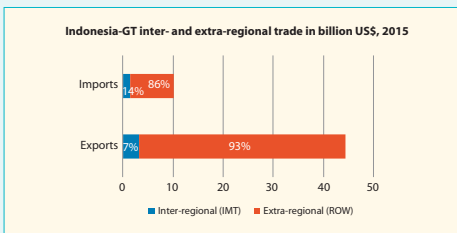
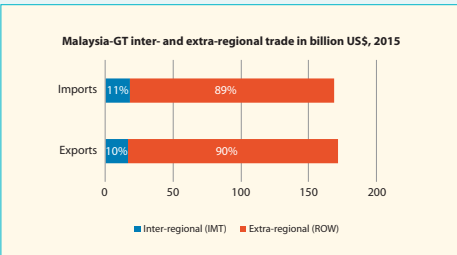
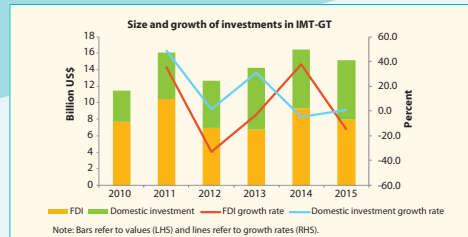


The share of inter-regional trade in both the GTs of Indonesia and Malaysia averaged just about 10% in 2015. Trade is largely with the rest of the world.



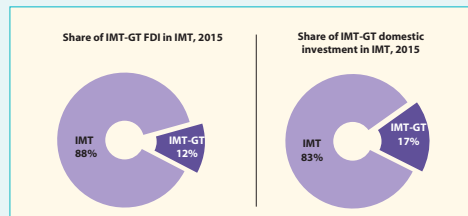
## INVESTMENT<sup>4</sup>

Domestic investment in IMT-GT has significantly increased in 2015 compared to 2010. Growth pattern is still not observed for both FDI and domestic investment.

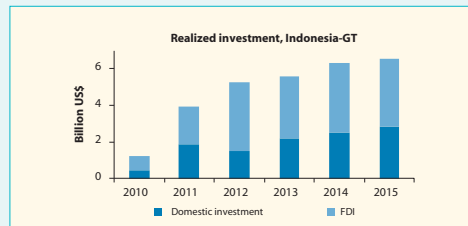


LHS = left hand scale, RHS = right hand scale

About 12% of all FDI in IMT goes to IMT-GT, while about 17% of domestic investments in IMT is invested in IMT-GT.

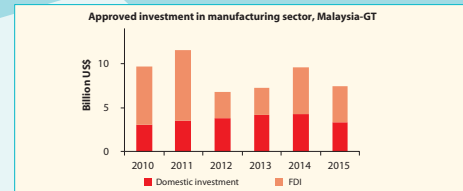


Investment in Indonesia-GT has been steadily increasing over the years, and to a large extent, driven by FDI.

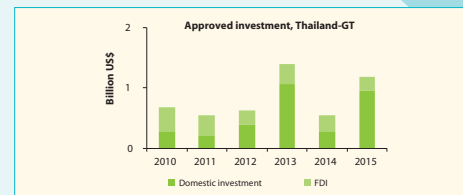


<sup>4</sup> Investment refers to realized investment in Indonesia; approved investment in the manufacturing sector for Malaysia; and approved investments in Thailand.

Approved FDI in the manufacturing sector in Malaysia-GT dipped in 2012–2013 but recovered in 2014–2015.

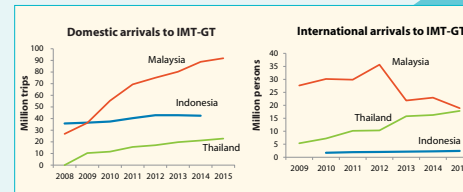


Approved investment in Thailand-GT peaked in 2013, slowed down in 2014 but recovered in 2015, driven by domestic investment.



## TOURISM<sup>5</sup>

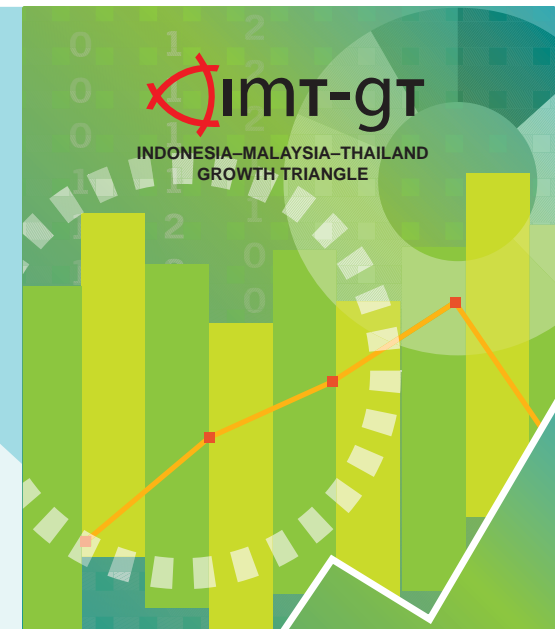
Domestic tourism is expanding rapidly in Malaysia-GT while foreign visitor arrivals are trending downwards in recent years. In Thailand-GT, both domestic tourism and foreign visitor arrivals register lower numbers (than Malaysia-GT) but show a steady increase. International arrivals to Indonesia-GT did not vary much from 2010–2015, averaging about two million visitors per annum, while domestic tourism fared better, averaging about 40 million trips per annum.



