

EU-ASEAN cooperation - key trade and investment statistics

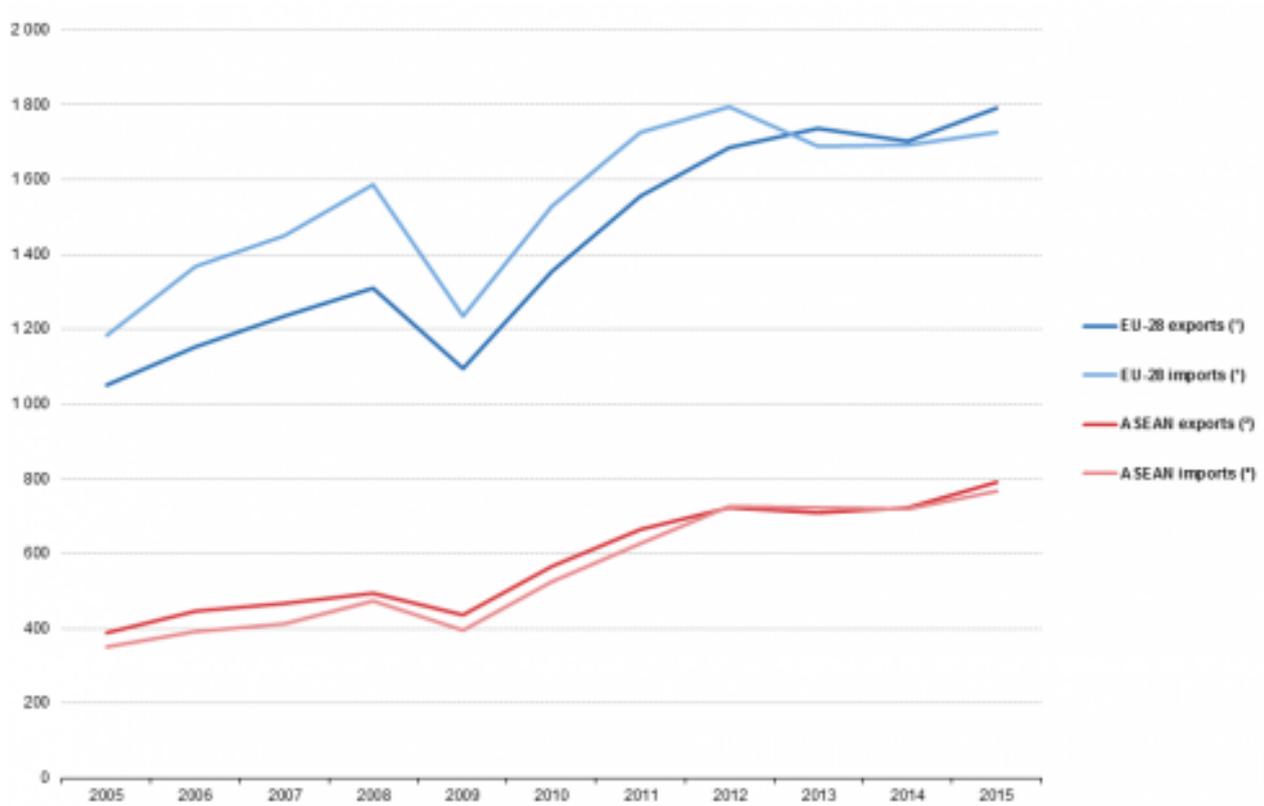
Statistics Explained

*Data extracted in March and April 2017.
No update planned for this article.*

This article is part of a [set of statistical articles](#) based on Eurostat's publication *40 Years of EU-ASEAN Cooperation — Key statistics*. It provides a selection of statistics on the [European Union \(EU\)](#) and its Member States in comparison with the [Association of Southeast Asian Nations \(ASEAN\)](#) and its Member States and focuses on international trade and foreign direct investment.

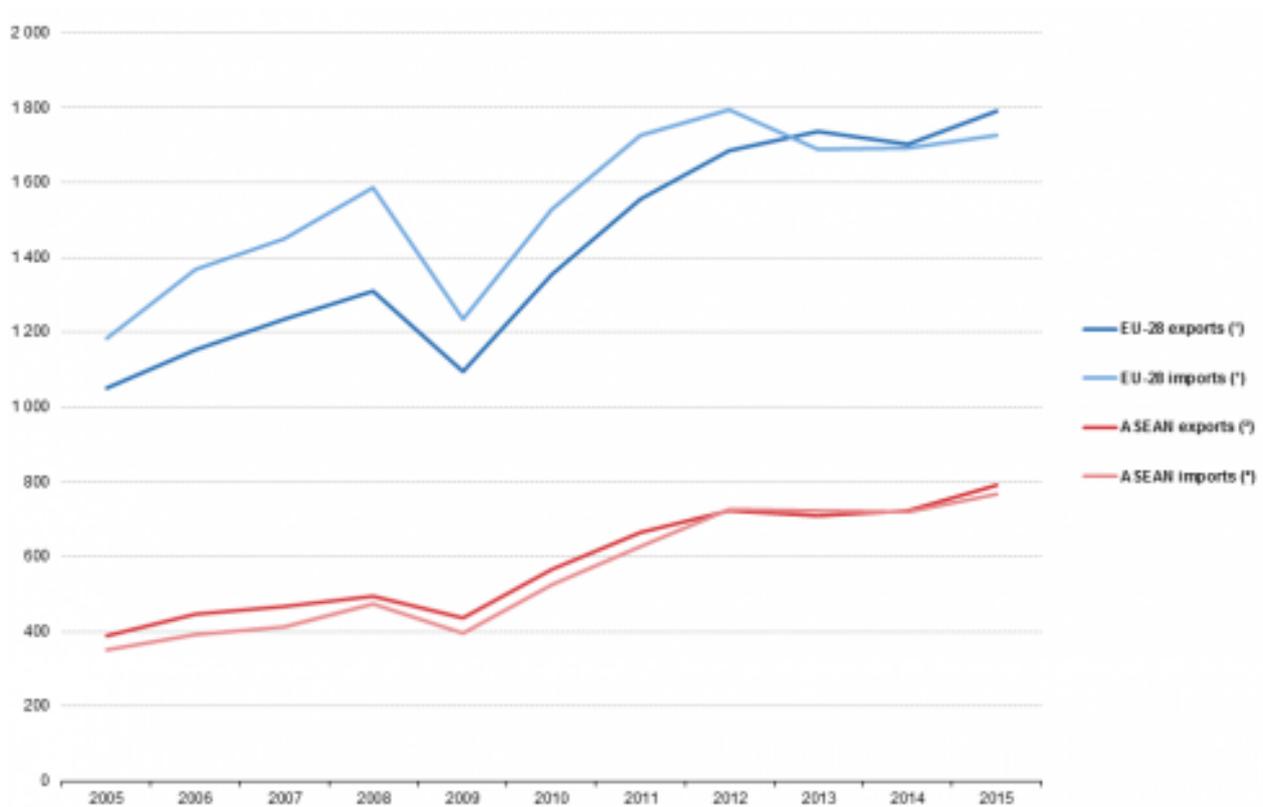
International trade in goods

The total value of the goods exported from the [EU-28](#) to the rest of the world (outside of the EU) in 2015 was EUR 1.79 trillion (EUR 1.79 thousand billion), 71 % higher than its level in 2005 (see Figure 1). Imports rose at a slower pace, up 46 % to EUR 1.73 trillion, such that a trade deficit in goods between 2005 and 2012 turned into a surplus between 2013 and 2015. There was an even faster development to international trade flows for ASEAN (with partners outside of ASEAN), as exports and imports more than doubled between 2005 and 2015. The slightly faster increase in imports resulted in the trade surplus narrowing over this period and ASEAN reported an almost balanced position for trade in goods in 2012 and 2014. ASEAN's international exports and imports of goods in 2015 were valued at just under EUR 800 billion, equivalent to 44 % of the equivalent values for the EU-28.



(*) Extra-EU-28 trade (trade with non-member countries).
 (**) Extra-ASEAN trade (trade with non-member countries).
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intertrd) and ASEANstats

Development of international trade in goods, 2005–2015 (billion EUR) Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intertrd) and ASEANstats



(*) Extra-EU-28 trade (trade with non-member countries).
 (†) Extra-ASEAN trade (trade with non-member countries).
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intertrd) and ASEANstats

Figure 1: Development of international trade in goods, 2005–2015 (billion EUR) Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intertrd) and ASEANstats

Within ASEAN, the largest trader of goods in 2015 was Singapore, with exports to all countries of the world valued at EUR 330 billion and imports at EUR 267 billion. Other large traders of goods were Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam and Indonesia, all with imports and exports of goods valued in excess of EUR 100 billion. Among the EU Member States, Germany was the largest trader of goods, its exports to the world were valued at EUR 1.2 trillion in 2015 and its imports at EUR 946 billion, while the next largest exporters were the Netherlands, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Belgium.

Six of the ASEAN Member States reported a trade surplus for goods in 2015, with that of Singapore larger than those of the other five combined. Less than half (12) of the EU Member States reported a trade surplus for goods, with the German surplus also larger than the combined value for the other Member States with surpluses.

