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국제학석사학위논문

Rise of China: Threat or Benefit to ASEAN-5

중국의 부상:

ASEAN-5 에 대한 위기인가 VS 기회인가?

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서울대학교 國際大學院

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**Rise of China:
Threat or Benefit to ASEAN-5**

A thesis Presented

By

Yvonne Lim

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of International Studies in the subject
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**Graduate School of International Studies
Seoul National University
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Rise of China: Threat or Benefit to ASEAN-5?

Abstract:

The purpose of this paper is to examine the economic impact of China's rise to ASEAN-5 focusing on the export market share to the United States. China has been rapidly growing and it is still unclear that if it will hurt the Southeast Asia countries' export market shares. This paper uses Competitive Threat Analysis¹ to determine if it brings threats or benefits to the ASEAN-5 countries. China's competitive threat is examined by SiTC industry from 1996 to 2015. By analyzing the market share changes and identify the industry that is directly or indirectly exposed to China's competitive threat. From this analysis, I realize that ASEAN-5 and China's export structure to the United States is very similar and put the ASEAN-5 into a very vulnerable position, especially Malaysia. Singapore on the other side, has successfully move most of the market share that were exposed in direct competitive threat from China to partial threat. Overall, this paper suggests that rise of China has bring competitive threat to ASEAN-5.

Keywords: *China, Southeast Asia, ASEAN-5, Competitive Threat Analysis, Market Share Analysis*

Student Number: *2015-25049*

¹ This theory is based greatly on the work contained in Lall and Albaladejo (2003), Lall and Weiss (2005) on China's competitive threats to neighboring countries.

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Introduction

Emergence of China in the world economy can be seen as both advantageous and threat in many different regions, especially in Southeast Asian countries. Does increase in China's export to the world caused reduce in export in Southeast Asia? Has China displaced other Asian countries' export? These questions are very commonly raised and can even be very difficult to be analyzed. This paper analyses the competitive threat imposed by China to Southeast Asia, in this case, ASEAN-5, focusing on export performance from year 1996 to 2015 in the US market share, at the same time considering the bilateral trade between China and ASEAN-5.

In addition to that, this paper also identify in which industry the threat appears to be most intense but do not hold a detailed analysis of competitive threat between China and ASEAN-5 at the detailed product level, since it requires detailed analysis on different factors and it is well beyond our scope. There are limitations to this analysis since similarities show only potential competition and does not demonstrate it actually exists. Not just that, it cannot be assumed as there are many factors that can easily be reflected on the export patterns, for instance market imperfections, policy interventions and more. Since it is difficult to measure competitive threat imposed by China, this paper focuses more on relative export market share performance and assess on the industry that is under threat imposed by China.

Competitive Threat Analysis

Competitive threat is actually a term from business area, which businesses compete against each other for the market share. To put it simply, when a company gains a share in the market will mean a loss in market share for another company. Putting this framework on to the national level also as a zero-sum game, a loss in market share will lead to loss of jobs, slow in growth, decrease in national income and more. This will then put the country at a less competitive position economically and another country at a better position.

This analysis goes against the basic trade theory by Krugman (1994) since he claims that in national economies, competitiveness is a meaningless word since trade at the national level is not a zero sum game. With Heckscher-Ohlin (H-O) Model, under all assumptions of H-O model, if a new competitor enters the market, the other partners will only benefit from it since it will open up more trades and then leads to new equilibrium. (Krugman, 1994) This again explains Krugman theory, which all participants will benefit from trade. This can also induce that China's entry will benefit the other countries by opening up more opportunities for new specializations in advanced economy and larger welfare gain since there will be distributional consequences.

However, H-O model can only be built on the assumptions efficient market, perfect information, full employment and many other conditions. These assumptions ignore the real world problems like unemployment, scale of economies, economic gaps, adjustment lags and most importantly, efficient market can never be achieved. Therefore, realistically, the outcome of a new entry can be very threatening to other countries if the new entry outperformed the others. Thus, this causes trade remains as a

zero sum game.

For a country to capture a market share from the world economy, it greatly depends on the country's competitiveness, technology advancement and capabilities to outdo the others. When a new competitor enters the market, countries that lack capabilities to adapt quickly and capture the loss market share, then the gap between the countries and the new competitor might be broaden, the countries will eventually find it difficult keep up with the economy performance and eventually moves down the economic ladders. This paper admits the market imperfections, since it is more applicable, and analyzes the competitive effects of China to ASEAN-5.

Matrix of competitive effects

Matrix of competitive effects shows that greater similarity in the similar areas of specialization and thus will pose greater threat to the countries. This matrix also assesses and analyze in which industry the threat might be most intense for ASEAN 5. The competition interaction matrix can be categorized as below:

Matrix of Competition Interaction			
		Chinese Export Market Share	
		Increase	Decrease
Neighbor's export market shares	Increase	A. No apparent competitive threat from China if the neighboring countries are gaining more market share than China.	D. The threat is from the neighbor country to China and thus, no competitive threat from China.

		B. Both are gaining the market share but if China is growing faster may cause a potential threat by holding back the growth of neighbor's export.	
	Decrease	C. Great possibility of competitive threat from China and may show causal relationship (unless the country's market share has been losing before China's entry)	E. No apparent competitive threat from China since both parties loses their market share to other competitors in the market.

Source: Lall and Albaladejo (2003)

As suggest from this Matrix of competition interaction table, there will be five possible competitive outcomes:

1. **No Threat:** Both China and its neighbor's export market shares are increasing but since its neighbors are growing faster than China, it indicates no threat to the region and it might also imply that China's entry has boost its neighbor's export growth
2. **Partial Threat:** Both parties' export market shares are rising but if China is growing faster than its neighbor, it might indicate that China's growth is retarding the growth of its neighbor. It is thus labeled as "partial" because the outcome can be ambiguous.

