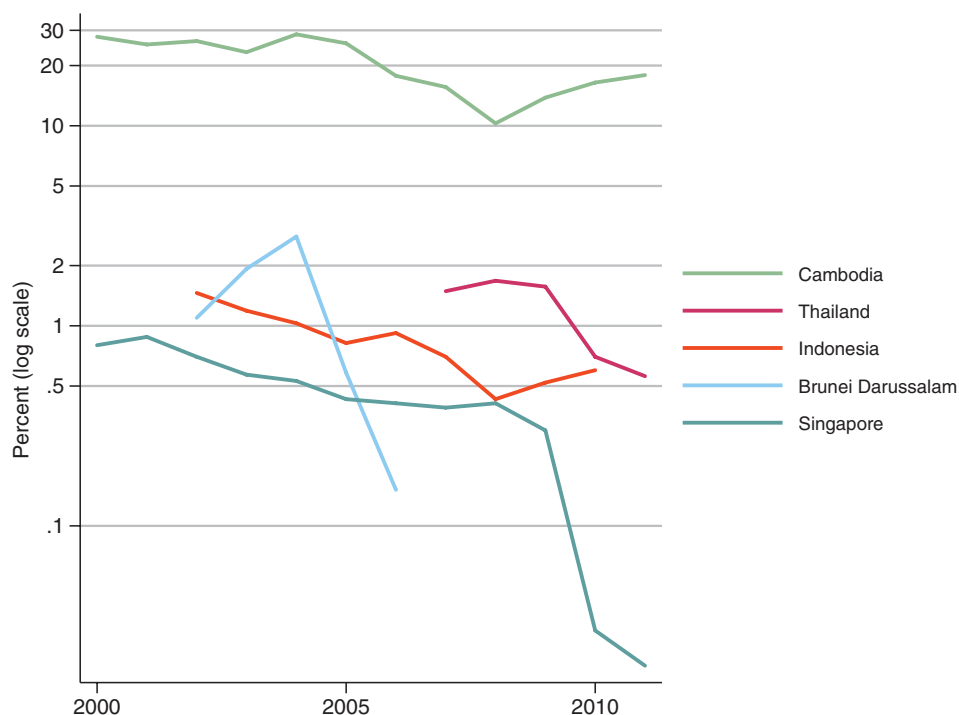
Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data.

Note: Data are only available from Cambodia, Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand.

ASCC Indicator 5: Dropout rate from primary school

Figure III.5 shows the trend in primary school dropout rates—the number of children who were enrolled in the final grade at the primary school level, less the number of children who were enrolled in the first year of secondary school, less the number of children who were repeating the last grade of primary school divided by the total number of children enrolled in the last grade of primary school level. For the countries in which data are available the dropout rate declined rapidly between 2000 and 2011.

Figure III.5: Dropout Rate from Primary School, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data.

Note: No data available for Lao PDR, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, and Viet Nam.

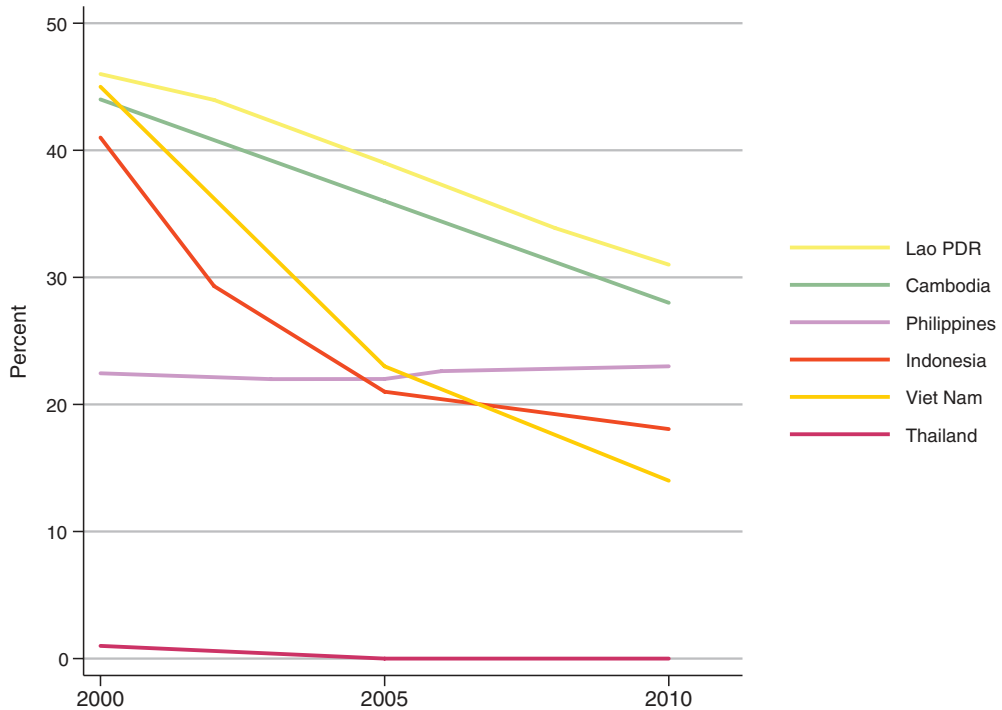
III.B. Social Welfare and Protection

The enhanced ACPMS framework includes a number of indicators which can be used to monitor progress in terms of social welfare and protection (poverty, income distribution and health), such as: the population living on less than \$1.25 (PPP) per day; the population below the national poverty line; income inequality; life expectancy; the child mortality rate; child nutrition; government expenditure on health; and disease incidence.

ASCC Indicator 6: Absolute poverty

Figure III.6 shows the percentage of the population living on less than PPP\$1.25 a day in the six ASEAN Member States for which data is available. The extent of absolute poverty in most of these countries, particularly Indonesia and Viet Nam, declined substantially from more than 40 per cent of the population in 2000 to less than 20 per cent in 2010. Figure III.7 on poverty according to a nationally-determined poverty line shows a similar trend.

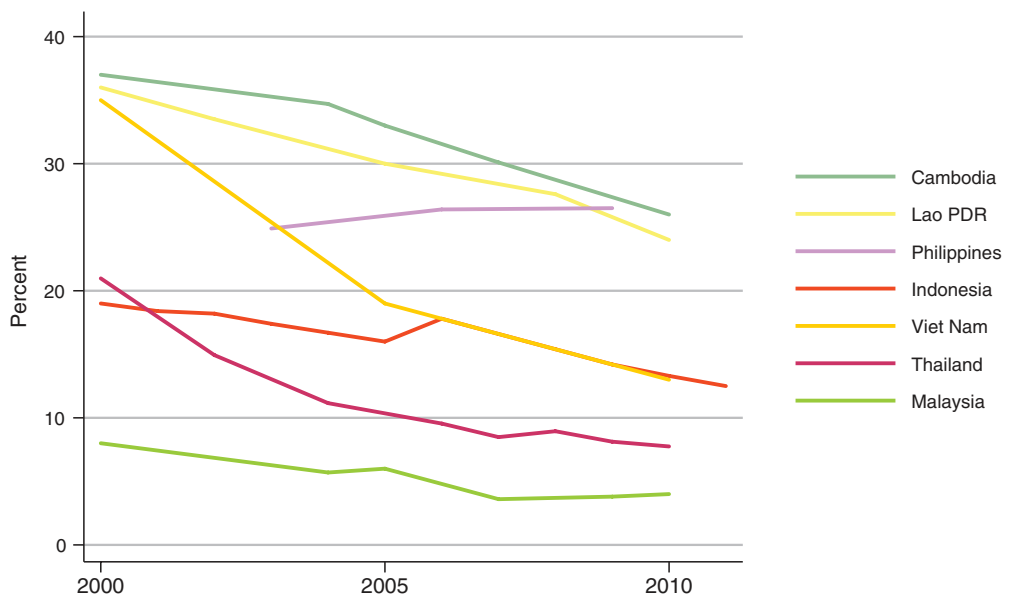
Figure III.6: Proportion of Population Living on less than PPP\$1.25 a day, 2000–2010



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.
Note: No data were available for Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar and Singapore.

ASCC Indicator 7: Relative poverty

Figure III.7: Proportion of Population Living Below the National Poverty Line, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.
Note: No data were available for Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar and Singapore.

Table III.6: Proportion of Population Living in Poverty, 2005–2010

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						
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						
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

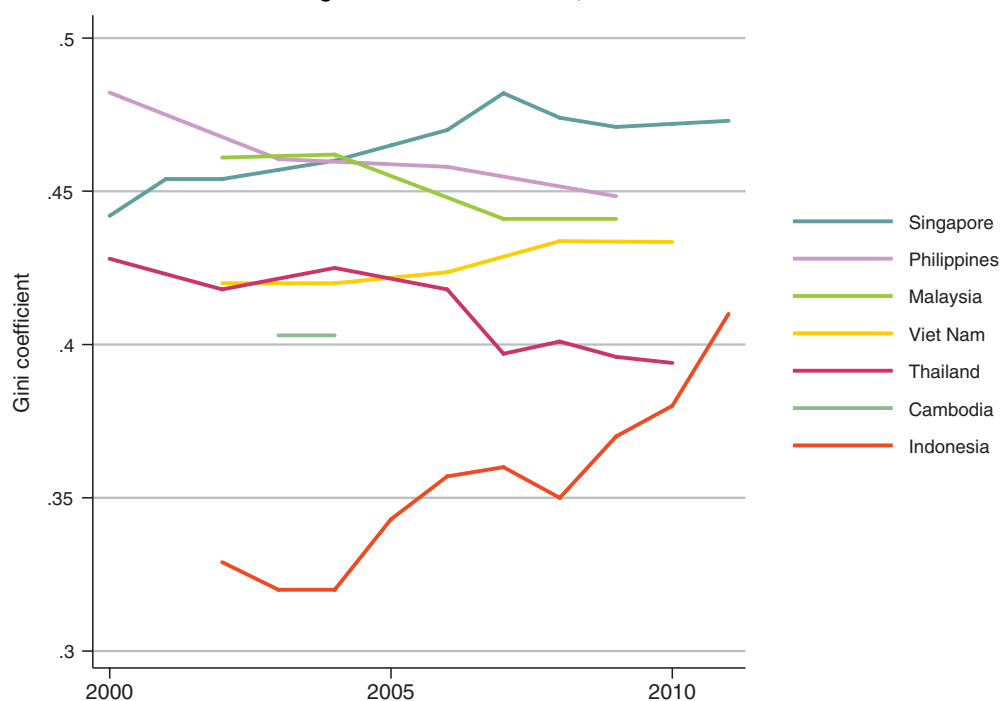
Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

Note: No data were available for Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar and Singapore.

ASCC Indicator 8: Income inequality

Figure III.8 shows the trend in income inequality as measured by the Gini coefficient—a ratio with values between 0 and 1, where 0 refers to perfect equality or everyone having exactly the same income or consumption and 1 indicates perfect inequality. Despite some potential statistical discrepancies in the income measures used across countries and time, as well as the limited availability of data, the trend shows decreasing income inequality for some countries.

Figure III.8: Gini Coefficient, 2000–2011



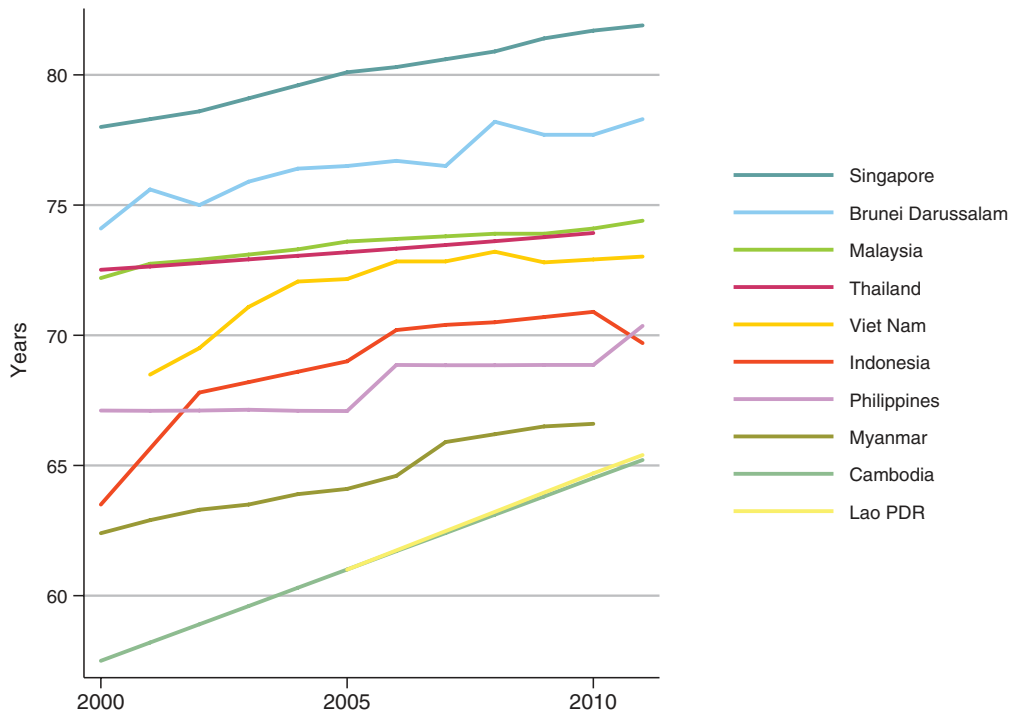
Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

Note: No data available for Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Indonesia, and Myanmar. Also, there may be cross-country variation in how income is defined when measuring the Gini coefficient which may affect any cross-country comparison.

ASCC Indicator 9: Life expectancy

Figures III.9.A–C and Table III.6 show the average adult life expectancy at birth—an indicator of the health status of the population and the outcome of accessibility to and quality of health services in a country—during the period 2000 to 2011. On the average, life expectancy in ASEAN improved from 69.4 years to 71.3 years during this period. This improvement is observed both for male and female members of the population.

Figure III.9.A Life Expectancy at Birth, Total, 2000–2011



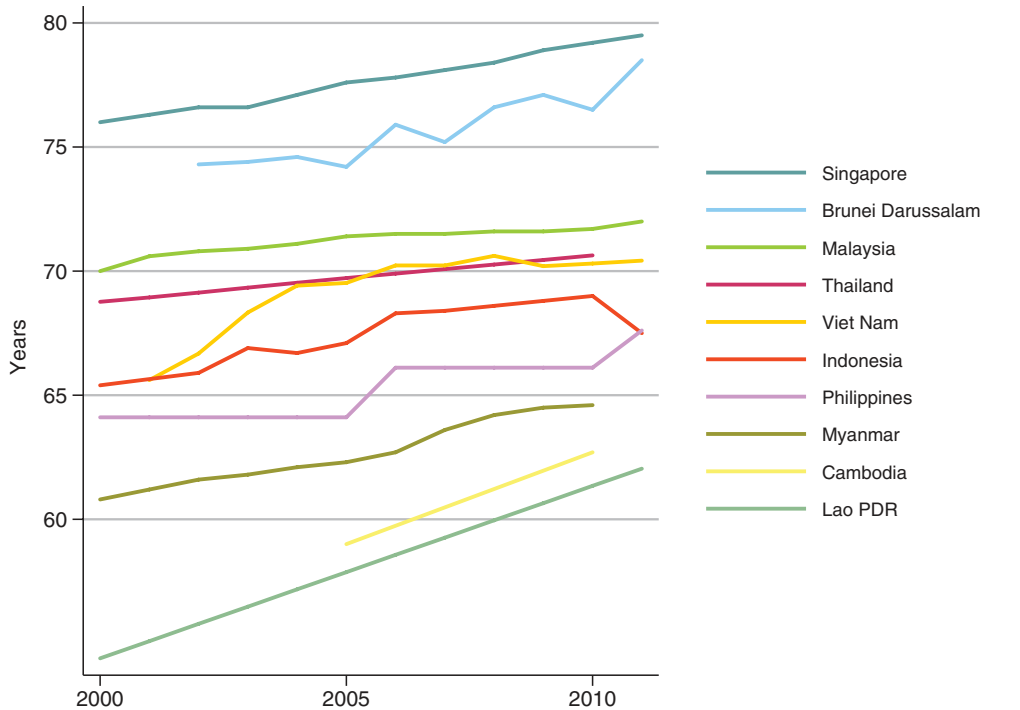
Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data, ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs, and World Bank's World DataBank Database.

Table III.7: Life Expectancy at Birth, in years, 2005 - 2010

Country	2005			2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Brunei Darussalam	74.2	77.3	76.5	76.5	78.8	77.7
Cambodia	57.9	64.1	61.0	61.4	67.7	64.5
Indonesia	67.1	71.1	69.0	69.0	72.9	70.9
Lao PDR	59.0	63.0	61.0	62.7	66.7	64.7
Malaysia	71.4	76.2	73.6	71.7	76.8	74.1
Myanmar	62.3	65.8	64.1	64.6	68.6	66.6
Philippines	64.1	70.1	67.1	66.1	71.6	68.9
Singapore	77.6	82.5	80.1	79.2	84.0	81.7
Thailand	69.7	76.8	73.2	70.6	77.4	73.9
Viet Nam	69.5	75.0	72.2	70.3	75.7	72.9
Mean	67.3	72.2	69.8	69.2	74.0	71.6
Std. Deviation	6.4	6.4	6.5	5.7	5.5	5.6

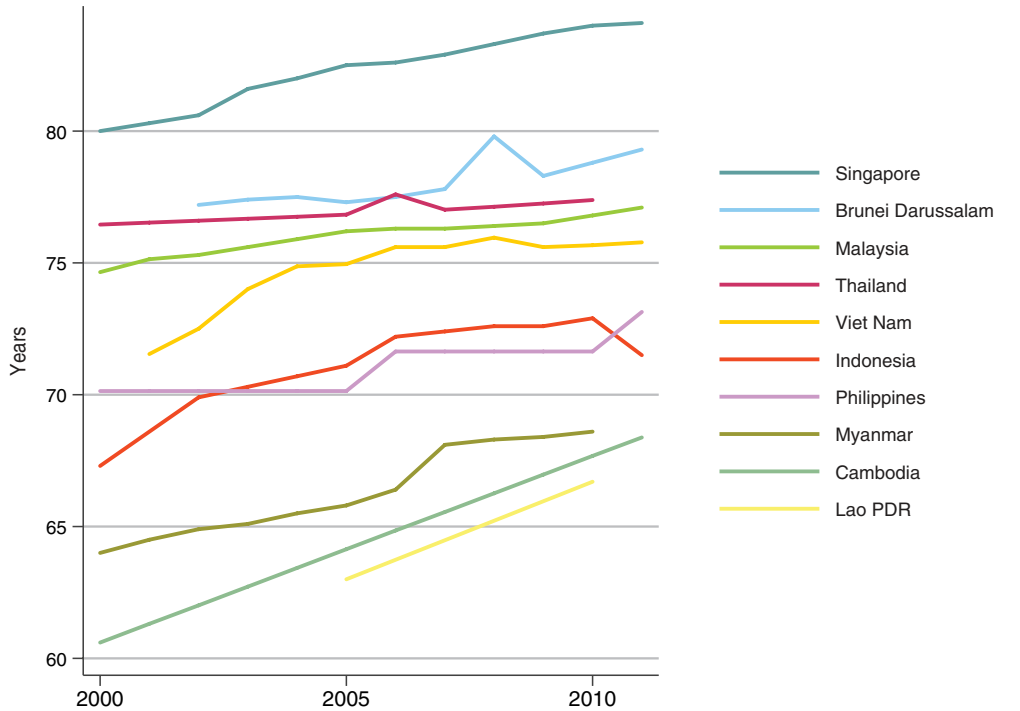
Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data, ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs, and World Bank's World DataBank Database.

Figure III.9.B Life Expectancy at Birth, Males, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data, ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs, and World Bank's World DataBank Database

Figure III.9.C Life Expectancy at Birth, Females, 2000–2011

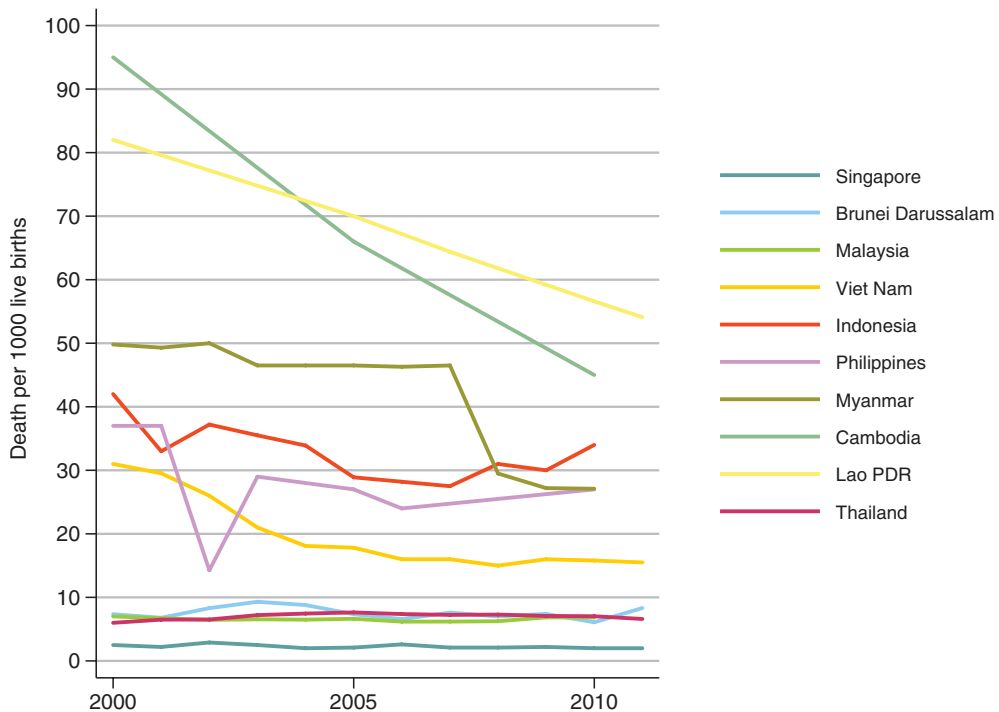


Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data, ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs, and World Bank's World DataBank Database

ASCC Indicator 10: Children mortality rate

Figure III.10.A and III.10.B and Table III.8 show improvements in children's health resulting from improvements in the provision of and access to health services, as well as current health practices in each country. During the period 2000–2011 average infant mortality rates and children-under-five mortality rates dropped rapidly, particularly in the CLMV countries.

Figure III.10.A: Infant Mortality Rates, 2000–2011



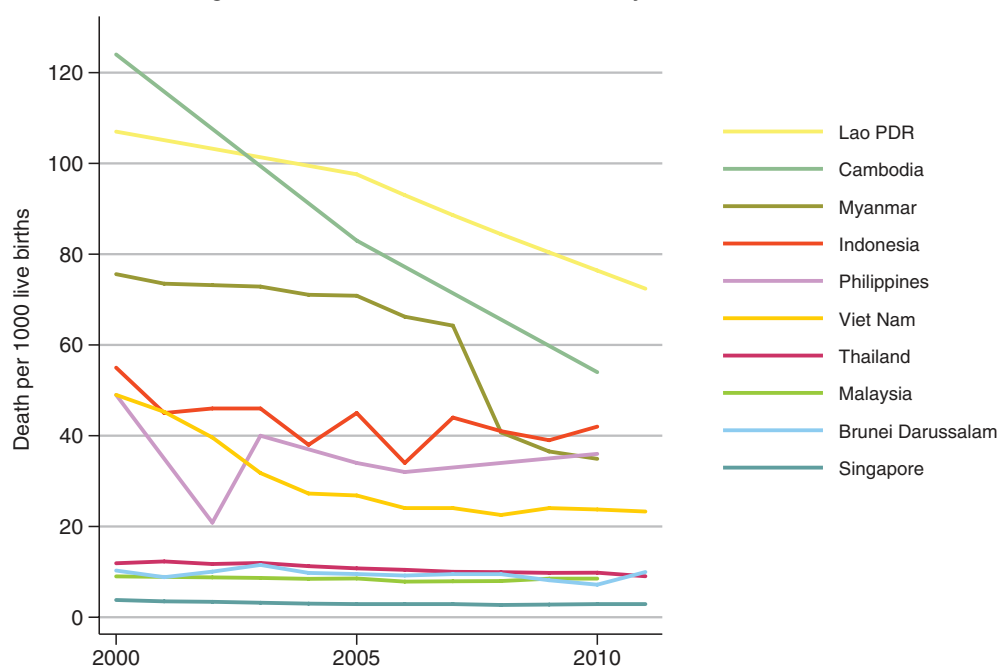
Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

Table III.8: Mortality Rates per 1000 Live Births, number of deaths, 2000–2010

Country	2000		2005		2010	
	Infant	Children under 5	Infant	Children under 5	Infant	Children under 5
Brunei Darussalam	7.4	10.3	7.4	9.5	6.1	7.2
Cambodia	95.0	124.0	66.0	83.0	45.0	54.0
Indonesia	42.0	55.0	28.9	45.0	34.0	42.0
Lao PDR	82.0	107.0	70.0	97.6	56.6	76.4
Malaysia	7.0	9.0	6.6	8.5	6.8	8.5
Myanmar	49.8	75.6	46.5	70.8	27.1	34.9
Philippines	37.0	49.0	27.0	34.0	27.0	36.0
Singapore	2.5	3.8	2.1	2.9	2.0	2.9
Thailand	6.0	11.9	7.6	10.8	7.0	9.8
Viet Nam	31.0	49.0	17.8	26.8	15.8	23.8
Mean	36.0	49.5	28.0	38.9	22.7	29.5
Std. Deviation	32.5	42.5	25.0	34.1	18.4	23.8
Coeff. of Variation	0.90	0.86	0.89	0.88	0.81	0.81

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

Figure III.10.B: Children-Under-Five Mortality Rates, 2000–2011

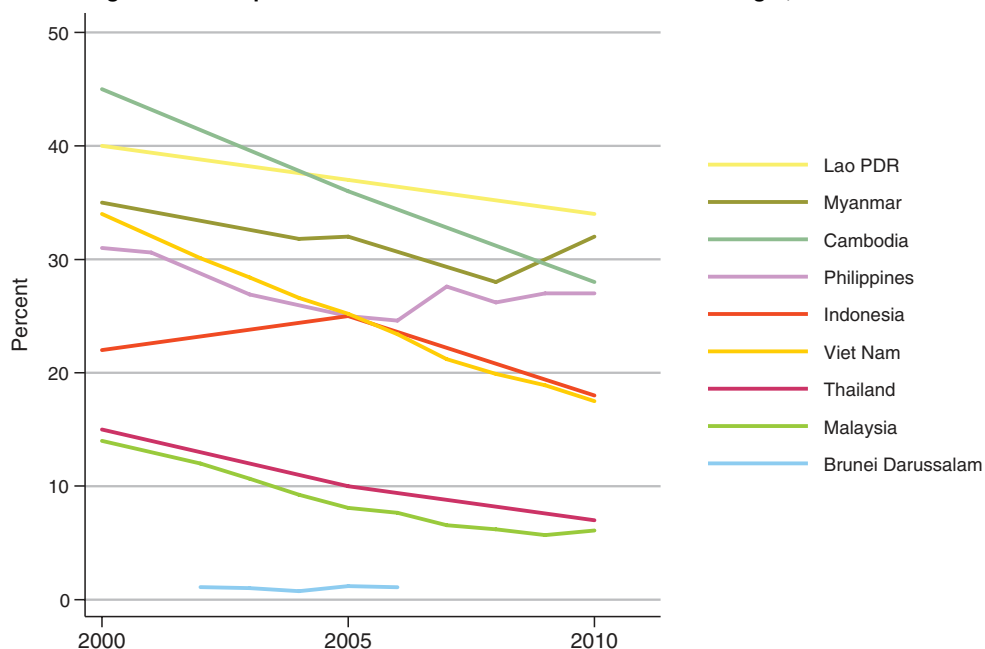


Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

ASCC Indicator 11: Children nutrition

Figure III.11 shows the proportion of children under five who are underweight as measure of progress in terms of children's nutrition, which improved rapidly over 2000–2010.

Figure III.11: Proportion of Under-Five Children Who are Underweight, 2000–2010

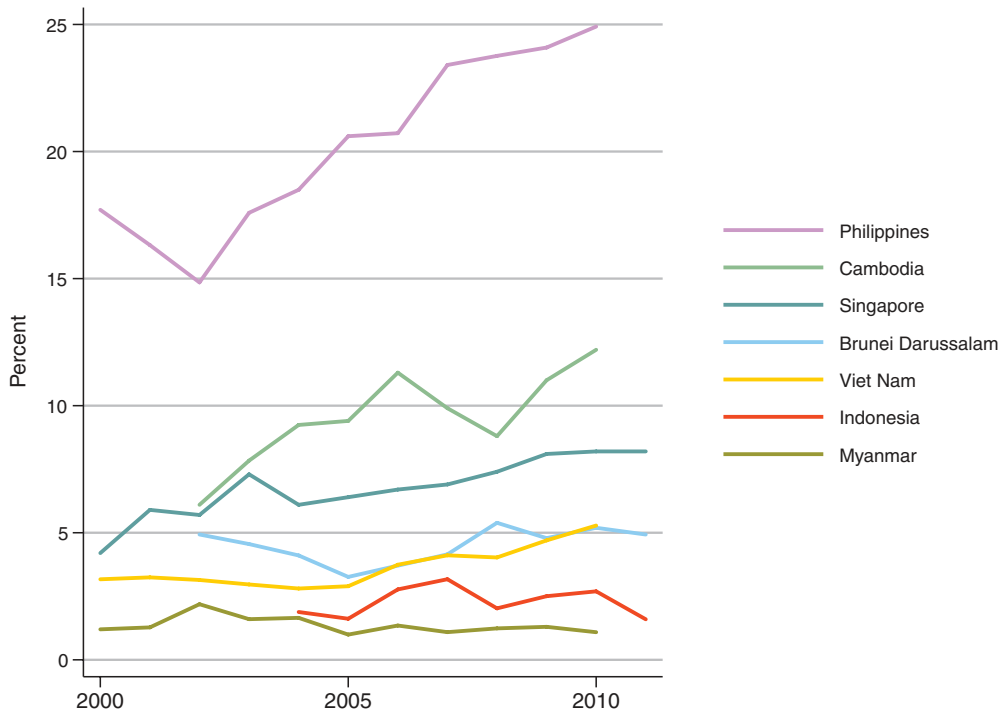


Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

ASCC Indicator 12: Government health expenditure

Figure III.12 shows trend of health expenditure as a percentage of total government spending for selected countries. During the period 2000–2011 the share of health expenditure in total government spending increased across the Member States (except for Myanmar), reflecting the increased importance of health care provision by the public sector.

Figure III.12: Proportion of Health Expenditure in Total Government Expenditure, 2000–2011



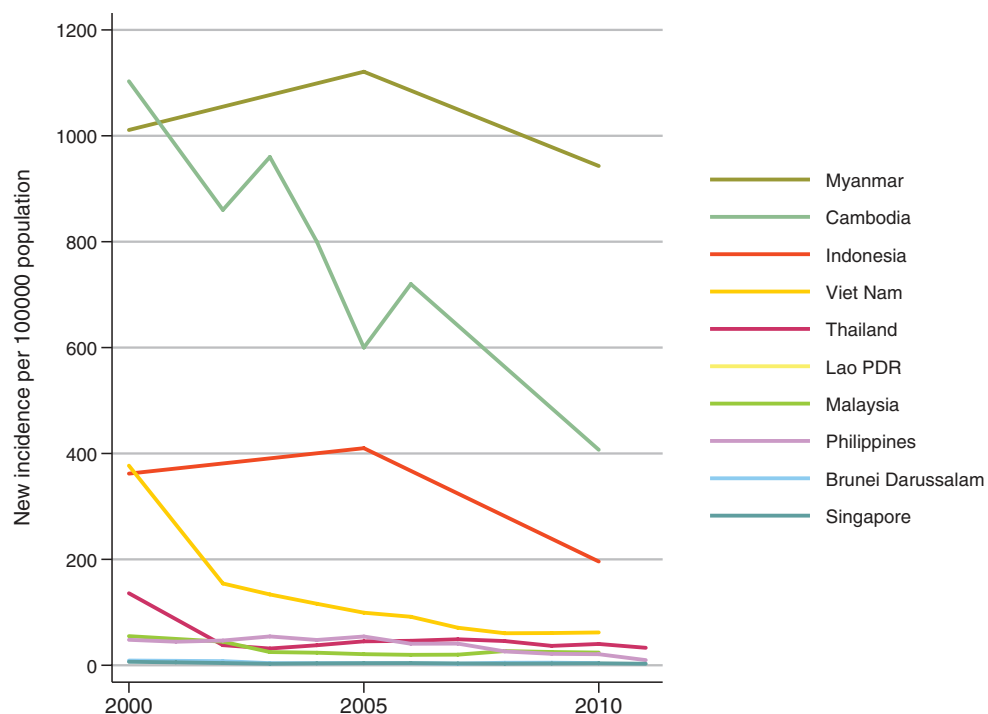
Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data.

Note: No data available for Lao PDR, Malaysia, and Thailand.

ASCC Indicator 13.1: Diseases incidence

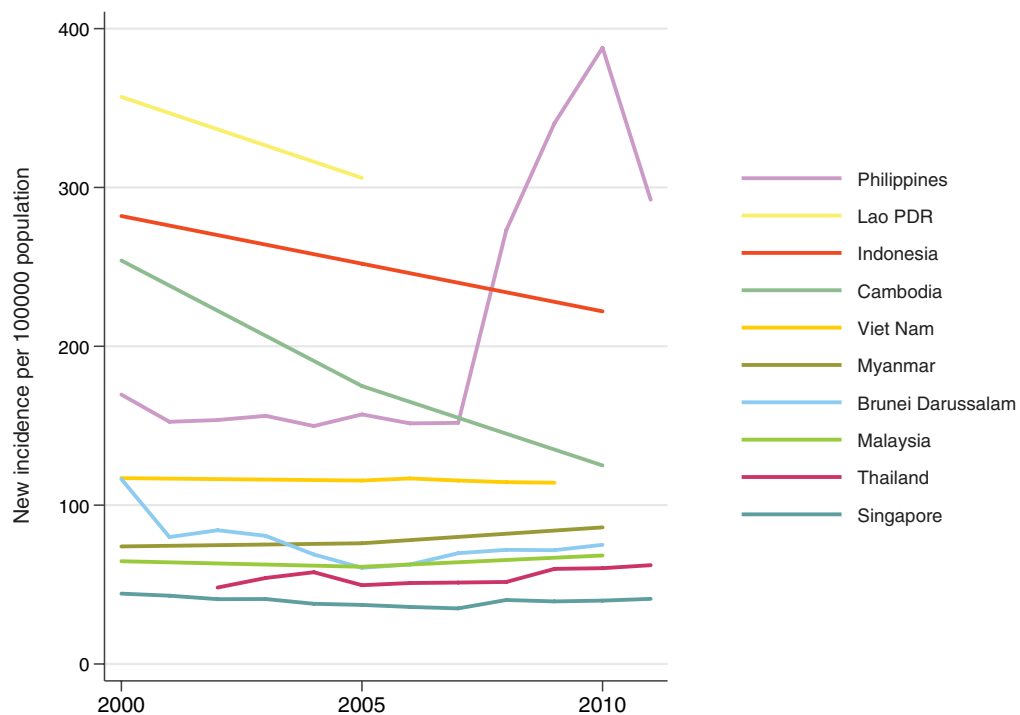
Figures 13.III.A and B and Table III.9 show disease incidence rates—number of reported new cases per 100,000 populations—for malaria and tuberculosis in each ASEAN Member States over 2000 - 2011. Across ASEAN, malaria and tuberculosis incidence rates dropped significantly or at least remained at a relatively low level.