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015
EU-28 (*)	1 049 473	1 790 652	1 183 033	1 726 483	-134 460	64 169
Belgium	268 735	359 595	256 153	338 750	12 582	20 815
Bulgaria	9 166	23 161	12 473	26 408	-3 317	-3 247
Czech Republic	62 722	142 822	61 483	126 805	1 239	16 017
Denmark	68 403	85 884	60 749	76 967	7 654	8 908
Germany	779 989	1 198 308	624 465	946 454	155 524	251 852
Estonia	6 201	11 627	8 229	13 074	-2 028	-1 447
Ireland	88 137	110 479	55 112	66 530	33 025	43 949
Greece	14 826	25 793	46 382	43 639	-31 556	-17 846
Spain	154 815	255 441	232 109	281 298	-77 284	-25 857
France	372 395	455 990	495 164	515 938	-32 770	-59 948
Croatia	6 960	11 671	14 900	18 558	-7 940	-6 887
Italy	299 574	413 881	309 032	388 715	-9 458	45 166
Cyprus	1 175	1 648	5 073	5 016	-3 898	-3 367
Latvia	4 148	10 865	6 990	12 909	-2 842	-2 035
Lithuania	9 489	22 984	12 494	25 397	-3 005	-2 413
Luxembourg	15 366	15 556	18 170	20 878	-2 804	-5 322
Hungary	50 405	88 034	53 446	83 487	-3 041	5 447
Malta	1 928	2 325	2 988	5 220	-1 060	-2 895
Netherlands	326 595	511 333	292 415	456 370	34 140	64 964
Austria	100 498	137 755	102 283	140 132	-1 814	-2 377
Poland	71 889	178 671	81 697	174 999	-9 807	3 681
Portugal	31 137	49 858	51 372	60 162	-20 235	-10 305
Romania	22 172	54 609	32 538	62 976	-10 366	-6 367
Slovenia	15 270	28 820	16 273	26 789	-1 003	2 031
Slovakia	25 583	67 998	27 837	66 289	-2 254	1 708
Finland	52 641	53 900	47 234	54 251	5 407	-351
Sweden	105 266	126 338	89 781	124 467	15 485	1 871
United Kingdom	314 136	414 781	417 359	564 190	-103 223	-149 429
ASEAN (*)	389 295	789 650	350 222	766 309	39 043	23 541
Brunei Darussalam	5 120	5 727	1 208	2 919	3 911	2 808
Cambodia	2 485	7 966	2 271	9 768	214	-1 802
Indonesia	68 853	135 526	46 380	128 612	22 473	6 914
Lao PDR	140	3 348	564	2 748	-424	599
Malaysia	112 909	179 502	91 804	158 640	21 105	20 863
Myanmar	2 511	10 993	1 312	15 238	1 198	-4 245
Philippines	33 160	52 860	38 114	63 358	-4 954	-10 497
Singapore	184 715	330 189	160 890	267 476	23 826	62 712
Thailand	88 114	193 237	94 840	182 741	-6 726	19 496
Vietnam	22 970	146 024	26 199	149 373	-3 229	-3 349

(*) Extra-EU-28 trade (trade with non-member countries).

(*) Extra-ASEAN trade (trade with non-member countries).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intertrd) and ASEANstats

Table 1: International trade in goods, 2005 and 2015 (million EUR) Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intertrd) and ASEANstats

Machinery and vehicles accounted for the highest proportion of goods exported from the EU-28 in 2015, with a 42.0 % share of the total. This was considerably higher than the shares recorded for other manufactured goods (which cover SITC Sections 6 and 8) and chemicals (22.5 % and 17.6 % respectively), while each of the remaining goods categories shown in Table 2 accounted for less than 10 % of total EU-28 exports.

The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia also reported that machinery and vehicles accounted for the largest share of their exports, at least two fifths of the total in each case, with this share passing half in Singapore and approaching two thirds in the Philippines. Other manufactured goods accounted for more than four fifths of total exports in Cambodia and was also the largest category in Vietnam and Indonesia. In the two remaining ASEAN Member States (no data available for Lao PDR), mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods had the highest share of total exports, 93.0 % in Brunei Darussalam and 38.5 % in Myanmar (2010 data).

	Food, drinks and tobacco	Raw materials	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods	Chemicals	Machinery and vehicles	Other manufactured goods	Other
EU-28 (*)	6.3	2.4	4.8	17.6	42.0	22.5	4.4
ASEAN (*)	7.3	6.3	11.5	8.4	41.5	22.5	2.6
Brunei Darussalam	0.1	0.1	93.0	2.2	2.9	1.6	0.1
Cambodia	4.6	2.4	0.0	0.9	7.8	84.0	0.4
Indonesia	8.4	21.5	23.0	5.7	13.2	27.3	1.0
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	4.1	9.4	16.5	7.2	41.9	20.4	0.5
Myanmar (*)	18.7	11.7	38.5	0.0	0.1	30.6	0.3
Philippines	5.7	6.6	1.3	2.8	64.6	18.2	0.8
Singapore	2.9	0.8	12.6	13.6	51.2	12.8	6.1
Thailand	13.4	4.4	3.9	9.7	44.9	21.9	1.8
Vietnam	12.8	2.7	3.1	2.5	37.4	41.2	0.4

(*) Extra-EU-28 trade (trade with non-member countries).

(*) Excluding Lao PDR and Myanmar.

(*) 2010.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intertrd) and the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (Comtrade)

Table 2: Exports by broad group of goods, 2015 (%) Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intertrd) and the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (Comtrade)

Machinery and vehicles (31.0 %), other manufactured goods (26.1 %) and mineral fuels (19.0 %) accounted for the highest shares of goods imported into the EU-28 in 2015; the next most common group of imported goods was chemicals (10.7 %).

Machinery and vehicles was also the largest category of imports in seven of the nine ASEAN Member States for which data are available, accounting for upwards of 30 % of total imports; the exceptions were Cambodia and Myanmar (2010 data) where other manufactured goods was the largest category. The relative importance of mineral fuels varied quite considerably between the ASEAN Member States, accounting for a relatively low share of imports in Cambodia, Vietnam and Brunei Darussalam (much less than 10 %), but a relatively high share in Myanmar and Singapore (over 20 %).

	Food, drinks and tobacco	Raw materials	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related goods	Chemicals	Machinery and vehicles	Other manufactured goods	Other
EU-28 (*)	6.3	4.2	19.0	10.7	31.0	26.1	2.7
ASEAN (*)	6.5	3.3	14.8	10.4	41.9	21.1	2.0
Brunei Darussalam	15.3	1.6	6.1	7.3	38.4	30.0	0.3
Cambodia	7.8	2.5	0.8	6.7	22.1	54.6	5.4
Indonesia	9.0	5.3	17.5	14.8	31.6	21.0	0.7
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	7.3	4.5	12.4	10.0	43.4	20.4	2.1
Myanmar (*)	4.2	5.0	22.4	11.4	27.4	29.5	0.0
Philippines	10.6	2.4	11.8	10.1	49.0	15.7	0.3
Singapore	3.8	1.1	21.8	7.6	47.6	15.6	2.6
Thailand	5.5	2.9	14.9	10.7	37.8	24.6	3.6
Vietnam	7.5	5.0	4.7	12.1	42.4	27.8	0.5

(*) Extra-EU-28 trade (trade with non-member countries).

(*) Excluding Lao PDR and Myanmar.

(*) 2010.

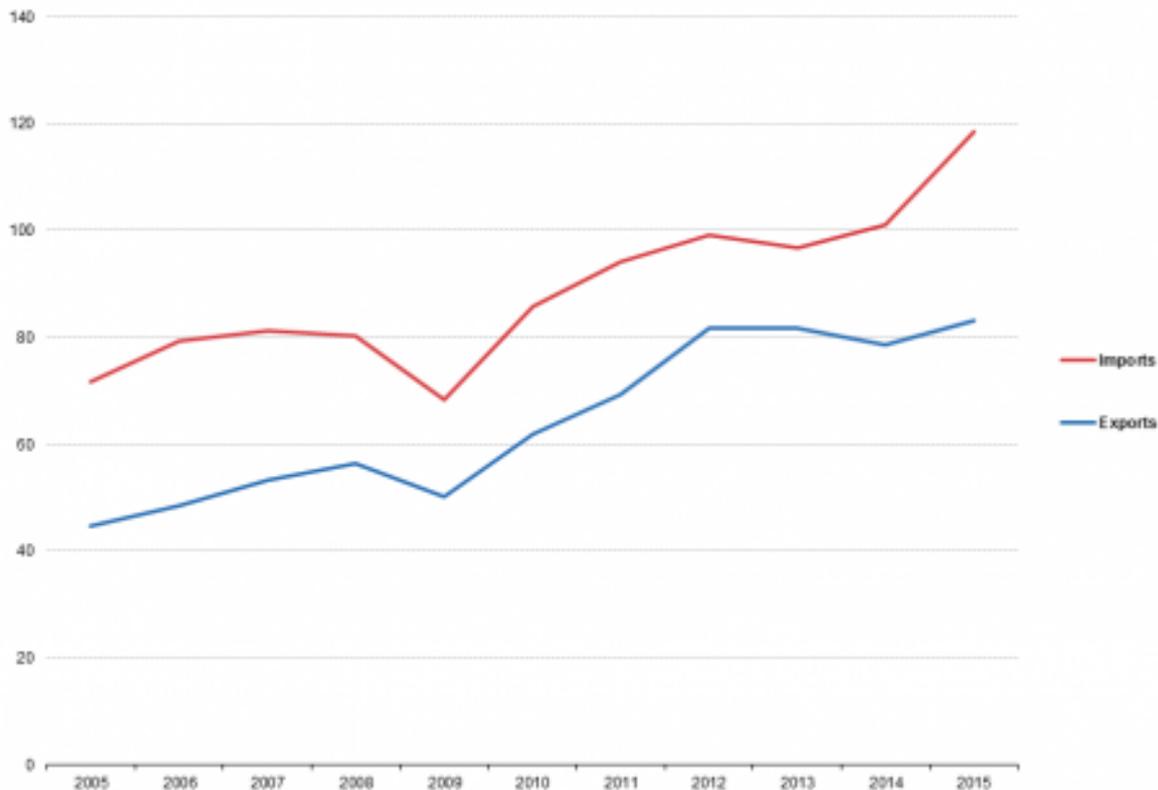
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_intertrd) and the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (Comtrade)

Table 3: Imports by broad group of goods, 2015 (%) Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_intertrd) and the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division (Comtrade)

Trading relations between any pair of entities are recorded both by the exporter and importer and the values recorded for a particular trade may differ for a number of reasons, including for example methodological differences: this issue affects all bilateral trade statistics, not just those between the EU and ASEAN. The data presented in Figures 2 to 6 and Table 4 all concern data reported by the EU Member States and may differ to some extent from equivalent data reported by ASEAN Member States.

