

# ASEAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BRIEF



Photo Credit: Anugrah Lohiya

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## From the Editor

The eighth issue of the ASEAN Economic Integration Brief (AEIB), the second for this year, comes at the end of a very challenging year due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to the continued advancement of ASEAN's economic integration and community building agenda, the region is also working on its collective response to the crisis.

This November 2020 issue of the AEIB presents not only regular update on the progress of ASEAN economic integration, but also the latest updates on the COVID-19 situation in the region, and highlights ASEAN's responses to the crisis.

A special feature article by H. E. Tran Tuan Anh, Minister of Industry and Trade of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, and the Chairperson of the ASEAN Economic Ministers and the ASEAN Economic Community Council 2020, highlights key progress and achievements in the AEC this year, as well Viet Nam's vision for ASEAN going forward.

Meanwhile, in a special interview with H.E. Aladdin D. Rillo, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for the AEC, shares his views on ASEAN recovery challenges and outlook and introduces the recently adopted ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework.

As regular features of the AEIB, the present issue also includes analysis of regional economic outlook, the latest updates on the AEC, as well as the latest key economic indicators relevant to the region. An infographic illustrating ASEAN Sustainable Development Goal Indicators dashboard is also included.

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## ASEAN Economic Community in 2020

H.E. TRAN TUAN ANH

Minister of Industry and Trade  
Viet Nam

Chairperson of ASEAN  
Economic Ministers and  
ASEAN Economic Community  
Council 2020



**T**he year 2020 has great significance to Viet Nam, as it took the helm of ASEAN chairpersonship while marking the 25 years' anniversary of its accession to ASEAN. Our ASEAN 2020 theme of "Cohesive and Responsive" was then amplified in significance when the COVID-19 pandemic hit the world, including our region.

Viet Nam was faced with the unenviable task of leading the ASEAN agenda amid the uncertainties from what is likely the greatest global crisis in modern times. In the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), we focused our efforts in broadly three areas namely, responding to the pandemic, continue advancing the AEC agenda, and better preparing the community for a more inclusive and resilient future.

**First**, in responding to COVID-19 and its impact, ASEAN economies continue to keep markets open for trade and investment and supply chains connected to ensure unimpeded flows of trade, particularly for essential goods. Among the achievements, I am pleased to inform that ASEAN has taken concrete steps to advance the implementation of the Ha Noi Plan of Action on Strengthening ASEAN Economic Cooperation and Supply Chain Connectivity in Response to COVID-19 (HNPOA), adopted earlier this year, through the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on the Implementation of Non-Tariff Measures on Essential Goods under the HNPOA, along with the agreed list of essential goods.

At the broader community-wide level, ASEAN, among others, has adopted the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery

Framework and its Implementation Plan at the 37<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit, and issued the Declaration on the ASEAN Travel Corridor Arrangement. These signify the region's advancement towards a safe reopening of its economy through the commencement of its comprehensive recovery efforts and resumption of people-to-people connectivity.

**Second**, ASEAN also continues to advance its economic integration agenda. The Mid-Term Review (MTR) of the AEC Blueprint 2025 is being conducted this year, and a preliminary report has been completed with 12 detailed recommendations and reported to the 37<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit.

The final report, including a public report, will be completed in early 2021. The MTR does not only assess the progress in implementation to date, but also looks at how the global and regional landscape has evolved since the adoption of the Blueprint in 2015 and its implications to the AEC agenda, as well as at the outcomes and impact of the AEC.

Other key achievements under the AEC include the operationalisation of the ASEAN-Wide Self-Certification (AWSC) Scheme on 20 September 2020—a unified scheme across all 10 ASEAN member states that allows certified exporters to self-certify the origin status for their goods to be eligible for preferential tariffs under the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA). As well as the live operation of the ASEAN Customs Transit System (ACTS) on 2 November 2020 among the six participating Member States namely Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.