Figure III.13.A: Number of New Malaria Cases per 100,000 People, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data, ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs, and World Bank's World DataBank Database.

Figure III.13.B: Number of New Tuberculosis Cases per 100,000 People, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data, ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs, and World Bank's World DataBank Database.

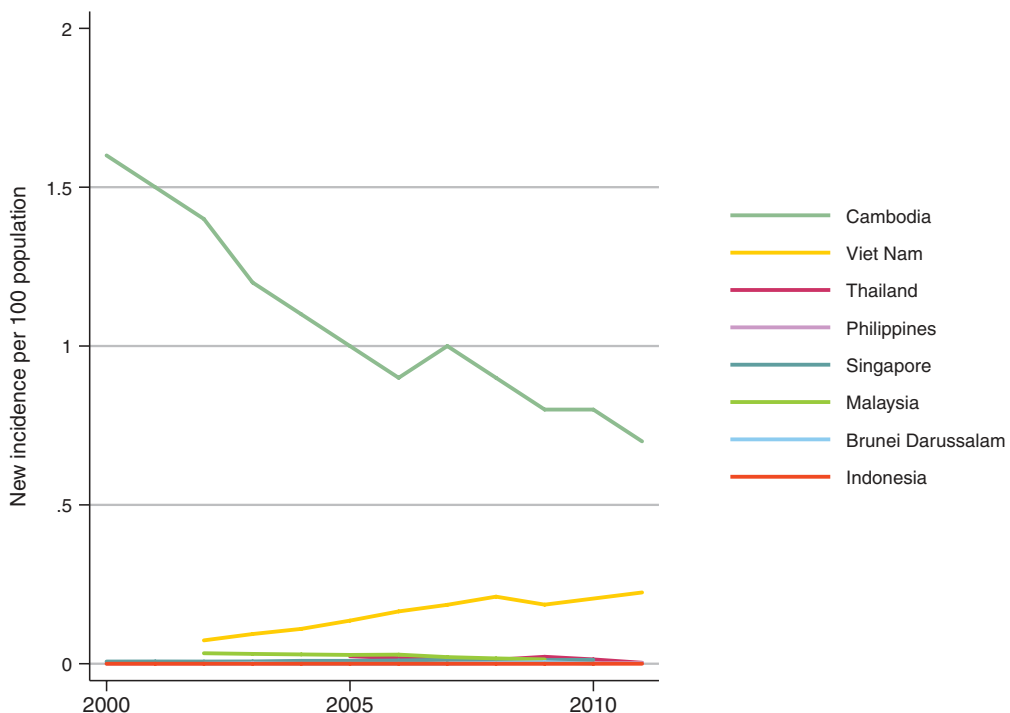
Table III.9 New Malaria and Tuberculosis Cases per 100,000 of Population, 2000–2010

Country	2000		2005		2010	
	Malaria	Tuberculosis	Malaria	Tuberculosis	Malaria	Tuberculosis
Brunei Darussalam	8.9	116.4	4.1	60.5	4.1	75.0
Cambodia	1103.0	254.0	600.0	175.0	407.0	125.0
Indonesia	362.0	282.0	410.0	252.0	196.0	222.0
Lao PDR		357.0		306.0		
Malaysia	55.0	64.7	21.0	61.2	24.0	68.3
Myanmar	1011.0	74.0	1121.0	76.0	943.0	86.0
Philippines	48.1	169.6	54.4	157.1	20.9	388.0
Singapore	6.6	44.3	3.9	37.2	3.7	39.9
Thailand	136.0		45.2	49.6	40.2	60.3
Viet Nam	377.0	117.0	99.3	115.5	62.0	
Mean	345.3	164.3	262.1	129.0	189.0	133.1
Std. Deviation	427.6	109.6	384.4	92.1	311.9	117.5

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data, ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs, and World Bank's World DataBank Database.

ASCC Indicator 13.1: HIV/AIDS incidence

Figure III.14 shows the trend in HIV/AIDS incidence rates—defined as the number of new cases per 100 of the population—in seven ASEAN countries for which data are reported. The figures shows that HIV/AIDS in Cambodia, the country with the highest incidence in the region, decreased rapidly over 2000–2011. However the incidence rates in Viet Nam and Singapore increased slightly.

Figure III.14: Number of New HIV/AIDS Cases per 100 People, 2000–2011


Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and World Bank's World DataBank Database.

Note: No data available for Lao PDR and Myanmar. Singapore data series are notification rate per 100,000 resident populations.

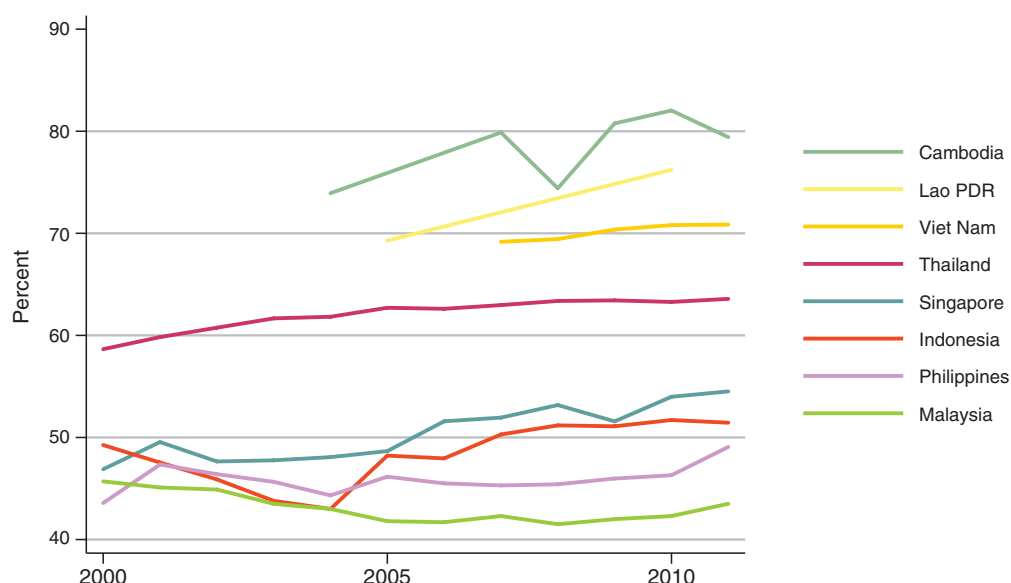
III.C. Social Justice and Rights

Due to lack of data there are only two indicators in the ACPMS framework which measure progress in terms of social justice and rights. In addition, the available indicators should be considered as indirect indicators for assessing developments. Specifically, these indicators are the female employment-to-population ratio and the youth employment-to-population ratio, and they can be used to monitor the importance of issues surrounding the welfare of marginalised workers.

ASCC Indicator 14: Female employment-to-population ratio

Figure III.15 and Table III.10 show the trend in the female employment-to-population ratio—female population aged 15 years and older who are employed as a percentage of the total female population of the same age range—between 2000 and 2011.

Figure III.15: Female Employment-to-Population Ratio, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data.
Note: No data available for Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar.

Table III.10: Female Employment-to-Population Ratio, per cent, 2000–2011

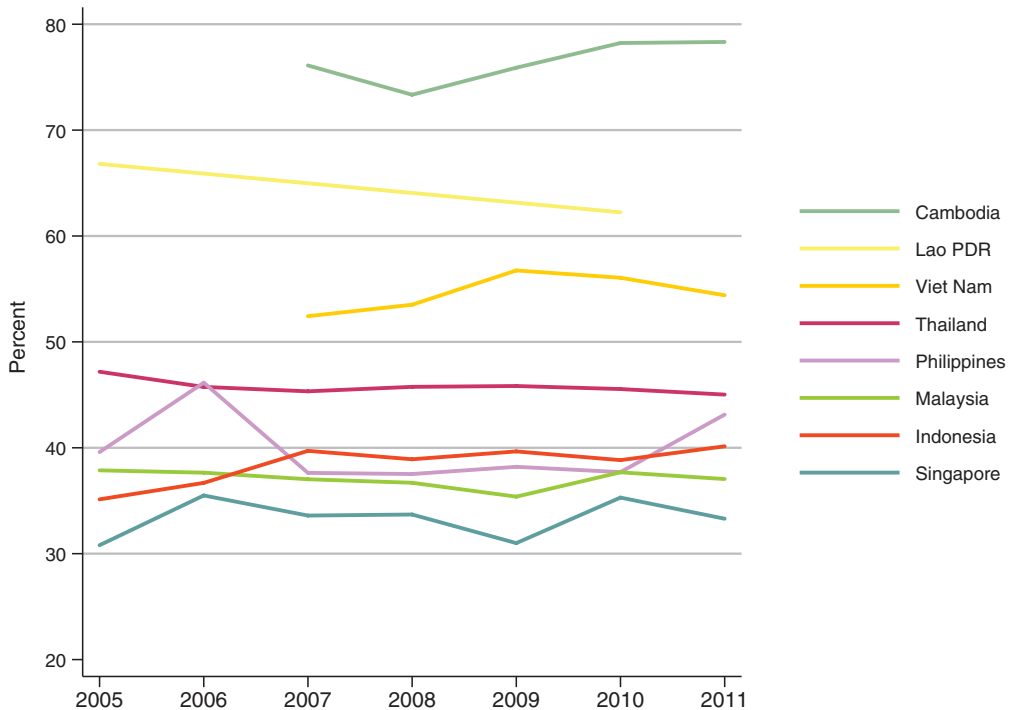
Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei Darussalam												
Cambodia					73.9			79.9	74.4	80.8	82.0	79.4
Indonesia	49.3	47.5	45.9	43.8	43.0	48.2	47.9	50.3	51.2	51.1	51.7	51.4
Lao PDR						69.3					76.2	
Malaysia	45.7	45.1	44.9	43.5	43.0	41.8	41.7	42.3	41.5	42.0	42.3	43.5
Myanmar												
Philippines	43.6	47.3	46.4	45.7	44.3	46.2	45.5	45.3	45.4	46.0	46.3	49.1
Singapore	46.9	49.6	47.7	47.8	48.1	48.7	51.6	51.9	53.2	51.6	54.0	54.5
Thailand	58.6	59.8	60.8	61.7	61.8	62.7	62.6	63.0	63.4	63.4	63.3	63.6
Viet Nam								69.2	69.4	70.4	70.8	70.9

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data.
Note: No data available for Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar.

ASCC Indicator 15: Youth employment-to-population ratio

Figures III.16.A–C and Table III.11 show the trend in the youth employment-to-population ratio—the number of youth population aged 15–24 years who are employed as a percentage of the total youth population in the same age range—between 2000 and 2011.

Figure III.16.A: Youth Employment-to-Population Ratio, 2005–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data.

Note: No data available for Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar.

Table III.11: Youth Employment-to-Population Ratio, per cent, 2000–2011

Country	2000			2005			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Brunei Darussalam									
Cambodia							78.5	78.2	78.2
Indonesia	45.0	37.7	41.6	43.5	26.9	35.1	33.0	46.9	40.1
Lao PDR				60.7	60.9	66.8			62.2
Malaysia	52.1	38.6	45.3	44.1	31.4	37.9	44.3	29.4	37.7
Myanmar									
Philippines	45.8	27.7	37.3	49.0	29.8	39.6	53.0	32.9	37.7
Singapore	36.2	35.5	35.9	31.7	29.7	30.8	35.1	31.4	33.3
Thailand	49.8	42.6	46.3	53.4	40.8	47.2	52.9	36.8	45.5
Viet Nam							58.1	50.5	56.1

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data.

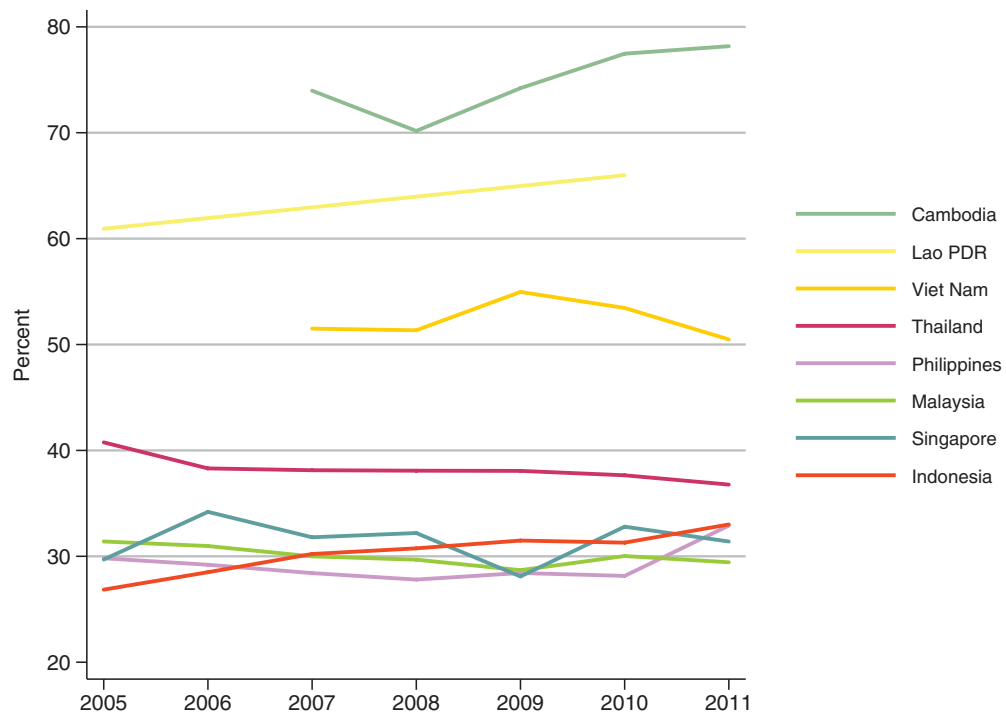
Note: No data available for Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar.

Figure III.16.B: Youth Employment-to-Population Ratio, Males, 2005–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data.
Note: No data available for Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar.

Figure III.16.C: Youth Employment-to-Population Ratio, Females, 2005–2011



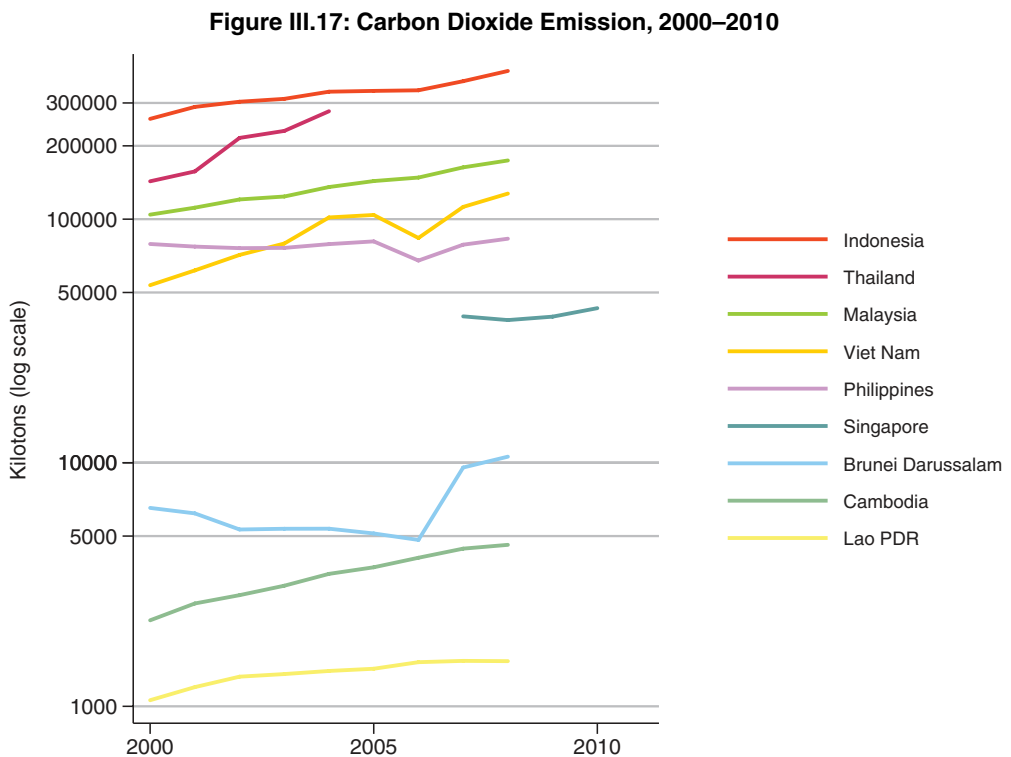
Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data.
Note: No data available for Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar.

III.D. Environmental Sustainability

The following indicators are selected for monitoring progress in terms of environmental sustainability. The indicators include carbon dioxide emissions, ozone-depleting CFC consumption, the duration of trans-boundary haze, the extent of heritage area, the extent of forest cover, and access to sanitary and drinking water facilities.

ASCC Indicator 16: Carbon dioxide emission

Figure III.17 shows the trend in carbon dioxide emissions per capita between 2000 and 2010. The trend in total carbon dioxide emissions is increasing in all countries in varying rates.

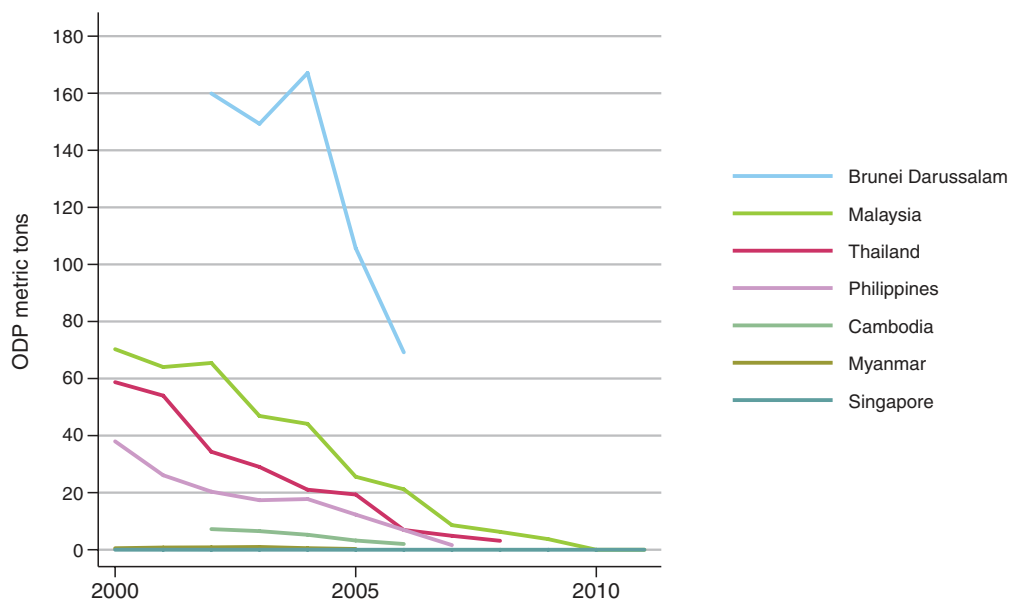


Source: Compiled from World Bank's World DataBank Database and NSOs' submitted data (Philippines and Singapore).

ASCC Indicator 17: Ozone-depleting CFC consumption

In terms of consumption of ozone-depleting CFCs, Figure III.18 shows that ASEAN countries have reduced their consumption significantly between 2000 and 2011.

Figure III.18: Ozone-Depleting CFC Consumption per Capita, 2000–2011

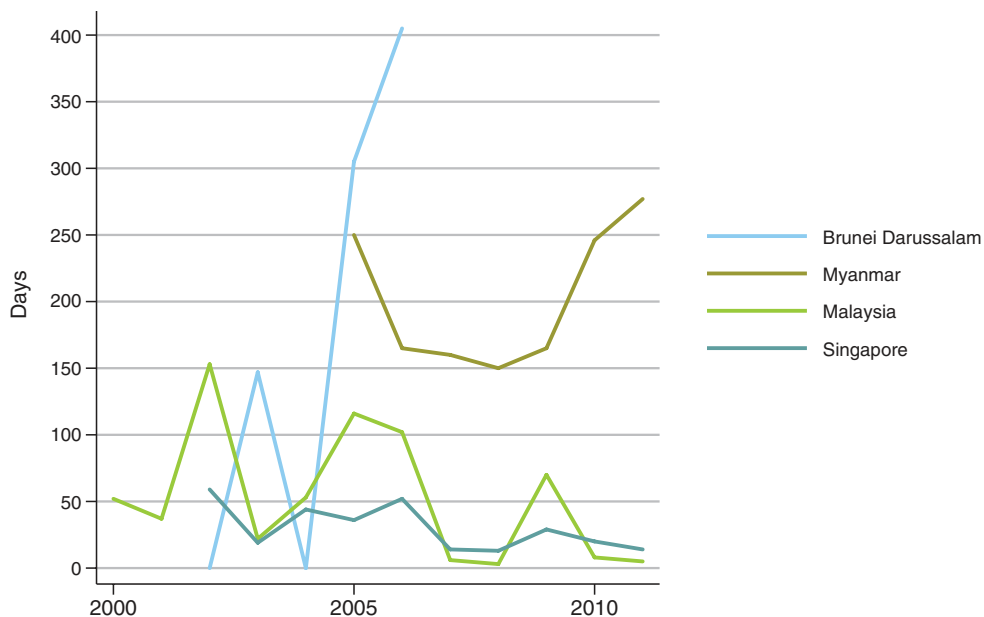


Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and World Bank's World DataBank Database.
Note: No data available for Myanmar, Indonesia and Viet Nam.

ASCC Indicator 18: Duration of trans-boundary haze

Figure III.19 shows that trans-boundary haze caused mostly by uncontrolled land and forest fires remained an important environmental sustainability problem in countries such as Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, Malaysia and Singapore.

Figure III.19: Number of Days Affected by Trans-Boundary Haze, 2000–2011

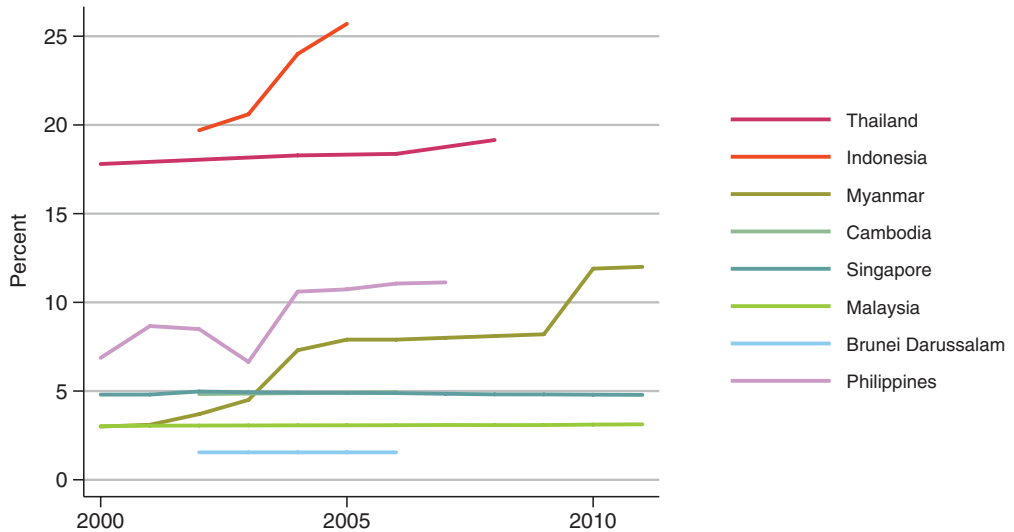


Source: Compiled from NSO's submitted data.
Note: Data are available only from Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar and Singapore.

ASCC Indicator 19: Extent of protected area

Figure III.20 shows the extent of protected land area during 2000–2011. As can be seen it is increasing in countries such as Thailand, Indonesia and Myanmar.

Figure III.20: Protected Area as Percentage of Total Land Area, 2000–2011

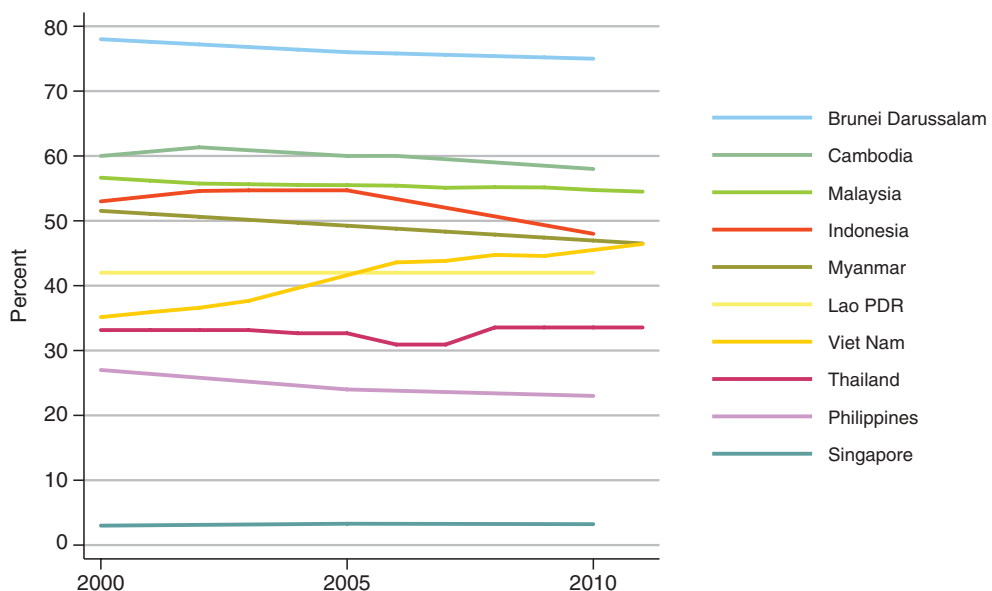


Source: Compiled from NSO's submitted data (Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) and World Bank's World DataBank Database.
Note: No data available for Lao PDR and Viet Nam.

ASCC Indicator 20: Extent of forest cover

Figure III.21 shows a slightly increasing trend in deforestation between 2000 and 2011 in at least six ASEAN Member States.

Figure III.21: Forest Area as Percentage of Total Land Area, 2000–2011

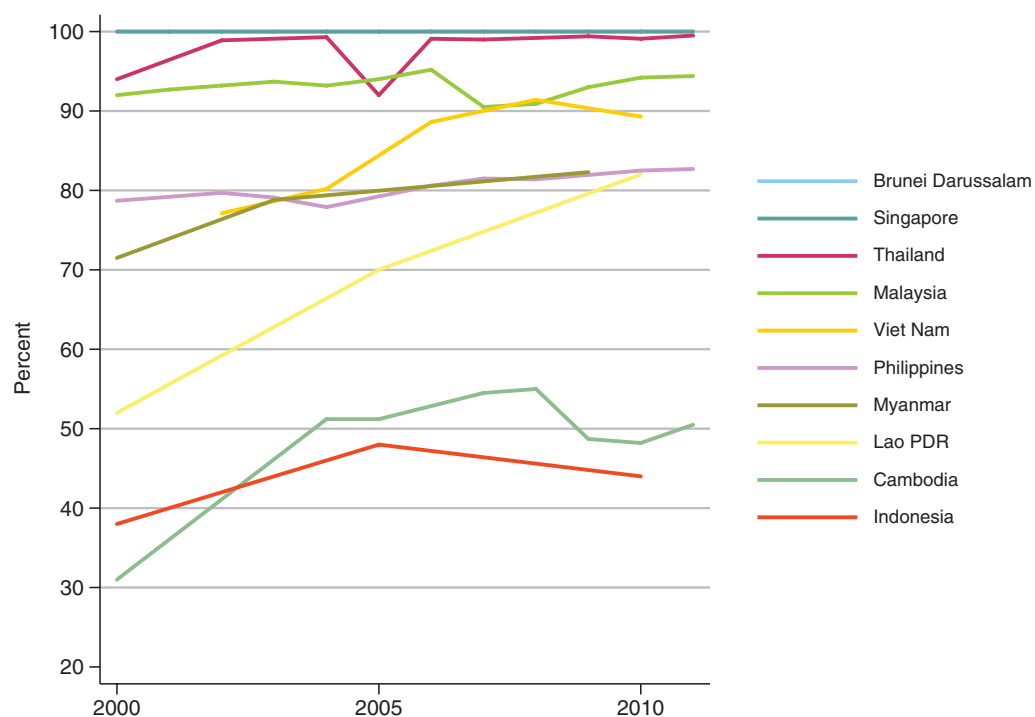


Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data, ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs, and World Bank's World DataBank Database.

ASCC Indicator 21: Access to improved drinking water

Figure III.22 and Table III.12 show a rapid increase in access to improved drinking water between 2000 and 2011.

Figure III.22: Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.
Note: Data for Indonesia and Philippines are based on the proportion of households with such access.

Table III.12: Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water, per cent, 2000–2011

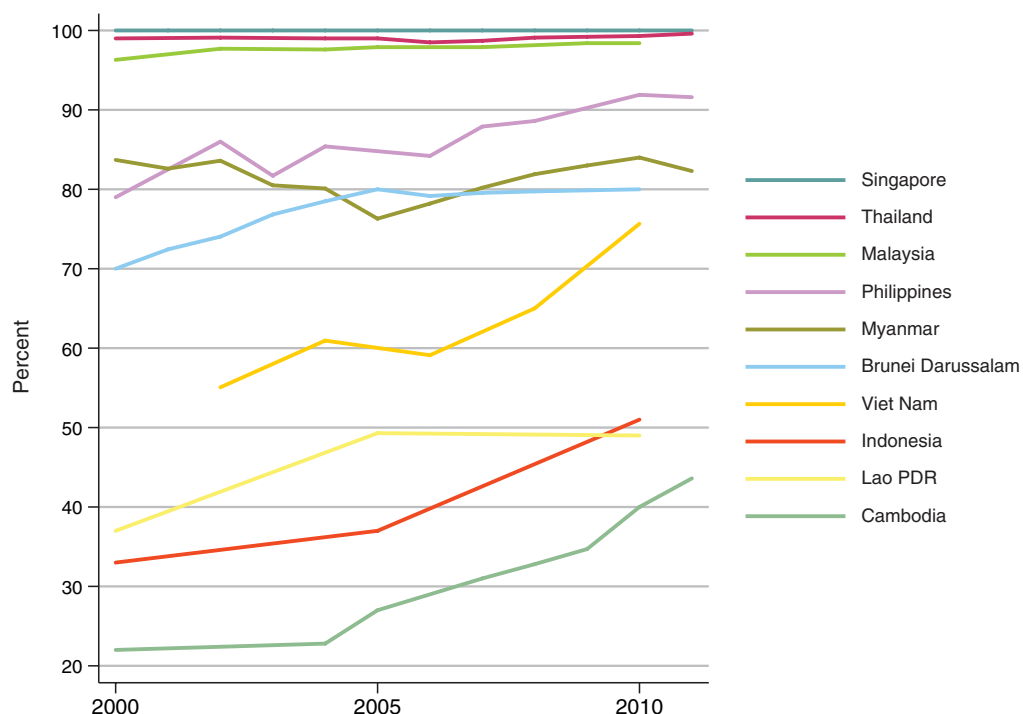
Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei Darussalam	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cambodia	31.0					51.2		54.5	55.0	48.7	48.2	50.5
Indonesia	38.0					48.0					44.0	
Lao PDR	52.0					70.0					82.0	
Malaysia	92.0	92.7	93.2	93.7	93.2	94.0	95.2	90.5	90.9	93.0	94.2	94.4
Myanmar	71.5			78.8						82.3		
Philippines	78.7		79.7	79.1	77.9		80.6	81.5	81.4		82.5	82.7
Singapore	100.0					100.0					100.0	
Thailand	94.0		98.9		99.3	92.0	99.1	99.0		99.4	99.1	99.5
Viet Nam			77.1		80.2		88.6		91.4		89.3	

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.
Note: Data for Indonesia and Philippines are based on the proportion of households with such access.

ASCC Indicator 22: Access to improved sanitary facilities

Similarly, Figure III.23 and Table 13 show a rapid increase in access to improved sanitary facilities across ASEAN, particularly in the CLMV countries.

Figure III.23: Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitary Facilities, 2000–2011



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

Note: Data for Indonesia and Philippines are based on the proportion of households with such access.

Table III.13: Population with Access to Improved Sanitary Facilities, per cent, 2000 - 2011

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei Darussalam	70.0	72.4	74.0	76.8	78.5	80.0	79.2	79.6	79.7	79.9	80.0	
Cambodia	22.0					27.0		31.0	32.8	34.7	40.0	43.6
Indonesia	33.0					37.0					51.0	
Lao PDR	37.0					45.0					49.0	
Malaysia	96.3		97.7		97.6	97.9		97.9		98.4	98.4	
Myanmar	83.7	82.6	83.6	80.5	80.1	76.3	78.2	80.2	81.9	83.0	84.0	82.3
Philippines	79.0		86.0	81.7	85.4		84.2	87.9	88.6		91.9	91.6
Singapore	100.0					100.0					100.0	
Thailand	99.0		99.1		99.0	99.0	98.5	98.7	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.6
Viet Nam			55.1		61.0		59.1		65.0		75.7	

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

Note: Data for Indonesia and Philippines are based on the proportion of households with such access.

III.E. Narrowing Development Gap

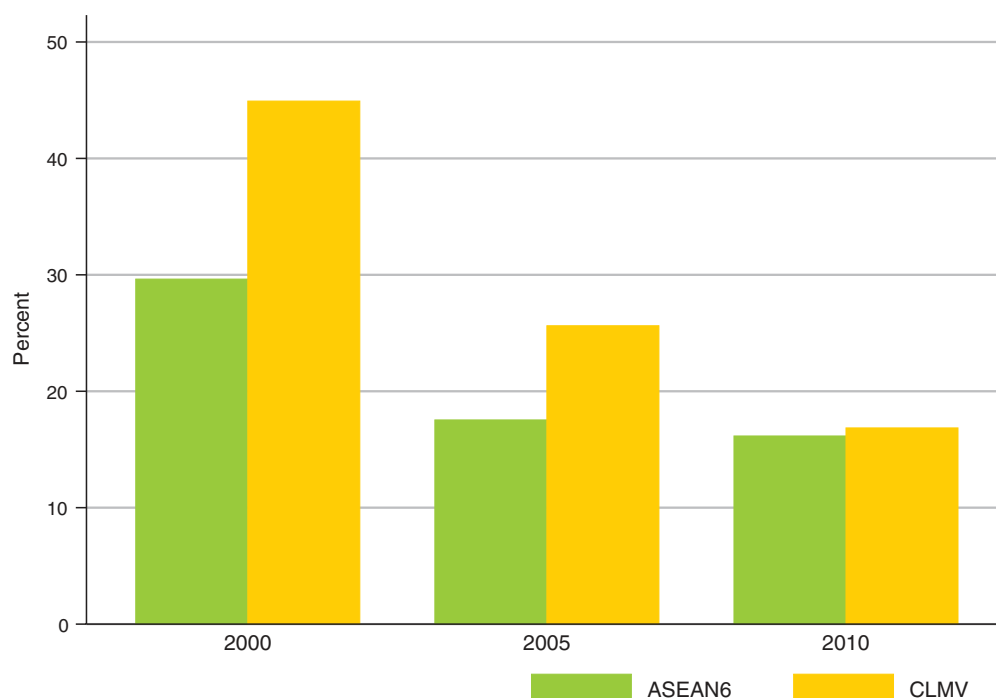
The final section on ASCC chapter discusses progress in the narrowing of socio-economic development gaps.³³ To measure how much the development gap has been reduced, we consider the following indicators between ASEAN6 and CLMV countries: income distribution, life expectancy, child mortality, literacy rates, school enrolment rates and education attainment.

