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Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)

A statistical portrait

2014 edition

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Foreword

It is an honour for Eurostat to present its first statistical publication regarding the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM), on the occasion of the 10th ASEM Summit in Milan in October 2014.

Statistics are important for evidence-based decision making and for the dialogue between the EU and its global partners. In this publication, Eurostat has sought to combine data from European and international sources across a range of topics of interest to ASEM partners.

It has been produced in cooperation with the European External Action Service and the Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation – EuropeAid.

I hope this publication will be useful as an aid to the summit's discussions, as well as an interesting reading for any stakeholder in Asia-Europe relations.

Walter Radermacher

Director-General, Eurostat

Chief Statistician of the European Union

This publication has been produced by Unit A3 – Statistical cooperation of Eurostat, in cooperation with the European External Action Service.

The production of this publication has been funded by the ASEM Dialogue Facility (http://eeas.europa.eu/asem/index_en.htm).

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Data extraction period

The data presented within this publication were largely extracted during July 2014.

An online data code available under each table/figure can be used to directly access the most recent data on Eurostat's website.

Contents

Introduction

Asia-Europe Meeting

The Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) was created in 1996 and has since become a key forum for dialogue and cooperation between Europe and Asia. Starting from the original 26 partners in 1996, ASEM currently has 51 partners, including: the European Union (EU), the ASEAN Secretariat and 49 countries ([1]).

ASEM provides a unique platform to bring Europe and Asia closer together on a number of issues of global importance, such as the revival of economic growth worldwide, climate change and the post-2015 development agenda.

Political dialogue in ASEM takes place at the highest level every two years, with a summit of Heads of State and Government where ASEM's priorities are set. These summits are held alternatively in Asia and Europe.

The theme of the 10th ASEM Summit, hosted by the Italian city of Milan on 16–17 October 2014, is 'Responsible Partnership for Sustainable Growth and Security'. The discussions of the summit are focused on connectivity between Asia and Europe, economic and socio-cultural cooperation, as well as global and regional issues.

In the years between the summits, several other meetings of Ministers, officials and experts are held regularly to address political, economic, cultural, social and education-related issues. Beyond government-level meetings, ASEM also brings together members of parliament, the business sector, civil society, academia and the media.

The EU and its Member States — as the chairs and hosts of the 2014 ASEM Summit and the 2015 ASEM Foreign Ministers' Meeting — have a special responsibility in moving the ASEM dialogue forward and thus further contributing to strengthened cooperation between Europe and Asia.

The EU is also committed to supporting ASEM through the ASEM Dialogue Facility, a financing instrument created in 2008 which aims at providing a solid platform for a sustainable ASEM cooperation, and ensuring balanced participation of less developed partner countries in the ASEM dialogue.

([1]) The 49 countries are: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, China, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lao PDR, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mongolia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom and Vietnam. Croatia and Kazakhstan are set to join ASEM at the 10th ASEM Summit in Milan. At the time of producing this publication, the information on Croatia as a future partner in ASEM was available, therefore data on Croatia are also included. The information on Kazakhstan as a future partner in ASEM was not available at the time of producing this publication.

High quality statistics and capacity-building

As any other discussions on policy-making, the ASEM dialogue needs to rely on good quality statistics to analyse the situation and help identify the most appropriate policies to increase our welfare.

The need to address current global challenges is generating a growing demand for good quality statistics. Therefore, both European and Asian ASEM partners are very active — on national, regional and international levels — in promoting approaches to strengthen the relevance and comparability of statistical data.

ASEM partners are committed to complying with the United Nations (UN) Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, whose revised preamble was adopted by the UN Statistical Commission in 2013.

In the EU context, the European Statistics Code of Practice has become the foundation of the quality framework on which the production of European statistics is based. The principles of the code set the standards with which the institutional environment of statistical authorities, the statistical processes and statistical outputs have to comply; hence, they are the guarantee of top statistical quality for users of European statistics.

The experience of the European Statistics Code of Practice is also becoming a reference for other partners in ASEM. In ASEAN, for example, it has inspired the ASEAN Community Statistical System Code of Practice, which was adopted by the ASEAN national statistical offices in 2012.

Ensuring good quality statistics is a common priority for all producers of official statistics in ASEM, and it is therefore essential to guarantee that no disparities in statistical capacity exist among countries. For this reason, ASEM partners are involved in the ongoing UN discussions on the post-2015 development agenda, which cover also the role of statistics for monitoring progress towards the new set of Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the support to statistical capacity building, particularly for those countries with considerable resource constraints.

By working together to improve quality of official statistics, it will be possible to meet user needs for the policy of sustainable development.

Publication structure and coverage

The *Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) — A statistical portrait* provides users of official statistics with a snapshot of the information that is available on Eurostat's website and the websites of other international organisations. The publication provides indicators for a selection of topics; it is composed of an introduction, a key data chapter illustrating the significance of ASEM partners in the world, as well as six chapters focused on particular topics.

The publication aims to present information for the ASEM partners, including:

- the European ASEM partners — the use of this term refers to the EU-28 (the 28 Member States of the EU), Norway and Switzerland;
- the Asian ASEM partners — the use of this term refers to the 10 members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the 10 remaining partners referred to in this publication as Northeast and South Asia (NESA).

Member States of ASEAN are: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

The NESA partners are: Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation.

Spatial data coverage

The geographical aggregates such as ASEM, EU-28, ASEAN and NESA include information for all of the partners or estimates for missing information; any incomplete totals, shares or ratios that are created are systematically footnoted. Time series for these geographical aggregates are based on a fixed set of partners for the whole of the time period (unless otherwise indicated). For example, any time series for the EU-28 refers to a sum or an average for all 28 current EU Member States regardless of when they joined the EU.

The order of the EU-28 Member States used in this publication follows the alphabetical order of their names in their national languages, whereas for all other ASEM partners the order follows their names in English. For the Asian ASEM partners the English names used are those normally used within the context of the ASEM. In many of the figures the data are ranked according to the values of a particular indicator.

In the event that data for a particular ASEM partner or for an aggregate are not available the partner or aggregate has been excluded from tables and figures. If data for a reference period are not available for a particular partner or an aggregate, then efforts have been made to fill tables and figures with data for previous reference years (these exceptions are footnoted); generally an effort has been made to take account of at least the two previous reference periods.

Data sources

The indicators presented are often compiled according to international — sometimes global — standards, for example, United Nations standards for national accounts and the International Monetary Fund's standards for balance of payments statistics. Although most data are based on international concepts and definitions there may be certain discrepancies in the methods used to compile the data.

Almost all of the indicators presented for the EU (and its Member States), Norway and Switzerland have been drawn from Eurobase, Eurostat's online database. In exceptional cases some indicators for the EU have been extracted from international sources, for example, when values are expressed in purchasing power parities (based on series in constant price United States dollars).

For the Asian ASEM partners and their aggregates (ASEAN and NESA), the data presented in this publication have generally been extracted from a range of international sources. For the 10 ASEAN members and the ASEAN aggregate some data for foreign direct investment have been drawn from the online data provided by the statistics pages of the ASEAN website.

For many of the indicators multiple international statistical sources are available, each with their own policies and practices concerning data management (for example, concerning data validation, the correction of errors, the estimation of missing data, and the frequency of updating). In general, attempts have been made to use only one source for each indicator in order to provide a comparable analysis between the partners.

The international data sources include:

Table 1: National and international data sources

Organisation	Data source(s)
The United Nations (UN) and its agencies	
The International Labour Organisation (ILO)	ILOSTAT
The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	UNCTADstat
The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), Population Division	World Population Prospects; World Urbanisation Prospects; Trends in International Migrant Stock
The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	UIS: Education
The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)	National Accounts Main Aggregates Database; National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates
The United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)	World Tourism Data
The World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)	Statistics database
The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	World Economic Outlook Database
The World Bank	DataBank
ASEAN statistics	Macroeconomic Indicators
The International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	ICT Data and Statistics Division
National tourism bodies	Japan National Tourist Organization, China National Tourism Administration, Government of India (Ministry of tourism) and Tourism Australia

Source: Eurostat

Aggregates

Aggregates for ASEM, the European ASEM partners and the Asian ASEM partners have been compiled from the data for individual partners as indicated above. As such, they may combine data from Eurostat and international sources.

Data extraction and processing

The statistical data presented in this publication were extracted during July 2014 and the accompanying text was drafted in July and August 2014. Eurobase and ASEAN's statistics resources are updated, frequently in some cases, so there may be differences between the data presented in this publication and data that are subsequently downloaded.

Many of the international sources from which data were extracted present monetary data in national currencies and/or United States dollars (USD), whereas Eurostat data are normally presented in national currencies and/or euro (EUR). Monetary data for Asian ASEM partners have been converted into euro using current exchange rates. Data that are expressed in USD having been converted from national currencies using purchasing power parities have been left in dollar based purchasing power standards. Equally, time series for indicators expressed in constant prices have not been converted from the original currency (whether for national currencies or in USD).

Several indicators have been standardised by expressing their values relative to an appropriate measure of the size of a partner, for example, in relation to the total population or the size of the economy (gross domestic product (GDP)). Whenever possible, these size measures have been extracted from the same source as the indicator itself; otherwise these data have been extracted from the World Bank.

Data presentation

Many of the data sources contain metadata that provide information on the status of particular values or data series. In order to improve readability, only the most significant information has been included as footnotes under the tables and figures. Where appropriate, breaks in series are indicated in the footnotes provided under each table and figure. The following symbols are used, where necessary:

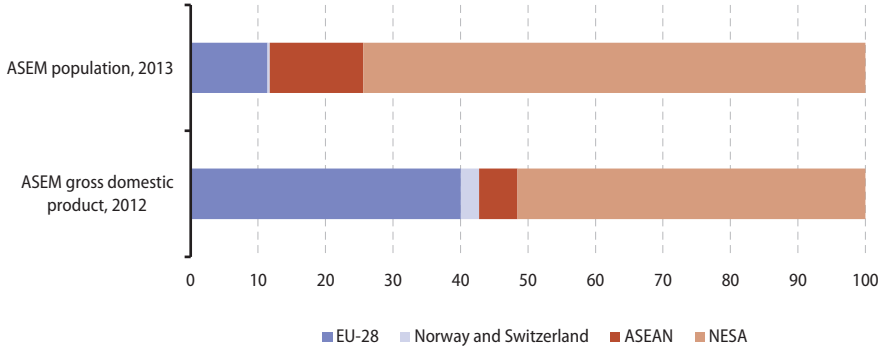
Italic	data value is forecasted, provisional or estimated and is likely to change;
billion	a thousand million;
:	not available, confidential or unreliable value;
–	not applicable.

1 Key data

The figures in this chapter provide an overview of the population, gross domestic product (GDP) and international trade of ASEM partners, including their development over time.

In 2013, the EU-28's share of the total population of all ASEM partners was 11.4 %. In terms of economic output, its contribution was much higher, reaching 40.1 % in 2012 (see Figure 1.1). A similar situation could be observed for Norway and Switzerland. The reverse was true for ASEAN and the NESA partners whose shares in population terms were greater than in terms of gross domestic product.

Figure 1.1: Distribution of ASEM population and gross domestic product, 2012 and 2013 (1)
(% of ASEM total)



() Includes preliminary data.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_gind and nama_gdp_c) and World Bank (World DataBank) and the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates)

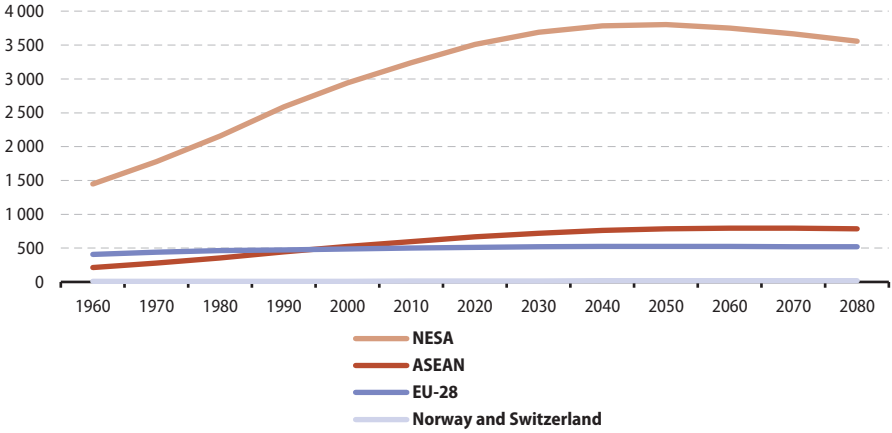
Population

The Asian ASEM partners recorded substantially faster population growth than the European ASEM partners during during the years shown in Figure 1.2. Between 1960 and 2010 European ASEM partners recorded average population growth of 0.4 % per year, whereas growth for Asian ASEM partners averaged 1.7 % per year, the latter being the same as the world average which it greatly influences. Between 1995 and 2000, ASEAN's population overtook that of the EU-28. Population growth is projected to slow across most of the planet from 2050 onwards.

ASEM partners made up 62.3 % of the world's population of 7.1 billion persons in 2013 (see Figure 1.3). The vast majority of these people (55.0 % of the world total) were in Asian ASEM partners and the remainder (7.3 %) in European ASEM partners. Among all of the ASEM partners, China and India had by far the largest populations, both over one and a quarter billion. The EU-28's population in 2013 was just over 506 million while that of Indonesia — the largest ASEAN member in population terms — was around half this size.

For more information concerning the population of ASEM partners, please refer to Chapter 2.

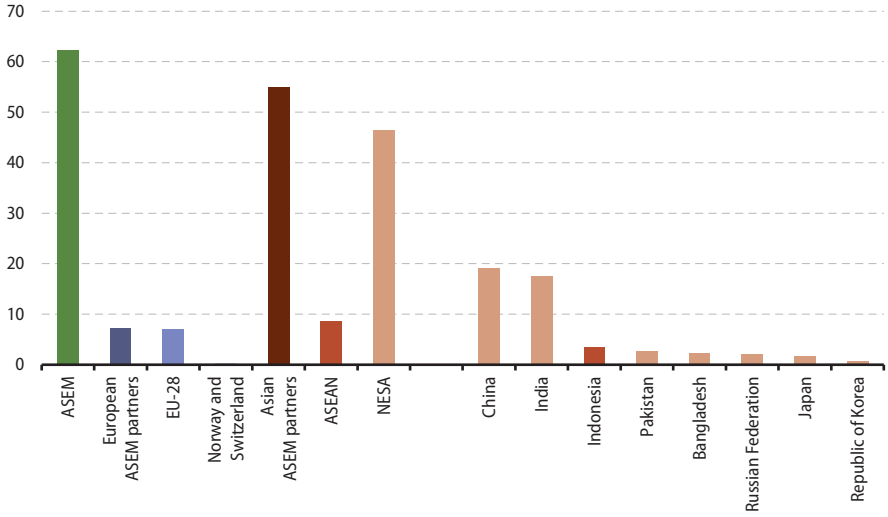
Figure 1.2: Population and population projections, 1960–2080 (1)
(million)



(1) 2020–80: projections.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_pjan and proj_13npms) and the United Nations Population Division (World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision)

Figure 1.3: Share of world population, selected aggregates and countries, 2013 (1)
(%)



(1) Includes preliminary data.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind) and the World Bank (World DataBank)

Gross domestic product

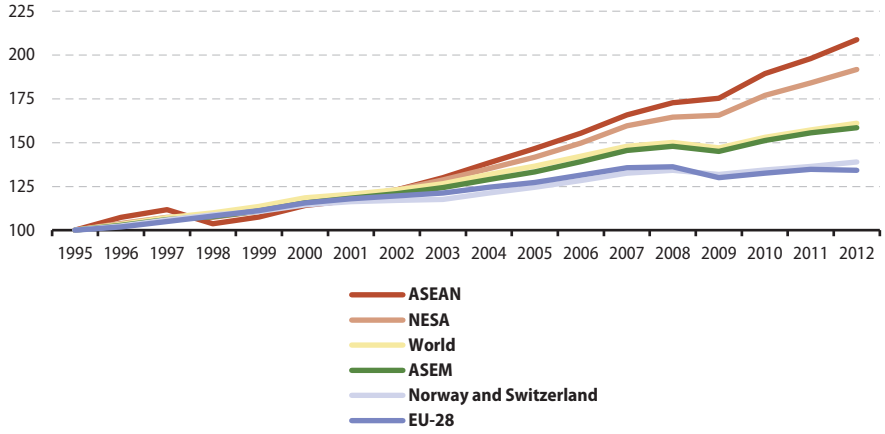
GDP growth in the Asian ASEM partners averaged 3.9 % per year between 1995 and 2012, compared with 1.8 % per year for European ASEM partners. It should be noted that this period includes the global financial and economic crisis, which can clearly be seen in the data for 2008 and 2009 in Figure 1.4. GDP growth in ASEAN members averaged 4.4 % per year during this period, slightly ahead of the 3.9 % average recorded for NESA and well above the 2.8 % per year average recorded for ASEM as a whole and for the world.

In 2012, the total economic output of the world, as measured by GDP, was estimated at EUR 56 577 billion, of which the ASEM partners accounted for 57.2 % (see Figure 1.5). The European ASEM partners accounted for a 24.5 % share of the world's GDP in 2012. Asian ASEM partners contributed 32.7 % of world GDP. Most of the GDP from Asian ASEM partners was from NESA partners, notably China (11.5 % of world GDP) and Japan (8.2 %); the ASEAN members collectively contributed 3.2 % of the world's GDP in 2012. Note that these relative shares are based on current price series in euro terms, reflecting bilateral exchange rates.

For more information concerning the economy of ASEM partners, please refer to Chapter 5.

Figure 1.4: Index of the development of gross domestic product at constant prices, 1995–2012

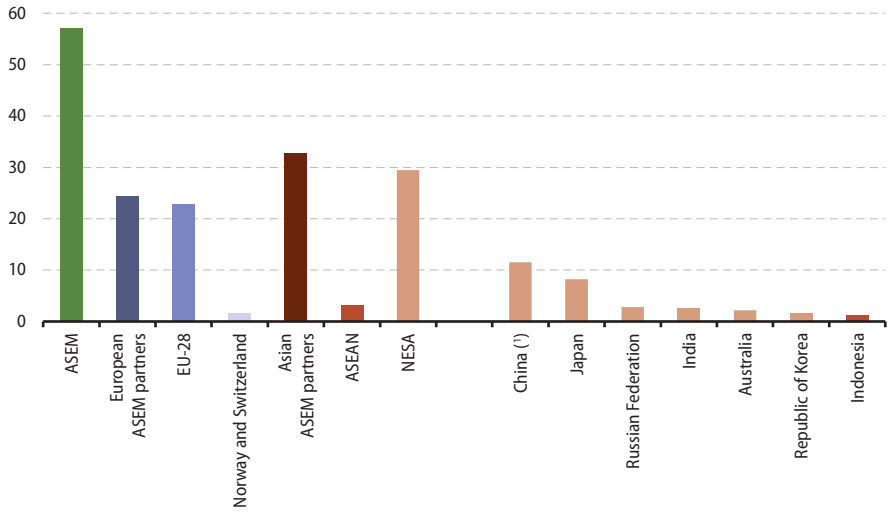
(1995 = 100, based on USD in 2005 prices)



Source: the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates)

Figure 1.5: Share of world gross domestic product, selected aggregates and countries, 2012 (1)

(%)



(1) Preliminary.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_c) and the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates)

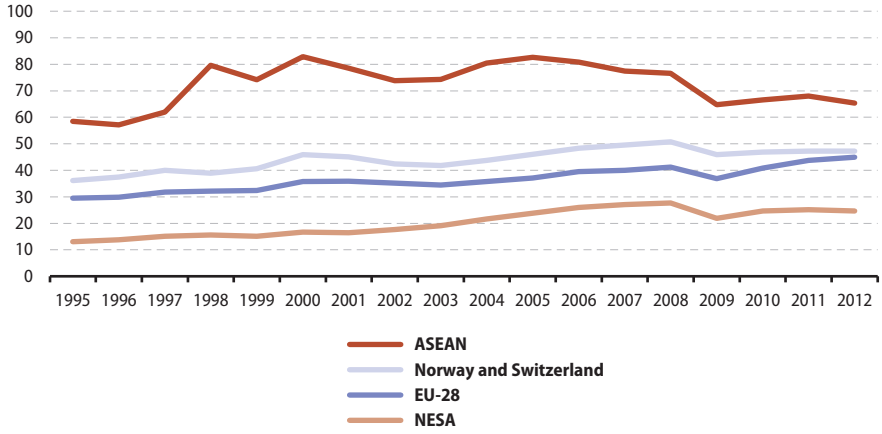
International trade

As well as a great deal of other information, the balance of payments provides statistics on international trade in goods and services. The level of international trade relative to overall economic activity (the ratio of traded goods and services to GDP) can be seen in Figures 1.6 and 1.7. Among the four groupings of ASEM partners shown in these figures, the relatively small ASEAN economies reported much higher relative flows of exports and imports between 1995 and 2012, while the NESA economies collectively reported much lower trade flows relative to overall economic activity. In 2012, the ASEAN members with particularly high levels of exports and imports relative to GDP included Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand and Cambodia. Among the NESA partners with the lowest levels of imports and exports relative to GDP were Japan and Pakistan.

