



# ENHANCING PHILIPPINE COMPETITIVENESS, EMPOWERING BUSINESSES

GUILLERMO M. LUZ, Co-Chairman

**ASEAN Economic Community Forum:  
Converging Towards an AEC Game Plan  
April 10, 2014 - Crowne Plaza Manila**

Most people ask -

**Are we ready for AEC 2015 ?**

Our position -

**We must get ready for AEC 2015.**





















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amazing  
**THAILAND**  
*Always Amazes You*





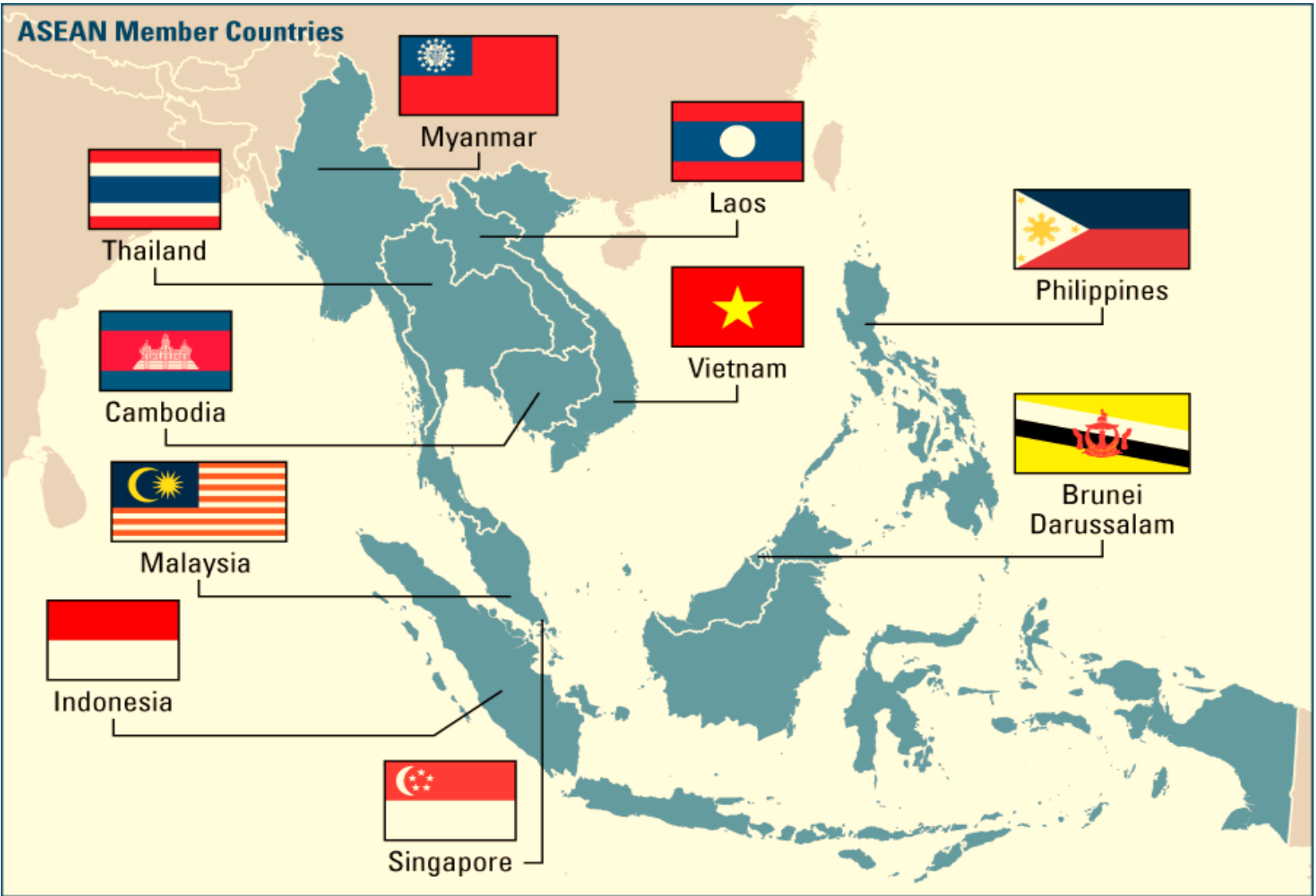
# Transfers. More fun in the Philippines











 Donald Tapan

 Donald Tapan













# ASEAN MEMBER COUNTRIES



ASEAN	2010	2011	2012
 Brunei Darussalam	400,569	406,512	412,238
 Indonesia	240,676,485	243,801,639	246,864,191
 Cambodia	14,364,931	14,605,862	14,864,646
 Lao PDR	6,395,713	6,521,314	6,645,827
 Myanmar	51,931,231	52,350,763	52,797,319
 Malaysia	28,275,835	28,758,968	29,239,927
 Philippines	93,444,322	95,053,437	96,706,764
 Singapore	5,076,700	5,183,700	5,312,400
 Thailand	66,402,316	66,576,332	66,785,001
 Vietnam	86,932,500	87,840,000	88,775,500



# ASEAN 0-14 YEARS OLD (% of Total Population)

ASEAN	2010	2011	2012
 Brunei Darussalam	26.593	26.165	25.755
 Indonesia	29.829	29.594	29.273
 Cambodia	31.836	31.448	31.233
 Lao PDR	36.77	36.164	35.605
 Myanmar	26.071	25.676	25.278
 Malaysia	27.683	27.169	26.653
 Philippines	35.284	34.908	34.533
 Singapore	17.342	16.92	16.475
 Thailand	19.332	18.862	18.466
 Vietnam	23.491	23.118	22.872











<b>Population</b>	<b>2010</b>
	92,337,852



**57,374,897**











population aged 15 to 64  
as of 2010

<b>Projected Population</b>	<b>2015</b>
	102,965,300











ASEAN		2011	2012
	Brunei Darussalam	36,584	41,703
	Cambodia	852	934
	Indonesia	3,509	3,592
	Lao PDR		1,446
	Malaysia	9,700	10,304
	Myanmar		835
	Philippines	2,223	2,614
	Singapore	49,271	51,162
	Thailand	5,394	5,678
	Vietnam	1,374	1,528



REPORT	2014 RANK	2013 RANK	2012 RANK	2011 RANK	CHANGE	ASEAN RANK	NEXT RELEASE	SOURCE	TARGET
1. WEF Global Competitiveness Index		59/148	65/144	75/142	↑ 6	6 of 10	Sep-14	World Economic Forum	49
2. IFC Ease of Doing Business		108/189	138/185	136/183	↑ 30	6 of 10	Oct-14	International Finance Corp	63
3. IMD World Competitiveness Report		38/60	43/59	41/59	↑ 5	4 of 5	May-14	Int'l Institute for Mgt Dev't	20
4. TI Corruption Perception Index		94/177	105/176	129/183	↑ 11	4 of 10	Dec-14	Transparency International	60
5. Economic Freedom Index	89/178	97/177	107/179	115/179	↑ 8	5 of 9	Jan-15	Heritage Foundation	59
6. Global Information Technology Report	78/148	86/144	86/142	86/138	↑ 8	6 of 10	Apr 15	WEF	49
7. Travel and Tourism Report		82/140	n/a	94/139	↑ 12	7 of 8	Mar-15	WEF	46
8. Global Innovation Index		90/142	95/141	91/125	↑ 5	7 of 8	Jul-14	World Intellectual Property Org	47
9. Logistics Performance Index	57/160	n/a	52/155	n/a	↓ 5	6 of 9	Mar-16	World Bank	53
10. Failed States Index		59/178	56/177	50/177	↑ 3	7 of 10	Jun-14	Fund for Peace	118
11. Global Enabling Trade Index	64/138	n/a	72/132	n/a	↑ 8	6 of 10	Mar-15	WEF	46
12. Global Gender Gap Report		5/136	8/135	8/135	↑ 3	1 of 9	Oct-14	WEF	--

COUNTRIES	2013 Out of 148	CHANGE 2012-2013	2012 Out of 144	2011 Out of 142	CHANGE 2011-2012
 1. SINGAPORE	2	0	2	2	0
 2. MALAYSIA	24	+1	25	21	- 4
 3. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	26	+2	28	28	0
 4. THAILAND	37	+1	38	39	+ 1
 5. INDONESIA	38	+12	50	46	- 4
 6. PHILIPPINES	59	+6	65	75	+ 10
 7. VIETNAM	70	+5	75	65	- 10
 8. LAOS *	81	-	-	-	-
 9. CAMBODIA	88	-3	85	97	+ 12
 10. MYANMAR*	139	-	-	-	-

(\*) – New Economies added for 2013 report

ASEAN	2014 Rank out of 189	2013 Rank out of 185	CHANGE	2012 Rank out of 183	CHANGE
 1. SINGAPORE	1	1	0	1	0
 2. MALAYSIA	6	12	+6	14	+2
 3. THAILAND	18	18	0	17	-1
 4. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	59	79	+20	83	+4
 5. VIETNAM	99	99	0	99	0
 6. PHILIPPINES	108	138	+30	136	-2
 7. INDONESIA	120	128	+8	130	+2
 8. CAMBODIA	137	133	-4	141	+8
 9. LAO PDR	159	163	+4	166	+3
 10. MYANMAR	182	-	0	-	0

INDICATORS	2014 Rank out of 189	CHANGE 2013-2014	2013 Rank out of 185	2012 Rank out of 183
1. Starting a business	170	-9	161	158
2. Dealing with construction permits	99	+1	100	101
3. Getting electricity	33	+24	57	53
4. Registering Property	121	+1	122	120
5. Getting Credit	86	+43	129	127
6. Protecting Investors	128	0	128	124
7. Paying Taxes	131	+12	143	136
8. Trading across borders	42	+11	53	56
9. Enforcing contracts	114	-3	111	109
10. Resolving Insolvency	100	+65	165	166



Country	Starting a Business	Dealing w/ Construction Permits	Getting Electricity	Registering Property	Getting Credit	Protecting Investors	Paying Taxes	Trading Across Borders	Enforcing Contracts	Resolving Insolvency	
Singapore	1 -- 3 ↑	3 ↓	6 ↓	28 ↑	3 ↑	2 --	5 --	1 --	12 --	4 ↓	
Malaysia	6 ↑	16 ↑	43 ↑	21 ↑	35 ↓	1 --	4 --	36 ↓	5 ↑	30 ↑	42 ↑
Thailand	18 --	91 ↓	14 ↑	12 ↓	29 ↓	73 ↓	12 ↑	70 ↑	24 ↓	22 ↑	58 --
Brunei	59 ↑	137 ↓	46 ↓	29 --	116 ↓	55 ↑	115 ↑	20 ↑	39 ↑	161 ↓	48 ↓
Vietnam	99 --	109 ↓	29 ↓	156 ↓	51 ↓	42 ↓	157 ↑	149 ↓	65 ↑	46 ↓	149 --
Philippines	108 ↑	170 ↓	99 ↑	33 ↑	121 ↑	86 ↑	128 --	131 ↑	42 ↑	114 ↓	100 ↑
Indonesia	120 ↑	175 ↓	88 ↓	121 ↑	101 ↓	86 ↑	52 ↓	137 ↓	54 ↓	147 ↓	144 ↑
Cambodia	137 ↓	184 ↓	161 ↓	134 ↓	118 ↓	42 ↑	80 ↑	65 ↑	114 ↑	162 ↓	163 ↓
Laos	159 ↑	85 ↓	96 ↓	140 ↓	76 ↓	159 ↑	187 ↓	119 ↑	161 ↓	104 ↑	189 ↓
Myanmar	182 --	189 --	150 --	126 --	154 --	170 --	182 --	107 --	113 --	188 --	155 --