In 2015, the EU-28's exports of goods to ASEAN were valued at EUR 83 billion, up 85.8 % since 2005, while imports were valued at EUR 118 billion, an increase of 65.0 % over the same period. The share of the EU-28's exports of goods to non-EU countries that were destined for ASEAN rose from 4.3 % in 2005 to 4.6 % by 2015, while ASEAN's share of the EU-28's imports of goods from non-EU countries rose from 6.1 % to 6.9 %. As such, by 2015 the EU-28's exports of goods to ASEAN were greater in value than its exports of goods to any of its individual trading partners except for the United States, China and Switzerland, while its imports of

goods from ASEAN were greater in value than its imports of goods from any of its individual trading partners except for China, the United States and Russia.



Note: data as reported by EU Member States.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_mainneu)

Figure 2: Development of international trade in goods with ASEAN, EU-28, 2005–2015 (billion EUR) Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_mainneu)

The EU-28 recorded a trade deficit for goods with ASEAN, narrowing from EUR 27.1 billion in 2005 to EUR 15.1 billion in 2013 before widening to EUR 35.4 billion in 2015.

Between 2005 and 2015 the EU-28's trade in goods with Singapore moved from a relatively small trade deficit to a larger trade surplus, as exports increased by EUR 12.4 billion while imports increased by less than EUR 0.5 billion. In a slightly different manner the EU-28's trade surplus for goods with Brunei Darussalam increased between these years as exports increased many times over while the comparatively low level of imports contracted.

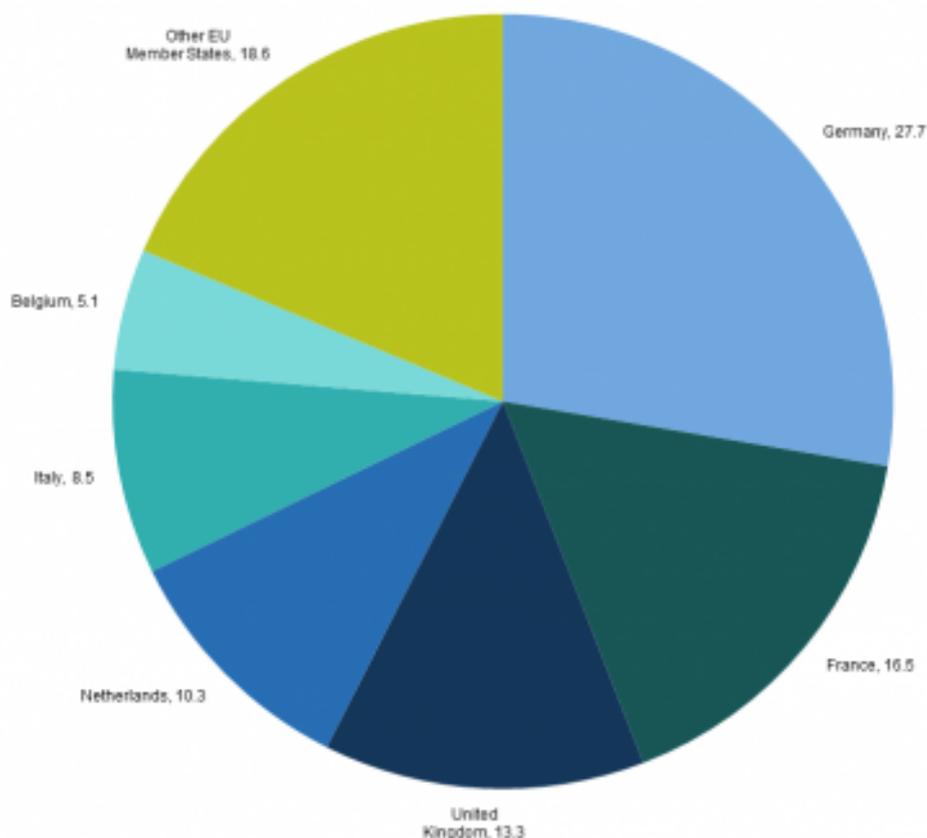
With all other ASEAN Member States the EU-28 recorded a trade deficit for goods in both 2005 and 2015, peaking in 2015 at a deficit of EUR 21.5 billion with Vietnam. Between 2005 and 2015 the EU-28's trade deficits with Cambodia, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam increased: the deficit with Vietnam increased by EUR 17.8 billion as imports from Vietnam were more than five times as high in 2015 as in 2005; the deficits with Cambodia, Malaysia and Thailand increased by EUR 3.2 billion, EUR 2.3 billion and EUR 0.9 billion respectively. During the same period the EU-28's trade deficits for goods with Indonesia, Myanmar and the Philippines narrowed, most notably with the Philippines where it fell from EUR 2.9 billion in 2005 to EUR 0.6 billion in 2015. The EU-28's trade deficit for goods with Lao PDR was similar in 2015 to the level it had been in 2005, just over EUR 0.1 billion.

	Exports		Imports		Trade balance	
	2005	2015	2005	2015	2005	2015
ASEAN	44 687	83 010	71 762	118 402	-27 075	-35 391
Brunei Darussalam	102	863	71	40	31	823
Cambodia	126	465	534	4 085	-408	-3 620
Indonesia	4 776	9 987	10 888	15 352	-6 112	-5 365
Lao PDR	38	123	145	238	-107	-115
Malaysia	8 838	13 357	16 092	22 747	-7 255	-9 390
Myanmar	73	549	289	675	-216	-125
Philippines	3 616	6 159	6 540	6 800	-2 823	-641
Singapore	17 310	29 692	18 459	18 938	-1 149	10 754
Thailand	7 913	13 372	13 159	19 557	-5 246	-8 185
Vietnam	1 895	8 443	5 585	29 970	-3 690	-21 527

Note: data as reported by EU Member States.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_maineu)

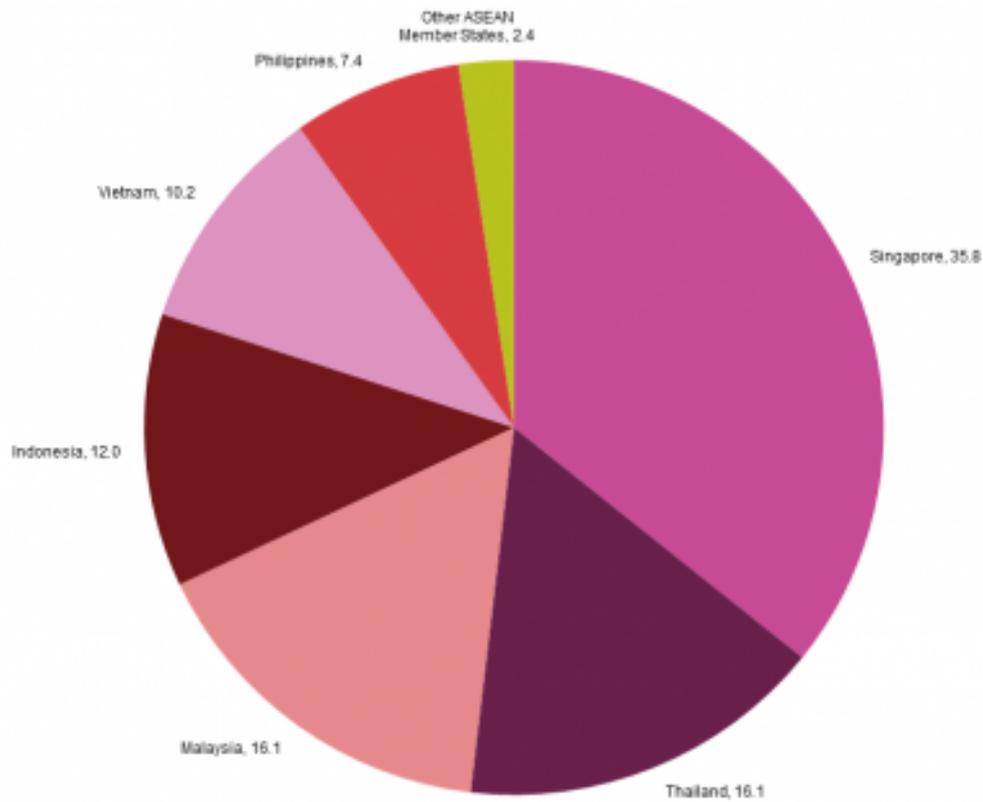
Table 4: International trade in goods with ASEAN Member States, EU-28, 2005 and 2015 (million EUR) Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_maineu)

Figures 3 to 6 identify the largest partners within EU–ASEAN trade in goods. The largest exporters of goods from the EU-28 to ASEAN were Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (see Figure 3) while the main recipients of these exports were Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Vietnam (see Figure 4).



