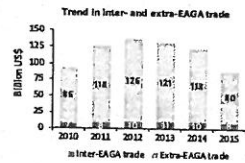
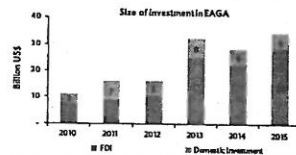


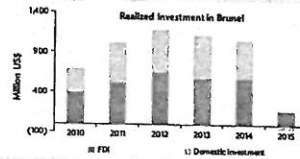
In the EAGA, trade with rest of the world (extra-EAGA) is significantly higher than inter-EAGA trade, indicating that the EAGA remains open to world trade.



Investment in EAGA is predominantly made up of FDI rather than domestic investment with FDI increasing significantly since 2013. In 2010 FDI represented about 73% of total investment of 11 billion US\$ but increased to 82% of total investment of 34 billion US\$ in 2015.



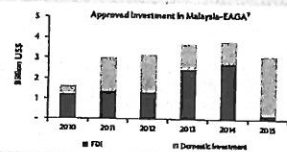
Total investment in Brunei has been stable over the years, but in 2015 it recorded a small domestic disinvestment, which however was offset by FDI.



FDI in Indonesia-EAGA has been steadily increasing from 3.5 billion US\$ in 2010 to US\$ 8.8 billion US\$ in 2015.



FDI in the manufacturing sector in Malaysia-EAGA took a dip in 2015, but has been compensated by an increase in domestic investment.

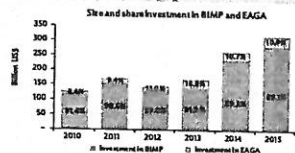


Investment in the Philippines-EAGA is largely FDI driven, amounting to 19 billion US\$ in 2015.



INVESTMENT

EAGA generally attracts about 10% of the total investments to BIMP. Since 2013 investments to EAGA has been resilient at approximately 30 billion US\$ per annum.



Note: Percentages in the stacked bar refers to share of investment in EAGA and BIMP

Investment refers to realized investment in Brunei Darussalam in all sectors; realized investment in all sectors except upstream oil and gas and finance and banking for Indonesia; approved investment in the manufacturing sector only for Malaysia; and realized investment in all sectors for the Philippines.

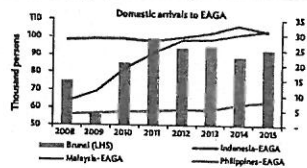
TOURISM

Over the period 2008 - 2014, tourism in EAGA has been increasing, supported by domestic tourism. On average 86 out of every 100 visitors to EAGA are domestic tourists*. International arrivals dropped in 2014 to about 5.2 million visitors but rebounded in 2015 recording 9.4 million visitors, a significant increase of about 78 %, accounted for by a substantial increase in Malaysia-EAGA.



Note: Domestic arrivals to Indonesia-EAGA refer to number of trips

Foreign visitor arrivals have remained steady over the years in Brunei and Indonesia-EAGA, while in the Philippines-EAGA, it has seen a rapid rise. In Malaysia-EAGA, foreign tourist arrivals far exceed the combined arrivals to Brunei, Indonesia and the Philippines-EAGAs. Domestic tourism is expanding rapidly in Malaysia-EAGA while in the Philippines-EAGA a slow but gradual pick-up is evident. In Indonesia-EAGA domestic tourism has consistently remained high through the years.



* Tourism arrivals for Indonesia are recorded at point of entry. Thus tourists arriving in Jakarta that on-travel to EAGA are considered as domestic tourists.

This publication has been made possible through data compiled and sourced from the Department of Economic Planning and Development, Prime Minister's Office, Brunei Darussalam; Badan Pusat Statistik, Indonesia; Department of Statistics, Malaysia; and Philippines Statistical Authority; and from websites of national, regional and international agencies. This publication was also produced in close collaboration with the BIMP-EAGA Facilitation Center and the BIMP-EAGA National Secretariats. The technical assistance support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) including derived estimates, is acknowledged.