# STARTING A BUSINESS BENCHMARK: MALAYSIA

<b>Economy</b>	<b>Procedures (number)</b>	<b>Time (days)</b>	<b>Cost (% of income per capita)</b>	<b>Paid-in Min. Capital (% of income per capita)</b>	<b>RANK</b>
<b>1 Singapore</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>* 2 <i>Malaysia</i></b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>3 Lao PDR</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>4 Thailand</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>5 Vietnam</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>6 Brunei Darussalam</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>137</b>
<b>7 <i>Philippines</i></b>	<b>15</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>8 Indonesia</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>175</b>
<b>9 Cambodia</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>150.6</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>10 Myanmar</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>7,016.0</b>	<b>189</b>

# DEALING WITH CONSTRUCTION PERMITS

## BENCHMARK: THAILAND

<b>Economy</b>	<b>Procedures (number)</b>	<b>Time (days)</b>	<b>Cost (% of income per capita)</b>	<b>Ease of Construction RANK</b>
<b>1 Singapore</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>* 2 Thailand</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>3 Vietnam</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>4 Malaysia</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>5 Brunei Darussalam</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>6 Indonesia</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>7 Lao PDR</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>96</b>
<b>8 Philippines</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>9 Myanmar</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>566.9</b>	<b>150</b>
<b>10 Cambodia</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>161</b>

# REGISTERING PROPERTY BENCHMARK: SINGAPORE

Economy	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of property value)	Ease of Property RANK
<b>*1 Singapore</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>2 Thailand</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>3 Malaysia</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>4 Vietnam</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>5 Lao PDR</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>6 Indonesia</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>7 Brunei Darussalam</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>8 Cambodia</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>118</b>
<b>9 Philippines</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>10 Myanmar</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>154</b>



# PAYING TAXES

## BENCHMARK: MALAYSIA

	Economy	Payments (number)	Time (hours)	Total tax rate (% profit)	Ease of Taxes RANK
1	Singapore	5	82	27.1	5
2	Brunei Darussalam	27	96	16.1	20
<b>*3</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>36</b>
4	Cambodia	40	173	21.4	65
5	Thailand	22	264	29.8	70
6	Myanmar	31	155	48.9	107
7	Lao PDR	34	362	26.8	119
8	<b>Philippines</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>131</b>
9	Indonesia	52	259	32.2	137
10	Vietnam	32	872	35.2	149









# ENFORCING CONTRACTS

## BENCHMARK: MALAYSIA

Economy	Procedures (number)	Time (days)	Cost (% of claim)	Ease of Contracts RANK
1 Singapore	21	150	25.8	12
2 Thailand	36	440	15.0	22
<b>*3 <i>Malaysia</i></b>	<b>29</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>30</b>
4 Vietnam	36	400	29.0	46
5 Lao PDR	42	443	31.6	104
<b>6 Philippines</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>114</b>
7 Indonesia	40	498	139.4	147
8 Brunei Darussalam	47	540	36.6	161
9 Cambodia	44	483	103.4	162
10 Myanmar	45	1,160	51.5	188












COUNTRIES	2013 Rank (out of 177)	CHANGE (2012-2013)	2012 Rank (out of 176)	2011 Rank (out of 183)	2010 Rank (out of 178)	CHANGE Over 3 Years
SINGAPORE	5	0	5	5	1	-4
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	38	8	46	44	38	0
MALAYSIA	53	1	54	60	56	3
<b>PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>40</b>
THAILAND	102	-14	88	80	78	-24
INDONESIA	114	4	118	100	110	-4
VIETNAM	116	7	123	112	116	0
LAOS	140	20	160	154	154	14
MYANMAR	157	15	172	180	176	19
CAMBODIA	160	-3	157	164	154	-6

<b>Economy</b>	<b>2013 Rank out of 144</b>	<b>2012 Rank out of 142</b>	<b>2011 Rank out of 138</b>	<b>CHANGE over 2 years</b>
 1. SINGAPORE	2	2	2	0
 2. MALAYSIA	30	29	28	-2
 3. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	57	54	57	0
 4. THAILAND	74	77	59	-15
 5. INDONESIA	76	80	53	-23
 6. VIETNAM	84	83	55	-29
 <b>7. PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>0</b>
 8. CAMBODIA	106	108	111	+5



PILLARS	PHILIPPINES	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	CAMBODIA	INDONESIA	MALAYSIA	SINGAPORE	THAILAND	VIETNAM
1. Political and regulatory environment	8 of 8 98	45	65	82	24	1	81	85
2. Business and innovation environment	7 of 8 100	77	91	73	16	1	52	108
3. Infrastructure and digital content	5 of 8 84	50	87	89	73	19	71	114
4. Affordability	6 of 8 82	135	112	39	50	55	45	38
5. Skills	5 of 8 73	31	109	63	43	2	76	79
6. Individual usage	7 of 8 95	49	112	92	46	11	88	78
7. Business usage	4 of 8 47	59	70	40	26	14	63	88
8. Government usage	6 of 8 67	33	103	58	7	1	86	62
9. Economic Impacts	4 of 8 56	48	124	101	29	2	108	89
10. Social impacts	7 of 8 76	35	101	72	25	1	67	64

Country	2013 Rank out of 142	2012 Rank out of 141	2011 Rank out of 125	CHANGE over 3 years
 1. SINGAPORE	8	3	3	-5
 2. MALAYSIA	32	32	31	-1
 3. THAILAND	57	57	48	-9
 4. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	74	53	75	+1
 5. VIETNAM	76	76	51	-25
 6. INDONESIA	85	100	99	14
 7. PHILIPPINES	90	95	91	+1
 8. CAMBODIA	110	129	111	+1
 9. LAOS	-	138	-	-

INDICATOR	PHILIPPINES	SINGAPORE	MALAYSIA	THAILAND	BRUNEI	VIETNAM	INDONESIA	CAMBODIA
1. Institutions	7 of 8 128	7	49	93	34	122	138	116
2. Human capital & research	7 of 8 116	3	40	46	65	98	99	131
3. Infrastructure	5 of 8 78	6	33	60	55	80	82	116
4. Market sophistication	7 of 8 95	5	23	37	84	73	99	93
5. Business sophistication	6 of 8 96	1	27	60	86	67	112	102
6. Knowledge & technology outputs	5 of 8 61	11	24	53	125	51	81	94
7. Creative outputs	7 of 8 91	40	38	76	51	66	57	99

## Patent families filed in at least three offices

A 'patent family' is defined as a set of interrelated patent applications filed in one or more countries/jurisdictions to protect the same invention

Singapore	1.31
Malaysia	0.07
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>0.01</b>
Thailand	0.01
Vietnam	0
Indonesia	0
Brunei Darussalam	n/a
Cambodia	n/a

Number of patent families filed by residents in at least three offices (per billion PPP \$ GDP) | 2009

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization, WIPO Statistics Database; International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook 2012 database (PPP\$ GDP) (2006–09). (<http://www.wipo.int/ipstats/>; <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2013/01/weodata/download.aspx>)










## National office resident patent applications

Singapore	3.35
Malaysia	2.32
Thailand	1.54
Vietnam	1.00
Indonesia	0.48
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>0.48</b>
Brunei	n/a
Cambodia	n/a

Number of patent applications filed by residents at the national patent office (per billion PPP\$ GDP) | 2011










Source: World Intellectual Property Organization, WIPO Statistics Database; International Monetary Fund World Economic Outlook 2012 (PPP\$ GDP) (2005–11)



COUNTRIES	2014 Out of 138	CHANGE	2012 Out of 132	2010 Out of 125	CHANGE
 1. SINGAPORE	1	0	1	1	0
 2. MALAYSIA	25	-1	24	30	6
 3. THAILAND	57	0	57	60	3
 4. INDONESIA	58	0	58	68	10
 <b>5. PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>+8</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>20</b>
 6. VIETNAM	72	-4	68	71	3
 7. CAMBODIA	93	+9	102	102	0
 8. LAOS *	98	-	-	-	-
 9. MYANMAR*	121	-	-	-	-

Sub-index	PHILIPPINES	CAMBODIA	INDONESIA	LAO PDR	MALAYSIA	MYANMAR	SINGAPORE	THAILAND	VIETNAM	
<b>MARKET ACCESS</b>	<b>2 of 9</b>	<b>11</b>	36	20	39	40	25	2	51	34
Domestic Market Access	<b>2 of 9</b>	<b>19</b>	133	26	121	75	97	3	113	76
Foreign Market Access	<b>6 of 9</b>	<b>26</b>	1	37	4	42	6	13	12	28
<b>BORDER ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>5 of 9</b>	<b>71</b>	108	69	114	33	117	1	56	86
Efficiency and Transparency of Border Administration	<b>5 of 9</b>	<b>71</b>	108	69	114	33	117	1	56	86
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>6 of 9</b>	<b>89</b>	101	64	115	23	136	1	46	60
Availability and Quality of Transport Infrastructure	<b>7 of 9</b>	<b>96</b>	113	60	91	14	138	2	28	74
Availability and Quality of Transport Services	<b>6 of 9</b>	<b>84</b>	97	58	107	26	133	1	39	50
Availability and use of ICTs	<b>6 of 9</b>	<b>85</b>	95	81	122	38	135	8	71	64
<b>OPERATING ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>8 of 9</b>	<b>82</b>	74	61	68	27	134	2	75	81
Operating Environment	<b>8 of 9</b>	<b>82</b>	74	61	68	27	134	2	75	81