ASCC Indicator 23: ASEAN6–CLMV gap in income distribution

Because of the possibility of an unequal distribution of the economic gains highlighted earlier, a measure based on average income is often inadequate for measuring progress in terms of people's economic well-being. Thus, it is also important to look at income distribution-based measures of well-being, such as the proportion of the population living in poverty.

Figure III.24 shows the extent of absolute poverty—the percentage of the population living on less than PPP\$1.25 a day—in ASEAN6 and CLMV countries. Absolute poverty in these groups of ASEAN Member States has declined substantially from around 30 per cent of the population or more in 2000 to less than 15 per cent in 2010. The huge gap between ASEAN6 and CLMV countries in the year 2000 had disappeared by 2010.

Figure III.24: Proportion of Population Living on Less Than PPP\$1.25 a Day, per cent, ASEAN6 and CLMV, 2000–2010

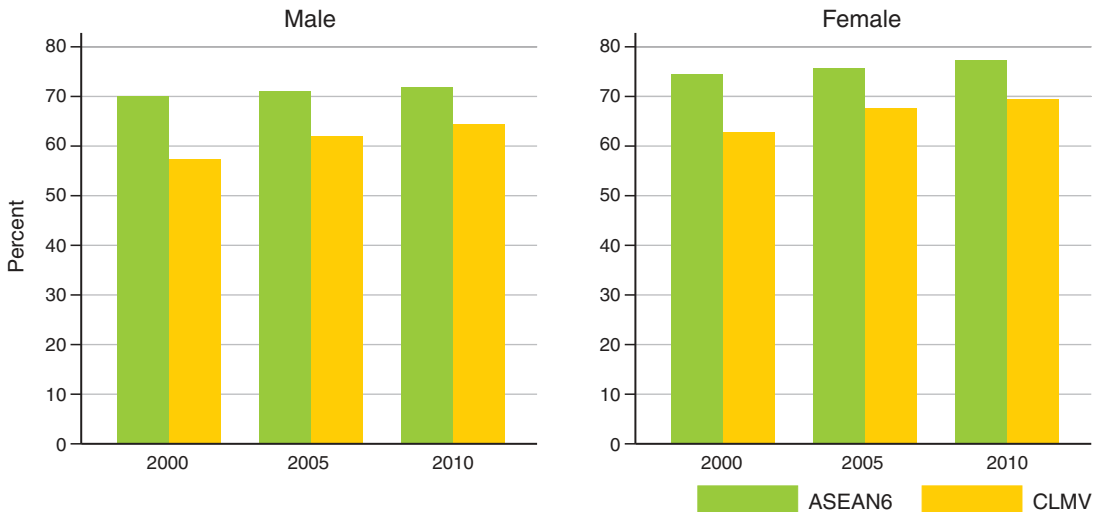


Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.
Note: No data available for Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Myanmar and Singapore.

³³ Unfortunately, due to lack of data, there is no indicator for the ASEAN Identity component of ASCC.

ASCC Indicator 24: ASEAN6–CLMV gap in life expectancy

Figure III.25 shows that the development gap between ASEAN6 and CLMV in terms of adult life expectancy has contracted between 2000 and 2010 for both male and female population. On the average, life expectancy in the ASEAN6 and CLMV countries increased slightly during the period to just under 71.6 and 69.8 years, respectively, in 2010 (higher from the 69.1 and 67.0 years recorded in 2000), partly reflecting improvements in health brought about by the overall economic progress in the region.

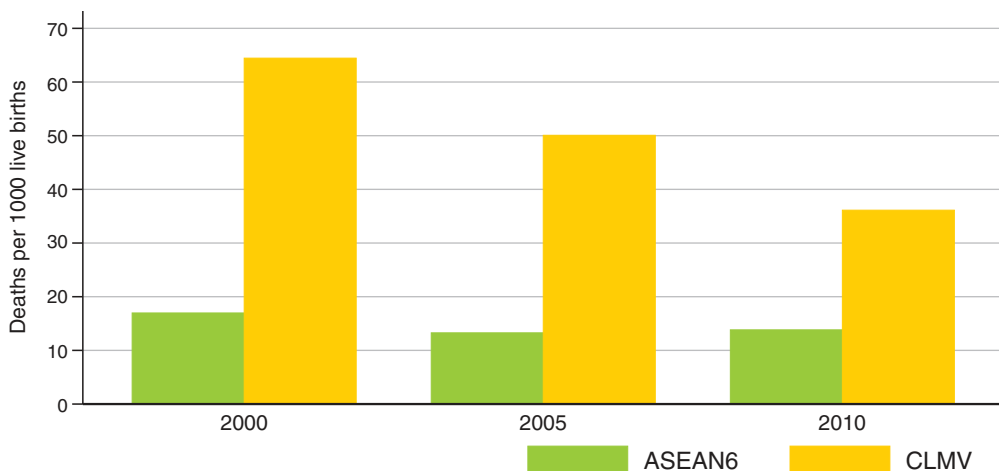
Figure III.25: Life Expectancy at Birth, ASEAN6 and CLMV, Male and Female, 2000–2010

Note: Regional figures are simple averages of its country levels

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

ASCC Indicator 25: ASEAN6–CLMV gap in infant mortality

Figure 11 shows that infant mortality dropped rapidly in CLMV countries (from more than 60 deaths per 1000 live births in 2000 to less than 40 deaths in 2010). Consequently, the ASEAN6 and CLMV gap in terms of infant mortality has narrowed, although the remaining gap is still relatively large.

Figure III.26: Infant Mortality per 1000 Live Births, ASEAN6 and CLMV, 2000–2010

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs.

ASCC Indicator 26: ASEAN6–CLMV gap in youth literacy rate

Figure III.27 shows a rapidly narrowing gap between ASEAN6 and CLMV in terms of the youth literacy rate, from around 17 percentage points down to 7 points.

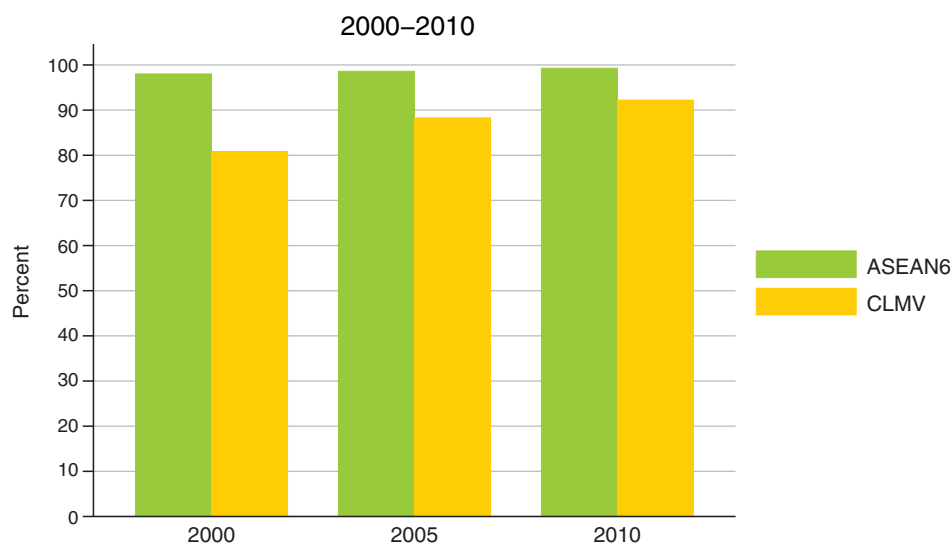
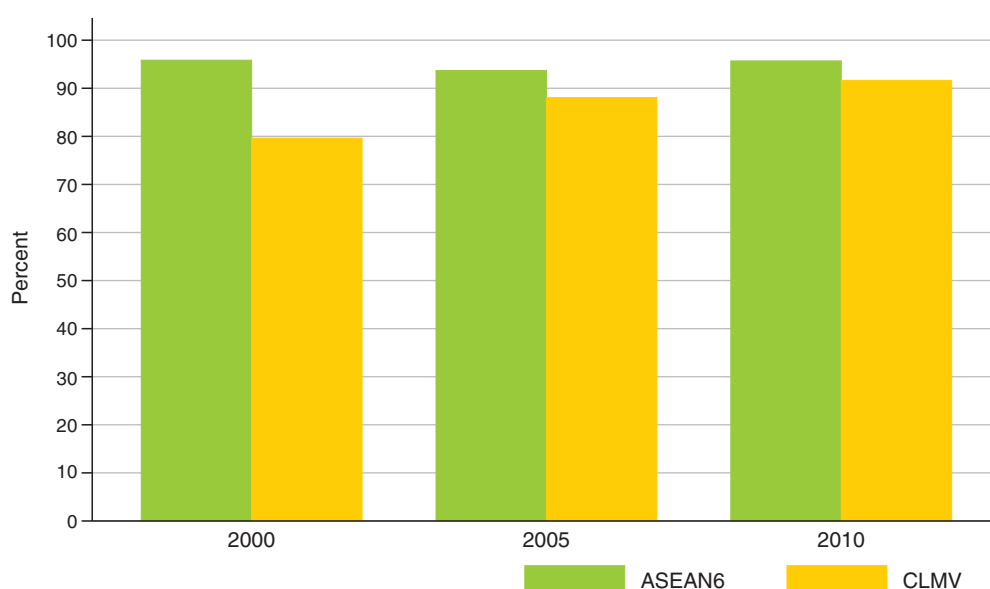
Figure III.27: Youth Literacy Rate, ASEAN6 and CLMV, 2005–2010**ASCC Indicator 27: ASEAN6–CLMV gap in primary school enrolment rate**

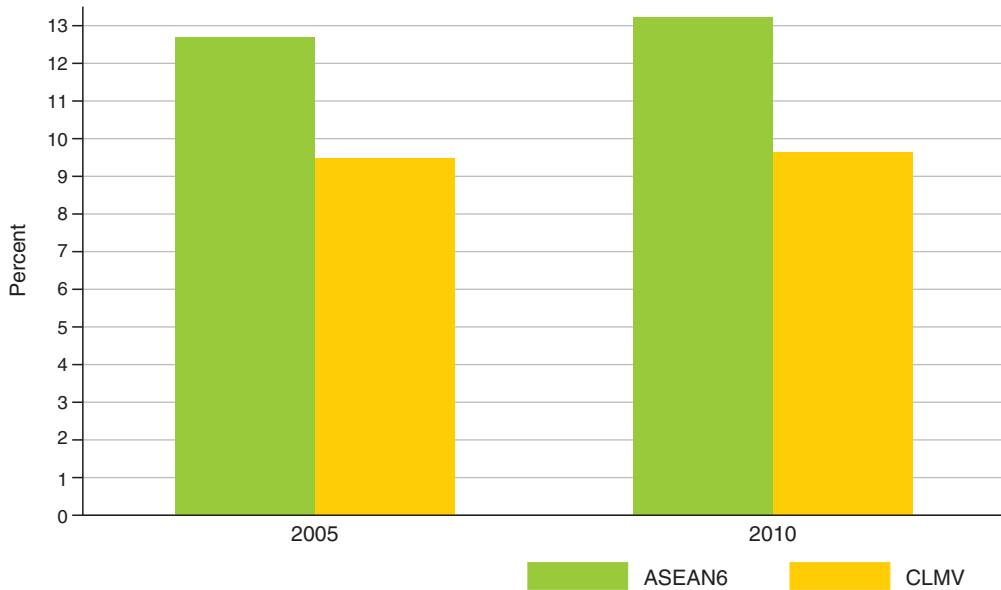
Figure III.28 shows that the rapid increase in primary school enrolment rate in CLMV has almost closed the gap with the ASEAN6 in 2010.

Figure III.28: Primary School Enrolment Rate, ASEAN6 and CLMV, 2000–2010

ASCC Indicator 28: ASEAN6–CLMV gap in educational attainment

Figure III.29 shows a slow progress in reducing the gap between ASEAN6 and CLMV in terms of the children's number of school years to be completed.

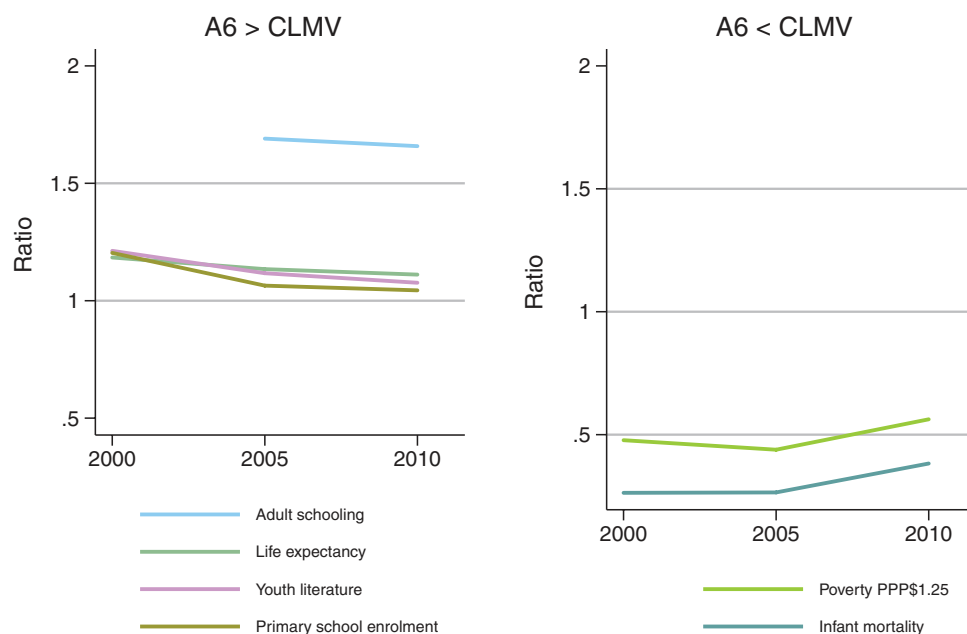
Figure III.29: Expected Number of School Years to be Completed by Children, ASEAN6 and CLMV, 2005–2010



Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data and UNDP International Human Development Indicators.

Figure III.30 and Table III.14 summarise the above discussions by splitting the ratios into two groups: (i) the ratios of indicators for which ASEAN6 exceeds CLMV; and (ii) the ratios of indicators for which ASEAN6 is lower than CLMV. The increasing (decreasing) trend in the first (second) group is consistent with a narrowing development gap.

Figure III.30: Ratios in Absolute Poverty, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Literacy Rate, Primary School Enrolment Rate and Educational Attainment, ASEAN6 and CLMV, 2000–2010



Note: Simple averages

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data, ASEAN Secretariat MDG indicators, and UNDP International Human Development Indicators.

Table III.14 ASEAN6–CLMV Development Gap, 2000–2010

Indicators	2000		2005		2010	
	ASEAN6	CLMV	ASEAN6	CLMV	ASEAN6	CLMV
Absolute poverty (%)	21.48	45.00	14.33	32.67	13.69	24.33
Life expectancy (years)	72.85	59.95	73.26	64.57	74.65	67.18
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1000 population)	12.97	64.45	13.27	50.08	13.82	36.12
Net primary school enrollment rate (%)	95.84	79.63	93.71	88.05	95.69	91.64
Youth literature rate (%)	98.00	80.83	98.60	88.27	99.27	92.22
Adult education attainment (years of schooling)	8.60		7.73	4.58	8.25	4.98

Source: Compiled from NSOs' submitted data, ASEAN Secretariat MDG indicators, and UNDP International Human Development Indicators.

Note: Shown figures are simple averages.

IV. INDICATOR RATIONALE, DEFINITION, AND DATA SOURCES

The rationale for the ASEAN Community

There are three pillars of the ASEAN Community, each playing an independent but reinforcing role - to promote the well-being of ASEAN citizens.

Monitoring progress towards the ASEAN Community

In this report the objective is to show progress towards the overarching goals of the ASEAN community, and in so doing the report will be relevant to policy makers in decades to come. The report is not intended to be used as a device for monitoring specific short-term projects and intermediate goals. Thus, ideally the selected indicators should be:

- Outcome-based rather than process-based since a single outcome figure should capture the effects of many processes;
- Collected regularly by member countries' statistical agencies;
- Available annually; and
- Relatively few in number.

Where no outcome data are available or if the processes are crucial, indicators based on policy implementation (such as tariffs) are used.

In the section below, each of the selected indicators is discussed in terms of the rationale for its selection, its definition and the data sources for its construction.

IV.A. AEC INDICATORS

AEC Indicator 1: Convergence in income

Rationale

Convergence in income is a cross-pillar economic integration indicator.

Definition

It is measured based on the standard deviation of GDP per capita of AMSs normalised by the mean. A trend towards income convergence is observed if the measured coefficient of variation decreased over time. It is simply based on the standard deviation (σ) of GDP per capita (y_{it}) across countries ($i \in \text{AMS}$) divided by the mean ($\bar{y}_{.t}$) in any given year (t). The formula for σ is given as:

$$\sigma_t = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_i (y_{it} - \bar{y}_{.t})^2}$$

where ($\bar{y}_{.t}$) is the average GDP per capita in that year or the GDP per capita of a selected benchmark country.

Data

The constant PPP value of GDP is obtained from either the IMF *World Economic Outlook* Database or ASEAN Secretariat Macroeconomic Database. The population figures are either NSO-submitted data or data from ASEAN Secretariat.

AEC Indicator 2: Convergence in labour productivity

Rationale

This indicator is a cross-pillar indicator of economic integration. As the economies of AMS become more integrated, we expect labour productivity to converge.

Definition

Labour productivity is defined by total gross value added in US\$ divided by total full-time employment in each year.

The indicator is computed for the whole economy in aggregate and for each of the following broad sectors: agriculture (i.e. fishing and forestry); manufacturing; and services (i.e. accommodation, cafes and restaurants; communication; construction; cultural and recreation; education; electricity, gas and water supply; finance and insurance; government administration and defence; health and community; ownership of dwellings; personal and other services; property and business; retail trade; transport and storage; and wholesale trade).

Data

The US\$ amount of gross value added is derived by converting NSO-submitted data expressed in national currency in constant prices (base year may vary by country) to US\$ using the exchange rates published in the IMF International Financial Statistics. The employment figures are country-submitted data.

AEC Indicator 3: Intra-ASEAN tourism

Rationale

This indicator captures connectivity and interdependence of ASEAN population as reflected by their easy movement within the region.

Definition

Intra-ASEAN tourism is defined as tourist arrivals in ASEAN with other ASEAN countries as the points of origin.

Data

Data on tourist arrivals into ASEAN are available from the ASEAN Secretariat Tourism Database.

AEC Indicator 4.1: Convergence in prices - overall

Rationale

This indicator is cross-pillar indicator of economic integration. As ASEAN countries become a single market, the law of one price implies that under certain conditions the cross-country standard deviation in the prices of homogenously defined products (goods and services) would reduce.

Definition

Convergence in overall prices is measured by the PPP conversion factors constructed by the IMF and World Bank in order to obtain the PPP equivalent of economic measures such as GDP in different countries. A value of one in the conversion factor indicates the price level is equal to that of the United States.

There are two types of conversion factors based on the set of commodities used to construct them: GDP basket and Private Consumption basket.

Data

Data are from the IMF International Financial Statistics or World Bank's World DataBank Database.

AEC Indicator 4.2: Convergence in prices - selected commoditiesRationale

This indicator is a cross-pillar indicator of economic integration. As ASEAN countries become a single market, the law of one price implies that under certain conditions the cross-country standard deviation in the prices of homogenously defined products (goods and services) would reduce.

Definition

The convergence in price is measured by the coefficient of variation (that is, standard deviation divided by the mean) of the price of similar commodity across the region.

Let σ_{it} be the standard deviation of the prices of a product i at time t . Then, any given price of product i in each ASEAN member state s in period t (p_{it}^s):

$$\sigma_{it} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_s (p_{it}^s - \bar{p}_{it})^2}$$

where \bar{p}_{it} a simple average of product i 's across country or the price of a chosen benchmark country.

Data

Price data of a selected sample of products are submitted by statistical agencies which collect price data for construction of the consumer price index (CPI) and the PPP index. The sampled products are those which can be defined homogenously across countries and have regular data collection.

AEC Indicator 5.1: Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods - ValueRationale

This outcome indicator reflects the expected increase in importance of within-ASEAN trade as ASEAN countries open their borders to each other.

Definition

This indicator is simply the value of trade originating from and going to ASEAN member countries.

Data

The imports and exports data are from the ASEAN Secretariat trade database.

AEC Indicator 5.2: Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods - Share

Rationale

This outcome indicator reflects the expected increase in importance of within-ASEAN trade as ASEAN countries open their borders to each other. However, if ASEAN integration also resulted in the region becoming a global export base and this effect is stronger, then the share of intra-ASEAN trade may decrease with integration.

Definition

This indicator is defined as the ratio between the total value of trade originating from and going to ASEAN member countries to the sum of ASEAN exports and imports.

Data

The imports and exports data are from the ASEAN Secretariat trade database.

AEC Indicator 5.3: Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods - Intra-industry trade

Rationale

As countries become more integrated their consumption and production patterns become more similar and the variety of goods they trade within a given industry increases. The Grubel–Lloyd intra-industry trade index (IIT) is an indicator designed to capture this relationship. It is an *outcome* indicator of market integration. As economies become more integrated, the value of the intra-industry trade index would increase.

Definition

The intra-industry trade index is measured using the value of imports and exports between any one ASEAN country and the rest of the ASEAN countries. The formula to compute the intra-industry trade index for a particular 4-digit HS industry code i between a particular country c and the rest of ASEAN is

$$IIT_{icA} = 1 - \frac{\sum_j |X_{ijcA} - M_{ijcA}|}{\sum_j |X_{ijcA} + M_{ijcA}|} \times 100$$

where A denotes the rest of the ASEAN countries excluding country c , j denotes any 6-digit HS commodity within the same industry defined as a single 4-digit HS code, and X_{ijcA} and M_{ijcA} are the values of exports and imports in commodity j under the same industry i .

By definition, $0 \leq IIT_{icA} \leq 1$. For example, if X_{ijcA} for all commodity j within industry i then $IIT_{icA} = 0$. In this case, there is no intra-industry trade in industry i between country c and the rest of ASEAN member countries as a whole.

Data

The import and export data between each ASEAN member country and every trading partner countries were obtained from the ASEAN Secretariat trade database. The values of trade are reported in million US\$ for each 6-digit HS industry code.

AEC Indicator 6: Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports

Rationale

Tariff rates indicate the extent of border restrictions on the flow of trade in goods. Therefore, reductions in tariffs represent one important representation of trade liberalization policy. Reductions in tariffs can be tracked by looking at the average tariff rates. Although this is only a process indicator, it can fill the gaps when outcome indicators are not available at the desired detailed sector.

The second tariff indicator is the percentage of tariff lines other than ad valorem. Tariffs other than ad valorem (i.e. tariffs with specific rates) are less transparent and introduce more distortion.

The third tariff indicator is the number of tariff spikes. Tariff spikes indicate potentially highly distorting tariff barriers to trade. The higher the number of tariff spikes, the more distorting the tariff structure is.

Definition

The average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports are defined as the import volume, weighted average CEPT rates at the 6-digit HS code. If the CEPT rate for any 6-digit HS code is not reported, then the corresponding MFN rate is used. The weights are used to account for variation in the importance of imports at the commodity level. A small reduction in the tariff rate of high import commodities is more significant than a large reduction in the tariff rate of commodities that were never imported to begin with.

Denoting the tariff rates for a particular 6-digit HS code j as π_j^6 , the average tariff rates for intra-ASEAN imports for of any sector S is then defined as

$$\bar{\pi}_S^{ASEAN} = \frac{\sum_{j \in S} \pi_j^6 \times M_j^{6, ASEAN}}{\sum_{j \in S} M_j^{6, ASEAN}}$$

where $M_j^{6, ASEAN}$ denotes the value of import from other AMSs at a particular 6-digit HS code j and j indexes the 6-digit HS codes which belong to each sector (S).

The percentage of tariff lines other than ad valorem is simply the number of tariff lines other than ad valorem divided by total number of tariff lines.

For each country i , a tariff spike is defined as an ad valorem tariff rate at 8-digit AHTN that is three times higher than the national average. The indicator counts the number of 8-digit AHTN lines satisfying the condition of a tariff spike.

Data

The tariff rate and import volume data are from the ASEAN Secretariat tariff database.

Both CEPT and MFN tariff rates are used to identify tariff spikes. Also included are tariffs for commodities not in the inclusion list (i.e. commodities flagged as E: exclusion list, G/GE: General Exception list, S/SL: Sensitive List and HSL: Highly Sensitive). This is to make sure that the indicator is consistent over time regardless of changes in the commodity inclusion list. For example, assume country A includes all commodities under the CEPT inclusion list with zero tariff rates and country B does not include all commodities in the CEPT inclusion list with zero tariff rates. Instead, country B puts some commodities in the exclusion list (which face positive tariffs). In this case, the indicator will correctly capture the fact that the distortion effect of country A's tariff structure is lower than that of B because of B's non-inclusion list.

AEC Indicator 7: Goods trade facilitation

Rationale

Trade facilitation helps in reducing the cost to export and import.

Definition

Goods trade facilitation is measured by the cost to export or import one container of goods. The measures are constructed by the World Bank (Doing Business) and defined as the amounts of official fees in US dollars levied on a 20-foot container for completing the procedures to export or import goods, including: document costs, administrative fees for customs clearance and technical control, customs broker fees, terminal handling charges and inland transport. Excluded are the costs of tariffs or trade taxes.

Data

The data are from World Bank's Doing Business Report (World DataBank Database).

AEC Indicator 8.1: ASEAN trade in services - All types

Rationale

This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade in services for ASEAN member countries as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with one another.

Definition

The current value of trade in services into and out of ASEAN.

Data

Current value of services exports and imports at one-digit classification is available from the ASEAN Secretariat Services Trade Database.

AEC Indicator 8.2: ASEAN trade in services - Travel services

Rationale

This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade in travel services for ASEAN member countries as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with one another.

Definition

The current value of trade in travel services into and out of ASEAN.

Data

Current value of travel services exports and imports at one-digit classification is available from the ASEAN Secretariat Services Trade Database.

AEC Indicator 8.3: ASEAN trade in services - Transportation

Rationale

This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade in transportation services for ASEAN member countries as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with one another.

Definition

The current value of trade in transportation services into and out of ASEAN.

Data Source

Current value of transportation services exports and imports at one-digit classification is available from the ASEAN Secretariat Services Trade Database.

AEC Indicator 8.4: ASEAN trade in services - Business services and licenses/royalties

Rationale

This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade in business services & royalties for ASEAN member countries as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with one another.

Definition

The current value of trade in business services & royalties into and out of ASEAN.

Data

Current value of business services & royalties exports and imports at one-digit classification is available from the ASEAN Secretariat Services Trade Database.

AEC Indicator 8.5: ASEAN trade in services - Finance and insurance

Rationale

This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade in finance & insurance services for ASEAN member countries as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with one another.

Definition

The current value of trade in finance & insurance services into and out of ASEAN.

Data

Current value of finance & insurance services exports and imports at one-digit classification is available from the ASEAN Secretariat Services Trade Database.

AEC Indicator 8.6: ASEAN trade in services - Communication, information & computer

Rationale

This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of trade in communication, information & computer services for ASEAN member countries as their markets are becoming more open to and integrated with one another.

Definition

The current value of trade in communication, information & computer services into and out of ASEAN.

Data

Current value of communication, information & computer services exports and imports at one-digit classification is available from the ASEAN Secretariat Services Trade Database.

AEC Indicator 9: AFAS services trade liberalization

Rationale

This process indicator is included because we do not have detailed trade in services data to construct outcome data. The indicator measures the extent of market access and national treatment as trade restrictions in the service sector. Any reduction in the percentage of sub-sectors with no commitment can be regarded as progress towards a free flow of services.

Definition

The indicator is based on a simple frequency indicator of committed services subsectors in the schedules of commitment submitted under AFAS (ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services). The methodology follows a similar approach of Ochiai (2006) by classifying a country's commitments to market access and national treatment for each sector into four levels of commitments:

1. commitments without limitations,
2. commitments with limitations,
3. unbounded commitments, and
4. no commitment.

The first level of commitment is defined as a commitment made as 'None' in the corresponding package of commitments under AFAS.

The second level of commitment is the mix between the first and the third level defined below.

The third level, 'unbounded commitment', is defined as a commitment made by listing 'Unbounded' in the commitment package.

The fourth level is when there is no commitment made in the commitment package for the respective sector.

It is possible for a country to list 'None' for certain sub-sectors within a particular priority integration sector but, at the same time, it lists 'Unbounded' for other sub-sectors within the same priority integration sector. It is also possible, for a country to list 'None' for market access limitation while at the same time requiring certain local ownership ratios and/or other restrictions. In both of these cases, the commitment is classified as 'commitments with limitations'.

The above four-level classification is applied to each mode of supply (cross-border supply, consumption abroad, commercial presence, and presence of natural persons) and market access and national treatment. However, the actual services trade liberalization indicator is based on the proportion of relevant services subsectors with the first level of commitment (that is, 'commitments without limitations'). As in ACPMS 2007 report, the specific subsectors considered are those which fall under: healthcare, e-ASEAN, logistics, tourism and air transport.

Data

The data for constructing this indicator is drawn from the ASEAN Secretariat's database on schedule of commitments submitted by each ASEAN member country under AFAS. The commitment packages used are up to the latest submitted package at the time: the 8th Package.

AEC Indicator 10: Intra-ASEAN inward FDI

Rationale

This indicator partially captures the degree of integration of ASEAN economies in terms of investment and capital flows. This indicator can be improved when more detailed data are available to identify each priority integration sector separately.

Definition

The indicator simply summarizes the total value of foreign direct investment flows from and to ASEAN countries across various sectors: agriculture; fishery and forestry; construction; finance; manufacturing; mining and quarrying; real estate; and other services.

Data

The data come from the ASEAN Secretariat FDI Database. Note that the data are of the balance of payments framework on FDI statistics which may also include *equity and inter-company loans*.

AEC Indicator 11: Commercial profit tax rate

Rationale

This process indicator reflects the attractiveness (i.e., openness) of a country to companies (foreign and domestic) to invest. A higher statutory company tax rate signals a higher cost of investment to companies, and thus may affect the flow of investment and capital negatively.

Definition

Commercial profit tax rate is the total amount of taxes and mandatory contributions that businesses have to pay as a % of commercial profits, after taking into account any allowable deduction and exemptions. Personal income taxes, value added taxes and sales taxes are excluded.

Data

The data are collected by World Bank's Doing Business project and available from World DataBank Database (World Development Indicators).

AEC Indicator 12: Convergence in interest rates

Rationale

Real interest rates represent the real price of capital. As the capital markets of ASEAN countries become more integrated, financial capital will flow more freely across the markets. This will be reflected in a tendency for the real price of capital to become more equal over time.

Definition

The measure is a sigma convergence measure as explained in the GDP per capita convergence indicator. Denote the real interest rates of a financial instrument θ (lending, deposit or T-bill) of an ASEAN country s in year t as r_{st}^θ . Then the sigma convergence indicator is

$$\sigma_t^\theta = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_s (r_{st}^\theta - \bar{r}_{st}^\theta)^2}$$

where \bar{r}_{st}^θ is the real interest rate of a chosen benchmark country.

To compute the real interest rates, the following formula is used:

$$r_{st}^{\theta} = i_{st}^{\theta} - \pi_{st} - v_{st}$$

where $\pi_{st} = \frac{p_{st} - p_{s,t-1}}{p_{s,t-1}}$ is the inflation rate or the rate of change in price level or CPI (p_{st}) of country s and $v_{st} = \frac{e_{st} - e_{s,t-1}}{e_{s,t-1}}$ is the depreciation rate or the rate of change in the exchange rate (e_{st}) of country s .

Data

The data source for the nominal interest rates, exchange rates and the price indices used to estimate inflation rate is the IMF International Financial Statistics and World DataBank Database.

AEC Indicator 13: Improved domestic credit provision

Rationale

In developed economies the private sector can tap domestic financial resources more easily than in the case of developing countries, such that the proportion of domestic credit to GDP usually exceeds 100 per cent. Increased capital mobility across ASEAN would lead to an increase in the provision of credit by domestic sources within the region, both banking and non-banking sources.

Definition

The indicator is defined as the proportion of domestic credit to GDP. Two measures of domestic credit provision are considered: domestic credit provided by the banking sector and domestic credit provided to the private sector.

Domestic credit provided by the banking sector includes all credit to various sectors on a gross basis (with the exception of credit to the central government, which is net). Domestic credit to the private sector refers to financial resources provided to the private sector (such as loans, purchases of non-equity securities, and trade credits and other accounts receivable) that establishes a claim for repayment. The banking sector includes monetary authorities and money deposit banks, as well as other banking institutions for which data are available (including institutions that do not accept transferable deposits but do incur such liabilities as term and savings deposits).

Data

The data were obtained from the IMF International Financial Statistics

AEC Indicator 14: Convergence in government bond yields

Rationale

This indicator complements the previous indicator of dispersion in real interest rates by focusing on different maturity of bond yields and using higher frequency data. Unlike in the case of real interest rates, we measure convergence in terms of co-movement in ASEAN Member States' government bond yields. Compared to a sigma convergence indicator of financial integration in terms of government bonds such as the one used by ECB (2006)³⁴, the co-movement can be considered as a weaker measure of financial integration that may better fit the case of ASEAN due to the high level of economic heterogeneity in the region.

³⁴ ECB (2006) *Indicators of Financial Integration in the Euro Area*, September.

Definition

To measure co-movement, a simple correlation of monthly government bond yields is constructed for each year the data are available. However, to account for extra-ASEAN (that is, global) shocks that may lead to the co-movement, the bond yields data are conditioned out with respect to China government bond yields.³⁵ First, for each ASEAN member state's government bond yields data, we estimate a simple linear regression with the AMS' bond yields as the dependent variable and the China's bond yields as the explanatory variable. Second, we construct the predicted residuals based on the estimated regression. Third, the correlation coefficient is computed based on the residuals obtained from the second step for all of AMSs.

Data

The data on bond yields are obtained from HSBC Asian LCY Bond Returns Index provided by the ADB (<http://asianbondsonline.adb.org>).

The required data may only be available for some ASEAN countries, however we expect data availability will improve in the future. For the time being, data on government bond yields for a number of ASEAN countries are available from the Asian Development Bank's AsianBondsOnline website (asianbondsonline.adb.org), which is part of the Asia Bond Market Initiative (ABMI) – an ASEAN+3 initiative supported by the Asian Development Bank and funded by the Government of Japan. The ABMI is designed to promote the development of bond markets in ASEAN+3 countries: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam. As a one-stop clearinghouse of information on sovereign and corporate bonds of ASEAN+3, AsianBondsOnline provides regional and market-specific information to interested parties. For example, for Indonesia, daily 10yr LCY bond returns data are available from 2006.

AEC Indicator 15: Co-movement or convergence in stock market returnsRationale

Integrated stock markets react more consistently to common information, hence, their returns are expected to be more highly correlated. However, because the correlation coefficient of stock market returns can be volatile and its economic interpretation is unclear, as an indicator of stock market integration it needs to be complemented by other indicators (Pagano, 2002).³⁶

Definition

As in the case of bond yields, the indicator of stock market integration is constructed as the correlation coefficient of ASEAN Member States' monthly stock market returns. As before, the correlation coefficient is computed based on the residuals of a set of first stage regression in which each AMS' stock market returns are regressed on China's stock market returns in order to condition out any extra-ASEAN shocks.