Among all of the Asian ASEM partners, the oil-rich economy of Brunei Darussalam reported the largest trade surplus relative to GDP (50.2 %) in 2012, while Mongolia reported the largest trade deficit (−25.9 %). The Russian Federation (7.3 % of GDP), the Republic of Korea (3.1 %) and China (2.9 %) all reported trade surpluses for goods and services in 2012, as did the EU-28 (1.9 %) in contrast to Australia (−0.7 %), Indonesia (−1.6 %), Japan (−2.0 %) and India (−7.7 %) — each of which recorded a trade deficit.

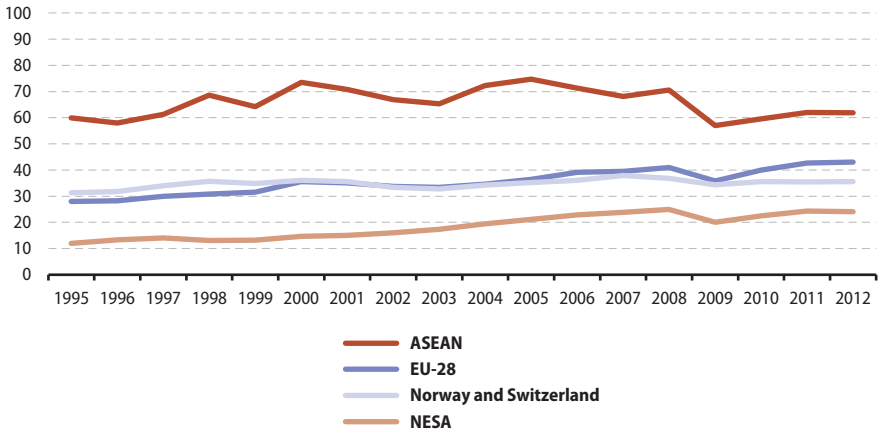
Between 1995 and 2012 the level of exports and imports relative to GDP increased in all four of the groupings of ASEM partners shown in Figures 1.6 and 1.7. For example, EU-28 exports and imports (relative to GDP) increased by a half between 1995 and 2012, while NESA imports relative to GDP more than doubled and NESA exports relative to GDP almost doubled. The levels of ASEAN exports and imports (relative to GDP) were more volatile than for the other aggregates during this period and fell most notably during the global financial and economic crisis in 2008 and 2009.

Figure 1.6: Exports of goods and services relative to gross domestic product, 1995–2012
(% of gross domestic product)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_c) and the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates)

Figure 1.7: Imports of goods and services relative to gross domestic product, 1995–2012
(% of gross domestic product)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_c) and the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Estimates of Main Aggregates)

Glossary

The **balance of payments** is a statistical summary of the transactions of a given economy with the rest of the world. It comprises three elements: the current account (transactions in goods, services, income, and current transfers); the financial account (transactions involving financial claims or liabilities, including purchases of securities); the capital account (covers capital transfers (such as debt forgiveness) and the acquisition/disposal of non-produced, nonfinancial assets (such as patents).

Exports are transactions in goods and services (sales, barter, gifts or grants) from residents to non-residents involving a change of ownership. Exports of services consist of all services rendered by residents to non-residents, including direct purchases by non-residents in the economic territory of a country.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum of the gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production, plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs. Gross value added is the difference between output and intermediate consumption. GDP is also equal to: i) the sum of the final uses of goods and services (all uses except intermediate consumption) measured in purchasers' prices, minus the value of imports of goods and services; ii) the sum of primary incomes distributed by resident producer units.

Imports are transactions in goods and services (sales, barter, gifts or grants) from non-residents to residents involving a change of ownership. Imports of services consist of all services rendered by non-residents to residents, including direct purchases by residents in another economic territory.

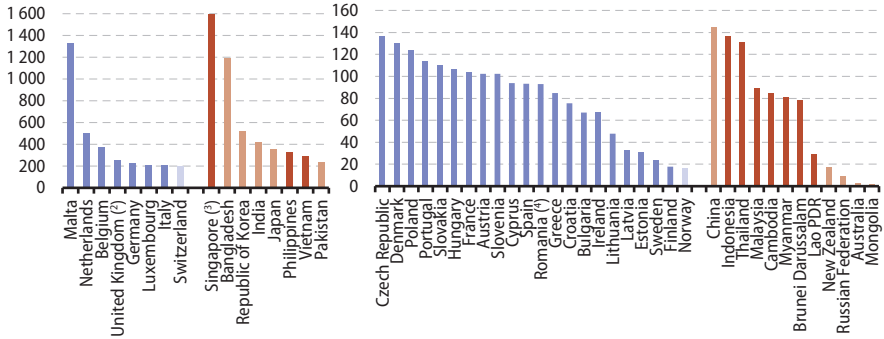
Population: see glossary of Chapter 2 (Population) for more information.

The **trade balance** — surplus or deficit — is the balance of imports (negative, as they have to be paid for) and exports (positive, because they yield revenue). If the balance is positive it is a surplus (exports exceed imports); if it is negative it is a deficit (imports exceed exports).

2 Population

As the population of the ASEM partners grew in recent decades, so did its population density, from 52 inhabitants per km² in 1970 to 91 inhabitants per km² by 2012 (see Table 2.1). The European ASEM partners reported a population density of 110 inhabitants per km² in 2012 compared with an average of 88 inhabitants per km² among the Asian ASEM partners; both of these figures were above the world average of 54 inhabitants per km². Singapore among the ASEAN partners, Malta from the EU-28 and Bangladesh among the NESA partners all recorded population densities in excess of 1 000 inhabitants per km² (see Figure 2.1). The least densely populated ASEM partners were Mongolia, Australia and the Russian Federation.

Figure 2.1: Population density, 2012 (1)
(inhabitants per km²)



(1) Note that the two parts of the figure have different scales on the y-axis.
(2) 2010.
(3) Truncated for reasons of data presentation. Value = 7 589 inhabitants per km².
(4) 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_r_d3dens) and the World Bank (DataBank)

Table 2.1: Key data on population, 1970, 2012 and 2013

	Population (million)		Share in world population (% of total)		Population density (inhabitants per km²)	
	1970	2013	1970	2013	1970	2012
World	3 686.8	7 124.5	100.0	100.0	28	54
ASEM	2 512.9	4 435.1	68.2	62.3	52	91
European ASEM partners	450.9	*519.7*	12.2	*7.3*	98	*110*
EU-28	440.8	*506.5*	12.0	*7.1*	104	*116*
Belgium (1)	9.7	*11.2*	0.3	*0.2*	*319*	367
Bulgaria	8.5	7.3	0.2	0.1	77	67
Czech Republic	9.9	10.5	0.3	0.1	128	136
Denmark	4.9	5.6	0.1	0.1	116	130
Germany	61.1	*80.7*	1.7	*1.1*	224	229
Estonia	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	32	31
Ireland	3.0	*4.6*	0.1	*0.1*	43	67
Greece	8.8	*11.0*	0.2	*0.2*	68	85
Spain	33.8	*46.6*	0.9	*0.7*	68	93
France (2)	50.8	*65.7*	1.4	*0.9*	95	103
Croatia	4.4	*4.3*	0.1	*0.1*	79	75
Italy	53.8	60.2	1.5	0.8	183	202
Cyprus	0.6	*0.9*	0.0	*0.0*	66	94
Latvia	2.4	2.0	0.1	0.0	38	33
Lithuania	3.1	3.0	0.1	0.0	50	48
Luxembourg (1)	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	*131*	205
Hungary	10.3	*9.9*	0.3	*0.1*	115	107
Malta	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	946	1 327
Netherlands	13.0	16.8	0.4	0.2	386	497
Austria	7.5	8.5	0.2	0.1	91	102
Poland	32.7	38.5	0.9	0.5	107	123
Portugal	8.7	*10.5*	0.2	*0.1*	95	114
Romania (3)	20.3	*20.0*	0.5	*0.3*	88	93
Slovenia	1.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	86	102
Slovakia	4.5	5.4	0.1	0.1	94	110
Finland	4.6	5.4	0.1	0.1	15	18
Sweden	8.0	9.6	0.2	0.1	20	23
United Kingdom (4)	55.7	*64.1*	1.5	*0.9*	230	257
Norway	3.9	5.1	0.1	0.1	13	17
Switzerland	6.2	*8.1*	0.2	*0.1*	155	200

(1) Population density, 1970: estimate made for the purpose of this publication.
(2) Population and share in world population, 1970: excluding overseas departments and territories.
(3) Population density: 2011 instead of 2012.
(4) Population density: 2010 instead of 2012.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_gind, demo_r_d3area and demo_r_d3dens) and the World Bank (DataBank)

Table 2.1: Key data on population, 1970, 2012 and 2013 (continued)

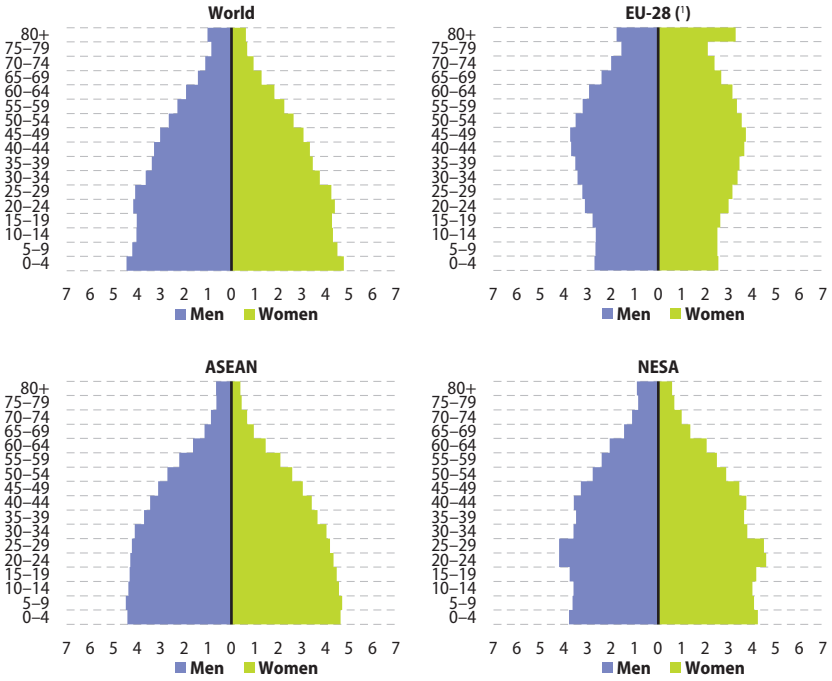
	Population (million)		Share in world population (% of total)		Population density (inhabitants per km²)	
	1970	2013	1970	2013	1970	2012
World	3 686.8	7 124.5	100.0	100.0	28	54
ASEM	2 512.9	4 435.1	68.2	62.3	52	91
Asian ASEM partners	2 062.1	3 915.4	55.9	55.0	47	88
ASEAN	279.5	615.7	7.6	8.6	64	141
Brunei Darussalam	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	25	78
Cambodia	7.0	15.1	0.2	0.2	40	84
Indonesia	114.1	249.9	3.1	3.5	63	136
Lao PDR	2.7	6.8	0.1	0.1	12	29
Malaysia	10.9	29.7	0.3	0.4	33	89
Myanmar	27.2	53.3	0.7	0.7	42	81
Philippines	35.8	98.4	1.0	1.4	120	324
Singapore	2.1	5.4	0.1	0.1	3 096	7 589
Thailand	36.9	67.0	1.0	0.9	72	131
Vietnam	42.7	*89.7*	1.2	*1.3*	131	286
NESA	1 782.6	3 299.8	48.4	46.3	45	83
Australia	12.5	*23.1*	0.3	*0.3*	2	3
Bangladesh	66.3	156.6	1.8	2.2	509	1 188
China	818.3	1 357.4	22.2	19.1	88	145
India	555.2	1 252.1	15.1	17.6	187	416
Japan	104.3	127.3	2.8	1.8	285	350
Mongolia	1.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	1	2
New Zealand	2.8	*4.5*	0.1	*0.1*	11	17
Pakistan	59.2	182.1	1.6	2.6	77	232
Republic of Korea	32.2	50.2	0.9	0.7	327	515
Russian Federation	130.4	143.5	3.5	2.0	8	9

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: demo_gind, demo_r_d3area and demo_r_d3dens) and the World Bank (DataBank)

The ASEM partners' share of the world's population fell from 68.2 % in 1970 to 62.3 % in 2013, as the population of other parts of the world grew at a faster rate, notably in parts of Africa. This relative decline in population was mainly concentrated in the European ASEM partners, whose share of the world population fell from 12.2 % to 7.3 % during the period under consideration, while that of the Asian ASEM partners declined from 55.9 % to 55.0 % (largely as a result of a contraction in the relative weight of the Chinese population).

Figure 2.2 compares the age structure in 2013, of the world, the EU-28, ASEAN and NESA, as well as that of the four largest ASEM partners. The peaks in the population structure of China among those in the age group 20–29 can be seen in the structure for NESA and that for the whole of the world, although the Chinese peaks for the age group 40–49 are less apparent. The age structures for India, Indonesia and Pakistan are somewhat more regular bell shapes, with Pakistan displaying a particularly broad base and rapid narrowing starting at the age group 25–29.

Figure 2.2: Age pyramids, 2013
(% of total population)

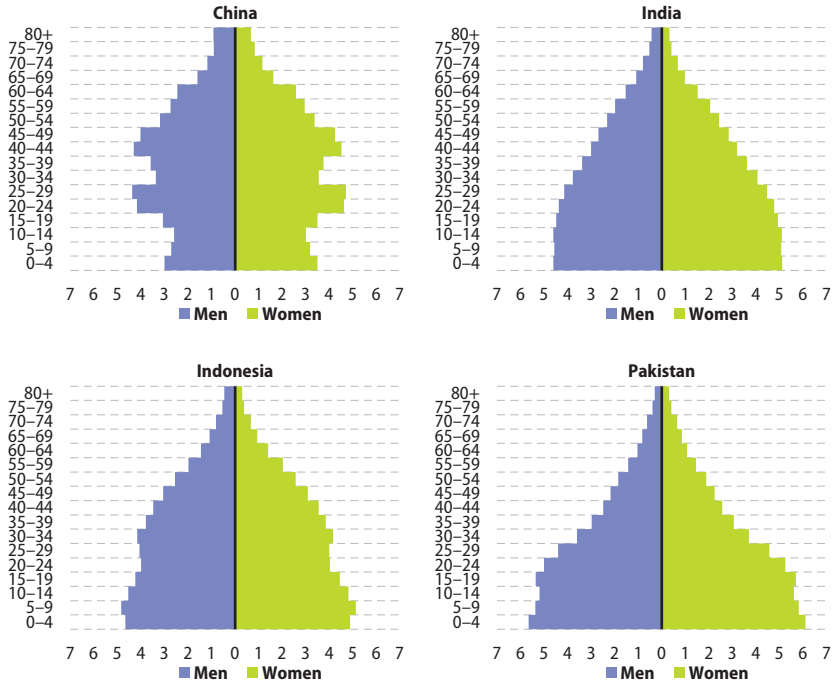


(1) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjangroup) and the World Bank (DataBank)

The age structure for the EU-28 is quite different: a much higher share of older persons reflecting higher life expectancy; the share of the age groups below those aged 40–44 years gets progressively smaller approaching the youngest cohorts, reflecting falling fertility rates over several decades and the impact of the baby-boomer cohorts on the population structure. Another notable difference is the greater gender imbalance within the EU-28 among older age groups than is typical for the world as a whole.

Figure 2.2: Age pyramids, 2013 (continued)
(% of total population)



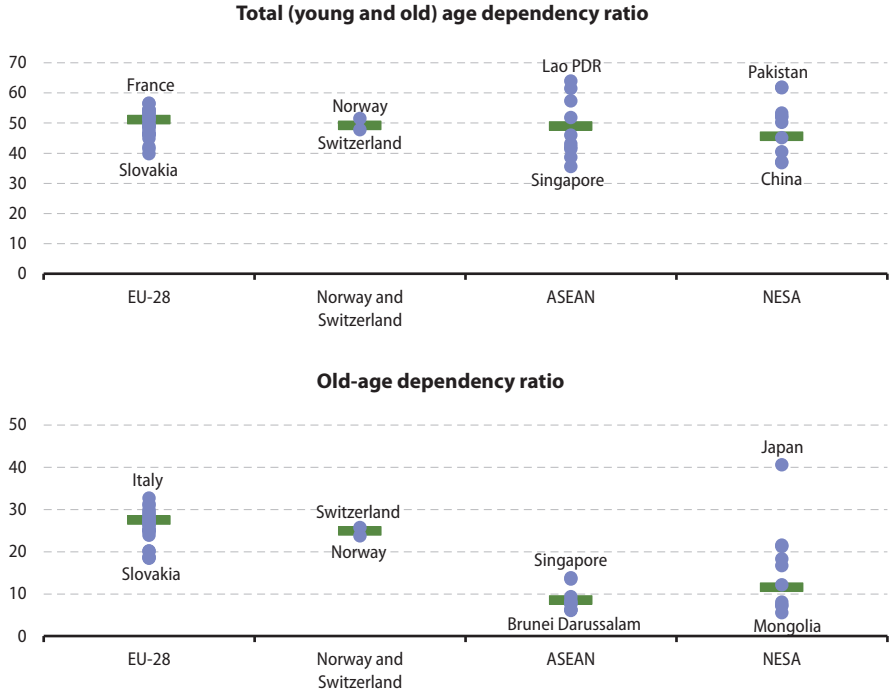
Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjangroup) and the World Bank (DataBank)

The age dependency ratio (young and old) in Figure 2.3 summarises the level of support for younger persons (aged less than 15 years) and older persons (aged 65 years and over) provided by the working-age population (those aged 15–64 years). Despite different age structures across the various partners, the average ratios for the four groupings in 2013 were relatively similar, with this overall ratio pulled up by high old-age dependency ratios in some partners and by high young-age dependency ratios in others. The old-age dependency ratio shows a much greater range across the four groupings in 2013, with ASEAN members and NESA partners generally reporting relatively low old-age dependency ratios, aside from the exception of Japan.

The share of the foreign-born population was relatively high in some of the wealthier, smaller ASEM partners, notably Brunei Darussalam, Singapore and Luxembourg, where in 2013 more than two fifths of the population were foreign-born (see Figure 2.4). By contrast, less than 0.1 % of the population were foreign-born in China. For comparison, across the world around 3.2 % of the global population were born in countries other than where they lived, a share that rose to 10.2 % for the EU-28 while it stood at 1.0 % in NESA.