Photo Credit: The ASEAN Secretariat

**Third**, the Covid-19 pandemic is not only a health crisis, its impacts on our society and economy require better preparation for the future. Key to this is our ability to capitalise on the digital revolution. Indeed, the COVID-19 pandemic has seen the rapid acceleration of digital technology adoption. This year, Viet Nam has led the work on lowering international mobile roaming charges and developing a policy guideline on 5G ecosystem in ASEAN.

Work is also ongoing on the development of the Consolidated Strategy on the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) for ASEAN.

Digitalisation can also help sectors affected by COVID-19 adjust and thrive. The adoption of the ASEAN Digital Tourism Declaration at the 37th ASEAN Summit, for example, is a pivotal milestone to encourage the use of digital solutions through cooperation in innovative technology, investment, joint applied research, development and deployment project in the sector.

In addition, we have also organised the inaugural ASEAN Online Sale Day on 8 August 2020, coinciding with the 53rd anniversary of ASEAN. The event was participated by more than 200 vendors and signifies our recognition of the potential of digital market, particularly for micro, small, and medium enterprises. The ASEAN Online Sale Day will be organised annually.

Last but not least, the region's future resilience will depend on its ability to stay united and navigate the uncertainties and challenges arising from the geo-strategic shifts.

The conclusion and signing of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement by ASEAN, Australia, China, Japan, Korea, and New Zealand is a historical moment and not only symbolises ASEAN's leadership in upholding multilateralism and centrality in the new regional economic architecture, but also facilitates the development of regional supply chains. The 15 signatory countries accounted for almost 30% of global population and economy, and 28% of global trade. But what matters is not just the current numbers but its significant potential in the future.

I hope that Viet Nam's Chairmanship in 2020 had made a significant contribution to advancing the AEC agenda amid the COVID-19 pandemic. We look forward to working closely with Brunei Darussalam as the incoming chair of ASEAN in 2021 and with all other ASEAN Member Countries for a swift and robust post-pandemic economic recovery.

## ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

**N**ine months into the COVID-19 pandemic, the social and economic costs continue to mount and strong downside risks remain. Governments in the region continue to exert all possible efforts to mitigate the impact. In aggregate, the total amount for stimulus and response measures announced by ASEAN Member States (AMS) have reached US\$399.5 billion as of October 2020, equivalent to 12.6%<sup>1</sup> of ASEAN gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019.

Still, a recession of around 3.8% this year is forecasted for Southeast Asia<sup>2</sup>, a downward revision from the 2.7% forecasted contraction reported in July. With the exception of Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, and Viet Nam, all AMS are expecting downturns, particularly the larger economies in the region and those that are more reliant on tourism.

Notwithstanding, the worst may have passed as the number of cases wind down and economies start to reopen in the third quarter of the year. As the overall economic situation improves, 2021 may bring about a strong recovery of 5.5% growth for the region.

Trades and investment in ASEAN face strong headwinds in 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted regional supply

chains. In the first semester of 2020, trade values decreased by 12.4% year-on-year to US\$1.2 trillion due to weaker demand in oil, machineries, and vehicle products; while electronics products remain steady, growing by 0.4%. Trade values dropped in most AMS, particularly in Singapore (-17.7%), Thailand (-9.9) and Malaysia (-9.7%). Exceptions<sup>3</sup> were Brunei Darussalam and Myanmar which recorded positive growths of 13.0% and 1.2%, respectively, albeit trade values were relatively small.

Meanwhile, foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows to ASEAN diminished by 32.9% in the first semester of 2020 to stand at US\$54.3 billion, from US\$81.0 billion in the same period in 2019. Reduced inflows were recorded across the region, with Singapore having the largest cut (US\$17,958.9 million or a -39.5% drop from first half 2019 level), followed by Indonesia (US\$3,970.3 million or -30.5%) and Malaysia (US\$3,636.2 million or -64.1%). Only two AMS registered higher inflows although arising from relatively small amounts - Brunei Darussalam and Lao PDR, with growths of 454.1% and 30.4%, respectively.

