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ASEAN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BRIEF



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From the Editor

The tenth issue of the ASEAN Economic Integration Brief (AEIB), the second for this year, comes at the end of a very challenging year with the global economy still struggling to recover from the crisis brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite the crisis, ASEAN remains committed in advancing its economic integration and community building agenda. Under the Chairmanship of Brunei Darussalam in 2021, the region continues to prepare itself towards recovery and beyond by, among others, seizing new opportunities brought about by the digital transformation, and getting ready to overcome existing and future sustainability challenges.

This issue of the AEIB presents a special feature article by H. E. Dato Dr. Amin Liew Abdullah, Minister at the Prime Minister's Office and Minister of Finance and Economy II of Brunei Darussalam, and the Chairperson of the ASEAN Economic Ministers 2021, highlighting key progress and achievements of the AEC this year, as well as Brunei Darussalam's vision for the region going forward.

Another feature article presents the view of Mr. Børge Brende, President of the World Economic Forum (WEF), which emphasises the importance of the Fourth Industrial Revolution for ASEAN and how countries in the region should embrace it during this innovation era.

As regular features of the bulletin, the issue also includes analysis of regional economic outlook, the latest updates on the AEC, as well as key economic indicators relevant to the region.

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ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Since last year, ASEAN has taken collective efforts to tackle the impact of the COVID19 pandemic. ASEAN has prioritised ensuring medical supplies and securing vaccines for its citizens, aware that as one of the most densely populated regions in the world, health protection and herd immunity would be essential for economic recovery. Consequently, as of 20 October 2021, 26.4% of ASEAN population had been fully vaccinated, whilst 41.4% had received at least one dose.

Early in the year, indicators pointed to an upbeat global economic recovery. However, new variants and a resurgence in COVID19 cases triggered another round of strict lockdowns around the middle of 2021. By the third quarter, the ASEAN Member States (AMS) faced spikes in COVID19 cases which even surpassed numbers recorded during the first wave of the pandemic resulting to a huge setback for ASEAN economies which were already preparing for broader economic reopening.

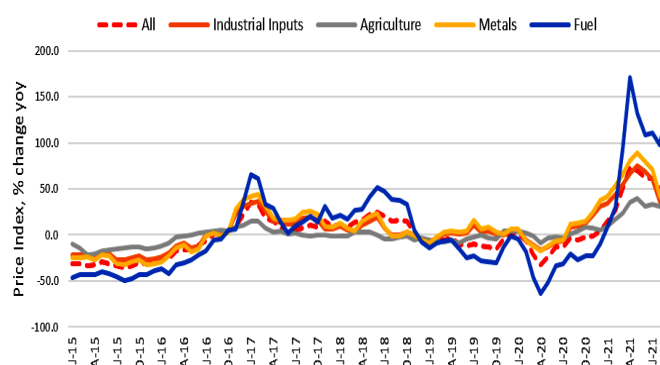
Selected Indicators on ASEAN Member States Economies

Country	Real GDP Growth, in %			Fiscal Balance, % of GDP		Fully Vaccinated, % population	Vaccinated with at least 1 dose, % population
	2020	2021f	2022f	2019	2020	October 2021	
BN	1.2	1.8	3.5	-7.1	-17.7	50.7	73.3
KH	-3.1	1.9	5.5	3.0	-1.7	74.5	81.9
ID	-2.1	3.5	4.8	-2.2	-5.9	22.9	40.1
LA	-0.4	2.3	4.0	-5.0	-6.5	31.8	42.7
MY	-5.6	4.7	6.1	-2.2	-5.1	70.0	77.3
MM	3.2	-18.4	...	-3.9	-5.6	7.1	15.4
PH	-9.5	4.5	5.5	-1.8	-5.5	22.1	25.6
SG	-5.4	6.5	4.1	3.8	-8.9	79.4	83.3
TH	-6.1	0.8	3.9	-0.8	-4.7	36.2	54.2
VN	2.9	3.8	6.5	-3.3	-5.4	18.5	46.4
ASEAN	-3.3	3.1	5.0	-1.7	-5.7	26.4	41.4

