## ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY 2015

# ASEAN at a Glance (2012) 

Ten member states at varying levels of economic development

Population of $\mathbf{6 1 6}$ million people
Combined income (GDP) of US \$ 2,306 billion

Average GDP per capita of US\$ 3,744
Total exports (to world) of US\$ 1,265 billion

Total imports (to world) of US\$ $\mathbf{1 , 2 4 3}$ billion

Total intra-ASEAN trade of US\$ 33 billion

## ASEAN at a Glance <br> (2012)

| Members | BRN | KHM | IDN | LAO | MYS | MMR | PHL | SGP | THA | VNM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population (Mn) | 0.399 | 15.254 | 244.468 | 6.376 | 29.457 | 63.672 | 95.8 | 5.405 | 64.377 | 90.388 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { GDP } \\ & \text { (US\$ Bn) } \end{aligned}$ | 16.628 | 14.241 | 878.198 | 9.217 | 303.527 | 53.14 | 250.436 | 276.52 | 365.564 | 138.071 |
| GDP/capita (US\$) | 41,702.68 | 933.61 | 3,592.29 | 1,445.53 | 10,304.17 | 834.60 | 2,614.16 | 51,161.60 | 5,678.48 | 1,527.54 |
| Total Exports (US\$ Bn) | 13 | 9 | 190 | 3 | 227 | 10 | 52 | 408 | 230 | 123 |
| Total Imports (US\$ Bn) | 6 | 11 | 192 | 5 | 196 | 15 | 65 | 380 | 248 | 124 |
| Exports to <br> ASEAN <br> (US\$ Bn) | no data | no data | 42 | no data | 61 | no data | 10 | 130 | 57 | no data |
| Imports from ASEAN (US\$ Bn) | no data | no data | 54 | no data | 55 | no data | 15 | 80 | 43 | no data |

Source of data: World Economic Outlook April 2013 Database, International Monetary Fund; TradeMap, International Trade Center.

## Three Components of AFTA

- Trade in Goods
- Trade in Services
- Investments


## Trade in Goods

- Big bang in January 1, 2010
- Trade facilitation
- Non-tariff barriers


## Trade in Goods

"Free Flow of Goods" was substantially achieved with the realization of the AFTA in $\mathbf{2 0 1 0}$...

## Percent of Total No. of <br> Tariff Lines at ATIGA 0\%

| Brunei <br> Darussalam | $99.03 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Indonesia | $98.66 \%$ |
| Malaysia | $98.68 \%$ |
| Philippines | $98.63 \%$ |
| Singapore | $100 \%$ |
| Thailand | $99.84 \%$ |

## Percent of Total No. of

Tariff Lines at ATIGA 0\% - 5\%

| Cambodia | $98.53 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Lao PDR | $95.18 \%$ |
| Myanmar | $99.28 \%$ |
| Vietnam | $99.68 \%$ |

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## Trade in Goods

- As of 2010, all duties have been eliminated on agricultural and industrial products
Except for: live swine, live chicken, meat of swine, meat of chicken, manioc (cassava) and sweet potatoes, maize, rice and sugar
- Duties maintained at 5\% beyond 2015 for (1) Live swine; (2) Live chicken; (3) Meat of swine; (4) Meat of chicken, turkeys, ducks, geese and guinea fowls; (5) Manioc (cassava) and sweet potatoes; and (6) Maize.
- Rice duty at $40 \%$ until 2014; 35\% by 2015
- Sugar Duty: 18\% (2013) ; 10\% in 2014; 5\% in 2015


## Philippine Trade with ASEAN (2012)

## Top 10 Imports from ASEAN

| Product Group | \% Share |
| :--- | ---: |
| 1 Electrical, electronic equipment | 20.0 |
| 2 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products | 14.8 |
| 3 Machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers | 11.4 |
| 4 Vehicles other than railway, tramway | 8.9 |
| 5 Plastics and articles thereof | 5.7 |
| 6 Miscellaneous edible preparations | 3.0 |
| 7 Animal, vegetable fats and oils, | 2.5 |
| 8 cleavage products | 2.1 |
| Cereals | 1.9 |
| 9 Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, <br> toiletries | 1.9 |
| 10 Optical, photo, technical, medical, etc |  |
| apparatus |  |

## Top 10 Exports to ASEAN

| Product Group | \% Share |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 Electrical, electronic equipment | 59.5 |
| 2 Machinery, nuclear reactors, boilers | 8.4 |
| 3 Vehicles other than railway, tramway | 5.1 |
| 4 Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products | 3.0 |
| 5 Optical, photo, technical, medical apparatus | 2.7 |
| 6 Copper and articles thereof | 2.1 |
| 7 Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes | 1.8 |
| 8 Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products | 1.3 |
| 9 Rubber and articles thereof | 1.2 |
| 10 Fertilizers | 1.2 |