The widespread impact of the pandemic has adversely affected value chains at the beginning, as countries imposed lockdowns. A steep decline in the Purchasing Manager Index

<sup>1</sup> Calculated using data from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and ASEAN Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> ADB outlook data definition of Southeast Asia covers the 10 ASEAN Member States and Timor-Leste.

<sup>3</sup> Data for Cambodia is not available.

## Real GDP Growth, Trade and FDI

ASEAN Member State	2019	2020f	2021f	2020 Q1	2020 Q2
<b>Real GDP growth, in %</b>					
World	2.8	-4.4	5.2		
Advanced Economies	1.7	-5.8	3.9		
Emerging and Developing Economies	3.7	-3.3	6.0		
ASEAN*	4.6	-3.8	5.5		
Brunei Darussalam	3.9	1.4	3.0	2.4	2.8
Cambodia	7.1	-4.0	5.9		
Indonesia	5.0	-1.0	5.3	3.0	-5.3
Lao PDR	6.4	-2.5	4.5		
Malaysia	4.3	-5.0	6.5	0.7	-17.1
Myanmar	6.2	1.8	6.0		
Philippines	6.0	-7.3	6.5	-0.2	-16.5
Singapore	0.7	-6.2	4.5	-0.3	-13.3
Thailand	2.4	-8.0	4.5	-2.0	-12.1
Viet Nam	7.0	1.8	6.3	3.8	0.4
<b>ASEAN Trade</b>					
Value (US\$ billion)	2,815.2			661.2	542.7
Growth rate y-o-y	-0.3			-0.9	-21.2
Intra-ASEAN share	22.5			23.0	21.8
<b>ASEAN FDI</b>					
Value (US\$ billion)	160.6			27.5	26.9
Growth rate y-o-y	4.9			-34.2	-31.5
Intra-ASEAN share	13.9				

Sources: International Monetary Fund (October 2020); Asian Development Bank (September 2020); ASEAN Secretariat (November 2020)

Note: \*The GDP growth forecast for 2020 and 2021 is for Southeast Asia, which includes ASEAN and Timor-Leste.

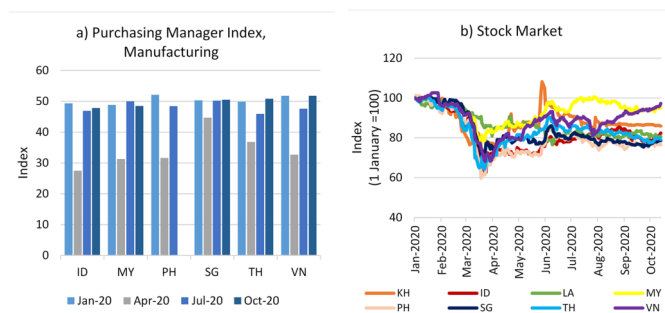
(PMI), an indicator of economic activities, was observed in April 2020 across the AMS. Likewise, investor confidence plunged and cautiousness has kept the stock market index down. However, signs of recovery emerged in recent months with most PMIs showing expansions. Likewise, stock market indexes are up again, although still below the pre-COVID19 levels.

In the aftermath of this pandemic, recovery across countries will vary given the differences in capability and resources, both institutional and financial, to absorb and deal with such unprecedented shocks and to implement much needed mitigating measures. It is important for these stimulus measures to not be prematurely withdrawn.

However, when the time comes for these to be withdrawn, coordination will be critical in order to avert another crisis, and a gradual transition to more sustainable support needs to be made to restore fiscal health.

Despite the projected strong rebound in 2021, the medium term outlook is expected to remain muted, with experts now predicting a swoosh-shaped rather than a V-shaped recovery. Even after the pandemic is contained, there remain uncertainties arising from – among others - major power competition, natural disasters, and slower than expected return of business and consumer confidence. In addition, policymakers need to redouble efforts to mitigate the more permanent impact of the pandemic on productivity and human capital, such as permanent job loss, lost opportunity for education and training, and the long-term health impact of COVID-19.