Source: ASEAN Secretariat (2021); Asian Development Bank (September 2021); ASEAN BioDiaspora Virtual Center (20 October 2021)

Massive stimulus measures also stretched fiscal resources and widened fiscal deficits. Aggregate COVID19 stimulus measures in ASEAN reached USD203.0 billion as of July 2021, equivalent to 6.8% of ASEAN's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2020. Fiscal deficits of AMS surged and the aggregate fiscal deficit for ASEAN went from 1.7% of GDP in 2019 to 5.7% in 2020. This limits the policy space for further support measures for the economic recovery process, and also creates vulnerabilities in the financial system. Moreover, the pick-up in demand as economies reopened vis-a-vis supply chain disruptions, is driving inflation. Globally, fuel and metal prices have gone up and are fuelling the costs of production. Dubai crude oil was priced at USD50.61 per barrel at the beginning of January 2021, and surged to USD81.81 per barrel by October 2021.

Global Price Indexes of Commodities, % change year on year

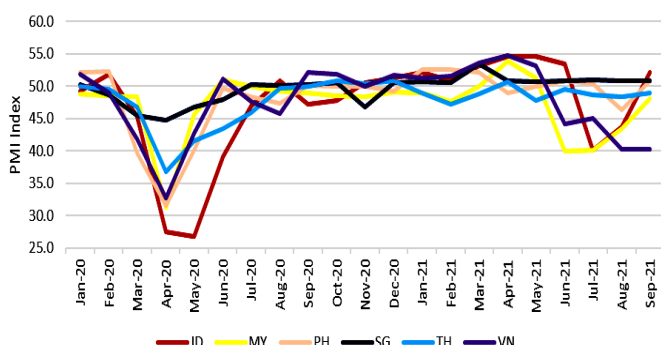


Source: IMF Primary Commodity Prices

These developments significantly dampened the economic outlook for ASEAN and the AMS. GDP growth forecasts were reduced, with the ASEAN economy estimated to grow by 3.1% 2021 and 5.0% in 2022 (previously 4.0% and 5.2%,¹ respectively).

In spite of these uncertainties and downturns, manufacturing production in most AMS rapidly climbed up to expansionary mode, carried by the recovering global economic and trade environment.

ASEAN PMI Manufacturing



Source: www.theglobaleconomy.com

Note: Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) below 50 indicate weakening of production; above 50 indicate that manufacturing is on expansionary mode.

Based on preliminary data, ASEAN total trade values recovered by 20.6% year-on-year in the first half of 2021, vis-a-vis an 8.5% contraction in first half 2020. In particular, trade of electrical products remained robust; whilst commodities trade, notably oil, rubber, copper, and tin increased due to the surge in prices. Likewise, investment inflows into the region increased by 16.4% year-on-year in first semester of 2021.

Investment prospects for services and technology industries is robust, with the region seen as the fastest growing global data hub.² Digitalisation is rapidly penetrating the ASEAN market as e-commerce and digital banking gain momentum, requiring more data centres for data storage.

As vaccination drives across the AMS pick up, protecting larger size of the population, ASEAN resumes efforts on economic reopening and living in the 'new normal'. ASEAN is keen on establishing a travel corridor in the region to revive the ailing tourism sector, which served as a major growth driver for many AMS prior to the pandemic. For the longer term, ASEAN is working on 'building back better', guided by the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework³ and its five broad strategies spanning health systems, human security, economic integration, digital transformation, and sustainability.

UPDATES ON THE ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Priority Economic Deliverables under Brunei Darussalam's Chairmanship. With the theme 'We Care, We Prepare, We Prosper,' Brunei Darussalam has implemented 13 Priority Economic Deliverables (PEDs) across three strategic thrusts of recovery, digitalisation, and sustainability. To date, eight of the PEDs have been completed, with the rest expected to be delivered by year-end.