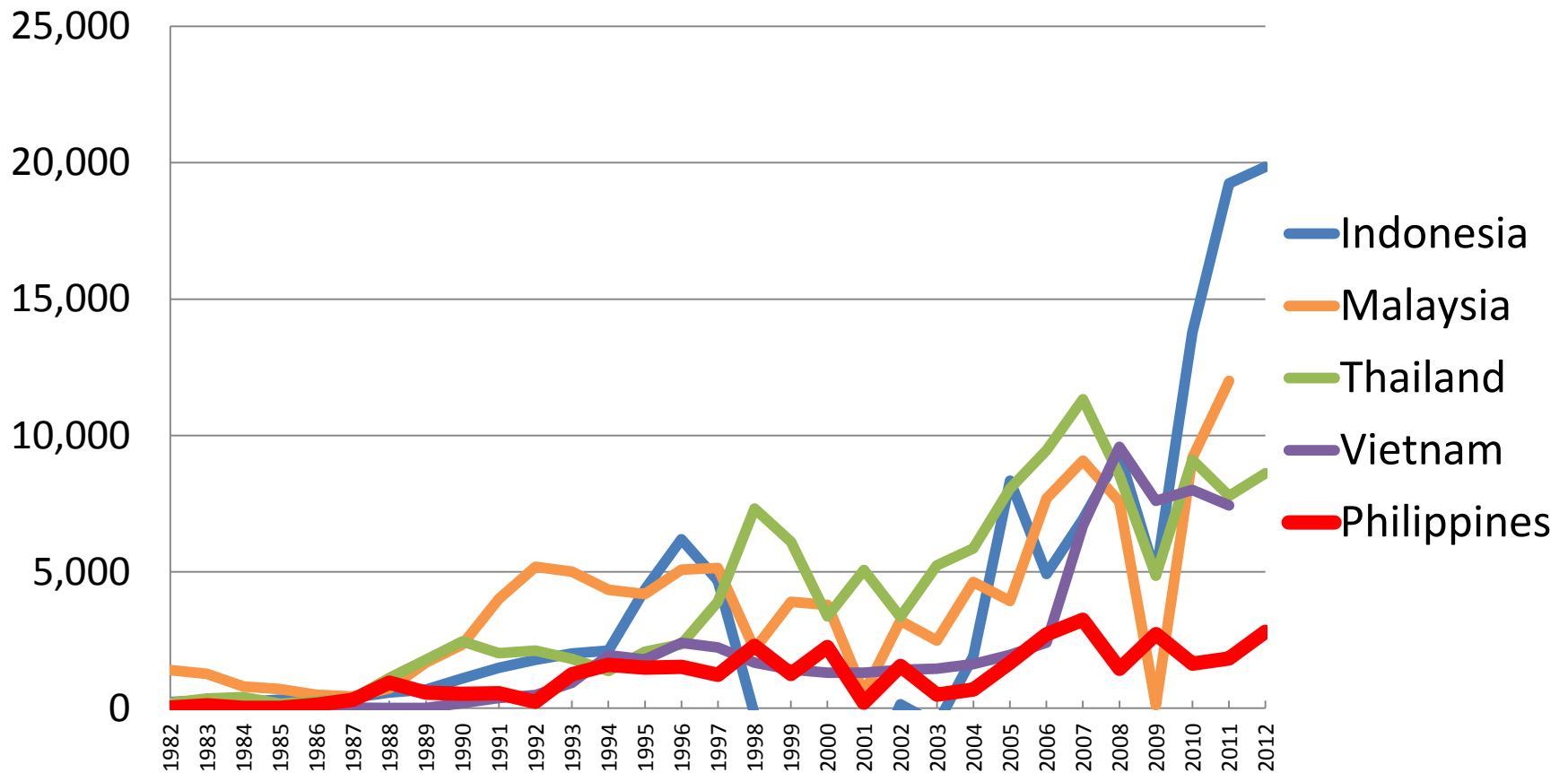


COUNTRIES	2014 Out of 155	CHANGE	2012 Out of 155	2010 Out of 155	CHANGE
 1. SINGAPORE	5	-4	1	2	+1
 2. MALAYSIA	25	+4	29	29	-
 3. THAILAND	35	+3	38	35	-3
 4.. VIETNAM	48	-5	53	53	-
 5. INDONESIA	53	+6	59	75	+16
 <b>6. PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>-8</b>
 7. CAMBODIA	83	+18	101	<b>129</b>	+28
 8. LAOS *	131	-22	109	118	+9
 9. MYANMAR*	145	-16	129	133	+4



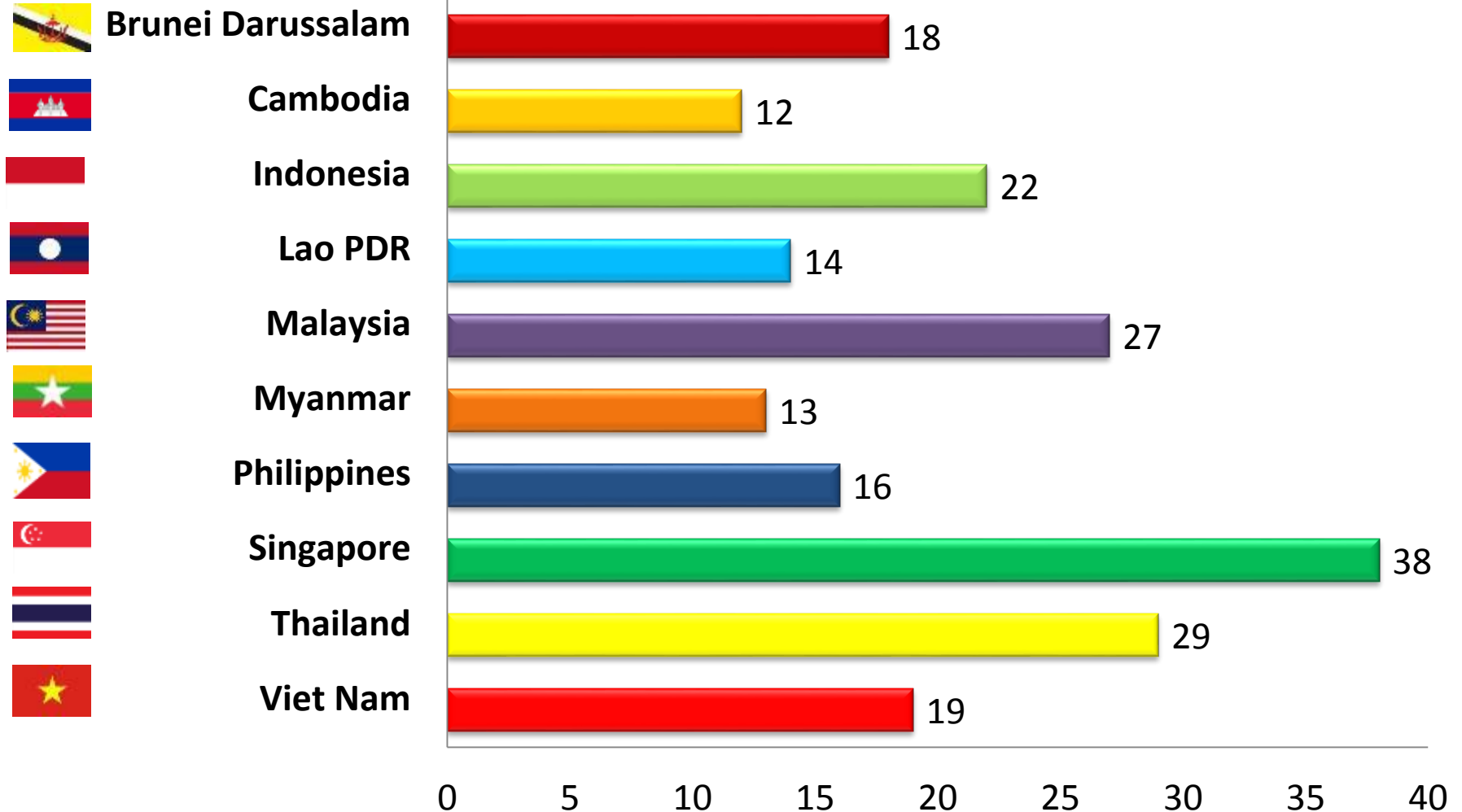
2014	PHILIPPINES	SINGAPORE	MALAYSIA	THAILAND	VIETNAM	INDONESIA	CAMBODIA	LAO PDR	MYANMAR
LPI Rank	57	5	25	35	48	53	83	131	145
<b>INTERNATIONAL LPI</b>									
Customs	3	4.01	3.37	3.21	2.81	2.87	2.67	2.45	1.97
Infrastructure	2.6	4.2	3.56	3.4	3.11	2.92	2.58	2.21	2.14
International shipments	3.33	3.7	3.64	3.3	3.22	2.87	2.83	2.5	2.14
Logistics competence	2.93	3.97	3.47	3.29	3.09	3.21	2.67	2.31	2.07
Tracking & tracing	3	3.9	3.58	3.45	3.19	3.11	2.92	2.2	2.36
Timeliness	3.07	4.25	3.92	3.96	3.49	3.53	2.75	2.65	2.83

## Foreign Direct Investments, net inflows (US\$ millions)













# FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS



# FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

Country	Number of Free Trade Agreements
 Brunei Darussalam	18
 Cambodia	12
 Indonesia	22
 Lao PDR	14
 Malaysia	27
 Myanmar	13
 Philippines	16
 Singapore	38
 Thailand	29
 Viet Nam	19

Country/Economy	2013 (Out of 140)	Change 2011-2013	2011 (Out of 139)	2009 (Out of 133)	Change Over 4yrs.
 1. SINGAPORE	10	0	10	10	0
 2. MALAYSIA	34	1	35	32	-2
 3. THAILAND	43	-2	41	39	-4
 4. INDONESIA	70	4	74	81	11
 5. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	72	-5	67	69	-3
 6. VIETNAM	80	0	80	89	9
 <b>7. PHILIPPINES</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>4</b>
 8. CAMBODIA	106	3	109	108	2

INDICATOR	PHILIPPINES	BRUNEI	CAMBODIA	INDONESIA	MALAYSIA	SINGAPORE	THAILAND	VIETNAM
1st pillar: Policy rules and regulations	3 of 8 53	126	128	93	9	1	77	60
2nd pillar: Environmental sustainability	4 of 8 83	135	75	125	61	23	99	128
3rd pillar: Safety and security	8 of 8 103	24	78	85	66	5	87	58
4th pillar: Health and hygiene	6 of 8 94	65	129	112	73	56	84	81
5th pillar: Prioritization of Travel & Tourism	3 of 8 15	123	13	19	51	4	33	110
6th pillar: Air transport infrastructure	6 of 8 69	45	106	54	26	14	21	79
7th pillar: Ground transport infrastructure.	7 of 8 89	67	81	87	36	2	62	98
8th pillar: Tourism infrastructure	5 of 8 92	86	132	113	73	38	31	112
9th pillar: ICT infrastructure	7 of 8 96	65	112	87	57	9	90	68
10th pillar: Price competitiveness in T&T industry	6 of 8 24	2	19	9	5	66	25	18
11th pillar: Human resources	7 of 8 82	36	99	61	28	2	70	77
12th pillar: Affinity for Travel & Tourism	5 of 8 42	63	20	114	16	8	18	108
13th pillar: Natural resources	4 of 8 44	53	67	6	18	92	23	50
14th pillar: Cultural resources	6 of 8 83	95	111	38	31	35	36	28