## Purchasing Managers Index and Stock Market Index by AMS



Source: Trading Economics [www.tradingeconomics.com](http://www.tradingeconomics.com); CEIC

Note: PMI above 50 indicates expansion from previous month, below 50 indicates contraction, and 50 indicates no change.

The pandemic brought economies to a standstill. ASEAN's priorities for the short-term are to bring the spread of the virus under control, until such time that an effective vaccine is found and deployed, and support the safe reopening of the economy towards recovery. For the long term, this could provide an opportunity to reevaluate priorities to address the gaps exposed by the pandemic particularly in terms of social protection and health systems, along with consideration for a more inclusive and sustainable economic development.



## ASEAN Recovery Challenges and Outlook

H.E. ALADDIN D. RILLO

Deputy Secretary-General  
of ASEAN for the ASEAN  
Economic Community



**T**he COVID-19 pandemic is one of the greatest challenges that ASEAN has encountered since its founding, in terms of both scope and scale.

Its expansive implications means that the impact goes way beyond the shocks to current income, jobs, and production, but is also affecting the region's foundation for long-term productivity and competitiveness.

While the region continues its endeavour to contain the virus, and worldwide efforts to develop effective vaccines gaining traction, ASEAN has also commenced on its own recovery work.

H.E. Aladdin D. Rillo, Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for the ASEAN Economic Community shares his views on ASEAN recovery challenges and outlook and on the recently adopted ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework.

**T**here is a great deal of variation in the region's COVID-19 situation. Can recovery work start while some countries are still struggling to manage the pandemic?

I think it can and it should. There is no better time to start than now. The most immediate focus remains on saving lives and safeguarding the livelihoods of the most vulnerable, but work must also be undertaken on addressing the relevant key areas such as our health systems and social protection.

Likewise, we need to address the disruptions caused by the pandemic, in our production and distribution chains, labour,

and credit market, so that as the economy slowly restarts and market confidence returns, the productive sector can readily respond.

We must use this time to build the capacity of our underutilised workforce, through training and capacity building, particularly in digital skills, so they can adjust and thrive in the post-COVID-19 world.

We should likewise give due attention to how the pandemic affects our long-term productivity, particularly through its impact on the region's health stock, human capital accumulation, and general well-being.

**W**ith almost everyone and every sector affected, are there still opportunities we can look forward to during this difficult time?

I believe that there are still opportunities even in this difficult time. A clear example is the digital sector, which has been thriving and will continue to grow in importance. We need to seize this opportunity, with appropriate support rendered to those that need assistance to jump onto the digitalisation bandwagon. Another sector that has seen an uptick in activity is the healthcare sector, from health and medical supplies to high-end health technologies, and will likely attract more interest going forward.

Additionally, the manufacturing sector is picking up quite swiftly after the initial disruptions in supply chains. Given the growing attention to supply chain resilience, ASEAN should do its part in addressing some fundamentals such as connectivity, including digital connectivity, workforce productivity, good regulatory practice, and trade and investment facilitation.

Lastly, the pandemic has raised public awareness of the plight of our micro, small, and medium-enterprises. The movement restrictions also, in a way, bring closer local producers and consumers, possibly creating lasting relations even beyond COVID-19.

**T**ell us more about the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework that was recently adopted by the Leaders at the 37<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Summit.

The ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework serves as the region's whole-of community exit strategy from the COVID-19 crisis. It recognises the multifaceted impact of the pandemic, and the need to work together through the phases of recovery; from reopening, rebuilding and to long-term resilience.

The Framework sets out the directions that ASEAN will take towards a comprehensive recovery based on the five broad strategies of i) enhancing the health systems; ii) strengthening human security; iii) maximizing the potential of intra-ASEAN market and broader economic integration; iv) accelerating inclusive digital transformation; and v) advancing towards a more sustainable and resilient future.

It is accompanied by an implementation plan, which details specific initiatives and responsible sectoral bodies or stakeholders that will contribute to the recovery work. This plan is a living document that will be regularly updated and monitored as ASEAN progresses its recovery work.