<sup>5</sup> Tourism arrivals in Indonesia are recorded at point of entry. Thus tourists arriving in Jakarta who travel to Indonesia-GT are considered as domestic tourists.

This publication has been made possible through data compiled and sourced from statistics agencies of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand (Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia; Department of Statistics Malaysia and Thailand National Statistical Office) and from websites of national, regional and international agencies. This was also produced in close collaboration with the CIMT and the IMT-GT National Secretariats. The technical assistance support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) is acknowledged.

For more information and inquiries, please visit:  
Centre for IMT-GT Subregional Cooperation (CIMT)  
<http://www.imtgt.org>



# IMT-GT AT A GLANCE

## A Statistical Information Brief

SEPTEMBER 2016

## PROFILE<sup>1</sup>

The Indonesia-Malaysia-Thailand Growth Triangle (IMT-GT), formed by provinces and states of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, is a subregional initiative, that aims to accelerate "economic transformation" in less developed areas in these countries towards a seamless, progressive, prosperous, and peaceful subregion with improved quality of life.

General Profile	Unit	Year	IMT-GT	% of IMT	% ASEAN
Population	000	2015	80,910	23.0	12.9
Land area	sq km	2015	615,141	22.3	13.7
Labour force	000	2015	38,340	21.9	12.2
Population density	persons per km <sup>2</sup>	2015	132		
GDP, current prices	US\$ million	2014	399,052	24.4	15.8
GDP, current PPP\$	PPP\$ million	2014	1,075,296	23.8	16.4
Total international trade	US\$ million	2015	416,262	37.8	18.3

The IMT-GT comprises of 10 provinces of Sumatra, Indonesia (Indonesia-GT); 8 states in Peninsular Malaysia (Malaysia-GT); and 14 provinces in the Southern Region of Thailand (Thailand-GT). It is home to about 81 million people inhabiting a land area of about 615,000 square kilometers. Population density of IMT-GT has increased from 112 persons per square kilometer in 2005 to 132 persons per square kilometer in 2015.

Area	Land (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population (000)		Population Density (persons/km <sup>2</sup> )	
		2015	2005	2015	2005
Indonesia-GT	480,793	46,378	55,273	96	115
Malaysia-GT	63,633	13,777	16,347	217	257
Thailand-GT	70,715	8,517	9,291	120	131
IMT-GT	615,141	68,672	80,910	112	132

## ECONOMY<sup>2</sup>

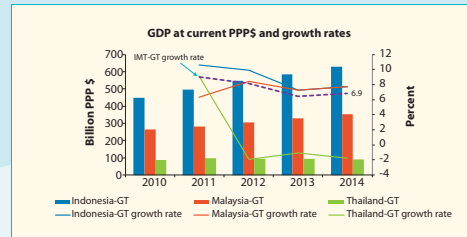
The IMT-GT registered higher per capita GDP at current PPP\$ relative to the IMT and ASEAN in 2014.

Key Indicators	IMT-GT	IMT	ASEAN
Annual growth rate of real GDP, 2014	4.7	4.2	4.7
Annual growth rate of GDP at current PPP\$, 2014	6.9	5.9	6.3
GDP at current PPP\$, million, 2014	1,075,296	4,521,703	6,563,337
GDP per capita, current PPP\$, 2014	13,484	12,998	10,569
Total exports, billion US\$, 2015	228	572	1,292
Total imports, billion US\$, 2015	188	531	1,236
Unemployment rate, 2015	5.0	4.9	3.7

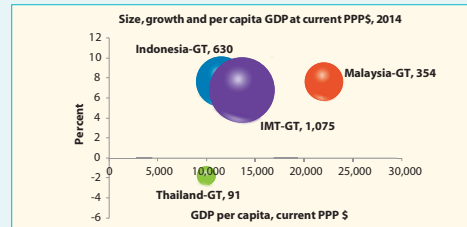
<sup>1</sup> IMT refers to the whole territory of Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand. IMT-GT refers to the 10 provinces of Sumatra, Indonesia; 8 states in Peninsular Malaysia; and 14 provinces in the Southern Region of Thailand.