# TOURIST ARRIVALS IN ASEAN

Country	2009			2010			2011			2012		
	Intra-ASEAN	Extra-ASEAN	Total	Intra-ASEAN	Extra-ASEAN	Total	Intra-ASEAN	Extra-ASEAN	Total	Intra-ASEAN	Extra-ASEAN	Total
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	77.7	79.7	157.5	109.9	104.4	214.3	124.2	117.9	242.1	115.9	93.2	209.1
<b>Cambodia</b>	692.8	1,468.8	,161.6	853.2	1,655.1	2,508.3	1,101.1	1,780.8	2,881.9	1,514.3	2,070.0	3,584.3
<b>Indonesia</b>	2,101.8	4,221.9	6,323.7	2,338.5	4,664.4	7,002.9	3,258.5	4,391.2	7,649.7	2,607.7	5,436.8	8,044.5
<b>Lao PDR</b>	1,611.0	397.4	2,008.4	1,990.9	522.1	2,513.0	2,191.2	532.3	2,723.6	2,712.5	617.6	3,330.1
<b>Malaysia</b>	18,386.4	5,259.8	23,646.2	18,937.2	5,640.0	24,577.2	18,885.3	5,829.0	24,714.3	18,809.7	6,223.0	25,032.7
<b>Myanmar</b>	524.0	238.5	762.5	512.3	279.2	791.5	100.4	716.0	816.4	151.1	907.9	1,059.0
<b>Philippines</b>	255.6	2,761.5	3,017.1	298.2	3,222.3	3,520.5	331.7	3,585.8	3,917.5	375.2	3,897.6	4,272.8
<b>Singapore</b>	3,650.9	6,030.3	9,681.3	4,779.6	6,859.0	11,638.7	5,372.2	7,799.1	13,171.3	5,732.7	8,758.5	14,491.2
<b>Thailand</b>	4,074.7	10,075.2	14,149.8	4,534.2	11,402.2	15,936.4	5,529.9	13,568.4	19,098.3	6,462.6	15,891.3	22,353.9
<b>Viet Nam</b>	318.9	3,453.3	3,772.3	465.9	4,584.0	5,049.9	838.4	5,175.6	6,014.0	1,363.8	5,483.9	6,847.7
<b>ASEAN</b>	31,693.8	33,986.5	65,680.3	34,820.0	38,932.7	73,752.6	37,732.9	43,496.1	81,229.0	39,845.5	49,379.8	9,225.2

Source : ASEAN Tourism Statistics Database (compiled from data submissions, publications/reports, and/or websites of national tourism organizations/agencies,

immigration authorities, and/or national statistical offices)

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding off errors.