Note: data as reported by EU Member States.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: DS-018995)

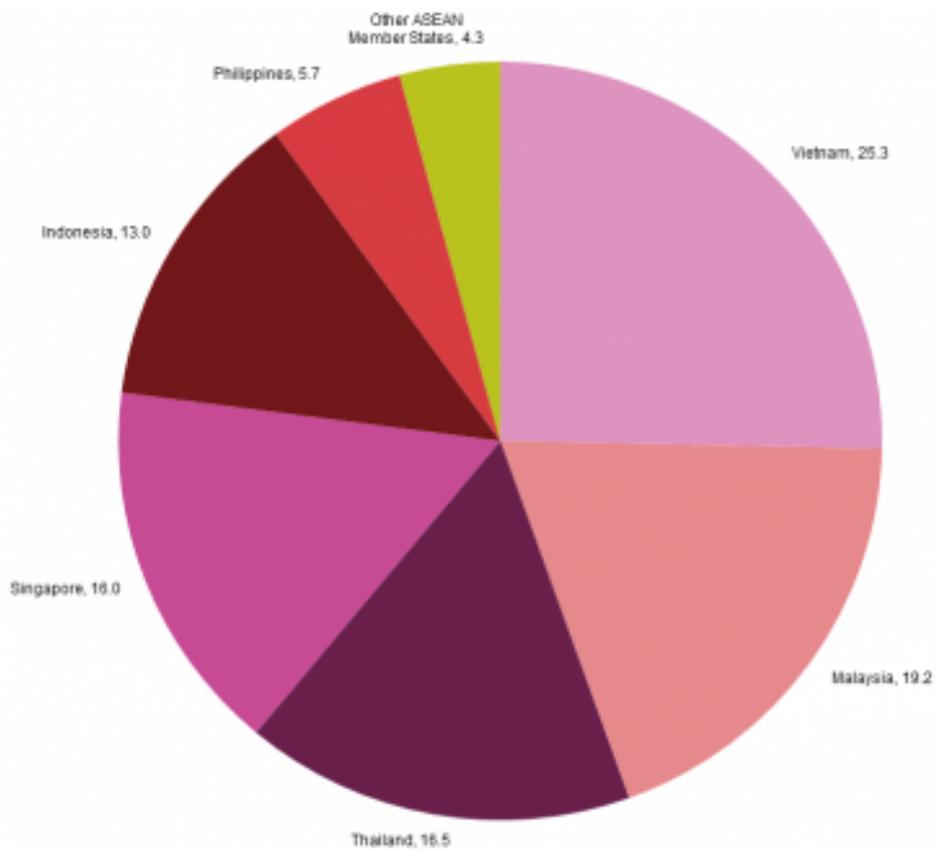
Figure 3: Origin of EU-28 exports of goods to ASEAN, 2015 (% share of EU-28 exports to ASEAN) Source: Eurostat (DS-018995)



Note: data as reported by EU Member States.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_mainneu)

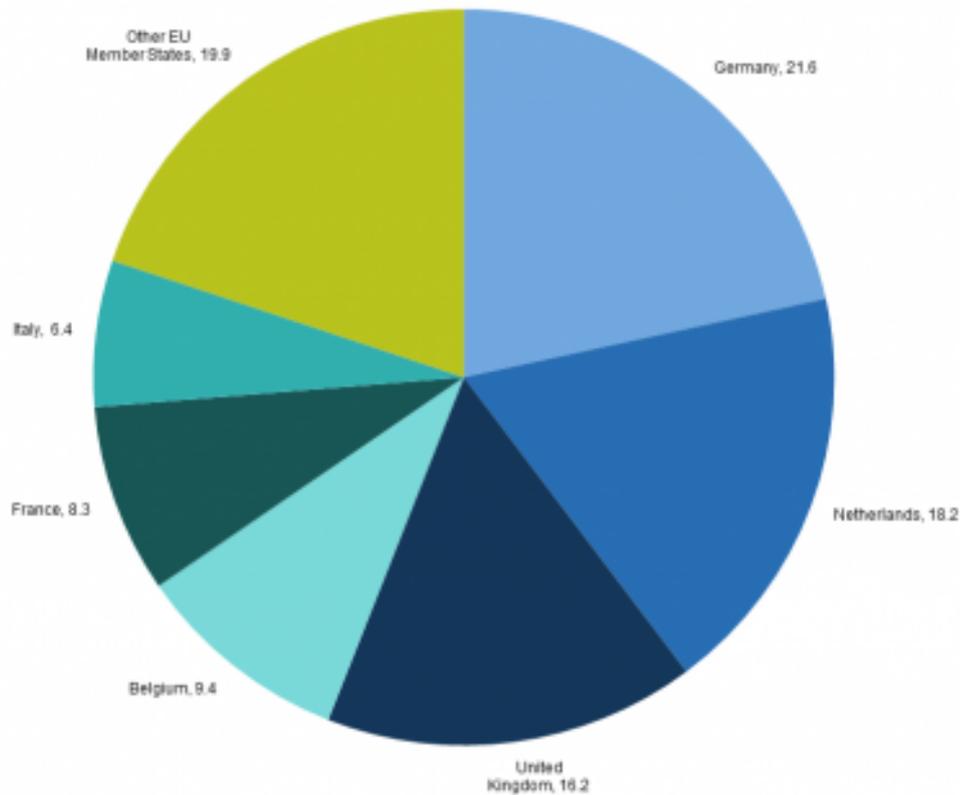
Figure 4: Destination of EU-28 exports of goods to ASEAN, 2015 (% share of EU-28 exports to ASEAN) Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_mainneu)

The same five ASEAN Member States — Vietnam, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia — were also the largest exporters of goods from ASEAN to the EU-28 (see Figure 5), while the main recipients of these imports were Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (see Figure 6).



Note: data as reported by EU Member States.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: ext_lt_maineu)

Figure 5: Origin of EU-28 imports of goods from ASEAN, 2015 (% share of EU-28 imports from ASEAN) Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_maineu)



Note: data as reported by EU Member States.
Source: Eurostat (online data code: DS-018995)

Figure 6: Destination of EU-28 imports of goods from ASEAN, 2015 (% share of EU-28 imports from ASEAN) Source: Eurostat (DS-018995)

International trade in services

The total value of the services exported (referred to as credits in Table 5) from the EU-28 to the rest of the world (outside of the EU) in 2015 was EUR 832 billion, 46 % higher than its level in 2010. Imports (referred to as debits) rose at a similar pace, up 49 % to EUR 686 billion, such that the trade surplus in services expanded between 2010 and 2015. There was an even faster development to flows of international trade in services for ASEAN (including intra-ASEAN trade), as exports increased by 71 % and imports by 62 %, leading to a narrowing of ASEAN's trade deficit for services. ASEAN's international exports of services in 2015 were valued at EUR 276 billion, while imports were valued at EUR 281 billion.

As for goods, within ASEAN the largest trader of services in 2015 was Singapore, other large trading ASEAN Member States included Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia. Among the EU Member States, the United Kingdom was the largest exporter of services, while Germany had the largest imports. Half of the ASEAN Member States reported a trade surplus for services in 2015, with that of Thailand larger than of the other four combined. In the EU, all but four Member States reported a trade surplus for services, with the British surplus by far the largest.

	Credits		Debits		Balance	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
EU-28 (*)	568 607	831 529	460 537	685 957	108 160	145 872
Belgium	74 253	101 957	66 154	95 187	8 099	6 769
Bulgaria	5 010	7 080	2 577	3 998	2 433	3 083
Czech Republic	16 560	20 485	13 456	17 734	3 104	2 751
Denmark	46 539	57 548	41 653	51 019	4 886	6 528
Germany	169 896	238 558	198 788	269 788	-28 892	-31 230
Estonia	3 571	5 204	2 222	3 502	1 349	1 702
Ireland	:	121 605	:	150 963	:	-29 357
Greece	28 105	27 919	15 187	10 987	12 918	16 932
Spain	85 434	106 696	51 508	58 722	33 926	47 974
France	152 601	217 774	137 161	208 972	15 440	8 802
Croatia	9 054	11 215	2 930	3 345	6 125	7 869
Italy	76 235	88 568	85 411	90 173	-9 177	-1 606
Cyprus	7 005	8 316	3 996	5 089	3 009	3 226
Latvia	3 050	4 039	1 749	2 273	1 301	1 766
Lithuania	3 423	6 011	2 301	4 266	1 122	1 744
Luxembourg	47 122	86 207	34 411	65 850	12 711	20 357
Hungary	14 652	19 952	12 006	14 561	2 646	5 391
Malta	:	9 500	:	7 566	:	1 934
Netherlands	121 944	160 447	102 611	151 615	19 333	8 832
Austria	:	52 395	:	42 380	:	10 015
Poland	26 752	40 657	23 455	29 752	3 297	10 905
Portugal	17 223	25 347	10 760	12 945	6 463	12 402
Romania	:	16 640	:	9 850	:	6 790
Slovenia	4 655	6 025	3 444	4 006	1 210	2 019
Slovakia	:	7 239	:	7 144	:	96
Finland	:	22 505	:	24 113	:	-1 608
Sweden	40 716	65 525	38 268	55 506	2 447	9 929
United Kingdom	205 447	310 654	135 094	189 742	70 353	120 912
ASEAN	161 570	275 740	173 226	280 901	-11 656	-5 161
Brunei Darussalam	347	579	956	1 493	-609	-914
Cambodia	1 530	3 562	739	1 728	791	1 834
Indonesia	12 575	20 035	19 960	27 516	-7 385	-7 481
Lao PDR	385	720	198	527	187	193
Malaysia	25 513	30 889	24 013	35 688	1 501	-4 799
Myanmar	265	3 588	550	2 318	-286	1 270
Philippines	13 413	25 387	9 065	21 563	4 349	3 825
Singapore	76 060	125 834	76 347	129 312	-287	-3 478
Thailand	25 887	55 055	33 963	45 923	-8 076	9 133
Vietnam	5 595	10 090	7 435	14 833	-1 841	-4 743

(*) Extra-EU-28 trade (trade with non-member countries).

