

NCC Dialogues AIM Conference Center, Makati City June 26, 2014

The ASEAN Economic Community and the Philippine Economy

Cielito F. Habito, Ph.D.



Chief of Party
Trade-Related Assistance for
Development (TRADE) Project

Overview

- Where are we now?
 - → Signs of a Break-out
- Where are we headed?
 - → AEC: The Changing Ball Game
 - → Business Prospects & Imperatives







Where Are We Now? "PiTiK Test" on the Economy



The Essential Yardsticks (P-T-K):



Price Stability (Presyo)



Jobs (Trabaho)



Incomes (Kita)





The Economy In 2013 Good News: 2 out of 3

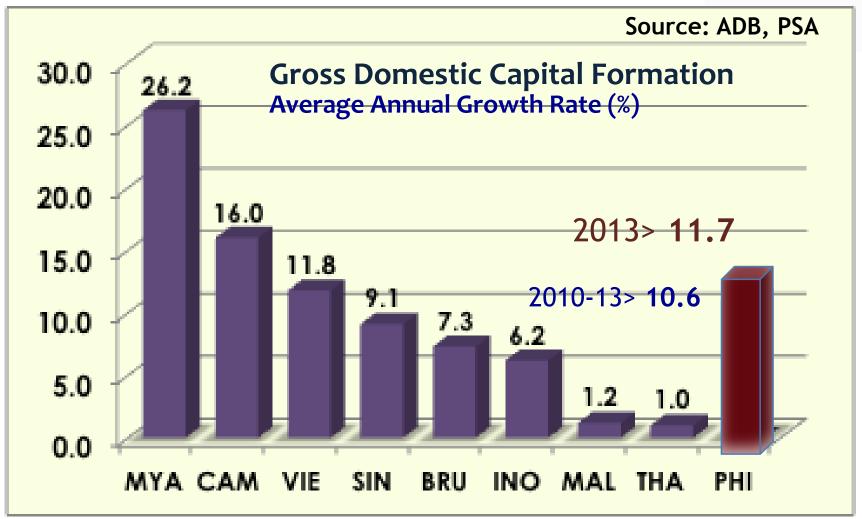


- Prices: More stable; inflation slowed to an average of only 2.8% (latest: 4.1%)
- Jobs: Job creation lags way behind output growth (0.17% vs. 7.2%!)
- Incomes/Output: Second fastest GDP growth in SE Asia, 3rd fastest in Asia





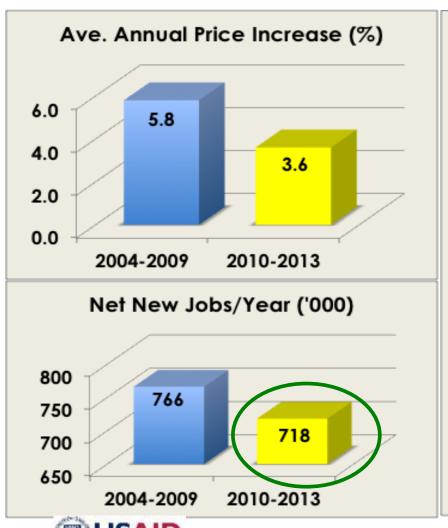
Annual Investment Growth Back in the League