Figure 2.3: Total (young and old) age dependency ratio, 2013 (1)

(%)



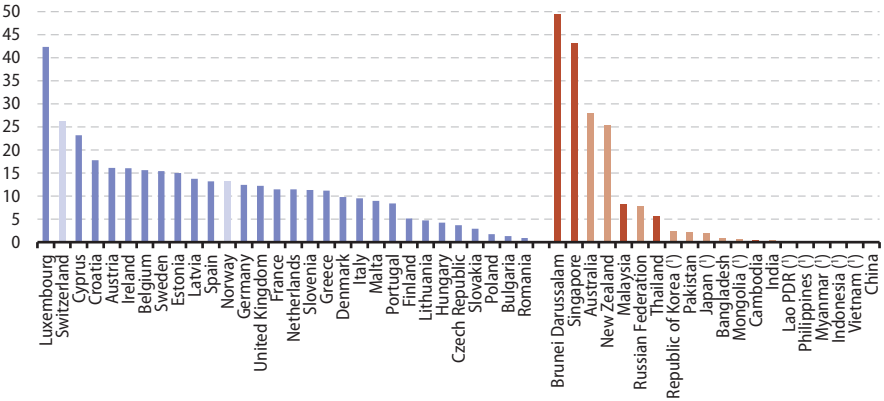
(1) The blue circles in the figure represent the values for each partner and collectively show the range from the highest to the lowest values for each geographical grouping; the horizontal dark green line is the average (mean) within each grouping; the names of the partners with the highest and lowest values are also included.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_pjangroup) and the World Bank (DataBank)

Within the EU-28, half of all foreign-born residents in 2013 came from countries that were not ASEM partners, such as other parts of Europe (for example, Turkey and parts of the former Yugoslavia), other parts of Asia or other continents. Among the 50.0 % of the foreign-born population in the EU-28 from ASEM partners, more than one third (34.9 %) of the all foreign-born residents in the EU-28 came from other EU-28 Member States (see Table 2.2), leaving 13.9 % of foreign-born residents from Asian ASEM partners (mainly from NESA), and 1.2 % from Norway and Switzerland. By comparison, the share of foreign-born

Figure 2.4: Foreign-born population, 2013

(% of total population)



(1) Foreign citizenship rather than foreign born.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_pop3ctb) and the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (Trends in International Migrant Stock)

Table 2.2: Foreign-born population, 2013

Resident in:	Number of foreign-born (million)	Share of foreign-born (% of total population)	Analysis of foreign-born (% of foreign-born)							
			Not ASEM	ASEM	European ASEM partners	EU-28	Norway and Switzerland	Asian ASEM partners	ASEAN	NESA
World	231.5	3.2	54.2	45.8	15.0	14.6	0.4	30.8	8.1	22.7
ASEM	97.4	2.2	46.2	53.8	24.1	23.4	0.7	29.7	10.9	18.8
European ASEM partners	53.9	10.4	49.3	50.7	37.1	36.0	1.1	13.6	3.0	10.6
EU-28	50.8	10.0	50.0	50.0	36.1	34.9	1.2	13.9	2.9	11.0
Norway and Switzerland	3.0	23.0	36.7	63.3	54.4	54.2	0.2	8.9	3.7	5.1
Asian ASEM partners	43.5	1.1	42.5	57.5	8.0	7.9	0.1	49.5	20.7	28.8
ASEAN	9.5	1.5	11.1	88.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	88.1	68.6	19.5
NESA	34.0	1.0	51.2	48.8	10.0	9.9	0.1	38.8	7.3	31.5

Source: the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (Trends in International Migrant Stock)

residents in Asian ASEM partners that were born in European ASEM partners was lower than the share of foreign-born residents from Asian ASEM partners observed for the EU-28. The share was particularly low in ASEAN members where just 0.9 % of foreign-born residents were from European ASEM partners. In general, the origin of the foreign-born population in NESA partners was also relatively diverse, whereas for ASEAN partners more than two thirds (68.6 %) of all foreign-born residents came from other ASEAN members.

In 2010, the two largest urban agglomerations in the world were in ASEM partners, namely Tokyo (Japan) and Delhi (India). The 10 largest urban agglomerations in ASEM partners are shown in Table 2.3: they were all in Asian ASEM partners and ranked among the 16 largest agglomerations in the world. The largest urban agglomerations outside of the ASEM partners were Mexico City, New York-Newark (the United States) and São Paulo (Brazil). The largest urban agglomerations within the EU-28 were Paris (France) and London (the United Kingdom).

Worldwide, there were more than 630 urban agglomerations with a population in excess of 750 000 inhabitants in 2011 and together their aggregated population of 1.5 billion people was equivalent to just over one fifth of the world's population. More than half (343) of these large urban agglomerations were in ASEM partners, with 260 in NESA (China was home to 143 and India 58, as can be seen in Figure 2.5). There were 46 of these large urban agglomerations in the EU-28, 35 in ASEAN and two in Norway and Switzerland.

Table 2.3: Largest urban agglomerations in ASEM partners, 1950, 2000, 2010 and 2020 (1)
(thousand inhabitants)

World rank	City	Country	1950	2000	2010	2020
1	Tokyo	Japan	11 275	34 450	36 933	*38 707*
2	Delhi	India	1 369	15 732	21 935	*29 274*
6	Shanghai	China	4 301	13 959	19 554	*26 121*
7	Mumbai (Bombay)	India	2 857	16 367	19 422	*23 661*
8	Beijing	China	1 671	10 162	15 000	*20 781*
9	Dhaka	Bangladesh	336	10 285	14 930	*20 064*
10	Kolkata (Calcutta)	India	4 513	13 058	14 283	*16 648*
11	Karachi	Pakistan	1 055	10 031	13 500	*17 729*
15	Manila	Philippines	1 544	9 958	11 654	*14 428*
16	Moskva (Moscow)	Russian Federation	5 356	10 005	11 472	*12 478*

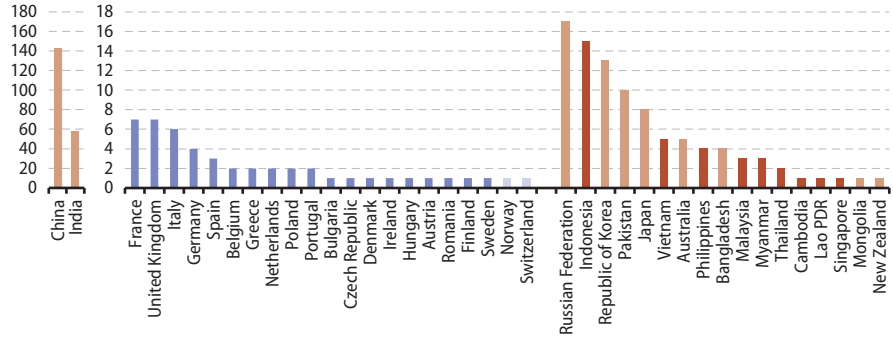
(1) Ranked on 2010 values. Note that city definitions vary between countries.

Source: the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (World Urbanisation Prospects)

There is no internationally accepted standard for distinguishing urban from rural areas, nor for delimiting the boundaries of urban agglomerations. For example, definitions and boundaries may be based on the availability of certain infrastructure, nationally-specific administrative boundaries, overall levels of population and/or levels of population density. The focus of Figure 2.6 is on the change in the share of the urban population between 1960 and 2013. Whereas the EU-28 recorded a 13.4 percentage point increase during this period, the increases recorded for NESA (23.0 percentage points), Norway and Switzerland (25.6

percentage points) and ASEAN (27.4 percentage points) were all much greater; note however that a higher proportion of the population in European ASEM partners lived in urban areas when compared with Asian ASEM partners. Among the selected ASEM partners shown in Figure 2.6, particularly large increases in the share of the urban population were recorded for the Republic of Korea, Indonesia and China. Japan retained its position with the highest share of urban population (92.3 %) among these selected partners; as in Japan, more than 90 % of the population lived in urban areas in Singapore, Belgium and Malta.

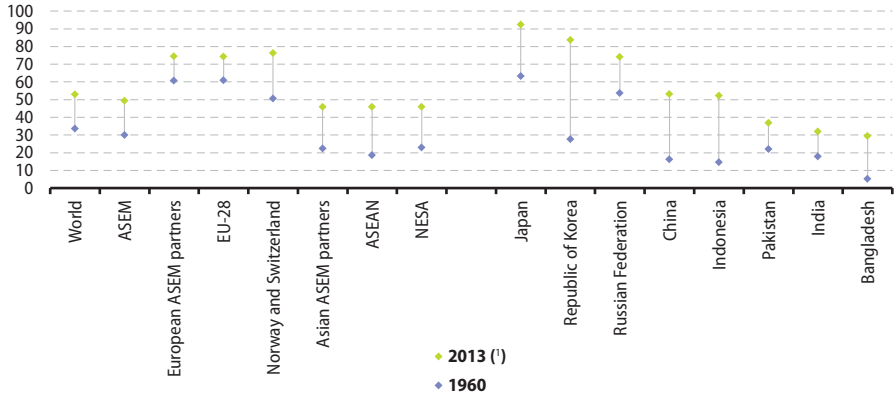
Figure 2.5: Number of urban agglomerations with more than 750 000 inhabitants, 2011 (1)
(number)



(1) Partners that are not shown do not have any urban agglomerations with more than 750 000 inhabitants. Note that the two parts of the figure have different scales on the y-axis.

Source: the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (World Urbanisation Prospects)

Figure 2.6: Share of urban population, 1960 and 2013
(% of total population)



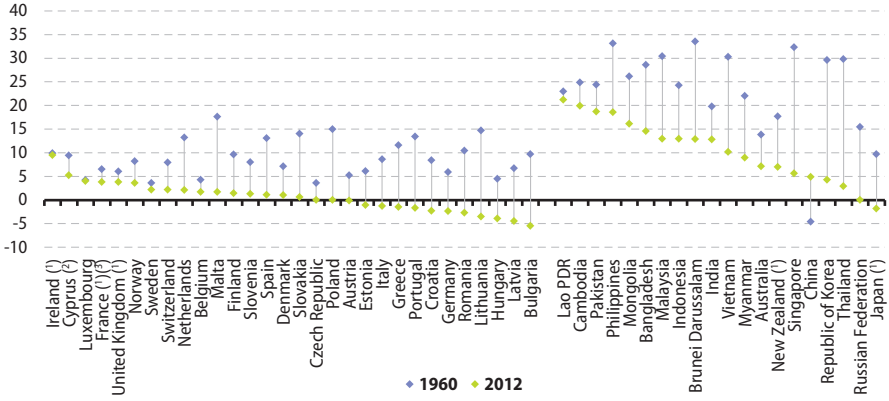
(1) Estimates or preliminary.

Source: the World Bank (DataBank)

There are two distinct components of population change: the natural population change that results from the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths (see Figure 2.7); and the net effect of migration (see Figure 2.8), in other words, the balance between people coming into and people leaving a territory.

Comparing with 1960, China was the only ASEM partner where the natural population change was higher in 2012: in fact, China moved from a position of negative natural population change in 1960 to growth in 2012. Among the Asian ASEM partners, Japan moved in the other direction, from natural population growth to decline, while the Russian Federation moved from growth to a position where the crude birth and death rates were balanced. All other Asian ASEM partners reported natural population growth in 2012, albeit slower than in 1960. Among the European ASEM partners, natural population growth also slowed between 1960 and 2012, turning to a negative natural population change (the death rate exceeding the birth rate) in 12 EU Member States in 2012 and a balanced position in two more. In 2012, natural population change was equal to or below 4 per 1 000 inhabitants in all European ASEM partners except for Ireland and Cyprus, while it exceeded this level in all Asian ASEM partners except for Thailand, the Russian Federation and Japan. Average natural population growth in the EU-28 in 2012 was 0.4 per 1 000 inhabitants, well below the world average of 11.4 per 1 000 inhabitants.

Figure 2.7: Natural population change, 1960 and 2012
(per 1 000 inhabitants)



(1) 2012: provisional.
(2) 1970 instead of 1960.
(3) 1960: excluding overseas departments and territories.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind) and the World Bank (DataBank)

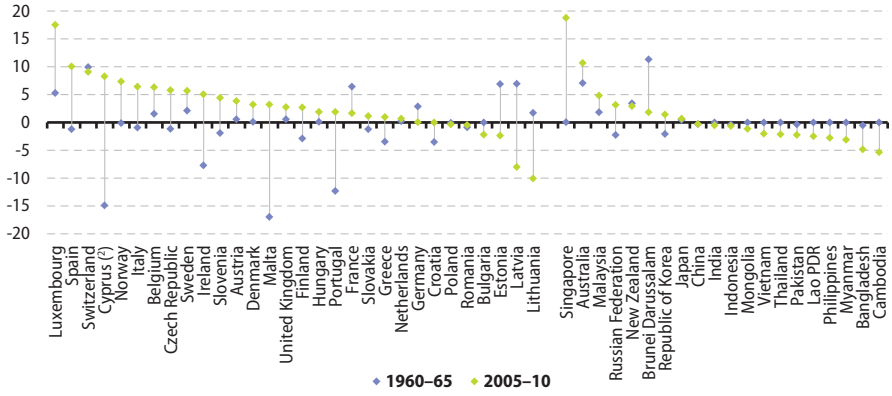
The combined effect of immigration and emigration can be seen in the net migration rate. Figure 2.8 compares the average net migration rate for the period 1960–65 and that for 2005–10. Across all of the ASEM partners the two small, wealthy countries of Luxembourg and Singapore reported the highest rates of net inward migration between 2005 and 2010.

Bangladesh, Pakistan, Mongolia, India and most of the ASEAN partners reported balanced net migration in the first half of the 1960s and negative net migration (more emigration than immigration) between 2005–10, most notably in Cambodia and Bangladesh. In China and Japan inward and outward migration was almost balanced for both of the periods shown. The remaining Asian ASEM partners reported net inward migration between 2005 and 2010; some of these had also reported net inward migration in the period 1960 to 1965, although this was not the case for the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation which had experienced net outward migration during the earlier period.

Among the European ASEM partners, net inward migration was common during the period from 2005 to 2010. The main exceptions were the three Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) which recorded net outward migration having had net inward migration between 1960 and 1965 and Bulgaria that moved from a balanced position to net outward migration. Romania, Poland, Croatia and Germany reported a balanced position with respect to migration between 2005 and 2010. Among the remaining European ASEM partners, many moved from a position of net outward migration between 1960 and 1965 to net inward migration between 2005 and 2010, most notably the islands of Cyprus and Malta, as well as the Iberian peninsula (Portugal and Spain) and Ireland.

Figure 2.8: Net migration rate, 1960–65 and 2005–10 (1)

(per 1 000 inhabitants)



(1) Estimates.
(2) Including non-government controlled areas of the Republic of Cyprus.

Source: the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision)

Glossary

The **age dependency ratio** is the population of a specific age (such as 0–14 for young persons or 65 or more for older persons) as a percentage of the population aged 15–64.

The **age structure** is the distribution of various age groups for each gender in a geographical area.

A **cohort** is a group of people who have shared a particular experience during a specified period of time. For instance, people born in 1985 would constitute that year's birth cohort.

The **crude birth rate** is the ratio of the number of births to the population.

The **crude death rate**, also known as the crude mortality rate, is the ratio of the number of deaths to the population.

A **death**, according to the United Nations, is the permanent disappearance of all vital functions without possibility of resuscitation at any time after a live birth has taken place; this definition therefore excludes foetal deaths (stillbirths).

The **fertility rate** is the mean number of children who would be born to a woman during her lifetime, if she were to spend her childbearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates that have been measured in a given year.

Life expectancy is the mean additional number of years that a person of a certain age can expect to live, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions.

A **live birth** is the birth of a child who showed any sign of life; the number of live births refers to the number of births excluding stillbirths.

Natural population change is the difference between the number of live births and deaths during a given time period; it can be either positive or negative.

Net migration is the difference between immigration to and emigration from a given area during a given time period. Net migration is positive when there are more immigrants than emigrants and negative when there are more emigrants than immigrants.

A **percentage point** is the unit used for the arithmetic difference of two values expressed in percent.

The **population density** is the number of inhabitants per square kilometre (km^2) of land area.

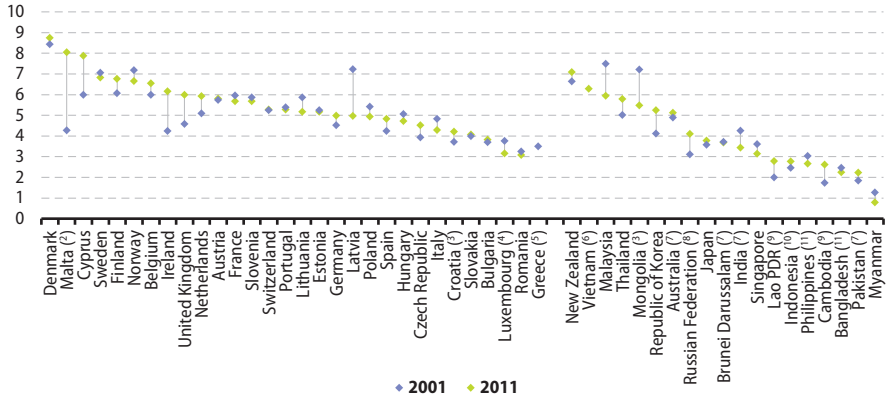
The **population** is the number of people in a given area at a point in time. The average population is calculated as the arithmetic mean of the population on 1st January of two consecutive years. The average population is often used for indicators expressed per inhabitant.

3 Education

Comparisons between countries relating to levels of public expenditure on education are influenced by differences in price levels and by the number of students. In relative terms, public expenditure on education was highest among the ASEM partners in 2011 in Denmark, Malta and Cyprus, where it was close to or above 8.0 % of gross domestic product (GDP), as can be seen in Figure 3.1. The average for the EU-28 was 5.3 %, a level that was exceeded in five of the Asian ASEM partners. Between 2001 and 2011 public expenditure on education relative to GDP increased in a small majority of ASEM partners, although there were notable reductions in Latvia, Mongolia and Malaysia.

Figure 3.1: Government / public expenditure on education, 2001 and 2011 (1)

(% of gross domestic product)



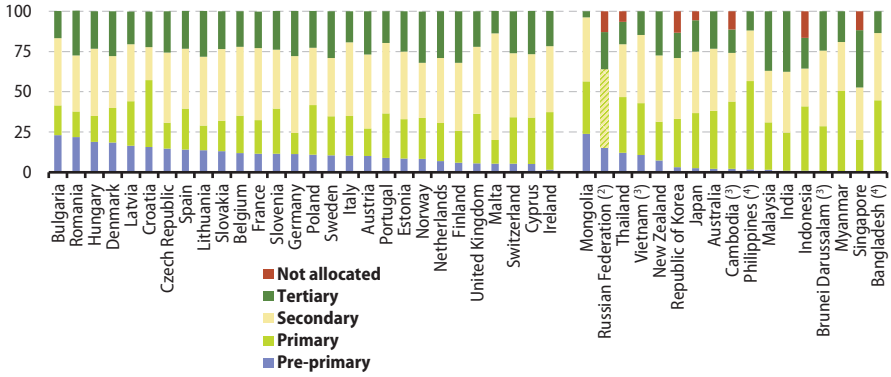
(1) China: not available. For detailed methodological notes for EU Member States, see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/EN/educ_esms.htm. (2) Break in series. (3) 2002 instead of 2001. (4) 2007 instead of 2011. (5) 2011: not available. (6) 2001: not available. 2010 instead of 2011. (7) 2000 instead of 2001. (8) 2008 instead of 2011. (9) 2010 instead of 2011. (10) 2001: estimate. (11) 2009 instead of 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_figdp) and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

The division of public expenditure on education by level of education (see Figure 3.2) depends on a number of factors, such as the age structure of younger people, the enrolment rates for different levels of education and the average expenditure per pupil at each level. Among the ASEM partners, the greatest variability in the share of expenditure on a particular level of

Figure 3.2: Government / public expenditure on education, analysis by education level, 2011 (1)

(% of total government / public education expenditure)

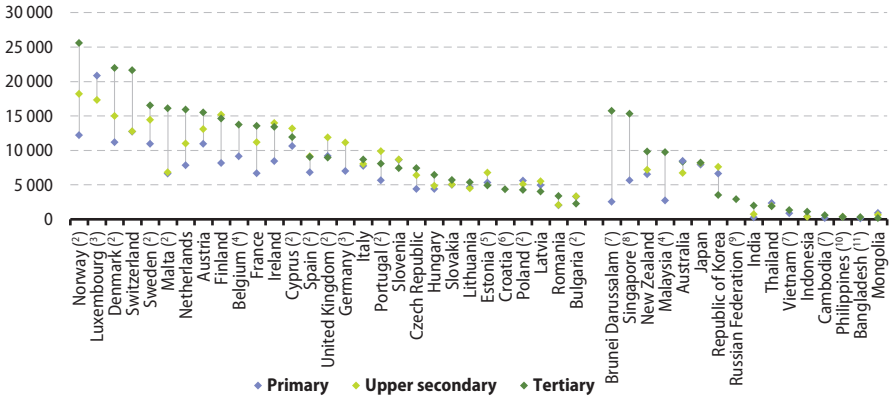


(1) Greece, Luxembourg, Lao PDR, China and Pakistan: not available. For detailed methodological notes for EU Member States and Norway, see http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/EN/educ_esms.htm. (2) 2008. Primary and secondary combined. (3) 2010. (4) 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_figdp) and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Figure 3.3: Government / public expenditure per pupil, by education level, 2011 (1)

(USD based on purchasing power parities)



(1) Greece, Lao PDR, Myanmar, China and Pakistan: not available. Ranked on tertiary when available. (2) 2010. (3) 2010. Tertiary: not available. (4) Upper secondary: not available. (5) Tertiary: 2010. (6) 2010. Primary and upper secondary: not available. (7) 2010. Upper secondary: not available. (8) Primary: 2010. Upper secondary: not available. (9) 2008. Primary and upper secondary: not available. (10) 2008. (11) Primary: 2009. Upper secondary: not available.