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its6_det) and ASEANstats

Table 5: International trade in services, 2010 and 2015 (million EUR) Source: Eurostat (bop_its6_det) and ASEANstats

Trade with ASEAN accounted for 5.1 % of the EU-28's exports of services to non-EU countries in 2015 (up from 4.3 % in 2010) and 5.4 % of its imports in 2015 (up from 4.9 % in 2010). The EU-28 reported a trade surplus for services with ASEAN in 2015 that was nearly three and a half times as high as it had been in 2010.

Note that the analysis by type of service presented in Table 6 is only available for the EU's trade with five ASEAN Member States, these being the five with the highest levels of trade in services. The two services with the largest share of the total trade in services in 2015, both for exports and imports, were transport and other business services.

	Credits		Debits		Balance	
	2010	2015	2010	2015	2010	2015
Services trade with ASEAN — total	24 305	42 441	22 767	37 194	1 538	5 247
Analysis by type of service (*)						
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	1 170	481	379	896	791	-416
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	248	455	144	305	103	150
Transport	5 113	6 861	6 767	8 361	-1 653	-1 500
Travel	1 821	2 509	4 381	6 848	-2 560	-4 050
Construction	319	764	364	294	-44	470
Insurance and pension services	919	1 357	576	538	342	819
Financial services	1 567	2 337	1 855	3 689	-287	-1 352
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	3 036	6 140	54	4 546	2 982	1 595
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	3 046	6 831	1 432	1 387	1 614	5 443
Other business services	4 907	11 906	5 189	7 950	-282	3 955
Personal, cultural, and recreational services	213	161	96	317	117	-166
Government goods and services n.i.e.	288	203	190	114	88	89
Services not allocated	12	367	6	4	6	363

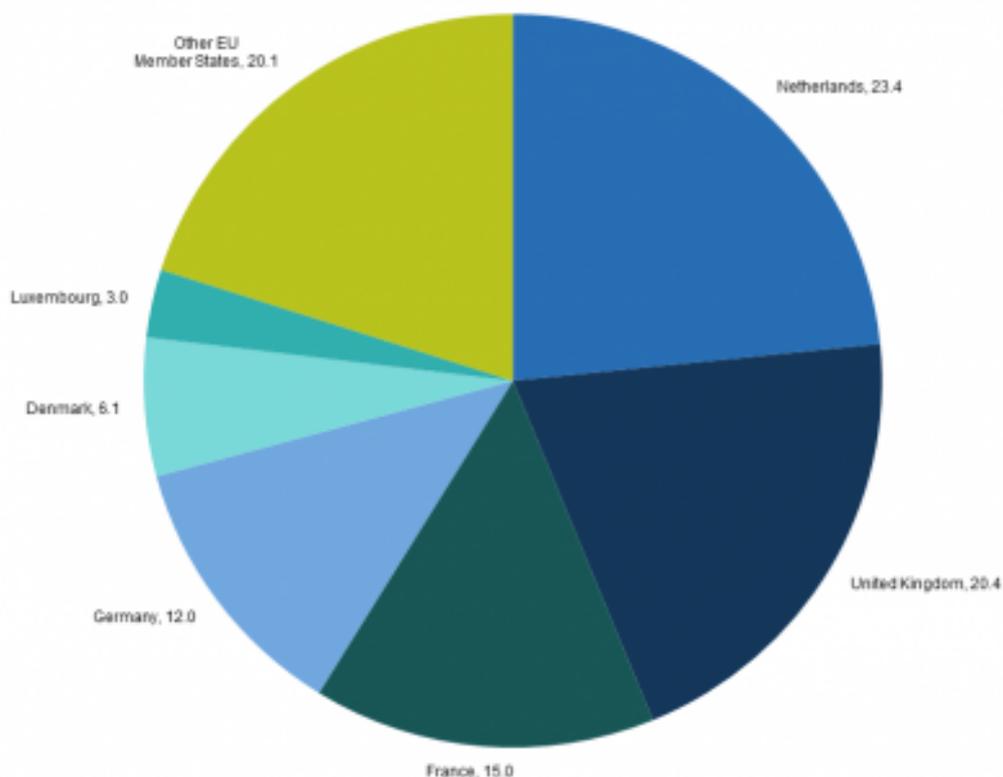
Note: data as reported by EU Member States.

(*) The analysis by type of service is based on data for transactions with an aggregate composed of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (rather than for all 10 ASEAN Member States); these five ASEAN Member States accounted for 93–94 % of the EU-28's trade in services with ASEAN in 2015.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its6_det)

Table 6: International trade in services with ASEAN, EU-28, 2010 and 2015 (million EUR)
Source: Eurostat (bop_its6_det)

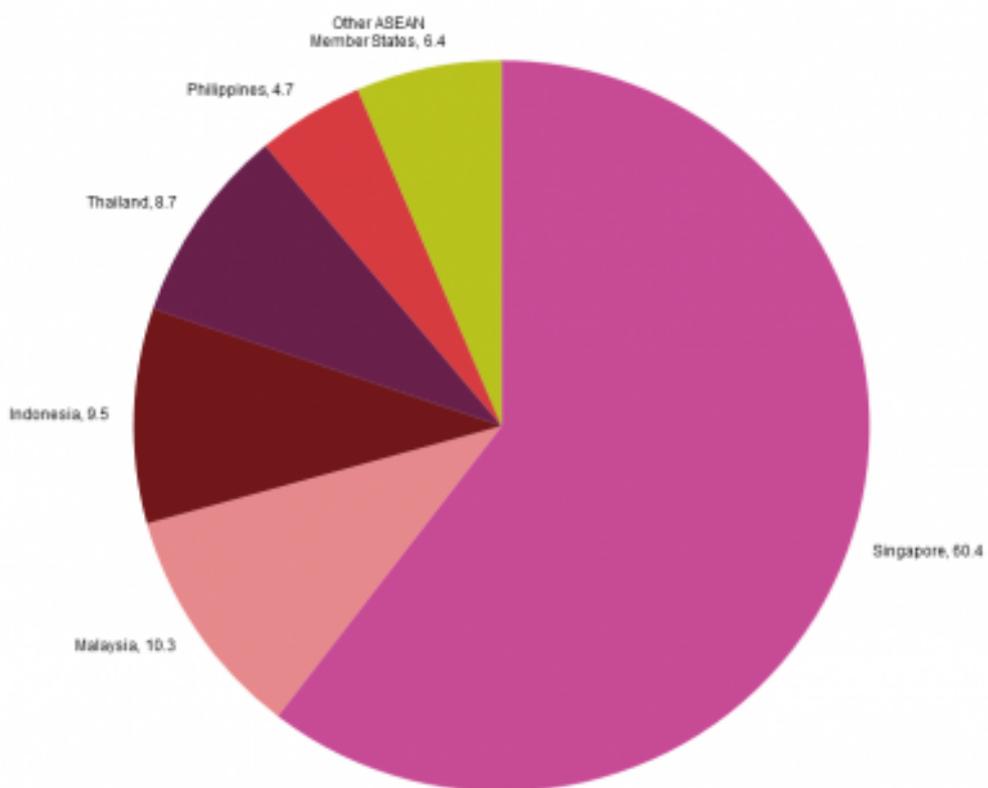
Figures 7 to 10 identify the largest partners within EU–ASEAN trade in services. The largest exporters of services from the EU-28 to ASEAN were the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (see Figure 7) while Singapore was clearly the main recipient of these exports (see Figure 8).