For more information and inquiries, please visit:
BIMP-EAGA Facilitation Centre
<http://www.bimpeaga.org>

BIMP-EAGA AT A GLANCE A Statistical Information Brief

NOVEMBER 2016

PROFILE¹

The Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) Initiative was launched in 1994 as a cooperation initiative by the four BIMP-EAGA nations to accelerate economic development. Except for Brunei Darussalam, BIMP-EAGA consists of areas that are geographically distant from their national capitals, yet in strategic proximity to each other. In addition, these states and provinces are vast, accounting for over 60% in land area of BIMP; but sparsely populated with less than 20% of BIMP's population and 18% of the labour force. The population density of EAGA is a mere 46 persons per square kilometer. Despite these challenges, EAGA contributes about 17% and 11% of the total economic activity and total trade, respectively, of BIMP.

Regional profile	Unit	Year	EAGA	% of BIMP	% ASEAN
Population	000	2015	73,133	18.9	11.6
Land area	km ²	2015	1,586,778	62.2	35.3
Labour force	000	2015	32,531	18.2	10.3
Population density	persons/km ²	2015	46	152*	140*
GDP at current prices	million US\$	2014	268,704	17.6	10.7
GDP at current PPP\$	million PPP\$	2014	722,914	17.3	11.0
Total International trade	million US\$	2015	89,285	11.1	3.9

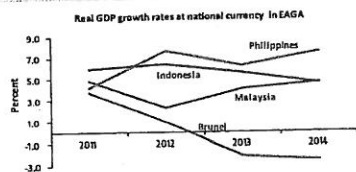
Note: ASEAN labour force data refers to year 2014.
* Refers to persons/km², not in percentage.

ECONOMY²

The economic disparity between EAGA and BIMP is reflected in the key economic indicators. In 2014, BIMP's growth rate stood at 5.3% compared to the 4.7% achieved by EAGA. Export was under 20% and import was about 5% in 2015.

Key Indicators	EAGA	BIMP	ASEAN
Annual growth rate of real GDP in % 2014	4.7	5.3	4.7
GDP per capita at current US\$, 2014	3,714	3,996	4,057
GDP per capita at current PPP\$, 2014	9,992	10,916	10,569
Total exports, billion US\$, 2015	68	415	1,185
Total imports, billion US\$, 2015	20	367	1,091
Unemployment rate in %, 2015	5.3	6.0	3.7

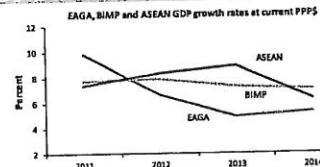
All EAGA economies, aside from Brunei, experienced strong growth with Malaysia-EAGA and the Philippines-EAGA accelerating in 2014.



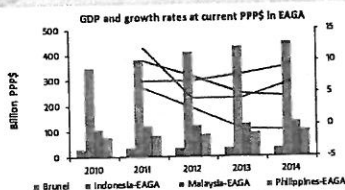
Note: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia use 2010 as base year; while Philippines uses 2000.

¹ BIMP refers to the whole territory of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. BIMP-EAGA (EAGA) covers the entire sultanate of Brunei Darussalam (Brunei); the provinces in Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and West Papua of Indonesia (Indonesia-EAGA); the states of Sabah and Sarawak and the federal territory of Labuan in Malaysia (Malaysia-EAGA); and Mindanao and the province of Palawan in the Philippines (Philippines-EAGA).
² PPP\$ refers to purchasing power parity converted gross domestic product (GDP). The Philippines-EAGA covers only Mindanao.

Since 2012, EAGA growth has been consistently lower than growth in BIMP and ASEAN. However in 2014 there was a slight uptick in EAGA, narrowing the growth rate gap with BIMP and ASEAN.