3. **Direct Threat:** China export share is rising but its neighbor is losing the market share. Even though the reason for its neighbor to lose market share might not solely due to China, but it is strong and direct enough to indicate there is a great potential competitive threat from China.
4. **China under threat:** The threat is reverse since neighbor's market share is rising while China loses its market share.
5. **Mutual Withdrawal:** Both parties are losing the market share. This might indicate the loss of competitiveness as a whole.

Again, it is important to understand that this matrix only shows the direction of possible competitive threats from China and also indicate the industries that are under threat but it does not consider the effects of complementarities between China and the regions. The data can show the trade pattern but cannot prove that China is the cause of drop or rise in another country's export. However, it is also important to understand that if China captures larger market shares over time, it will only help China move up the ladder faster and putting its neighbors with weaker capabilities in a worse situation. Even though it might be very difficult to capture the complementarities with just market share analysis, it is however still very useful in providing information that allow us to understand the shift of market share in certain industry and helping its neighbor to adjust its strategy to find its competitive advantage again. This is especially important especially for countries without advanced capabilities.

Relative Market Share Analysis

In this market share analysis, differing from Lall and Albaladejo, I am only analyzing from year 1995 – 2015², SiTC industry and only on the United States market³. The time frame is then separated into 1995-2005 and 2006-2015. The data is compared with two different time frames and captures industry that is under high threat from the regions. First, looking at the US market share by China and ASEAN 5 by SiTC single digit, we can see that the export structure of ASEAN 5 is very similar with China. Besides Singapore, most of their market shares are in industry 7 and 8. Looking at ASEAN-5 as a whole, China's rise over the years has put the countries in the potential and direct threat categories. Besides Malaysia, most countries have successfully transitioned from direct threat to potential threats over the years.⁴ From 1996-2005 and 2006-2015, we can see the decrease and increase in market share for each region in each industry over the time period⁵ and then compare it with China.⁶ Putting the results into competitive threat matrix table, we can also see how most of the ASEAN 5 countries are in potential and direct threat categories.

Comparing the two time periods, it is also interesting to see how most ASEAN 5 countries, especially Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand, has successfully transferred most of the direct threat to the less threatening category, which is partial threat. Singapore and Indonesia especially, has

² It is simply because the data is only available from year 1995 and the data is incomplete for all regions in year 2016.

³ World market share is too big and contains too many factors to be analyzed. Focusing only on the US market share will help us identify the shift easier and since US is the world greatest importer and most countries are competing to enter the market, thus, it definitely fits well into this market share analysis.

⁴ Please refer to appendix 1.

⁵ Please refer to appendix 2.

⁶ Please refer to appendix 3.

shown great increase in partial threat and even successfully increase the share of China being under threat. Malaysia, on the other side, shows great increase in the share under direct threat over the years. The threats increase from 12.39% to 79.37%. Comparing the trade patterns with the other countries, it is not difficult to see how Malaysia has been exporting in the same industry (SiTC 7) over the years and China has also slowly becoming the major exporter of SiTC 7 to the United States. This analysis has confirmed that countries like Malaysia and Philippines that did not adapt to the China expansion has greatly suffered, especially in SiTC 7. About 90% of ASEAN-5 is placed under the threat categories (42.08% in potential threat and 45.80% in direct threat.)

China's Trade with ASEAN-5

Looking at Table 1, China's trade with ASEAN-5, it clearly shows how ASEAN-5 has been a relatively small trading partners for China since 1996. Over the years, China has turn from great trade deficits with ASEAN-5 to great trade surplus. All four countries are in great trade deficit trading with China; only Malaysia is in trade surplus with China. To put it simply, China has been importing more from Malaysia and has exported more to the other countries, causing trade deficit with China.

Competitive threat analysis suggested that Malaysia has transformed most of their trades with US from potential threats to direct threat. The matrix clearly shows that rise of China have definitely brought threat to ASEAN-5, especially Malaysia. Surprisingly, Malaysia is under trade surplus when it comes to trade with China while all other countries experience trade deficit. Thus, whether rise of China brought threat or benefit to Malaysia, in this case, can be very difficult to determine. Looking at the direct trade, it is actually China can be considered as an engine that has boosted Malaysia's export growth rather than a

competitive threat to Malaysia. However, for the rest of the countries, China is considered as a competitive threat and only countries that can enhance their comparative advantage can resist inroads by China. If ASEAN-5 fails to keep ahead with China, they will only be slowly replaced by China and in the end, lose the market shares.

Reporter Name	Partner Name	Trade Balance (US\$ Thousand)		Import Partner Share (%)		Export Partner Share (%)	
		1996	2005	1996	2005	1996	2005
China	Indonesia	-852830.98	-86592.01	1.64	1.28	0.95	1.1
China	Malaysia	-873223.04	-9486857.92	1.62	3.04	0.91	1.39
China	Philippines	641914.62	-8182057.97	0.27	1.95	0.67	0.62
China	Singapore	147934.98	117666.73	2.59	2.5	2.48	2.18
China	Thailand	-635572.35	-6172590.75	1.36	2.12	0.83	1.03

Reporter Name	Partner Name	Trade Balance (US\$ Thousand)		Import Partner Share (%)		Export Partner Share (%)	
		2006	2015	2006	2015	2006	2015
China	Indonesia	-156031.41	14560761.37	1.21	1.18	0.98	1.51
China	Malaysia	-10035360.6	-9065321.38	2.98	3.17	1.4	1.94
China	Philippines	-11936426.48	7672965.09	2.23	1.13	0.59	1.17
China	Singapore	5512675.49	25581241.32	2.23	1.64	2.39	2.33
China	Thailand	-8198363.61	1089488.82	2.27	2.21	1.01	1.68

Table 1: China's Trade with ASEAN-5

Source: worldbank.org

Conclusion

As China grows, China will definitely import more but how will this affect its trade balance with ASEAN-5 remains unsure. This analysis shows that rise of China should complement with sufficient import with ASEAN-5 (Malaysia case). However, the results show that the China's expansion has put ASEAN-5 into the threat categories and in trade deficit position trading with China. Thus, with appropriate change with trade structure to match new competitive needs, ASEAN-5 should not face much of a big problem in maintaining or even gaining market share. Though, having the ability and technology advancement while keeping the wages low, to keep up with the change would be another big challenge. China's threat to ASEAN-5, except Malaysia, should not be neglected. In Malaysia's case, it cannot be assumed that the trade surplus with China will continue to be maintained. Therefore, ASEAN-5 needs to quickly develop new capabilities to move into another industry and overcome their wage disadvantages against China to capture more market shares.