Under **recovery**, ASEAN endorsed the Post-COVID Recovery Plan for ASEAN Tourism to re-activate and re-set

ASEAN's tourism sector under the new normal environment and prepare the region for uncertainties and turbulence from crisis similar to the pandemic. As part of the long-term resiliency efforts, ASEAN endorsed the Non-Tariff Measures Cost-Effectiveness Toolkit (NTM Toolkit), which provides AMS with tools that will assist them streamline NTMs and institutionalise good regulatory practice in the design and implementation of trade related rules and regulations. To further improve the business environment ASEAN also adopted the ASEAN Investment Facilitation Framework (AIFF) that sets out (non-legally binding) guiding principles

¹ Asian Development Outlook 2021 Supplement (July)

² See [Cushman & Wakefield \(2019\)](#), "Data centers in Southeast Asia poised for rapid growth"

³ See [ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework](#)

on transparency, streamlining of procedures and requirements, use of digital platforms and technologies, and promotion of single digital platforms for investment.

On **digitalisation**, ASEAN completed the development of the ASEAN Work Plan on the ASEAN Agreement on E-Commerce. The work plan aims to harmonise the approach for all AMS to conform with the commitments made under the Agreement whilst aligning their laws and regulations with international best practices, as appropriate.

Under **sustainability**, ASEAN completed four PEDs. First, the ASEAN Joint Declaration on Energy Transitions and Energy Security, which reaffirms the region's collective pursuit of energy security and energy transition. Second, the adoption of the Framework for Circular Economy for the AEC, setting out a structured pathway towards the ambitious long-term goals of resource efficiency, economic resilience, and sustainable growth. Third, the inclusion of key recommendations in the ASEAN Minerals Cooperation Action Plan Phase 2 and ASEAN Chair's Draft Statement that will determine the best position for the region's mineral cooperation in capitalising on the long-term growth opportunities afforded by a more-minerals intensive future. Fourth, the adoption of the ASEAN Framework to Support Food Agriculture and Forestry Small Producers, Cooperative and MSMEs to improve product quality to meet regional/international standards and ensure competitiveness.

ASEAN also adopted the Bandar Seri Begawan Roadmap: an ASEAN Digital Transformation Agenda to Accelerate ASEAN Economic Recovery and Digital Economy Integration (BSBR) that maps out the steps that ASEAN will take to harness the ongoing digital transformation to recover from the crisis, accelerate existing work on digitalisation to prepare for the future, and institutionalise digital transformation in the region. Additionally, ASEAN adopted the Consolidated Strategy on the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), which provides a clear narrative and strategic direction on how the ASEAN Community will progress in its digital transformation and embrace new technologies for the benefit of the ASEAN economy and the wider society.

Towards Deeper Regional Economic Integration.

As ASEAN implements the second phase of the AEC Blueprint 2025, it has made good progress implementing initiatives aimed mainly at achieving faster economic recovery for the region and building a more sustainable and resilient regional economy as it moves towards greater economic integration. The following provides the latest updates on these initiatives.

As a further response to the pandemic and to ensure the unimpeded flow and supply of goods in the region, especially during this period, ASEAN has expanded the list of essential

goods under the Memorandum of Understanding on the Implementation of Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs) on Essential Goods that the AMS have agreed to refrain imposing NTMs. It has actively pursued the resolution of outstanding NTMs cases in the Matrix of Actual Cases. On customs cooperation, ASEAN is accelerating the expansion of the ASEAN Single Window (ASW) system to expedite cargo clearance. Currently, more than 99% of international ports or points of entries in the Member States can accept ATIGA e-Form D through the ASW. In addition, upon completion of the ASEAN Declaration on Digital Tourism last year, the following initiatives have been implemented: sharing updated information regarding Travel Restriction and Quarantine Information, sharing updated information on impact and mitigation measures, and developing guidelines for hygiene and safety for tourism professionals.

ASEAN has also implemented initiatives that are aimed to further strengthen its capacity to withstand and weather crises and shocks. It has completed the General Review of the ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement (ATIGA), which will serve as a reference in the upgrading of the ATIGA. Following the entry into force of the ASEAN Trade in Services Agreement (ATISA) this year, ASEAN has started the work for the transition to the ASEAN services agreement from the ASEAN Framework Agreement on Services to ATISA.