**H**ow is the outlook going to be like for the region once this is all over?

No matter how difficult the current situation seems to feel, this too shall pass.

I personally believe that the region's outlook remains robust and positive, but this does not mean we should be complacent.

## UPDATES ON THE ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

**D**espite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, ASEAN continues to make progress in the implementation of the AEC Blueprint 2025 this year.

### Under Viet Nam's Priority Economic Deliverables

With the theme "Cohesive and Responsive", Viet Nam's Chairmanship in 2020 has **13 Priority Economic Deliverables** (PEDs) across three strategic thrusts, namely: (1) Promoting intra-ASEAN economic integration and connectivity, (2) Deepening ASEAN engagement with the

I believe that if ASEAN successfully uses the momentum of COVID-19 recovery and the start of the second half of implementation of the ASEAN Community Blueprints 2025 to accelerate and complete its 2025 agenda, while also addresses the gaps and priorities highlighted by the COVID-19 recovery work, the region will be in a much stronger place in a few years; particularly as it enters the next phase of regional integration and community building agenda.

### ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework: An Exit Strategy



global community for peace and sustainable development, and (3) Enhancing the responsiveness and institutional capacity of ASEAN.

**Promoting intra-ASEAN economic integration and connectivity.** ASEAN adopted the ASEAN Digital Integration Index (ADII) in August 2020, a tool for assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of the ASEAN Digital Integration Framework (DIF).

To support ASEAN's energy transition towards sustainable development the ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation Phase 2 (2021-2025) and the 6<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Energy Outlook have been completed in November 2020.

To support the formation of an ASEAN statistical information system on sustainable development, the ASEAN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Indicators Baseline Report 2020<sup>4</sup> and the Online Database for ASEAN SDG Indicators<sup>5</sup> were launched in October 2020.

**Deepening ASEAN engagement with the global community.** ASEAN signed the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) Agreement on 15 November 2020 at the sidelines of the 4<sup>th</sup> RCEP Summit. The RCEP with membership of 15 countries is now the largest trading bloc in the globe.



Photo Credit: The ASEAN Secretariat

**Enhancing the responsiveness and institutional capacity of ASEAN.** The Preliminary Mid-Term Review (MTR) Report of the AEC Blueprint 2025 was completed and submitted to the AEC Council in November 2020. The final MTR Report, both internal and public versions, will be completed in the first quarter of 2021.

ASEAN undertook initiatives to promote sustainable financing in the region, including completion of the Report on Promoting Sustainable Finance in ASEAN, finalisation of the recommendations under the Roadmap to ASEAN Sustainable Capital Market, and the Report on the Roles of ASEAN Central Banks in Managing Climate and Environment-related Risks, last October.

ASEAN endorsed the Terms of Reference for the ASEAN Network of Innovation Centres in August 2020. The Network will serve as a mechanism to promote collaboration among innovation centres in ASEAN, and foster the growth of start-ups and innovation ecosystems in the region.

The Framework and Strategic Action Plan on ASEAN Food Security (2021-2025) was adopted in October 2020.

Other deliverables are expected to be completed within this year, particularly the Roadmap and Action Plan to promote smart manufacturing development in ASEAN and the Roadmap on Combating IUU Fishing in the ASEAN Region (2020-2025). Meanwhile, the Lowering International Mobile Roaming Charges (IMR) in ASEAN, has been agreed to be a multi-year project.

## AEC Key Achievement

In addition to the PEDs, progress across other initiatives were also achieved in 2020, including the following.

On **customs**, the key achievement includes the operationalisation of the ASEAN-Wide Self-Certification (AWS) Scheme, as well as the operationalisation of the ASEAN Customs Transit System (ACTS) among participating Member States.

On **services**, the ASEAN Trade in Service Agreement (ATISA) has been fully signed by all AMS in October 2020. ATISA will enter into force within 6 months from last date of signing.