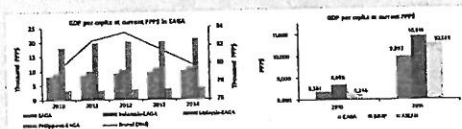


The size of the EAGAs of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, measured by GDP at current PPP\$, have increased steadily since 2010. In terms of growth rates though, Indonesia-EAGA slowed down marginally in 2014, as with Brunei.

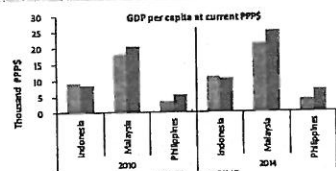


Note: Bars refer to values (LHS) while lines refer to percentages (RHS).

In the EAGAs of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, GDP per capita at current PPP\$ have been increasing since 2010, but the EAGA GDP per capita still remained lower than in the BIMP and ASEAN. Despite the steady growths, the development gap as measured by GDP per capita, has widened in the EAGA. In 2010, GDP per capita of the EAGA was 96% that of BIMP but this has shrunk to 92% in 2014.

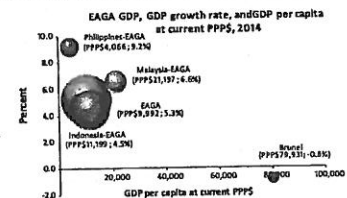


EAGA as a whole has been unable to narrow the development gap, however Indonesia-EAGA appeared to have achieved parity with the national average over the period 2010-2014.



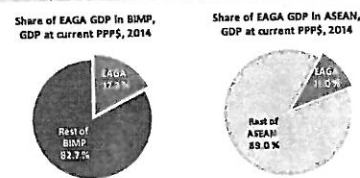
¹ LHS - left hand scale; RHS - right hand scale.

Within the EAGA, Indonesia-EAGA is the largest economy, while the Philippines-EAGA is the fastest growing. Brunei has the largest GDP per capita.

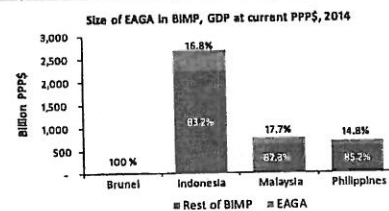


Note: Figures in parentheses refer to GDP per capita and GDP growth rate, respectively.

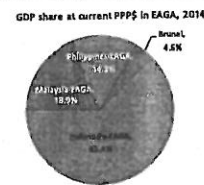
In 2014, the EAGA GDP at current PPP\$ constituted about 17.3% of the BIMP and about 11% of the ASEAN.



The GDP contribution of the EAGAs of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines to their national economy remained at 14% to 18% in 2014.

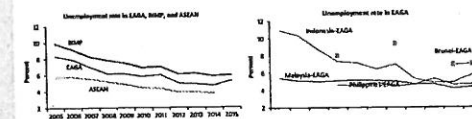


In 2014, the Indonesia-EAGA contributed close to two-thirds of the BIMP with Brunei being the smallest, contributed close to 5%.

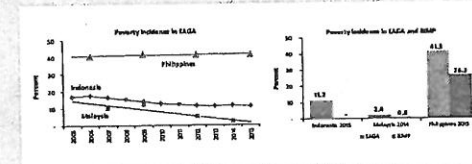


EMPLOYMENT⁴ AND POVERTY⁵

Unemployment in EAGA, BIMP and ASEAN was trending downwards until 2014 but registered a marginal rise in 2015. Unemployment in the EAGA though, has remained lower than in BIMP but higher than in ASEAN. In the Malaysia-EAGA and the Philippines-EAGA it has remained under 6% since 2005; while in Indonesia-EAGA, unemployment rate saw a major reduction over the years, from a high of 11% in 2005 to under 6% in 2015.