Data

The average monthly returns of a sample of ASEAN Member States' stock market returns based on monthly stock returns data provided by ADB's Asia Regional Integration Centre (<http://www.aric.adb.org>).

³⁵ Here, we assume any global shock will be captured by movements in China government bond yields.

³⁶ Pagano, M. (2002) "Measuring Financial Integration", in Workshop of the ECB-CFS Research Network on Capital Markets and Financial Integration in Europe, Frankfurt: ECB.

AEC Indicator 16: Convergence in skilled labour cost

Rationale

As ASEAN member countries become more integrated, factors of production move more freely, including labour. When this happens, labour productivity converges and average wages become more comparable, assuming wages are set according to the productivity of the workers.

Definition

The average monthly wage of skilled labour is computed by dividing total salary or wages by total employment. Then, a sigma indicator of average wage dispersion across ASEAN is constructed using the standard deviation formula as in some of the previous indicators.

Data

The data are obtained from each NSO. The average monthly wage is produced separately for two different occupation categories: technical occupations (ISCO-88 major group 3); and professional occupations (ISCO-88 major group 2). The figures are expressed in US\$ terms using the exchange rates from the IMF International Financial Statistics.

AEC Indicator 17: Global competitiveness

Rationale

The global competitiveness of a nation or a region depends on a number of factors. The WEF and IMD (a Swiss based business school) have constructed the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) and World Competitiveness Yearbook (WCY), respectively, in order to measure countries' global competitiveness.

Definition

Both the GCI and WCY are composite indices of the global competitiveness of each individual country. They measure the relative potential of each country for sustained economic growth over the subsequent five years. An ASEAN average of the index (weighted by GDP) would reflect the competitiveness of ASEAN as a region.

Data

The index is constructed and published annually by the WEF and IMD using country- level data reflecting the characteristics of the economic structure, institutions and policies in place at the time of evaluation.

AEC Indicator 18.1: Technological capacity - New science and technology graduates

Rationale

This indicator reflects the technological capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy.

Definition

This is an outcome (flow) measure defined as the number of new university graduates majoring in science or technology per 1000 population in that particular year.

Data

The indicator is based on country-submitted data and World Bank's World DataBank (Global Development Indicators).

AEC Indicator 18.2: Technological capacity - R&D expenditures

Rationale

This indicator reflects the technological capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy.

Definition

R&D expenditures from both private and public sectors, expressed as a percentage of GDP.

Data

The indicator is based on country-submitted data and World Bank's World DataBank (Global Development Indicators).

AEC Indicator 18.3: Technological capacity - Researchers per 1 million people

Rationale

This indicator reflects the technological capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy.

Definition

The number of researchers in both private and public sector per 1 million population.

Data

The indicator is based on country-submitted data and World Bank's World DataBank (Global Development Indicators).

AEC Indicator 18.4: Technological capacity - Telephone subscribers per 100 people

Rationale

This indicator reflects the technological capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy.

Definition

Number of fixed line and mobile phone subscribers per 100 population.

Data

The indicator is based on country-submitted data and UNDP human development indicator database.

AEC Indicator 19: Science and technical publications

Rationale

This indicator reflects the technological capacity of the region, an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy.

Definition

Number of scientific and technical articles published in journals listed in Thompson Scientific Database where at least one of the co-authors resides in the region.

Data

World Bank's World DataBank Database (Global Development Indicators).

AEC Indicator 20.1: Innovativeness - Patent applications by residents

Rationale

This indicator reflects the innovative capacity of ASEAN (an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy).

Definition

The indicator is defined as the total number of patent applications filed by the residents of ASEAN countries.

Data

The main data source for these indicators is the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)'s online database: <http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/en/statistics/patents/>. The major data limitation on the ASEAN count is that the WIPO's database only presents ASEAN patent offices as a single category rather than breaking it down by each patent office within ASEAN. More complete national data should be available from each country's patent office or from ASEAN Secretariat.

AEC Indicator 20.2: Innovativeness - Trade mark applications by residents

Rationale

This indicator reflects the innovative capacity of ASEAN (an important source of competitive advantage in the global economy).

Definition

The indicator is defined as the total number of trademark applications filed by the residents of ASEAN countries.

Data

The main data sources for these indicators are the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)'s online database and the ASEAN Secretariat.

AEC Indicator 21: Technological capability - High-tech manufacturing exports

Rationale

Given the importance of innovation as the engine of economic growth, the classification of technological content of trades allows for monitoring ASEAN Economic Community's progress in terms of the pillar of 'competitive economic region'.

Definition

This indicator is constructed based on the breakdown of ASEAN exports according to their 'estimated' level of technological content: medium high technology and high technology exports.

Data

To identify the share of medium high and high technology exports of ASEAN, the ASEAN Secretariat's international trade database (or UN Comtrade database) will be used. There are two alternative

classification data to identify high-tech manufacturing export from commodity level trade data. First, from the harmonized commodity codes of ASEAN imports and exports and the appropriate concordance to SITC codes, the value of exports can be classified according to the embodied R&D and technology content (Hatzichronoglou, 1997)³⁷:

- High tech
- Medium high tech
- Medium low tech
- Low tech

This classification is available (as of July 2013): at: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/134337307632>.

Second, which is the one used in this report, is based on the classification of Basu Sudip Ranjan's study titled *Retooling Trade Policy in Developing Countries: Does Technology Intensity of Exports Matter for GDP Per Capita?*. The study is one of Policy Issues in International Trade and Commodities studies published by the United Nations (UNCTAD/ITCD/TAB) and is available online at <http://www.unctad.info/en/Trade-Analysis-Branch/Data-And-Statistics/Other-Databases/>.

AEC Indicator 22: ASEAN6:CLMV gap in GDP per capita

Rationale

The ratio between the average GDP per capita in ASEAN6 and the CLMV countries indicates some regional inequality in economic development.

Definition

The GDP per capita ratio is computed by dividing population weighted averages of GDP per capita of ASEAN6 countries (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) by that of CLMV countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Viet Nam).

Data

GDP per capita is used as defined earlier in terms of PPP international US\$ and total population in each year. The source of the data for GDP at PPP value is the IMF International Financial Statistics. The population figures are from country-submitted data.

AEC Indicator 23: ASEAN6:CLMV gap in intra-ASEAN trade

Rationale

The change in the ratio of the ASEAN6 and CLMV shares of intra-ASEAN trade over time indicates regional inequality in economic development.

Definition

The ratio of ASEAN6 intra-ASEAN trade to CLMV's intra-ASEAN trade in any given year is computed first, by dividing each respective group's value of intra-ASEAN trade (imports + exports) by the total value of intra-ASEAN trade. The ratio is then calculated as the share of ASEAN6 divided by the CLMV share.

Data

Data are sourced from ASEAN Secretariat's Trade Database.

³⁷ Hatzichronoglou, T. (1997), "Revision of the High-Technology Sector and Product Classification", OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers, 1997/02, OECD Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/134337307632>

AEC Indicator 24: ASEAN6: CLMV gap in inward FDI

Rationale

The change in the ratio of ASEAN6 and CLMV's shares of intra-ASEAN FDI over time provides an indication of regional equality or inequality in economic development.

Definition

The ASEAN6 and CLMV shares of intra-ASEAN FDI in any given year are computed by dividing each respective total value of intra-ASEAN FDI by the total value of intra-ASEAN FDI. The ratio is the ASEAN6's share divided by the CLMV share.

Data

Data are sourced from ASEAN Secretariat's FDI Database.

AEC Indicator 25: Cost of business start-up procedures

Rationale

A higher cost of business start-up procedures will be more likely to inhibit the growth of small and medium enterprises.

Definition

This is based on the cost to register a business, expressed as a percentage of gross national income (GNI) per capita.

Source

World Bank's Doing Business project (World DataBank Database, Global Development Indicators).

AEC Indicator 26: Tariffs on extra-ASEAN imports

Rationale

Investors are more likely to be attracted to the ASEAN region and treat it as a single production base if its external tariffs are relatively low and uniform across the member countries. The distribution of tariff rates faced by exporters outside ASEAN who sell their products into the region indicates the degree of uniformity. The smaller the range, the closer each priority integration sector is to having a uniform external tariff. This in turn is consistent with the region integration attractiveness to the rest of the world.

Definition

The first indicator is the average tariff rates for imports from the rest of the world. It is defined as the import weighted average of Most Favored Nation (MFN) rates at the 6-digit HS code (The value of imports from outside ASEAN is used as the weight). For of any Sector (S), the average tariff rates for extra-ASEAN imports is then defined as

$$\bar{\pi}_S^{World} = \frac{\sum_{j \in S} \pi_j^6 \times M_j^{6,World}}{\sum_{j \in S} M_j^{6,World}}$$

where π_j^6 denotes the value of import from all countries other than AMSs at a particular 6-digit HS code j and j indexes which corresponding to each of the Sector (S).

The second indicator measures the dispersion of the tariff rates using the usual standard deviation formula.

Data

The tariff rate and import data were obtained from the ASEAN Secretariat Tariff D atabase.

AEC Indicator 27: Extra-ASEAN trade in goods

Rationale

This outcome indicator reflects the growing importance of the ASEAN Community in the global world.

Definition

This indicator is defined as the ratio of the total value of trade (ASEAN imports from the rest of the world plus ASEAN exports to the rest of the world) to total GDP for each ASEAN country and for all ASEAN countries as a whole.

Data

The imports and exports data are from the ASEAN Secretariat Trade Database. The GDP data are from ASEAN Secretariat Macroeconomic Database.

AEC Indicator 28: Extra-ASEAN inward FDI

Rationale

This indicator captures integration in terms of investment and capital flows. This indicator will be improved when more detailed data become available, making it possible to construct it for each priority integration sector.

Definition

This indicator summarises the total value of inward foreign direct investment flows from countries other than the AMSs across various sectors: agriculture, fishery and forestry; construction; finance; manufacturing; mining and quarrying; real estate; and other services.

Data

This indicator is computed by summing the value of FDI flows to ASEAN by the ASEAN member countries, as the source countries. The data are compiled based on the ASEAN Secretariat FDI Database. Data are of balance of payments framework on FDI statistics, which mostly also include *equity and inter-company loans*.

AEC Indicator 29: Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals

Rationale

Increase in tourism flows to a country suggests openness and accessibility to movement of people. This indicator shows the trend in ease of people movement between ASEAN and the rest of the world.

Definition

Extra-ASEAN tourism is defined as tourist arrivals in ASEAN with non-ASEAN countries as the points of origin.

Source

Data on tourist arrivals into ASEAN are available from the ASEAN Secretariat Tourism Database.

IV.B. ASCC INDICATORS

ASCC Indicator 1: Human Development Index

Rationale

This outcome indicator measures broad outcomes in human development.

Definition

The indicator is defined as the geometric mean of three human development indices (long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living).

Data

The index is calculated and provided by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Human Development Report.

ASCC Indicator 2: Educational attainment

Rationale

This outcome indicators measures both access and opportunities to complete education.

Definition

The highest level of education completed in terms of the highest degree or the highest level of schooling completed for population aged 15-64 years old. The indicator may be expressed as the proportion of the population aged 15-64 years at various levels of the highest education completed.

Data

Sources of data are NSOs, stakeholders and the UNDP.

ASCC Indicator 3: Literacy rate

Rationale

This indicator reflects the outcome of social development initiatives in terms of the provision of basic education.

Definition

The indicator is based on the adult literacy rate defined as population of aged 15 years and over who are considered to be literate expressed as a percentage of the total reference population.

Literate people are those who can read and write.

Data

The sources of the data are NSOs, stakeholders (Department of Economic Planning and Development of Brunei Darussalam, etc.), ASEAN Secretariat, and UNDP Human Development Report.

ASCC Indicator 4: School enrolment

Rationale

School enrolment rate measures the population's access to education.

Definition

This indicator is defined as the number of enrolled students divided by the size of the corresponding school-aged population.

The indicator is constructed for primary, secondary and tertiary levels, broken down by female and male population.

Data

Data are sourced from NSOs, ASEAN MDG report, and stakeholders (Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Cambodia, etc.).

ASCC Indicator 5: Primary school dropout rate

Rationale

This indicator measures the level of opportunities to pursue further education.

Definition

The dropout rate between primary and secondary level is the percentage of children enrolled in the last grade of primary school level less those in the first year of secondary school and repeaters in the last grade of primary level in terms of the number of children enrolled in the last grade of the primary school level.

Data

The data sources are Government and Private Schools Administrative Data of Brunei Darussalam; Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Cambodia; Department of Statistics of Malaysia; Department of Education Planning and Training of Myanmar; Department of Education Philippines; and Ministry of Education Singapore.

ASCC Indicator 6: Absolute poverty

Rationale

The extent of absolute poverty is measured by the proportion of population living with less than \$1.25 PPP a day. This outcome indicator measures the extent of extreme poverty level following the definition set by the World Bank and the Millennium Development Goals report. The \$1.25 PPP is the international poverty line which represents the absolute minimum amount required for a person to live in a day. A reduction in the extreme poverty level is consistent with the ultimate goal of ASEAN Community to improve the wellbeing of its people.

Definition

The indicator is constructed by dividing the number of people whose average daily income or consumption is less than \$1.25 PPP by the total population size.

Data

The indicator is constructed at the country and regional level and the primary source of the data is the World Bank's PovcalNet.

It should be noted that many of the country estimates used are interpolations as well as extrapolations of the data from the PovcalNet. This is because not all countries have updated figures to assess the progress for the 2003 to 2005 period. Also note that Viet Nam's figure may not be comparable especially when it is based on the 1993 PPP index.

For population data, the figures are reported by the NSOs and from the ASEAN Secretariat Database. Currently, no data are available from Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Singapore. Brunei Darussalam and Singapore do not have an official poverty line.

ASCC Indicator 7: Relative poverty

Rationale

Relative poverty is measured based on the national poverty line, which may or may not be the same as the absolute poverty explained above. This outcome indicator is included because different countries may have different national poverty line that better reflect their income level and their domestic socio-economic policies.

Definition

The definition of national poverty lines varies across countries. For this indicator, the ratio of the population below the national poverty line is provided by respective AMSs.

Data

The sources of the data include NSOs, ASEAN Secretariat, and other institutions such as the ADB and the World Bank. Note that, by definition, it is meaningless to construct the indicator at a regional level. Currently, no data are available from Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Singapore. Brunei Darussalam and Singapore do not have an official poverty line.

ASCC Indicator 8: Income inequality

Rationale

This social convergence indicator measures whether or not the prosperity of national and regional policies, including initiatives in relation to the formation of ASEAN Community, is shared by the people of the nation/region.

Definition

The indicator of income inequality is the Gini coefficient. It is a ratio measure with values between 0 and 1 where 0 refers to perfect equality or everyone having exactly the same income and 1 refers to perfect inequality.

Data

Data sources include the ADB Key Indicators, national MDGs data, ASEAN Secretariat, NSOs, and UNDP's Human Development Report. Note that, consumption expenditures data are often used instead of income.

ASCC Indicator 9: Life expectancy

Rationale

This is an outcome indicator of accessibility and quality of health services. It can also reflect the level of maternal health. An increase in this indicator is consistent with the ultimate goal of ASEAN Community to

improve the welfare of the people because it indicates that the population's overall health conditions has improved as the people are expected to live longer.

Definition

Life expectancy at birth is computed as the average number of years from the time of birth that a person is expected to live.

The indicator is also constructed separately for male and female sub-population.

Data

The sources of data are the UNDP Human Development Report, NSOs, National Institute of Statistics and UN Population Fund (NIS/UNFPA), and other stakeholders.

ASCC Indicator 10: Child mortality rate

Rationale

The child mortality rate is another outcome indicator of accessibility and quality of health services in a country. A reduction in the value of the indicator suggests favourable outcomes of ASEAN Community initiatives.

Definition

Infant mortality rate is the ratio of the number of children aged less than 1 year old to the number of (1000) live births in a given year.

The under-5 mortality rate measures the probability a child will die before reaching 5 years old per (1000) live births.

Data

Data sources are from NSOs, ASEAN MDG Report, National Institute of Statistics and UN Population Fund (NIS/UNFPA), other third party and stakeholders.

ASCC Indicator 11: Children nutrition

Rationale

This outcome indicator of social development reflects the extent of food security. A higher value of the indicator reflects the worsening problem of malnutrition in the country/region.

Definition

The proportion of underweight children is defined as the number of children aged less than 5 years old with weight less than 2 standard deviations from the specific age standard weight divided by the total number of children of the same age range in a country.

Data

The sources of data are NSOs, ASEAN MDG Report.

ASCC Indicator 12: Government expenditure on health

Rationale

This is a process indicator of social development to measure how much the government is investing in the health system of the population.

Definition

This indicator is computed as the amount of government expenditures on health divided by total government expenditures in a given year. The indicator is constructed at both national and regional level.

Data

The data sources include NSOs and stakeholders and World DataBank Database (Global Development Indicators).

ASCC Indicator 13.1: Disease incidence - Malaria and tuberculosis

Rationale

This indicator is intended to measure health risk coming from infective diseases.

Definition

The disease incidence is defined as the number of reported new cases per 100,000 people during the specified year.

Data

Data are from ASEAN MDG Report, NSOs and stakeholders (Ministries of Health).

ASCC Indicator 13.2: Disease incidence - HIV/AIDS

Rationale

This indicator measures health risk coming from another type of infective diseases.

Definition

The disease incidence is defined as the number of reported new cases per 100 people during the specified year.

Data

Data are from national MDG reports, NSOs and stakeholders (Ministries of Health).

ASCC Indicator 14: Female employment-to-population ratio

Rationale

This indicator measures the degree of participation of women in the workforce.

Definition

The female employment-to-population ratio is the number of women aged 15 years old and up who are employed as a percentage of the total population in the same age range.

Data

The sources of data are the Labour Department of Brunei Darussalam, Socio-Economic Survey of Cambodia, Statistics Indonesia, National Statistics Centre of Lao PDR, Department of Statistics Malaysia, National Statistics Office Philippines, Department of Statistics Singapore, Ministry of Manpower Singapore and National Statistics Office Thailand. Note that Brunei Darussalam's data refer to women aged 15 to 64 years.

ASCC Indicator 15: Youth employment-to-population ratio

Rationale

This indicator reflects the degree of participation of youth in the labour market.

Definition

The youth employment-to-population ratio refers to the number of population aged 15-24 years old who are employed as a percentage of the total population of the same age range.

Data

These data are obtained from the department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey; BPS-Statistics Indonesia; Lao Statistics Bureau; Department of Statistics Malaysia; Philippines National Statistics Office; Department of Statistics Singapore, Ministry of Manpower Singapore; and National Statistics Office of Thailand.

ASCC Indicator 16.2: Carbon dioxide emission

Rationale

This environmental outcome indicator measures the potential change in the quality of the environment as reflected by the level of CO2 emission.

Definition

The indicator is defined as the amount of carbon dioxide emissions in metric tons per capita in any given year.

Data

The data are from the ASEAN Secretariat, Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) available through the UN Statistics Division, MDG Indicators website, and NSOs.

ASCC Indicator 17: Ozone depleting CFC consumption

Rationale

This environmental outcome indicator measures the potential change in the quality of the environment as a result of ozone depletion.

Definition

This indicator is defined as the amount of ozone depleting CFC consumption in ODP (ozone depleting potential) metric tons in a given year.

Data

The sources of these data are the NSOs and other stakeholders such as the Department of Environment

and Recreational Parks Brunei Darussalam; Ministry of Environment Cambodia; UN Statistics Division MDG Indicators; National Commission for Environmental Affairs of Myanmar; Philippine Ozone Desk; National Environment Agency of Singapore and Department Statistics of Thailand.

ASCC Indicator 18: Duration of trans-boundary haze

Rationale

This indicator measures the environmental quality of neighbouring regions. It indicates the potential negative externalities of pollution from some countries to other countries in the region and the extent of intra-ASEAN cooperation in this area.

Definition

This indicator is defined as the number of days a country is affected by trans-boundary haze pollution.

Data

The sources of the data are Department of Environment and Recreational Park of Brunei Darussalam, National Environment Agency of Singapore and Department Statistics of Thailand.

ASCC Indicator 19: Extent of protected area

Rationale

This is a process indicator of environmental protection. It measures the efforts of the country to preserve nature and biodiversity.

Definition

The protected area refers to protected land area (including under heritage parks) as a percentage of total land area.

Data

Data are mainly sourced from the ASEAN Secretariat and NSOs.

These data are collected from the Department of Environment and Recreational Park of Brunei Darussalam; Statistical Yearbook 2006 and Ministry of Environment of Cambodia; ASEAN Secretariat; Department Statistics of Malaysia; Myanmar's Wildlife and Protected Areas Law; Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau Philippines; National Parks Board of Singapore and Thailand National Statistics Office.

Note that Cambodia's data are not limited to proclaimed heritage sites while that of Malaysia includes the heritage parks. In Myanmar, protected area means a geographically defined area which is designated or regulated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives.

ASCC Indicator 20: Extent of forest cover

Rationale

This is an outcome indicator of environmental protection. It measures efforts to prevent deforestation.

Definition

This indicator refers to the total forest cover as a percentage of total land area.

Data

The main sources of the data are the ASEAN Secretariat and NSOs. Other data sources include the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment Update 2005 of Brunei Darussalam Country Report; Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries of Cambodia, ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2006, UN Statistics MDG Indicators, Department of Forestry of Myanmar, Forest Management Bureau of Philippines, National Parks Board of Singapore, Department of Statistics of Malaysia; National Statistics Office of Thailand, and the Forest Protection Department.

ASCC Indicator 21: Access to improved drinking water

Rationale

This indicator measures both the development in infrastructures and the sustainability of the environment where water can be used more efficiently.

Definition

This indicator is defined as the percentage of total population with access to safe drinking water.

Data

Data are from NSOs and the ASEAN Secretariat. These data are obtained from Public Works Department of Brunei Darussalam; Ministry of Environment of Cambodia; BPS-Statistics Indonesia; UNDP Human Development Report 2006; UN MDG Indicators; Department of Health Myanmar; Philippines National Statistics Office; Public Utilities Board Singapore and National Statistics Office of Thailand.

Note that for Indonesia and Philippines, this indicator refers to the percentage of households with access to safe water.

ASCC Indicator 22: Access to improved sanitary facility

Rationale

This indicator measures both the development in infrastructure and the sustainability of the environment when sanitation needs can be provided more efficiently and with less environmental degradation.

Definition

This indicator is defined as the percentage of total population with access to sanitary facilities as a percentage of the total population.

Data

These data are obtained from Public Works Department of Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia Intercensal Population Survey 2004 and Demographic Health Survey 2005; BPS-Statistics Indonesia; UNDP Human Development Report 2006; UN MDG Indicators; Department of Health Myanmar; Philippines National Statistics Office; Public Utilities Board Singapore and National Statistics Office of Thailand.

Note that for Indonesia and Philippines, the original data refer to the percentage of households and not of the total population.

ASCC Indicator 23: ASEAN6: CLMV gap in income distribution

Rationale

This outcome indicator of social convergence reflects how prosperity is shared by the people of the countries in the region over time.

Definition

In addition to the poverty and income inequality indicators at the country level explained above, the ratio between ASEAN6 and CLMV average (population weighted) is constructed to reveal narrowing development gaps between the two subregions.

Data

The data sources are the same as in the case for the country level indicators.

ASCC Indicator 24: ASEAN6:CLMV gap in life expectancy

Rationale

This outcome indicator of social convergence reflects how prosperity is shared by the people of the countries in the region over time.

Definition

In addition to the level of life expectancy at the country level explained above, the ratio between ASEAN6 and CLMV average (population weighted) is constructed to reveal narrowing development gaps between the two subregions.

Data

The data sources are the same as in the case for the country level indicators.

ASCC Indicator 25: ASEAN6:CLMV gap in infant mortality

Rationale

This outcome indicator of social convergence reflects how prosperity is shared by the people of the countries in the region over time.

Definition

In addition to the level of infant mortality at the country level explained above, the ratio between ASEAN6 and CLMV average (population weighted) is constructed to reveal narrowing development gaps between the two subregions.

Data

The data sources are the same as in the case for the country level indicators.

ASCC Indicator 26: ASEAN6:CLMV gap in literacy rate

Rationale

This outcome indicator of social convergence reflects how prosperity is shared by the people of the countries in the region over time.

Definition

In addition to the level of literacy rate at the country level explained above, the ratio between ASEAN6 and CLMV average (population weighted) is constructed to reveal narrowing development gaps between the two subregions.

Data

The data sources are the same as in the case for the country level indicators.

ASCC Indicator 27: ASEAN6:CLMV gap in primary school enrolment rate

Rationale

This outcome indicator of social convergence reflects how prosperity is shared by the people of the countries in the region over time.

Definition

In addition to the level of primary school enrolment rate at the country level explained above, the ratio between ASEAN6 and CLMV average (population weighted) is constructed to reveal narrowing development gaps between the two subregions.

Data

The data sources are the same as in the case for the country level indicators.

ASCC Indicator 28: ASEAN6:CLMV gap in educational attainment

Rationale

This outcome indicator of social convergence reflects how prosperity is shared by the people of the countries in the region over time.

Definition

In addition to the level of educational attainment at the country level explained above, the ratio between ASEAN6 and CLMV average (population weighted) is constructed to reveal narrowing development gaps between the two subregions.

Data

The data sources are the same as in the case for the country level indicators.

V. THE ACPMS PROJECT

The ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS) project represents the ASEAN Secretariat's endeavour to measure progress towards the ASEAN Community. Two pillars of the ASEAN Community are considered: the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. These two pillars play an independent but reinforcing role in promoting the well-being of ASEAN citizens.

V.A. Policy Context

ASEAN was created in 1967 primarily as a security alliance. The founding members were Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. In the subsequent years Brunei Darussalam, Viet Nam, Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar joined. Today the ten-nation ASEAN encompasses a population of about 600 million.

During the mid-1970s ASEAN identified a need to expand its cooperation and activities beyond its original security *raison d'être*. Thus, at the Bali Summit in 1976 ASEAN leaders adopted two landmark treaties which ushered in greater economic cooperation: The Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, 1976; and the Declaration of ASEAN Concord, 1976. Both treaties essentially called for active promotion and cooperation in the economic field, including the adoption of regional strategies for economic development.

The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

Efforts towards ASEAN economic integration did not begin in earnest until the birth of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) in 1992.³⁸ The ultimate objective of AFTA was to increase ASEAN's competitive edge as a production base geared to the world market. Stimulating intra-ASEAN trade is considered to be one way of enhancing the competitiveness of the ASEAN region.

While AFTA's initial progress was slow and limited, the pace of integration quickened in the aftermath of the Asian financial crisis of 1997. The policy of ASEAN economic integration expanded to other areas, notably services, and the ASEAN Vision 2020 was created with the declaration that 'The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) shall establish ASEAN as a single market and production base'. The goal of an AEC is established during the Bali Concord II on 7 October, 2003. The main rationale for the AEC is to aid overall economic well-being through accessing the dynamic and static gains from trade in goods and services. This includes gains acquired through economies of scale and specialisation based on comparative advantage; gains through technology transfer; and gains from the free flow of labour and capital. However, the economic pillar also includes subsidiary goals, some of which involve trade-offs with the primary rationale; such as equitable economic development and integration into the global economy.

³⁸ AFTA was established by The Singapore Declaration of 1992 and the Framework Agreement on Enhancing ASEAN Economic Co-operation, 1992.

The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)

The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community envisions ASEAN as ‘a community of caring societies’—a sentiment expressed as early as the Bangkok Declaration of 1967 (ASEAN’s founding document) and reiterated in the ASEAN Vision 2020 of 1997. However, while cross-border security and economic integration clearly require multi-lateral negotiations and agreements, eradicating poverty and enhancing social justice—the main thrusts of the socio-cultural pillar—are usually addressed by nation-specific policies that often do not require the cooperation of neighbouring countries.³⁹

Nonetheless, the nations of ASEAN have taken the view that bringing social justice goals under the auspices of ASEAN rather than leaving them as domestic concerns will expedite matters. It is considered that the achievement of equity and equality of opportunity will be faster if this goal is reviewed within a multi-national framework.

Although justice per se is the prime motivation for the Socio-Cultural pillar, four parallel secondary objectives coexist. These objectives are: first, to enhance the gains from economic integration through investment in formal skill development, informal cultural knowledge and social risk management; second, to efficiently control trans-border health (e.g. SARS) and environmental (e.g. air pollution) events whose cause cannot be contained within national boundaries; third, to minimise or monitor any negative fallout from the integration and restructuring implied by the economic pillar; and, fourth, to support regional security through the eradication of extreme poverty, inequality of income and opportunity, and other inequities (perceived or real).

The ASEAN Political and Security Community (APSC)

Regional security has been a primary concern of ASEAN since its inception in 1967. ASEAN member countries recognised from the early days that regional security was closely intertwined with economic and social development—peace and security are essential for economic prosperity and social-cultural development, while prosperity and development create common interests among countries and increase mutual dependence, which in turn enhances regional security.

During the first ASEAN Summit in 1976, member countries signed the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia (TAC), which committed member countries to peaceful settlement of disputes and non-interference in the internal affairs of member countries. Under the treaty, a ‘High Council’ consisting of ministerial-level representatives was also set up to take account of disputes or situations likely to disturb peace and harmony, and recommend appropriate means of settlement to the parties in dispute. The ASEAN Summit in Bali in 2003 further set forth five areas of political and security cooperation under the so-called Bali Concord II. These five areas are: (1) setting of new norms; (2) maintaining maritime security; (3) keeping the region free of weapons of mass destruction; (4) countering terrorism and transnational crime; and (5) enhancing defence cooperation. The central question is how effective have these efforts been in maintaining and enhancing the security of the region.

With the signing of the ASEAN Charter in 2007, the principles and policies underlying ASEAN’s approach to issues of regional security were set forth. These principles and policies include the peaceful settlement of disputes, the renunciation of the use or threat of force in resolving differences, respect for the sovereignty of nations, non-interference in countries’ internal affairs, and enhanced consultations on matters seriously affecting the common interest of ASEAN.

³⁹ An exception is when there is a common revenue-sharing arrangement. However, unlike the European Union, ASEAN does not have a common budget which is large enough to have an impact on the redistribution of income across the region.

V.B. ASEAN Baseline Report (ABR 2003)

The ASEAN Baseline Report (ABR)⁴⁰ presents the findings of a preliminary study designed for providing an objective description of the baseline situations in various Vientiane Action Programme (VAP) areas using data available at that time.⁴¹ The report was prepared by a team of consultants commissioned by the ASEAN Secretariat in 2006 and published by the same organisation in 2006. The report was also intended to serve as the basis for developing a monitoring system of progress toward the ASEAN Community, and which was called the ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS).

The ABR report covers four dimensions of the ASEAN Community which were referred to at that time as:

1. ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) pillar;
2. ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) pillar;
3. ASEAN Security Community (ASC) pillar; and
4. Narrowing the Development Gap (NDG).

The preparation for the report was undertaken by the ABR Team Members of consultants consisting of Dr. Mario B. Lamberte, Dr. Heidi R. Arboleda and Dr. Celia M. Reyes, engaged under the ASEAN-UNDP Partnership Facility (AUPF). In the development of the report, a series of consultations with various stakeholders were undertaken. Specifically, the ABR Team Members consulted intensively with the ASEAN Secretariat desk officers, representatives of ASEAN bodies, other data users and, most importantly, with the data providers. The National Statistical Offices of the ASEAN Member States in particular contributed significantly to the report development through their provision of published and unpublished data and their contributions in a series of workshops held during the construction of the report framework, concept and methodology of the indicators and the required data.

The ABR report considers a wide range of indicators across each of the above four dimensions of ASEAN Community and presents the baseline situation as of 2003 whenever the required data are available.⁴² Included among the AEC indicators are intra-ASEAN trade in goods, intra-ASEAN tariffs and non-tariff barriers, various customs performance indicators, commercial services trade, intra-ASEAN investment, intra-ASEAN tourism, and employment. For the ASCC pillar, the report includes indicators such as poverty and income distribution, life expectancy, child and maternal mortality, health expenditure, infectious diseases, literacy and school enrolment, social security and welfare, labour participation and unemployment, environmental sustainability, and population access to safe drinking water. For the ASC pillar, the reports presented baseline scores based on indicators reflecting political development (such as whether or not at least track-two events were held per year), shaping and sharing of norms (such as whether or not the ASEAN Charter was adopted), conflict prevention (such as the absence of armed confrontation among ASEAN Member States), conflict resolution (such as the activation of the TAC High Council), and post-conflict peace building (such as the adoption or not of a common, standard operating procedure for establishing safe havens in the region). Finally, for the NDG dimension, the reports present measures of disparities in levels of economic and human development based on the average of the best three performers, coefficient of variation, and ratio of CLMV–ASEAN6 averages. These measures are computed for various areas including per capita income, poverty incidence, income distribution, life expectancy, adult literacy, infant mortality and access to safe drinking water. The report also provides some comparisons with the disparities among EU-25 Member States and discussions at the sub-regional growth area level.

⁴⁰ See ASEAN (2006a) and ASEAN (2006b).

⁴¹ Statistical data of 2003 or earlier were used.

⁴² Statistics at the Priority Integration Sector level are provided as the data permit.

V.C. ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS 2007)

The ACPMS report is a continuation of efforts to measure the progress of ASEAN member countries towards the main goals of the ASEAN Community. It refines and updates the earlier report, the ASEAN Baseline Report (ABR) which provided the 2003 baseline situation for the three pillars of the ASEAN Community.

Work for this report was undertaken by a team of consultants from the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research at the University of Melbourne (Associate Professor Elizabeth Webster, Dr Jongsay Yong, Dr Alfons Palangkaraya, Professor Peter Lloyd); Dr Celia Reyes from the Philippines; and a team from the ASEAN Secretariat (Dr Agus Sutanto, Mr John de Guia, Ms Lia Emalia, Mr Fathur Rachman, Mr Raditya Kusumaningprang).

While the format and content of the report are based on the ABR, revisions and modifications were made after consultations with stakeholders in each country⁴³ and a regional meeting in Bangkok. A nominated focal person from the national statistical office in each country acted as a conduit for information between the research team and the local interest groups. Following the regional meeting in Bangkok, a series of national workshops were held in eight of the ten member countries to discuss the purpose of the report, data requirements and other issues. Subsequent revisions and updates were made at a regional meeting in Jakarta, and at the Eighth ASEAN Heads of Statistical Offices Meeting in Phnom Penh, Cambodia in December 2007. Work for this report began in June 2007 and concluded in March 2008.

An effective monitoring device should contain indicators which are concise, reliable and well-targeted. The desirable data for constructing such indicators need to be cost-effective to collect, accurate, timely and consistent across jurisdictions. These are the two basic principles underlying the development of the ACPMS framework for providing a workable monitoring system that can produce a report suitable for presentation at high-level ASEAN meetings. In this section, we provide a brief overview of the indicators in the current ACPMS framework (ACPMS 2007), before we discuss in detail our proposal for an additional set of AEC and ASCC indicators for consideration to enhance the framework.

Altogether, there are 46 indicators in the ACPMS 2007 framework: 21 indicators for AEC and 25 indicators for ASCC. The full list of the 21 AEC indicators is provided in Appendix 1. As can be seen from the table, the distribution of the indicators within the 2007 ACPMS framework is not even, reflecting data availability as well as the focus within each pillar detailed in the AEC Blueprint. Specifically, there are 15 indicators to measure progress toward the AEC Pillar I (single market and production base), two indicators to measure progress toward the AEC Pillar II (competitive economic region), one indicator to measure progress toward the AEC Pillar III (equitable economic development), and three indicators to measure progress toward the AEC Pillar IV (integration into the global economy).