Meanwhile, on **investment**, the signing of the Fourth Protocol to Amend the ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (ACIA) was completed in July 2020. The Protocol incorporated WTO Trade-Related Investment Measures plus obligations on Prohibition of Performance Requirements into the ACIA. The e-brochure “Investment Opportunities in ASEAN 2021 – Invest in ASEAN: Towards Resilient Growth in the New Normal”<sup>6</sup> was also released in support of ASEAN recovery efforts to further promote and facilitate investment into the region.

On **transport**, the Mid-Term Review of the ASEAN Transport Strategic Plan for 2016-2025 has been accomplished and the ASEAN Air Navigation Service Master Plan adopted. In addition, the ASEAN-wide COVID-19 operational guidelines have been developed for the protection and safety of passengers and air crew, as well as cleaning and disinfection of aircraft.

On **ICT**, the Final Review of ASEAN ICT Masterplan 2020 has been completed. In addition, the ASEAN Digital Master Plan 2025 is being finalised.

On **food, agriculture, and forestry**, the ASEAN Harmonised Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for pesticide residue was endorsed in October 2020, as well as the Feasibility Study on the Development of ASEAN General Fisheries Policy (AGFP) and the revision of ASEAN Criteria and Indicators for Legality of Timber.

On **tourism**, the development of ASEAN Tourism Marketing Strategy Action Plans 2021-2025 was completed in September 2020 and the Declaration on ASEAN Digital Tourism was adopted in November 2020.

On **MSMEs**, the Regional Guidelines for Inclusive Business and the Regional Guidelines<sup>7</sup> was completed in August 2020. In addition, the ASEAN Guidelines on Fostering a Vibrant Ecosystem for Startups across Southeast Asia<sup>8</sup> was endorsed in October 2020.

On **global ASEAN**, the next steps to implement the remaining elements in the Future Work Programme under ASEAN-China CFTA Upgrading Protocol and the recommendations on the way forward for a possible ASEAN-Canada FTA have been agreed.

<sup>6</sup> <https://asean.org/storage/2020/11/ASEAN-Investment-Opportunities-2021-spread.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> <https://asean.org/storage/2020/09/ASEAN-IB-Promotion-Guidelines-Endorsed-at-the-52nd-AEM.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> [https://asean.org/storage/41-ASEAN-Guidelines-on-Fostering-a-Vibrant-Ecosystem-for-Startups\\_12-Oct-2020\\_endorsed-by-AEM.pdf](https://asean.org/storage/41-ASEAN-Guidelines-on-Fostering-a-Vibrant-Ecosystem-for-Startups_12-Oct-2020_endorsed-by-AEM.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> <https://asean.org/storage/2020/10/ASEAN-SDG-Indicator-Baseline-Report-2020.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <https://data.aseanstats.org/sdg>

## ASEAN Member States: Selected Key Indicators 2019



### Economy

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	ASEAN
GDP at current price (US\$b)	13.5	27.1	1,121.3	18.8	364.4	66.5	377.1	372.1	544.0	261.6	3,166.4
GDP per capita (US\$)	29,343.3	1,663.8	4,201.0	2,645.4	11,184.9	1,229.2	3,483.0	65,233.3	8,000.6	2,711.2	4,827.4
Real GDP growth (%)	3.9	7.1	5.0	6.4	4.3	6.2	6.0	0.7	2.4	7.0	4.6
Inflation rate, average (%)	(0.4)	1.9	3.0	3.3	0.7	8.8	2.5	0.6	0.7	2.8	-