Note: data as reported by EU Member States.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its6_det)

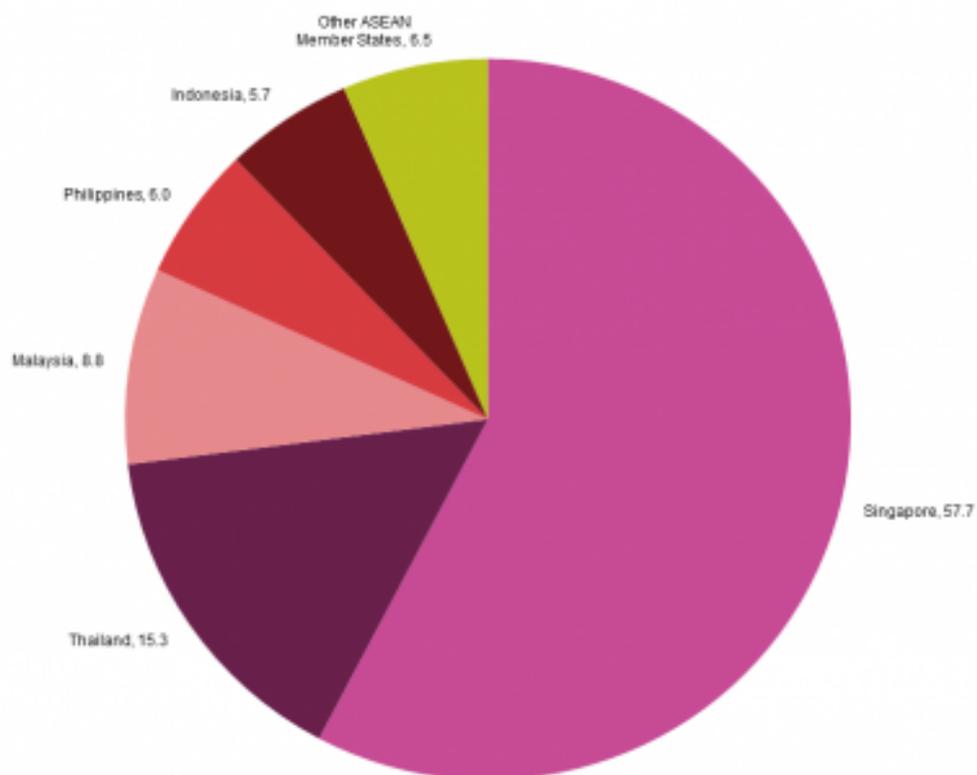
Figure 7: Origin of EU-28 exports of services to ASEAN, 2015 (% share of EU-28 exports to ASEAN) Source: Eurostat (bop_its6_det)



Note: data as reported by EU Member States.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its6_det)

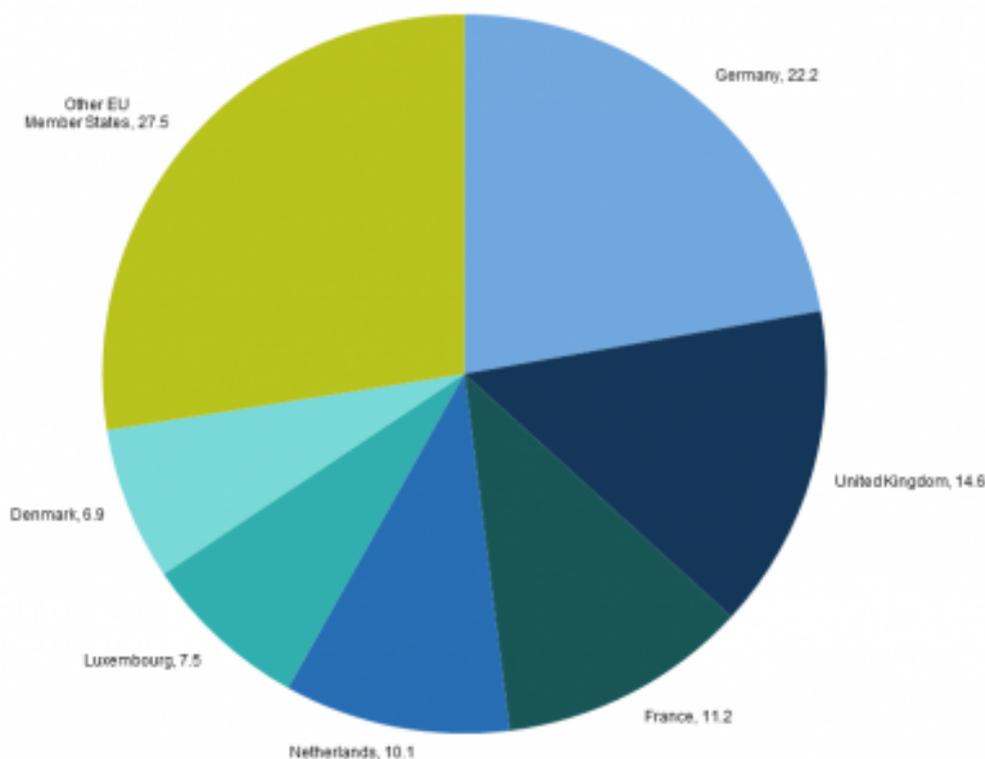
Figure 8: Destination of EU-28 exports of services to ASEAN, 2015 (% share of EU-28 exports to ASEAN) Source: Eurostat (bop_its6_det)

Equally, Singapore dominated the supply of services to the EU-28 from these five ASEAN countries (see Figure 9), while the main recipients of these services imported into the EU were Germany, the United Kingdom, France and the Netherlands, followed quite closely by two of the smaller Member States, Luxembourg and Denmark (see Figure 10).



Note: data as reported by EU Member States.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its6_det)

Figure 9: Origin of EU-28 imports of services from ASEAN, 2015 (% share of EU-28 imports from ASEAN) Source: Eurostat (bop_its6_det)



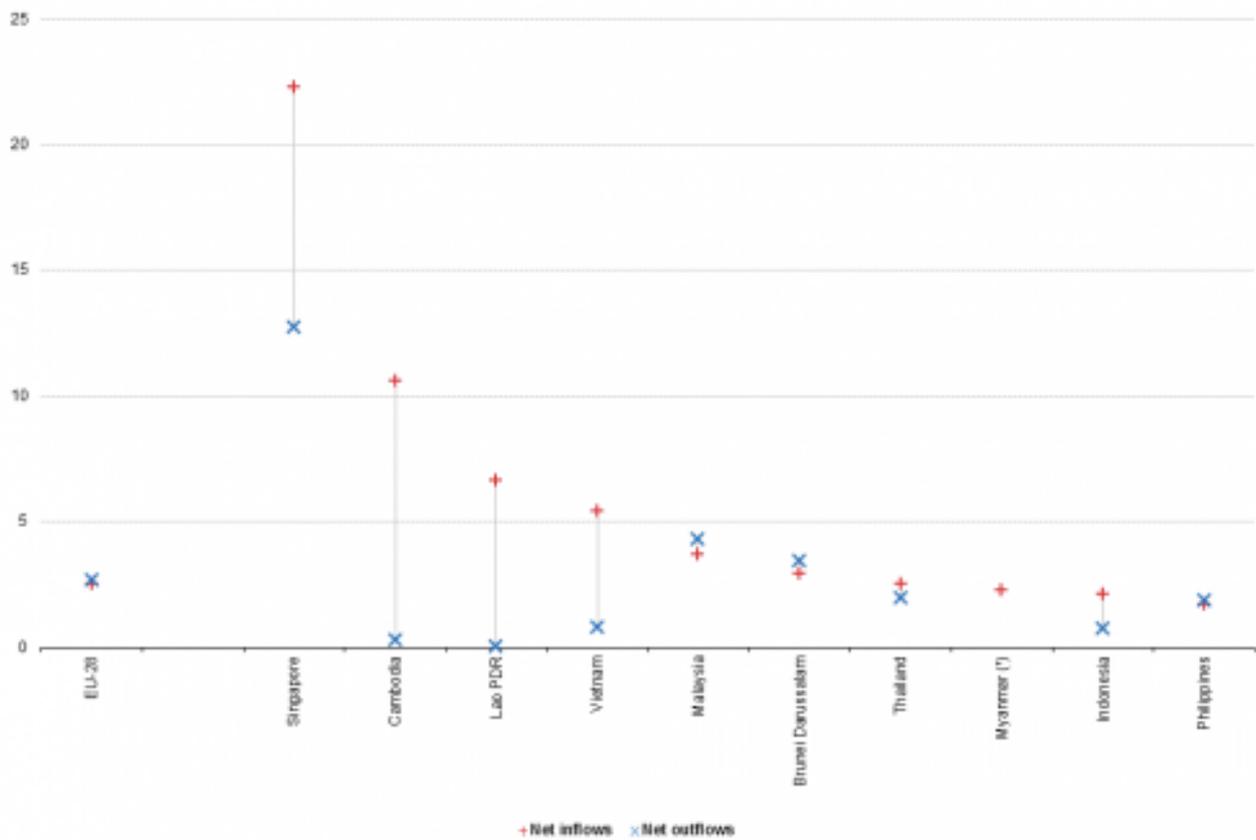
Note: data as reported by EU Member States.
 Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_its6_det)

Figure 10: Destination of EU-28 imports of services from ASEAN, 2015 (% share of EU-28 imports from ASEAN) Source: Eurostat (bop_its6_det)

Foreign direct investment

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 11 to 15 are averaged over the period 2013–2015 as values can vary greatly from one year to the next. Collectively, the ASEAN Member States were net recipients of FDI during these three years; this was also the case in six of the individual ASEAN Member States, the exceptions being Malaysia, Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines where net outflows were higher and Myanmar for which data on outflows are not available.

Globally, net inflows of FDI were close to 2.1 % of GDP in 2013–2015; the ASEAN Member States generally recorded higher net inflows than this, with the exception of the Philippines (where the net inflow was lower) and Indonesia (where it was in line with the global average). The EU-28 recorded slightly higher net FDI outflows (2.7 %) than net inflows (2.5 %).



Note: ranked on inflows relative to gross domestic product.
 (*) Outflows: not available.
 Source: Eurostat (online data codes: bop_fdi6_flow and nama_10_gdp) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTADstat)

Figure 11: Foreign direct investment net inflows and net outflows, average 2013–2015 (% of gross domestic product) Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi6_flow) and (nama_10_gdp) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTADstat)

The data presented in Figures 12 to 15 come from different sources. Figures 12 and 13 show the flows of FDI from the EU-28 to ASEAN and are data reported by ASEAN Member States. Figures 14 and 15 show the flows of FDI from ASEAN to the EU-28 and are data reported by the EU Member States.