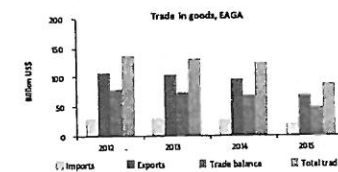


Poverty Incidence in both Indonesia- and Malaysia-EAGAs declined significantly between 2007 and 2014, while in the Philippines-EAGA it remained at about the same level over the years. In 2015, poverty incidence in the Philippines-EAGA and Malaysia-EAGA were higher than their national averages, while there is no disparity in Indonesia-EAGA and the rest of the Indonesia.

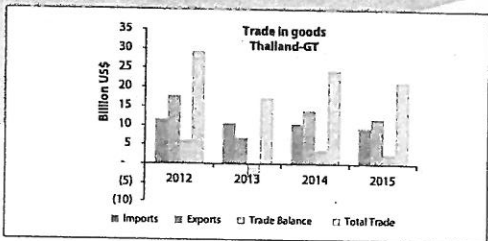
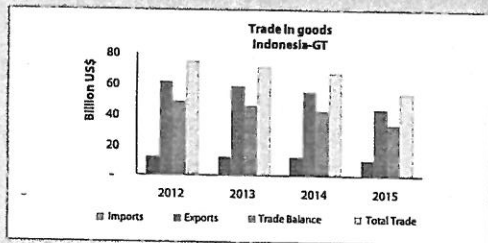


TRADE IN GOODS⁶

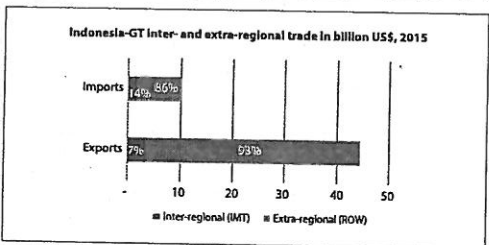
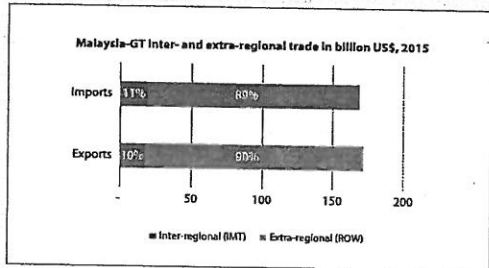
Total trade driven by exports, has been decreasing since 2012. However, trade balance has remained positive, although it has shrunk to 48 billion US\$ in 2015.



⁴ Unemployment in the Philippines-EAGA covers only Mindanao.
⁵ Malaysia's poverty incidence is based on household concept while that of Indonesia and Philippines is based on population count. Poverty incidence in the Philippines-EAGA covers only Mindanao. Poverty incidence in EAGA and BIMP excludes Brunei.
⁶ Inter-regional trade refers to EAGA trade with BIMP; Extra-regional trade refers to EAGA trade with the rest of the world, excluding BIMP.

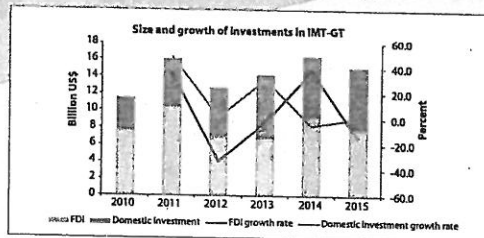


The share of Inter-regional trade in both the GTs of Indonesia and Malaysia averaged just about 10% in 2015. Trade is largely with the rest of the world.