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중국의 부상: ASEAN-5에 대한 위기인가 VS 기회인가?

초록:

본 연구의 목적은 대미 수출시장에서 중국의 부상이 ASEAN-5에 미치는 경제적 영향을 조사하는데 있다. 중국은 빠르게 성장해 왔으며, 이러한 성장이 동남아 수출시장에 악재로 작용할 지는 아직 미지수이다. 본고에서는 경쟁적 위협이라는 측면으로부터의 분석을 통해 과연 중국의 부상이 ASEAN-5에 위기로 작용할 지, 아니면 기회로 작용할 지를 밝혀냈다. SITC는 일찍이 1996년부터 2015년까지 중국의 경쟁적 위협에 관해 조사해 왔으며 시장 점유율의 변화에 대한 조사를 통해 직접적 혹은 간접적으로 중국의 경쟁적 위협을 밝혀내었다. 본 조사를 통해 중국과 ASEAN-5의 대미 수출 구조가 매우 흡사하다는 것을 알았으며, 따라서 중국의 부상은 특히 말레이시아를 포함한 ASEAN-5로 하여금 아주 불리한 포지션으로 밀리게 만들었다. 반대로 싱가포르는 성공적으로 시장점유율 구조를 이동시키면서 중국의 경쟁적 위협으로부터의 정면충돌을 부분적 경쟁으로 돌려놓았다.

주요어: 중국, 동남아, ASEAN-5, 경쟁적 위협 분석, 시장 점유율 분석

학 번: 2015-25049

**Appendix 1: Competitive Threats from China to ASEAN 5 in weightage over the period
1996-2005 and 2006-2015**

Customs Value Basis	ASEAN 5					
1996-2005	Singapore	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Total
Partial Threat: Both Gain China Gain more	\$2,261,029	\$1,635,507	\$28,615,781	\$292,392	\$11,711,403	\$44,516,112
No Threat: Both Gain China gain lesser			\$384,420			\$384,420
Direct Threat: China Gain and neighbor loses	\$12,582,619	\$9,874,027	\$4,173,430	\$8,933,556	\$8,074,941	\$43,638,573
China under Threat: China loses and Neighbor gain	\$1,696			\$24,484	\$56,115	\$82,295
Mutual Withdrawal: Both loses	\$264,743	\$504,811	\$511,528		\$47,295	\$1,328,377
						\$89,949,777
Weightage	ASEAN 5					
1996-2005	Singapore	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Total
Partial Threat: Both Gain China Gain more	14.96%	13.61%	84.95%	3.16%	58.88%	49.49%
No Threat: Both Gain China gain lesser			1.14%			0.43%
Direct Threat: China Gain and neighbor loses	83.27%	82.19%	12.39%	96.57%	40.60%	48.51%
China under Threat: China loses and Neighbor gain	0.01%			0.26%	0.28%	0.09%
Mutual Withdrawal: Both loses	1.75%	4.20%	1.52%		0.24%	1.48%

Customs Value Basis	ASEAN 5					
2006-2015	Singapore	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Total
Partial Threat: Both Gain China Gain more	\$9,327,559	\$11,693,154	\$6,039,139	\$580,531	\$18,833,703	\$46,474,086
No Threat: Both Gain China gain lesser		\$675,313		\$624,204	\$209,250	\$1,508,767
Direct Threat: China Gain and neighbor loses	\$6,131,090	\$3,455,606	\$26,848,718	\$8,067,189	\$6,077,653	\$50,580,256
China under Threat: China loses and Neighbor gain	\$2,690,906	\$3,631,155		\$3,005		\$6,325,066
Mutual Withdrawal: Both loses	\$85,681	\$120,095	\$940,346	\$925,321	\$3,474,149	\$5,545,592
						\$110,433,767
Weightage	ASEAN 5					
2006-2015	Singapore	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Total
Partial Threat: Both Gain China Gain more	51.15%	59.73%	17.85%	5.69%	65.86%	42.08%
No Threat: Both Gain China gain lesser		3.45%		6.12%	0.73%	1.37%
Direct Threat: China Gain and neighbor loses	33.62%	17.65%	79.37%	79.09%	21.25%	45.80%
China under Threat: China loses and Neighbor gain	14.76%	18.55%		0.03%		5.73%
Mutual Withdrawal: Both loses	0.47%	0.61%	2.78%	9.07%	12.15%	5.02%

Source: US Census Bureau

**Appendix 1.1: Competitive Threats from China to ASEAN 5 in weightage over the period
1996-2005 (In detail)**

	China	1996			2005		
SI TC	Description	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weigh tage	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weigh tage
'0'	Food and live animals	653,574	2.26%	1.27	2,762,098	5.37%	1.13
'1'	Beverages and tobacco	16,491	0.25%	0.03	31,248	0.22%	0.01
'2'	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	376,084	1.77%	0.73	1,326,840	4.64%	0.54
'3'	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	513,268	0.70%	1.00	992,769	0.34%	0.41
'4'	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	7,549	0.47%	0.01	15,586	0.64%	0.01
'5'	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	1,033,508	2.30%	2.01	5,214,723	4.07%	2.14
'6'	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	4,561,877	4.98%	8.86	28,134,025	14.75%	11.56
'7'	Machinery and transport equipment	13,985,242	3.85%	27.16	109,316,496	16.84%	44.90
'8'	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	29,914,897	22.73%	58.09	92,797,703	35.74%	38.11
'9'	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	432,786	1.50%	0.84	2,878,618	4.84%	1.18
	Total	51,495,276	6.51%	100.00	243,470,105	14.55%	100.00
	Singapore(5590)	1996			2005		
SI TC	Description	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weigh tage	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weigh tage