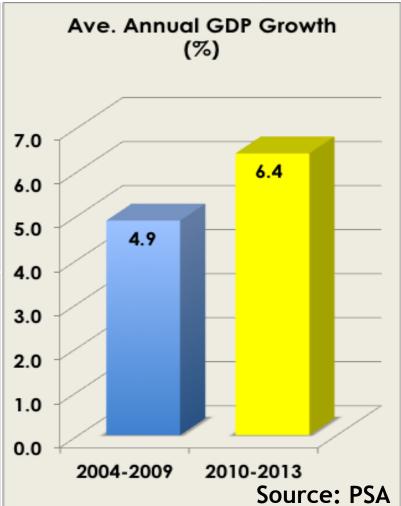






Signs of a Breakout Then and Now

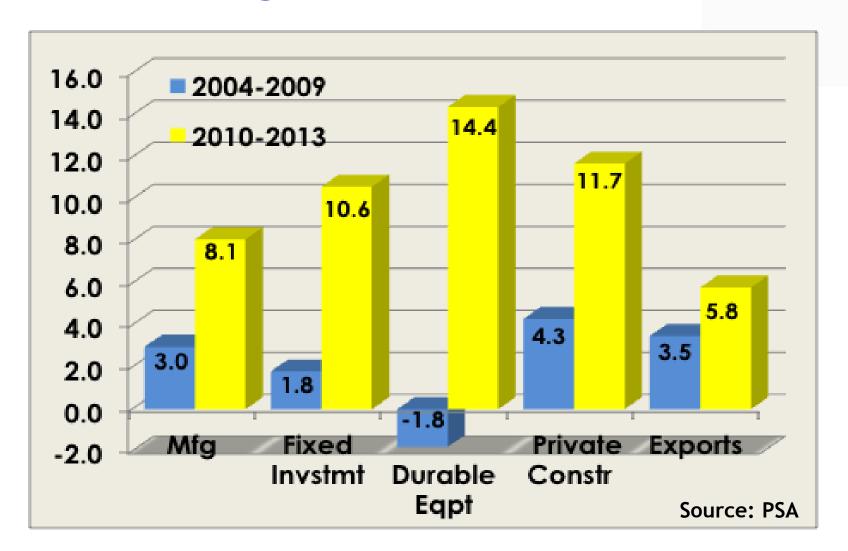








Breaking Out Where It Matters







Reality Check: Non-inclusive Growth

- Narrow: Growth prominently driven by a few high-growth services industries (BPOs, telecoms, real estate) & geographic areas (NCR, III & IV)
- Shallow: Bulk of exports from low domestic value added sectors with little linkage to rest of economy
- Hollow: "Jobless growth"; jobs growth lags far behind economic growth





AEC 2015: The Four Pillars



SINGLE MARKET & PRODUCTION BASE

Free flow of goods

Free flow of (professional) services

Freer flow of skilled labor

Free flow of investment

Freer movement of capital

COMPETITIVE ECONOMIC REGION

Competition policy

Consumer protection

Intellectual property rights

Infrastructure development

Taxation

E-commerce

EQUITABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SME development

Initiative for
ASEAN
integration
(IAI):
Assistance to
lessdeveloped
member states

INTEGRATION INTO GLOBAL ECONOMY

Coherent approach toward external economic relations

Enhanced participation in global value chains

AEC & Philippine Economy: Four Key Observations



- 1. More complementation, less competition.
- 2. Overall benefits of integration outweigh the costs.
- 3. AEC is pushing us to (finally) do the right things.
- 4. AEC is not just "coming in 2016"; it's mostly already here!





1. More complementation, less competition

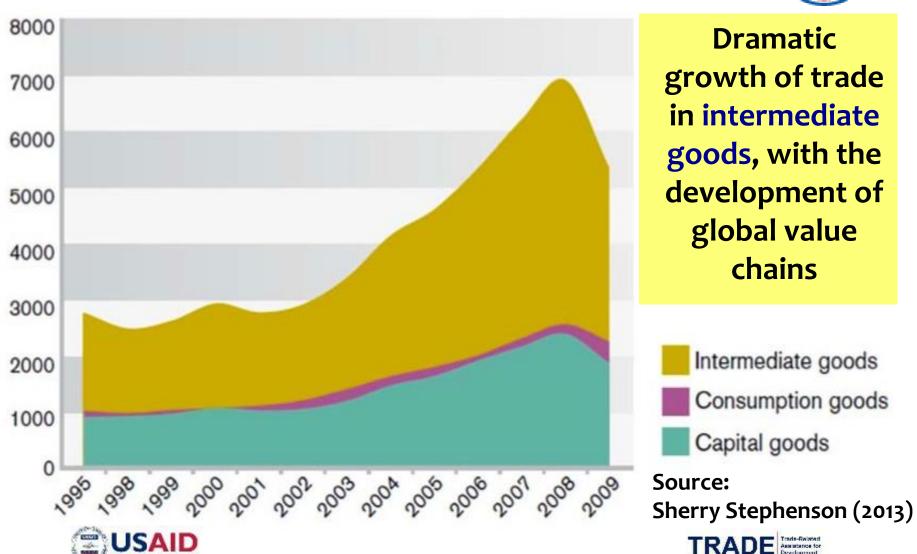
More trade in products within the same industries (intra-industry trade)





The Changing Shape of Global Trade





Changing Trade Patterns

Before (1995): Goods with almost 100% domestic content

Now (2005):