Source: the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

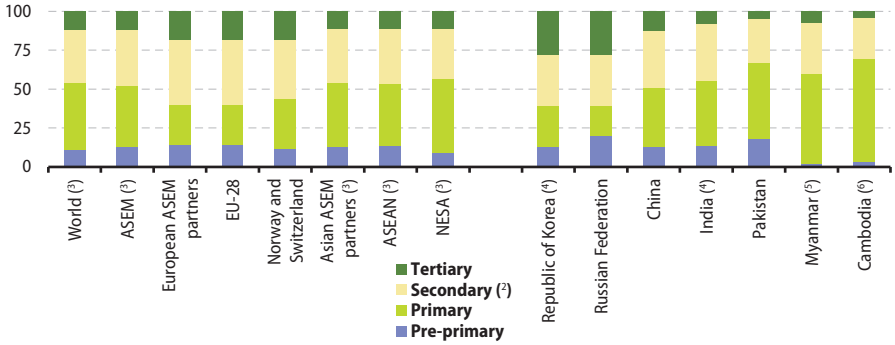
education in 2011 was observed for pre-primary education. This education level accounted for 11 % of total public expenditure on education in the EU-28, a share that was exceeded by three of the Asian ASEM partners (Thailand, the Russian Federation and Mongolia).

Figure 3.3 presents data for average public expenditure per pupil or student in education, in 2011, in a common currency (United States dollars) having converted this using purchasing power parities to adjust for price level differences. The cost of teaching tends to increase as a child moves through the education system, with expenditure per pupil/student generally highest in tertiary education and lowest in primary education. Notable exceptions among the ASEM partners were Luxembourg, Poland, Australia, Thailand and Mongolia where expenditure per pupil was highest for primary education.

There were around 88.6 million pupils in the EU-28 in 2012 within pre-primary, primary, upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary levels of education and a further 20.2 million students in tertiary education. Worldwide, the total enrolment in these education levels was just over 1.4 billion pupils and 196 million tertiary education students. Comparing the division of students by education level, the main difference between European and Asian ASEM partners was the higher proportion of primary education students in Asian ASEM partners, particularly in NESA (see Figure 3.4). Nevertheless, within NESA there were several different situations: the education level structures of pupils and students in the Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation were broadly similar to that in the EU-28, albeit with a higher proportion in tertiary education; the two large populations of China and India had a similar structure to each other and influenced greatly the NESA average, while Pakistan had an even higher proportion of pupils and students in primary education. The two ASEAN members shown in Figure 3.4, namely Myanmar and Cambodia, stand out because of their low shares of pupils in pre-primary education and students in tertiary education combined with a high share for primary education.

Figure 3.4: Distribution of pupils and students, by level of education, 2012 (1)

(% of total number of pupils and students)

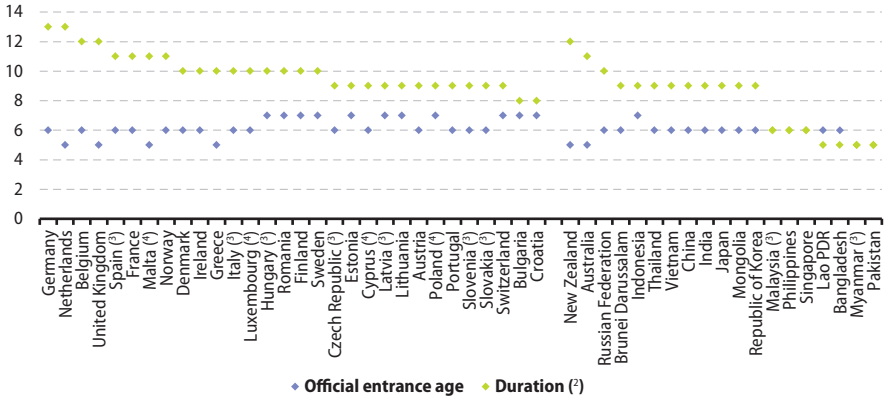


(1) Including estimates. (2) Including also post-secondary non-tertiary. (3) Depending on the aggregate: includes also data for 2008 for Cambodia and the Philippines, for 2009 for Singapore, for 2010 for Myanmar (except Tertiary) and for 2011 for Malaysia, Myanmar (Tertiary), Bangladesh, India and the Republic of Korea; data for Singapore excludes pre-primary education. (4) 2011. (5) 2010 except for tertiary (2011). (6) 2008.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_ilev) and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

The level of educational enrolment depends on a wide range of factors, such as the age structure of the population, legal requirements concerning the start and end (or duration) of compulsory education, the availability of educational resources and the demand for secondary and tertiary education. In 2012, the earliest starting age for compulsory education among ASEM partners was five years old in four EU Member States, New Zealand, Australia, Myanmar and Pakistan (see Figure 3.5). The latest age for starting education was seven years old in 10 of the EU Member States, Switzerland and Indonesia. The duration of compulsory education was as high as 13 years in the Netherlands and Germany, while it was at least eight years in most other ASEM partners with shorter durations (five or six years) recorded for five ASEAN members, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

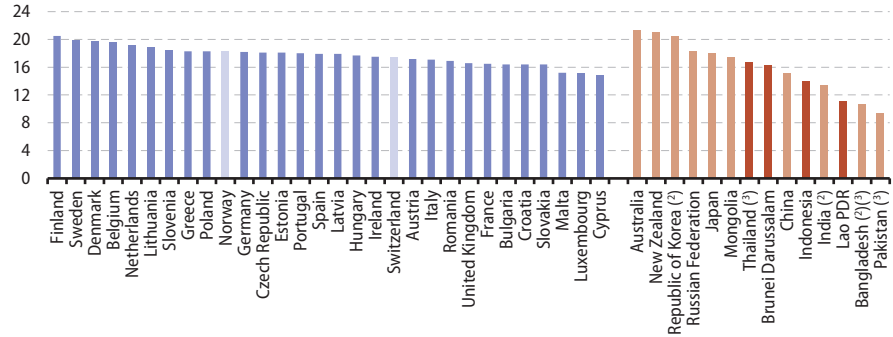
Figure 3.5: Official entrance age to and duration of compulsory education, 2012 (1)
(years)



(1) Cambodia: not applicable. Ranked on duration. (2) The marker shows the duration of compulsory education, which should not be confused with the minimum leaving age. (3) 2011. (4) 2010.

Source: the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Figure 3.6: School expectancy, 2012 (1)
(years)



(1) Total number of years of schooling which a child of a certain age can expect to receive in the future (based on current enrolment ratios). Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore and Vietnam: not available. (2) 2011. (3) Estimate.

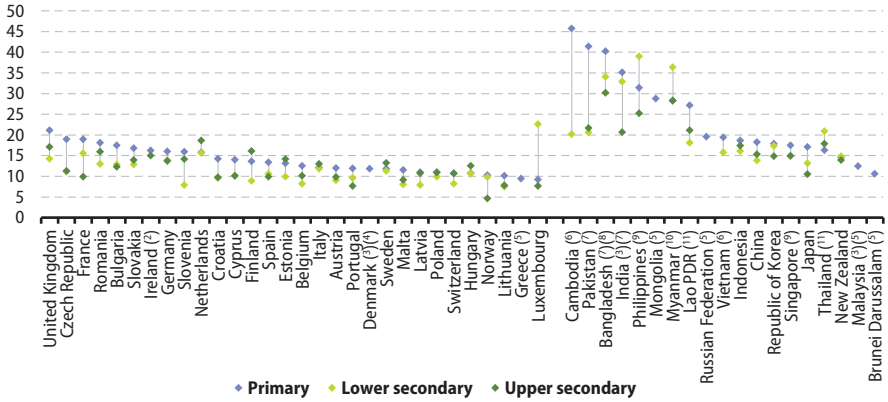
Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_igen) and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

The school expectancy shown in Figure 3.6 is an indicator of the time that a young person is likely to spend in the education system in practice. The range in school expectancy among European ASEM partners in 2012 was from 14.9 years in Cyprus to 20.5 years in Finland, averaging 17.6 years for the EU-28 as a whole; school expectancy in all EU Member States was above the world average of 13.4 years. The equivalent range for Asian ASEM partners was much broader, from 9.3 years in Pakistan to 21.3 years in Australia; Pakistan, Lao PDR and Bangladesh (2011 data) were the only ASEM partners with a school expectancy below the world average.

Figure 3.7 shows the pupil-teacher ratio for primary education as well as lower and upper secondary education among the ASEM partners: for the EU Member States and Norway these ratios are calculated by dividing the number of full-time equivalent pupils by the number of full-time equivalent educational personnel; for Switzerland and the Asian ASEM partners these ratios are based on head counts. In 2012, the average number of pupils per teacher was generally higher for primary education than for secondary education: for the world as a whole the pupil-teacher ratio for primary education was 24.2, whereas it was 18.0 for lower secondary and 15.9 for upper secondary. The main exceptions to this general pattern among ASEM partners were recorded for those partners where the ratios were similar across all three levels of education (such as in Italy, Sweden or Hungary). Otherwise, pupil-teacher ratios in lower secondary education were higher than those in primary education in Luxembourg, the Philippines, Myanmar and Thailand.

Pupil-teacher ratios in European ASEM partners were generally below 20, whereas for Asian ASEM partners nearly half of the ratios were above this level. For each of the three levels of education shown in Figure 3.7 there were eight Asian ASEM partners with pupil-teacher ratios that were above the world averages. Among the European ASEM partners the only pupil-teacher ratios that were above the world averages were the ratios for upper secondary education in Finland, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands and the ratio for lower secondary education in Luxembourg.

Figure 3.7: Pupil-teacher ratios by level of education, 2012 (1)
(number)



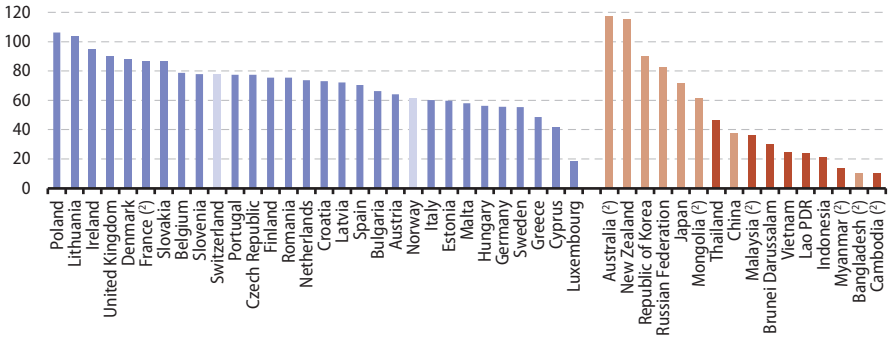
(1) Australia: not available. Ranked on primary education. For the EU Member States and Norway these ratios are calculated by dividing the number of full-time equivalent pupils by the number of full-time equivalent educational personnel; for Switzerland and the Asian ASEM partners these ratios are based on head counts. (2) Upper secondary includes also lower secondary. (3) 2011. (4) Upper secondary: not available. Primary: includes lower secondary. (5) Lower and upper secondary: not available. (6) Upper secondary: not available. (7) Includes estimates. (8) Primary: 2011. (9) 2009. (10) 2010. (11) Upper secondary: 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_iste) and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Universities and other higher education institutions provide tertiary education. When analysing data for individual ASEM partners it is important to remember than in some very small partners, such as Luxembourg and Cyprus, it is common for students to study abroad; this has an impact on many indicators related to tertiary education.

Figure 3.8 provides an analysis of the number of graduates from tertiary education in 2012 relative to the population aged 20–29. Among the European ASEM partners there were 75.6 tertiary graduates per 1 000 persons aged 20–29. Among the Asian ASEM partners a higher ratio of tertiary graduates to this age group was recorded in the Russian Federation, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand and Australia.

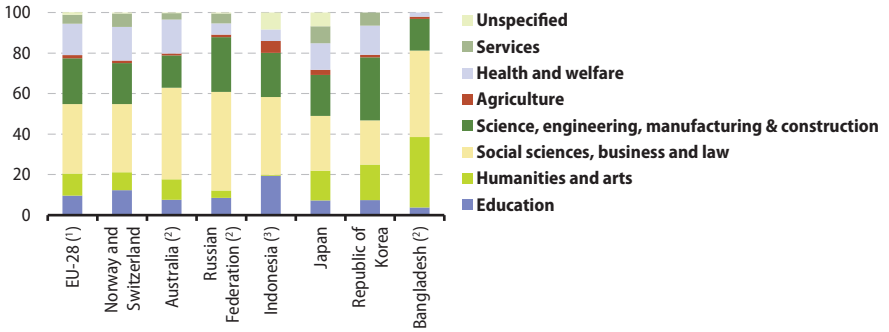
Figure 3.8: Tertiary graduates relative to population, 2012 (1)
(per 1 000 population aged 20–29)



(1) India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Singapore: not available.
(2) 2011.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: educ_grad4 and educ_igen), the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) and the World Bank (DataBank)

Figure 3.9: Tertiary graduates by field of study, selected ASEM partners, 2012
(% of all graduates)



(1) Estimates.
(2) 2011.
(3) 2009.

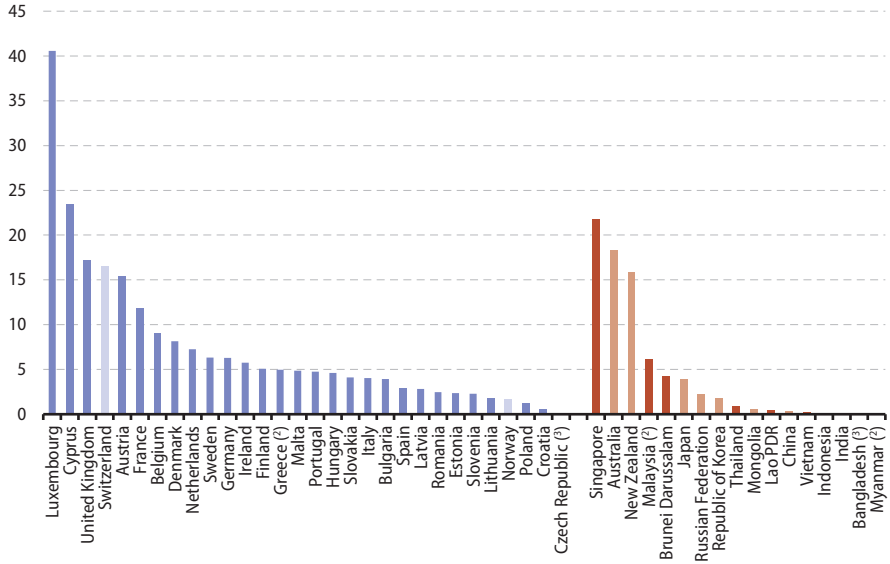
Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_grad5) and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

An analysis of tertiary graduates by their field of study in 2012 is presented in Figure 3.9 for the EU-28, Norway and Switzerland, and a selection of six Asian ASEM partners. Australia reported a higher share of graduates from social sciences, business and law, but otherwise had a similar structure to that for the European ASEM partners. The Republic of Korea and the Russian Federation reported relatively large shares of graduates from science, engineering, manufacturing and construction fields, while Bangladesh, the Republic of Korea and Japan all reported higher shares of graduates from humanities and arts fields than the European ASEM partners. Indonesia reported the largest proportion of graduates from the fields of education and agriculture.

Inbound tertiary student mobility was relatively high in 2012 in several European ASEM partners, particularly those with languages in common with their neighbours (see Figure 3.10). Among the Asian ASEM partners inbound tertiary students made up relatively large shares of the tertiary student population in Australia and New Zealand as well as in Singapore (where English is also one of the official languages). Worldwide, inbound students make up about 2.0 % of the tertiary student population, a level that was passed by all except five European ASEM partners and just under half of the Asian ASEM partners.

Figure 3.10: Inbound internationally mobile tertiary students, 2012 (1)

(% of total tertiary student population)



(1) Cambodia, Pakistan and the Philippines: not available.
(2) 2011.
(3) 2009.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: educ_momo_gen) and the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS)

Glossary

There are 25 **fields of study** classified in the ISCED 1997, combined in nine broad groups: 0 — general programmes; 1 — education; 2 — humanities and arts; 3 — social sciences, business and law; 4 — science; 5 — engineering, manufacturing and construction; 6 — agriculture; 7 — health and welfare; 8 — services.

Full-time equivalent is a unit to measure employment or students in a way that makes them comparable although they may work or study a different number of hours per week. The unit is obtained by comparing the number of hours worked or studied by a person with the average number of hours of a full-time worker or student.

Gross domestic product (GDP): see glossary of Chapter 5 (Economy and finance).

There are seven **levels of education** in ISCED 1997:

- **Pre-primary** education (Level 0) is generally for children aged at least three years.
- **Primary** education (Level 1) generally begins between five and seven years of age.
- **Lower secondary** education (Level 2) is usually the end of this level coincides with the end of compulsory education.
- **Upper secondary** education (Level 3) typically starts at age 15 or 16 years.
- **Post-secondary, non-tertiary** education (Level 4): between upper secondary and tertiary education; serves to broaden the knowledge of ISCED level 3 graduates; programmes designed to prepare pupils for tertiary studies or direct labour market entry.
- **Tertiary** education (Levels 5 and 6): includes tertiary programmes with academic or occupational orientation.

Public expenditure on education generally refers to direct expenditure on educational institutions (current and capital expenditure), transfers to private households (financial support for students and their families) as well as public subsidies for educational activities of businesses and non-profit organisations).

Pupil-teacher ratios are calculated by dividing the number of full-time equivalent pupils and students in each level of education by the number of full-time equivalent teachers at the same level; this ratio should not be confused with average class sizes.

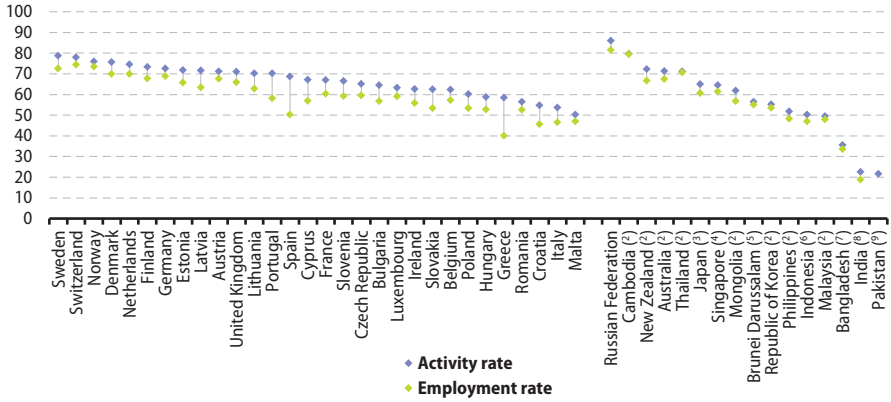
Purchasing power parities: see glossary of Chapter 5 (Economy and finance).