'0'	Food and live animals	108,235	0.37%	0.53	87,563	0.17%	0.58
'1'	Beverages and tobacco	582	0.01%	0.00	1,696	0.01%	0.01
'2'	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	16,652	0.08%	0.08	18,355	0.06%	0.12
'3'	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	117,955	0.16%	0.58	264,743	0.09%	1.75
'4'	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4,072	0.25%	0.02	5,114	0.21%	0.03
'5'	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	599,170	1.34%	2.95	2,261,029	1.76%	14.96
'6'	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	98,820	0.11%	0.49	122,173	0.06%	0.81
'7'	Machinery and transport equipment	17,811,496	4.91%	87.57	9,829,410	1.51%	65.05
'8'	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	937,376	0.71%	4.61	1,354,057	0.52%	8.96
'9'	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	645,999	2.23%	3.18	1,165,947	1.96%	7.72
	Total	20,340,359	2.57%	100.00	15,110,090	0.90%	100.00
	Indonesia	1996			2005		
SI	Description	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weightage	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weightage
'0'	Food and live animals	725,798	2.51%	8.84	1,338,030	2.60%	11.14
'1'	Beverages and tobacco	19,879	0.30%	0.24	23,390	0.17%	0.19
'2'	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	966,227	4.54%	11.76	1,051,994	3.68%	8.76
'3'	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	592,391	0.81%	7.21	481,421	0.17%	4.01
'4'	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	78,388	4.87%	0.95	96,983	4.01%	0.81
'5'	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	79,464	0.18%	0.97%	297,477	0.23%	2.48%

'6'	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	901,504	0.98%	10.98	1,166,659	0.61%	9.71
'7'	Machinery and transport equipment	1,537,579	0.42%	18.72	2,453,250	0.38%	20.42
'8'	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,269,086	2.48%	39.80	5,040,792	1.94%	41.96
'9'	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	43,102	0.15%	0.52	64,349	0.11%	0.54
	Total	8,213,418	1.04%	100.00	12,014,344	0.72%	100.00
	Source: U.S. Census Bureau						
	Malaysia	1996			2005		
SI TC	Description	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weightage	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weightage
'0'	Food and live animals	83,473	0.29%	0.47	285,701	0.56%	0.85
'1'	Beverages and tobacco	637	0.01%	0.00	4,508	0.03%	0.01
'2'	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	262,381	1.23%	1.47	208,940	0.73%	0.62
'3'	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	89,535	0.12%	0.50	507,020	0.18%	1.51
'4'	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	123,405	7.67%	0.69	384,420	15.90%	1.14
'5'	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	275,006	0.61%	1.54	318,468	0.25%	0.95
'6'	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	524,057	0.57%	2.94	809,163	0.42%	2.40
'7'	Machinery and transport equipment	13,688,226	3.77%	76.79	27,745,934	4.27%	82.37
'8'	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,524,625	1.92%	14.16	2,869,626	1.11%	8.52
'9'	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	253,310	0.88%	1.42	551,379	0.93%	1.64

	Total	17,824,657	2.25%	100.00	33,685,160	2.01%	100.00
	Source: U.S. Census Bureau						
	Philippines	1996			2005		
SI TC	Description	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weigh tage	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weigh tage
'0'	Food and live animals	401,134	1.39%	4.91	557,934	1.08%	6.03
'1'	Beverages and tobacco	6,124	0.09%	0.08	19,409	0.14%	0.21
'2'	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	37,453	0.18%	0.46	40,825	0.14%	0.44
'3'	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	-			5,075	0.00%	0.05
'4'	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	281,106	17.48%	3.44	208,965	8.64%	2.26
'5'	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	36,671	0.08%	0.45	69,690	0.05%	0.75
'6'	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	211,940	0.23%	2.60	266,723	0.14%	2.88
'7'	Machinery and transport equipment	4,583,147	1.26%	56.15	5,112,340	0.79%	55.27
'8'	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,512,204	1.91%	30.78	2,677,079	1.03%	28.94
'9'	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	92,514	0.32%	1.13	292,392	0.49%	3.16
	Total	8,162,293	1.03%	100.00	9,250,433	0.55%	100.00
	Thailand	1996			2005		
SI TC	Description	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weigh tage	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weigh tage
'0'	Food and live animals	1,607,947	5.56%	14.18	2,202,328	4.28%	11.07

'1'	Beverages and tobacco	51,243	0.78%	0.45	47,295	0.34%	0.24
'2'	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	352,974	1.66%	3.11	425,128	1.49%	2.14
'3'	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	4,955	0.01%	0.04	56,115	0.02%	0.28
'4'	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	997	0.06%	0.01	3,473	0.14%	0.02
'5'	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	55,708	0.12%	0.49	435,715	0.34%	2.19
'6'	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	915,939	1.00%	8.08	1,971,903	1.03%	9.91
'7'	Machinery and transport equipment	5,031,389	1.39%	44.38	9,300,312	1.43%	46.76
'8'	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,116,450	2.37%	27.49	5,122,733	1.97%	25.76
'9'	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	198,392	0.69%	1.75	324,752	0.55%	1.63
	Total	11,335,995	1.43%	100.00	19,889,756	1.19%	100.00
	Source: U.S. Census Bureau						