\*\*in thousand arrivals

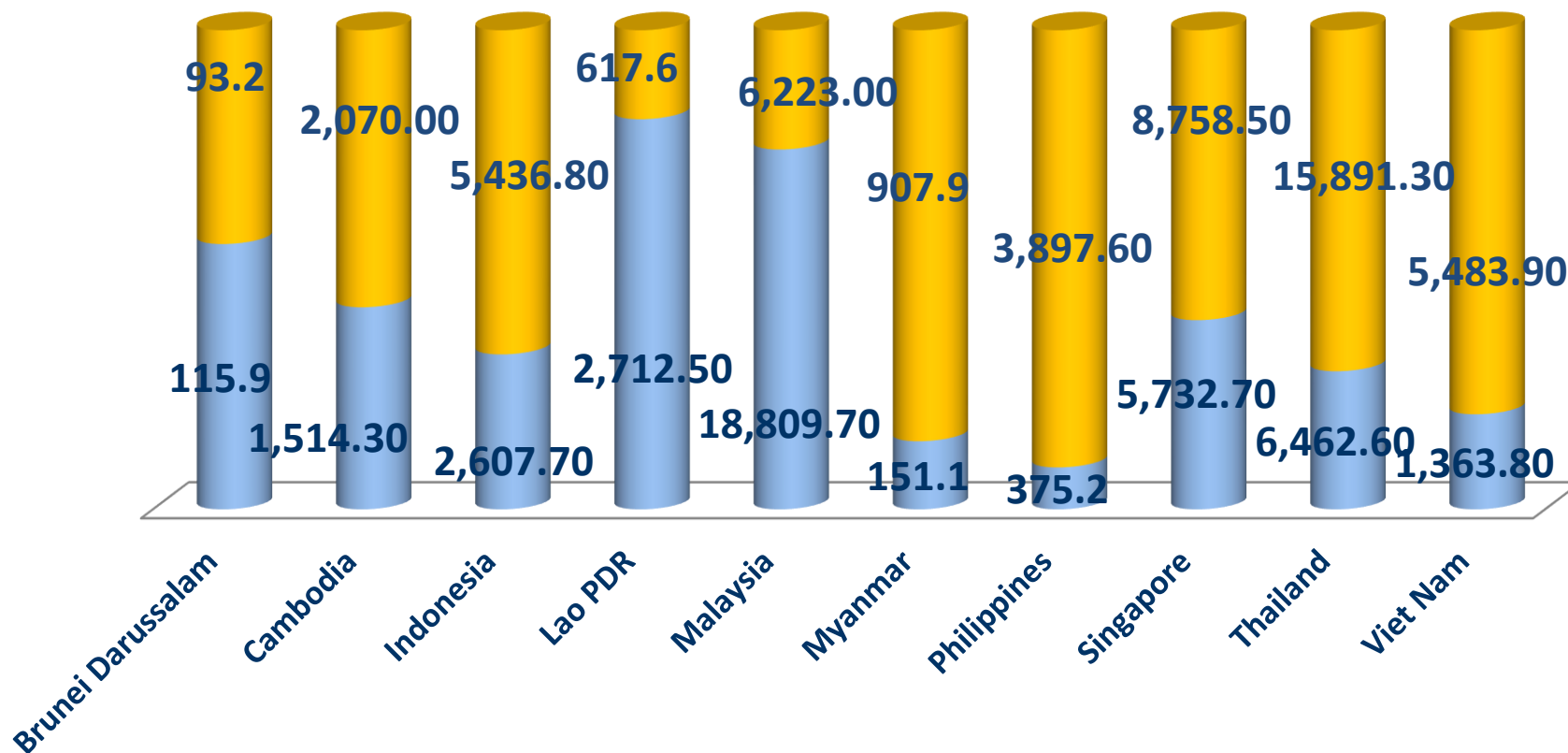
\*\*as of 31 January 2014



# TOURIST ARRIVALS IN ASEAN

## 2012 Tourist Arrivals in ASEAN

■ Intra-ASEAN ■ Extra-ASEAN

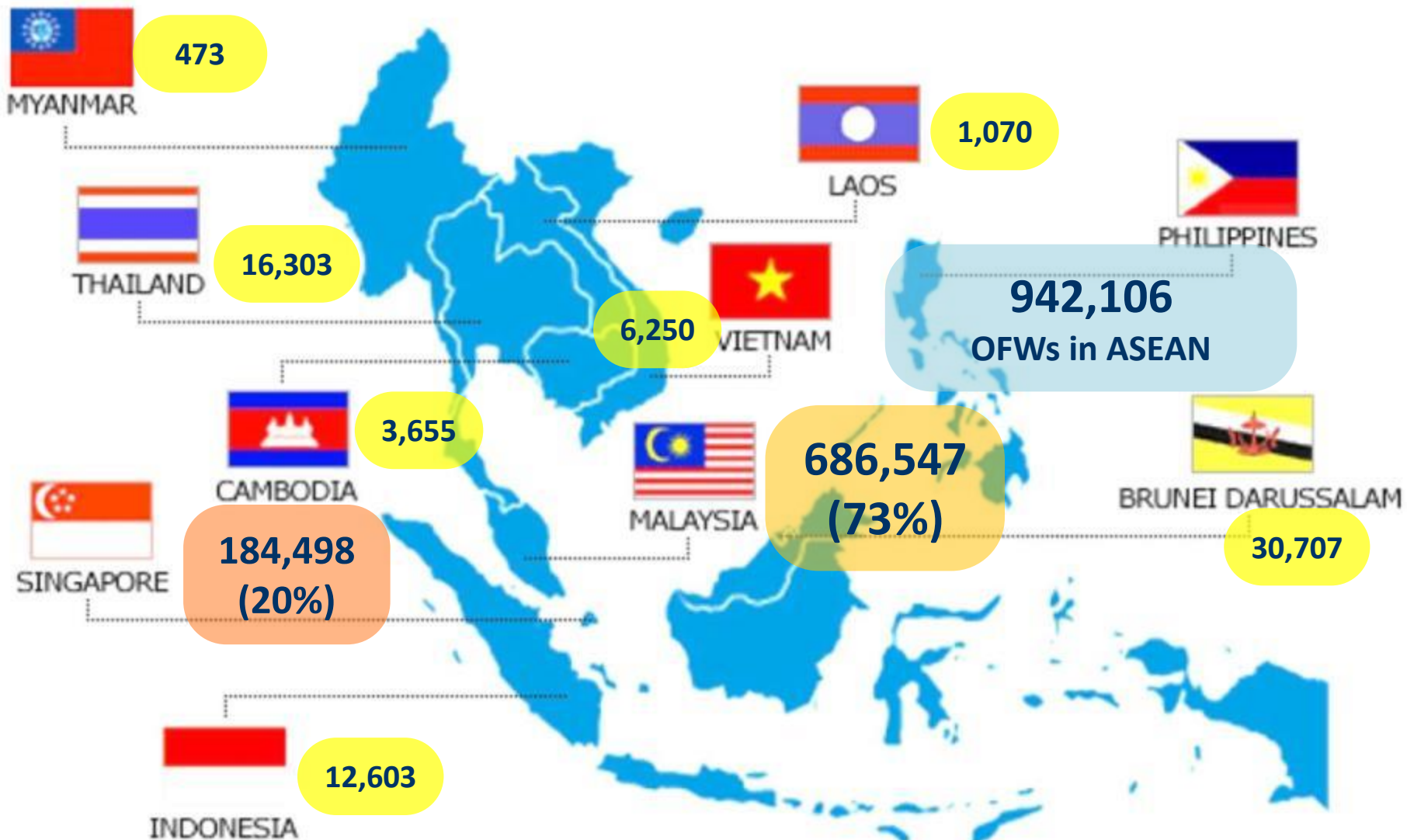


\*\*in thousand arrivals

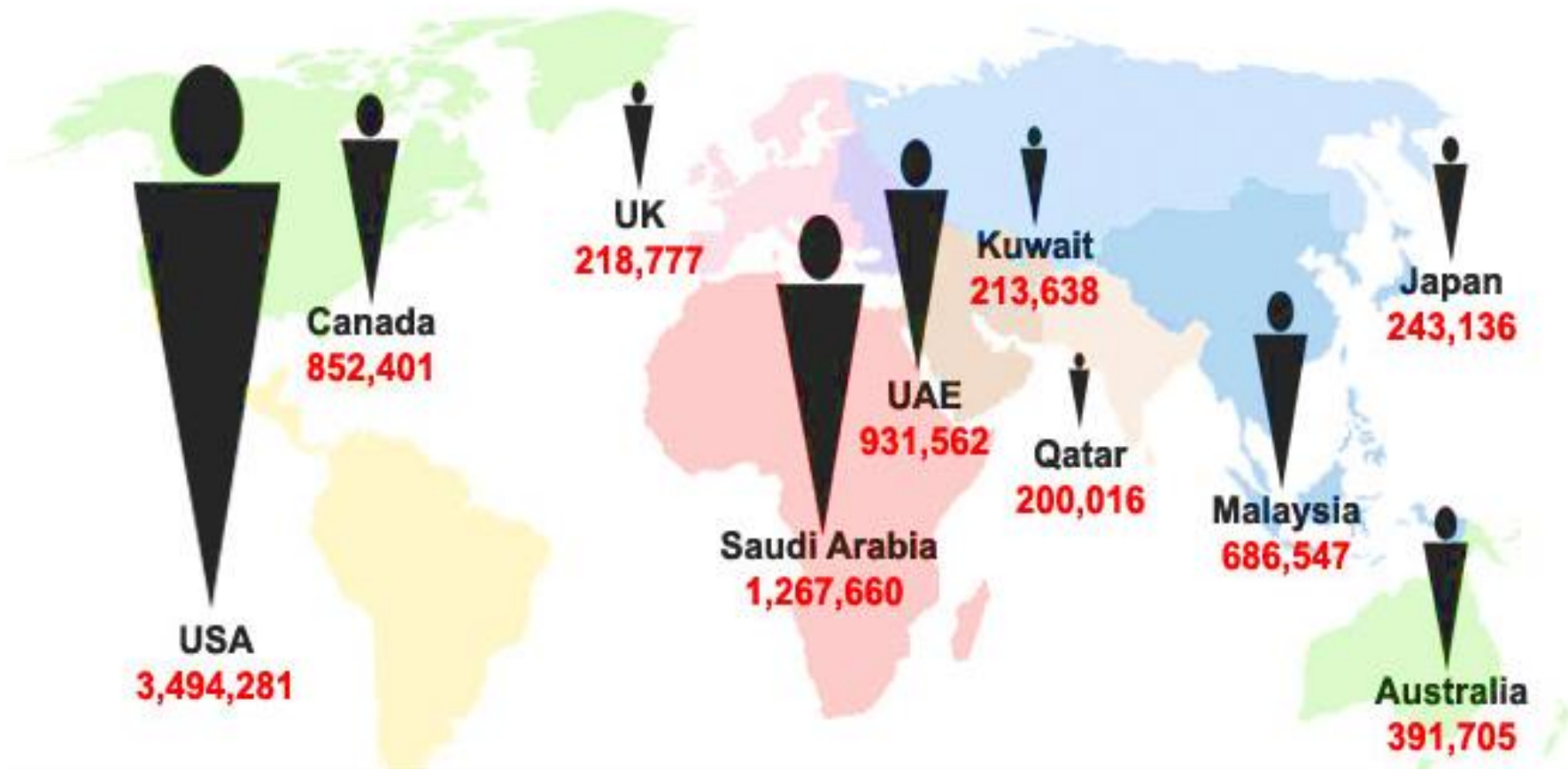
\*\*as of 31 January 2014

Source : ASEAN Tourism Statistics Database

# 2012 MAPPING OF OVERSEAS FILIPINOS IN ASEAN



# GLOBAL MAPPING OF OVERSEAS FILIPINOS

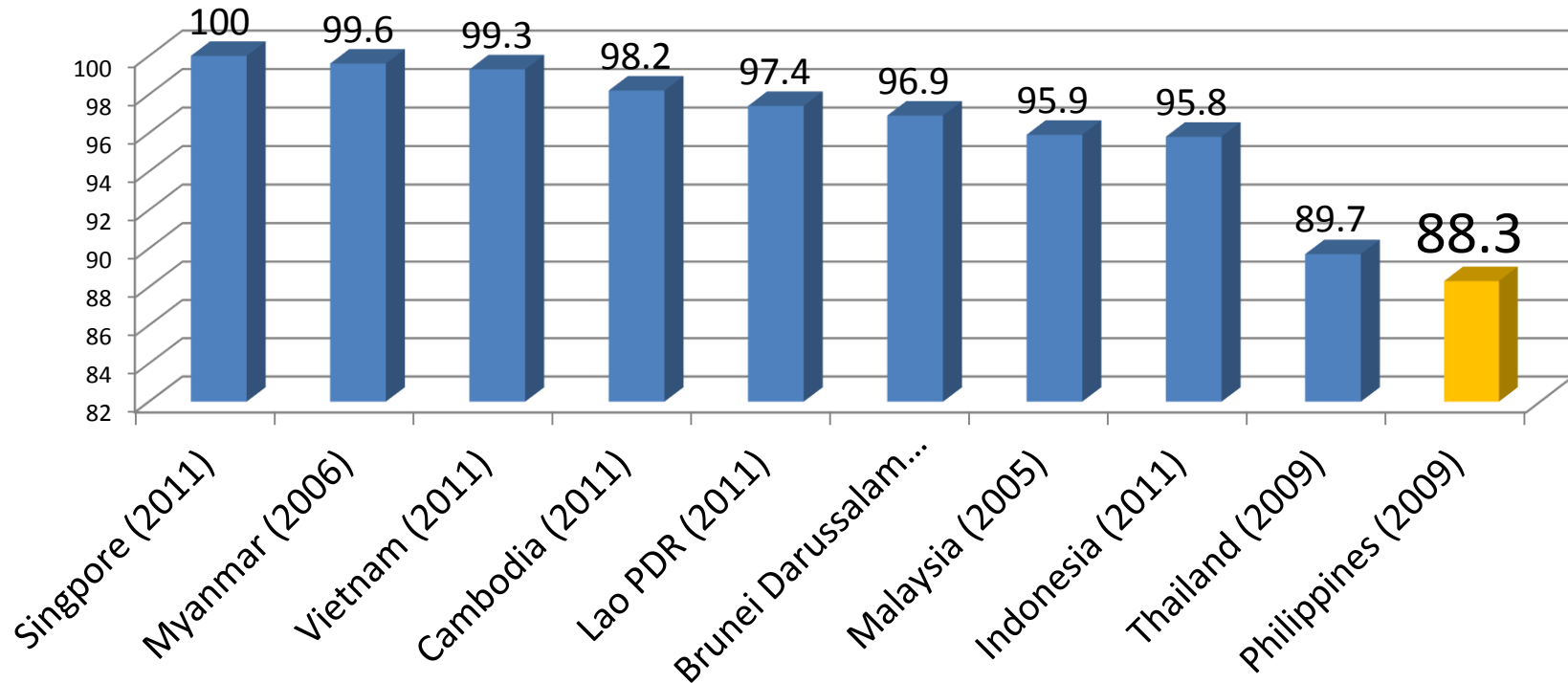


Top 10 countries of destination based on the 2012 Stock Estimate of Overseas Filipinos



<b>DOCTORS</b> per 1 000 population		<b>%</b>	<b>NURSES</b> per 1000 population		<b>%</b>
<b>Singapore (2011)</b>	1.7		<b>Brunei (2011)</b>	6.5	
Brunei (2010)	1.4		Singapore (2011)	5.2	
Vietnam (2008)	1.2		<b>Philippines (2004)</b>	4.3	
Malaysia (2010)	1.2		Malaysia (2010)	2.4	
<b>Philippines (2004)</b>	1.1		Indonesia (2007)	2	
Myanmar (2011)	0.5		Thailand (2010)	1.7	
Thailand (2010)	0.3		Lao PDR (2005)	1	
Indonesia (2011)	0.3		Vietnam (2009)	0.9	
Cambodia (2010)	0.2		Cambodia (2010)	0.6	
Lao PDR (2005)	0.2		Myanmar (2011)	0.6	

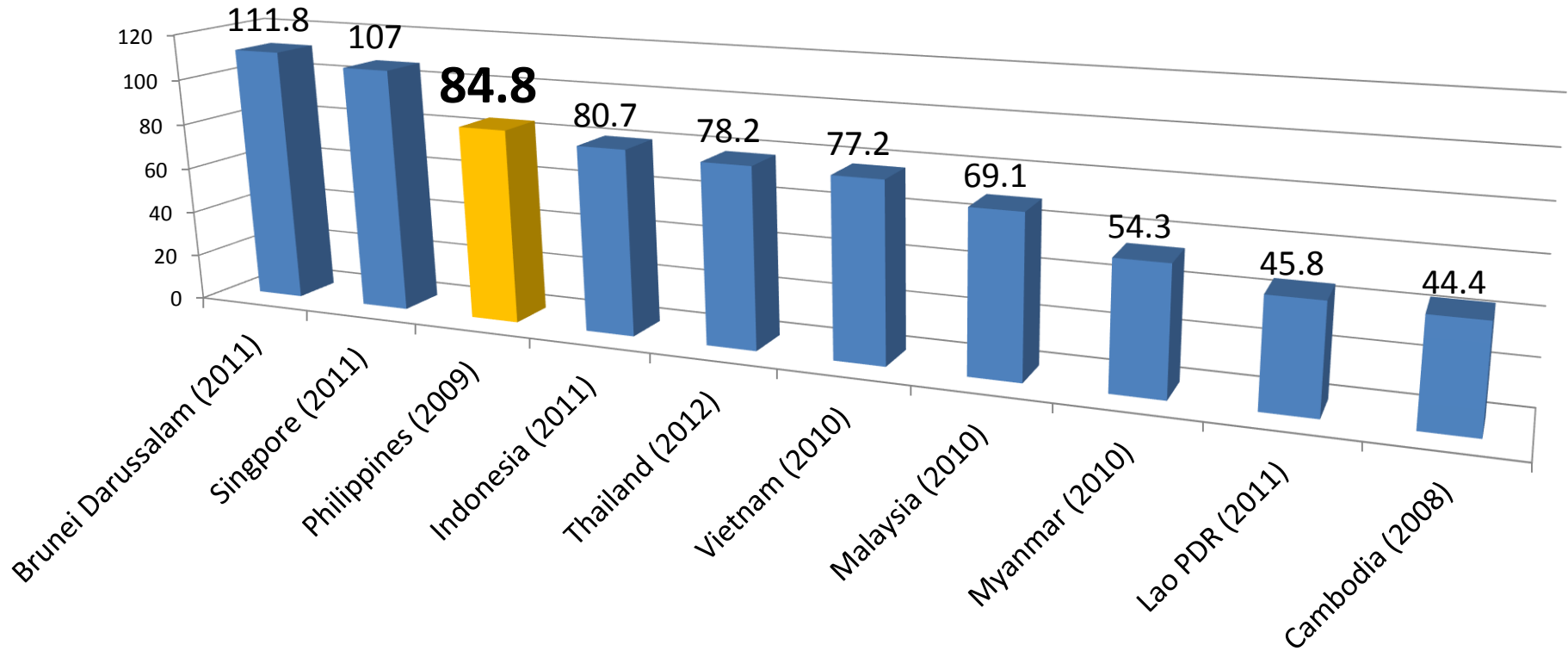
## Primary education enrollment rate



The reported value corresponds to the ratio of children of official school age (as defined by the national education system) who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age.