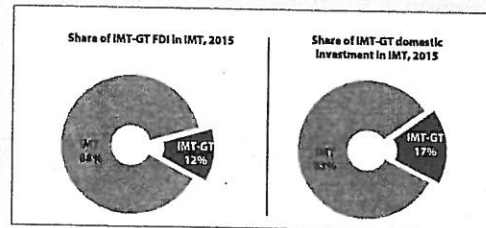


INVESTMENT⁴

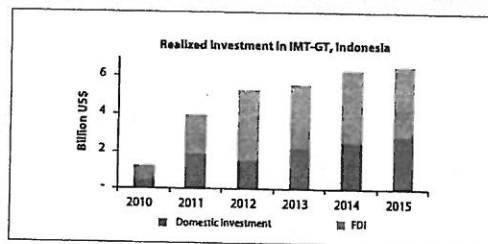
Domestic investment in IMT-GT has significantly increased in 2015 compared to 2010. Growth pattern is still not observed for both FDI and domestic investment.



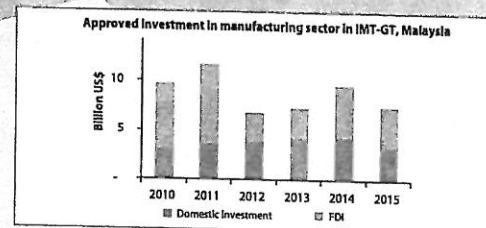
About 12% of all FDI in IMT goes to IMT-GT, while about 17% of domestic investments in IMT is invested in IMT-GT.



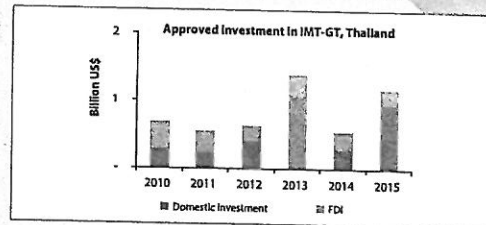
Investment in Indonesia-GT has been steadily increasing over the years, and to a large extent, driven by FDI.



Approved FDI in the manufacturing sector in Malaysia-GT dipped in 2012-2013 but recovered in 2014-2015.

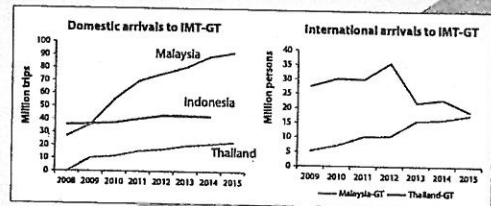


Approved investment in Thailand-GT peaked in 2013, slowed down in 2014 but recovered in 2015, driven by domestic investment.



TOURISM

Domestic tourism is expanding rapidly in Malaysia IMT-GT while foreign visitor arrivals are trending downwards in recent years. In Thailand-GT, both domestic tourism and foreign visitor arrivals register a slower but steady growth.



This publication has been made possible through data compiled and sourced from IMT-GT statistics agencies of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand (Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia; Department of Statistics Malaysia and Thailand National Statistical Office) and from websites of national, regional and international agencies. This was also produced in close collaboration with the CIMT and the IMT-GT National Secretariats. The technical assistance support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is acknowledged.

For more information and inquiries, please visit:
Centre for IMT-GT Subregional Cooperation (CIMT)
<http://www.imtgi.org>

IMT-GT AT A GLANCE

A Statistical Information Brief

SEPTEMBER 2016

⁴ Investment in Indonesia refers to realized investment; approved investments in Thailand; and approved investment in the manufacturing sector only for Malaysia.

PROFILE¹

The Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand-Growth Triangle (IMT-GT), formed by provinces and states of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, is a subregional initiative, that aims to accelerate "economic transformation" in less developed areas in these countries towards a "seamless, progressive, prosperous, and peaceful subregion with improved quality of life.

General Profile	Unit	Year	IMT-GT	% of IMT	% ASEAN
Population	000	2014	79,246	22.9	12.6
Land area	sq km	2015	615,141	22.3	13.9
Labour force	000	2015	38,340	21.9	12.2
Population density	persons per sq km	2015	132		
GDP, current prices	US\$ million	2014	399,052	24.4	15.8
GDP, current PPP\$	PPP\$ million	2014	1,075,296	23.8	16.4
Total International trade	US\$ million	2015	416,262	37.8	18.3

The IMT-GT comprises of ten provinces of Sumatra, Indonesia (Indonesia-GT); eight states in Peninsular Malaysia (Malaysia-GT); and 14 provinces in the Southern Region of Thailand (Thailand-GT). It is home to about 81 million people inhabiting a land area of about 615 thousand square kilometers. Population density of IMT-GT has increased from 112 persons per square kilometers in 2005 to 132 persons per square kilometer in 2015.