From the above breakdown of AEC indicators there are some gaps that need to be filled. In financial integration, for example, there is only one indicator of convergence, which is based on annual real interest rates. Additional indicators similarly constructed, based on the returns of different specific assets such as government bond yields of different maturities and stock market returns constructed using higher frequency data, could be very useful. Further indicators for the second (competitive economic region) and third pillars (equitable economic development) could be added if the required data are available.

⁴³ During the project stakeholder consultations were undertaken via personal visits to each member country by at least one of the consultants. See Volume 3 for details of these consultations.

The ASCC Blueprint (ASEAN, 2009) envisions six characteristics for the ASCC: human development (ASCC Pillar I); social welfare and protection (ASCC Pillar II); social justice and rights (ASCC Pillar III); ensuring environmental sustainability (ASCC Pillar IV); building the ASEAN Identity (ASCC Pillar V); and narrowing the development gap (ASCC Pillar VI). However, because of the cross-sectoral nature of these six areas there is a higher degree of overlapping in terms of the outcomes that each indicator measures.

The breakdown of the 2007 ASCC indicators is as follows: four indicators to measure progress in the areas related to poverty and income distribution; five indicators to measure progress in the area of health; five indicators to measure progress in the area of education; three indicators to measure progress in the area of labour market; seven indicators to measure progress in the area of environment; and one indicator to measure progress in the area of ASEAN Identity.

As in the AEC case, the ACPMS 2007's indicators do not cover the ASCC pillars uniformly. This is partly due to differences in the breadth of the pillars and partly to data availability. However, unlike the AEC case, instead of adding indicators that require new data that may not be available, the ASCC indicators can be improved significantly by adding measures of social-cultural convergence based on the already-included indicators. For example, for the indicator 'the proportion of population living below \$1 a day', an ASEAN figure that reflects the population distribution of ASEAN as one region is provided. This indicator can be extended by simply providing the ratio of the proportions of ASEAN6 to CLMV countries to get a better measure of narrowing development gap. Similarly, for indicators for which even the ASEAN figure has not been provided, such as the Gini coefficient or infant mortality rate, the ASCC framework can be enhanced simply by adding the ASEAN, the ASEAN6 and CLMV figures that take into account differences in population size.

V.D. Enhanced ACPMS Framework (ACPMS 2012)

The objective of the enhanced ASEAN Community Progress Monitoring System (ACPMS) is to improve the usefulness of the framework for monitoring ASEAN's progress towards the ASEAN Community goals envisioned in the Declaration of ASEAN Concord II (Bali Concord II) and signed by the ASEAN Member States in 2003. It is expected that with the additional indicators and recent data update, the enhanced ACPMS 2012 framework will better reflect progress towards the desired characteristics of ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.

Without continuous feedback on how well ASEAN Member States (AMS) are advancing towards the ASEAN Community targets envisioned in the AEC and ASCC Blueprints (ASEAN, 2007 and 2009), the effectiveness of the agreements ratified will be unclear. Similarly, without up-to-date information on the progress of past agreements and initiatives and their impacts, the value of further initiatives could be undermined as the direction needed to be taken will be less clear. Since the ASEAN Community agreements are designed to enhance the socio-economic well-being of the people of ASEAN, the lack of a clear understanding of progress towards achieving the goals of the agreements will be to the people's detriment.

The enhanced ACPMS framework of indicators is intended to complement other efforts to monitor the progress of ASEAN member countries towards an ASEAN Community. In its current form, the ACPMS framework developed in 2007 (ASEAN 2008a; 2008b) already provides both refinements and data updates to the ASEAN Baseline Report (ABR). One of the most important improvements brought about by the ACPMS 2007 report is the refocusing of the framework of indicators to capture the general outcomes of ASEAN integration policy initiatives, instead of the implementation of the policies. As a result, unlike the ABR report, the ACPMS report can act to complement other compliance monitoring efforts, including

the ASEAN Economic Community Scorecard (ASEAN, 2012) and the AEC Blueprint Midterm Review (which is intended to provide more detail information on the immediate impacts of the integration policies that have been implemented).

However, in order to ensure the continued effectiveness as a progress monitoring system, the ACPMS indicators will need regular updating as new data become available, and will need periodic review as new agreements and initiatives are introduced to ensure on-going relevance.

New indicators

At the start of the current process to enhance the ACPMS framework, an extensive review of regional integration studies (a research area which has grown rapidly in the past few years) was conducted to gain new insights into monitoring economic and socio-cultural integrations. In addition, the current set of ACPMS indicators has been examined and reviewed based on the experience and feedback received on the completion of the ACPMS 2007 project. Furthermore, the process has also benefited from consultations with desk officers from the ASEAN Secretariat and other stakeholders.

From these reviews, important lessons have been collated to inform on what additional outcome indicators of integration should be included into the enhanced ACPMS framework. In short, for the AEC there was a recognised need to enhance the ACPMS framework's potential for monitoring economic convergence outcomes arising from implementing policies under the areas of macroeconomic and financial co-operation, logistics services, and ASEAN Connectivity. Further, additional indicators to better reflect the economic competitiveness of the region were sought. For the ASCC, improvement in terms of the framework's ability to show progress towards convergence under the socio-cultural pillars was identified as desirable.

The details of these potential enhancements of the existing AEC and ASCC indicators are summarised below:

First, indicators of price convergence in the region across various products (goods and services) could be constructed using disaggregated price data that are regularly collected by the NSO in each AMS in relation to the measurement of the consumer price index (CPI), and the International Comparison Program of the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank. As was the case in the construction of the ACPMS framework in 2007, the inclusion of price convergence indicators among the set of AEC indicators is motivated by the notion that in a 'single market', the law of one price should hold.

Second, given increased initiatives in the services sectors, also important would be adding indicators of integration to monitor progress in the logistics sector and more generally in all areas under the banner of ASEAN Connectivity. One problem, however, is that these initiatives are cross-sectoral and detailed data on services trade flows are limited in availability. Thus, an indicator reflecting the overall outcomes in these areas that is based on a gravity model of international trade is probably the best alternative. Unfortunately, such indicator might be too complex to construct and interpret for it to be included in a regular monitoring system such as the ACPMS. Instead, intra-ASEAN tourism has been considered for capturing the ease of people movement in the region. Also considered for inclusion into the indicator framework are the costs of processing a container of import and export goods collected by the World Bank to capture trend in transportation and other related costs to trade.

Third, the macroeconomic and financial cooperation areas were omitted from the ACPMS 2007 framework due to resource constraints as well as a lack of clarity in terms of policy direction and implementation at the time. However, recent developments have suggested that additional progress indicators are needed

to capture the impact of: the establishment of an ASEAN Bond market; increased integration of stock markets in the region; and/or the broader level of financial/monetary and macroeconomic integration.

Last, for the ASCC improvement in pan-ASEAN progress indicators to capture social convergence trends (such as the narrowing trend in development gaps) was identified as desirable. One possibility is the construction of indicators based on ASEAN-wide income distribution data or its approximation; this was incorporated in ACPMS 2007 but in a very limited way. Other indicators could also benefit from further analysis of recent developments, particularly the inter-relationship between economic and social-cultural pillars.

It should be reiterated that despite identifying and proposing additional indicators, we have nevertheless maintained the approach adopted by the ACPMS 2007 framework. That is, the monitoring report is intended to capture progress towards the overarching goals of the ASEAN community; it is not intended to be a device for monitoring specific short-term projects and intermediate goals. This means, for example, that the newly proposed indicators should be consistent with the idea of presenting trends in overall productivity and poverty rates, and not measuring the impacts of specific projects designed to raise productivity and alleviate poverty. Also, as in ACPMS 2007, the proposed additional indicators will be presented at three levels of aggregation—pan-ASEAN, country level and industry/demographic group—depending on data availability and how the different levels of presentation relate to the outcomes being measured and the rationale for each pillar.

The ACPMS framework can be expanded to improve its relevance in terms of measuring progress towards free flow of capital and a freer flow of investment, both of which are elements of financial integration. Potential candidates of such indicators include indicators of convergence in returns to investment and correlation in their movement. In addition, more indicators for the second (competitive economic region) and third pillars (equitable economic development) are needed to better measure progresses in terms of increase ASEAN's competitiveness as a region and improved equity of economic development in the region, especially for the case of CLMV countries (and small and medium enterprises).

The ASCC indicators in the 2007 framework, for example, could be enhanced significantly by simply adding measures of social-cultural convergence based on the already-included indicators. By doing this, we can better monitor the 'narrowing development gaps' component.

The AEC envisions the following key characteristics: a single market and production base; a highly competitive economic region; a region of equitable economic development; and a region fully integration into the global economy. To better monitor progress towards the envisaged characteristics of AEC, there are a number of important areas we think can be improved upon in the existing ACPMS indicators. If we look at the ACPMS 2007 framework described in the previous section and compare it to the goals of ASEAN Economic Community shown above (discussed in more detail in the AEC Blueprint), there are at least two potential areas for improvement under the AEC pillar where there is scope to fill the gaps (areas with relatively few indicators), and scope to reflect recent developments—these areas are financial and macroeconomic integration, and logistics and ASEAN Connectivity.⁴⁴

For financial integration, ASEAN policy initiatives are guided by the Roadmap for Monetary and Financial Integration of ASEAN. Up until recently the extent of financial integration in ASEAN seems to have been rather limited (Rillo, 2012). However, a number of initiatives have been introduced and the ACPMS framework needs to be expanded to measure the outcomes of these initiatives. The challenge is in finding the required data.

⁴⁴ See, for examples, Batthacharyay (2010), Banomyong (2011), and Wattanapruttipaisan (2008).

The eventual elimination of distance as an important barrier to trade would bring ASEAN closer to the envisioned single market and production base where price differentials across the region are more consistent with the law of one price. Hence, the proposed additional indicators also include price convergence indicators of various goods and services offered in the regions. The introduction of additional price convergence indicators is facilitated by the fact that disaggregated price data are already regularly collected by member state NSOs, as part of their efforts to measure inflation and provide price data for the estimation of purchasing power parity (PPP) under the International Comparison Program of the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank.⁴⁵

Workshops and consultations

From the start of the Enhancing the ACPMS Framework project — which aims to both update and enhance the ACPMS 2007 framework — until the drafting of this report, an extensive process including desk review of regional integration literature, data review and consultations with data producers and users have been performed. From this process, important insights have been gained in terms of which indicators should be retained and what types of additional outcome indicators of integration should be included in the enhanced ACPMS framework.

Four workshops with data providers, two of them attended by data users, were held over the project life from mid-2012 to April 2013. The objectives of the workshops were to ensure that the resulting enhanced ACPMS framework is relevant from the perspectives of both data users and producers. For that reason, the workshops focussed on a wide range of issues around the rationale and interpretation of the indicators, to issues relating to data requirements, availability, harmonisation and quality.

In addition, ASEANstats and a few of the NSOs conducted additional data workshops and consultations with local experts to obtain input on the types of indicators which should and should not be included.

On-the-job training for ASEANstats

In order to ensure the sustainability of the (enhanced) ACPMS framework into the future, practical training sessions for ASEANstats officers were incorporated to the current ACPMS project. In this training, participants developed important indicator-construction skills using standard statistical software (STATA) and the actual data used by the consultant to construct some of the AEC and ASCC indicators presented in this report. These activities also included development of a set of technical manuals that training participants can use to replicate the construction of indicators and make any necessary changes to the output charts and tables in the future.

Pro-forma progress report

The pro-forma progress report is a newly added component of the ACPMS project. It serves three purposes. First, it provides the ASEAN Secretariat, particularly ASEANstats, with an overview of the data situation and analytical issues faced during the construction of the enhanced ACPMS framework. Second, it describes the proposed features and outline of the ACPMS Full Report (this report) in which the full set of indicators are presented. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, it proposes a set of recommendations which will facilitate quick updating of data, the implementation of improvements to the framework, and the presentation of indicators.

⁴⁵ See, for examples, ADB (2007) and World Bank (forthcoming).

The report notes that each of the AEC and ASCC indicators included in the enhanced ACPMS framework is constructed using data from at least one of the three potential data sources: (1) National Statistical Offices (NSO) of ASEAN Member States (AMS); (2) ASEAN Secretariat (for example, ASEAN Trade Statistics Database, ASEAN Tourism Database, and ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs); and (3) International organisations (for examples, International Monetary Fund (IMF) Financial Statistics and World Economic Outlook and World Bank's Doing Business report). Data from the latter two sources are more likely to be updated regularly on the annual basis and to have undergone some data harmonisation processes. Hence, the report recommends that for a quick regular update of the ACPMS framework (either annual or bi-annual) the indicators that should be included are those for which construction is based on data obtained from these two data sources. This can then be complemented with other indicators which draw on directly-submitted data from the NSOs which are updated more regularly.

DATA SOURCES

In principle, the main sources of data used to construct each ACPMS indicator are the ASEAN Member States, as represented by their national statistical offices (NSO). This ensures use of the most accurate and up-to-date official statistics, with the resulting report being endorsed as an official statistical report under the ASEAN Community Statistical System (ACSS). In order to minimise duplication in data collection efforts, data may also be sourced directly from the ASEAN Secretariat's statistical unit, ASEANstats. Finally, when data are not available from these sources, the databases of recognised international organisations such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) serve as alternative sources. Below are the lists of data sources used to construct the ACPMS indicators. Note that there may be multiple data sources for the same indicator, but only the source(s) currently used in the ACPMS reports (ASEAN Brief and Full ACPMS report) will be listed.

Data from ASEAN Member States

The indicators listed below are constructed using data from AMS' data submissions.

AEC and ASCC indicators constructed with data direct from AMS

Indicators	Description	Data	Frequency	Source
AEC 1	Convergence in income	GDP per capita constant price (LCU) ⁴⁶ Population Official exchange rate	Annual	NSO ⁴⁷
AEC 2	Convergence in labour productivity	Gross value added by sector (constant price) Employment by sector	Annual	NSO
AEC 4.2	Convergence in prices	Prices of selected commodities	Annual	NSO
AEC 16	Convergence in skilled labour cost	Total monthly wages paid to skilled (professional and technical) workers in constant price (LCU) Number of skilled workers	Annual	NSO
AEC 18.1	New science and technology graduates	Number of new science and technology graduates (Bachelor degree)	Annual	NSO
AEC 18.2	R&D expenditures	R&D expenditures (public and private) as % of GDP	Annual	NSO
AEC 18.3	Researchers per 1 million people	Number of researchers in R&D role (public and private) per 1 million population	Annual	NSO
AEC 20	Patent and trademark applications	Number of patent and direct trademark applications filed by residents	Annual	NSO
ASCC 3	Literacy rate	Literacy rate (adult and youth) by gender	Annual	NSO
ASCC 4	School enrolment	Net primary school enrolment by gender Net secondary school enrolment by gender Gross tertiary school enrolment		
ASCC 5	Primary school dropout	Percentage of children who dropped out in the last grade of primary school	Annual	NSO

⁴⁶ Local currency unit.

⁴⁷ National Statistical Offices of ASEAN Member States.

ASCC 7	Relative poverty	Proportion of population below poverty line	Irregular	NSO
ASCC 9	Life expectancy	Life expectancy at birth (years) by gender	Annual	NSO
ASCC 10	Child mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate Infant mortality rate	Annual	NSO
ASCC 11	Underweight children	Proportion of under-5 years old children who are underweight	Annual	NSO
ASCC 12	Government expenditure on health	Share of health expenditures in total government spending	Annual	NSO
ASCC 13	Disease incidence	Number of new Malaria cases Number of new Tuberculosis cases Number of new HIV/AIDS cases	Annual	NSO
ASCC 14	Female employment-to-population ratio	Adult (15+) female population size Adult female who are employed	Annual	NSO
ASCC 15	Youth employment-to-population ratio	Youth (15-24) population size Youth population who are employed	Annual	NSO
ASCC 16	Carbon emission	Carbon dioxide emission	Annual	NSO
ASCC 17	Ozone depleting CFC	Consumption of Ozone depleting CFC	Annual	NSO
ASCC 19	Extent of protected area	Land area protected Total land area	Annual	NSO
ASCC 20	Extent of forest cover	Total forest cover Total land area	Annual	NSO
ASCC 21	Access to improved drinking water	Proportion or number of population (or households) with access to improved drinking water	Annual	NSO
ASCC 22	Access to improved sanitation facility	Proportion or number of population (or households) with access to improved sanitation facility	Annual	NSO
ASCC 24	ASEAN6:CLMV gap in life expectancy	(see ASCC 9 above)	Annual	NSO
ASCC 25	ASEAN6:CLMV gap in infant mortality	(see ASCC 10 above)	Annual	NSO
ASCC 26	ASEAN6:CLMV gap in literacy rate	(see ASCC 3 above)	Annual	NSO
ASCC 27	ASEAN6:CLMV gap in primary school enrolment	(see ASCC 4 above)	Annual	NSO

Data from ASEAN Secretariat

The indicators listed below are constructed using data from the ASEAN Secretariat.

AEC and ASCC indicators constructed with data from ASEAN Secretariat

Indicators	Description	Data	Frequency ⁴⁸	Source
AEC 1	Convergence in income	GDP per capita in PPP\$ Population	Annual	ASEAN Finance and Macroeconomic Surveillance Database
AEC 3	Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	Tourist arrivals to AMS by home country	Annual	ASEAN Tourism Database
AEC 5	Intra-ASEAN trade in goods (value, share, and intra-industry)	Value of trade in goods by AHTN for each reporting AMS and partner country	Annual	ASEAN Trade Statistics Database
AEC 6	Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports	Tariff rates by AHTN for each AMS	Annual	ASEAN Tariff Database
AEC 8	ASEAN trade in services	Imports and exports of services by services category	Annual	ASEAN Services Trade Database
AEC 9	AFAS services trade liberalisation	AFAS schedule of commitment packages	Irregular	ASEAN Database on AFAS Specific Schedule of Commitment Package
AEC 10	Intra-ASEAN inward FDI	Value of inward FDI into each AMS	Annual	ASEAN FDI Database
AEC 21	Share of high-tech manufacturing exports	(see AEC 5 above)	Annual	(see AEC 5 above)
AEC 22	ASEAN6:CLMV ratio in GDP per capita	(see AEC 1 above)	Annual	(see AEC 1 above)
AEC 23	ASEAN6:CLMV ratio in intra-ASEAN trade in goods	(see AEC 5 above)	Annual	(see AEC 5 above)
AEC 24	ASEAN6:CLMV ratio in inward FDI	(see AEC 10 above)	Annual	(see AEC 10 above)
AEC 26	Tariffs on extra-ASEAN imports	(see AEC 6 above)	Annual	(see AEC 6 above)
AEC 27	Extra-ASEAN trade in goods (value, share, and intra-industry)	(see AEC 5 above)	Annual	(see AEC 5 above)

⁴⁸ In this table and others, available data frequency may vary by country or sector.

AEC 28	Extra-ASEAN inward FDI	(see AEC 10 above)	Annual	(see AEC 10 above)
AEC 29	Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals	(see AEC 3 above)	Annual	(see AEC 3 above)
ASCC 3	Literacy rate	Adult literacy rate Youth literacy rate	5-yearly	ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs
ASCC 4	School enrolment	Net primary enrolment (Male, Female)	5-yearly	ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs
ASCC 6	Absolute poverty	Population with less than PPP\$1.25 a day	5-yearly	ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs
ASCC 7	Relative poverty	Population with less below national poverty line	5-yearly	ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs
ASCC 10	Child mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate Infant mortality rate	5-yearly	ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs
ASCC 11	Underweight children	Extent of underweight children under 5 years	5-yearly	ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs
ASCC 13	Disease incidence	Incidence of Malaria Incidence of Tuberculosis	5-yearly	ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs
ASCC 16	Carbon emission	Carbon dioxide emission	Irregular	ASEAN State of the Environment Report
ASCC 19	Extent of protected area	Proportion of land area protected	Irregular	ASEAN State of the Environment Report
ASCC 20	Extent of forest cover	Proportion of land area covered by forest	5-yearly	ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs
ASCC 21	Access to improved drinking water	Proportion of population with access to improved drinking water	5-yearly	ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs
ASCC 22	Access to improved sanitation facility	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facility	5-yearly	ASEAN Statistical Report on the MDGs
ASCC 25	ASEAN6:CLMV gap in infant mortality rate	(see ASCC 10 above)	5-yearly	(see ASCC 10 above)

ASCC 26	ASEAN6:CLMV gap in literacy rate	(see ASCC 3 above)	5-yearly	(see ASCC 3 above)
ASCC 25	ASEAN6:CLMV gap in net primary school enrolment	(see ASCC 4 above)	5-yearly	(see ASCC 4 above)

Data from international organisations

The indicators listed below are constructed using data from international organisations.

AEC and ASCC indicators constructed with international organisations' data

Indicators	Description	Data	Frequency	Source
AEC 4	Convergence in prices - overall	PPP conversion factors (GDP and Private Consumption)	Annual	IMF ⁴⁹ International Financial Statistics WB's World DataBank ⁵⁰
AEC 7	Goods trade facilitation	Costs to export and import a container	Annual	WB's Doing Business report WB's World DataBank
AEC 11	Commercial profit tax rate	Taxes and mandatory contributions excluding sales, income and value-added tax	Annual	WB's Doing Business report WB's World DataBank
AEC 12	Convergence in interest rates	Lending and deposit interest rates; Exchange rates; Inflation rates (CPI based)	Annual	IMF International Financial Statistics WB's World DataBank
AEC 13	Domestic credit provision	Domestic credit provision by bank and to the private sector as % of GDP	Annual	IMF International Financial Statistics WB's World DataBank
AEC 14	Convergence in government bond yields	10-year government bond yields	Annual	ADB's AsianBondOnline ⁵¹
AEC 15	Comovement and convergence of stock markets in ASEAN	Stock price indices (daily) of ASEAN Exchanges (Bursa Malaysia, Hanoi Stock Exchange (HNX), HoChiMinh Stock Exchange (HOSE), Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), Philippine Stock Index (PSE), The Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET), Singapore Exchange (SGX).	Annual	Bloomberg ⁵²
AEC 17	Global competitiveness	Global Competitiveness Index and World Competitiveness Scoreboard	Annual	World Economic Forum and IMD

⁴⁹ IMF = International Monetary Fund.

⁵⁰ WB = World Bank.

⁵¹ ADB = Asian Development Bank.

⁵² Tentative source.

AEC 18.4	Telephone subscribers per 100 people	Number of fixed line and mobile telephone subscribers per 100 people	Annual	UNDP International Human Development Indicators
AEC 20	Patent and trademark applications by residents	Number of patent and direct trademark applications filed by resident of ASEAN	Annual	WIPO ⁵³
AEC 25	Cost of business start-up procedures	Cost to register a business as a percentage of gross national income per capita	Annual	WB's Doing Business report WB's World DataBank
ASCC 1	Human Development Index	Human Development Index (HDI) value	Annual	UNDP International Human Development Indicators
ASCC 2	Educational attainment	Adult and children (expected) completed schooling years	Annual	UNDP International Human Development Indicators
ASCC 3	Literacy rate	Adult (male & female) and youth literacy rate	Annual	UNDP International Human Development Indicators
ASCC 8	Income inequality	Gini coefficient	Annual	UNDP International Human Development Indicators
ASCC 28	ASEAN6:CLMV gap in educational attainment	(see ASCC 2 above)	Annual	(see ASCC 2 above)

⁵³ WIPO = World Intellectual Property Organization

DATA APPENDIX

COMMODITY PRICES

Appendix Table 1: Coefficient of Variation of Commodity Prices, 2005 - 2011

Commodity [*]	2005	2011	% change
<u>Agriculture</u>			
Banana	0.427	0.319	-25.25
Mango	0.782	0.661	-15.47
Chicken eggs	0.271	0.334	23.00
Orange	0.238	0.209	-12.45
Papaya	0.291	0.384	31.61
Rice	0.535	0.514	-3.87
Watermelon	0.446	0.278	-37.71
<u>Food products</u>			
Beef	0.471	0.614	30.37
Chicken	0.115	0.254	121.42
Flour	0.424	0.463	9.33
Instant noodle	0.329	0.373	13.37
Margarine	0.524	0.466	-11.10
Pork	0.583	0.549	-5.83
Salt	1.871	1.445	-22.79
Canned sardines	0.948	0.949	0.09
Shrimps	0.590	0.541	-8.31
Squids	0.308	0.326	5.62
Sugar	0.267	0.319	19.54
<u>Beverages & tobacco</u>			
Cigarette (local)	1.534	1.302	-15.12
Cigarette (Marlboro/foreign)	1.316	1.039	-21.02
Coca cola/soft drink	0.331	0.357	7.94
Instant coffee	0.605	0.675	11.73
Condensed milk	0.089	0.210	134.80
Tea	0.853	0.803	-5.83
Bottled water	0.300	0.322	7.26
<u>Non-food products</u>			
100% cotton fabric	0.485	0.518	6.96
Electric iron	0.269	0.470	74.71
Desktop PC	0.116	0.136	17.89
Detergent	0.640	0.628	-1.85
Diesel fuel	0.289	0.289	-0.02
Men shoes	0.641	0.534	-16.69
Men socks	0.398	0.460	15.65
Motorcycle, 100 cc	0.531	0.658	23.90
Newspaper	0.572	0.523	-8.65

Pain drug	0.853	0.810	-5.04
Petrol/Gasoline	0.442	0.474	7.33
Toothpaste	0.491	0.579	17.94
Women shoes	0.450	0.456	1.26
Services			
Cinema admission ticket	0.768	0.579	-24.61
Men haircut	1.046	0.938	-10.30
Physician fee	0.745	0.702	-5.84
Taxi	0.564	0.763	35.39

Note(s): While the coefficient of variations presented are intended to measure the extent of price variation across ASEAN, depending on the commodity, data are not available from all Member States.

Source: Compiled based on data from National Statistical Offices in ASEAN (select commodity prices) and IMF Financial Statistics (overall prices).

BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

Appendix Table 2.A: Data for AEC indicators, Brunei Darussalam

AEC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Convergence in income															
GDP per capita in 2005 prices	PPP\$	43306	44412	45757	46772	47063	47462	49301	50108	49242	47918	48711	52059		
GDP in 2000 prices (Bil.)	B\$	10.346	10.630	11.042	11.362	11.419	11.464	11.968	11.986	11.754	11.546	11.846	12.108		
Population (person)	1	324800	332844	344200	349600	359700	370100	383000	390000	398000	406200	414400	422700		
2. Convergence in labour productivity															
Gross value added per labour, constant price															
All sectors	PPP\$	41033	40565	40225	41941	41860	41169	43188	44556	45621	42223	44900			
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	PPP\$	19944	15857	15561	17961	19492	18527	17242	16511	17483	19522	22547			
Manufacturing	PPP\$	41342	43064	40041	41744	38183	43294	50267	46650	51382	52968				
Services	PPP\$	64137	58015	60572	60448	61268	60823	67390	64941	64431	62007				
Employment (workers)															
All sectors	000	146.3	146.3	153.3	155.5	161.4	167.3	174.4	178.5	181.8	188.0	193.5			
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	000	3.1	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.3			
Manufacturing	000	22.3	20.6	23.7	24.1	26.8	23.6	21.4	23.6	23.4	20.0				
Services	000	78.2	85.9	85.0	90.0	92.1	95.0	94.5	104.2	108.6	109.4				
3. Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of ASEAN tourist arrivals	Mil.	0.876	0.759	0.805	0.853	0.777	0.762	0.687	0.846	0.980	0.777	0.110	0.124		
4.1. Convergence in overall product prices															
PPP conversion factors															
Private consumption basket		0.706	0.664	0.639	0.644	0.652	0.649	0.659	0.682	0.713	0.705	0.742	0.796		
GDP commodity basket		0.427	0.379	0.375	0.400	0.465	0.543	0.606	0.628	0.736	0.553	0.614			
5.1. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (value)															
Exports, (current value)	\$Bil.					0.87	1.53	1.89	2.15	2.48	1.19	1.06	1.72		
Imports (current value)	\$Bil.					0.64	0.74	0.75	1.04	1.20	1.26	1.21	1.19		
5.2. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (share)															
Exports, intra-ASEAN share	%					17.09	24.01	24.77	28.09	24.16	16.60	12.32	13.92		
Imports, intra-ASEAN share	%					42.56	49.13	50.09	49.76	47.88	51.22	50.60	48.42		
5.3. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (intra-industry trade index)															
Intra-industry trade (ASEAN)	%					7.99	5.48	4.04	4.64	5.13	9.42	9.75	8.53		
6. Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports															
Weighted average of tariff rates	%		1.173		1.024		1.270			0.686					

Tariff spikes (% tariff lines)	%		19.05		19.15		23.77			13.72					
7. Goods trade facilitation															
Costs to export a container	\$							515	515	630	630	630	680		
Costs to import a container	\$							590	590	708	708	708	745		
8. Intra-ASEAN trade in services, Total															
Exports, current value	\$Bil.														
Imports, current value	\$Bil.														
9. Specific commitment schedule for market access and national treatment, by modes of trade															
10. Intra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI, current value	\$Bil.	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.07		
11. Commercial profit tax rate															
Commercial profit tax rate	%							37.4	27.4	37.4	30.3	17.3	16.8		
12. Dispersion of interest rates															
Effective real interest rates															
Deposit	%					3.214	1.288	5.418	5.353	4.756	-2.975	6.370			
Lending	%	-25.227	7.165	5.187	2.098	-7.401	-11.740	-0.012	9.528	-1.227	24.951	6.448			
Nominal interest rates															
Deposit (LCU)	%					1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5			
Lending (LCU)	%	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5		
CPI (2005=100)	index	99.4	100.0	97.7	98.0	98.8	100.0	100.2	101.1	103.2	104.3	104.7	106.8		
Exchange rate (LCU/US\$1)	rate	1.72	1.79	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.51	1.42	1.45	1.36	1.26		
13. Domestic credit provision (as percentage of GDP)															
From the banking sector,	%	38.6	35.6	37.7	29.4	20.5	10.4	16.5	18.8	9.3	32.2	25.1			
Provided to the private sector	%.	50.3	53.6	53.7	50.8	46.4	40.3	34.9	37.5	35.2	44.5	40.9			
14. Convergence in government bond yields															
Government bond yields, annual	%														
15. Convergence in stock market returns															
Stock market returns, annual	%														
16. Convergence in skilled labour costs															
Average monthly wages															
Professionals	\$000														
Technical/associates	\$000														
Employment size (workers)															
Professionals	000														
Technical/associates	000														

17. Global competitiveness															
IMD WS	index														
WEF GCI	index									4.540	4.640	4.750	4.780		
18. Technological capacity															
Number of new science & tech. graduates (Bachelor degree)	000														
R&D expenditure share in GDP	%			0.016	0.018	0.037									
Number of researchers per 1 million population	count			289.8	281.0	286.3									
Number of telephone (mobile & fixed) subscribers per 100 population	count	53.7					87.2	103.0	118.1	124.7	125.9	129.1			
19. Scientific and technical publications															
Number of published scientific journal & technical articles	count	22.2	10.3	11.5	19.2	14.8	13	10.7	16.2	11.9	10.6				
20. Innovativeness															
Number of patent applications by residents	count														
Number of direct trademark applications by residents	count	31	28	37	41	51	56	24	52	40	35				
21. Technological capability															
Proportion of high-tech manufacturing exports	%		0.000	0.000	0.000	6.047		6.461							
25. Costs of business start-up															
Costs to start a business as a percentage of GNI	%							8.8	9	9.2	9.8	13.5	11.8		
26. Tariffs on extra-ASEAN imports															
Simple average MFN tariffs	%		3.059		3.059		4.816			4.812					
Tariff spikes (% of lines)	%		12.62		12.62		21.35			21.34					
Non-ad valorem (% of lines)	%		1.34		1.34		1.22			1.22					
27. Extra-ASEAN goods trade value															
Exports, current value					4.20	4.84	5.73	5.50	7.79	5.96	7.55	10.64	4.20		
Imports, current value					1.33	1.80	1.93	2.39	2.82	2.45	3.21	3.96	1.33		
28. Extra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI from non-ASEAN countries, current value	\$Bil.	0.54	0.52	1.01	3.26	0.19	0.27	0.42	0.20	0.33	0.37	0.54	1.14		
29. Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of tourist arrivals from outside ASEAN	Mil.	0.108	0.809	0.857	0.909	0.412	0.510	0.894	0.939	0.128	0.797	0.104	0.118		

Appendix Table 2.B: Data for ASCC indicators, Brunei Darussalam

ASCC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Human development															
Human development index	index						0.830	0.834	0.835	0.834	0.835	0.837	0.838		
2. Education attainment level															
Actual schooling years completed by adult population	years						8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6		
Expected schooling years completed by children	years						13.9	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.1		
3. Literacy															
Adult literacy rate, All	%		95.2								96.8				
Adult literacy rate, Male	%														
Adult literacy rate, Female	%														
Youth literacy rate, All	%	98.8	98.9	99.0	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.6			
Population 15+, Total	000		231.93	344.20	349.60	359.70	370.10	383.00							
Population 15+, Male	000		116.67												
Population 15+, Female	000														
Population 15-24, Total	000														
4. School enrolment rates															
Net primary school enrolment	%	99.8	99.3	98.8	98.4	97.9	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.8	97.5	97.4			
Net secondary school enrolment	%	100.0					97.0					97.0			
Gross tertiary school enrolment	%														
5. School dropout rate															
Primary school dropout rate	%			1.1	1.9	2.8	0.6	0.2							
6. Absolute poverty															
Proportion of population living with less than PPP\$1.25 a day	%														
7. Relative poverty															
Proportion of population living under national poverty line	%														
8. Income inequality															
Gini coefficient															
9. Life expectancy															
Life expectancy at birth, all	years	74.1	75.6	75.0	75.9	76.4	76.5	76.7	76.5	78.2	77.7	77.7	78.3		
Life expectancy at birth, male	years			74.3	74.4	74.6	74.2	75.9	75.2	76.6	77.1	76.5	78.5		
Life expectancy at birth, female	years			77.2	77.4	77.5	77.3	77.5	77.8	79.8	78.3	78.8	79.3		

10. Children mortality															
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	7.4	6.8	8.3	9.3	8.8	7.4	6.6	7.6	7.0	7.4	6.1	8.3		
Under-five children mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	10.3	8.8	10.0	11.5	9.8	9.5	9.2	9.5	9.5	8.2	7.2	10.0		
11. Children nutrition															
Proportion under-five children who are underweight	%			1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1							
12. Government health expenditure															
Proportion of government expenditure in health	%			4.9	4.6	4.1	3.3		4.2	5.4	4.8	5.2	4.9		
13.1 Diseases incidence															
Number of new malaria cases per 100000 population	count	8.9	8.4	7.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.1	4.8	4.9	4.1			
Number of new tuberculosis cases per 100000 population	count	116.4	79.9	84.2	80.7	68.9	60.5	62.7	69.7	71.9	71.6	75.0			
13.2 HIV/AIDS incidence															
Number of new HIV/AIDS cases per 100 population	count			0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.005	0.000			
14. Female employment-to-population ratio															
Female employment-to-population ratio	%														
15. Youth employment-to-population ratio															
Youth employment-to-population ratio, all	%														
Youth employment-to-population ratio, male	%														
Youth employment-to-population ratio, female	%														
16 Carbon dioxide emission															
Carbon dioxide emission	K tons	6527.3	6197.2	5320.8	5357.5	5361.2	5126.5	4822.1	9559.9	10594.0					
17. Consumption of ozone depleting CFC															
Ozone depleting CFC consumption	tons			54.5	52.2	60.1	39.1	26.5							
18. Duration of trans-boundary haze															
Number of days the country is affected with trans-boundary haze	days			0.0	147.0	0.0	305.0	405.0							
19. Extent of protected area															
Percentage of land area under protection	%			1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55							

