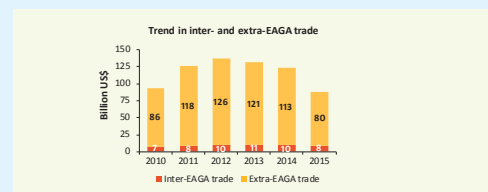
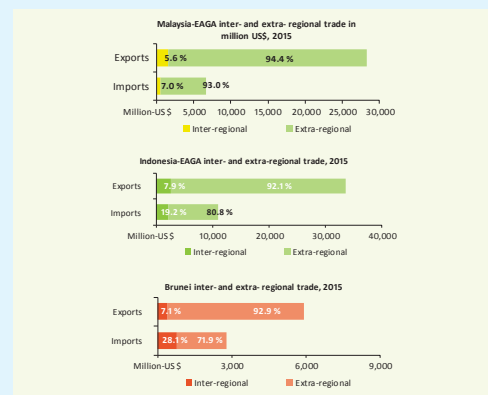


EAGA's trade with rest of the world (extra-EAGA) is significantly higher than inter-EAGA trade, indicating that the EAGA remains an open economy.

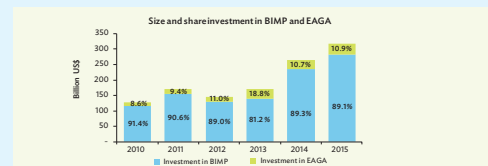


Inter-regional trade in Indonesia and Malaysia-EAGAs and Brunei remained relatively low in 2015 with exports being under 10% and imports at under 30%. Extra-EAGA exports, however, exceeded 90% in all three EAGAs while extra-EAGA imports ranged between 72%–93% in 2015.



INVESTMENT⁷

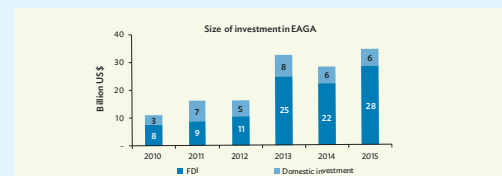
EAGA generally attracts about 10% of the total investments to BIMP. Since 2013, investments to EAGA has been resilient at approximately 30 billion US\$ per annum.



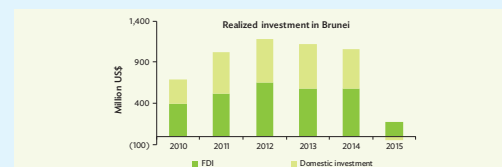
Note: Percentages in the stacked bar refers to share of investment in EAGA and BIMP.

⁷ Investment refers to realized investment in Brunei 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.

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.



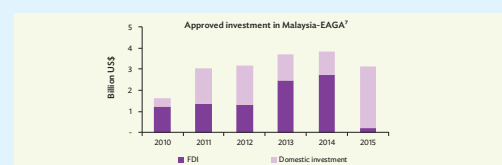
Total investment in Brunei has been stable over the years, but in 2015 it recorded a small domestic disinvestment, which however was offset by FDI.



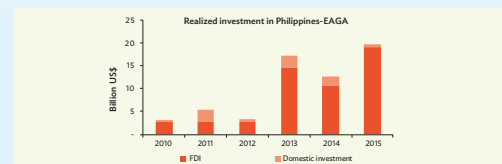
FDI in Indonesia-EAGA has been steadily increasing from 3.5 billion US\$ in 2010 to US\$ 8.8 billion US\$ in 2015.



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

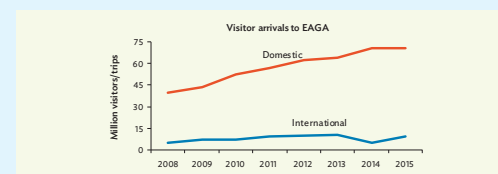


Investment in the Philippines-EAGA is largely FDI driven, amounting to 19 billion US\$ in 2015.



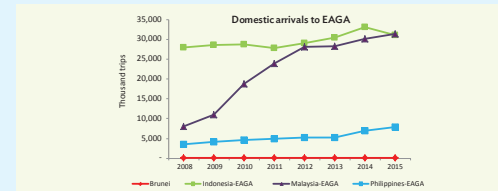
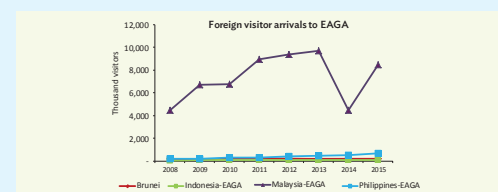
TOURISM

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 tourists⁸. 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 exceeded 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.



⁸ Tourism arrivals for Indonesia are recorded at point of entry. Thus tourists arriving in Jakarta that travel to Indonesia-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>



Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines
East ASEAN Growth Area
(BIMP-EAGA)

BIMP-EAGA AT A GLANCE A Statistical Information Brief

NOVEMBER 2016

PROFILE¹

The Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA) was launched in 1994 as a cooperation initiative by the four BIMP-EAGA nations to accelerate economic development. Except for Brunei Darussalam (henceforth referred to as Brunei), 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.

General 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. Average per capita income in EAGA is still lower than in BIMP and ASEAN.