On energy cooperation, ASEAN completed the ASEAN Interconnection Masterplan Study III (Phase I and 2), which recommends the physical transmission infrastructure needed to support multilateral power trade and renewable energy integration into the ASEAN Power Grid. In the mineral sector, ASEAN implemented capacity building programmes, including webinars on green mining technology and practices on sustainable mineral resources, mine hazards management, and best practices of geological mapping technology. On Science and Technology, ASEAN endorsed two projects to build up the region's capability to combat COVID-19. These are the ASEAN COVID Genomics Project and ASEAN-Wide Anti COVID-19 Sero-Surveillance Study.

ASEAN has also continued the discussions and negotiations on the upgrading of the ASEAN Plus FTAs, particularly with Australia, New Zealand, China, South Korea and Japan. Signatory Parties to the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP) have expedited their domestic approval process to ratify the Agreement. As of 2 November 2021, the minimum number of Instrument of Ratification/Acceptance has been achieved and the Agreement will enter into force in sixty days on 1 January 2022. To date, the ASEAN Secretariat has received Instrument of Ratification/Acceptance from six AMS and four non-ASEAN signatory States. Meanwhile, the preparatory work undertaken by signatory States aims to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Agreement through finalisation of the technical and institutional aspect of the Agreement.

SPECIAL FEATURE

Insights on Brunei Darussalam's 2021 ASEAN Chairmanship

**H.E. Dato Dr.
Amin Liew Abdullah**

ASEAN Economic Minister
Chair

Minister at the Prime
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Minister of Finance and
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Insights on Brunei Darussalam's 2021 ASEAN Chairmanship, including the Priority Economic Deliverables (PEDs) and vision in moving the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) forward.

The year 2020 was an unprecedented year, where the world was confronted with a virus like no other. COVID-19 has disrupted global health and socio-economic order on a scale that has never been seen before in the modern world and ASEAN was not spared from its effect. The pandemic has severely impacted economic activities in the region. Supply chains were disconnected, people's movements limited and most industrial activities halted. All these have had dramatic consequences on people's lives across the region. Despite our best efforts, with the emergence of new variants of COVID-19 along with the onset of new waves, uncertainty in the region remains.

It is therefore heartening to see that, whilst ASEAN is implementing measures to curb the spread of the disease and Member States are announcing stimulus packages to mitigate the adverse impact to the economy, AMS are also focusing on recovery efforts to improve their economies and livelihoods of the people.

Given the extent of the crisis, I believe that ASEAN should take this opportunity to 'build back better' and emerge stronger for a more resilient, sustainable and prosperous ASEAN.

It is in this spirit that Brunei Darussalam's focus as ASEAN Chair for 2021 is on ensuring our markets remain open for trade and investment, as well as exploring potential and innovative economic opportunities to facilitate the region's economic recovery, in pursuit of sustainable growth. This year's ASEAN Chairmanship theme of 'We Care, We Prepare, We Prosper', focuses on three priority areas; (1) Caring for the people and each other's well-being;

(2) Preparing for future opportunities and challenges and (3) Prospering together in a unified region. At the heart of all this is our aspiration to ensure that no one is left behind.

The crisis presented an opportunity for ASEAN to intensify its efforts in reaffirming our close-knit cooperation and collaboration towards ensuring a stronger and more robust ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). It is also crucial to look into the immediate-to-long term goals of our recovery efforts to revive the ASEAN economy. Towards this end, we need to ensure that our workforce and businesses, in particular Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), are equipped with the right skills and tools to adapt to any economic disruption, in shaping ASEAN into becoming more resilient, dynamic and to be ahead of the curve in championing new solutions towards sustainability, hence ensuring a better future for the generations to come.