4 Labour market

The labour force — also known as the workforce or economically active persons — is made up of employed and unemployed persons. The activity rate is the share of economically active persons in the working-age population, while the employment rate is the share of employed persons in the working-age population. The difference between the two rates reflects the level of unemployment relative to the working-age population. There are many reasons for low activity rates, including a large proportion of the working-age population that is still studying, in early retirement, or not available for employment through long-term sickness, invalidity or caring for family members.

Figure 4.1: Female activity and employment rates, women aged 15–64, 2013 (1)

(% of women aged 15–64)



(1) Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam and China: not available. (2) 2012. (3) Employment rate: 2012. (4) 2012. Nationals. (5) 2011. Includes estimates made for the purpose of this publication. (6) Persons aged 15 and over. (7) 2010. (8) 2012. Persons aged 10 and over. (9) Activity rate: 2011; persons aged 10 and over. Employment rate: not available.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_act_a and lfsi_emp_a), the International Labour Organisation (ILOSTAT) and the World Bank (DataBank)

Table 4.1: Activity and employment rates, persons aged 15–64, 2013

(% of persons aged 15–64)

	Activity rate			Employment rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
EU-28	72.0	78.0	66.0	64.1	69.4	58.8
Belgium	67.5	72.7	62.3	61.8	66.4	57.2
Bulgaria	68.4	72.2	64.5	59.5	62.1	56.8
Czech Republic	72.9	80.5	65.1	67.7	75.7	59.6
Denmark	78.1	80.6	75.6	72.5	75.0	70.0
Germany	77.5	82.4	72.5	73.3	77.7	68.8
Estonia	75.1	78.6	71.8	68.5	71.4	65.7
Ireland	69.8	77.0	62.7	60.5	65.1	55.9
Greece	68.0	77.4	58.5	49.3	58.4	40.1
Spain	74.3	79.8	68.7	54.8	59.2	50.3
France	71.2	75.5	67.0	64.1	67.9	60.4
Croatia	59.6	64.5	54.8	49.2	52.8	45.6
Italy	63.5	73.4	53.6	55.6	64.8	46.5
Cyprus	73.6	80.6	67.2	61.7	67.0	56.9
Latvia	74.0	76.6	71.6	65.0	66.8	63.4
Lithuania	72.4	74.7	70.3	63.7	64.7	62.8
Luxembourg	69.9	76.3	63.2	65.7	72.1	59.1
Hungary	65.1	71.7	58.8	58.4	64.3	52.8
Malta	65.0	79.4	50.2	60.8	74.1	47.0
Netherlands	79.7	84.7	74.6	74.3	78.7	69.9
Austria	76.1	81.2	71.1	72.3	77.1	67.6
Poland	67.0	73.9	60.1	60.0	66.6	53.4
Portugal	73.6	77.1	70.2	61.1	64.0	58.2
Romania	64.6	72.7	56.5	59.7	66.8	52.6
Slovenia	70.5	74.2	66.6	63.3	67.1	59.2
Slovakia	69.9	77.2	62.5	59.9	66.4	53.4
Finland	75.2	76.8	73.4	68.9	69.9	67.8
Sweden	81.1	83.3	78.8	74.4	76.3	72.5
United Kingdom	76.6	82.3	71.0	70.8	75.6	65.9
Norway	78.2	80.2	76.0	75.4	77.3	73.5
Switzerland	83.3	88.6	78.0	79.6	84.6	74.4

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: lfsi_act_a and lfsi_emp_a)

Table 4.1: Activity and employment rates, persons aged 15–64, 2013 (continued)
(% of persons aged 15–64)

	Activity rate			Employment rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Brunei Darussalam (1)	66.4	75.7	56.4	65.3	74.7	55.1
Cambodia (2)	84.2	89.1	79.7	84.1	89.0	79.5
Indonesia (3)	66.9	83.6	50.3	62.7	78.5	47.0
Lao PDR	:	:	:	:	:	:
Malaysia (2)	65.5	80.5	49.5	63.6	78.1	47.9
Myanmar	:	:	:	:	:	:
Philippines (2)	66.2	80.5	51.8	61.4	74.5	48.2
Singapore (4)	72.9	81.6	64.5	69.6	77.9	61.5
Thailand (2)	78.3	85.5	71.2	77.7	84.9	70.8
Vietnam (5)	77.0	:	:	75.6	:	:
Australia (2)	77.2	83.1	71.3	73.0	78.7	67.4
Bangladesh (6)	56.7	77.4	35.6	38.9	67.0	10.4
China	70.7	:	:	68.6	:	:
India (7)	39.5	55.6	22.5	36.4	53.0	18.8
Japan (8)	74.8	84.6	65.0	70.6	80.3	60.7
Mongolia (2)	66.7	72.0	61.8	61.2	65.9	56.8
New Zealand (2)	77.3	82.6	72.2	71.8	77.0	66.7
Pakistan (9)	45.7	68.7	21.7	:	:	:
Republic of Korea (2)	66.4	77.6	55.2	64.2	74.9	53.5
Russian Federation	85.4	84.8	86.1	80.7	79.8	81.6

(1) 2011. Includes estimates made for the purpose of this publication.
(2) 2012.
(3) Persons aged 15 and over.
(4) 2012. Nationals.
(5) 2012. Persons aged 15 and over.
(6) Activity rate: 2010. Employment rate: 2011. Data for 2010 and 2011 are not directly comparable.
(7) 2012. Persons aged 10 and over.
(8) Employment rates: 2012.
(9) 2011: persons aged 10 and over.

Source: the International Labour Organisation (ILOSTAT) and the World Bank (DataBank)

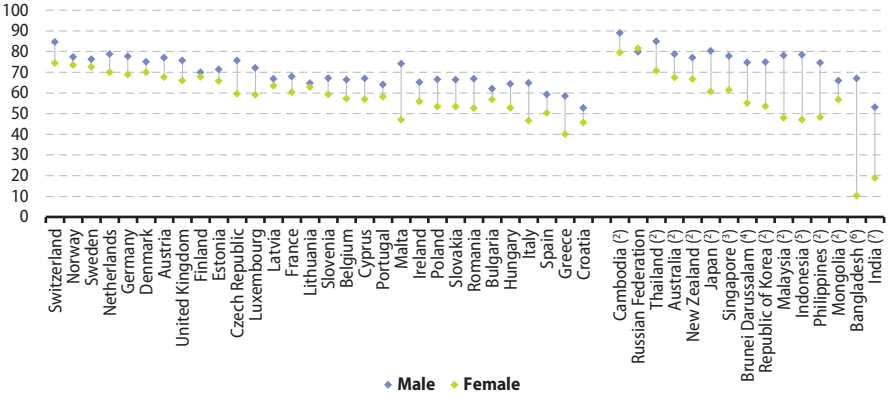
Figure 4.1 compares the activity and employment rates, focusing on women. The female activity rate among European ASEM partners and ASEAN members in 2013 was in a range between 50 % and 80 %, while for NESA the range was wider, with rates falling closer to one third (35.6 %) in Bangladesh and being situated between 20 % and 25 % in India and Pakistan. However, it should be noted that there are differences in the age coverage for some partners, including India and Pakistan.

Table 4.1 shows the activity and employment rates for all ASEM partners with a further analysis by sex: with the exception of the Russian Federation the activity and employment rates of men in 2013 were higher than for women in all ASEM partners.

The difference between the male and female employment rates is shown in Figure 4.2. Among the European ASEM partners the largest differences were in Malta, Greece and Italy: for the EU-28 as a whole the difference in 2013 was 10.6 percentage points. Among the Asian ASEM partners gender differences were generally greater, as only New Zealand, Cambodia and Mongolia (all 2012 data) reported gender differences that were below the EU-28 average, while in the Russian Federation the employment rate for women was higher than for men. By far the largest gender differences were observed for Bangladesh and India which reported particularly low employment rates for women.

Figure 4.2: Employment rates by sex, persons aged 15–64, 2013 (1)

(% of persons aged 15–64)

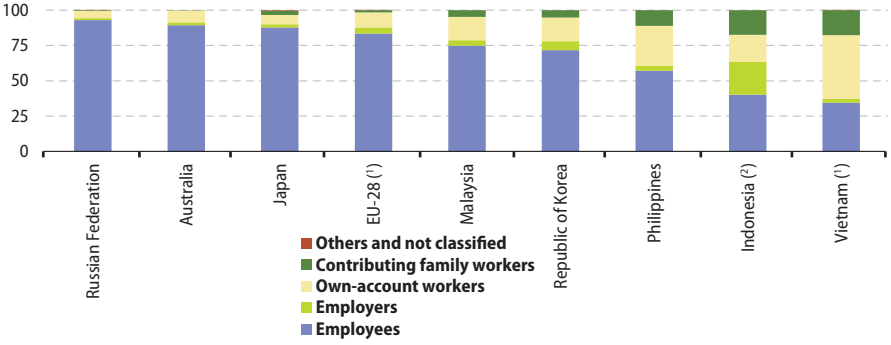


(1) Lao PDR, Myanmar, Vietnam, China and Pakistan: not available. Ranked on total employment rate. (2) 2012. (3) 2012. Nationals. (4) 2011. Includes estimates made for the purpose of this publication. (5) Persons aged 15 and over. (6) 2011. (7) 2012. Persons aged 10 and over.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsi_emp_a), the International Labour Organisation (ILOSTAT) and the World Bank (DataBank)

Figure 4.3: Analysis of working status of those in employment, 2012

(%)



(1) 2013.
(2) 2010.

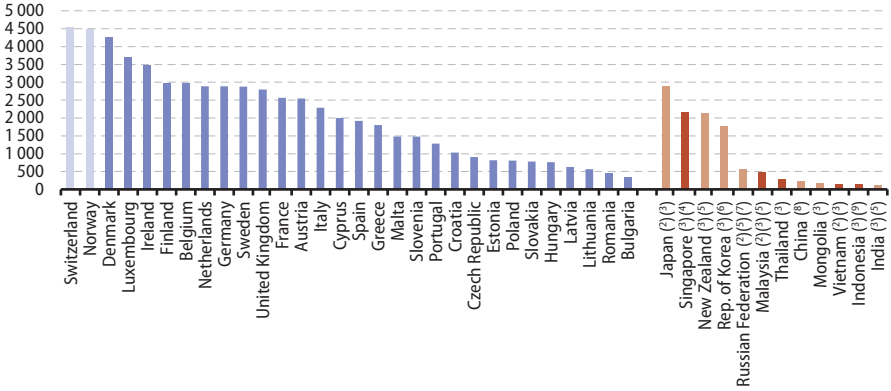
Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_egaps) and the International Labour Organisation (ILOSTAT)

The working status of persons in employment varied substantially between the ASEM partners as can be seen from Figure 4.3 which presents data for the EU-28 (data for 2013) and a selection of Asian ASEM partners (data mainly for 2012). The Russian Federation and Australia had higher proportions of paid employees than in the EU-28 and consequently fewer self-employed persons — referred to as employers (if having paid employees) or own-account workers — and fewer family workers. Japan also had a greater share of employees and combined this with a greater share of family workers and consequently recorded a lower share of self-employed persons. The other Asian ASEM partners shown in Figure 4.3 all displayed lower shares of paid employees and higher shares of self-employed and family workers. Indonesia (2010 data) stands out as its proportion of employers was greater than its proportion of own-account workers.

Comparing earnings between countries can be complicated by a number of issues, not least the fact that a conversion to a common currency using market exchange rates does not reflect the differences in purchasing power between countries. Other comparability issues relate to the accounting nature (whether gross or net of taxes and social security contributions), the type of workers or jobs covered (full-time or not, nationals or all residents, main job or also secondary jobs) and the type of employers (public or private sector). In 2010, average monthly earnings in the EU-28 were EUR 2 317, a level that was surpassed among the other ASEM partners in Norway and Switzerland as well as in Japan (see Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Mean monthly gross earnings of employees, 2010 (1)

(EUR)



(1) Philippines: EUR 6.15 per day (main job). Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Australia, Bangladesh and Pakistan: not available. EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland: employees in enterprises of 10 employees or more in industry, construction and services (except public administration, defence, compulsory social security).
(2) Full-time workers.
(3) 2012.
(4) Resident nationals. Main job. Full-time workers. Median.
(5) Main job.
(6) Main job. Private sector only (excluding activities of households as employers).
(7) 2011.
(8) 2008.
(9) Main job. Net earnings.

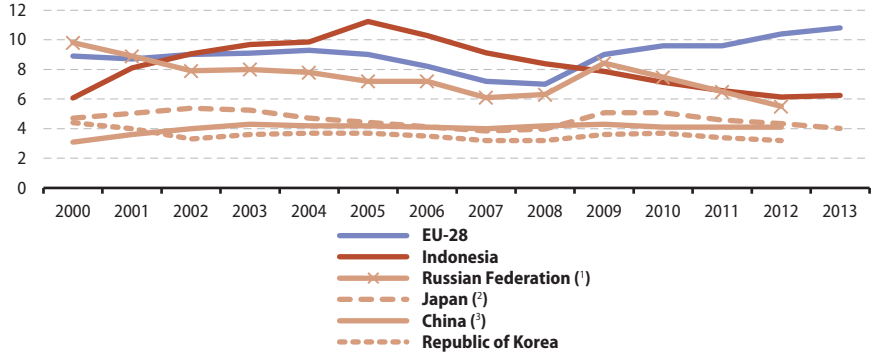
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: earn_ses10_19 and ert_bil_eur_a), the International Labour Organisation (ILOSTAT) and the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Main Aggregates Database)

Unemployed persons are those without work, but actively searching work. The unemployment rate is calculated as the number of unemployed persons as a proportion of the labour force (comprising all employed and unemployed persons).

Figure 4.5 provides an analysis of the development of unemployment rates in the EU-28 and five large ASEM economies since 2000. Unemployment and unemployment rates reflect economic developments, with a lag between output and unemployment: unemployment tends to start to rise after output has already fallen, while unemployment falls after output has started to increase. Just prior to the financial and economic crisis — around 2006 and 2007 — falling unemployment rates could be clearly seen for Indonesia, the EU-28, the Russian Federation and Japan. By 2009 this situation had reversed in the EU-28, the Russian Federation and Japan while the unemployment rate continued to fall in Indonesia. Unemployment rates for the Russian Federation and Japan returned to follow a downward path in 2010, while the rate for the EU-28 continued to climb through to 2013. Throughout this period, unemployment rates remained relatively low and stable in China and the Republic of Korea.

Figure 4.5: Unemployment rates, 2000–13

(unemployed persons aged 15–74 as a % of the labour force)



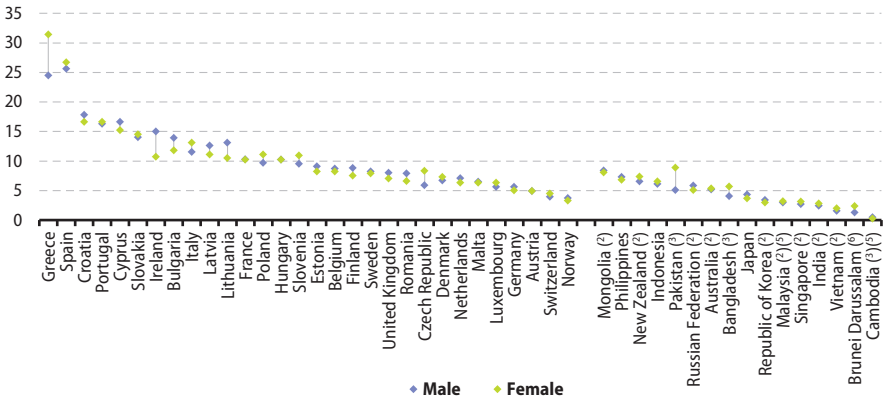
(1) Persons aged 72 or less.
(2) 2002: break in series.
(3) Registered unemployed.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: une_rt_a) and the International Labour Organisation (ILOSTAT)

Male and female unemployment rates are presented in Figure 4.6: data are generally available for 2013, although earlier years are presented for many of the Asian ASEM partners. Unemployment rates were lower than the EU-28 average (10.8 % for men and 10.9 % for women) in Norway and Switzerland, as well as all of the Asian ASEM partners. In most ASEM partners, regardless of whether they were European or Asian, male and female unemployment rates were quite similar. The main exceptions were Greece, Pakistan and the Czech Republic where female rates were notably higher and Ireland and Lithuania where male rates were clearly higher.

Figure 4.6: Unemployment rates, analysis by sex, 2013 (1)

(%)



(1) Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and China: not available. Ranked on total unemployment rate.
(2) 2012.
(3) 2010.
(4) Maximum age: 72 years old.
(5) Maximum age: 64 years old.
(6) 2011.

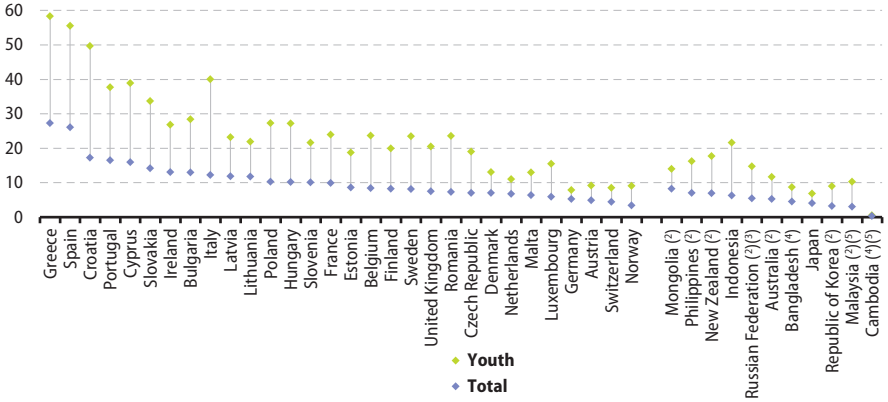
Source: Eurostat (online data code: une_rt_a) and the International Labour Organisation (ILOSTAT)

In 2013, all ASEM partners had higher unemployment rates for younger persons (aged 15–24) than for the labour force as a whole, as can be seen in Figure 4.7. It should be remembered that these rates are calculated as a percentage of the labour force (not the population) and persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years may be outside of the labour force: young people are more likely to be studying full-time and therefore may not be available for work, while others may undertake activities outside of the labour market, such as travel.

The youth unemployment rate in the EU-28 reached 23.3 % in 2013, which was around 2.2 times as high as the overall EU-28 unemployment rate. The EU-28 average was brought down by a relatively low youth unemployment rate in Germany. The highest youth unemployment rates were reported for a group of southern and eastern EU Member States including Greece, Spain, Croatia, Italy, Cyprus, Portugal and Slovakia, all with rates above 30 %. Indonesia reported a youth unemployment rate of 21.6 %, while none of the other Asian ASEM partners (for which data are available) reported rates above 20 %. The youth unemployment rate was more than three times as high as the overall unemployment rate in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Figure 4.7: Youth and total unemployment rates, 2013 ([1])

(unemployed persons as a % of the labour force)

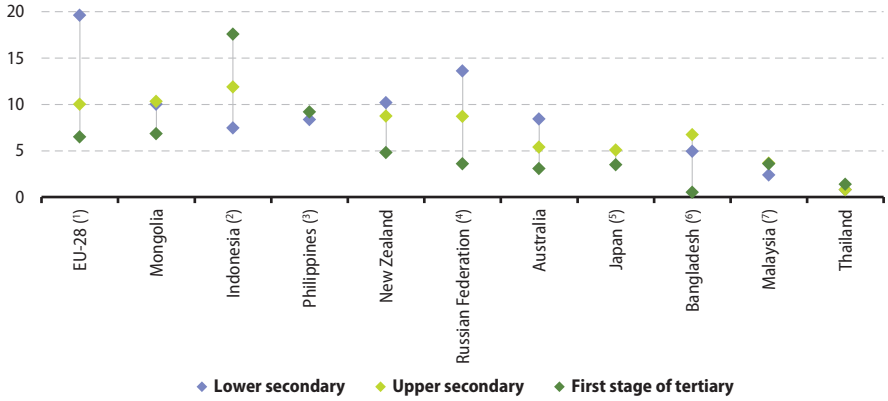


([1]) Brunei Darussalam, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, China, India and Pakistan: not available.
([2]) 2012.
([3]) Maximum age: 72 years old.
([4]) 2010.
([5]) Maximum age: 64 years old.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_urgan) and the International Labour Organisation (ILOSTAT)

The likelihood of unemployment often differs depending on the level of education that someone has completed. Figure 4.8 provides information for the EU-28 and a selection of Asian ASEM partners for 2012, comparing unemployment rates for persons according to their highest level of education completed: note that rates are not shown for persons not having completed at least lower secondary education nor for those having completed higher levels of tertiary education. The EU-28, New Zealand, the Russian Federation, Australia and Japan (data for upper secondary education includes also all lower levels) displayed a similar pattern, with lower unemployment rates for those persons with higher levels of completed education. A similar situation was apparent in Mongolia and Bangladesh as the lowest unemployment rates were for persons having completed the first stage of tertiary education, although rates for persons having completed upper secondary education were higher than for those having completed at most lower secondary education. The reverse pattern was displayed for Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, as unemployment rates were highest for persons with higher levels of completed education; note that the unemployment rates in Malaysia and Thailand were below 5 % for all three levels of education.

