INVESTMENT

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.

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.


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

TOURISM

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.

About 14% of all tourism arrivals in Indonesia are recorded at point of entry. Thus tourists arriving in Java 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 (BPS, BPS Statistics 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 regional perspective visit Centre for IMT-GT Subregional Co-operation (CIMT) http://www.imtgt.org

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1. Tourism arrivals in Indonesia are recorded at point of entry. Thus tourists arriving in Java who travel to Indonesia-GT are considered as domestic tourists.

2. Investment refers to realised investment in Indonesia, approved investment in the manufacturing sector for Malaysia, and approved investments in Thailand.
PROFILE

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, prosperous, progressive, and peaceful subregion with improved quality of life.

EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

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 PPPs, the IMT-GT constituted about 24% of the IMT economy in 2014, with Thailand being the smallest.

ECONOMY

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

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

GDP per capita at current PPPS 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.

Poverty incidence in 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

Total trade of the IMT-GT with the rest of the world and the IMT, had slightly decreased from 2012 to 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.