## Philippine Trade Deficit with ASEAN

In US\$ Million

|  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 1}$ | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| PH Trade Deficit with ASEAN | $(4,307)$ | $(5,601)$ | $(3,947)$ | $(5,124)$ | $(7,543)$ |
| - Without oil | $(2,051)$ | $(3,622)$ | $(791)$ | $(3,404)$ | $(4,645)$ |
| - Without oil \& rice | $(1,716)$ | $(3,265)$ | 594 | $(2,465)$ | $(3,010)$ |
| - Without oil, rice \& | $(1,095)$ | $(2,658)$ | 1,102 | $(2,219)$ | $(2,705)$ |
| petrochemicals | $(554)$ | $(2,105)$ | 1,808 | $(1,638)$ | $(2,291)$ |
| - Without oil, rice, <br>  <br> automotives |  |  |  |  |  |

## Trade in Services - Free flow of skilled labor

- Sectors already opened up: 80 sectors
- Sectors still to be opened up:24 sectors (2013) 24 sectors (2015)
- Opening up means allowing max foreign equity participation from 51\% to 70\%


## Trade in Services - Free flow of skilled labor

## PH Present Situation: 2013 to end 2015

ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement in the following areas:

1. Engineering Services
2. Nursing Services
3. Architectural Services
4. Surveyors
5. Medical Practitioners
6. Dental Practitioners
7. Accountancy Services

- ASEAN to develop implementing guidelines of MRAs.
- Professionals would still need to take qualifying exams in other countries.


## Trade in Services - Investments

- Attracting investors in the services sector entails opening up foreign equity participation to majority share (70\%)
- ASEAN is focusing on key priority sectors: air transport, e-ASEAN (IT services), health, tourism, and logistics


## Our Approach to FTAs

- Calibrated liberalization
- Faster for competitive sectors to expand markets
- Slower for less competitive sectors to allow time for them to be more competitive
- Support industries through PublicPrivate Partnerships
- Special focus on SME Trade Facilitation


## Competitiveness Programs for Business

-Big Push for SMEs -BMBE ( Go Negosyo)

- Social Entrepreneurship
-National Industry Cluster Capacity
Enhancement Program - JICA
-Shared Service Facilities


## Competitiveness Programs for Business

-Big Push for SMEs


Gabay-negosyo sa pag-asenso
-A continuous
learning program for the development of micro, small and medium enterprises to become competitive in the domestic and international (global) markets

## Partner Agencies

- Local Government Units
- Chamber
- Academe
- Financial Institutions
- Trade and Industry Associations
- Other government and non-government organizations


## Competitiveness Programs for Business

-BMBE ( Go Negosyo)
-Social Entrepreneurship

## Competitiveness Programs for Business

National Industry Cluster Capacity Enhancement Program - JICA

Palm Oil Industry Cluster


## Competitiveness Programs for Business

-Shared Service Facilities

## Competitiveness Programs for Business

- Ease of Doing Business Initiatives
- Regional Competitiveness Surveys
- Philippine Business Registry (PBR)/ Business

Name Registration System (BNRS)

- Business Permits and Licensing System (BPLS)


## Initiatives to strengthen trade with key

ASEAN partners gaining momentum
www. dti.gov.ph 22 sep 2014


#### Abstract

"We have been actively engaging our key ASEAN partners to provide greater market access for our exporters and SMEs. Our dialogues with Vietnam focus on expanding our market access particularly for flour and processed fish," Undersecretary for Trade and Industry Adrian Cristobal Jr said.


Vietnam's almost 100M population is an attractive market for the Philippines. Philippine top exports to Vietnam include fertilizers, electronic micro assemblies, vegetable oils from coconut and copra, and smart cards. Philippine companies located in Vietnam include Unilab (United Pharma Vietnam Inc.), San Miguel Brewery Vietnam, San Miguel Haiphong Glass Co. Ltd., Universal Robina Corporation, Jollibee Foods, Splash International, Century Tuna, Rebisco Group, Royal Cargo, and Manila Water.

Vietnam is keen to explore investment opportunities in energy, processing, transportation, and agriculture in the Philippines.

## CONCLUSION

- Is there a big bang in December 31, 2015?
... No.
Evolutionary instead of revolutionary


## CONCLUSION

- Should we be concerned?
... Yes
- There will be significant changes over time.
- We have to strive to always be more competitive and make the world our market.
-Government will continue to work with you on competitiveness.


## CONCLUSION

- Do we stand a chance? ... DEFINITELY YES.

Our strong economic growth is not a fluke.

## Mindanao business...

## contributing to PH growth

Share of Mindanao in approved BOI investment projects for the first half of:
$\underline{2012}$ 4\%
$\underline{2013}$
35\%

Types of Projects: coal-fired power plants, hydropower and solar plants, palm oil manufacturing, processed and canned fish production, among others.

## CONCLUSION

Often, we underestimate our capabilities.

Our people are our biggest asset.

## Thank you.




[^0]:    *Based on:

    1. AFTA-CEPT Packages from the ASEAN Secretariat website
    2. Okabe, M. and S. Urata (2012), The Impact of Trade Liberalization in ASEAN on Intra-ASEAN Trade flows (mimeo)