Figure 4.8: Unemployment rates by highest completed level of education, 2012
(unemployed persons aged 15–74 as a % of the labour force)



(1) Lower secondary includes also primary and less than primary. Upper secondary includes also post-secondary non-tertiary. First stage of tertiary includes all tertiary. 2013.
(2) 2010. Age 45–54 years old.
(3) Lower secondary includes all secondary as well as post-secondary non-tertiary. First stage of tertiary includes all tertiary.
(4) 2013. Maximum age: 72 years old.
(5) Upper secondary includes also all lower education levels. First stage of tertiary includes all tertiary.
(6) 2010. Maximum age: 65 years old.
(7) Maximum age: 64 years old.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: lfsa_urgaed) and the International Labour Organisation (ILOSTAT)

Glossary

Earnings are the wage or salary paid to an employee including bonuses. Gross earnings are paid before any deductions for income tax and social security contributions paid by the employee; net earnings are calculated after these deductions and by adding any family allowances.

Economically active persons are employed and unemployed persons.

An **employed person** is someone who (during the survey reference week) performed work — even if just for one hour a week — for pay, profit or family gain. Included are persons not at work, but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, holiday, industrial dispute or education and training.

An **employee** is an individual who works for an employer and receives in return compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind. Professional military staff are also included.

The **employment rate** is the percentage of employed persons in relation to the comparable total population of persons of working-age.

Labour force: see economically active persons.

Level of education: see glossary of Chapter 3 (Education) for more information.

A **self-employed person** is a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise, or engages independently in a profession or trade. Own-account workers have no employees while employers hire one or more employees.

An **unemployed person** is defined by Eurostat, according to the guidelines of the International Labour Organisation, as someone: without work during the (survey) reference week; available to start work within the next two weeks (or has already found a job to start within the next three months); actively having sought employment at some time during the last four weeks.

The **unemployment rate** is the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labour force.

5 Economy and finance

In 2012, the total economic output of the world, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP), was valued at EUR 56 577 billion, of which the ASEM partners accounted for 57.2 %, 3.2 percentage points more than in 2002. For more information on the shares of selected ASEM partners in world GDP see Figure 1.5 in the key data chapter. In 2012, the European ASEM partners contributed 42.8 % of the GDP generated by all economies within ASEM, while ASEAN members contributed 5.7 % and NESA 51.6 %.

In 2012, the EU-28's GDP was valued at EUR 12 960 billion. China had the largest economy among the Asian ASEM partners, with GDP valued at EUR 6 506 billion, just over half (50.2 %) the size of that of the EU-28 (see Figure 5.1). China's GDP overtook that of Japan in 2009 to become the largest Asian economy.

Figure 5.1: Gross domestic product, 2002, 2007 and 2012
(billion EUR)

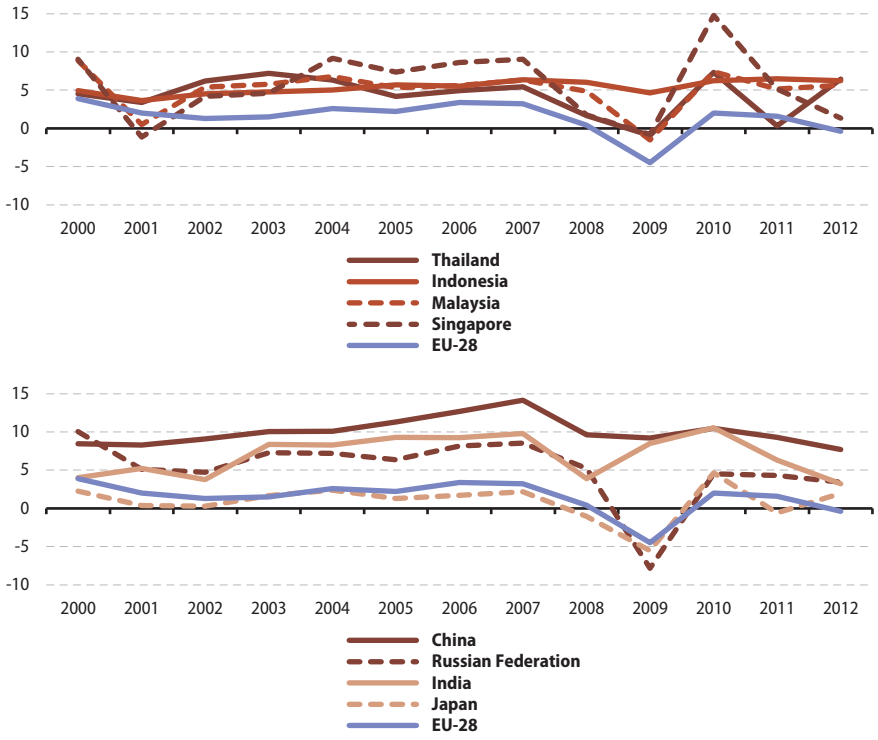
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_c) and the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Main Aggregates Database)

The annual rate of change for GDP in real terms (therefore after removing the impact of price changes) is shown in Figure 5.2 for the period 2000–12. Among the larger ASEAN economies shown in the top half of the figure, Indonesia recorded uninterrupted growth, whereas the others reported a contraction in activity during the global financial and economic crisis; Singapore's economy also contracted in 2001. The bottom half of the figure shows some of the largest NESA economies, with uninterrupted growth recorded in China and India, while the Russian Federation and Japan posted contractions during the crisis. The EU-28's economy also contracted during the global financial and economic crisis and again in 2012.

During the period 2000–12 China's economy averaged annual growth of 10.1 % and India's averaged 7.2 % growth, while Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, the Russian Federation and Thailand all averaged annual growth between 4 % and 6 %. Japan's annual average growth was 0.7 %, about half the 1.3 % recorded for the EU-28.

Figure 5.2: Real rate of change of gross domestic product, 2000–12

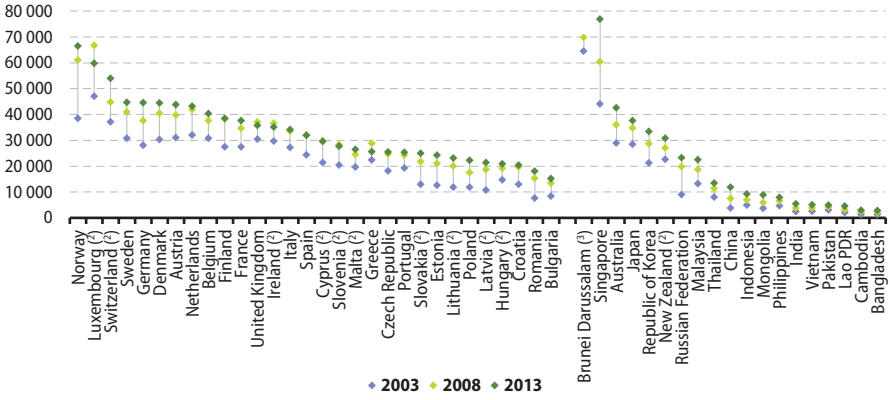
(%)



Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_k) and the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Main Aggregates Database)

Figure 5.3 shows an analysis of gross national income (GNI) per capita in purchasing power parities terms; in other words, the GNI data have been divided by the size of the population and adjusted for price level differences. Among the ASEM partners, the highest GNI per capita in 2013 was USD 76 850 recorded in Singapore, although it should be noted that data are not available for Brunei Darussalam which had the highest value in 2008. Norway, Luxembourg (2012 data) and Switzerland (2012 data) also reported high levels of GNI per capita, all above USD 50 000. All of the other European ASEM partners reported GNI per capita above the world average of USD 14 211 as did six of the remaining Asian ASEM partners. In Pakistan, Lao PDR and Cambodia GNI per capita was below USD 5 000, while the lowest value (USD 2 810) was recorded for Bangladesh: this gave a ratio between the average GNI per capita in Singapore and that in Bangladesh of 27:1.

Figure 5.3: Gross national income per capita, 2003, 2008 and 2013 (1)
(USD based on purchasing power parities)



(1) Myanmar: not available.
(2) 2012.
(3) 2013: not available.

Source: the World Bank (DataBank)

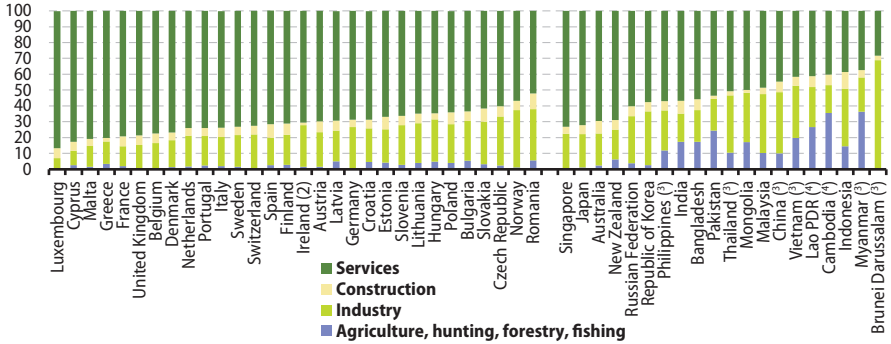
The analysis of the broad structure of value added presented in Figure 5.4 shows some key differences between the European and Asian ASEM partners in 2012:

- the relative weight of services was larger among European partners (72.9 %) than Asian partners (56.7 %);
- agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing were much larger among Asian partners (7.4 %) than European partners (1.6 %);
- industry was also larger among Asian partners (29.4 %) than European partners (19.7 %).

Between the ASEAN members and NESA there were also some notable differences. ASEAN members had a higher contribution from agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing (12.3 %) and industry (33.2 %), while less than half (47.9 %) of their total value added came from services.

Among the individual ASEM partners, the highest contributions from agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing were in Myanmar and Cambodia where these activities accounted for more than one third of total value added. Brunei Darussalam — which is rich in petroleum and natural gas resources — had by far the highest contribution from industry as these activities provided more than two thirds (68.2 %) of its total value added, far ahead of the next highest industrial share which was 38.5 % in China. Among the Asian ASEM partners the services share peaked at 73.2 % in Singapore. Among the European ASEM partners, 11 EU Member States reported a higher share of activity within services than the level recorded in Singapore, most notably the tourism focused economies of Greece, Malta and Cyprus — where shares above 80 % were recorded — and the financial services focused economy of Luxembourg, which recorded the highest share among all ASEM partners, services accounting for 86.7 % of total value added.

Figure 5.4: Analysis of gross domestic product by activity, 2012 (1)
(% of total value added at basic prices)



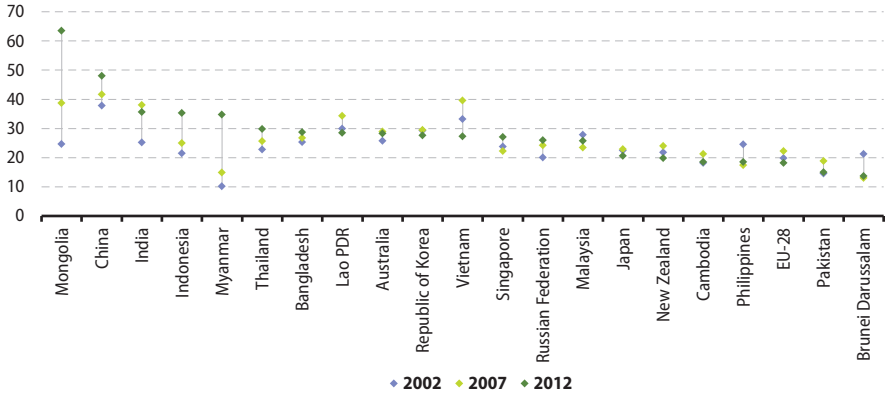
(1) EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland: based on NACE Rev. 2. Other ASEM partners: based on ISIC Rev.3 or approximations thereof.
(2) Provisional.
(3) At producers' prices.
(4) Excluding financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_nace10_c) and the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Main Aggregates Database)

Gross capital formation includes investment in fixed capital and valuables as well as changes in stocks; relative to GDP it gives a broad indication of the scale of investment in an economy. For the EU-28, gross capital formation was 18.1 % of GDP in 2012 (see Figure 5.5), a figure that was higher than that recorded for Brunei Darussalam and Pakistan, but lower than in all other Asian ASEM partners.

Figure 5.5 shows the 2002, 2007 and 2012 levels of this indicator for the EU-28 and all of the Asian ASEM partners. Mongolia had by some margin the highest ratio of gross capital formation to GDP in 2012. As well as Mongolia, several of the other Asian ASEM partners recorded a large increase in this ratio during the last decade (2002–12), notably Myanmar, Indonesia, India and China; each of these countries recorded an increase of at least 10 percentage points. Note that in India this relatively large increase took place between 2002 and 2007 as the ratio actually fell between 2007 and 2012. By contrast, Brunei Darussalam, the Philippines and Vietnam recorded values for this ratio that were 6–8 percentage points lower than they had been in 2002.

Figure 5.5: Gross capital formation, EU-28 and Asian ASEM partners, 2002, 2007 and 2012
(% of gross domestic product)



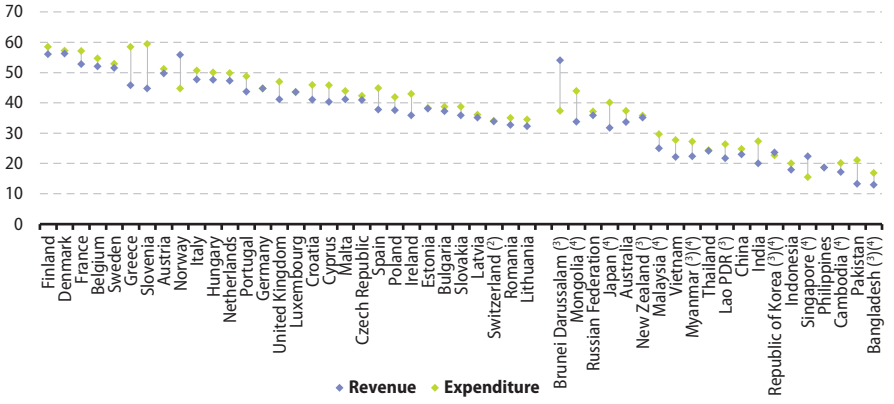
Source: Eurostat (online data code: nama_gdp_c) and the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Main Aggregates Database)

The global financial and economic crisis of 2008–09 and subsequent sluggish recovery in much of the EU-28 resulted in a considerable impact on key government finance indicators, notably government borrowing/lending for a particular year (public balance) and the consolidated stock of debt at the end of the year (general government debt).

An excess of government expenditure relative to revenue leads to a deficit and this situation was observed for most ASEM partners in Figure 5.6 for 2013. In the EU-28, government expenditure was equivalent to 49.0 % of GDP in 2013 while for revenue the equivalent ratio

Figure 5.6: Government expenditure and revenue, 2013 (1)

(% of gross domestic product)

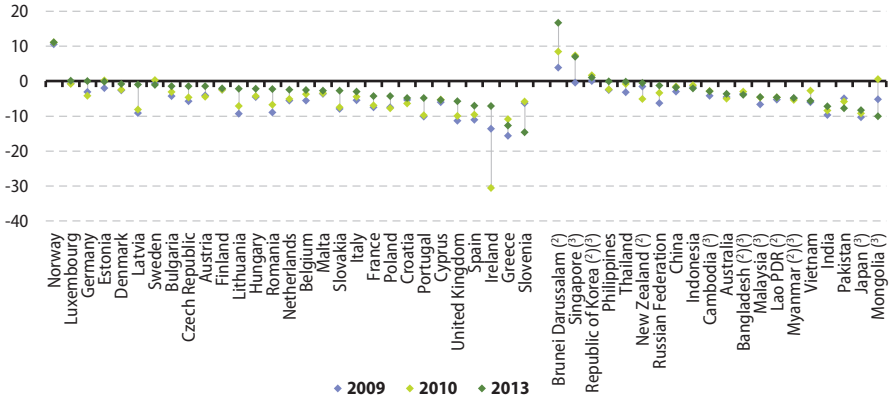


(1) Ranked on the sum of expenditure and revenue relative to gross domestic product. (2) 2012. (3) Central government only. (4) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_a_main) and the International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook Database)

Figure 5.7: General government net lending/borrowing, 2009, 2010 and 2013 (1)

(% of gross domestic product)



(1) Switzerland: not available. (2) Central government only. (3) 2013: estimate.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_dd_edpt1) and the International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook Database)

was 45.7 %. Brunei Darussalam was the only Asian ASEM partner with a ratio of government revenue to GDP that was higher than that in the EU-28, while none of the Asian ASEM partners recorded government expenditure relative to GDP within 5 percentage points of the EU-28 average: the highest was 43.8 % in Mongolia.

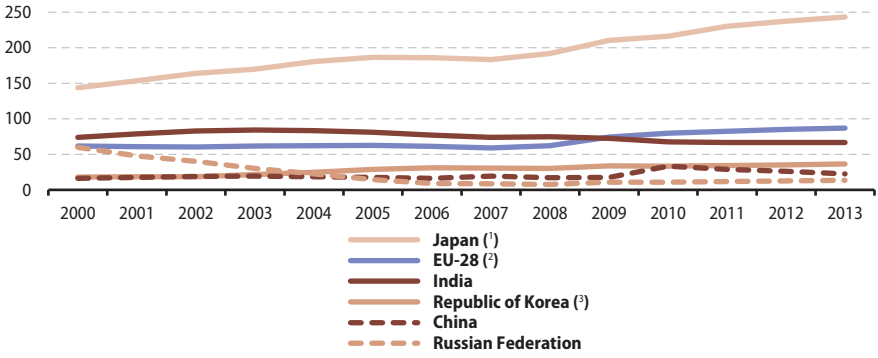
Norway was the only European ASEM partner with a substantial government surplus in 2013, although Luxembourg, Germany and Estonia had almost balanced positions. Among the Asian ASEM partners the only surpluses were recorded for Brunei Darussalam, Singapore and the Republic of Korea, while the Philippines and Thailand had almost balanced positions. By far the largest deficits among all of the ASEM partners were recorded by Slovenia, Greece and Mongolia, all in excess of 10.0 % of GDP.

As can be seen from Figure 5.7, most ASEM partners, particularly the European ones, recorded larger deficits in 2009 and 2010 than in 2013 as measures were taken to try to counter the effects of the global financial and economic crisis. A few ASEM partners had notably bigger deficits in 2013, namely Slovenia, Mongolia and Pakistan, while the deficits in Sweden, Indonesia and Bangladesh in 2013 were slightly larger than in 2009 and 2010.

