ASEAN KEY FACTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Total Land Area</th>
<th>GDP (in billion)</th>
<th>GDP per Capita (in billion)</th>
<th>Total Trade (in billion)</th>
<th>FDI (in billion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BRUNEI DARUSSALAM</td>
<td>404,000</td>
<td>5,765 sq. km.</td>
<td>US$ 11.7</td>
<td>US$ 29.2 (in billion)</td>
<td>US$ 122.8 (in billion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAMBODIA</td>
<td>162,000</td>
<td>181,035 sq. km.</td>
<td>US$ 3.8</td>
<td>US$ 22.5 (in billion)</td>
<td>US$ 122.8 (in billion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDONESIA</td>
<td>260,900</td>
<td>1,913,579 sq. km.</td>
<td>US$ 12.4</td>
<td>US$ 45.7 (in billion)</td>
<td>US$ 122.8 (in billion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAO PDR</td>
<td>7,600</td>
<td>236,800 sq. km.</td>
<td>US$ 0.6</td>
<td>US$ 0.1 (in billion)</td>
<td>US$ 122.8 (in billion)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MALAYSIA</td>
<td>32,200</td>
<td>331,231 sq. km.</td>
<td>US$ 5.7</td>
<td>US$ 5.8 (in billion)</td>
<td>US$ 122.8 (in billion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MYANMAR</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>513,120 sq. km.</td>
<td>US$ 2.4</td>
<td>US$ 1.0 (in billion)</td>
<td>US$ 122.8 (in billion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHILIPPINES</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>300,000 sq. km.</td>
<td>US$ 4.0</td>
<td>US$ 1.0 (in billion)</td>
<td>US$ 122.8 (in billion)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SINGAPORE</td>
<td>5,607.3</td>
<td>719.2 sq. km.</td>
<td>US$ 370.0</td>
<td>US$ 130.4 (in billion)</td>
<td>US$ 122.8 (in billion)</td>
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<tr>
<td>THAILAND</td>
<td>64,550</td>
<td>513,120 sq. km.</td>
<td>US$ 350.5</td>
<td>US$ 10.8 (in billion)</td>
<td>US$ 122.8 (in billion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIET NAM</td>
<td>3,621.1</td>
<td>1,913,579 sq. km.</td>
<td>US$ 28.0</td>
<td>US$ 1.0 (in billion)</td>
<td>US$ 122.8 (in billion)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source of data: ASEAN Statistical Yearbook 2016, December 2018
ASEAN CONNECTIVITY

ASEAN Connectivity aims to support integration and community building efforts by strengthening the foundational support needed to achieve the goals of political-security, economic, and socio-cultural pillars of the ASEAN Community. The ASEAN Leaders adopted the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity (MPAC) 2025 at the 30th ASEAN Summit in September 2015 in Manila, Laos PDR, as the successor document to the MPAC 2015. The MPAC 2025 is a multi-year, cross-sectoral, cross-regional, and project-oriented initiative that serves as a comprehensive framework to link the region through physical, institutional, and people-to-people connectivity. With a Master Plan focusing on five strategic areas: sustainable infrastructure, digital innovation, seamless logistics, regulatory excellence, and people mobility; ASEAN Connectivity would not just improve the way the people live, work, and travel. It underpins ASEAN in creating a more competitive, innovative, and resilient environment promoting inclusive and equitable growth in the region; and connecting everyone in the region as one community.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

ASEAN develops friendly relations and mutually beneficial dialogue, cooperation and partnerships with countries and sub-regional, regional and international organisations. ASEAN currently has two Dialogue Partners, namely Australia, Canada, China, the European Union, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, and the United States of America; four Sectoral Dialogue Partners, namely Pakistan, Namibia, Switzerland and Turkey; and one Development Partner namely Germany. ASIA is actively pursuing cooperation and dialogue with these partners to forge mutually beneficial cooperation, particularly to support ASEAN Centrality and ASEAN’s community building efforts and to promote peace and stability in the region. In addition, ASEAN is also reaching out to potential partners considering the increased interest by external partners in establishing formal partnerships with ASEAN.

To date, 90 non-ASEAN Member States and regional organisations have acceded to ASEAN’s Agreements and 54 ASEAN Committees in Third Countries (ACTCs) have been established, ASEAN is enhancing engagement with the AAAA as well as aligning more effectively the role of the ACTCs to promote ASEAN in the host countries/international organisations. ASEAN also maintains contacts and cooperates with regional and international organisations including the UN. In 2005, ASEAN became an official observer at the United Nations General Assembly. ASEAN also cooperates closely with regional organisations such as the Pacific Alliance (PA), Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO), Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), MERCOSUR, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), among others.

ASEAN SECRETARIAT

ASEAN established a Secretariat in February 1976. The existing premises in Jakarta had been donated by the Indonesian Government, was officiated in 1981. The ASEAN Secretariat has staff recruited locally and from the ASEAN Member States. The ASEAN Heads of Government/State appoint the Secretary-General who are nominated by ASEAN Member States on an alphabetical rotation and two Deputy Secretaries-General who are openly recruited. The ASEAN Secretariat’s basic function is to provide for greater efficiency in the coordination of ASEAN organs and for more effective implementation of ASEAN projects and activities. The ASEAN Secretariat is the nerve centre of a strong and committed ASEAN Community that is globally respected for acting in full compliance with its Charter and in the best interest of its people; and its mission is to initiate, facilitate and coordinate ASEAN’s ongoing collaboration in realizing the purposes and principles of ASEAN as reflected in the ASEAN Charter.

ASEAN AEC

ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) is one of the three pillars of ASEAN community which envisages a community where people enjoy the benefits of being part of ASEAN. At the heart of ASEAN is the commitment to bring the quality of life of its people through cooperation activities that are people-oriented, people-centred. The AEC activities are open to a world of opportunities to collectively deliver and fully realise human development; care for the environment, and gear towards the promotion of sustainable development. The AEC activities also foster inter-cultural understanding and mutual respect, and prepare the ASEAN community to face new and emerging challenges in the future.

The AEC Blueprint 2025, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 27th ASEAN Summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, guides the next phase of ASEAN economic integration from 2016 to 2025. Along with the ASEAN Connectivity Vision 2025, the ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) Blueprint 2025 and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint 2025, the AEC Blueprint 2025 forms part of the ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together.

The AEC Blueprint 2025 sets higher ambition through integration in achieving the AEC Blueprint 2020 framework such as trade in goods, trade in services, investment and sectoral cooperation, as well as incorporation of new and emerging challenges such as good Value Chains (GVCs), digital economy, goods, services, infrastructure, investment, and people-to-people connectivity and emerging trade-related issues.

The AEC Blueprint was adopted by the ASEAN Leaders at the 27th ASEAN Summit in 2015 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Development initiatives under ASCC Pillar are formulated to achieve outcomes that will encourage positive social changes in the region.

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