Value chains cross
national boundaries:
Boeing jets,
iPhones/iPads are
"Made in the World"
(not 'Made in USA' or
'Made in China')

Domestic value added shares 90% or more

Domestic value added shares between 80-90%

Domestic value added shares 80% or less

1. Goods with lower domestic content

2. More intraregional trade within Asia especially South East Asia

Sources: Sherry Stephenson (2013); OECD



Philippine Trade with ASEAN Partners



Thailand

Top imports: Motor vehicles, electronics, petroleum and chemicals **Top exports:** Motor vehicle parts, electronics & electricals, and minerals

Singapore

Top imports: Electronics, machinery and petroleum **Top exports:** Electronics & electricals, machinery, and petroleum

Malaysia

Top imports: Electronics, petroleum and chemicals **Top exports:** Electronics, coconut oil, petroleum





Trade in ASEAN/AEC Features



- Largely intra-industry in nature (trade in products within the same industries, e.g. electronics, vehicles, chemicals)
- Trade relationships are increasingly complementary rather than competitive; trade protection can be selfpenalizing
- Opportunities lie in regional and global production networks or value chains
- PH already well positioned in cross-border value chains esp. with its prominence in business services







2. Overall benefits of integration outweigh the costs.

Economies of scale and stronger cohesion

AEC Upsides and Downsides



Upsides

- Economies of scale → Lower unit costs
- Greater efficiency e.g., from more technology sharing (e.g., Manila Catering) → Lower costs & prices for all
- Higher productivity → Higher incomes
- Stronger interdependence → Greater regional cohesion, harmony and peace

Downsides

- More vulnerable to supply chain disruptions
- Differential gains/benefits; inequitable growth







3. AEC 2015 is pushing us to (finally) do the right things.

Political will is induced by the group's collective commitment

"Right Things" We Are Being (Have Been) Pushed to Do



- Bring Down Trade and Investment Barriers → Build inherent competitiveness; Widen scope for growth; Increase competition to the benefit of consumers
- ■Improve Trade Facilitation → Reduce business costs;
 Improve competitiveness for PH businesses
- Open Our Skies → Foster greater tourism jobs and earnings (with strong inter-industry linkages)
- Open Up Key Service Industries → Contestable markets diffuse monopolistic/oligopolistic power; lowers prices, improves quality, widens choices; achieves more inclusive growth





4. AEC is not just "coming in 2016"; it's mostly already here.

No "tsunami" of ASEAN goods will happen in 2016.



Where is AEC Now?



- 99% of all tariff lines were already brought down to zero since 2010
- Of >400 agreed AEC Blueprint Commitments,
 ASEAN members have complied with 84-89%
 (ASEAN Secretariat's Scorecard)
- December 31, 2015 is not a day of reckoning,
 but a target deadline for 100% compliance
- No drastic changes will happen on January 1, 2016 (as with fabled Y2K bug!)





Business Prospects Wider Options/Opportunities



- Weigh expansion opportunities (wider consumer base) vs. wider competition;
 (Pacific Traders & Mfg, SME Food Producers)
- Enhance efficiency via supply chain design & strategic location of various business functions & strategic deployment of skilled labor
- Access wider financing options from integrated regional capital markets

Source: KPMG





Toward AEC-Enabled SMEs Government: AEC Game Plan



- Clustering Initiatives & Shared Service Facilities (DTI)
- Industry Road Maps (BOI)
- Doing Business in FTAs Campaign (DTI)
- Inclusive Finance (BSP)
- Competition Law (Congress)
- Halal Industries (Bangsamoro, DTI)
- Trade Facilitation for SMEs (Customs) ++





Toward AEC-Enabled SMEs SMEs: Gear Up and Change Ways



- Study AEC opportunities, requisites for availment (DBFTA)
- Strengthen & professionalize financial and overall business management
- Shun "kanya-kanya"; embrace clustering & "coopetition"





LEs: Right Way Forward



- Find strategic positioning in cross-border value chains/production networks (Moog Inc.)
- Shift business model to inclusive value chains (a la Jolibee, Nestle) vs. vertical integration, as deliberate contribution to inclusive growth
- Pursue the triple bottom line of People,
 Planet and Profit to help make Inclusive
 Growth/ Development a reality





Wanted: A Change in Mindset



ASEAN is not "they/them"; ASEAN is we/us!