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.

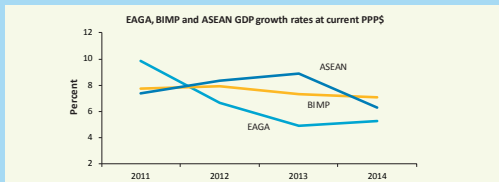


Note: Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Malaysia use 2010 as base year; while Philippines uses 2000.

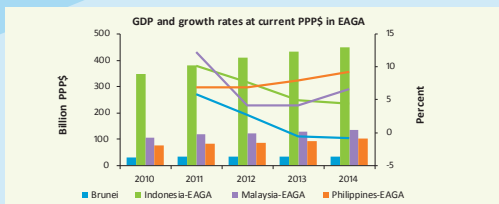
¹ BIMP refers to the whole territory of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines. BIMP-EAGA (EAGA) covers the entire sultanate of Brunei Darussalam (Brunei); the provinces in Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku and West Papua of Indonesia (Indonesia-EAGA); the states of Sabah and Sarawak 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 upturn in EAGA, narrowing the growth rate gap with BIMP and ASEAN.

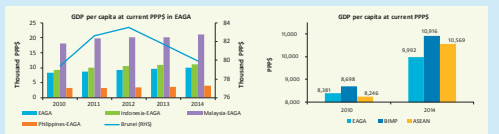


The size of the EAGAs of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, measured by GDP at current PPP\$, have increased steadily since 2010. In terms of growth rates though, Indonesia-EAGA slowed down marginally in 2014, as with Brunei.

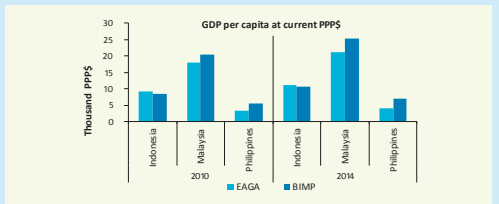


Note: Bars refer to values (LHS) while lines refer to percentages (RHS)³

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 between EAGA and BIMP as measured by GDP per capita, has widened. In 2010, GDP per capita of the EAGA was 96% that of BIMP but this has shrunk to 92% in 2014.

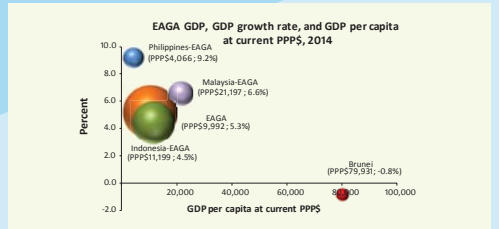


EAGA as a whole has been unable to narrow the development gap, while Indonesia-EAGA appeared to have achieved parity with the national average over the period 2010–2014.



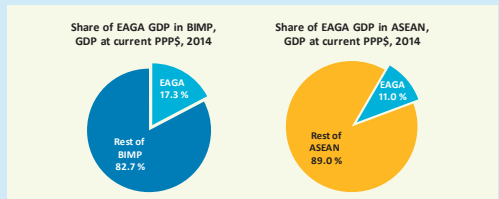
³ LHS – left hand scale; RHS – right hand scale.

Within the EAGA, Indonesia-EAGA is the largest economy, while the Philippines-EAGA is the fastest growing.

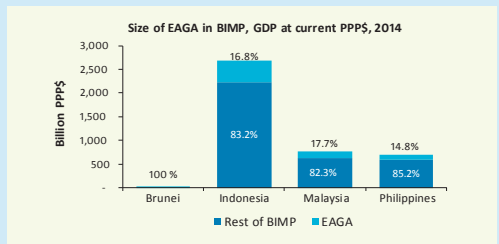


Note: Figures in parentheses refer to GDP per capita and GDP growth rate, respectively.

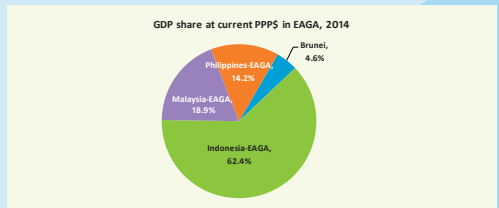
In 2014, the EAGA GDP at current PPP\$ constituted about 17.3% of the BIMP and about 11% of the ASEAN.



The GDP contribution of the EAGAs of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines to their national economy remained between 15% to 18% in 2014.

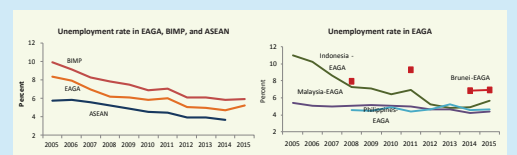


In 2014, the Indonesia-EAGA contributed close to two-thirds of the total EAGA economy while Brunei, being the smallest, contributed close to 5%.

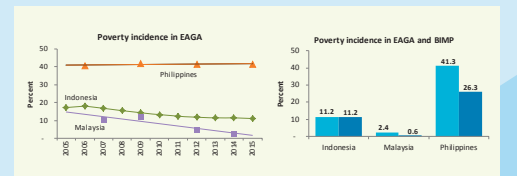


EMPLOYMENT⁴ AND POVERTY⁵

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 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.