**Appendix 1.2: Competitive Threats from China to ASEAN 5 in weightage over the period
2006-2015 (In detail)**

	China(5700)	2006			2015		
SI TC	Desc	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weight age %	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weight age %
'0'	Food and live animals	3,576,189	6.37%	1.24	5,577,086	5.66%	1.16
'1'	Beverages and tobacco	38,474	0.24%	0.01	66,889	0.30%	0.01
'2'	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,479,313	4.87%	0.51	2,124,119	6.75%	0.44
'3'	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,168,843	0.35%	0.41	479,096	0.25%	0.10
'4'	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	22,618	0.79%	0.01	55,764	0.98%	0.01
'5'	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	6,246,574	4.38%	2.17	15,854,302	7.33%	3.29
'6'	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	36,263,038	16.26%	12.60	53,395,957	21.90%	11.08
'7'	Machinery and transport equipment	131,510,427	18.52%	45.70	248,876,371	25.67%	51.65
'8'	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	103,993,819	37.62%	36.14	150,570,834	40.71%	31.25
'9'	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	3,475,057	5.40%	1.21	4,880,343	5.24%	1.01
	Total	287,774,353	15.52%	100.00	481,880,763	21.50%	100.00
	Singapore(5590)	2006			2015		
SI TC	Desc	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weight age %	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weight age %
'0'	Food and live animals	103,009	0.18%	0.58	85,681	0.09%	0.47

'1'	Beverages and tobacco	3,151	0.02%	0.02	2,278	0.01%	0.01
'2'	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	18,065	0.06%	0.10	185,746	0.59%	1.02
'3'	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	249,336	0.07%	1.40	133,504	0.07%	0.73
'4'	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4,350	0.15%	0.02	17,340	0.31%	0.10
'5'	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	3,946,276	2.77%	22.21	6,136,756	2.84%	33.65
'6'	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	172,558	0.08%	0.97	230,549	0.09%	1.26
'7'	Machinery and transport equipment	10,202,129	1.44%	57.42	6,128,812	0.63%	33.61
'8'	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,402,463	0.51%	7.89	2,757,168	0.75%	15.12
'9'	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	1,666,758	2.59%	9.38	2,557,402	2.74%	14.02
	Total	17,768,096	0.96%	100.00	18,235,236	0.81%	100.00
	Source: U.S. Census Bureau						
	Indonesia(5600)	2006			2015		
SI	Desc	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weight age %	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weight age %
'0'	Food and live animals	1,440,584	2.57%	10.73	2,771,084	2.81%	14.16
'1'	Beverages and tobacco	30,377	0.19%	0.23	49,522	0.22%	0.25
'2'	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1,333,890	4.39%	9.94	1,060,639	3.37%	5.42
'3'	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	677,874	0.20%	5.05	860,071	0.45%	4.39
'4'	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	97,499	3.42%	0.73	675,313	11.90%	3.45
'5'	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	336,911	0.24%	2.51	675,326	0.31%	3.45

'6'	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,370,918	0.61%	10.21	2,287,778	0.94%	11.69
'7'	Machinery and transport equipment	2,149,784	0.30%	16.01	2,394,967	0.25%	12.23
'8'	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,889,560	2.13%	43.87	8,680,528	2.35%	44.34
'9'	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	97,320	0.15%	0.72	120,095	0.13%	0.61
	Total	13,424,717	0.72%	100.00	19,575,322	0.87%	100.00
	Source: U.S. Census Bureau						
	Malaysia(5570)	2006			2015		
SI	Desc	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weight age %	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weight age %
'0'	Food and live animals	321,878	0.57%	0.88	331,055	0.34%	0.98
'1'	Beverages and tobacco	5,762	0.04%	0.02	14,108	0.06%	0.04
'2'	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	261,447	0.86%	0.72	151,584	0.48%	0.45
'3'	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	420,730	0.13%	1.15	25,042	0.01%	0.07
'4'	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	498,083	17.46%	1.36	651,473	11.48%	1.93
'5'	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	320,638	0.23%	0.88	726,537	0.34%	2.15
'6'	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	1,090,359	0.49%	2.98	951,407	0.39%	2.81
'7'	Machinery and transport equipment	29,770,553	4.19%	81.49	25,094,254	2.59%	74.18
'8'	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,193,846	1.16%	8.74	5,298,494	1.43%	15.66
'9'	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	649,845	1.01%	1.78	584,249	0.63%	1.73

	Total	36,533,141	1.97%	100.00	33,828,204	1.51%	100.00
	Source: U.S. Census Bureau						
	Philippines(5650)	2006			2015		
SI TC	Desc	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weight age %	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weight age %
'0'	Food and live animals	597,390	1.06%	6.16	713,338	0.72%	6.99
'1'	Beverages and tobacco	15,744	0.10%	0.16	91,181	0.40%	0.89
'2'	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	52,408	0.17%	0.54	84,742	0.27%	0.83
'3'	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	12	0.00%	0.00	3,005	0.00%	0.03
'4'	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	241,628	8.47%	2.49	533,023	9.40%	5.23
'5'	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	65,859	0.05%	0.68	91,188	0.04%	0.89
'6'	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	260,698	0.12%	2.69	404,601	0.17%	3.97
'7'	Machinery and transport equipment	5,233,248	0.74%	53.98	5,707,419	0.59%	55.95
'8'	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,895,459	1.05%	29.87	2,359,770	0.64%	23.13
'9'	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	331,890	0.52%	3.42	211,983	0.23%	2.08
	Total	9,694,337	0.52%	100.00	10,200,249	0.46%	100.00
	Source: U.S. Census Bureau						
	Thailand(5490)	2006			2015		
SI TC	Desc	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weight age %	Customs Value Basis	% Total US Import	Weight age %

'0'	Food and live animals	2,607,866	4.65%	11.61	3,055,105	3.10%	10.68
'1'	Beverages and tobacco	70,870	0.45%	0.32	209,250	0.93%	0.73
'2'	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	509,203	1.68%	2.27	407,800	1.30%	1.43
'3'	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	241,217	0.07%	1.07	18,028	0.01%	0.06
'4'	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4,740	0.17%	0.02	8,812	0.16%	0.03
'5'	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	501,836	0.35%	2.23	553,205	0.26%	1.93
'6'	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	2,361,573	1.06%	10.51	3,088,979	1.27%	10.80
'7'	Machinery and transport equipment	10,221,755	1.44%	45.50	15,744,724	1.62%	55.06
'8'	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,365,823	1.94%	23.88	5,107,836	1.38%	17.86
'9'	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	581,450	0.90%	2.59	401,016	0.43%	1.40
	Total	22,466,333	1.21%	100.00	28,594,755	1.28%	100.00
	Source: U.S. Census Bureau						

Appendix 2: Rise or drop in Marker Share in different industry for each region.