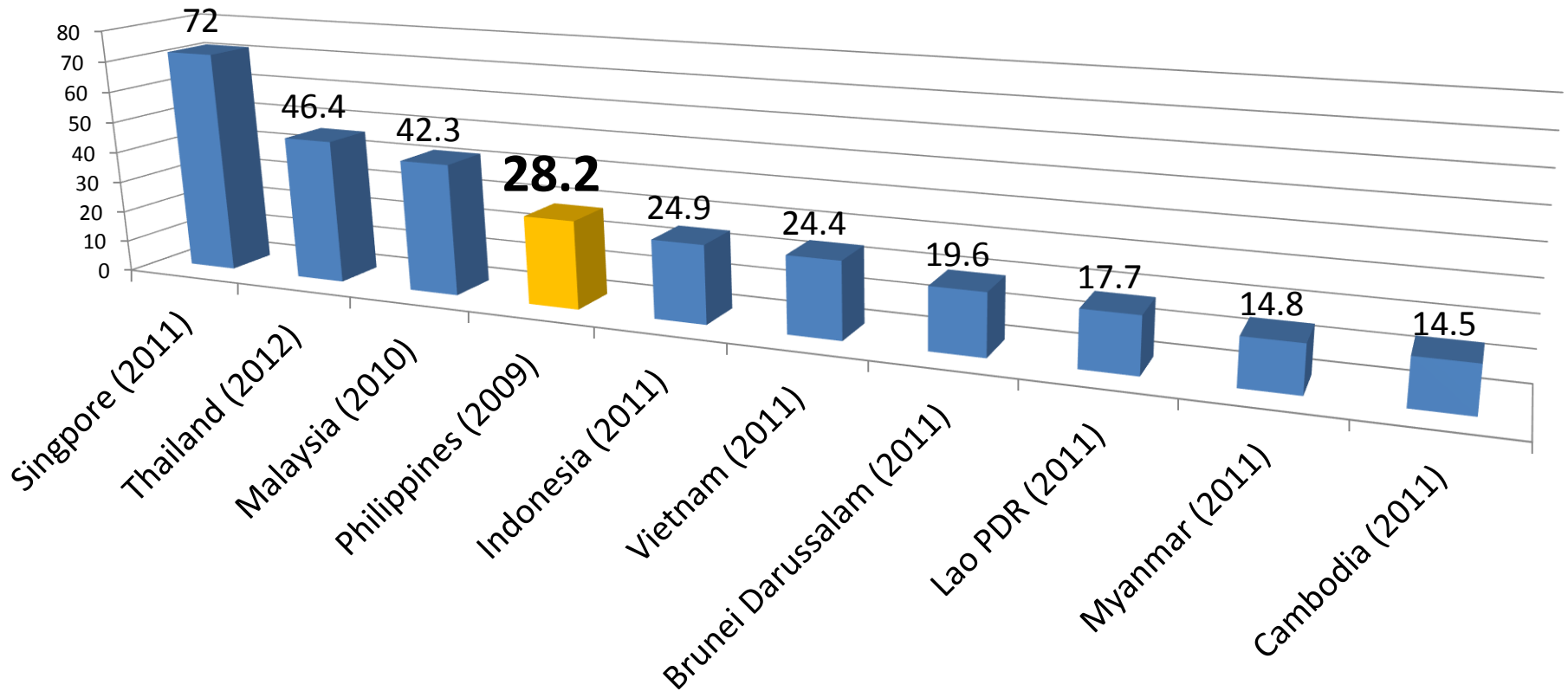


## Secondary Education Enrollment Rate



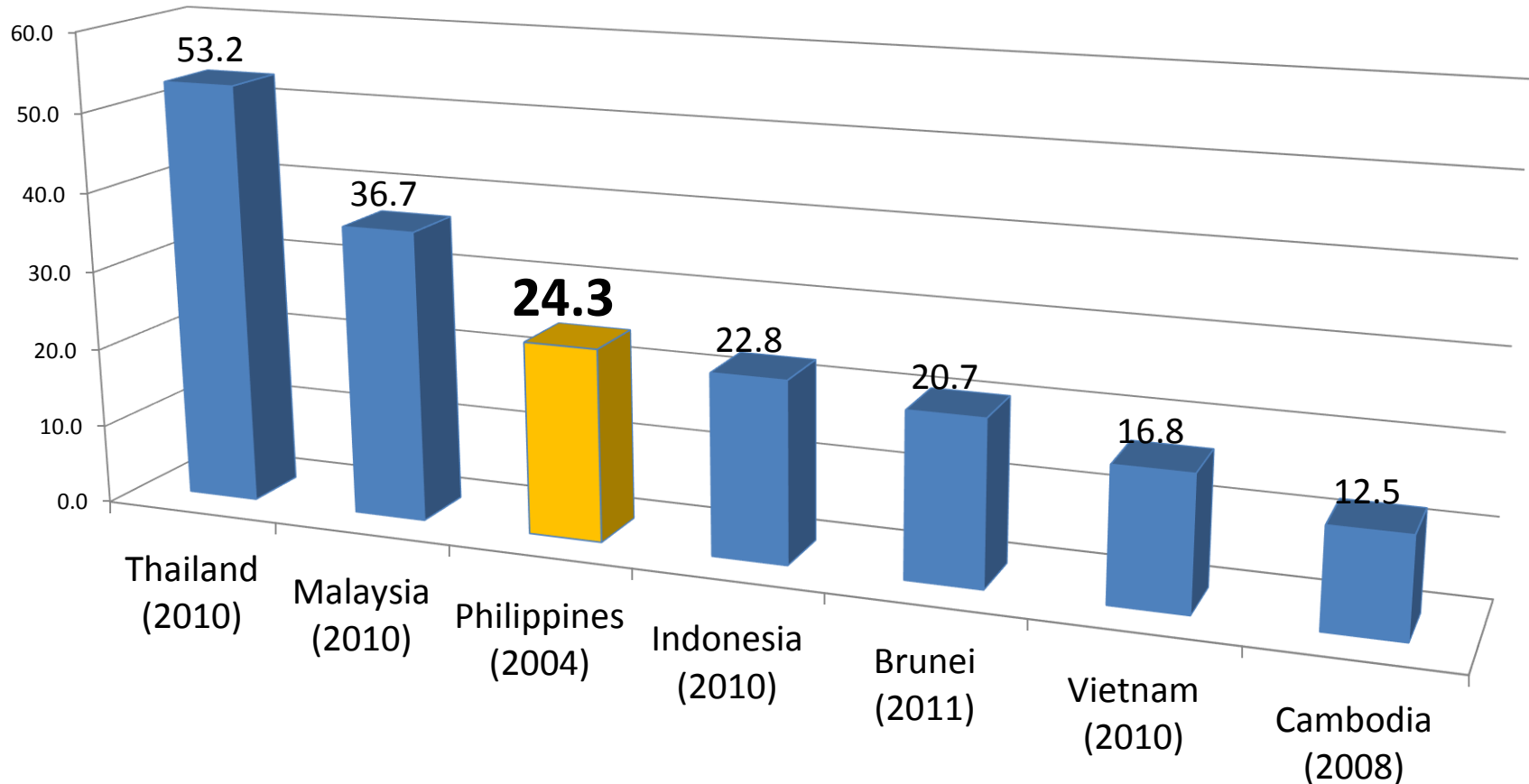
The reported value corresponds to the ratio of total secondary enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the secondary education level.

## Tertiary Education Enrollment Rate



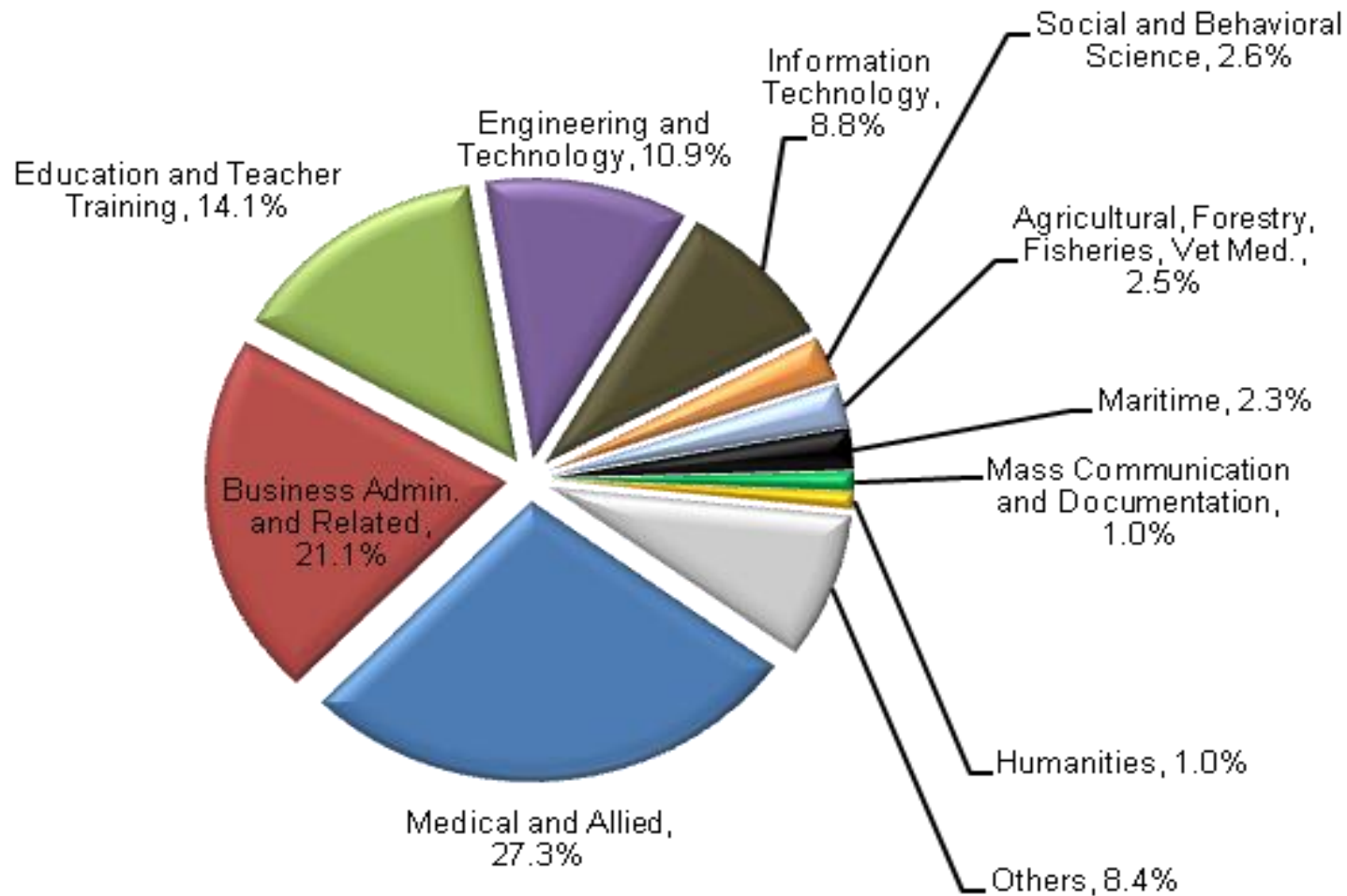
The reported value corresponds to the ratio of total tertiary enrollment, regardless of age, to the population of the age group that officially corresponds to the tertiary education level.