Hence, for the AEC Pillar, Brunei Darussalam has identified 13 Priority Economic Deliverables (PEDs) emphasising three strategic thrusts namely Recovery, Digitalisation and Sustainability. The PEDs seek to progress the economic integration's agenda forward amid recovery efforts and are developed to facilitate the growth of business communities and support one another, the AEC Blueprint 2025 and the ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework. The Recovery thrust focuses on clarifying rules around the non-tariff measures; streamlining processes for facilitating investment; a post COVID recovery plan for ASEAN tourism; and exploring new market and partnership through the launch of the ASEAN-Canada FTA negotiations.

The Digitalisation thrust places emphasis on providing a safe, secure, and harmonised e-commerce ecosystem. Additionally, another extra deliverable completed this year is the Bandar Seri Begawan Roadmap (BSBR): An ASEAN Digital Transformation Agenda to Accelerate ASEAN's Economic Recovery and Digital Economy Integration. The BSBR is a five-year plan, aimed at mapping out steps for ASEAN to advance its digital transformation agenda by leveraging on the ongoing initiatives towards an integrated ASEAN Digital Economy.

Under the Sustainability thrust, the PEDs focus in ensuring sustainable and resilient growth for the ASEAN region. The PEDs include providing guidance and support to MSMEs, sustainable energy transition, cooperation in the area of minerals and a framework for circular economy which aims to advance ASEAN's agenda on sustainable economic development. Further, ASEAN has adopted the **Consolidated Strategy on the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR)**, a cross-pillar deliverable under Brunei Darussalam's Chairmanship. This 4IR Consolidated Strategy will provide a clear narrative and strategic direction on how the ASEAN Community intends to progress in its digital transformation and embrace new technologies in a comprehensive manner, for the benefit of ASEAN economy and the wider society.

Brunei Darussalam believes that the PEDs will serve as a solid foundation and catalyst towards ASEAN's vision for a more resilient, cohesive and innovative community. We look forward to support Cambodia as the next ASEAN Chair in continuing the good momentum in our efforts for our region's recovery and economic integration.

Shaping Technology to Advance a More Inclusive and Resilient Future

Mr. Børge Brende

President
World Economic Forum



ASEAN countries are at the forefront of our innovation era. Last year, the number of internet users in the region grew by over 10%, to 400 million people. Almost 70% of ASEAN's population is now online – well above the global rate of 60%.

Rapid digitisation has fuelled the growth of e-commerce, with ASEAN's digital economy now valued at over \$100 billion. And, according to a survey of 86,000 people from six ASEAN countries conducted by the World Economic Forum and Sea, a majority of respondents want to further digitalise different aspects of their lives.

The global technology boom – what the World Economic Forum terms the Fourth Industrial Revolution – has brought benefits to economies and societies throughout the region and around the world. Frontier technologies such as artificial intelligence and the internet of things have optimised supply chains and added more predictability to global trading systems. Robotics and automation have allowed production to continue during the challenging context of COVID-19. And augmented and virtual reality have even offered alternatives to in-person education and tourism that were impossible during lockdowns.

The adoption of innovative technologies will likely scale even after the pandemic recedes. But it is not yet assured that new digital tools will help fulfil fundamental priorities – equity, resilience and sustainability – for the post-COVID-19 era.

Artificial intelligence alone has the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by almost 5% this decade. And digital technologies can advance progress on the Sustainable Development Goals. But these outcomes largely depend on whether leaders from the public and private sectors take purpose-driven, concerted action to shape technology development and use.

At a moment of such potential, ASEAN – one of the largest and fastest growing economies – can lead in steering technology to advance common interests. The region is poised to do so because ASEAN leaders recognise the importance of using technologies to foster inclusive and resilient economic growth. The [ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework](#), for instance, has identified how frontier technologies can be leveraged to provide a competitive edge for the region, as well as solutions to some of the region's socio-economic challenges. The recent adoption of the '[Consolidated Strategy on the Fourth Industrial Revolution for ASEAN](#)' and the '[Bandar Seri Begawan Roadmap: An ASEAN Digital Transformation Agenda to Accelerate ASEAN's Economic Recovery and Digital Economy Integration](#)' provide evidence of ASEAN's strong ambition to embrace the Fourth Industrial Revolution to build a competitive and robust regional digital economy for all.