### Trade

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	ASEAN
Total trade in goods (US\$m)	12,141.8	34,580.2	337,730.2	11,606.8	443,013.9	36,575.0	188,301.3	749,953.0	483,249.1	518,052.4	2,815,203.6
- Intra-ASEAN (%)	34.0	25.9	24.0	60.5	26.7	33.8	22.0	25.4	23.1	11.0	22.5
- Extra-ASEAN (%)	66.0	74.1	76.0	39.5	73.3	66.2	78.0	74.6	76.9	89.0	77.5
- Total exports (US\$m)	7,039.1	14,844.8	167,002.9	5,809.4	238,089.0	17,997.1	70,927.0	390,689.9	246,140.7	264,610.3	1,423,150.1
- Total imports (US\$m)	5,102.7	19,735.4	170,727.4	5,797.5	204,924.9	18,577.9	117,374.3	359,263.2	237,108.4	253,442.0	1,392,053.5
Total trade in services (US\$m)	2,424.9	9,360.2	71,043.1	2,431.9	84,612.3	10,316.6	68,901.7	403,851.1	140,663.4	50,962.9	844,568.0
- Total exports (US\$m)	617.9	6,086.3	31,644.8	1,179.2	40,988.1	6,662.8	40,973.6	204,807.4	81,994.2	29,824.9	444,779.1
- Total imports (US\$m)	1,807.0	3,273.9	39,398.3	1,252.6	43,624.3	3,653.8	27,928.1	199,043.7	58,669.2	21,138.0	399,788.9



### Investment

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	ASEAN
Total FDI inward flows (US\$m)	374.6	3,706.0	23,555.7	557.2	7,698.0	2,508.9	7,647.5	92,078.2	6,315.8	16,120.0	160,561.9
- Intra-ASEAN (US\$m)	(17.9)	707.5	6,900.8	50.8	1,335.3	1,442.0	480.9	3,542.8	5,476.6	2,441.3	22,360.1
- Extra-ASEAN (US\$m)	392.5	2,998.5	16,654.9	506.4	6,362.7	1,066.9	7,166.6	88,535.4	839.2	13,678.7	138,201.8



### Socio-Demography

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	ASEAN
Population ('000)	459.5	16,289.3	266,911.9	7,123.1	32,581.4	54,100.0	108,274.3	5,703.6	67,989.8	96,484.0	655,916.9
Unemployment rate (%)	6.8	0.1	5.3	9.1	3.3	1.0	5.3	3.1	1.0	2.2	3.7
Life expectancy (years)	77.4	71.0	71.3	65.0	74.5	65.9	72.7	83.6	75.9	73.6	72.1



### Connectivity

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	ASEAN
Internet subscribers per 100 persons	95.0	40.5	47.7	35.4	84.2	33.1	73.1	88.9	66.7	68.7	57.6
Cellular phones per 100 persons	128.6	129.9	127.5	60.8	139.6	113.8	154.8	159.1	186.2	141.2	139.1
Visitor arrivals ('000)	333.2	6,610.6	16,107.0	4,791.1	26,100.8	4,364.1	8,260.9	19,113.8	39,797.4	18,008.6	143,487.5
- Intra-ASEAN (%)	50.6	33.7	38.2	66.8	68.5	48.7	6.4	34.7	26.7	11.3	35.9
- Extra-ASEAN (%)	49.4	66.3	61.8	33.2	31.5	51.3	93.6	65.3	73.3	88.7	64.1

Sources : ASEAN Secretariat, UNICT

Notes: - Figures in: i. Black fonts are 2019 preliminary data;

ii. Blue fonts are 2018 data;

- Latest available data of unemployment rate for Cambodia is 2017, Lao PDR and Myanmar is 2018

- Latest available data of life expectancy rate for Philippines is 2015, Lao PDR is 2017, Myanmar and Thailand is 2018

ASEANstats data and its statistical publications can be accessed at: <http://www.aseanstats.org/>

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For inquiries, contact:

The ASEAN Secretariat

ASEAN Integration Monitoring Directorate (AIMD) and Community Relations Division (CRD)

70A, Jalan Sisingamangaraja, Jakarta 12110, Indonesia

Phone: (62 21) 724-3372, 726-2991

Fax: (62 21) 739-8234, 724-3504

E-mail: [aimd@asean.org](mailto:aimd@asean.org), [public@asean.org](mailto:public@asean.org)

Website: [www.asean.org](http://www.asean.org)

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