Figure 5.8 shows the development of general government gross debt for the EU-28 and a selection of larger Asian ASEM partner economies. Government debt for the EU-28 was relatively stable between 2000 and 2008, but it increased notably in 2009 and 2010 and then more slowly in the next three years, to arrive in 2013 at 87.1 % of GDP, 25.1 percentage points higher than in 2008. By contrast, Japan's government debt to GDP ratio increased steadily between 2000 and 2005 before stabilising for two years and then increasing more rapidly through to 2013, by when Japan's gross government debt was almost two and a half times the level of its GDP. China's government debt to GDP ratio also increased in 2010, nearly doubling, but fell in subsequent years and by 2013 was 4.7 percentage points above its level in 2009.

Figure 5.8: General government gross debt, 2000–13

(% of gross domestic product)



(1) 2013: estimate.
(2) 2000 and 2001: EU-27.
(3) 2000: excluding local government.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: gov_dd_edpt1) and the International Monetary Fund (World Economic Outlook Database)

Table 5.1: Exchange and inflation rates, 2003, 2008 and 2013

	Exchange rate (1 EUR = … national currency)			Inflation rate — annual change (%)		
	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013
World	-	-	-	3.3	9.0	2.7
EU-28 (1)	-	-	-	2.0	3.7	1.5
Belgium	-	-	-	1.5	4.5	1.2
Bulgaria	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	12.0	0.4
Czech Republic	31.8	24.9	26.0	-0.1	6.3	1.4
Denmark	7.4	7.5	7.5	2.0	3.6	0.5
Germany	-	-	-	1.0	2.8	1.6
Estonia	-	-	-	1.4	10.6	3.2
Ireland	-	-	-	4.0	3.1	0.5
Greece	-	-	-	3.4	4.2	-0.9
Spain	-	-	-	3.1	4.1	1.5
France	-	-	-	2.2	3.2	1.0
Croatia	7.6	7.2	7.6	2.4	5.8	2.3
Italy	-	-	-	2.8	3.5	1.3
Cyprus	-	-	-	4.0	4.4	0.4
Latvia	-	-	-	2.9	15.3	0.0
Lithuania	3.5	3.5	3.5	-1.1	11.1	1.2
Luxembourg	-	-	-	2.5	4.1	1.7
Hungary	253.6	251.5	296.9	4.7	6.0	1.7
Malta	-	-	-	1.9	4.7	1.0
Netherlands	-	-	-	2.2	2.2	2.6
Austria	-	-	-	1.3	3.2	2.1
Poland	4.4	3.5	4.2	0.7	4.2	0.8
Portugal	-	-	-	3.3	2.7	0.4
Romania	3.8	3.7	4.4	15.3	7.9	3.2
Slovenia	-	-	-	5.7	5.5	1.9
Slovakia	-	-	-	8.4	3.9	1.5
Finland	-	-	-	1.3	3.9	2.2
Sweden	9.1	9.6	8.7	2.3	3.3	0.4
United Kingdom	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.4	3.6	2.6
Norway	8.0	8.2	7.8	2.0	3.4	2.0
Switzerland	1.5	1.6	1.2	:	2.3	0.1

(1) Inflation rate: 2003, EU-15; 2008, EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: ert_bil_eur_a and prc_hicp_aind) and the World Bank (DataBank)

Table 5.1: Exchange and inflation rates, 2003, 2008 and 2013 (continued)

	Exchange rate (1 EUR = … national currency)			Inflation rate — annual change (%)		
	2003	2008	2013	2003	2008	2013
World	-	-	-	3.3	9.0	2.7
Brunei Darussalam (1)	2.0	2.1	1.6	0.3	2.1	0.4
Cambodia (1)	4 494.6	5 962.9	5 181.6	1.2	25.0	2.9
Indonesia	9 685.5	14 165.2	13 857.5	6.6	9.8	6.4
Lao PDR (1)	11 955.7	12 861.0	10 268.3	15.5	7.6	6.4
Malaysia	4.3	4.9	4.2	1.0	5.4	2.1
Myanmar (1)	879.5	1 662.4	1 079.4	36.6	26.8	5.5
Philippines	61.3	65.2	56.4	2.3	8.3	3.0
Singapore	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.5	6.5	2.4
Thailand	46.9	48.5	40.8	1.8	5.5	2.2
Vietnam (1)	17 544.4	23 977.3	26 759.8	3.2	23.1	6.6
Australia	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.8	4.4	2.4
Bangladesh (1)	65.8	100.9	105.2	5.7	8.9	7.5
China	9.4	10.2	8.2	1.2	5.9	2.6
India	52.6	63.6	77.9	3.8	8.4	10.9
Japan	131.0	152.5	129.7	0.2	1.4	0.4
Mongolia (1)	1 297.0	1 714.7	1 744.2	5.1	25.1	9.2
New Zealand	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.1	4.0	0.9
Pakistan (1)	65.3	103.6	120.0	2.9	20.3	7.7
Republic of Korea	1 346.9	1 606.1	1 453.9	3.5	4.7	1.3
Russian Federation	34.7	36.4	42.3	13.7	14.1	6.8

(1) Exchange rate: 2012 instead of 2013, estimated from USD exchange rate.

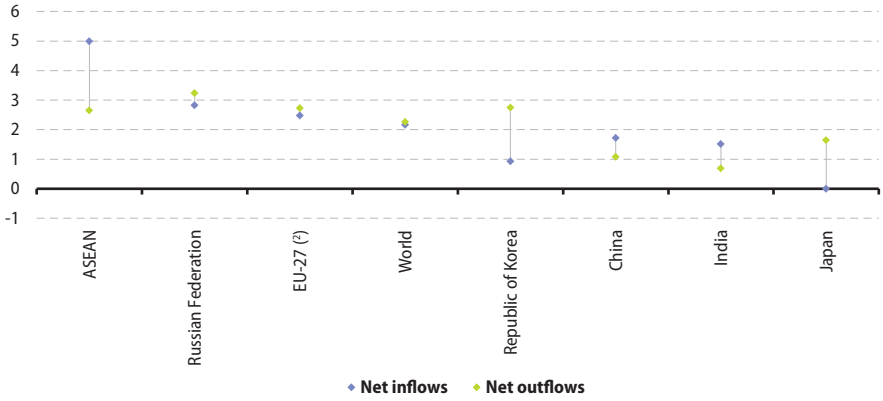
Source: the United Nations Statistics Division (National Accounts Main Aggregates Database) and the World Bank (DataBank)

Among the ASEM partners shown in Table 5.1, Pakistan's currency (the rupee) devalued most between 2003 and 2013 relative to the euro. By contrast, the Australian, New Zealand and Brunei dollars, as well as the Swiss franc and Czech koruna appreciated most during this 10-year period.

The world inflation rate moved from 3.3 % in 2003 to 9.0 % in 2008 at the beginning of the global financial and economic crisis, before falling to 2.7 % in 2013. The inflation rate for the EU followed a similar development, although price movements were much more subdued. In 2013, inflation rates among the ASEM partners ranged from no change (0.0 %) in Latvia to 7.7 % in Pakistan, with Greece below this range experiencing deflation (–0.9 %) and Mongolia (9.2 %) and India (10.9 %) above this range.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) concerns investment in new foreign plant or similar assets as well as the purchase of existing assets that belong to a foreign enterprise. Unlike portfolio investment, FDI involves gaining control or an effective voice in the management of the direct investment enterprise. The indicators presented in Figures 5.9 to 5.11 are averaged over the period 2010–12 as values can vary greatly from one year to the next. The ASEAN members collectively were net recipients of FDI between 2010 and 2012, as were China and India. By contrast, the Republic of Korea, Japan, the Russian Federation and the EU-27 (data for the EU-28 were not available at the time of drafting) all recorded higher net outflows than net inflows.

Figure 5.9: Foreign direct investment net inflows and net outflows, average 2010–12 (1)
(% of gross domestic product)



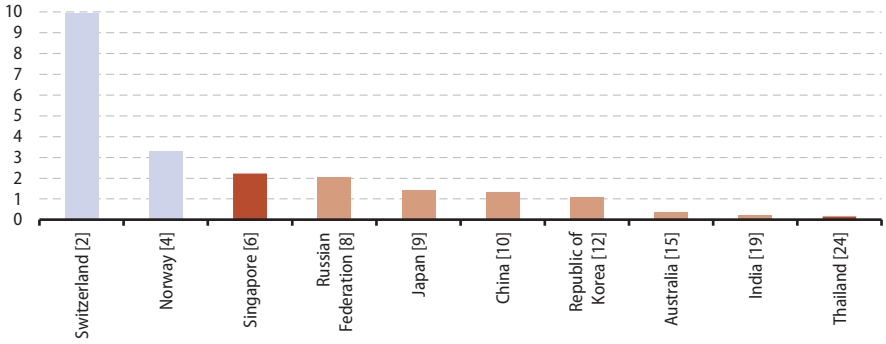
(1) Ranked on the combined in and outflows relative to gross domestic product.
(2) Foreign direct investment flows outside of the EU-27.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_fdi_main), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTADstat) and ASEAN statistics (Macroeconomic Indicators)

The main source of net inward FDI to the EU-27 from other ASEM partners between 2010 and 2012 was Switzerland, which contributed 10.0 % of the EU-27's inward FDI, a share smaller only than that from the United States (46.6 %). Collectively, ASEM partners contributed between one quarter and one fifth of all FDI flowing into the EU-27. By contrast, ASEM partners accounted for around 30 % of the net outward FDI from the EU-27 during the same period. Switzerland's share was again the largest (9.2 %) and was the third largest destination for EU-27 outward FDI after the United States (27.8 %) and Brazil (9.4 %).

Figure 5.10: Net inflows to the EU-27 of foreign direct investment by top 10 ASEM investors, average 2010–12 (1)

(% share of extra-EU-27 net inflows of foreign direct investment)

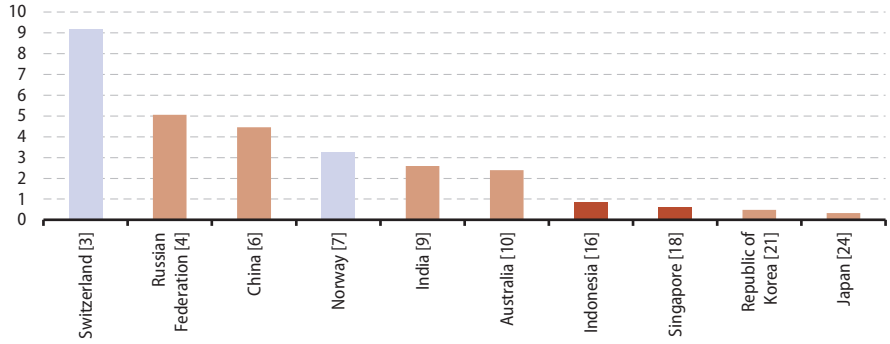


(1) The value in square brackets after each country's name indicates its rank among all extra-EU-27 partners of the world; note that data are not available for all partners so some of the lower rankings may be overstated.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_fdi_main)

Figure 5.11: Net outflows from the EU-27 of foreign direct investment to top 10 ASEM destinations, average 2010–12 (1)

(% share of extra-EU-27 net outflows of foreign direct investment)



(1) The value in square brackets after each country's name indicates its rank among all extra-EU-27 partners of the world; note that data are not available for all partners so some of the lower rankings may be overstated.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_fdi_main)

Glossary

Deflation is a decrease in the general price level of goods and services.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) is defined as international investment made by an entity resident in one economy (the direct investor) to acquire a lasting interest in an enterprise operating in another economy (direct investment enterprise); this interest is deemed to exist if the direct investor acquires at least 10 % of the voting power of the direct investment enterprise.

Government debt, often referred to as national debt or public debt, is the sum of external obligations (debts) of the government and public sector agencies. External obligations are the debt or outstanding (unpaid) financial liabilities arising from past borrowing.

A **government deficit** occurs when a government's expenditures are greater than its revenues and a government surplus occurs when its revenues are higher. Together these two situations may be referred to as the public balance.

Government expenditure and revenue are the money a government spends and the income it receives.

Gross capital formation includes the value of gross fixed capital formation, changes in stocks and acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum of the gross value added of all resident institutional units engaged in production, plus any taxes and minus any subsidies on products not included in the value of their outputs.

Gross national income is the sum of incomes of residents of an economy in a given period. It is equal to GDP minus primary income payable by resident units to non-resident units, plus primary income receivable from the rest of the world.

Inflation is an increase in the general price level of goods and services.

The **inflation rate** is the percentage change in the price index for a given period compared to that recorded in a previous period.

Investment is equivalent to gross fixed capital formation which mainly consists of resident producers' investments, deducting disposals, in fixed assets during a given period. Fixed capital is the value of capital assets available for production purposes at a given point in time.

Purchasing power parities are indicators of price level differences across countries. Using PPPs to convert expenditure expressed in national currencies into a common currency eliminates the effect of price level differences.

Real values (real terms) are monetary values adjusted or deflated for changes in prices.

Valuables are produced assets: not used primarily for production or consumption; expected to appreciate or at least not to decline in real value; acquired and held primarily as stores of value. Valuables consist of precious metals and stones, antiques and other art objects and other valuables.

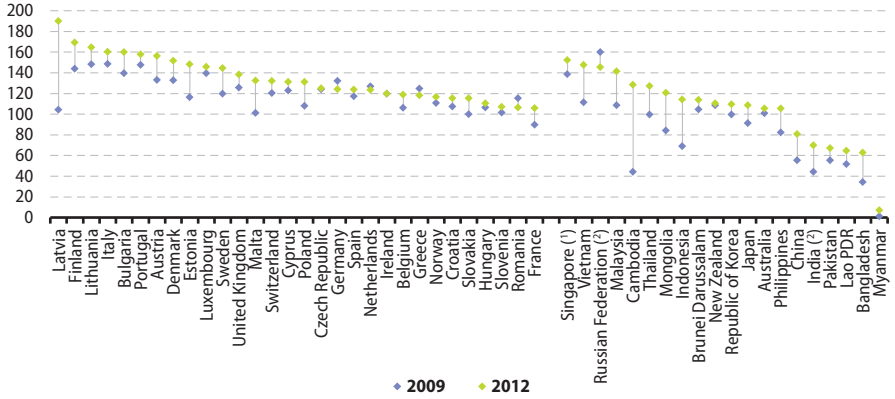
Value added is the production value (output) minus intermediate consumption (goods and services consumed as inputs by a process of production). Value added may be valued in various ways, most commonly at factor cost, basic prices and producer prices.

6 Technology

The information society is based on information and communication services. The data presented in Figures 6.1 to 6.3 illustrate the prevalence of a range of services, namely mobile telecommunications, broadband services and the use of the internet.

For many years the number of mobile telephone subscriptions relative to population size increased in most countries worldwide, often rapidly. In some ASEM partners this ratio has stabilised as can be seen in Figure 6.1, as several partners recorded little change in their ratios between 2009 and 2012 and in some cases the ratio fell slightly: this was the case in Romania, Germany, Greece and the Netherlands as well as in the Russian Federation although in the latter case this may, at least in part, be influenced by methodological changes in the

Figure 6.1: Mobile telecommunications penetration, 2009 and 2012
(subscriptions per 100 inhabitants)



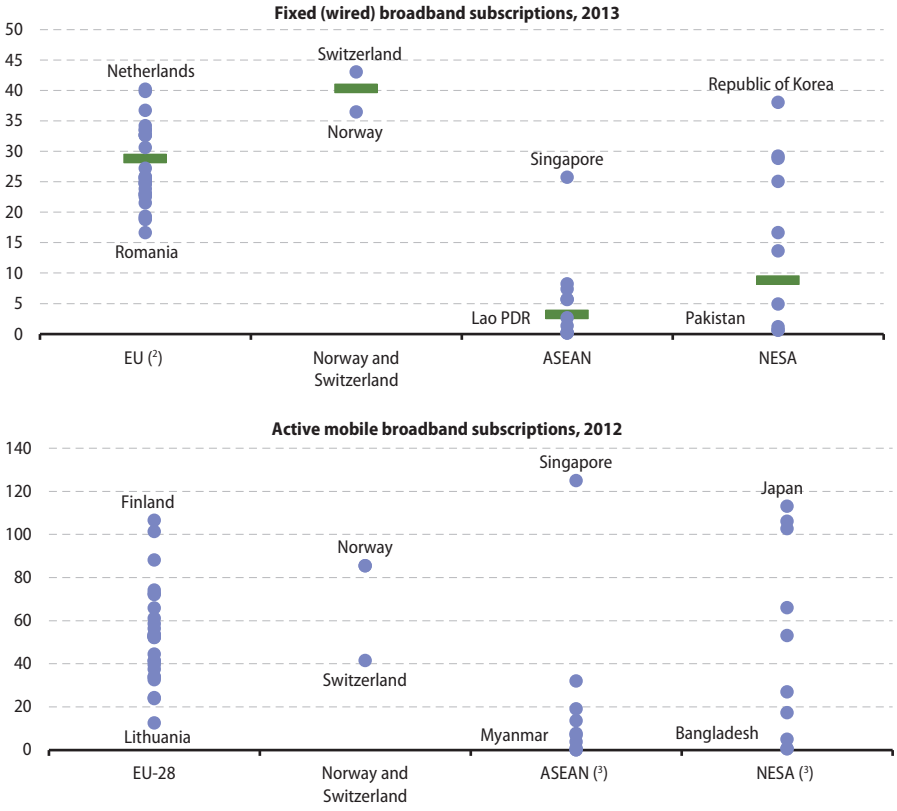
(1) Including inactive subscriptions.
(2) 2009: including inactive subscriptions.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: isoc_tc_mcsupe) and the International Telecommunication Union (ICT Data and Statistics Division)

data. Nevertheless, several ASEM partners continued to experience large increases in mobile penetration, notably Latvia and Cambodia. By 2012, all ASEM partners reported more than 60 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants with the exception of Myanmar (7 per 100 inhabitants) which was far below this level.

While mobile telecommunication subscriptions were relatively common across nearly all ASEM partners access to broadband services was not so widespread, as can be seen from the two parts of Figure 6.2. The range of values within most of the four groupings of ASEM

Figure 6.2: Broadband subscriptions, 2012 and 2013 (1)
(per 100 inhabitants)



(1) The blue circles in the figure represent the values for each partner and collectively show the range from the highest to the lowest values for each geographical grouping; the horizontal dark green line (where shown) is the average (mean) within each grouping; the names of the partners with the highest and lowest values are also included.
(2) As of December 2012, except for Croatia (2013). Mean is for EU-27.
(3) Including estimates.

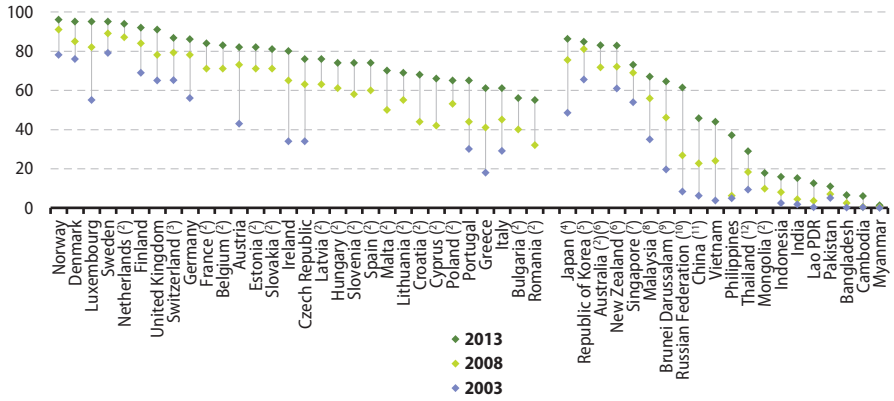
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: isoc_tc_fbsupe and demo_gind) and the International Telecommunication Union (ICT Data and Statistics Division)

partners was rather large, particularly concerning mobile broadband subscriptions in 2012. Furthermore, there were large differences in the average values for the four groupings available for fixed broadband subscriptions in 2013, with the lowest average (mean) recorded for the ASEAN members and the highest for the pairing of Norway and Switzerland. Note that Singapore is a clear outlier among the ASEAN members in terms of its high use of both fixed and especially mobile broadband subscriptions.