Country		China						Singapore					
SITC Industry/Year	1996	2005	1996-2005	2006	2015	2006-2015	1996	2005	1996-2005	2006	2015	2006-2015	
0	Food and live animals	2.26	5.37	3.11	6.37	5.66	-0.71	0.37	0.17	-0.20	0.18	0.09	-0.09
1	Beverages and tobacco	0.25	0.22	-0.03	0.24	0.30	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	-0.01
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1.77	4.64	2.87	4.87	6.75	1.88	0.08	0.06	-0.02	0.06	0.59	0.53
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	0.70	0.34	-0.36	0.35	0.25	-0.10	0.16	0.09	-0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.47	0.64	0.17	0.79	0.98	0.19	0.25	0.21	-0.04	0.15	0.31	0.16
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	2.30	4.07	1.77	4.38	7.33	2.95	1.34	1.76	0.42	2.77	2.84	0.07
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	4.98	14.75	9.77	16.26	21.90	5.64	0.11	0.06	-0.05	0.08	0.09	0.01
7	Machinery and transport equipment	3.85	16.84	12.99	18.52	25.67	7.15	4.91	1.51	-3.40	1.44	0.63	-0.81
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	22.73	35.74	13.01	37.62	40.71	3.09	0.71	0.52	-0.19	0.51	0.75	0.24
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	1.50	4.84	3.35	5.40	5.24	-0.16	2.23	1.96	-0.27	2.59	2.74	0.16
	Total	6.5	14.55	8.04	15.52	21.50	5.98	2.57	0.90	-1.67	0.96	0.81	-0.15
Country		Indonesia						Philippines					
SITC Industry/Year	1996	2005	1996-2005	2006	2015	2006-2015	1996	2005	1996-2005	2006	2015	2006-2015	
0	Food and live animals	2.51	2.60	0.09	2.57	2.81	0.24	1.39	1.08	-0.30	1.06	0.72	-0.34
1	Beverages and tobacco	0.30	0.17	-0.13	0.19	0.22	0.03	0.09	0.14	0.05%	0.10	0.40	0.30
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	4.54	3.68	-0.85	4.39	3.37	-1.02	0.18	0.14	-0.03	0.17	0.27	0.10
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	0.81	0.17	-0.65	0.20	0.45	0.25			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	4.87	4.01	-0.86	3.42	11.90	8.49	17.48	8.64	-8.84	8.47	9.40	0.93
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	0.18	0.23	0.05	0.24	0.31	0.08	0.08	0.05	-0.03	0.05	0.04	0.00
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0.98	0.61	-0.37	0.61	0.94	0.32	0.23	0.14	-0.09	0.12	0.17	0.05
7	Machinery and transport equipment	0.42	0.38	-0.05	0.30	0.25	-0.06	1.26	0.79	-0.48	0.74	0.59	-0.15
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2.48	1.94	-0.54	2.13	2.35	0.22	1.91	1.03	-0.88	1.05	0.64	-0.41
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	0.15	0.11	-0.04	0.15	0.13	-0.02	0.32	0.49	0.17	0.52	0.23	-0.29
	Total	1.04	0.72	-0.32	0.72	0.87	0.15	1.03	0.55	-0.48	0.52	0.46	-0.06
	Country	Malaysia						Thailand					
	SITC Industry/Year	1996	2005	1996-2005	2006	2015	2006-2015	1996	2005	1996-2005	2006	2015	2006-2015
0	Food and live animals	1.85	0.56	-1.29	0.57	0.34	-0.23	5.56	4.28	-1.28	4.65	3.10	-1.55
1	Beverages and tobacco	0.18	0.03	-0.15	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.78	0.34	-0.44	0.45	0.93	0.48
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	4.89	0.73	-4.16	0.86	0.48	-0.38	1.66	1.49	-0.17	1.68	1.30	-0.38
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	0.51	0.18	-0.33	0.13	0.01	-0.12	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.01	-0.06
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	5.83	15.90	10.07	17.46	11.48	-5.98	0.06	0.14	0.08	0.17	0.16	-0.01
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	0.09	0.25	0.16	0.23	0.34	0.11	0.12	0.34	0.22	0.35	0.26	-0.10
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	0.71	0.42	-0.29	0.49	0.39	-0.10	1.00	1.03	0.03	1.06	1.27	0.21
7	Machinery and transport equipment	0.30	4.27	3.97	4.19	2.59	-1.60	1.39	1.43	0.05	1.44	1.62	0.18
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1.59	1.11	-0.48	1.16	1.43	0.27	2.37	1.97	-0.39	1.94	1.38	-0.56
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	0.88	0.93	0.05	1.01	0.63	-0.38	0.69	0.55	-0.14	0.90	0.43	-0.47
	Total	0.71	2.01	1.30	1.97	1.51	-0.46	1.43	1.19	-0.24	1.21	1.28	0.07

(Figures in percentage %)

Appendix 3: Comparing with China to see if those regions are under direct threat, partial threat, no threat, mutual withdrawal or China under threat.