Area	Land (km ²)	Population (000)		Population Density (inhabitants/km ²)	
		2015	2005	2015	2005
Indonesia GT	480,793	46,378	55,273	96	115
Malaysia GT	63,633	13,777	16,347	217	257
Thailand GT	79,715	8,517	9,291	120	131
IMT GT	615,141	68,672	80,910	112	132

ECONOMY²

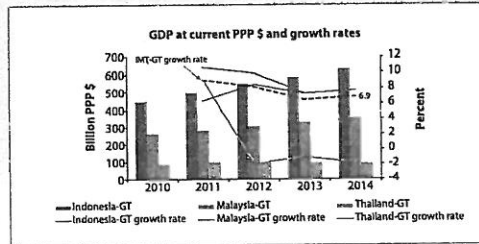
The IMT-GT registered higher per capita GDP at current PPP\$ relative to the IMT and ASEAN in 2014.

Key Indicators	IMT-GT	IMT	ASEAN
Annual growth rate of real GDP, 2014	4.7	4.2	4.7
GDP at current PPP\$, million, 2014	1,176,313	4,521,703	6,565,751
GDP per capita, current PPP\$ 2014	13,484	12,998	10,414
Total exports, billion US\$ 2015	228	572	1,185
Total imports, billion US\$ 2015	188	531	1,091
Unemployment rate, 2015	5.0	4.9	3.7

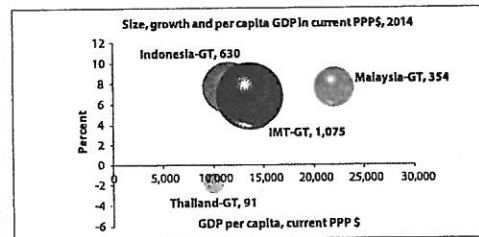
¹ IMT refers to the whole territory of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. IMT-GT refers to the ten provinces of Sumatra, Indonesia; eight states in Peninsular Malaysia; and 14 provinces in the Southern Region of Thailand.

² PPP\$ refers to purchasing power parity converted gross domestic product (GDP).

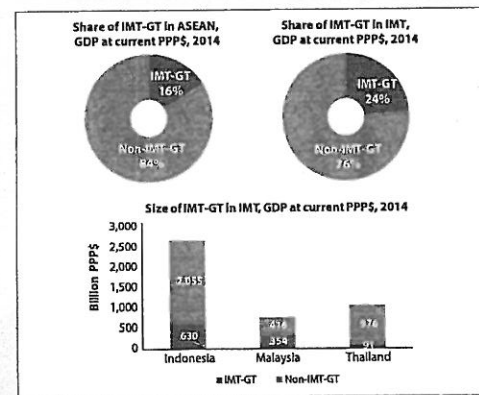
In 2014, the IMT-GT recorded impressive growth at 6.9% largely driven by the performance of the Indonesia-GT, which was also the largest (GT) economy.



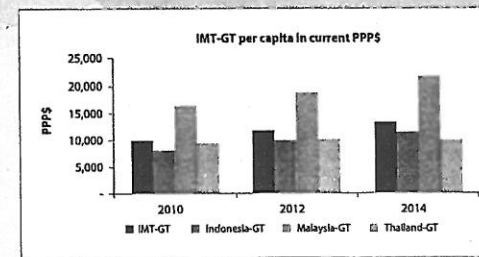
In current PPP\$, the IMT-GT constituted about 24% of the IMT economy in 2014, with Thailand being the smallest.