Internet usage continued to increase in all ASEM partners in recent years and was approaching saturation in 2013 in some northern and western European ASEM partners (see Figure 6.3). Across the EU-28, an average of 77 % of individuals aged 16–74 used the internet in the 12 months prior to the survey date, a level that was exceeded in four Asian ASEM partners: New Zealand, Australia, the Republic of Korea and Japan.

Figure 6.3: Individuals using the internet, 2003, 2008 and 2013 (1)

(% of individuals)



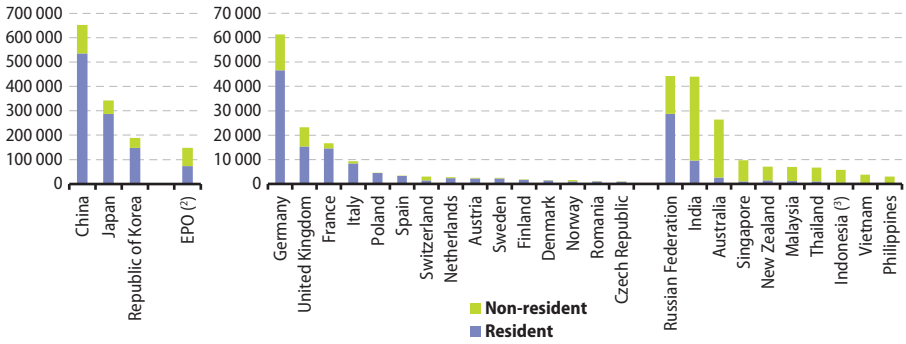
(1) EU Member States and Norway: persons aged 16–74 having used the internet in the 12 months prior to the survey date.
(2) 2003: not available.
(3) Persons aged 14 and over having used the internet in the six months prior to the survey date.
(4) 2003: PC-based only. 2008: persons aged six and over. 2013: persons aged 15–74.
(5) Persons aged three and over.
(6) Persons aged 15 and over.
(7) 2003: persons aged 15 and over. 2008 and 2013: residents aged seven and over; estimates.
(8) Total population.
(9) Estimate.
(10) Population coverage changes. 2013: persons aged 15–72.
(11) Permanent residents aged six and over having used the internet in the six months prior to the survey date.
(12) Persons aged six and over.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: isoc_ci_ifp_iu) and the International Telecommunication Union (ICT Data and Statistics Division)

Patents offer protection for inventors and play a role in the dissemination of knowledge. Data from the United Nation's World Intellectual Property Organisation indicate that an estimated 2.3 million patent applications were made worldwide in 2012. Figure 6.4 shows that the largest numbers of patent applications in 2012 among ASEM partners were made in the patent offices of China, Japan and the Republic of Korea. In these three partners and in the Russian Federation the majority of applications were from residents, whereas among the remaining Asian ASEM partners most applications were from non-residents. In most European ASEM partners the majority of patent applications were from residents.

Figure 6.4: Patent applications for selected filing offices, analysis by resident and non-resident, 2012 (1)

(number)

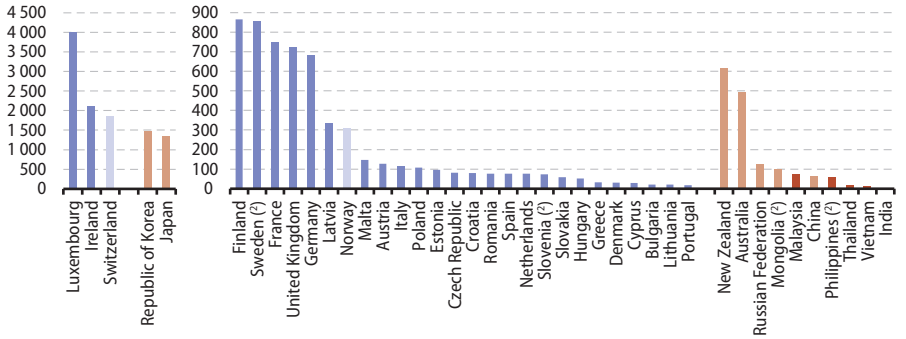


(1) Note that the two parts of the figure have different scales on the y-axis.
(2) European Patent Office.
(3) 2011.

Source: the World Intellectual Property Organisation (Statistics database)

Figure 6.5: Patents in force, analysed by filing office, 2012 (1)

(per 100 000 inhabitants)



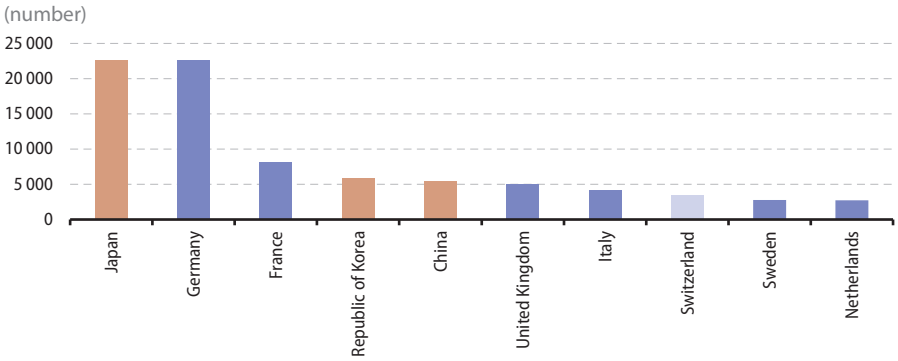
(1) Bangladesh, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Pakistan and Singapore: not available. Note that the two parts of the figure have different scales on the y-axis.
(2) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: demo_gind) and the World Intellectual Property Organisation (Statistics database)

Figure 6.5 looks at the number of patents in force and compares this with the size of the population. The highest ratio of patents in force to the population in 2012 was recorded at the Luxembourg filing office, one of the EU-28's smallest Member States. Among the European ASEM partners, high ratios of patents to inhabitants were also recorded at the filing offices in several partners known for their high-tech manufacturing as well as chemicals and pharmaceuticals manufacturing. Among the Asian ASEM partners, the highest ratios were recorded at the filing offices of the Republic of Korea and Japan, also known for their high-tech manufacturing.

Figure 6.6 looks in more detail at the origin of patent applications, in this case applications to the European Patent Office (EPO). The EPO offers inventors a uniform application procedure for patent protection in up to 40 European countries. Japan and Germany dominated the number of applications to the EPO in 2012, each with just under 22 700 applications.

Figure 6.6: Patent applications to the European Patent Office, top 10 ASEM countries by origin, 2012 (1)



(1) Estimates.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: pat_ep_ntot)

Glossary

Broadband refers to telecommunications in which a wide band of frequencies is available to send data. Broadband telecommunication lines or connections are defined as those transporting data at high speeds; Eurostat uses a definition based on the speed of data transfer for uploading and downloading data (also called capacity) equal to or higher than 144 kbit/s (kilobits per second or kbps).

European Patent Office (EPO) is the authority that grants European patents and is the executive arm of the European Patent Organisation set up under the European Patent Convention (EPC).

High-tech manufacturing regroups activities based on their high technological intensity (R&D spending/value added). This includes, for example, the manufacture of pharmaceuticals, computer, electronic and optical products, and air and spacecraft.

Information and communication technology covers all technical means used to handle information and aid communication. This includes computer and network hardware as well as software.

Mobile telephone subscriptions refer to the use of public mobile telecommunication systems (mobiles or cellphones) using cellular technology. Active pre-paid cards are treated as subscriptions. People may have more than one subscription.

A **patent application** is for an invention, in other words a new solution to a technical problem which satisfies the criteria of novelty, inventiveness (must involve a non-obvious inventive step) and industrial applicability.

Patents are intellectual property rights, public titles of industrial property that give owners the exclusive rights to use their inventions for a limited number of years.

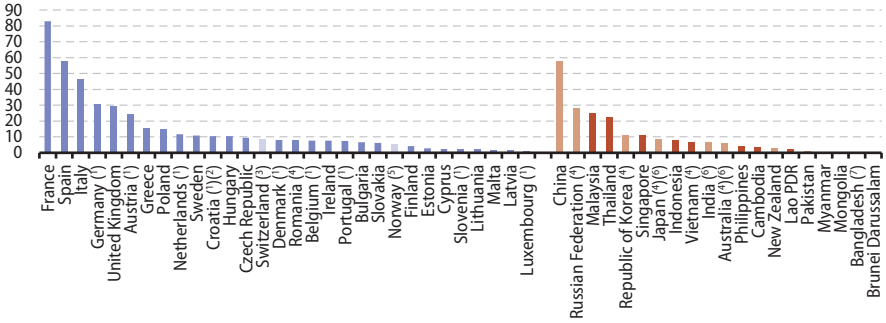
Population: see glossary of Chapter 2 (Population) for more information.

Use of the internet covers all persons accessing the internet, regardless of where.

7 Tourism

Tourists include people travelling for all reasons, including pleasure, business or visiting family. According to the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) there were around 1 087 million international tourist arrivals worldwide in 2013, among which 436 million were in the European ASEM partners (of which 423 million in the EU-28) and 207 million in the Asian ASEM partners. As such, the ASEM partners were the destination for close to three fifths of all of the world's international tourists. Among the European ASEM partners the five largest EU Member States in terms of population received in 2012 the largest number of international tourists, followed by Austria (see Figure 7.1). China and the Russian Federation received the most international tourists among NESA partners, while Malaysia and Thailand were the biggest international destinations among ASEAN members.

Figure 7.1: Arrivals of non-resident tourists at national borders, 2012
(million)



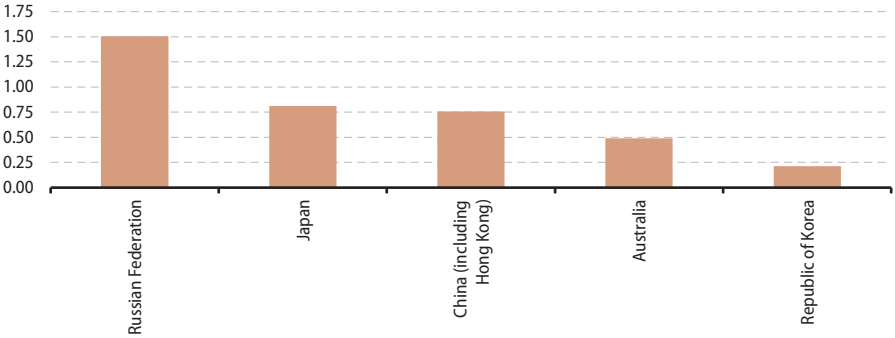
(1) Arrivals of non-resident tourists in all types of accommodation establishments.
(2) Excluding nautical ports.
(3) Arrivals of non-resident tourists in hotels and similar establishments.
(4) Arrivals of non-resident visitors (therefore including day-trip visitors) at national borders.
(5) 2011.
(6) Excluding nationals residing abroad.
(7) 2010.

Source: the World Tourism Organisation (World Tourism Data)

Figure 7.2 looks at the share of tourists from a selection of Asian ASEM partners among all of the tourists staying at hotels and similar establishments in the EU-28 in 2012. Collectively, 25 million tourists from the five selected partners stayed in such accommodation, a 3.8 % share of the 661 million tourists from all countries of the world. Among these, the largest number, some 10 million tourists, were from the only Asian ASEM partner with a land border to the EU, namely the Russian Federation. The number of tourists from China (including Hong Kong) has grown rapidly in recent years and by 2012 these numbered 5.0 million, quite close to the 5.4 million arrivals from Japan.

Figure 7.2: Arrivals of tourists from selected Asian ASEM partners at hotels and similar establishments in the EU-28, 2012 (1)

(% of arrivals)



(1) Share of all arrivals, including residents and non-residents.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_arnraw)

Table 7.1 looks in more detail at the destination of tourist arrivals at hotels and similar accommodation in European ASEM partners, focusing on Switzerland and the nine EU Member States with the highest number of arrivals: these nine Member States collectively hosted close to 90 % of the tourist arrivals from the five selected Asian ASEM partners.

Although Germany and France boasted a greater number of tourist arrivals in hotels and similar establishments overall, Italy was the leading destination for such tourists from the five selected Asian ASEM partners. None of the five partners dominated, although the shares of arrivals in Italy from Japan and China were above the average for the EU-28 as a whole, while the share from the Russian Federation was notably lower. Among these five ASEM partners, the share of tourists from the Russian Federation was particularly high in neighbouring Finland, as well as in Greece and the Czech Republic. The share from China was highest in Switzerland, accounting for nearly half of the total number of arrivals in hotels and similar establishments from these five ASEM partners, a share that was surpassed by Australian tourists to the United Kingdom.

Table 7.1: Top European ASEM partners as destinations for tourist arrivals from selected Asian ASEM partners, 2012 (1)

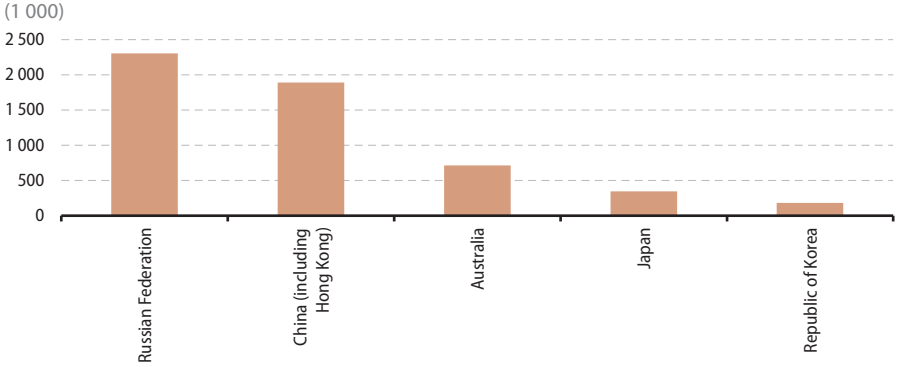
	All arrivals (2)	Arrivals from Russian Federation, Japan, China, Australia, Republic of Korea	Share from:				
			Russian Federation	Japan	China (including Hong Kong)	Australia	Republic of Korea
	(1 000)		(%)				
EU-28	661 443	24 978	39.9	21.5	20.0	13.0	5.6
Italy	82 645	5 498	28.7	25.1	27.6	12.1	6.5
France	109 897	3 188	25.1	36.1	25.4	13.4	0.0
Germany	119 976	2 761	31.6	25.9	26.4	9.1	7.0
Spain	82 962	2 690	47.3	23.3	12.8	9.4	7.2
United Kingdom	74 280	1 554	9.9	13.2	14.3	54.5	8.1
Austria	27 038	1 226	34.4	20.6	27.6	8.5	8.8
Czech Republic	12 215	1 193	58.8	11.6	12.4	6.1	11.2
Greece	14 501	1 110	73.9	4.1	8.0	13.7	0.3
Finland	9 428	827	77.3	10.8	8.0	2.4	1.5
Switzerland	16 298	1 369	14.7	21.6	46.4	8.3	9.0

(1) Based on arrivals at hotels and similar establishments.
(2) Including residents and non-residents.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_occ_arnraw)

Figures 7.3 and 7.4 look at outbound tourism from the EU-28 towards a selection of Asian ASEM partners. Figure 7.3 is based on the number of tourism trips in 2012 rather than the number of tourist arrivals, and so counts each tourist only once even if multiple destinations are visited; it is also limited to persons aged 15 and over. Using the same five Asian ASEM partners, by far the two leading destinations for trips from the EU-28 were to the Russian Federation and China, which together hosted more than three quarters of the trips made to these five ASEM partners from the EU-28. Japan's share was relatively small in comparison with its share of tourist arrivals in the EU-28.

Figure 7.3: Number of tourism trips from EU-28 Member States to selected Asian ASEM partners, 2012 (1)



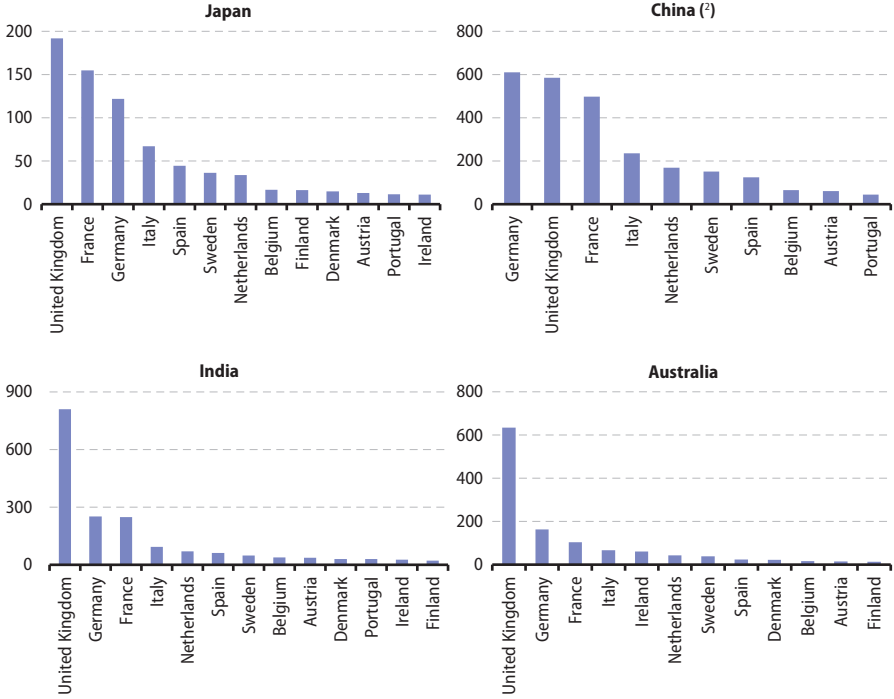
(1) Estimates. Trips by persons aged 15 and over. For trips involving more than one destination a main destination is identified by the tourist.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: tour_dem_ttw)

The four parts of Figure 7.4 are based on national data for the arrivals of tourists or visitors from selected EU Member States. Visitors include same-day visitors as well as tourists (the latter staying at least one night); however, for EU-28 tourists in Asian ASEM partners the distinction between tourists and visitors is likely to be small. For three of the four destinations shown, the largest group of tourists from the EU-28 Member States came from the United Kingdom, the exception being China where there were more tourists from Germany. For all four destinations most tourists came from the four largest EU Member States, generally followed by the Netherlands, Sweden and Spain, with the notable exception of Australia where tourists from Ireland were the fifth largest group.

Figure 7.4: Visitor or tourist arrivals from selected EU Member States in selected Asian ASEM partners, 2013 (1)

(Thousands)



(1) Note that the four parts of the figure have different scales on the y-axis.
(2) Excluding workers and crew.

Source: Japan National Tourist Organization, China National Tourism Administration, Government of India (Ministry of tourism) and Tourism Australia

Glossary

Hotels and similar accommodation include accommodation provided by hotels (and similar establishments such as bed and breakfast establishments), resort hotels, suite/apartment hotels and motels.

A **tourist** (also known as an **overnight visitor**) is a visitor who stays at least one night in collective or private tourist accommodation in the defined geographical area visited.

A **tourist arrival** (at the border) is an international visitor who arrives in a given country and who stays at least one night. This includes non-resident citizens of the destination country and excludes foreign residents in the destination country.

Units, abbreviations and acronyms

Units of measurement

%	per cent
EUR	euro
km^2	square kilometre
PPP	purchasing power parities
USD	United States dollar

Geographical abbreviations

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEM	Asia-Europe Meeting
EU	European Union
EU-27	European Union of 27 Member States
EU-28	European Union of 28 Member States
Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
NESA	Northeast and South Asia

Other abbreviations and acronyms

ASEF	Asia-Europe Foundation
EPO	European Patent Office
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Union
FDI	foreign direct investment
GDP	gross domestic product
GNI	gross national income
ICT	information and communication technologies
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
NACE	Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community
R&D	research and development
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation

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Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM)

A statistical portrait

This publication provides a statistical portrait of the partners of the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM). It presents a range of indicators for the EU-28, Norway, Switzerland, ASEAN members and 10 other ASEM partners. It treats the following areas: population; education; the labour market; economy and finance; technology; and tourism.

The publication, which complements information found in *Europe in figures — the Eurostat yearbook* and in the *The EU in the world*, may be viewed as an introduction to European and Asian statistics. It provides a starting point for those who wish to explore the wide range of data that are freely available from a variety of international organisations and on the websites of
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