		China	Singapore	Malaysia	Indonesia	Philippines	Thailand
		1996-2005					
0	Food and live animals	3.11%	-0.20%	-1.29%	0.09%	-0.30%	-1.28%
1	Beverages and tobacco	-0.03%	0.00%	-0.15%	-0.13%	0.05%	-0.44%
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	2.87%	-0.02%	-4.16%	-0.85%	-0.03%	-0.17%
3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	-0.36%	-0.07%	-0.33%	-0.65%	0.00%	0.01%
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.17%	-0.04%	10.07%	-0.86%	-8.84%	0.08%
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	1.77%	0.42%	0.16%	0.05%	-0.03%	0.22%
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	9.77%	-0.05%	-0.29%	-0.37%	-0.09%	0.03%
7	Machinery and transport equipment	12.99%	-3.40%	3.97%	-0.05%	-0.48%	0.05%
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13.01%	-0.19%	-0.48%	-0.54%	-0.88%	-0.39%
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	3.35%	-0.27%	0.05%	-0.04%	0.17%	-0.14%
	Total	8.04%	-1.67%	1.30%	-0.32%	-0.48%	-0.24%
		2006-2015					
0	Food and live animals	-0.71%	-0.09%	-0.23%	0.24%	-0.34%	-1.55%
1	Beverages and tobacco	0.06%	-0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.30%	0.48%
2	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	1.88%	0.53%	-0.38%	-1.02%	0.10%	-0.38%

3	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	-0.10%	0.00%	-0.12%	0.25%	0.00%	-0.06%
4	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.19%	0.16%	-5.98%	8.49%	0.93%	-0.01%
5	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	2.95%	0.07%	0.11%	0.08%	0.00%	-0.10%
6	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	5.64%	0.01%	-0.10%	0.32%	0.05%	0.21%
7	Machinery and transport equipment	7.15%	-0.81%	-1.60%	-0.06%	-0.15%	0.18%
8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3.09%	0.24%	0.27%	0.22%	-0.41%	-0.56%
9	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	-0.16%	0.16%	-0.38%	-0.02%	-0.29%	-0.47%
	Total	5.98%	-0.15%	-0.46%	0.15%	-0.06%	0.07%

Appendix 4: Trade Value of US Import from China and ASEAN-5

Year	US Total Import	Malaysia	The Philippines	Indonesia	Thailand	Singapore	ASEAN-5	China
1991	\$508,944,033,884	\$6,346,147,724	\$3,706,593,733	\$3,569,502,094	\$6,447,437,587	\$10,196,031,102	\$30,265,712,240	\$20,276,390,554
1992	\$553,496,473,571	\$8,594,719,049	\$4,622,998,440	\$4,914,127,554	\$7,926,796,186	\$11,560,068,203	\$37,618,709,432	\$27,450,239,063
1993	\$603,153,591,727	\$10,922,500,098	\$5,175,521,193	\$5,886,844,850	\$8,982,299,540	\$13,049,151,884	\$44,016,317,565	\$33,673,211,847
1994	\$689,029,922,860	\$14,418,620,079	\$6,025,145,521	\$7,020,211,594	\$10,799,177,633	\$15,656,267,273	\$53,919,422,100	\$41,345,780,154
1995	\$770,821,455,872	\$17,980,829,696	\$7,364,294,144	\$7,954,808,832	\$11,854,380,032	\$18,897,160,192	\$64,051,472,896	\$48,505,589,760
1996	\$817,627,145,588	\$18,330,707,154	\$8,496,424,170	\$8,742,574,815	\$11,798,393,007	\$20,648,250,500	\$68,016,349,646	\$54,396,457,399
1997	\$898,025,469,114	\$18,522,833,151	\$10,797,266,608	\$9,736,639,383	\$13,055,708,489	\$20,368,086,567	\$72,480,534,198	\$65,811,603,654
1998	\$944,350,087,088	\$19,518,774,266	\$12,334,742,710	\$9,973,027,975	\$13,970,533,986	\$18,653,945,259	\$74,451,024,196	\$75,094,917,637
1999	\$1,059,220,066,421	\$22,089,716,511	\$12,836,777,663	\$10,272,197,012	\$15,155,535,258	\$18,543,298,242	\$78,897,524,686	\$87,775,113,556
2000	\$1,258,080,275,326	\$26,393,767,978	\$14,453,858,683	\$11,214,731,870	\$17,374,564,357	\$19,557,411,241	\$88,994,334,129	\$107,615,000,000
2001	\$1,180,073,831,580	\$23,071,705,891	\$11,774,454,315	\$10,906,978,750	\$15,565,997,008	\$15,261,401,820	\$76,580,537,784	\$109,380,000,000
2002	\$1,202,284,490,498	\$24,733,645,835	\$11,430,927,843	\$10,385,405,154	\$15,682,846,728	\$15,093,223,654	\$77,326,049,214	\$133,484,000,000
2003	\$1,305,091,627,452	\$26,188,037,698	\$10,495,787,931	\$10,270,546,862	\$16,105,656,273	\$15,489,461,629	\$78,549,490,393	\$163,250,000,000
2004	\$1,525,268,509,309	\$29,050,830,050	\$9,581,375,892	\$11,680,401,462	\$18,645,612,940	\$15,594,001,562	\$84,552,221,906	\$210,517,000,000
2005	\$1,732,320,797,682	\$34,675,835,227	\$9,693,812,274	\$12,946,648,513	\$21,034,778,305	\$15,387,765,201	\$93,738,839,520	\$259,829,000,000
2006	\$1,918,997,094,449	\$37,521,096,729	\$10,136,514,192	\$14,342,140,331	\$23,684,861,320	\$18,068,465,963	\$103,753,078,535	\$305,779,000,000
2007	\$2,017,120,776,311	\$33,701,169,226	\$9,812,582,311	\$15,208,274,849	\$23,792,955,289	\$18,692,293,116	\$101,207,274,791	\$340,107,000,000