## Graduates in science and engineering

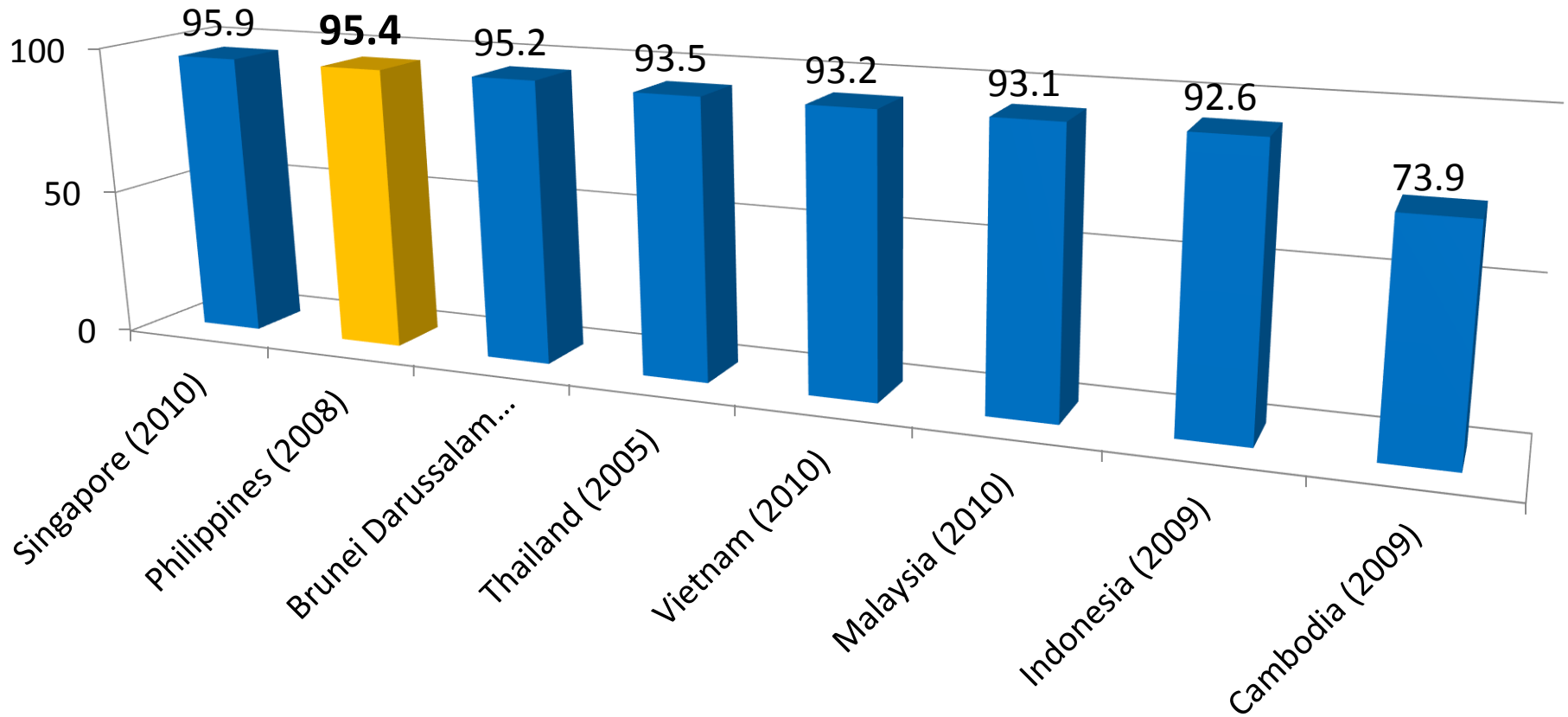


The share of all tertiary graduates in manufacturing, engineering, and construction over all tertiary graduates.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, UIS online database (2003–11). (<http://stats.uis.unesco.org>)



## Adult literacy rate



Adult literacy is defined as the percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who can both read and write with understanding a short, simple statement on his/her everyday life.

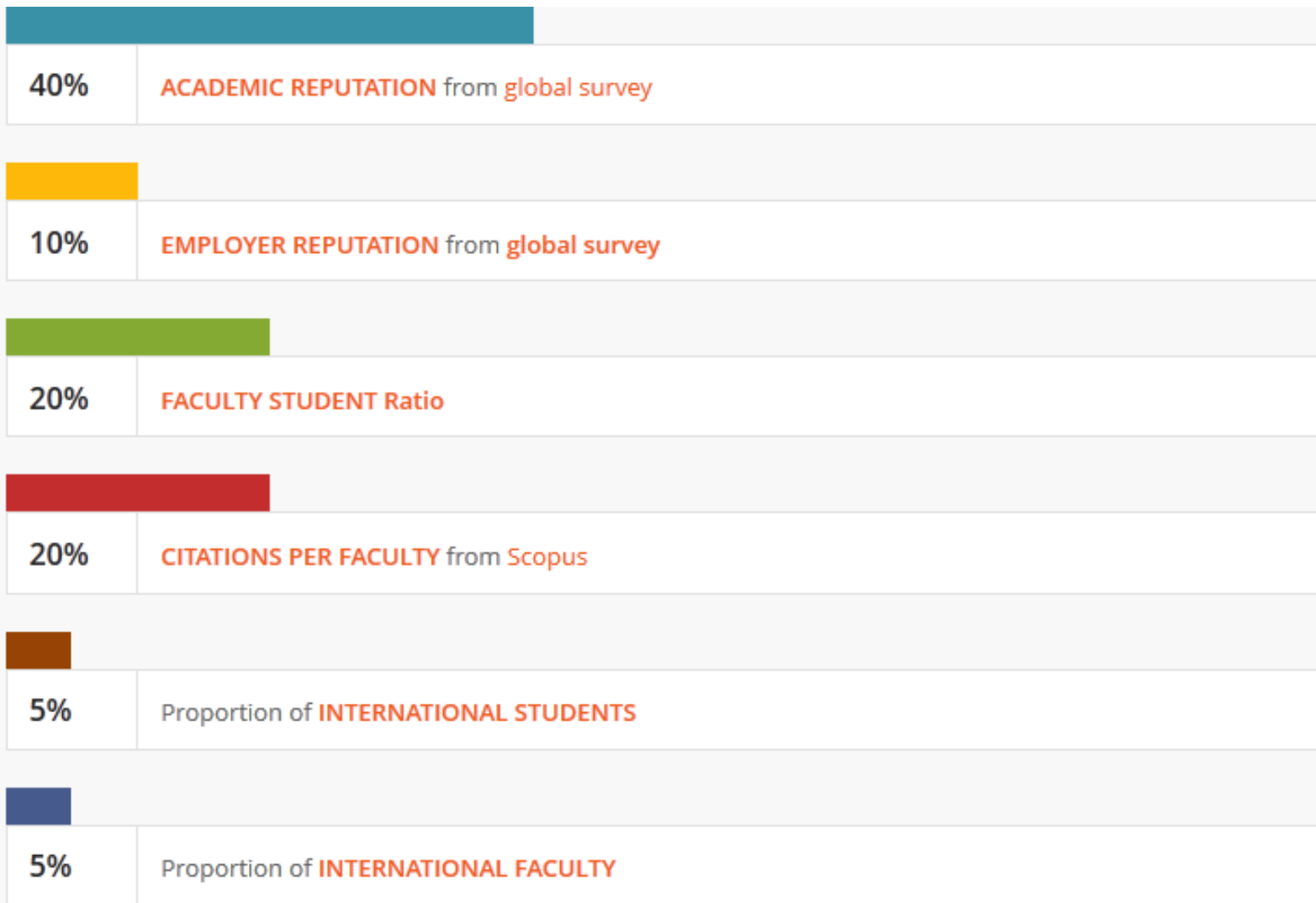
ASEAN	Overall Literacy Rate	Male Literacy Rate	Female Literary Rate	CRITERIA: age 15 and over can read and write
Vietnam	94%	96.10%	92%	(2002 est.)
Thailand	92.60%	94.90%	90.50%	(2000 census)
Singapore	92.50%	96.60%	88.60%	(2000 census)
<b>Philippines</b>	<b>97.50%</b>	<b>97.40%</b>	<b>97.60%</b>	<b>(2010 census)</b>
Malaysia	93.10%	95.40%	90.70%	(2010 census)
Laos	73%	83%	63%	(2005 census)
Indonesia	90.40%	94%	86.80%	(2004 est.)
Cambodia	73.90%	82.80%	65.90%	(2009 est.)
Burma	92.70%	95.10%	90.4%%	(2011 est.)

*Adult (15+) literacy rate (%). Total is the percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.*









Indicators



- Out of 834 universities ranked in 2013, 29 were from ASEAN
- The highest-ranked entry from the Philippines was the University of the Philippines at No. 380
  - UP was No. 10 of the ten highest-ranked schools in ASEAN

	No. of Universities in the List	In Top 10 of ASEAN?
Singapore	2	2 of 2
Malaysia	7	4 of 7
Thailand	8	2 of 8
Indonesia	8	1 of 8
Philippines	4	1 of 4

Institution	2011	2012	2013
 <b>University of the Philippines</b>	332	348	380
 <b>Ateneo de Manila University</b>	360=	451-500	501-550
 <b>De La Salle University</b>	551-600	601+	601-650
 <b>University of Santo Tomas</b>	601+	601+	701+

ASEAN Member State	Universities/Academic Institutions	QS WORLD Ranking 2013	QS WORLD Ranking 2012	QS ASIAN Ranking 2013	QS ASIAN Ranking 2012
Philippines	Univerisity of the Philippines (UP)	380	348	67	68=
	Ateneo De Manila University (AdMU)	501-550	451-500	109	86
	De La Salle University (DLSU)	601-650	601+	151-160	142
Indonesia	Universitas Indonesia (Jakarta)	309	273	64	59
	Universitas Gadjah Mada (Yogyakarta)	501-550	401-450	133=	118
	Institut Teknologi Bandung (Bandung)	461-470	451-500	129=	113
	Universitas Airlangga (Surabaya)	701+	601+	145	135

No Available Data in QS World Ranking and/or Asian Ranking

ASEAN Member State	Universities/Academic Institutions	QS WORLD Ranking 2013	QS WORLD Ranking 2012	QS ASIAN Ranking 2013	QS ASIAN Ranking 2012
Malaysia	Universiti Malaya (Kuala Lumpur)	167	156	33	35
	Universiti Sains Malaysia (Gelugor, Penang)	355	326	61	63=
	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (Bangi, Selangor)	269	261	57	58
	Universiti Utara Malaysia (Sintok, Kedah)			201-250	251-300
	Universiti Putra Malaysia (Serdang, Selangor)	411-420	360	72	76
Singapore	National University of Singapore	24	25	2=	2
	Nanyang Technological University	41	47	10=	17
	Singapore Management University				