In 2014, the IMT-GT had a 16% share of the ASEAN economic pie while within the IMT, the IMT-GT accounted for one quarter of the economy. Malaysia-GT contributed almost 50% to the Malaysia economy contrasting sharply with Thailand-GT contribution at under 10%.

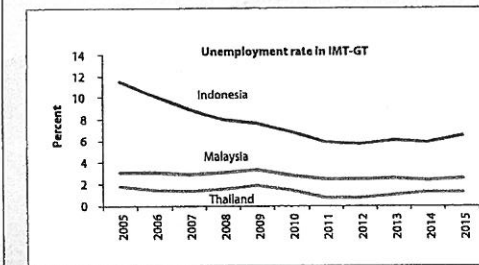
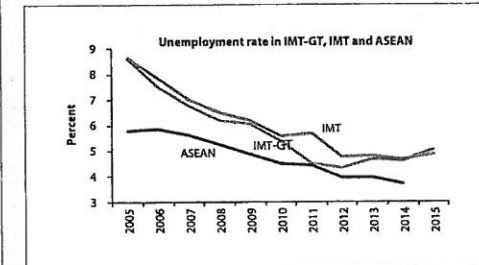


GDP per capita in current PPP\$ has been steadily increasing over the years in the IMT-GT rising from 10,720 PPP\$ in 2010 to 13,484 PPP\$ in 2014. Malaysia-GT is the richest within the IMT-GT.

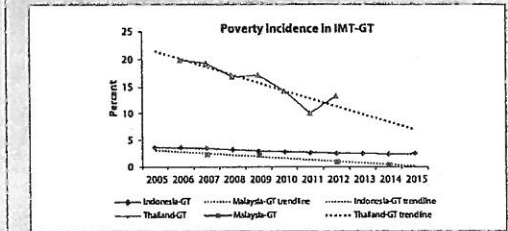


EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

Unemployment rate has been trending downwards in the IMT-GT since 2005. On an annual basis though, the unemployment rate in the IMT-GT recorded a marginal increase from 4.6% in 2014 to 5.0% in 2015. Thailand-GT has the lowest unemployment rate amongst the IMT-GT over the 2005-2015 period, registering under 2% per annum, while Indonesia-GT recorded the highest over the same period, albeit at a declining rate.

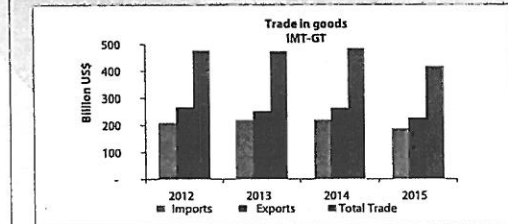


Poverty incidence in the IMT-GT, as measured by national poverty lines, has been declining since 2005. Malaysia's poverty incidence is based on household concept while that of Indonesia and Thailand is based on population count.

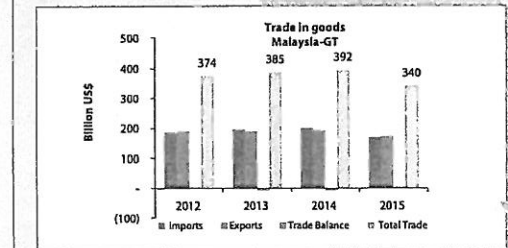


TRADE IN GOODS³

Total trade in the IMT-GT with the rest of the world and the IMT, had slightly decreased from 2012 to 2015.



Volume of trade is largest in Malaysia-GT accounting for about 80% of IMT-GT trade over years, 2010-2015, followed by Indonesia-GT at 14%. Total trade pattern of Malaysia-GT is fairly stable, while a mixed trend is observed in Indonesia-GT and Thailand-GT.



³ Inter-regional trade refers to GT trade with IMT; Extra-regional trade refers to trade with the rest of the world, excluding IMT.