The main source of net outflows of FDI from the EU-28 to ASEAN between 2013 and 2015 were from the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Luxembourg (see Figure 12), collectively providing nearly four fifths (79.0 %) of all EU-28 FDI to ASEAN. The vast majority of this investment was destined for Singapore (84.4 %), with a smaller share to Malaysia (9.4 %) and the remainder (less than one tenth of the total) split between the other ASEAN Member States (see Figure 13); note that a negative value was reported for Indonesia, indicating that withdrawals of investment outweighed new investment during the three year period considered.

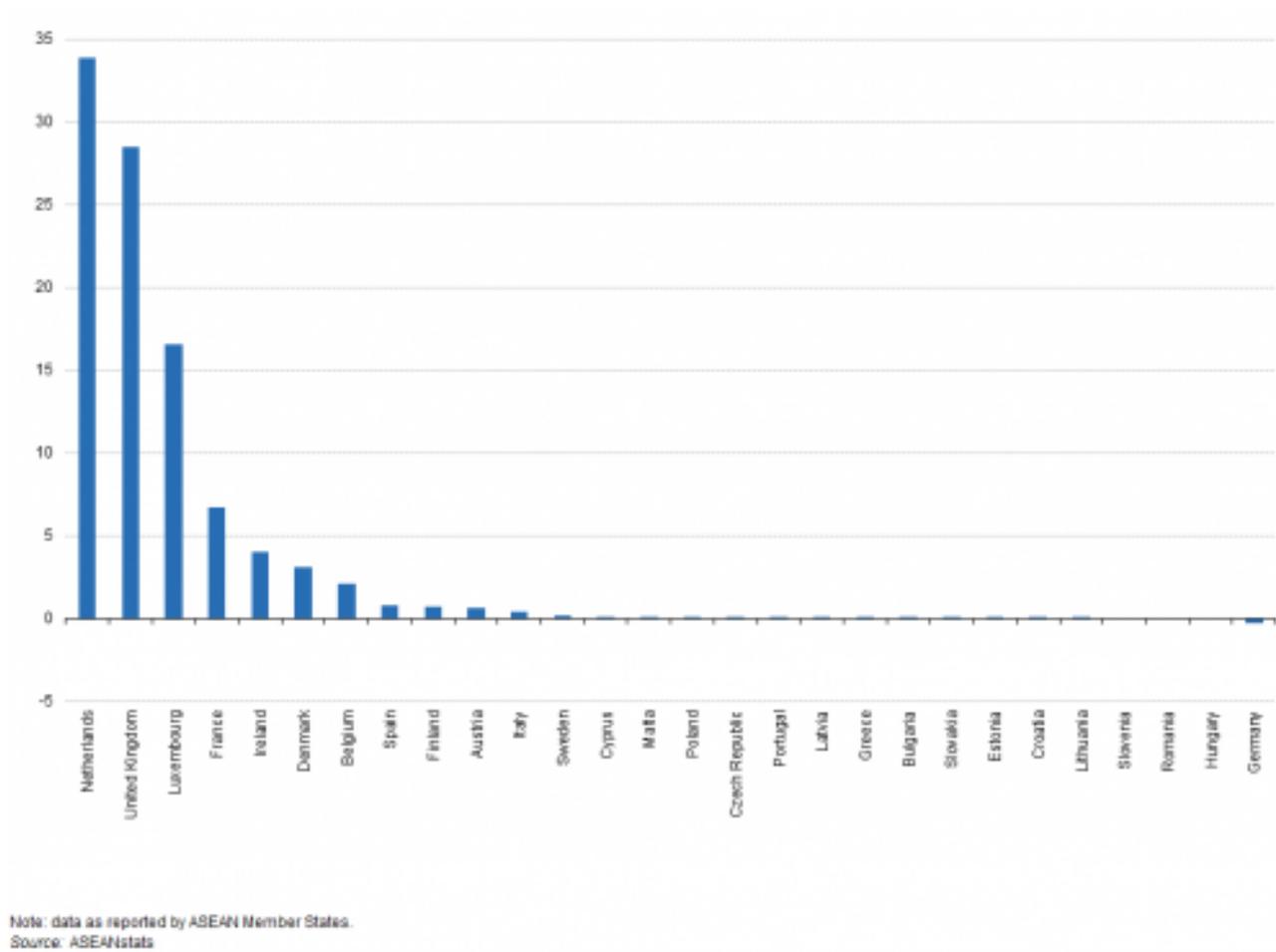
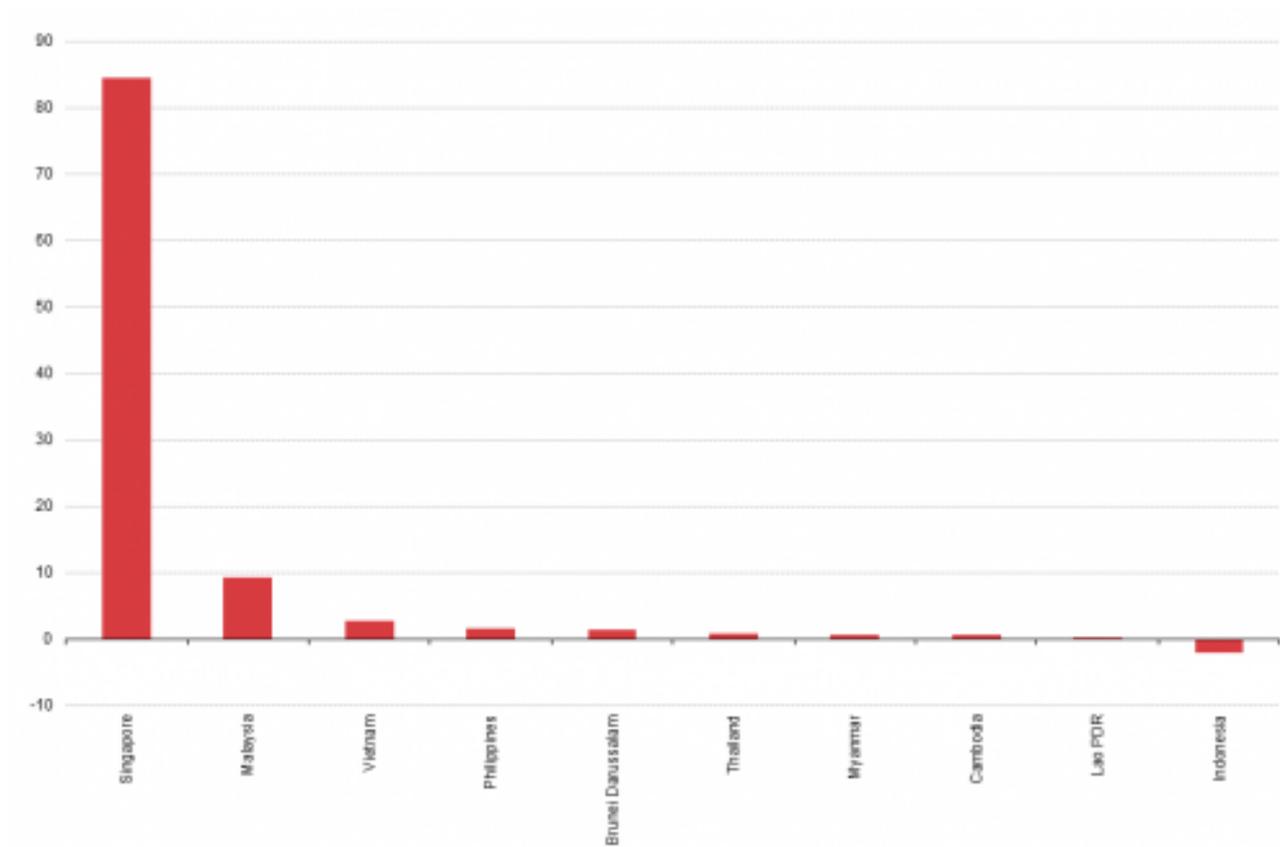


Figure 12: Origin of net outflows of foreign direct investment from EU-28 to ASEAN, average 2013–2015 (% share of net outflows of foreign direct investment from EU-28 to ASEAN) Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi6_flow) and (nama_10_gdp) and ASEANstats



Note: data as reported by ASEAN Member States.
Source: ASEANstats

Figure 13: Destination of net outflows of foreign direct investment from EU-28 to ASEAN, average 2013–2015 (% share of net outflows of foreign direct investment from EU-28 to ASEAN)
Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi6_flow) and (nama_10_gdp) and ASEANstats

The main origins of net inflows of FDI to the EU-28 from ASEAN between 2013 and 2015 were also Singapore and Malaysia (see Figure 14), with small negative values reported for Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, Vietnam and Thailand, indicating that their withdrawals of investment outweighed their new investment during these years.