20. Extent of forest cover															
Percentage of land area under forest	%	78.0	77.6	77.2	76.8	76.4	76.0	75.8	75.6	75.4	75.2	75.0			
21. Access to improved drinking water															
Proportion of population with access to improved drinking water	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
22. Access to improve sanitary facility															
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitary facility	%	70.0	72.4	74.0	76.8	78.5	80.0	79.2	79.6	79.7	79.9	80.0			

CAMBODIA

Appendix Table 3.A: Data for AEC indicators, Cambodia

AEC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Convergence in income															
GDP per capita in 2005 prices	PPP\$	907	944	994	1144	1262	1450	1632	1809	2114	2034	2154	2289		
GDP in 2000 price (Bil.)	Riels	14175	15230	16232	17613	19434	22009	24380	26870	28668	28692	30406	32553		
Population (person)	1000	12573.6	12803.0	13040.7	13287.1	13542.4	13806.9	14080.7	14363.5	13868.2	14085.3	14302.8	14521.3		
2. Convergence in labour productivity															
Gross value added per labour, constant price															
All sectors	PPP\$					784			969	1035	928	947	1017		
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	PPP\$					364			399	426	449	478	480		
Manufacturing	PPP\$								1685	1625	1424	1778	1899		
Services	PPP\$					875			1096	1170	1207	1077	1228		
Employment (workers)															
All sectors	000					6171.1			6836.8	6829.0	7469.4	7673.2	7890.2		
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	000					3832.2			4437.0	4395.0	4303.6	4155.5	4401.6		
Manufacturing	000					709.3			806.0	862.4	814.1	835.7	937.4		
Services	000					2163.8			2315.0	2364.2	2296.8	2630.1	2497.0		
3. Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of ASEAN tourist arrivals	Mil.	0.056	0.058	0.050	0.136	0.183	0.260	0.328	0.410	0.552	0.693	0.853	0.110		
4.1. Convergence in overall product prices															
PPP conversion factors															
Private consumption basket	index	0.414	0.393	0.400	0.390	0.391	0.395	0.405	0.429	0.516	0.504	0.510	0.538		
GDP commodity basket	index	0.320	0.315	0.313	0.307	0.310	0.312	0.316	0.331	0.363	0.361	0.364	0.380		
5.1. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (value)															
Exports, (current value)	\$Bil.					0.08	0.14	0.24	0.25	0.31	0.64	0.70	0.83		
Imports (current value)	\$Bil.					0.67	1.03	0.99	1.28	1.60	1.45	1.68	2.17		
5.2. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (share)															
Exports, intra-ASEAN share	%					3.20	4.67	6.70	6.44	7.13	12.93	12.58	12.42		
Imports, intra-ASEAN share	%					33.60	36.35	33.91	34.91	36.21	37.26	34.35	35.38		
5.3. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (intra-industry trade index)															
Intra-industry trade (ASEAN)	%					5.15	13.97	5.75	7.09	7.89	8.94	15.71	3.54		
6. Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports															
Simple average of tariff rates	%		10.39		7.94		9.42			6.23					

Tariff spikes (% tariff lines)	count		0.00		0.00		0.00			5.57					
7. Goods trade facilitation															
Costs to export a container	\$						736	722	722	732	732	732	732		
Costs to import a container	\$						816	852	852	872	872	872	872		
8. Intra-ASEAN trade in services, Total															
Exports, current value	\$Bil.														
Imports, current value	\$Bil.														
9. Specific commitment schedule for market access and national treatment, by modes of trade															
10. Intra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI, current value	\$Bil.	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.13	0.16	0.27	0.24	0.17	0.35	0.22		
11. Commercial profit tax rate															
Commercial profit tax rate	%						22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.5	22.5		
12. Dispersion of interest rates															
Effective real interest rates															
Deposit	%	6.281	3.146	-0.555	-0.776	-3.071	-6.330	-4.565	-4.616	-23.043	0.226	-3.834			
Lending	%														
Nominal interest rates															
Deposit (LCU)	%	6.8	4.4	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.3			
Lending (LCU)	%														
CPI (2005=100)		87.1	86.6	89.4	90.5	94.0	100.0	106.1	114.3	142.9	141.9	147.6	155.7		
Exchange rate (LCU/US\$)		3840.75	3916.33	3912.08	3973.33	4016.25	4092.50	4103.25	4056.17	4054.17	4139.33	4184.92	4058.50		
13. Domestic credit provision (as percentage of GDP)															
From the banking sector,	%	6.4	5.6	5.6	6.6	8.0	7.2	8.9	12.9	16.2	19.1	22.7	24.1		
Provided to the private sector	%.	6.4	6.0	6.3	7.2	9.0	9.0	12.0	18.2	23.5	24.6	27.6	28.2		
14. Convergence in government bond yields															
Government bond yields, annual	%														
15. Convergence in stock market returns															
Stock market returns, annual	%														
16. Convergence in skilled labour costs															
Average monthly wages															
Professionals	PPP\$					141.598			306.372		198.551	239.114	265.902		
Technical/associates	PPP\$					154.681			129.369		186.727	747.439	213.445		
Employment size (workers)															
Professionals	000					218.627			204.795		193.840	213.198	174.950		
Technical/associates	000					32.815			137.804		70.711	68.205	61.198		

17. Global competitiveness															
IMD WS	index														
WEF GCI	index						2.820	3.390	3.480	3.530	3.900	3.630	3.850		
18. Technological capacity															
Number of new science & tech. graduates (Bachelor degree)	000			725.00	1439.00	1099.00	1407.00								
R&D expenditure share in GDP	%			0.050											
Number of researchers per 1 million population	count			17.4											
Number of telephone (mobile & fixed) subscribers per 100 population	count	1.3					8.2	12.9	19.2	31.0	45.2	60.2	1.3		
19. Scientific and technical publications															
Number of published scientific journal & technical articles	count	5.5	7.2	10.5	12.7	18.5	21	26.1	25.5	23.4	26.9	5.5	7.2		
20. Innovativeness															
Number of patent applications by residents	count														
Number of direct trademark applications by residents	count	281	245	334	298	408	464	530	544						
21. Technological capability															
Proportion of high-tech manufacturing exports	%	0.08	0.07	0.18	0.34	0.15	0.12	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.18	0.09	0.08		
25. Costs of business start-up															
Costs to start a business as a percentage of GNI	%				534.8	480.1	276.1	236.4	190.3	151.7	138.4	128.3	110		
26. Tariffs on extra-ASEAN imports															
Simple average MFN tariffs	%		17.290		17.290		15.113			15.063					
Tariff spikes (% of lines)	%		0.180		0.180		0.000			0.000					
Non-ad valorem (% of lines)	%		0.000		0.000		0.000			0.000					
27. Extra-ASEAN goods trade value															
Exports, current value		2.43	2.95	3.28	3.65	4.05	4.34	4.88	5.88	2.43	2.95	3.28	3.65		
Imports, current value		1.33	1.80	1.93	2.39	2.82	2.45	3.21	3.96	1.33	1.80	1.93	2.39		
28. Extra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI from non-ASEAN countries, current value	\$Bil.	0.15	0.11	0.14	0.06	0.10	0.25	0.33	0.60	0.57	0.37	0.43	0.67		
29. Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of tourist arrivals from outside ASEAN	Mil.	0.411	0.547	0.737	0.565	0.872	1.202	1.372	1.605	1.573	1.467	1.655	1.781		

Appendix Table 3.B: Data for ASCC indicators, Cambodia

ASCC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Human development															
Human development index	index						0.491	0.501	0.508	0.513	0.513	0.518	0.523		
2. Education attainment level															
Actual schooling years completed by adult population	years						5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8		
Expected schooling years completed by children	years						9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8		
3. Literacy															
Adult literacy rate, All	%					69.4			75.1	75.6	73.9	76.7	79.9		
Adult literacy rate, Male	%					80.3			85.3	84.6	82.7	85.1	87.8		
Adult literacy rate, Female	%					59.9			66.0	67.7	65.9	69.1	72.6		
Youth literacy rate, All	%					80.4			87.8	88.8	87.1	88.8	91.5		
Population 15+, All	000					8100.37			8797.56	9022.99	9482.87	9460.02	9653.54		
Population 15+, Male	000					3780.76			4128.66	4222.52	4492.76	4493.69	4600.33		
Population 15+, Female	000					4319.61			4668.90	4800.47	4990.11	4966.33	5053.21		
Population 15-24, All	000					2893.99			2947.67	2873.55	3105.79	3062.74	3053.41		
4. School enrolment rates															
Net primary school enrolment	%	85.5	83.8	87.0	88.9	90.1	91.9	91.3	92.1	93.3	94.4	94.8	95.2		
Net secondary school enrolment	%	12.0	12.4	13.4	13.1	14.9	17.7	21.3	23.0	24.7	24.9	26.0	27.6		
Gross tertiary school enrolment	%	1.9	1.7	2.8	2.9	3.6	5.7	6.5	7.4	10.2	11.7	13.0	14.0		
5. School dropout rate															
Primary school dropout rate	%	27.9	25.5	26.5	23.3	28.6	25.8	17.8	15.6	10.3	13.8	16.4	17.9		
6. Absolute poverty															
Proportion of population living with less than PPP\$1.25 a day	%	44.0					36.0					28.0			
7. Relative poverty															
Proportion of population living under national poverty line	%	37.0				34.7	33.0		30.1			26.0			
8. Income inequality															
Gini coefficient					0.403	0.403									
9. Life expectancy															
Life expectancy at birth, all	years	57.5	58.2	58.9	59.6	60.3	61.0	61.7	62.4	63.1	63.8	64.5	65.2		
Life expectancy at birth, male	years	54.4	55.1	55.8	56.5	57.2	57.9	58.6	59.3	60.0	60.7	61.4	62.0		
Life expectancy at birth, female	years	60.6	61.3	62.0	62.7	63.4	64.1	64.9	65.6	66.3	67.0	67.7	68.4		

10. Children mortality															
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	95.0					66.0					45.0			
Under-five children mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	124.0					83.0					54.0			
11. Children nutrition															
Proportion under-five children who are underweight	%	38.5					28.1					28.3			
12. Government health expenditure															
Proportion of government expenditure in health	%														
13.1 Diseases incidence															
Number of new malaria cases per 100000 population	count	1103.0		860.0	960.0	800.0	600.0	720.0				407.0			
Number of new tuberculosis cases per 100000 population	count	254.0					175.0					125.0			
13.2 HIV/AIDS incidence															
Number of new HIV/AIDS cases per 100 population	count	1.600	1.500	1.400	1.200	1.100	1.000	0.900	1.000	0.900	0.800	0.800	0.700		
14. Female employment-to-population ratio															
Female employment-to-population ratio	%					73.9			79.9	74.4	80.8	82.0	79.4		
15. Youth employment-to-population ratio															
Youth employment-to-population ratio, all	%					75.6			76.1	73.3	75.9	78.2	78.3		
Youth employment-to-population ratio, male	%					77.0			78.3	70.2	77.5	79.0	78.5		
Youth employment-to-population ratio, female	%					74.3			74.0	70.2	74.2	77.5	78.2		
16 Carbon dioxide emission															
Carbon dioxide emission	K tons	2255.2	2643.9	2860.3	3128.0	3498.3	3722.0	4074.0	4440.7	4602.1					
17. Consumption of ozone depleting CFC															
Ozone depleting CFC consumption	tons			94.2	86.7	71.0	44.5	28.3							
18. Duration of trans-boundary haze															
Number of days the country is affected with trans-boundary haze	days														
19. Extent of protected area															
Percentage of land area under protection	%			4.8				4.9							

20. Extent of forest cover															
Percentage of land area under forest	%	60.0					60.0					58.0			
21. Access to improved drinking water															
Proportion of population with access to improved drinking water	%	31.0					51.2		54.5	55.0	48.7	48.2	50.5		
22. Access to improve sanitary facility															
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitary facility	%	22.0					27.0		31.0	32.8	34.7	40.0	43.6		

INDONESIA

Appendix Table 4.A: Data for AEC indicators, Indonesia

AEC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Convergence in income															
GDP per capita in 2005 prices	PPP\$	2442	2556	2674	2824	2989	3200	3447	3716	3985	4182	4417	4736		
GDP in constant prices (Bil.)	Rupiah	1398017	1442985	1496228	1580274	1644500	1736831	1826525	1940521	2056710	2151736	2271560			
Population (persons)	000	205132.0	207995.0	210736.3	213550.5	216381.6	219852.0	222746.9	225642.0	228523.3	231369.5	234181.4	237670.7		
2. Convergence in labour productivity															
Gross value added per labour, constant price															
All sectors	PPP\$			1764	1981	1978	1919	2113	2022	2094	2000	2352			
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	PPP\$			612	651	684	635	714	721	710	684	808			
Manufacturing	PPP\$			3719	4480	4749	4239	4721	4640	4583	4273	4752			
Services	PPP\$			1920	2259	2124	2130	2750	2010	2686	2565	3008			
Employment (workers)															
All sectors	000	89837.7	90807.4	91647.2	92810.8	93722.0	93958.4	95456.9	99930.2	102552.8	104870.7	108207.8			
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	000	40676.7	39743.9	40633.6	43042.1	40608.0	41309.8	40136.2	41206.5	41331.7	41611.8	41494.9			
Manufacturing	000	11641.8	12086.1	12110.0	11495.9	11070.5	11953.0	11890.2	12687.3	12549.4	12839.8	13824.3			
Services	000	9574.0	11003.5	38271.7	37540.0	41008.8	40671.7	42506.9	56460.4	47601.1	49263.8	51634.1			
3. Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of ASEAN tourist arrivals	Mil.	2.055	2.115	1.954	2.067	2.413	2.038	2.307	1.523	2.775	2.102	2.339			
4.1. Convergence in overall product prices															
PPP conversion factors															
Private consumption basket		0.362	0.322	0.391	0.442	0.439	0.432	0.502	0.520	0.518	0.509	0.601	0.637		
GDP commodity basket		0.332	0.305	0.350	0.393	0.398	0.405	0.475	0.514	0.560	0.560	0.685	0.749		
5.1. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (value)															
Exports, (current value)	\$Bil.					12.99	15.82	18.48	21.50	27.17	24.62	33.35	42.10		
Imports (current value)	\$Bil.					11.69	17.33	19.38	19.63	40.99	27.74	47.13	57.25		
5.2. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (share)															
Exports, intra-ASEAN share	%					18.15	18.47	18.34	18.84	19.83	21.13	21.14	20.69		
Imports, intra-ASEAN share	%					25.12	30.03	31.74	26.36	31.73	28.65	34.74	32.27		
5.3. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (intra-industry trade index)															
Intra-industry trade (ASEAN)	%					32.10	30.31	34.3	33.78	40.54	42.68	37.24	35.06		
6. Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports															
Simple average of tariff rates	%		4.45		2.17		1.96			1.05					

Tariff spikes (% tariff lines)	count		3.02		0.00		0.00			19.84					
7. Goods trade facilitation															
Costs to export a container	\$						736	722	722	732	732	732	732		
Costs to import a container	\$						675	675	623	660	660	660	660		
8. Intra-ASEAN trade in services, Total															
Exports, current value	\$Bil.														
Imports, current value	\$Bil.														
9. Specific commitment schedule for market access and national treatment, by modes of trade															
10. Intra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI, current value	\$Bil.	-0.23	-0.22	1.30	0.38	0.20	0.88	1.35	1.11	3.40	1.38	5.90	8.34		
11. Commercial profit tax rate															
Commercial profit tax rate	%						37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.6	37.3	34.5		
12. Dispersion of interest rates															
Effective real interest rates															
Deposit	%	1.570	-17.858	12.879	11.888	-4.017	-10.941	3.922	1.768	-7.385	-2.663	14.391			
Lending	%	7.522	-14.792	16.321	18.233	3.663	-4.969	8.490	7.654	-2.279	2.557	20.626			
Nominal interest rates															
Deposit (in LCU)	%	12.5	15.5	15.5	10.6	6.4	8.1	11.4	8.0	8.5	9.3	7.0			
Lending (in LCU)	%	18.46	18.55	18.95	16.94	14.12	14.05	15.98	13.86	13.60	14.50	13.25	12.40		
CPI (2005=100)	index	64.1	71.5	80.0	85.2	90.5	100.0	113.1	120.4	132.1	138.5	145.6	153.4		
Exchange rate (LCU/US\$)	rate	8421.78	10260.85	9311.19	8577.13	8938.85	9704.74	9159.32	9141.00	9698.96	10389.94	9090.43	8770.43		
13. Domestic credit provision (as percentage of GDP)															
From the banking sector,	%	60.7	54.5	52.4	49.2	49.6	46.2	41.7	40.6	36.8	37.0	36.5	38.5		
Provided to the private sector	%.	19.9	20.3	21.3	22.9	26.4	26.4	24.6	25.5	26.6	27.7	29.1	31.7		
14. Convergence in government bond yields															
Government bond yields, annual	%														
15. Convergence in stock market returns															
Stock market returns, annual	%														
16. Convergence in skilled labour costs															
Average monthly wages															
Professionals	PPP\$			272.9	314.3	319.8	290.3	369.4							
Technical/associates	PPP\$			243.7	271.8	264.6	233.1	265.3							
Employment size (workers)															
Professionals	000			382.532	306.095	387.207	472.586	591.795							
Technical/associates	000			2530.721	2300.249	2552.931	2762.529	2988.847							

17. Global competitiveness															
IMD WS	index		28.260	26.829	26.173	38.095	33.811	36.051	37.410	41.52	55.479	60.745	64.610		
WEF GCI	index					3.720	3.530	4.260	4.240	4.250	4.260	4.430	4.380		
18. Technological capacity															
Number of new science & tech. graduates (Bachelor degree)	000														
R&D expenditure share in GDP	%	0.07	0.05								0.08				
Number of researchers per 1 million population	count	210.8	197.6								89.6				
Number of telephone (mobile & fixed) subscribers per 100 population	count	4.8					26.6	34.2	48.6	72.8	81.4	107.5	4.8		
19. Scientific and technical publications															
Number of published scientific journal & technical articles	count	181.6	188.7	178.3	156.6	181.6	205.2	215.1	197.5	218.9	262	181.6	188.7		
20. Innovativeness															
Number of patent applications by residents	count	157	212	234	201	227	235	288							
Number of direct trademark applications by residents	count		26128	20423	28317	35626	30734	36644	32181	33555	37759	43269			
21. Technological capability															
Proportion of high-tech manufacturing exports	%	16.37	14.18	16.67	14.78	16.39	16.55	13.47	11.00	10.90	12.87	11.36			
25. Costs of business start-up															
Costs to start a business as a percentage of GNI	%				136.7	130.7	101.7	86.7	80	76.7	25	25.8	23.5		
26. Tariffs on extra-ASEAN imports															
Simple average MFN tariffs	%		7.267		7.202		8.849			7.691					
Tariff spikes (% of lines)	%		1.549		1.487		3.653			1.998					
Non-ad valorem (% of lines)	%		0.069		0.159		0.181			1.164					
27. Extra-ASEAN goods trade value															
Exports, current value						58.59	69.84	82.32	92.60	109.85	91.89	124.43	161.40		
Imports, current value						34.84	40.37	41.69	54.84	88.21	69.09	88.54	120.18		
28. Extra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI from non-ASEAN countries, current value	\$Bil.	-4.32	-2.76	-1.15	-0.98	1.69	7.45	3.56	5.82	5.92	3.50	7.87	10.90		
29. Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of tourist arrivals from outside ASEAN	Mil.	3.009	3.039	2.960	2.304	2.908	2.964	2.564	3.982	3.654	4.222	4.664	4.391		

Appendix Table 4.B: Data for ASCC indicators, Indonesia

ASCC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Human development															
Human development index	index				0.697	0.711	0.696	0.701	0.706	0.712	0.718	0.723	0.728		
2. Education attainment level															
Actual schooling years completed by adult population	years						5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8		
Expected schooling years completed by children	years						11.8	12.0	12.7	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.2		
3. Literacy															
Adult literacy rate, All	%	88.6	87.9	89.6	89.8	90.4	90.9	91.5	91.9	92.2	92.6	92.9	92.99		
Adult literacy rate, Male	%	93.0	92.3	93.5	93.5	94.0	94.3	94.6	95.2	95.4	95.7	95.4	95.7		
Adult literacy rate, Female	%	84.3	83.5	85.7	86.2	86.8	87.5	88.4	88.6	89.1	89.7	90.5	90.6		
Youth literacy rate, All	%	98.4	98.3	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.7	98.8	98.8	99.5	99.5	99.5	98.8		
Population 15+, All	000	138106.2	140193.2	142392.5	150988.6	152788.9	153141.0	158766.4	159203.2	161598.6	163788.0	169442.2	174317.4		
Population 15+, Male	000	68271.8	69361.7	70348.4	74922.2	75707.2	75887.3	78787.3	78455.8	79513.3	79689.1	83944.0	86670.7		
Population 15+, Female	000	69834.4	70831.5	72044.1	76066.4	77081.7	77253.7	79979.1	80747.3	82085.3	84098.9	85498.2	87700.7		
Population 15-24, All	000	38200.2	38072.4	38192.5	39678.1	40014.9	39787.9	39897.8	38395.5	37798.9	38064.4	38927.9	42165.3		
4. School enrolment rates															
Net primary school enrolment	%	92.3	92.9	92.7	92.6	93.0	93.3	93.5	93.8	94.0	94.4	95.0	92.3		
Net secondary school enrolment	%	60.3	60.5	61.7	63.5	65.2	65.6	66.5	66.6	67.0	67.4	67.7			
Gross tertiary school enrolment	%	10.3	10.4	10.7	10.8	10.7	11.2	12.2	13.3	14.4	14.6	16.4			
5. School dropout rate															
Primary school dropout rate	%			30.0	30.0	28.6	20.3	3.2	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.7			
6. Absolute poverty															
Proportion of population living with less than PPP\$1.25 a day	%	41.0		29.3			21.0					18.1			
7. Relative poverty															
Proportion of population living under national poverty line	%	19.0	18.4	18.2	17.4	16.7	16.0	17.8	16.6	15.4	14.2	13.3	12.5	11.6	(2012)
8. Income inequality															
Gini coefficient				0.329	0.320	0.320	0.343	0.357	0.360	0.350	0.370	0.380	0.410		
9. Life expectancy															
Life expectancy at birth, all	years	63.5		67.8	68.2	68.6	69.0	70.2	70.4	70.5	70.7	70.9	69.7		
Life expectancy at birth, male	years	65.4		65.9	66.9	66.7	67.1	68.3	68.4	68.6	68.8	69.0	67.5		
Life expectancy at birth, female	years	67.3		69.9	70.3	70.7	71.1	72.2	72.4	72.6	72.6	72.9	71.5		

10. Children mortality															
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	42.0	33.0	37.2	35.5	33.9	28.9	28.2	27.5	31.0	30.0	34.0			
Under-five children mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	55.0	45.0	46.0	46.0	38.0	45.0	34.0	44.0	41.0	39.0	42.0			
11. Children nutrition															
Proportion under-five children who are underweight	%	22.0			30.0		28.0					18.0			
12. Government health expenditure															
Proportion of government expenditure in health	%					1.9	1.6	2.8	3.2	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.4 (2012)	
13.1 Diseases incidence															
Number of new malaria cases per 100000 population	count	362.0					410.0					196.0			
Number of new tuberculosis cases per 100000 population	count	282.0					252.0					222.0			
13.2 HIV/AIDS incidence															
Number of new HIV/AIDS cases per 100 population	count		219	345	316	1195	2639	2873	2947	4969	3863	4158			
14. Female employment-to-population ratio															
Female employment-to-population ratio	%	49.3	47.5	45.9	43.8	43.0	48.2	47.9	50.3	51.2	51.1	51.7	51.4	46.9 (2012)	
15. Youth employment-to-population ratio															
Youth employment-to-population ratio, all	%	41.6	40.6	38.8	37.1	38.1	35.1	36.7	39.7	38.9	39.7	38.8	40.1	40.2	(2012)
Youth employment-to-population ratio, male	%	45.0	44.4	47.1	46.6	47.0	43.5	44.5	49.0	46.9	47.6	46.3	46.9	47.0	(2012)
Youth employment-to-population ratio, female	%	37.7	36.0	30.6	30.0	29.3	26.9	28.5	30.2	30.8	31.5	31.3	33.0	33.0	(2012)
16 Carbon dioxide emission															
Carbon dioxide emission	K tons	258120.1	289065.9	303506.6	311885.7	333733.7	336311.6	338134.1	368617.8	406028.6					
17. Consumption of ozone depleting CFC															
Ozone depleting CFC consumption per capita	tons		53484.2	101213.3	85832.0	104075.9	69115.8	112567.9	120275	188631.8	6338.811	6300.848			
18. Duration of trans-boundary haze															
Number of days the country is affected with trans-boundary haze	days														
19. Extent of protected area															
Percentage of land area under protection	%			19.7	20.6	24.0	25.7								

20. Extent of forest cover															
Percentage of land area under forest	%	53.0					50.0					48.0			
21. Access to improved drinking water															
Proportion of population with access to improved drinking water	%	38.0					48.0					44.0			
22. Access to improve sanitary facility															
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitary facility	%	33.0					37.0					51.0			

LAO P.D.R.

Appendix Table 5.A: Data for AEC indicators, Lao PDR

AEC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Convergence in income															
GDP per capita in 2005 prices	PPP\$	1291	1319	1376	1493	1602	1808	1782	2055	2202	2351	2684	2824		
GDP in constant prices (Bil.)	Kip			17681.98	18780.00	20098.60	21457.45	21264.38	25141.97	27099.19	29132.16	31500.91	34033.74		
Population (person)	000	5218.4	5377.0	5525.8	5678.9	5835.9	5622.0	5747.6	5873.6	6000.4	6127.9	6256.2	6385.1	6514.4	(2012)
2. Convergence in labour productivity															
Gross value added per labour, constant price															
All sectors	PPP\$														
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	PPP\$														
Manufacturing	PPP\$														
Services	PPP\$														
Employment (workers)															
All sectors	000											3021.2			
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	000											2155.1			
Manufacturing	000											153.0			
Services	000														
3. Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of ASEAN tourist arrivals	Mil.	0.528	0.472	0.509	0.433	0.639	0.794	0.892	1.273	1.286	1.611	1.991	2.191		
4.1. Convergence in overall product prices															
PPP conversion factors															
Private consumption basket		0.330	0.307	0.295	0.319	0.341	0.351	0.381	0.410	0.466	0.481	0.517	0.552		
GDP commodity basket		0.271	0.256	0.236	0.251	0.268	0.280	0.316	0.349	0.408	0.402	0.451	0.470		
5.1. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (value)															
Exports, (current value)	\$Bil.					0.09	0.15	0.29	0.26	0.72	1.00	1.15	0.96		
Imports (current value)	\$Bil.					0.37	0.36	0.50	0.58	1.49	1.48	1.43	1.57		
5.2. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (share)															
Exports, intra-ASEAN share	%					84.18	84.80	71.98	67.40	87.52	80.62	47.30	54.96		
Imports, intra-ASEAN share	%					72.35	51.63	85.22	81.07	82.68	85.84	68.68	71.08		
5.3. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (intra-industry trade index)															
Intra-industry trade (ASEAN)	%					2.43	6.74	3.85	2.11	1.19	4.33	16.82	4.51		
6. Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports															
Simple average of tariff rates	%		7.08		6.85		4.45			1.80					

Tariff spikes (% tariff lines)	%		1.97		1.66		3.85		4.56						
7. Goods trade facilitation															
Costs to export a container	\$														
Costs to import a container	\$														
8. Intra-ASEAN trade in services, Total															
Exports, current value	\$Bil.														
Imports, current value	\$Bil.														
9. Specific commitment schedule for market access and national treatment, by modes of trade															
10. Intra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI, current value	\$Bil.	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.14	0.05		
11. Commercial profit tax rate															
Commercial profit tax rate	%						35.5	35.5	35.5	33.7	33.7	33.7	33.3		
12. Dispersion of interest rates															
Effective real interest rates															
Deposit	%	-24.011	-14.005	-17.911	-13.470	-3.268	-3.075	2.846	5.957	5.982	5.823	0.039			
Lending	%	-4.011	5.661	5.422	10.447	18.128	19.009	27.846	29.457	25.316	27.348	19.652			
Nominal interest rates															
Deposit (LCU)	%	12	6.5	6	6.6	7.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.7	3.3	3.0			
Lending (LCU)	%	32.0	26.2	29.3	30.5	29.3	26.8	30.0	28.5	24.0	24.8	22.6			
CPI (2005=100)	index	61.3	66.1	73.1	84.5	93.3	100.0	106.8	111.6	120.1	120.2	127.4	137.0		
Exchange rate (LCU/US\$)	rate	7887.64	8954.58	10056.33	10569.04	10585.38	10655.17	10159.94	9603.16	8744.22	8516.05	8258.77	8058.40		
13. Domestic credit provision (as percentage of GDP)															
From the banking sector,	%	9.0	13.1	10.4	9.1	8.6	8.1	6.4	6.6	10.5	20.8	26.5			
Provided to the private sector	%.	8.9	9.6	8.5	6.9	6.7	7.4	5.9	6.5	9.6	17.2	20.8			
14. Convergence in government bond yields															
Government bond yields, annual	%														
15. Convergence in stock market returns															
Stock market returns, annual	%														
16. Convergence in skilled labour costs															
Average monthly wages															
Professionals	PPP\$														
Technical/associates	PPP\$														
Employment size (workers)															
Professionals	000														
Technical/associates	000														

17. Global competitiveness															
IMD WS	index														
WEF GCI	index														
18. Technological capacity															
Number of new science & tech. graduates (Bachelor degree)	000														
R&D expenditure share in GDP	%			0.04											
Number of researchers per 1 million population	count														
Number of telephone (mobile & fixed) subscribers per 100 population	count	1.0					13.0	18.9	26.5	35.7	54.6	66.2			
19. Scientific and technical publications															
Number of published scientific journal & technical articles	count	3.9	4.5	4.7	8.6	12.1	9.2	18	12.3	12.2	12.2				
20. Innovativeness															
Number of patent applications by residents	count														
Number of direct trademark applications by residents	count	25	14	25	54										
21. Technological capability															
Proportion of high-tech manufacturing exports	%														
25. Costs of business start-up															
Costs to start a business as a percentage of GNI	%				23.9	21.3	17.4	15.8	14.7	11.6	9.7	8.9	7.6		
26. Tariffs on extra-ASEAN imports															
Simple average MFN tariffs	%		10.330		10.330		11.010			10.310					
Tariff spikes (% of lines)	%		3.464		3.464		5.706			3.138					
Non-ad valorem (% of lines)	%		0.000		0.000		0.384			0.130					
27. Extra-ASEAN goods trade value															
Exports, current value						0.02	0.03	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.24	1.28	0.79		
Imports, current value						0.14	0.34	0.09	0.13	0.31	0.24	0.65	0.64		
28. Extra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI from non-ASEAN countries, current value	\$Bil.	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.18	0.22	0.18	0.26	0.20	0.25		
29. Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of tourist arrivals from outside ASEAN	Mil.	0.209	0.202	0.227	0.204	0.256	0.301	0.323	0.351	0.719	0.397	0.522	0.532		

Appendix Table 5.B: Data for ASCC indicators, Lao PDR

ASCC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Human development															
Human development index	index						0.484	0.491	0.500	0.507	0.514	0.520			
2. Education attainment level															
Actual schooling years completed by adult population	years						4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6			
Expected schooling years completed by children	years						9.0	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.2			
3. Literacy															
Adult literacy rate, All	%						72.7					75.3			
Adult literacy rate, Male	%						82.5					81.2			
Adult literacy rate, Female	%						63.2					69.6			
Youth literacy rate, All	%						84.0					90.0			
Population 15+, All	000						3404.70					3886.62			
Population 15+, Male	000						1678.07					1913.81			
Population 15+, Female	000						1726.63					1972.81			
Population 15-24, All	000														
4. School enrolment rates															
Net primary school enrolment	%	77.3	79.7	80.4	82.5	81.8	84.0	83.9	86.4	89.2	91.6	92.7	94.1		
Net secondary school enrolment	%	22.6	24.9	27.8	31.4	34.3	35.7	35.0	34.6	37.2	36.8	33.9	33.4		
Gross tertiary school enrolment	%														
5. School dropout rate															
Primary school dropout rate	%														
6. Absolute poverty															
Proportion of population living with less than PPP\$1.25 a day	%	46.0		44.0			39.0			33.9		31.0	46.0		
7. Relative poverty															
Proportion of population living under national poverty line	%	36.0		33.5			30.0			27.6		24.0			
8. Income inequality															
Gini coefficient															
9. Life expectancy															
Life expectancy at birth, all	years						61.0					64.7	65.4		
Life expectancy at birth, male	years						59.0					62.7			
Life expectancy at birth, female	years						63.0					66.7			

10. Children mortality														
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	82.0					70.0	67.2	64.4	61.8	59.2	56.6	54.1	
Under-five children mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	107.0					97.6	93.0	88.6	84.4	80.4	76.4	72.4	
11. Children nutrition														
Proportion under-five children who are underweight	%	40.0					37.0	37.1				34.0		
12. Government health expenditure														
Proportion of government expenditure in health	%													
13.1 Diseases incidence														
Number of new malaria cases per 100000 population	count													
Number of new tuberculosis cases per 100000 population	count	357.0					306.0							
13.2 HIV/AIDS incidence														
Number of new HIV/AIDS cases per 100 population	count													
14. Female employment-to-population ratio														
Female employment-to-population ratio	%						69.3					76.2		
15. Youth employment-to-population ratio														
Youth employment-to-population ratio, all	%						66.8					62.2		
Youth employment-to-population ratio, male	%						60.7					58.4		
Youth employment-to-population ratio, female	%						60.9					66.0		
16 Carbon dioxide emission														
Carbon dioxide emission per capita	K tons	1059.8	1199.1	1323.8	1356.8	1397.1	1426.5	1518.1	1536.5	1532.8				
17. Consumption of ozone depleting CFC														
Ozone depleting CFC consumption per capita	tons													
18. Duration of trans-boundary haze														
Number of days the country is affected with trans-boundary haze	days													
19. Extent of protected area														
Percentage of land area under protection	%													

20. Extent of forest cover															
Percentage of land area under forest	%	42.0					42.0					42.0			
21. Access to improved drinking water															
Proportion of population with access to improved drinking water	%	52.0					70.0					82.0			
22. Access to improve sanitary facility															
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitary facility	%	37.0					45.0					49.0			