2008	\$2,164,834,031,060	\$31,571,136,540	\$9,099,658,611	\$16,712,682,902	\$24,608,981,763	\$16,161,164,311	\$98,153,624,127	\$356,305,000,000
2009	\$1,601,895,815,130	\$23,888,396,480	\$7,060,924,771	\$13,650,990,753	\$19,863,863,813	\$15,856,691,045	\$80,320,866,862	\$309,530,000,000
2010	\$1,968,259,900,993	\$26,624,530,325	\$8,300,339,007	\$17,394,392,670	\$23,624,244,196	\$17,695,832,488	\$93,639,338,686	\$382,965,000,000
2011	\$2,263,619,062,869	\$26,490,291,933	\$9,481,140,514	\$19,991,262,977	\$25,751,271,324	\$19,367,940,323	\$101,081,907,071	\$417,340,000,000
2012	\$2,334,677,716,383	\$26,653,205,390	\$9,910,142,878	\$18,845,046,310	\$26,992,182,972	\$20,462,918,519	\$102,863,496,069	\$444,386,000,000
2013	\$2,326,590,208,528	\$27,994,839,470	\$9,604,547,075	\$19,769,654,621	\$27,070,801,176	\$18,102,077,695	\$102,541,920,037	\$459,108,000,000
2014	\$2,410,855,476,207	\$31,113,046,032	\$10,495,176,829	\$20,314,195,357	\$28,026,524,569	\$16,651,709,407	\$106,600,652,194	\$486,296,000,000
2015	\$2,306,822,161,269	\$34,575,080,824	\$10,580,724,055	\$20,626,618,517	\$29,590,024,098	\$18,487,988,744	\$113,860,436,238	\$502,632,000,000

Source: US Census Bureau

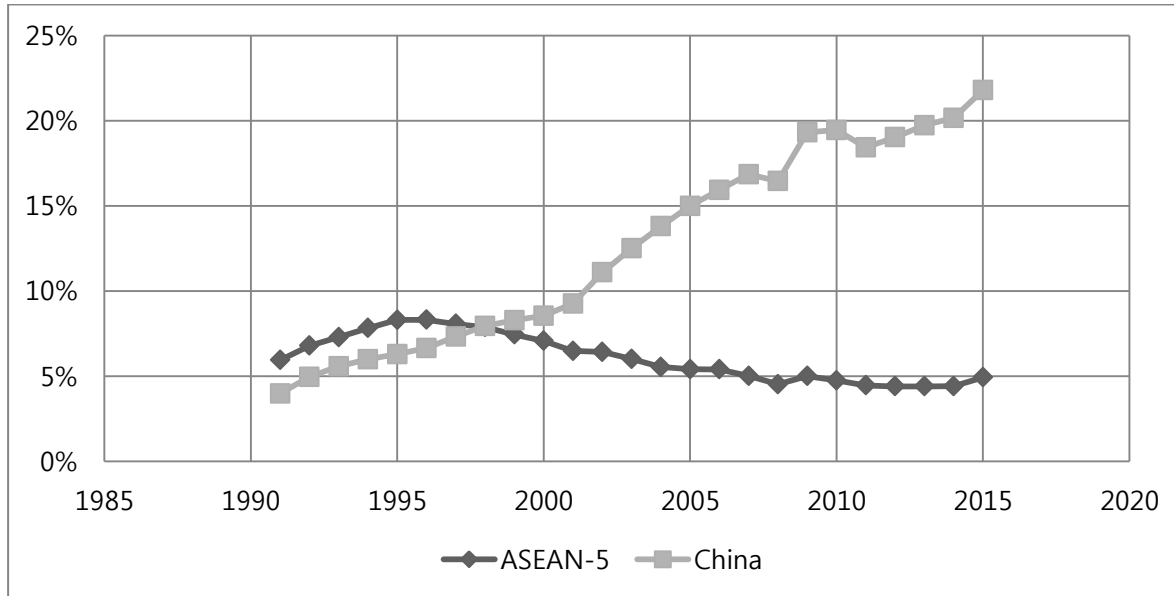
Appendix 5: Percentage of Total US Import From China and ASEAN-5

Year/Country	Malaysia	The Philippines	Indonesia	Thailand	Singapore	ASEAN-5	China
1991	1.247%	0.728%	0.701%	1.267%	2.003%	5.947%	3.984%
1992	1.553%	0.835%	0.888%	1.432%	2.089%	6.797%	4.959%
1993	1.811%	0.858%	0.976%	1.489%	2.163%	7.298%	5.583%
1994	2.093%	0.874%	1.019%	1.567%	2.272%	7.825%	6.001%
1995	2.333%	0.955%	1.032%	1.538%	2.452%	8.310%	6.293%
1996	2.242%	1.039%	1.069%	1.443%	2.525%	8.319%	6.653%
1997	2.063%	1.202%	1.084%	1.454%	2.268%	8.071%	7.328%
1998	2.067%	1.306%	1.056%	1.479%	1.975%	7.884%	7.952%
1999	2.085%	1.212%	0.970%	1.431%	1.751%	7.449%	8.287%
2000	2.098%	1.149%	0.891%	1.381%	1.555%	7.074%	8.554%
2001	1.955%	0.998%	0.924%	1.319%	1.293%	6.489%	9.269%
2002	2.057%	0.951%	0.864%	1.304%	1.255%	6.432%	11.103%
2003	2.007%	0.804%	0.787%	1.234%	1.187%	6.019%	12.509%
2004	1.905%	0.628%	0.766%	1.222%	1.022%	5.543%	13.802%
2005	2.002%	0.560%	0.747%	1.214%	0.888%	5.411%	14.999%
2006	1.955%	0.528%	0.747%	1.234%	0.942%	5.407%	15.934%
2007	1.671%	0.486%	0.754%	1.180%	0.927%	5.017%	16.861%

2008	1.458%	0.420%	0.772%	1.137%	0.747%	4.534%	16.459%
2009	1.491%	0.441%	0.852%	1.240%	0.990%	5.014%	19.323%
2010	1.353%	0.422%	0.884%	1.200%	0.899%	4.757%	19.457%
2011	1.170%	0.419%	0.883%	1.138%	0.856%	4.465%	18.437%
2012	1.142%	0.424%	0.807%	1.156%	0.876%	4.406%	19.034%
2013	1.203%	0.413%	0.850%	1.164%	0.778%	4.407%	19.733%
2014	1.291%	0.435%	0.843%	1.163%	0.691%	4.422%	20.171%
2015	1.499%	0.459%	0.894%	1.283%	0.801%	4.936%	21.789%

Source: US Census Bureau

Appendix 6: Percentage of US Total Import from China and ASEAN-5 from 1995-2015



Appendix 7: Percentage of US Total Import from China, Singapore, Malaysia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand and Singapore from 1995-2015