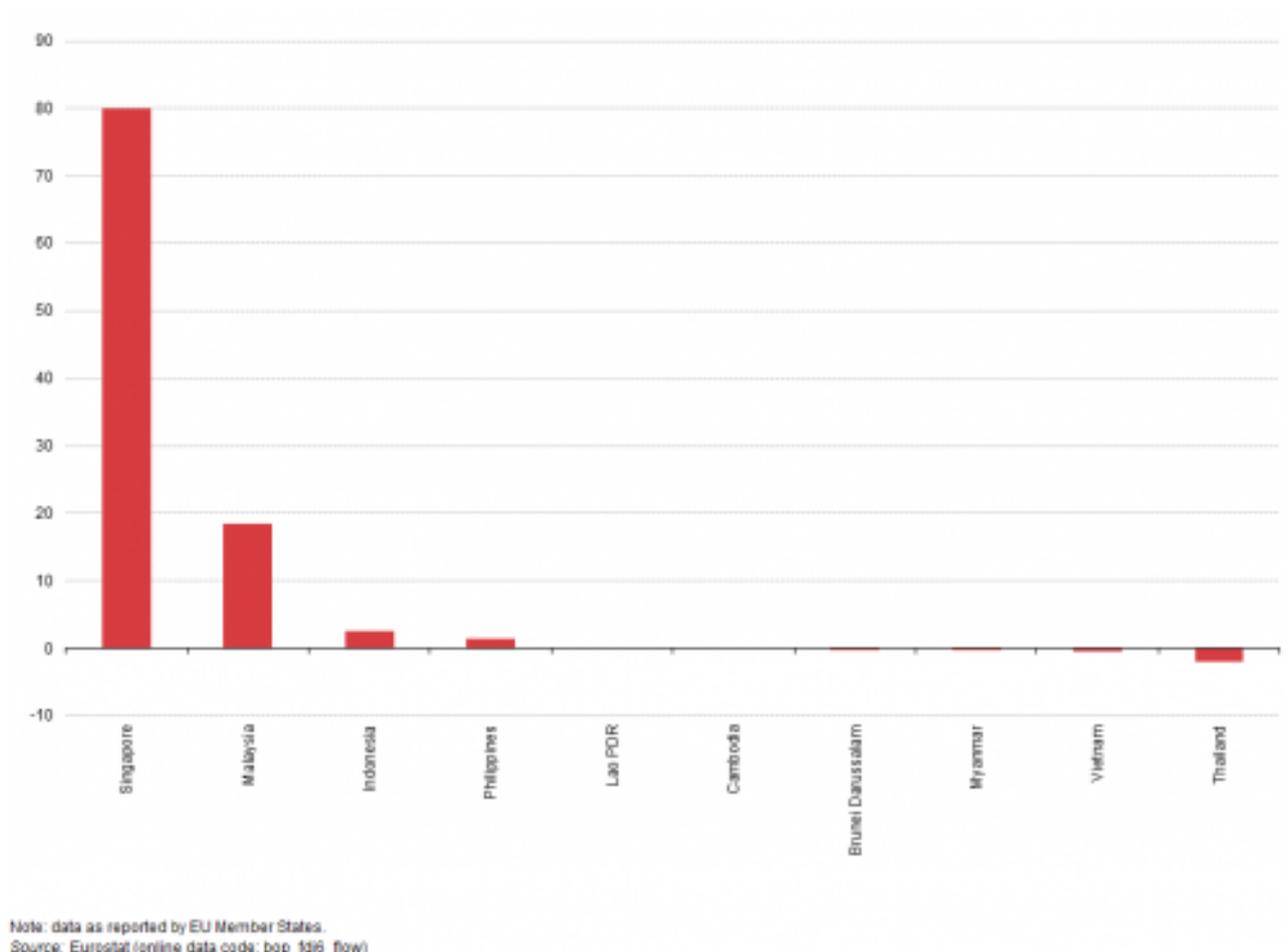
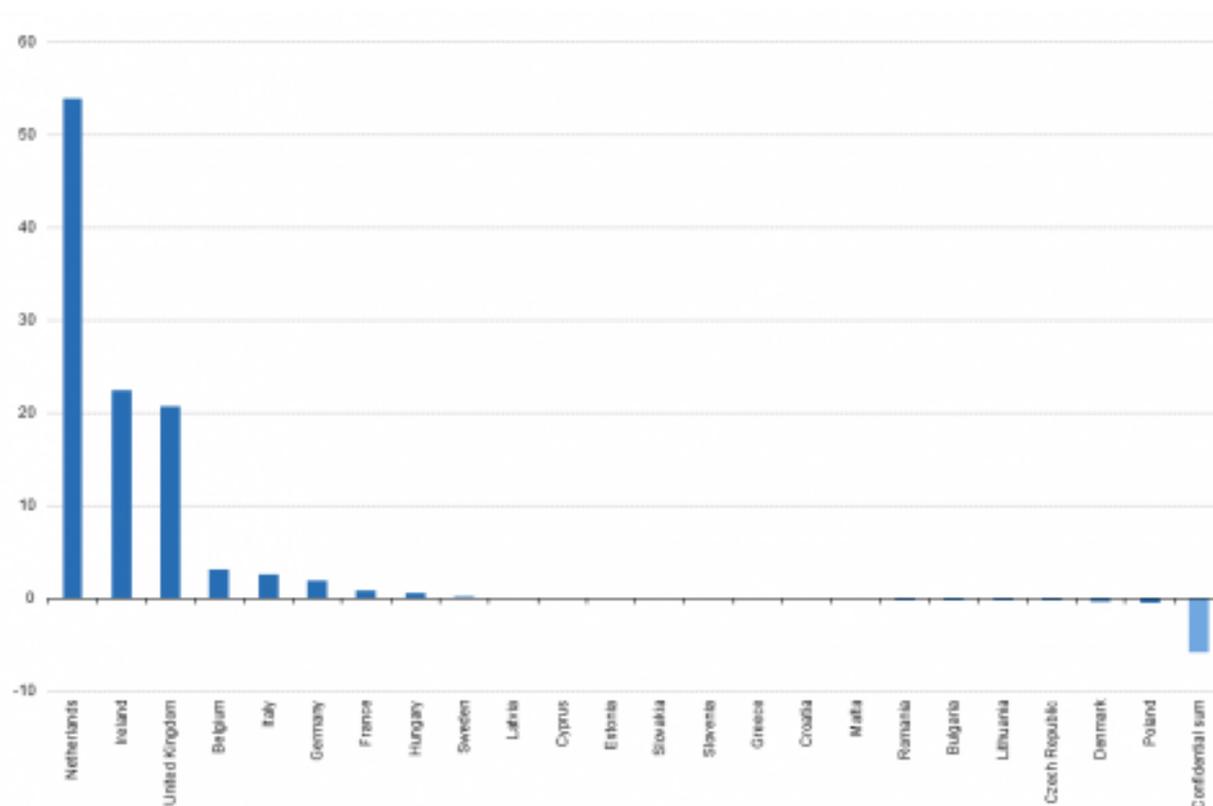


Figure 14: Origin of net inflows of foreign direct investment from ASEAN to EU-28, average 2013–2015 (% share of net inflows of foreign direct investment from ASEAN to EU-28) Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi6_flow)



Note: Spain, Luxembourg, Austria, Portugal and Finland, confidential; data for some partners for some years confidential for most EU Member States. Data as reported by EU Member States. Source: Eurostat (online data code: bop_fdi6_flow)

Figure 15: Destination of net inflows of foreign direct investment from ASEAN to EU-28, average 2013–2015 (% share of net inflows of foreign direct investment from ASEAN to EU-28) Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi6_flow)

Source data for tables and graphs

- Trade and investment: tables and figures

Data sources

The indicators presented are often compiled according to international — sometimes global — standards. Although most data are based on international concepts and definitions there may be certain discrepancies in the methods used to compile the data.

All of the indicators presented for the EU and its Member States have been drawn from [Eurobase](#), Eurostat’s online database.

For ASEAN and its Member States, the data presented have been extracted from [ASEAN statistics](#) and a range of international sources, namely the [United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division](#) and the [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development \(UNCTAD\)](#).

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 EU Member States or between the ASEAN Member States.

Context

The EU is actively engaged with ASEAN in expanding trade and investment relations, which have intensified considerably during the last decade. The EU-28 as a single entity has become ASEAN's second largest trade partner, after China. Meanwhile ASEAN as a single entity is the EU-28's third largest trade partner outside Europe, after the United States and China. The EU-28 is also the largest foreign investor in ASEAN economies.

Other articles

- [40 Years of EU-ASEAN Cooperation — Key statistics](#) — online publication
- [Asia-Europe Meeting \(ASEM\) — a statistical portrait](#) — online publication
- [South Korea-EU - international trade in goods statistics](#)
- [The EU in the world](#)

Database

- [Balance of payments](#) , see:

Balance of payments - International transactions (BPM6) (bop_6)

European Union direct investments (BPM6) (bop_fdi6)

EU direct investment flows, breakdown by partner country and economic activity (BPM6) (bop_fdi6_flow)

- [International trade in goods](#) , see:

International trade in goods (ext_go)

International trade in goods – aggregated data (ext_go_agg)

International trade in goods – detailed data (detail)

- [International trade in services](#) , see:

International trade in services, geographical breakdown (BPM6) (bop_its6)

International trade in services (since 2010) (BPM6) (bop_its6_det)

Dedicated section

- [Balance of payments](#)
- [International Statistical Cooperation](#)
- [International trade in goods](#)
- [International trade in services](#)

Publications

- [ASEM partners accounted for 44% of EU28 imports and 30% of exports in 2013](#) — News release October 2014
- [Goods trade with ASEAN countries rebounds from 2009 to 2010](#) — Statistics in focus 47/2011
- [The EU in the world 2013 — A statistical portrait](#) — Statistical book (2013)

External links

- [European Commission — DG International Development and Cooperation — EuropeAid: Building strong and lasting links with Asia](#)
- [European Commission — EU-ASEAN Brochure](#)
- [European Commission — EU-ASEAN Trade & Investment booklet](#)