No Available Data in QS World Ranking and/or Asian Ranking



ASEAN Member State	Universities/Academic Institutions	QS WORLD Ranking 2013	QS WORLD Ranking 2012	QS ASIAN Ranking 2013	QS ASIAN Ranking 2012
Thailand	Burapha University (Chonburi)			191-200	191-200
	Chulalongkorn University (Bangkok)	239	201=	48	43
	Mahidol University (Nakhon Pathom)	283	255	42	38
	Chiang Mai University (Chiang Mai)	551-600	501-550	98	91
	Prince of Songkla University (Songkla)	701+	601+	146	145
Vietnam	Vietnam National University, Hanoi (Hanoi)				
	Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City				
	Can Tho University (Can Tho)				

No Available Data in QS World Ranking and/or Asian Ranking

# Actual Number of Enrolled Students across ASEAN Universities

ASEAN Member State	Universities/Academic Institutions	Actual Number of Enrollees (Base on AY 2002-2010)
Philippines	Univerisity of the Philippines (UP)	52, 405 (system-wide)
	Ateneo De Manila University (AdMU)	Approx. 20,000 (all levels)
	De La Salle University (DLSU)	15,779+
Indonesia	Universitas Indonesia (Jakarta)	47,357+
	Universitas Gadjah Mada (Yogyakarta)	38,238+
	Institut Teknologi Bandung (Bandung)	19,440+
	Universitas Airlangga (Surabaya)	21,719+

No Available Data in QS World Ranking and/or Asian Ranking

*Actual Number of Students* is composed of local and international students = undergraduates + postgraduates

# Actual Number of Enrolled Students across ASEAN Universities

ASEAN Member State	Universities/Academic Institutions	Actual Number of Enrollees (Base on AY 2002-2010)
Malaysia	Universiti Malaya (Kuala Lumpur)	25,474+
	Universiti Sains Malaysia (Gelugor, Penang)	28,300+
	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (Bangi, Selangor)	22,605+
	Universiti Utara Malaysia (Sintok, Kedah)	27,529+
	Universiti Putra Malaysia (Serdang, Selangor)	25,045+
Singapore	National University of Singapore	27,216+
	Nanyang Technological University	33,500+
	Singapore Management University	8,300+

No Available Data in QS World Ranking and/or Asian Ranking

*Actual Number of Students* is composed of local and international students = undergraduates + postgraduates

# Actual Number of Enrolled Students across ASEAN Universities

ASEAN Member State	Universities/Academic Institutions	Actual Number of Enrollees (Based on AY 2009-2011)
Thailand	Burapha University (Chonburi)	47,865+
	Chulalongkorn University (Bangkok)	37,625+
	Mahidol University (Nakhon Pathom)	26,083+
	Chiang Mai University (Chiang Mai)	36,332+
	Prince of Songkla University (Songkla)	34,000+
Vietnam	Vietnam National University, Hanoi (Hanoi)	
	Vietnam National University, Ho Chi Minh City	
	Can Tho University (Can Tho)	

No Available Data in QS World Ranking and/or Asian Ranking

*Actual Number of Students* is composed of local and international students = undergraduates + postgraduates

# Actual Number of Enrolled Students across ASEAN Universities

ASEAN Member State	Universities/Academic Institutions	Actual Number of Enrollees (Based on AY 2009-2011)
Myanmar	University of Yangon (Yangon)	14,500+
	University of Mandalay (Mandalay)	
	Yango Institute of Economics (Yangon)	7,000+
Cambodia	Royal University of Phnom Penh (Phnom Penh)	18,000+
	Royal University of Law and Economics	15,672+
Brunei	Universiti Brunei Darussalam (Bandar Seri Begawan)	Approx. 2,800
Lao PDR	National University of Laos (Vientiane)	26,673

No Available Data in QS World Ranking and/or Asian Ranking

*Actual Number of Students* is composed of local and international students = undergraduates + postgraduates

Discipline Group	Enrollment	Discipline Group	Enrollment
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	351	Law and Jurisprudence	16
Architectural and Town-Planning	27	Mass Communication & Documentation	47
Business Administration & related	2,636	Mathematics	114
Education Science & Teacher Training	7,562	Medical & Allied	226
Engineering & Technology	272	Natural Science	275
Fine and Applied Arts	1	Other disciplines	481
Home Economics	30	Religion & Theology	179
Humanities	1,065	Social & Behavioral Sciences	573
IT Related discipline	124		

Total number of Enrolees: 13, 979, data based on the Phil. Standard Classification of Education as of August 2012

Source: CHED, Presentation from “Building Capacity for Doctoral Programs and its Societal Impact : The Phil. Experience by Prof. Marilou G. Nicolas Ph.D, UP, 2012”



The *Times Higher Education* World University Rankings look into five areas:

- Teaching - the learning environment (30% of overall ranking score)
- Research - volume, income, and reputation (30%)
- Citations - research influence (30%)
- Industry income - innovation (2.5%)
- International outlook - staff, students and research (7.5%)

- Out of 400 universities ranked in 2013, 3 were from ASEAN
  - 2 from Singapore
    - National University of Singapore (No. 26)
    - Nanyang Technological University (No. 76)
  - 1 from Thailand
    - King Mongkut's University of Technology, Thonburi (No. 301-350)
  - 0 from Philippines

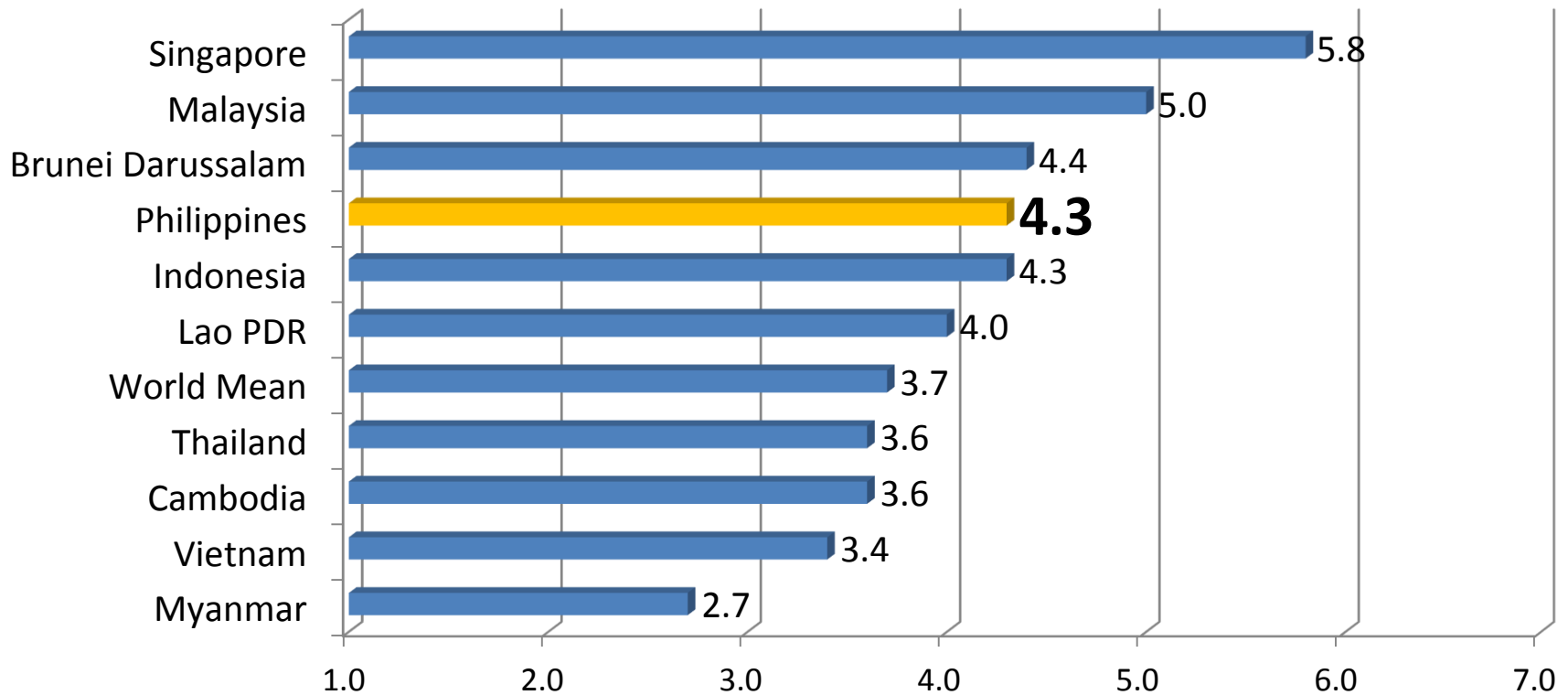
Published by the Center for World-Class Universities of Shanghai Jiao Tong University, the ARWU uses six objective indicators to rank world universities:

Criteria	Indicator	Code	Weight
Quality of Education	Alumni of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	Alumni	10%
Quality of Faculty	Staff of an institution winning Nobel Prizes and Fields Medals	Award	20%
	Highly cited researchers in 21 broad subject categories	HiCi	20%
Research Output	Papers published in Nature and Science*	N&S	20%
	Papers indexed in Science Citation Index-expanded and Social Science Citation Index	PUB	20%
Per Capita Performance	Per capita academic performance of an institution	PCP	10%
Total			100%

\* For institutions specialized in humanities and social sciences such as London School of Economics, N&S is not considered, and the weight of N&S is relocated to other indicators.

- Out of 500 universities ranked in 2013, 3 were from ASEAN
  - 2 from Singapore
    - National University of Singapore (No. 101-150)
    - Nanyang Technological University (No. 201-300)
  - 1 from Malaysia
    - University of Malaya (No. 401-500)
  - 0 from Philippines

### Quality of the Educational System



How well does the educational system in your country meet the needs of a competitive economy? [1 = not well at all; 7 = extremely well]

ASEAN	SINGAPORE	MALAYSIA	BRUNEI	THAILAND	INDONESIA	PHILIPPINES	VIETNAM	LAOS	CAMBODIA	MYANMAR
<b>12th pillar: Innovation</b>	9	25	53	66	33	<b>69</b>	76	68	91	143
<b>12.01 Capacity for innovation</b>	18	15	67	87	24	<b>48</b>	86	46	71	135
<b>12.02 Quality of scientific research Institutions</b>	11	27	81	60	46	<b>91</b>	89	74	101	143
<b>12.03 Company spending on R&amp;D</b>	8	17	67	60	23	<b>51</b>	59	33	57	140
<b>12.04 University-Industry collaboration in R&amp;D</b>	4	16	65	51	30	<b>69</b>	87	83	105	147
<b>12.05 Government procurement of advanced tech products</b>	2	4	10	105	25	<b>85</b>	30	44	46	145
<b>12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers</b>	14	19	86	56	40	<b>87</b>	88	135	110	129
<b>12.07 PCT patents, applications/million pop*</b>	13	31	50	71	103	<b>84</b>	92	126	126	126





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TYPE	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	1,290,013	1,422,586	1,470,826	1,687,831	1,802,031
Land-based Workers	974,399	1,092,107	1,133,076	1,318,727	1,430,156
Sea-based	315,614	330,479	337,750	369,104	371,875
Relieved	597,426	742,647	781,710	861,007	976,501
Seafarer Workers	261,614	330,824	347,150	369,104	366,405

Note: Data on workers with severed clearance and employment based registration were included in the 2012 to 2010 development years.

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