<sup>2</sup> PPP\$ refers to purchasing power parity converted gross domestic product (GDP).

In 2014, the IMT-GT recorded impressive growth at 6.9% largely driven by the performance of the Indonesia-GT, which was also the largest GT economy.

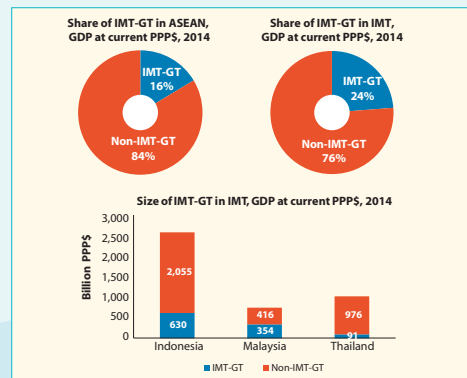


At current PPP\$, the IMT-GT constituted about 24% of the IMT economy in 2014, with Thailand being the smallest.

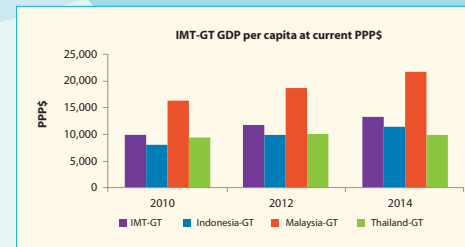


Note: Figures alongside the bubbles refers to size of economy.

In 2014, the IMT-GT has a 16% share of the ASEAN economy. Malaysia-GT contributed almost 50% to the Malaysia economy contrasting sharply with Thailand-GT contribution at under 10%.

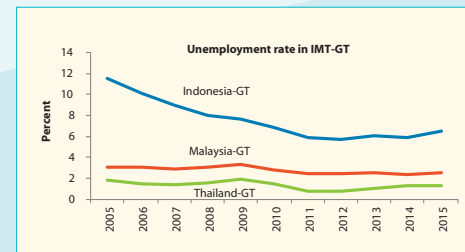
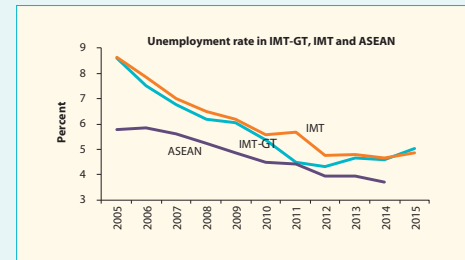


GDP per capita at current PPP\$ has been steadily increasing over the years in the IMT-GT rising from 10,720 PPP\$ in 2010 to 13,484 PPP\$ in 2014. Malaysia-GT is the richest within the IMT-GT.

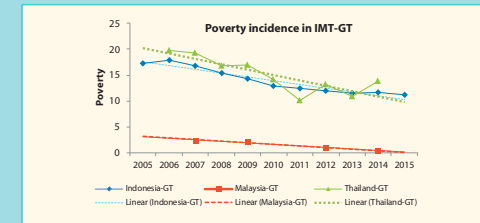


## EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

Unemployment rate has been trending downwards in the IMT-GT since 2005. However, the unemployment rate in the IMT-GT recorded a marginal increase from 4.6% in 2014 to 5.0% in 2015. Thailand-GT has the lowest unemployment rate amongst the IMT-GT over the 2005–2015 period, under 2% per annum, while Indonesia-GT recorded the highest over the same period, albeit at a declining rate.

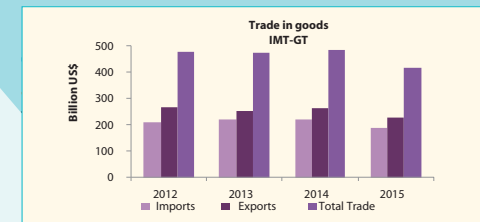


Poverty incidence at the IMT-GT, as measured by national poverty lines, has been declining since 2005. Malaysia's poverty incidence is based on household concept while that of Indonesia and Thailand is based on population count.



## TRADE IN GOODS<sup>3</sup>

Total trade of the IMT-GT with the rest of the world and the IMT, had slightly decreased in 2015.



Volume of trade is largest in Malaysia-GT accounting for about 80% of IMT-GT trade over years, 2012–2015, followed by Indonesia-GT at 14%. Total trade pattern of Malaysia-GT is fairly stable, while a mixed trend is observed in Indonesia-GT and Thailand-GT.



<sup>3</sup> Inter-regional trade refers to GT trade with IMT; Extra-regional trade refers to GT trade with the rest of the world, excluding IMT.