MALAYSIA

Appendix Table 6.A: Data for AEC indicators, Malaysia

AEC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Convergence in income															
GDP per capita in 2005 prices	PPP\$	8752	8669	9053	9565	10854	11531	12396	13276	13932	13561	14955	15955		
GDP in 2005 prices (Bil.)	Ringgit	356.401	358.246	377.559	399.414	426.508	543.578	573.936	610.087	639.565	629.885	674.946	709.261		
Population (persons)	000	23494.9	24030.5	24542.5	25038.1	25541.5	26045.5	26549.9	27058.4	27567.6	28081.5	28588.6	28964.3		
2. Convergence in labour productivity															
Gross value added per labour, constant price															
All sectors	PPP\$	12238	12186	12593	12880	13603	14289	15227	16841	17986	16400	17793	19119		
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	PPP\$	6511	7117	7274	7798	7912	8041	8601	8986	10064	9638	9506	12233		
Manufacturing	PPP\$	14455	13774	15140	16046	18518	19878	21057	24404	25766	23889	26800	28089		
Services	PPP\$	10860	11507	11724	11636	11871	12608	13743	15293	16662	15287	17127	18013		
Employment (workers)															
All sectors	000	9269.0	9357.0	9542.6	9869.7	9979.5	10045.3	10275.4	10538.1	10659.6	10897.3	11776.8	12123.0		
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	000	1552.4	1417.7	1426.9	1411.4	1456.0	1474.8	1506.5	1559.9	1490.4	1473.8	1674.2	1450.5		
Manufacturing	000	2174.0	2184.1	2068.9	2131.0	2023.0	1989.3	2082.8	1977.3	1944.7	1807.1	1972.3	2074.8		
Services	000	4705.7	4622.3	4801.5	5039.8	5257.4	5326.3	5406.7	5705.5	5860.0	6218.0	6511.2	6971.5		
3. Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of ASEAN tourist arrivals	Mil.	7.182	9.208	9.878	8.044	12.282	12.985	13.857	15.620	16.637	18.386	18.937	18.885		
4.1. Convergence in overall product prices															
PPP conversion factors															
Private consumption basket		0.579	0.571	0.572	0.565	0.559	0.558	0.579	0.612	0.641	0.612	0.670	0.706		
GDP commodity basket		0.442	0.426	0.432	0.437	0.451	0.458	0.476	0.518	0.576	0.502	0.571	0.619		
5.1. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (value)															
Exports, (current value)	\$Bil.					31.74	36.63	40.98	45.30	50.40	40.37	50.63	56.05		
Imports (current value)	\$Bil.					26.19	29.16	32.29	37.32	34.68	31.70	44.91	52.09		
5.2. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (share)															
Exports, intra-ASEAN share	%					25.09	26.08	26.06	25.71	25.91	25.73	25.40	24.56		
Imports, intra-ASEAN share	%					24.88	25.53	25.16	25.40	24.03	25.70	27.19	27.77		
5.3. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (intra-industry trade index)															
Intra-industry trade (ASEAN)	%					1.46	1.20	0.42	0.59	0.28	0.34	0.22	1.45		
6. Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports															
Simple average of tariff rates	%		2.72		2.00		2.75			0.92					

Tariff spikes (% tariff lines)	%		8.18		0.12		2.75			17.07					
7. Goods trade facilitation															
Costs to export a container	\$						432	432	432	450	450	450	450		
Costs to import a container	\$						385	385	385	450	450	450	435		
8. Intra-ASEAN trade in services, Total															
Exports, current value	\$Bil.														
Imports, current value	\$Bil.														
9. Specific commitment schedule for market access and national treatment, by modes of trade															
10. Intra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI, current value	\$Bil.	0.26	0.08	0.00	0.25	0.98	0.72	0.46	3.78	1.65	-0.06	0.53	2.66		
11. Commercial profit tax rate															
Commercial profit tax rate	%						36	36	36	34.5	34.2	33.7	34		
12. Dispersion of interest rates															
Effective real interest rates															
Deposit	%	1.828	1.957	1.397	2.074	1.481	0.380	2.681	7.427	0.717	-4.241	9.404	1.826		
Lending	%	6.139	5.710	4.720	5.308	4.527	3.330	6.018	10.670	3.671	-1.239	11.925	6.139		
Nominal interest rates															
Deposit (LCU)	%	3.36	3.37	3.21	3.07	3.00	3.00	3.15	3.17	3.13	2.08	2.50			
Lending (LCU)	%	7.67	7.13	6.53	6.30	6.05	5.95	6.49	6.41	6.08	5.08	5.02	4.92		
CPI (2005=100)	index	91.75	93.0	94.7	95.7	97.1	100.0	103.6	105.7	111.5	112.1	114.0	117.6		
Exchange rate (LCU/US\$)	rate	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.79	3.67	3.44	3.34	3.52	3.22	3.06		
13. Domestic credit provision (as percentage of GDP)															
From the banking sector,	%	138.4	146.5	143.6	139.8	127.5	122.4	119.0	113.4	115.0	137.4	132.2	132.1		
Provided to the private sector	%.	135.0	129.1	121.8	119.0	111.9	110.8	107.7	105.3	100.3	117.0	114.9	115.9		
14. Convergence in government bond yields															
Government bond yields, annual	%														
15. Convergence in stock market returns															
Stock market returns, annual	%														
16. Convergence in skilled labour costs															
Average monthly wages															
Professionals	PPP\$		2781.6	2905.6	3023.5	2908.9		3062.9	3169.9	3195.7					
Technical/associates	PPP\$		1092.1	1134.5	1201.8	1208.5		1316.5	1386.9	1368.2					
Employment size (workers)															
Professionals	000		91.000	93.000	99.000	121.000		148.000	146.000	144.000					
Technical/associates	000		183.000	183.000	189.000	191.000		188.000	202.000	188.000					

17. Global competitiveness															
IMD WS	index		50.03	59.697	68.336	75.919	65.884	70.08	74.091	73.199	77.162	87.228	84.12		
WEF GCI	index					4.88	4.90	5.11	5.10	5.04	4.87	4.88	5.08		
18. Technological capacity															
Number of new science & tech. graduates (Bachelor degree)	000														
R&D expenditure share in GDP	%	0.47		0.65		0.60		0.63							
Number of researchers per 1 million population	count	274.3		291.9		495.1		364.6							
Number of telephone (mobile & fixed) subscribers per 100 population	count	41.6					91.6	89.5	102.4	117.2	124.0	135.3	41.6		
19. Scientific and technical publications															
Number of published scientific journal & technical articles	count	459.6	472.4	494.5	479.3	586.1	614.6	724.1	808.1	951	1351.3				
20. Innovativeness															
Number of patent applications by residents	count	206	271	322	376	522	522	531	670	818	1234	1233			
Number of direct trademark applications by residents	count	6303	6525	7661	8327	10406	10479	11209	12289	12562	12810	13099			
21. Technological capability															
Proportion of high-tech manufacturing exports	%	59.57	58.11	58.22	58.94	55.66	54.65	53.84	52.28	39.92	46.57	44.52			
25. Costs of business start-up															
Costs to start a business as a percentage of GNI	%				33.1	32	26.6	25.1	23.1	18.9	15.6	17.5	16.4		
26. Tariffs on extra-ASEAN imports															
Simple average MFN tariffs	%		9.927		9.924		10.350			11.010					
Tariff spikes (% of lines)	%		9.847		9.864		5.381			8.535					
Non-ad valorem (% of lines)	%		1.087		1.086		0.842			0.858					
27. Extra-ASEAN goods trade value															
Exports, current value						94.77	103.84	116.25	130.91	144.09	116.53	148.72	172.13		
Imports, current value						79.09	85.05	96.03	109.59	109.62	91.63	120.28	135.45		
28. Extra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI from non-ASEAN countries, current value	\$Bil.	3.53	0.47	3.20	2.22	3.64	3.34	5.61	4.76	5.60	1.47	8.63	9.34		
29. Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of tourist arrivals from outside ASEAN	Mil.	3.089	3.567	3.414	2.533	3.421	3.446	4.615	4.616	5.416	5.260	5.640	5.829		

Appendix Table 6.B: Data for ASCC indicators, Malaysia

ASCC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Human development															
Human development index	index						0.738	0.742	0.746	0.750	0.752	0.758			
2. Education attainment level															
Actual schooling years completed by adult population	years						8.9	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5			
Expected schooling years completed by children	years						12.7	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6			
3. Literacy															
Adult literacy rate, All	%	90.0	90.4	90.6	91.3	91.5	91.6	92.5	92.3	92.1	92.7	93.1	93.9		
Adult literacy rate, Male	%	93.7	94.2	94.2	94.6	94.7	94.7	95.3	95.1	94.7	95.2	95.3	95.9		
Adult literacy rate, Female	%	86.3	86.5	87.0	87.8	88.1	88.4	89.6	89.5	89.5	90.2	90.7	91.8		
Youth literacy rate, All	%	98.2	98.4	98.2	98.3	98.3	98.4					97.9	98.1		
Population 15+, All	000	15548.50	15893.90	16340.80	16724.00	17126.30	17561.00	17963.30	18388.90	18816.30	19245.40	20733.70	21134.90		
Population 15+, Male	000	7844.40	8056.90	8244.70	8462.60	8662.80	8887.60	9088.10	9302.00	9520.80	9734.90	10706.70	10898.70		
Population 15+, Female	000	7704.10	7837.00	8096.10	8261.40	8463.40	8673.50	8875.20	9086.90	9295.50	9510.60	10027.00	10236.20		
Population 15-24, All	000	4500.30	4530.60	4619.20	4724.90	4822.60	4887.60	4962.60	5034.40	5093.60	5146.90	5746.50	5725.00		
4. School enrolment rates															
Net primary school enrolment	%	95.6	95.1	94.5	95.3	95.3	96.1	95.3	96.2	95.5	95.7	96.2			
Net secondary school enrolment	%	82.4	79.7	85.1	85.7	85.8	87.0	89.3	87.7	89.1	90.0	89.6			
Gross tertiary school enrolment	%														
5. School dropout rate															
Primary school dropout rate	%														
6. Absolute poverty															
Proportion of population living with less than PPP\$1.25 a day	%														
7. Relative poverty															
Proportion of population living under national poverty line	%	8.0				5.7	6.0		3.6		3.8	4.0			
8. Income inequality															
Gini coefficient				0.461		0.462			0.441		0.441				
9. Life expectancy															
Life expectancy at birth, all	years	72.2	72.7	72.9	73.1	73.3	73.6	73.7	73.8	73.9	73.9	74.1	74.4		
Life expectancy at birth, male	years	70.0	70.6	70.8	70.9	71.1	71.4	71.5	71.5	71.6	71.6	71.7	72.0		
Life expectancy at birth, female	years	74.7	75.1	75.3	75.6	75.9	76.2	76.3	76.3	76.4	76.5	76.8	77.1		

10. Children mortality														
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	7.0		6.5	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.9	6.8		
Under-five children mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	9.0		8.8	8.7	8.5	8.5	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.5	8.5		
11. Children nutrition														
Proportion under-five children who are underweight	%	14.0		12.0	10.7	9.2	8.1	7.7	6.6	6.2	5.7	6.0		
12. Government health expenditure														
Proportion of government expenditure in health	%													
13.1 Diseases incidence														
Number of new malaria cases per 100000 population	count	55.0		44.6	25.0	23.8	21.0	19.7	20.1	26.8	25.1	24.0		
Number of new tuberculosis cases per 100000 population	count	64.7					61.2					68.3		
13.2 HIV/AIDS incidence														
Number of new HIV/AIDS cases per 100 population	count			0.033	0.031	0.029	0.028	0.029	0.021	0.017	0.014			
14. Female employment-to-population ratio														
Female employment-to-population ratio	%	45.7	45.1	44.9	43.5	43.0	41.8	41.7	42.3	41.5	42.0	42.3	43.5	
15. Youth employment-to-population ratio														
Youth employment-to-population ratio, all	%	45.3	42.7	41.0	41.7	39.0	37.9	37.6	37.0	36.7	35.4	37.7	37.0	
Youth employment-to-population ratio, male	%	52.1	49.8	47.7	48.2	46.0	44.1	44.1	43.8	43.4	41.8	44.9	44.3	
Youth employment-to-population ratio, female	%	38.6	35.3	34.1	35.0	31.8	31.4	31.0	30.0	29.7	28.7	30.0	29.4	
16 Carbon dioxide emission														
Carbon dioxide emission	K tons	104400.4	111500.0	120500.0	123900.0	135500.0	143400.0	148200.0	163200.0	174200.0				
17. Consumption of ozone depleting CFC														
Ozone depleting CFC consumption	tons	1651.3	1537.7	1605.5	1174.4	1128.5	668.3	564.2	234.2	173.7	105.2	0.0	0.0	
18. Duration of trans-boundary haze														
Number of days the country is affected with trans-boundary haze	days	52.0	37.0	153.0	22.0	53.0	116.0	102.0	6.0	3.0	70.0	8.0	5.0	
19. Extent of protected area														
Percentage of land area under protection	%	3.02	3.05	3.06	3.06	3.07	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.08	3.08	3.11	3.13	

20. Extent of forest cover															
Percentage of land area under forest	%	56.6	56.2	55.7	55.6	55.5	55.5	55.4	55.3	55.4	55.3	54.8	54.6		
21. Access to improved drinking water															
Proportion of population with access to improved drinking water	%	92.0	92.7	93.2	93.7	93.2	94.0	95.2	90.5	90.9	93.0	94.2	94.4		
22. Access to improve sanitary facility															
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitary facility	%	96.3					97.9					98.4			

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Appendix Table 7.A: Data for AEC indicators, Myanmar

AEC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Convergence in income															
GDP per capita in 2005 prices	PPP\$	496	548	598	731	726	788	894	1055	942	1101	1195	1393		
GDP in constant prices (Bil.)	Kyat	2553	2842	3184	3625	4117	4675	13893	15559	17155	18965	20891			
Population (persons)	000	50125.0	51138.0	52171.0	53224.0	54299.0	55396.0	56515.0	57504.0	58377.0	59130.0	59780.0	60384.0		
2. Convergence in labour productivity															
Gross value added per labour, constant price															
All sectors	PPP\$			122	160	169	152	397	431	495	646	799			
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	PPP\$														
Manufacturing	PPP\$														
Services	PPP\$														
Employment (workers)															
All sectors	000	23320.0	23930.0	24600.0	25290.0	26000.0	26730.0	27480.0	28150.0	28750.0	29270.0	29720.0	30130.0		
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	000														
Manufacturing	000														
Services	000														
3. Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of ASEAN tourist arrivals	Arrival	45169	43450	44608	46337	61933	51705	56792	53005	462507	524003	512273	100374		
4.1. Convergence in overall product prices															
PPP conversion factors															
Private consumption basket															
GDP commodity basket															
5.1. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (value)															
Exports, (current value)	\$Bil.					1.00	1.56	2.15	3.43	3.85	3.20	3.74	3.96		
Imports (current value)	\$Bil.					0.95	0.90	1.17	1.41	1.73	2.07	1.99	3.25		
5.2. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (share)															
Exports, intra-ASEAN share	%					50.15	49.93	61.16	57.77	58.20	50.41	49.21	48.74		
Imports, intra-ASEAN share	%					49.21	54.91	55.53	50.66	45.54	53.66	47.47	47.74		
5.3. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (intra-industry trade index)															
Intra-industry trade (ASEAN)	%					67.42	65.94	67.70	67.09	59.56	61.51	63.31	65.77		
6. Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports															

Simple average of tariff rates	%		5.12		5.23		5.01		3.04						
Tariff spikes (% tariff lines)	%		4.31		5.46		4.98		0.04						
7. Goods trade facilitation															
Costs to export a container	\$														
Costs to import a container	\$														
8. Intra-ASEAN trade in services, Total															
Exports, current value	\$Bil.														
Imports, current value	\$Bil.														
9. Specific commitment schedule for market access and national treatment, by modes of trade															
10. Intra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI, current value	\$Bil.	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.07	0.17	0.00		
11. Commercial profit tax rate															
Commercial profit tax rate	%														
12. Dispersion of interest rates															
Effective real interest rates															
Deposit	%				-11.8	0.2	-22.3	-19.5	-23.9	-8.8	27.4	16.5			
Lending	%				9.8	6.7	-7.5	5.2	16.2	23.0	33.8	29.3			
Nominal interest rates															
Deposit (LCU)	%	9.75	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	11.4	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0			
Lending (LCU)	%	15.3	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	16.1	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.3		
CPI (2005=100)	index	33.7	40.8	64.0	87.5	91.4	100.0	120.0	162.0	205.4	208.5	224.6	235.8		
Exchange rate (LCU/US\$)	rate			1057.00	895.00	937.40	1147.88	1272.29	1283.00	1206.00	1003.00	880.00			
13. Domestic credit provision (as percentage of GDP)															
From the banking sector,	%														
Provided to the private sector	%.														
14. Convergence in government bond yields															
Government bond yields, annual	%														
15. Convergence in stock market returns															
Stock market returns, annual	%														
16. Convergence in skilled labour costs															
Average monthly wages															
Professionals	PPP\$														
Technical/associates	PPP\$														
Employment size (workers)															
Professionals	000														

Technical/associates	000														
17. Global competitiveness															
IMD WS	index														
WEF GCI	index														
18. Technological capacity															
Number of new science & tech. graduates (Bachelor degree)	000														
R&D expenditure share in GDP	%	0.11	0.07	0.16											
Number of researchers per 1 million population	count		12.7	18.4											
Number of telephone (mobile & fixed) subscribers per 100 population	count	0.6					1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.5	0.6		
19. Scientific and technical publications															
Number of published scientific journal & technical articles	count	7.3	5.8	6.7	6.4	8.7	11.2	15.5	13.4	10	10.2	7.3	5.8		
20. Innovativeness															
Number of patent applications by residents	count														
Number of direct trademark applications by residents	count														
21. Technological capability															
Proportion of high-tech manufacturing exports	%														
25. Costs of business start-up															
Costs to start a business as a percentage of GNI	%														
26. Tariffs on extra-ASEAN imports															
Simple average MFN tariffs	%		5.587		5.515		6.077			6.077					
Tariff spikes (% of lines)	%		5.501		5.501		7.409			7.049					
Non-ad valorem (% of lines)	%		10.782		8.845		0.000			0.000					
27. Extra-ASEAN goods trade value															
Exports, current value						0.99	1.56	1.37	2.51	2.77	3.14	3.86	4.16		
Imports, current value						0.98	0.74	0.94	1.38	2.07	1.78	2.21	3.56		
28. Extra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI from non-ASEAN countries, current value	\$Bil.	0.13	0.12	0.17	0.27	0.24	0.20	0.36	0.62	0.87	0.90	0.28	0.00		
29. Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of tourist arrivals from outside ASEAN	Mil.	0.225	0.161	0.173	0.551	0.595	0.609	0.596	0.679	0.198	0.239	0.279	0.716		

Appendix Table 7.B: Data for ASCC indicators, Myanmar

ASCC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Human development															
Human development index	index						0.436	0.448	0.459	0.468	0.474	0.479	0.483		
2. Education attainment level															
Actual schooling years completed by adult population	years						3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0		
Expected schooling years completed by children	years						8.8	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2		
3. Literacy															
Adult literacy rate, All	%	91.0	91.4	91.8	92.2	93.3	94.1	94.4	94.8	94.8	94.9	95.0	95.0		
Adult literacy rate, Male	%	91.4	91.8	92.2	92.6	93.7	94.5	94.7	94.9	94.6	94.6	94.6	94.4		
Adult literacy rate, Female	%	90.6	91.0	91.4	91.8	92.9	93.7	94.0	94.6	95.1	95.2	95.3	95.3		
Youth literacy rate, All	%	93.7	95.3	96.2	96.5	96.8	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.8	97.8	97.9	93.7		
Population 15+, All	000									38861.75	39511.44	40292.89	41090.69		
Population 15+, Male	000									19228.71	19519.45	19906.65	20300.80		
Population 15+, Female	000									19633.05	19991.99	20386.24	20789.89		
Population 15-24, All	000	8661.65	8852.21	9046.96	9245.99	9449.40	9657.29	9772.59	10140.69	10392.21	10649.97	11014.80	9889.16		
4. School enrolment rates															
Net primary school enrolment	%	76.1	77.5	78.0	79.6	80.8	81.3	82.2	82.7	83.6	83.9	84.1	84.6		
Net secondary school enrolment	%	33.8	33.4	34.2	35.0	35.1	35.2	34.6	37.6	39.6	39.6	41.2	41.6		
Gross tertiary school enrolment	%														
5. School dropout rate															
Primary school dropout rate	%														
6. Absolute poverty															
Proportion of population living with less than PPP\$1.25 a day	%														
7. Relative poverty															
Proportion of population living under national poverty line	%														
8. Income inequality															
Gini coefficient															
9. Life expectancy															
Life expectancy at birth, all	years	62.4	62.9	63.3	63.5	63.9	64.1	64.6	65.9	66.2	66.5	66.6			
Life expectancy at birth, male	years	60.8	61.2	61.6	61.8	62.1	62.3	62.7	63.6	64.2	64.5	64.6			
Life expectancy at birth, female	years	64.0	64.5	64.9	65.1	65.5	65.8	66.4	68.1	68.3	68.4	68.6			

10. Children mortality															
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	49.8	49.3	50.0	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.3	46.5	29.5	27.2	27.1			
Under-five children mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	75.6	73.5	73.2	72.9	71.1	70.8	66.2	64.3	40.7	36.5	34.9			
11. Children nutrition															
Proportion under-five children who are underweight	%	35.3			31.8						28.0				
12. Government health expenditure															
Proportion of government expenditure in health	%	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1			
13.1 Diseases incidence															
Number of new malaria cases per 100000 population	count	1011.0					1121.0					943.0			
Number of new tuberculosis cases per 100000 population	count	74.0					76.0					86.0			
13.2 HIV/AIDS incidence															
Number of new HIV/AIDS cases per 100 population	count														
14. Female employment-to-population ratio															
Female employment-to-population ratio	%														
15. Youth employment-to-population ratio															
Youth employment-to-population ratio, all	%														
Youth employment-to-population ratio, male	%														
Youth employment-to-population ratio, female	%														
16 Carbon dioxide emission															
Carbon dioxide emission per capita	tons														
17. Consumption of ozone depleting CFC															
Ozone depleting CFC consumption per capita	tons	26.3	39.4	43.5	51.6	29.6	14.8								
18. Duration of trans-boundary haze															
Number of days the country is affected with trans-boundary haze	days						250.0	165.0	160.0	150.0	165.0	246.0	277.0		
19. Extent of protected area															
Percentage of land area under protection	%	3.0	3.1	3.7	4.5	7.3	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	11.9	12.0		

20. Extent of forest cover															
Percentage of land area under forest	%	51.5	51.1	50.6	50.2	49.7	49.3	48.8	48.3	47.9	47.4	47.0	46.5		
21. Access to improved drinking water															
Proportion of population with access to improved drinking water	%	71.5			78.8						82.3				
22. Access to improve sanitary facility															
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitary facility	%	83.7	82.6	83.6	80.5	80.1	76.3	78.2	80.2	81.9	83.0	84.0	82.3		

PHILIPPINES

Appendix Table 8.A: Data for AEC indicators, Philippines

AEC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes
1. Convergence in income														
GDP per capita in 2005 prices	PPP\$	2265	2372	2443	2580	2762	2932	3128	3425	3661	3670	3924	4289	
GDP in 1985 prices (Bil.)	Peso			3818.667	4008.469	4276.941	4481.279	4716.231	5028.288	5237.101	5297.240	5701.539		
Population (persons)	000	76946.5	78568.1	80217.2	81877.7	83558.7	82610.0	86972.5	88706.3	90457.2	92226.6	94013.2	95803.6	
2. Convergence in labour productivity														
Gross value added per labour, constant price														
All sectors	PPP\$			2462	2414	2414	2518	2816	3247	3466	3169	3505		
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	PPP\$	419	361	362	354	355	361	400	462	487	452			
Manufacturing	PPP\$			1705	1651	1624	1731	1951	2236	2537	2279			
Services	PPP\$			4870	4748	4417	4587	5094	5805	6165	5527			
Employment (workers)														
All sectors	000	27775.0	29156.0	30062.0	30635.0	31613.0	32313.0	32636.0	33560.0	34089.0	35061.0	36061.0	37192.0	
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	000	10401.0	10850.0	11122.0	11220.0	11381.0	11628.0	11682.0	11786.0	12030.0	12043.0	11956.0	12268.0	
Manufacturing	000	2792.0	2906.0	2869.0	2941.0	3061.0	3077.0	3053.0	3059.0	2926.0	2894.0	3033.0	3080.0	
Services	000		12686.0	13365.0	13716.0	15237.0	15661.0	15957.0	16654.0	17012.0	17925.0	18682.0	19395.0	
3. Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals														
Number of ASEAN tourist arrivals	Mil.	0.283	0.116	0.134	0.131	0.149	0.179	0.203	0.236	0.254	0.256	0.298	0.332	
4.1. Convergence in overall product prices														
PPP conversion factors														
Private consumption basket		0.502	0.446	0.445	0.424	0.419	0.439	0.482	0.536	0.579	0.565	0.610	0.645	
GDP commodity basket		0.438	0.392	0.397	0.382	0.379	0.395	0.431	0.480	0.524	0.497	0.542	0.572	
5.1. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (value)														
Exports, (current value)	\$Bil.					6.84	7.15	8.19	8.03	7.08	5.84	11.56	8.64	
Imports (current value)	\$Bil.					8.36	8.87	10.22	12.88	14.32	11.56	16.27	15.04	
5.2. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (share)														
Exports, intra-ASEAN share	%					17.23	17.33	17.28	15.92	14.44	15.23	22.47	17.97	
Imports, intra-ASEAN share	%					18.97	18.71	19.74	23.19	25.27	25.39	27.94	23.61	
5.3. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (intra-industry trade index)														
Intra-industry trade (ASEAN)	%					51.77	46.35	50.55	26.41	25.53	25.52	33.37	35.04	
6. Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports														

Simple average of tariff rates	%		4.48		2.20		2.49			1.37				
Tariff spikes (% tariff lines)	%		1.97		1.15		0.97			18.12				
7. Goods trade facilitation														
Costs to export a container	\$						755	755	755	771	771	630	630	
Costs to import a container	\$						800	800	800	819	819	730	730	
8. Intra-ASEAN trade in services, Total														
Exports, current value	\$Bil.													
Imports, current value	\$Bil.													
9. Specific commitment schedule for market access and national treatment, by modes of trade														
10. Intra-ASEAN inward FDI														
Inward FDI, current value	\$Bil.	0.13	0.20	0.09	0.18	0.07	0.00	0.71	-0.71	0.31	0.00	0.04	-0.11	
11. Commercial profit tax rate														
Commercial profit tax rate	%						49.8	50.2	51.4	49.4	49.4	45.8	46.5	
12. Dispersion of interest rates														
Effective real interest rates														
Deposit	%	17.410	18.788	3.083	7.969	4.737	-2.659	-7.042	-9.271	-7.398	5.819	-6.050	-8.631	
Lending	%	-6.098	-8.333	5.218	2.145	1.861	5.366	11.145	15.859	4.118	-2.770	9.183	-6.098	
Nominal interest rates														
Deposit (LCU)	%	8.3	8.7	4.6	5.2	6.2	5.6	5.3	3.7	4.5	2.7	3.2		
Lending (LCU)	%	10.9	12.4	9.1	9.5	10.1	10.2	9.8	8.7	8.8	8.6	7.7	6.7	
CPI (2005=100)	index	80.9	85.2	87.6	89.6	93.9	100.0	105.5	108.5	117.5	122.4	127.1	133.0	
Exchange rate (LCU/US\$)	rate	44.19	50.99	51.60	54.20	56.04	55.09	51.31	46.15	44.32	47.68	45.11	43.31	
13. Domestic credit provision (as percentage of GDP)														
From the banking sector,	%	58.3	56.1	55.1	54.3	54.0	47.2	48.2	48.3	47.4	48.7	49.2	51.8	
Provided to the private sector	%.	36.8	37.5	34.9	33.1	32.2	29.1	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.6	31.8	
14. Convergence in government bond yields														
Government bond yields, annual	%													
15. Convergence in stock market returns														
Stock market returns, annual	%													
16. Convergence in skilled labour costs														
Average monthly wages														
Professionals	PPP\$													
Technical/associates	PPP\$													
Employment size (workers)														
Professionals	000													

Technical/associates	000													
17. Global competitiveness														
IMD WS	index		40.6	41.434	45.968	49.666	51.103	49.041	47.163	50.478	54.49	56.526	63.291	
WEF GCI	index					3.51	3.47	4.00	3.99	4.09	3.90	3.96	4.08	
18. Technological capacity														
Number of new science & tech. graduates (Bachelor degree)	000			88.655	93.841	93.679	118.143							
R&D expenditure share in GDP	%			0.14	0.13		0.11		0.11					
Number of researchers per 1 million population	count				71.2		80.6		78.5					
Number of telephone (mobile & fixed) subscribers per 100 population	count	12.3					44.6	53.4	69.1	80.1	89.8	92.9	12.3	
19. Scientific and technical publications														
Number of published scientific journal & technical articles	count	184.6	141.2	181.5	183.6	163.1	177.9	180.6	194.8	224.1	223.3			
20. Innovativeness														
Number of patent applications by residents	count	154	135	149	141	158	210	223	225	216	172	166		
Number of direct trademark applications by residents	count	4975	5125	6281	6847	6870	7047	8323	8687	8882	8833	8855		
21. Technological capability														
Proportion of high-tech manufacturing exports	%	72.63	71.90	74.18	73.64	72.63	70.79	67.71	68.90	66.31	65.53	67.82		
25. Costs of business start-up														
Costs to start a business as a percentage of GNI	%				28.6	24.1	23.9	22.2	24.1	22.7	21.6	21.1	19.1	
26. Tariffs on extra-ASEAN imports														
Simple average MFN tariffs	%		7.695		6.780		7.490			6.472				
Tariff spikes (% of lines)	%		3.111		3.012		5.697			3.572				
Non-ad valorem (% of lines)	%		0.318		0.068		0.000			0.000				
27. Extra-ASEAN goods trade value														
Exports, current value						32.84	34.10	39.22	42.43	41.94	32.50	39.87	39.41	
Imports, current value						35.68	38.54	41.56	42.64	42.33	33.97	41.96	48.67	
28. Extra-ASEAN inward FDI														
Inward FDI from non-ASEAN countries, current value	\$Bil.	2.11	0.00	1.45	0.32	0.62	1.85	2.22	3.62	1.24	1.97	1.26	1.37	
29. Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals														
Number of tourist arrivals from outside ASEAN	Mil.	1.709	1.681	1.799	1.776	2.142	2.444	2.485	2.856	2.885	2.762	3.222	3.586	

Appendix Table 8.B: Data for ASCC indicators, Philippines

ASCC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Human development															
Human development index	index						0.622	0.624	0.630	0.635	0.636	0.641	0.644		
2. Education attainment level															
Actual schooling years completed by adult population	years						8.6	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9		
Expected schooling years completed by children	years						11.6	11.5	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9		
3. Literacy															
Adult literacy rate, All	%	92.6			93.2					95.4					
Adult literacy rate, Male	%	92.5			92.5					95.0					
Adult literacy rate, Female	%	92.7			93.9					95.8					
Youth literacy rate, All	%	95.1					97.5					99.4			
Population 15+, All	000	48025.31			52272.09					59108.47					
Population 15+, Male	000	23964.83			26102.28					29465.89					
Population 15+, Female	000	24060.48			26169.82					29642.58					
Population 15-24, All	000	15025.03			16366.24					18017.19		18114.87			
4. School enrolment rates															
Net primary school enrolment	%			90.3	88.7	87.1	84.4	83.2	84.8	85.1	87.9	89.9			
Net secondary school enrolment	%							58.5	59.6	59.9	60.5	59.9	60.9		
Gross tertiary school enrolment	%														
5. School dropout rate															
Primary school dropout rate	%														
6. Absolute poverty															
Proportion of population living with less than PPP\$1.25 a day	%	22.5			22.0		22.0	22.6				23.0			
7. Relative poverty															
Proportion of population living under national poverty line	%				24.9			26.4			26.5				
8. Income inequality															
Gini coefficient		0.482			0.461			0.458			0.448				
9. Life expectancy															
Life expectancy at birth, all	years	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	70.4		
Life expectancy at birth, male	years	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	67.6		
Life expectancy at birth, female	years	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	71.6	71.6	71.6	71.6	71.6	73.1		

10. Children mortality															
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	count		37.0	14.3	29.0		27.0	24.0				27.0			
Under-five children mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	49.0		20.9	40.0		34.0	32.0				36.0			
11. Children nutrition															
Proportion under-five children who are underweight	%	31.0	30.6		26.9		24.9	24.6	27.6	26.2	27.0		31.0		
12. Government health expenditure															
Proportion of government expenditure in health	%								6.4	5.9	6.2	6.6			
13.1 Diseases incidence															
Number of new malaria cases per 100000 population	count	48.1	44.5	46.7	54.5	47.8	54.4	40.7	40.9	26.2	21.6	20.9	9.8		
Number of new tuberculosis cases per 100000 population	count	169.6	152.5	153.6	156.2	149.8	157.1	151.5	151.8	273.1	340.4	388.0	292.3		
13.2 HIV/AIDS incidence															
Number of new HIV/AIDS cases per 100 population	count	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002		
14. Female employment-to-population ratio															
Female employment-to-population ratio	%	43.6	47.3	46.4	45.7	44.3	46.2	45.5	45.3	45.4	46.0	46.3	49.1		
15. Youth employment-to-population ratio															
Youth employment-to-population ratio, all	%	37.3	42.5	38.6	42.4	38.9	39.6	46.1	37.6	37.5	38.2	37.7	43.1		
Youth employment-to-population ratio, male	%	45.8	59.5	47.1	51.1	49.2	49.0	47.1	46.6	46.9	47.7	46.9	53.0		
Youth employment-to-population ratio, female	%	27.7	32.0	29.0	29.9	28.1	29.8	29.2	28.4	27.8	28.4	28.2	32.9		
16 Carbon dioxide emission															
Carbon dioxide emission per capita	K tons	79111.9	77164.7	76057.2	76244.3	78998.2	81066.4	67639.5	78580.1	83156.6					
17. Consumption of ozone depleting CFC															
Ozone depleting CFC consumption per capita	tons	2906.3	2051.0	1632.3	1422.4	1485.3	1049.9	603.4	143.1						
18. Duration of trans-boundary haze															
Number of days the country is affected with trans-boundary haze	days														
19. Extent of protected area															
Percentage of land area under protection	%			0.10	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13							

20. Extent of forest cover															
Percentage of land area under forest	%	27.0					24.0					23.0			
21. Access to improved drinking water															
Proportion of population with access to improved drinking water	%	78.7		79.7	79.1		80.6	81.5	81.4		82.5	82.7			
22. Access to improve sanitary facility															
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitary facility	%	79.0		86.0	81.7	85.4		84.2	87.9	88.6		91.9	91.6		

SINGAPORE

Appendix Table 9.A: Data for AEC indicators, Singapore

AEC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Convergence in income															
GDP per capita in 2005 prices	PPP\$	33145	33264	34974	37080	41287	45369	49147	52809	53222	50141	57903	60744		
GDP in 2005 prices (Bil.)	S\$	165.359	163.450	170.318	178.119	194.433	208.764	226.765	247.218	251.539	249.560	286.447	301.228		
Population (persons)	1	4027900	4138000	4176000	4114800	4166700	4265800	4401400	4588600	4839400	4987600	5076700	5183700		
2:Convergence in labour productivity															
Gross value added per labour, constant price															
All sectors	PPP\$	45209	40378	45492	49167	54953	55491	61357	65504	60828	60237	72957	73151		
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	PPP\$														
Manufacturing	PPP\$	61609	49792	58977	63531	72415	72897	81902	84120	74815	77874	112242	119870		
Services	PPP\$	40357	37025	40960	44161	48869	49488	54629	59186	57217	56244	65071	64173		
Employment (workers)															
All sectors	000	2112.4	2186.9	2156.0	2130.0	2165.6	2260.6	2409.9	2618.7	2873.3	2952.1	3049.5	3165.9		
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	000														
Manufacturing	000	407.6	417.0	406.8	396.9	412.7	440.7	476.4	522.9	564.1	532.7	522.4	521.8		
Services	000	1386.4	1459.6	1469.9	1481.3	1513.9	1579.2	1676.3	1807.8	1961.2	2031.1	2126.7	2231.7		
3. Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of ASEAN tourist arrivals	Mil.	2.42	2.520	2.533	2.307	3.099	3.341	3.556	3.725	3.571	3.651	4.780	5.372		
4.1. Convergence in overall product prices															
PPP conversion factors															
Private consumption basket		0.951	0.918	0.866	0.852	0.867	0.868	0.863	0.897	0.970	1.043	1.026	1.117		
GDP commodity basket		0.705	0.663	0.622	0.601	0.627	0.638	0.640	0.692	0.659	0.695	0.725	0.757		
5.1. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (value)															
Exports, (current value)	\$Bil.					62.63	71.98	83.80	95.00	108.46	81.65	106.80	127.54		
Imports (current value)	\$Bil.					47.30	52.15	62.30	65.85	74.76	59.05	74.84	78.13		
5.2. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (share)															
Exports, intra-ASEAN share	%					31.54	31.32	30.85	31.74	32.07	30.26	28.77	31.15		
Imports, intra-ASEAN share	%					27.25	26.05	26.12	25.02	23.38	24.02	22.81	21.36		
5.3. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (intra-industry trade index)															
Intra-industry trade (ASEAN)	%					65.58	64.02	66.86	66.62	62.13	61.98	62.08	59.02		
6. Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports															
Simple average of tariff rates	%		0.00		0.00		0.00			0.00					

Tariff spikes (% tariff lines)	%		0.00		0.00		0.00			0.00					
7. Goods trade facilitation															
Costs to export a container	\$						416	416	416	456	456	456			
Costs to import a container	\$						367	367	367	439	439	439			
8. Intra-ASEAN trade in services, Total															
Exports, current value	\$Bil.														
Imports, current value	\$Bil.														
9. Specific commitment schedule for market access and national treatment, by modes of trade															
10. Intra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI, current value	\$Bil.	0.01	0.41	1.03	0.78	1.26	1.14	1.07	1.37	0.77	2.79	4.57	13.21		
11. Commercial profit tax rate															
Commercial profit tax rate	%						27.7	23.8	23.2	27.9	27.8	25.4	27.1		
12. Dispersion of interest rates															
Effective real interest rates															
Deposit	%	1.626	2.234	5.192	-0.069	-3.962	-2.962	-1.974	-6.109	-11.249	-6.437	0.214	-11.498		
Lending	%	3.196	2.940	1.807	4.862	6.340	7.853	5.815	7.778	4.011	10.902	-0.228			
Nominal interest rates															
Deposit (LCU)	%	1.71	1.52	0.87	0.50	0.40	0.44	0.57	0.53	0.42	0.29	0.21			
Lending (LCU)	%	5.83	5.65	5.35	5.31	5.30	5.30	5.31	5.33	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38		
CPI (2009=100)	index	87.6	88.4	88.1	88.5	90.0	90.4	91.3	93.2	99.4	100.0	102.8	108.2		
Exchange rate (LCU/US\$)	rate	1.73	1.85	1.74	1.70	1.63	1.66	1.53	1.44	1.44	1.40	1.29	1.30		
13. Domestic credit provision (as percentage of GDP)															
From the banking sector,	%	77.9	92.0	74.7	80.2	72.4	62.1	62.4	69.5	82.3	97.2	84.0	93.6		
Provided to the private sector	%	97.9	117.8	104.2	106.6	97.7	90.9	86.0	87.0	106.7	109.9	100.0	112.6		
14. Convergence in government bond yields															
Government bond yields, annual	%														
15. Convergence in stock market returns															
Stock market returns, annual	%														
16. Convergence in skilled labour costs															
Average monthly wages															
Professionals	PPP\$	2287.3	2400.1	2446.5	2501.8	2614.8	2589.9	2695.1	2827.4	3012.7	2963.7	2880.0	3041.0		
Technical/associates	PPP\$	1581.9	1668.7	1710.2	1769.7	1754.2	1871.5	1936.7	1956.7	2051.8	1991.6	2000.6	2015.5		
Employment size (workers)															
Professionals	000	150.300	195.881	193.269	210.643	211.042	204.600	256.179	280.418	288.291	301.632	312.600	273.452		
Technical/associates	000	283.400	281.192	284.513	288.656	309.373	317.700	319.777	350.312	371.898	379.654	373.408	413.863		

17. Global competitiveness															
IMD WS	index		87.66	81.137	86.093	89.008	89.679	90.993	99.121	99.33	95.74	100	98.557		
WEF GCI	index					5.56	5.48	5.63	5.45	5.53	5.55	5.48	5.63		
18. Technological capacity															
Number of new science & tech. graduates (Bachelor degree)	000		7428					8041	8564	8740	8923	9352	10062		
R&D expenditure share in GDP	%	1.85	2.06	2.10	2.05	2.13	2.19	2.16	2.37	2.65	2.24	2.09	2.28		
Number of researchers per 1 million population	count	5164.0	4989.1	5155.9	5714.3	6060.2	6556.6	6697.4	6899.1	6894.4	6894.5	7201.7	7333.2		
Number of telephone (mobile & fixed) subscribers per 100 population	count	108.7	116.2	124.0	130.6	137.4	143.1	147.4	163.0	169.7	175.5	182.6	188.5		
19. Scientific and technical publications															
Number of published scientific journal & technical articles	count	2361	2434.3	2631.9	2939.4	3384.3	3611.2	3838	3793.3	4069.3	4186.8				
20. Innovativeness															
Number of patent applications by residents	count	774	913	936	1001	1257	1594	2036	1727	1581	1569	1762	1913		
Number of direct trademark applications by residents	count	5187	3281	3343	4254	4839	5067	4852	4602	4209	4110	4336	4240		
21. Technological capability															
Proportion of high-tech manufacturing exports	%	62.79	60.95	60.63	56.54	56.88	56.89	58.07	45.21	49.38	48.14	49.91	62.79		
25. Costs of business start-up															
Costs to start a business as a percentage of GNI	%				1	1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7		
26. Tariffs on extra-ASEAN imports															
Simple average MFN tariffs	%		0.000		0.000		0.000			0.000					
Tariff spikes (% of lines)	%		0.000		0.000		0.000			0.000					
Non-ad valorem (% of lines)	%		0.068		0.000		0.056			0.056					
27. Extra-ASEAN goods trade value															
Exports, current value						135.93	157.83	187.81	204.29	229.72	188.19	264.40	281.90		
Imports, current value						126.24	148.01	176.18	197.30	245.02	186.74	253.24	287.58		
28. Extra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI from non-ASEAN countries, current value	\$Bil.	14.74	16.89	7.23	15.75	22.84	16.16	35.32	44.17	9.94	21.22	44.18	50.78		
29. Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of tourist arrivals from outside ASEAN	Mil.	5.264	4.999	5.034	3.820	5.276	5.601	6.196	6.563	6.545	6.030	6.859	7.799		

Appendix Table 9.B: Data for ASCC indicators, Singapore

ASCC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes
1. Human development														
Human development index	index						0.835	0.843	0.850	0.855	0.856	0.864	0.866	
2. Education attainment level														
Actual schooling years completed by adult population	years	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.2	
Expected schooling years completed by children	years	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.6	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.5	15.2	15.4	
3. Literacy														
Adult literacy rate, All	%	92.5	92.9	93.2	93.5	93.8	94.1	94.5	94.8	95.2	95.6	95.9	96.2	96.4 (2012)
Adult literacy rate, Male	%	96.6	96.7	96.8	97.0	97.1	97.3	97.4	97.6	97.7	97.9	98.0	98.4	98.5 (2012)
Adult literacy rate, Female	%	88.6	89.2	89.7	90.2	90.6	91.1	91.6	92.1	92.7	93.3	93.8	94.1	94.4 (2012)
Youth literacy rate, All	%	99.5										99.8	99.8	99.8 (2012)
Population 15+, All	000	2494.60	2601.90	2654.30	2650.80	2710.60	2772.50	2839.70	2904.60	2971.40	3066.00	3105.70	3152.30	3191.9 (2012)
Population 15+, Male	000	1229.80	1284.80	1308.40	1304.10	1332.90	1363.20	1395.30	1426.60	1458.50	1502.80	1517.40	1542.80	1560.4 (2012)
Population 15+, Female	000	1264.90	1317.10	1345.90	1346.70	1377.80	1409.30	1444.40	1478.00	1512.80	1563.20	1588.30	1609.50	1631.5 (2012)
Population 15-24*, All (*includes persons with unknown literacy)	000	412.80										513.35	515.8	523.4 (2012)
4. School enrolment rates														
Net primary school enrolment	%	95.7	94.3	94.6	94.9	94.9	97.3	96.6	97.1	97.1	96.8	100.0	100.0	
Net secondary school enrolment	%	91.7	92.7	91.5	93.8	93.4	94.3	94.5	95.1	95.0	95.2	98.3	98.8	
Gross tertiary school enrolment	%	45.3	45.0	46.1	46.8	47.5	51.9	55.9	58.6	59.9	63.6	71.0	72.0	
5. School dropout rate														
Primary school dropout rate	%	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	
6. Absolute poverty														
Proportion of population living with less than PPP\$1.25 a day	%													
7. Relative poverty														
Proportion of population living under national poverty line	%													
8. Income inequality														
Gini coefficient		0.442	0.454	0.454	0.457	0.460	0.465	0.470	0.482	0.474	0.471	0.472	0.473	
9. Life expectancy														
Life expectancy at birth, all	years	78.0	78.3	78.6	79.1	79.6	80.1	80.3	80.6	80.9	81.4	81.7	81.9	
Life expectancy at birth, male	years	76.0	76.3	76.6	76.6	77.1	77.6	77.8	78.1	78.4	78.9	79.2	79.5	

Life expectancy at birth, female	years	80.0	80.3	80.6	81.6	82.0	82.5	82.6	82.9	83.3	83.7	84.0	84.1	
10. Children mortality														
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	
Under-five children mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8 (2012, prelim.)
11. Children nutrition														
Proportion under-five children who are underweight	%													
12. Government health expenditure														
Proportion of government expenditure in health	%	4.2	5.9	5.7	7.3	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.9	7.4	8.1	8.2	8.2	
13.1 Diseases incidence														
Number of new malaria cases per 100000 population	count	6.6	5.5	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.7	2.9	2.7 (2012)
Tuberculosis incidence (new TB cases) per 100000 total population	rate	44.3	43.0	40.8	40.9	37.9	37.2	35.9	35.0	40.3	39.4	39.9	41.0	41.50 (2012)
13.2 HIV/AIDS incidence														
Notification rate of HIV/AIDS per 100000 resident population	rate	6.9	7.1	6.9	7.2	9.1	9.1	10.2	11.8	12.5	12.4	11.7	12.2	
14. Female employment-to-population ratio														
Female employment-to-population ratio	%	46.9	49.6	47.7	47.8	48.1	48.7	51.6	51.9	53.2	51.6	54.0	54.5	
15. Youth employment-to-population ratio														
Youth employment-to-population ratio, all	%	35.9	38.2	33.8	34.1	34.0	30.8	35.5	33.6	33.7	31.0	35.3	33.3	
Youth employment-to-population ratio, male	%	36.2	40.2	36.9	36.5	36.4	31.7	36.6	35.3	35.1	33.7	37.6	35.1	
Youth employment-to-population ratio, female	%	35.5	36.1	30.5	31.5	31.4	29.7	34.2	31.8	32.2	28.1	32.8	31.4	
16 Carbon dioxide emission														
Carbon dioxide emission	K tons								39905	38524	39804	43122	45281	
17. Consumption of ozone depleting CFC														
Ozone depleting CFC consumption per capita	tons	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
18. Duration of trans-boundary haze														
Number of days the country is affected with trans-boundary haze	days			59.0	19.0	44.0	36.0	52.0	14.0	13.0	29.0	20.0	14.0	
19. Extent of protected area														

Percentage of land area under protection	%								4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	
20. Extent of forest cover														
Percentage of land area under forest	%	3.0					3.3					3.2		
21. Access to improved drinking water														
Proportion of population with access to improved drinking water	%	100.0					100.0					100.0		
22. Access to improve sanitary facility														
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitary facility	%	100.0					100.0					100.0		

THAILAND

Appendix Table 10.A: Data for AEC indicators, Thailand

AEC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Convergence in income															
GDP per capita in 2005 prices	PPP\$	4978	5152	5463	5923	6405	6839	7369	7910	8237	8077	8749	8907		
GDP in 2002 prices (Bil.)	Baht	165.359	163.450	170.318	178.119	194.433	208.764	226.765	247.218	251.539	249.560	286.447	301.228		
Population (persons)	000	62212.0	62836.0	63419.0	63982.0	64531.0	65099.0	65574.0	66041.0	66482.0	66903.0	67313.0	67597.0		
2: Convergence in labour productivity															
Gross value added per labour, constant price															
All sectors	PPP\$	4177	3802	4055	4397	4698	4821	5307	6046	6236	5882	6784			
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	PPP\$	876	829	832	975	1013	1014	1075	1190	1236	1190	1269			
Manufacturing	PPP\$	8006	6955	7633	8303	8904	9094	10352	11933	13025	12467	15143			
Services	PPP\$	6378	5668	6026	6252	6473	6607	7376	8338	8447	7817	8773			
Employment (workers)															
All sectors	000	31292.6	32104.2	33060.9	33841.0	34728.8	35257.2	35685.5	36249.5	37016.6	37706.3	38037.3	38464.7		
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	000	13830.4	13611.8	14041.9	13880.1	13633.8	13616.9	14170.5	14306.0	14699.2	14692.5	14546.9	14883.1		
Manufacturing	000	4650.1	4926.9	5052.4	5298.7	5476.1	5587.9	5504.1	5619.2	5453.3	5373.9	5349.6	5359.6		
Services	000	12757.2	13501.3	13909.2	14597.8	15540.0	15947.9	15887.8	16200.9	16767.4	17563.7	18074.9	18144.0		
3. Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of ASEAN tourist arrivals	Mil.	2.197	2.386	2.615	2.655	2.937	3.100	3.556	3.756	4.125	4.075	4.534	5.530		
4.1. Convergence in overall product prices															
PPP conversion factors															
Private consumption basket		0.441	0.394	0.404	0.416	0.429	0.434	0.467	0.510	0.536	0.518	0.570	0.596		
GDP commodity basket		0.398	0.359	0.368	0.379	0.392	0.396	0.429	0.473	0.498	0.488	0.542	0.571		
5.1. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (value)															
Exports, (current value)	\$Bil.					21.17	23.87	26.94	32.89	39.49	32.49	44.33	72.23		
Imports (current value)	\$Bil.					15.83	21.55	23.54	24.99	29.89	26.76	42.28	39.22		
5.2. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (share)															
Exports, intra-ASEAN share	%					21.74	21.77	22.16	21.42	22.57	21.31	22.70	31.56		
Imports, intra-ASEAN share	%					16.61	18.27	18.52	17.86	16.83	20.00	22.28	17.05		
5.3. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (intra-industry trade index)															
Intra-industry trade (ASEAN)	%					49.03	48.77	48.59	44.28	41.60	41.19	81.20	37.02		
6. Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports															

Simple average of tariff rates	%		5.89		1.99		2.54			1.02					
Tariff spikes % of tariff lines	%		1.18		0.08		0.09			19.89					
7. Goods trade facilitation															
Costs to export a container	\$						848	848	615	625	625	625	625		
Costs to import a container	\$						1042	1042	786	795	795	795	750		
8. Intra-ASEAN trade in services, Total															
Exports, current value	\$Bil.														
Imports, current value	\$Bil.														
9. Specific commitment schedule for market access and national treatment, by modes of trade															
10. Intra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI, current value	\$Bil.	0.39	1.71	1.41	1.06	0.69	1.10	4.63	2.49	0.51	1.46	1.24	0.32		
11. Commercial profit tax rate															
Commercial profit tax rate	%						37.7	37.6	37.7	37.8	37.1	37.3	37.5		
12. Dispersion of interest rates															
Effective real interest rates															
Deposit	%	-4.378	-9.855	4.594	2.963	1.283	-2.660	5.613	9.479	0.570	-1.104	5.357			
Lending	%	0.164	-5.147	9.490	7.568	5.783	1.257	8.530	13.654	5.132	3.817	10.280			
Nominal interest rates															
Deposit (LCU)	%	3.29	2.54	1.98	1.33	1.00	1.88	4.44	2.88	2.48	1.04	1.01			
Lending (LCU)	%	7.83	7.25	6.88	5.94	5.50	5.79	7.35	7.05	7.04	5.96	5.94	6.91		
CPI (2005=100)	index	89.4	90.8	91.4	93.1	95.7	100.0	104.6	107.0	112.8	111.8	115.5	119.9		
Exchange rate (LCU/US\$)	rate	40.11	44.43	42.96	41.48	40.22	40.22	37.88	34.52	33.31	34.29	31.69	30.49		
13. Domestic credit provision (as percentage of GDP)															
From the banking sector,	%														
Provided to the private sector	%.														
14. Convergence in government bond yields															
Government bond yields, annual	%														
15. Convergence in stock market returns															
Stock market returns, annual	%														
16. Convergence in skilled labour costs															
Average monthly wages															
Professionals	PPP\$			1364.7	1452.5	1387.4	1047.6	1062.1	1116.3	1178.0	1176.4	1214.7	1199.5		
Technical/associates	PPP\$			614.9	642.5	676.2	704.2	725.1	763.7	802.4	770.7	818.0	849.7		
Employment size (workers)															
Professionals	000		1256.418	1180.794	1221.430	1330.451	1410.513	1450.683	1417.315	1493.329	1518.776	1608.641	1808.300		

Technical/associates	000		1185.255	1194.942	1260.376	1344.662	1443.340	1495.489	1550.100	1532.337	1525.645	1501.120	1320.000		
17. Global competitiveness															
IMD WS	index		42.67	47.88	60.064	68.235	66.012	62.598	57.758	63.096	70.762	73.233	74.886		
WEF GCI	index					4.58	4.50	4.58	4.70	4.60	4.56	4.51	4.52		
18. Technological capacity															
Number of new science & tech. graduates (Bachelor degree)	000			73.078	68.412	70.139	78.480	85.546	102.712	103.740	105.417	106.820	108.238		
R&D expenditure share in GDP	%	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.26	0.26	0.23	0.25	0.21						
Number of researchers per 1 million population	count		277.2		277.1		307.4		315.5						
Number of telephone (mobile & fixed) subscribers per 100 population	count	13.7					57.2	71.0	88.5	101.4	106.5	113.6			
19. Scientific and technical publications															
Number of published scientific journal & technical articles	count	663.3	726.9	834	1018.6	1130.5	1248.9	1568	1727.7	1959.5	2032.7				
20. Innovativeness															
Number of patent applications by residents	count	561	534	615	802	819	891	1040	945	902	1025	1214			
Number of direct trademark applications by residents	count	15495	16712	21518	23335	26414	24275	21171	20140	21950	24734	24781			
21. Technological capability															
Proportion of high-tech manufacturing exports	%	33.36	31.51	30.78	30.31	28.13	26.67	27.39	25.96	24.55	25.34	24.02			
25. Costs of business start-up															
Costs to start a business as a percentage of GNI	%				8	8.3	8.1	7.7	7.9	7.4	7.7	6.9	7		
26. Tariffs on extra-ASEAN imports															
Simple average MFN tariffs	%		17.109		16.041		13.480			11.965					
Tariff spikes (% of lines)	%		2.513		2.492		3.229			4.643					
Non-ad valorem (% of lines)	%		1.965		3.233		0.006			6.587					
27. Extra-ASEAN goods trade value															
Exports, current value						76.19	85.76	94.64	120.68	135.48	120.01	150.98	156.59		
Imports, current value						79.47	96.44	103.57	114.97	147.68	107.01	147.45	190.86		
28. Extra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI from non-ASEAN countries, current value	\$Bil.	2.96	3.35	1.93	4.17	5.17	6.95	4.83	8.84	8.03	3.39	7.87	7.46		
29. Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of tourist arrivals from outside ASEAN	Mil.	7.312	7.676	8.184	7.428	8.801	8.417	10.266	10.709	10.473	10.075	11.402	13.568		

Appendix Table 10.B: Data for ASCC indicators, Thailand

ASCC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Human development															
Human development index	index						0.656	0.661	0.670	0.672	0.673	0.680	0.682		
2. Education attainment level															
Actual schooling years completed by adult population	years						5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.6		
Expected schooling years completed by children	years						12.2	12.1	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3		
3. Literacy															
Adult literacy rate, All	%	92.6					93.5					98.2			
Adult literacy rate, Male	%	94.9					95.6								
Adult literacy rate, Female	%	90.5					91.5								
Youth literacy rate, All	%	98.0					98.1								
Population 15+, All	000	46072.54					49890.72								
Population 15+, Male	000	22382.19					24229.20								
Population 15+, Female	000	23690.36					25661.50								
Population 15-24, All	000	10549.17					10568.90								
4. School enrolment rates															
Net primary school enrolment	%							93.6	92.2	90.7	89.7			WB data	
Net secondary school enrolment	%							66.6	69.7	71.4	72.7	72.2	74.1	WB data	
Gross tertiary school enrolment	%							63.6	73.5	55.9	55.6	63.6			
5. School dropout rate															
Primary school dropout rate	%								1.49	1.68	1.57	0.70	0.56		
6. Absolute poverty															
Proportion of population living with less than PPP\$1.25 a day	%	1.0					0.0					0.0			
7. Relative poverty															
Proportion of population living under national poverty line	%	21.0		14.9		11.2		9.5	8.5	8.9	8.1	7.7			
8. Income inequality															
Gini coefficient		0.428		0.418		0.425		0.418	0.397	0.401	0.396	0.394			
9. Life expectancy															
Life expectancy at birth, all	years	72.5	72.6	72.8	72.9	73.1	73.2	73.3	73.5	73.6	73.8	73.9		WB data	
Life expectancy at birth, male	years	68.8	68.9	69.1	69.3	69.5	69.7	69.9	70.1	70.3	70.4	70.6		WB data	
Life expectancy at birth, female	years	76.5	76.5	76.6	76.7	76.8	76.8	77.6	77.0	77.1	77.3	77.4		WB data	

10. Children mortality															
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	6.0	6.5	6.5	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.6		
Under-five children mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	11.9	12.3	11.7	12.0	11.3	10.8	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.0		
11. Children nutrition															
Proportion under-five children who are underweight	%							9.3							
12. Government health expenditure															
Proportion of government expenditure in health	%														
13.1 Diseases incidence															
Number of new malaria cases per 100000 population	count	136.0		38.0	31.6	37.8	45.2	46.2	49.1	45.7	36.6	40.2	33.0		
Number of new tuberculosis cases per 100000 population	count			48.1	54.1	57.8	49.6	51.0	51.3	51.6	59.9	60.3	62.2		
13.2 HIV/AIDS incidence															
Number of new HIV/AIDS cases per 100 population	count			0.041	0.043	0.048	0.038	0.032	0.028	0.022	0.016	0.010			
14. Female employment-to-population ratio															
Female employment-to-population ratio	%	58.6	59.8	60.8	61.7	61.8	62.7	62.6	63.0	63.4	63.4	63.3	63.6		
15. Youth employment-to-population ratio															
Youth employment-to-population ratio, all	%	46.3	46.9	47.0	47.2	48.0	47.2	45.7	45.3	45.8	45.8	45.5	45.0		
Youth employment-to-population ratio, male	%	49.8	51.5	52.3	52.9	54.2	53.4	52.9	52.3	53.1	53.3	53.1	52.9		
Youth employment-to-population ratio, female	%	42.6	42.2	41.6	41.3	41.6	40.8	38.3	38.1	38.1	38.1	37.7	36.8		
16 Carbon dioxide emission															
Carbon dioxide emission	K tons	143087.6	157090.0	215624.6	230335.2	277483.3									
17. Consumption of ozone depleting CFC															
Ozone depleting CFC consumption per capita	K tons	3655.0	3393.0	2177.0	1857.0	1358.0	1260.0	454.0	322.0	208.0					
18. Duration of trans-boundary haze															
Number of days the country is affected with trans-boundary haze	days														
19. Extent of protected area															
Percentage of land area under protection	%	53.7	53.2	54.3	55.2	56.0	56.1	59.4	60.5	57.1	59.6	60.3	59.7		

20. Extent of forest cover															
Percentage of land area under forest	%	33.0					31.4						36.0		
21. Access to improved drinking water															
Proportion of population with access to improved drinking water	%	94.0		98.9		99.3	92.0	99.1	99.0		99.4	99.1	99.5		
22. Access to improve sanitary facility															
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitary facility	%	99.0		99.1		99.0	99.0	98.5	98.7	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.6		

VIET NAM

Appendix Table 11.A: Data for AEC indicators, Viet Nam

AEC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Convergence in income															
GDP per capita in 2005 prices	PPP\$	1424	1543	1649	1781	1954	2144	2367	2601	2811	3114	3289	3440		
GDP in 1994 prices (Bil.)	Dong	273666	292535	313247	336243	362435	393031	425372	461344	490458	516566	552000	584496		
Population (persons)	000	77630.9	78620.5	79537.7	80467.4	81436.4	82392.1	83311.2	84218.5	85118.7	86025.0	86932.5	87840.0		
2: Convergence in labour productivity															
Gross value added per labour, constant price															
All sectors	PPP\$						579	605	634	648	634	605	566		
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	PPP\$						206	209	215	219	210	201	189		
Manufacturing	PPP\$						1547	1597	1635	1645	1520	1447	1345		
Services	PPP\$						1040	1081	1121	1132	1127	1045	950		
Gross value added per labour, constant price															
All sectors	000						42774.9	43980.3	45208.0	46460.8	47743.6	49048.5	50352.0	51699.0	(2012)
Agriculture, fishery, hunting	000						23563.2	23872.5	23931.5	24303.4	24605.9	24279.0	24362.9	24488.2	(2012)
Manufacturing	000						5031.2	5325.5	5665.0	5998.8	6449.0	6645.8	6972.6	7140.4	(2012)
Services	000						11687.6	12118.8	12711.2	13172.0	13576.0	14492.4	15270.3	20070.4	(2012)
3. Intra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of ASEAN tourist arrivals	Mil.	0.265	0.241	0.269	0.327	0.330	0.470	0.572	0.661	0.516	0.319	0.466	0.839		
4.1. Convergence in overall product prices															
PPP conversion factors															
Private consumption basket		0.381	0.355	0.349	0.347	0.359	0.373	0.385	0.403	0.472	0.484	0.475	0.498		
GDP commodity basket		0.283	0.272	0.268	0.276	0.286	0.297	0.306	0.320	0.378	0.378	0.384	0.411		
5.1. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (value)															
Exports, (current value)	\$Bil.					3.85	5.03	6.21	7.73	10.02	8.55	10.33	13.50		
Imports (current value)	\$Bil.					7.70	8.94	12.45	15.44	19.48	13.57	16.34	20.79		
5.2. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (share)															
Exports, intra-ASEAN share	%					14.80	17.61	16.78	16.01	16.22	15.09	14.31	14.16		
Imports, intra-ASEAN share	%					24.18	27.42	30.95	25.03	24.47	19.60	19.27	19.95		
5.3. Intensity of intra-ASEAN trade in goods (intra-industry trade index)															
Intra-industry trade (ASEAN)	%					16.01	16.74	18.48	19.80	23.11	19.18	32.70	34.68		
6. Tariffs on intra-ASEAN imports															

Simple average of tariff rates	%		6.75		6.98		4.52			2.77					
Tariff spikes % of tariff lines	count		0.00		0.00		4.17			1.11					
7. Goods trade facilitation															
Costs to export a container	\$						468	468	468	533	555	555	580		
Costs to import a container	\$						586	586	586	606	645	645	670		
8. Intra-ASEAN trade in services, Total															
Exports, current value	\$Bil.														
Imports, current value	\$Bil.														
9. Specific commitment schedule for market access and national treatment, by modes of trade															
10. Intra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI, current value	\$Bil.	0.20	0.24	0.20	0.10	0.24	0.16	0.18	0.55	2.71	0.43	1.30	1.50		
11. Commercial profit tax rate															
Commercial profit tax rate	%						40	40	40	40.1	40.1	33.1	40.1		
12. Dispersion of interest rates															
Effective real interest rates															
Deposit	%	3.753	1.802	-1.148	1.896	-3.112	-1.854	-0.609	-1.505	-11.610	-3.824	-6.738	3.753		
Lending	%	10.650	5.918	1.466	4.754	0.439	2.026	2.937	2.183	-8.557	-1.665	-4.797	10.650		
Nominal interest rates															
Deposit (LCU)	%	3.65	5.30	6.45	6.62	6.17	7.15	7.63	7.49	12.73	7.91	11.19			
Lending (LCU)	%	10.55	9.42	9.06	9.48	9.72	11.03	11.18	11.18	15.78	10.07	13.14	16.95		
CPI (2005=100)	index	80.3	80.0	83.0	85.7	92.4	100.0	107.4	116.3	143.2	153.3	166.9	198.0		
Exchange rate (LCU/US\$)	rate	14167.75	14725.17	15279.50	15509.58	15746.00	15858.92	15994.25	16105.13	16302.25	17065.08	18612.92	20509.75		
13. Domestic credit provision (as percentage of GDP)															
From the banking sector,	%														
Provided to the private sector	%.														
14. Convergence in government bond yields															
Government bond yields, annual	%														
15. Convergence in stock market returns															
Stock market returns, annual	%														
16. Convergence in skilled labour costs															
Average monthly wages															
Professionals	PPP\$														
Technical/associates	PPP\$														
Employment size (workers)															
Professionals	000														

Technical/associates	000														
17. Global competitiveness															
IMD WS	index														
WEF GCI	index					3.47	3.37	3.89	4.04	4.10	4.03	4.27	4.24		
18. Technological capacity															
Number of new science & tech. graduates (Bachelor degree)	000														
R&D expenditure share in GDP	%			0.19											
Number of researchers per 1 million population	count			115.9											
Number of telephone (mobile & fixed) subscribers per 100 population	count	4.2	5.5	7.0	9.1	12.6	19.1	33.9	60.7	95.6	146.0	147.4	151.4		
19. Scientific and technical publications															
Number of published scientific journal & technical articles	count	146.8	155.2	144.4	205.1	167.4	221.3	224.6	283.2	362.7	326.2				
20. Innovativeness															
Number of patent applications by residents	count	69	85	134	149	206	362	196	339	320	391	306			
Number of direct trademark applications by residents	count	3483	3095	6560	8599	10641	12884	16071	19653	20831	22378	21214			
21. Technological capability															
Proportion of high-tech manufacturing exports	%	11.07	8.51	5.86	5.57	4.48	5.36	6.22	8.95	4.79	6.21	11.07			
25. Costs of business start-up															
Costs to start a business as a percentage of GNI	%				31.9	30.6	27.6	24.3	20	16.8	13.3	12.1			
26. Tariffs on extra-ASEAN imports															
Simple average MFN tariffs	%		15.662		18.541		18.539			11.628					
Tariff spikes (% of lines)	%		9.373		3.105		3.106			5.675					
Non-ad valorem (% of lines)	%		0.000		0.346		0.346			5.601					
27. Extra-ASEAN goods trade value															
Exports, current value						22.16	23.55	30.82	40.56	51.76	48.14	61.86	81.86		
Imports, current value						24.13	23.66	27.78	46.25	60.10	55.66	68.46	83.42		
28. Extra-ASEAN inward FDI															
Inward FDI from non-ASEAN countries, current value	\$Bil.	1.09	1.06	1.00	1.35	1.37	1.86	2.22	6.19	6.87	7.17	6.70	5.93		
29. Extra-ASEAN tourist arrivals															
Number of tourist arrivals from outside ASEAN	Mil.	1.885	2.089	2.359	2.102	2.597	2.998	3.012	3.488	3.738	3.453	4.584	5.176		

Appendix Table 11.B: Data for ASCC indicators, Viet Nam

ASCC indicators and data	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Notes	
1. Human development															
Human development index	index						0.561	0.568	0.575	0.580	0.584	0.590	0.593		
2. Education attainment level															
Actual schooling years completed by adult population	years						4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5		
Expected schooling years completed by children	years						10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4		
3. Literacy															
Adult literacy rate, All	%							93.6	93.8	93.6	94.0	93.7	94.2		
Adult literacy rate, Male	%							96.1	96.2	96.1	96.1	95.9	96.2		
Adult literacy rate, Female	%							91.4	91.6	91.3	92.0	91.6	92.2		
Youth literacy rate, All	%														
Population 15+, All	000														
Population 15+, Male	000														
Population 15+, Female	000														
Population 15-24, All	000														
4. School enrolment rates															
Net primary school enrolment	%						95.0	96.0	96.1	97.0	95.5	94.9	95.3	96.5	(2012)
Net secondary school enrolment	%							81.0	82.7	83.1				83.9	(2012)
Gross tertiary school enrolment	%													27.7	(2012)
5. School dropout rate															
Primary school dropout rate	%														
6. Absolute poverty															
Proportion of population living with less than PPP\$1.25 a day	%	45.0					23.0					14.0			
7. Relative poverty															
Proportion of population living under national poverty line	%	35.0					19.0					13.0			
8. Income inequality															
Gini coefficient				0.420		0.420		0.424		0.434		0.433			
9. Life expectancy															
Life expectancy at birth, all	years		68.5	69.5	71.1	72.1	72.2	72.8	72.8	73.2	72.8	72.9	73.0		
Life expectancy at birth, male	years		65.6	66.7	68.3	69.4	69.5	70.2	70.2	70.6	70.2	70.3	70.4		
Life expectancy at birth, female	years		71.5	72.5	74.0	74.9	75.0	75.6	75.6	76.0	75.6	75.7	75.8		

10. Children mortality																
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	31.0	29.5	26.0	21.0	18.1	17.8	16.0	16.0	15.0	16.0	15.8	15.5			
Under-five children mortality rate per 1000 live births	count	49.0	45.3	39.6	31.8	27.3	26.8	24.1	24.1	22.5	24.1	23.8	23.3			
11. Children nutrition																
Proportion under-five children who are underweight	%															
12. Government health expenditure																
Proportion of government expenditure in health	%	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.7	5.3				
13.1 Diseases incidence																
Number of new malaria cases per 100000 population	count	377.0		154.5	133.8	116.2	99.3	91.6	70.9	60.5	60.9	62.0				
Number of new tuberculosis cases per 100000 population	count	117.0					115.5	116.8	115.5	114.5	114.1					
13.2 HIV/AIDS incidence																
Number of new HIV/AIDS cases per 100 population	count			0.074	0.093	0.110	0.136	0.165	0.185	0.211	0.186		0.224			
14. Female employment-to-population ratio																
Female employment-to-population ratio	%								69.2	69.4	70.4	70.8	70.9	71.1	(2012)	
15. Youth employment-to-population ratio																
Youth employment-to-population ratio, all	%								52.4	53.5	56.7	56.1	54.4	52.9	(2012)	
Youth employment-to-population ratio, male	%															
Youth employment-to-population ratio, female	%															
16 Carbon dioxide emission																
Carbon dioxide emission	K tons	53582.2	61631.3	71348.8	79438.2	101678.6	104084.1	83735.9	112290.9	127384.2						
17. Consumption of ozone depleting CFC																
Ozone depleting CFC consumption	tons															
18. Duration of trans-boundary haze																
Number of days the country is affected with trans-boundary haze	days															
19. Extent of protected area																
Percentage of land area under protection	%															
20. Extent of forest cover																
Percentage of land area under forest	%	35.2	35.9	36.6	37.7			43.6	43.8	44.7	44.6		46.4			

21. Access to improved drinking water															
Proportion of population with access to improved drinking water	%			77.1		80.2		88.6		91.4		89.3			
22. Access to improve sanitary facility															
Proportion of population with access to improved sanitary facility	%			55.1		61.0		59.1		65.0		75.7			

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