To further unlock the transformative power of technology, leaders in ASEAN and around the world should prioritise the following:

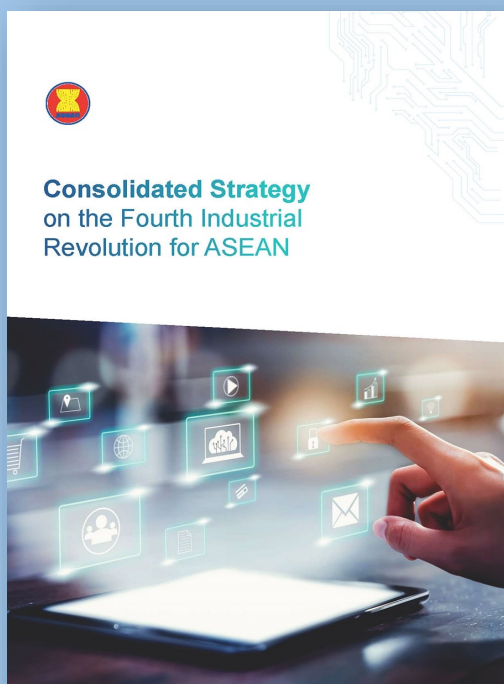
Narrowing the digital divide. According to the same survey, respondents, including business owners, who were “more digitalised” tended to be more economically resilient during the pandemic. However, respondents pointed to expensive or poor internet quality or digital devices as the top barrier to digital adoption. This presents an opportunity for leaders to advance digital equity by investing in digital infrastructure and developing digital training programmes for their workforce. The Forum's [EDISON Alliance](#) is working with global and regional stakeholders to expand digital access for 1 billion people over the next five years; and the [Closing the Skills Gap Accelerators](#) are working with countries to develop training systems that keep pace with the new demands of innovation economies.

Accelerating digital trade. Trade in digital goods and services and trade over digital platforms are increasingly important components of the global economy and of regional economies. This is why agreements that harmonise rules on taxes and duties, improve interoperability, and enable safe and efficient data flows are so important. It is encouraging that the region is advancing frameworks such as the ASEAN Agreement on Electronic Commerce and the ASEAN Single Window, which are vital to building an inclusive digital economy.

Strengthening public-private cooperation. Innovation thrives when business and government develop a cooperative ecosystem within which government incentivises investments in research and development and business takes risks by pursuing new approaches. But advances in innovation can bring complex questions on issues such as privacy and security that can only be answered by business and government together. This is why the Forum has developed the [Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution Network](#), which serves as a platform to bring stakeholders together to maximise the benefits of technology whilst reducing potential risks.

Underpinning these priorities is the need for regional integration. It will only be possible to scale the opportunities of the innovation era if ASEAN countries continue to coordinate as they have in recent years. Singapore and Thailand have launched the world's first linkage of real-time retail payment systems. Whilst this is an amazing example of what can be achieved, there is so much more to do, including on data sharing and standard setting.

It is no secret that the world is experiencing challenging times. Societies continue to battle the devastation of the pandemic and economies, though growing, continue to be fragile. But it is also a moment of opportunity. I am confident that ASEAN can show that the more we work together to shape innovation, the brighter our future will be.



[ASEAN's 4IR Strategy available for download](#)

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FRAMEWORK FOR CIRCULAR ECONOMY FOR THE ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

The Framework for Circular Economy for the ASEAN Economic Community, provides a structured pathway for stakeholders to progressively adopt the Circular Economy model in achieving the sustainable economic development objective under the AEC Blueprint 2025. The Framework is ASEAN's first strategic move towards promoting Circular Economy for long-term resilience. It sets out an ambitious long-term vision of Circular Economy, building on the strengths of existing ASEAN initiatives, and identifies priority focus areas for action along with enablers, to accelerate the realisation of Circular Economy in ASEAN.



[Download The Framework](#)



[Download Brochure](#)



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ASEAN Member States: Selected Key Indicators 2020



Economy

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	ASEAN
GDP at current price (US\$b)	12.0	25.4	1,059.1	19.1	337.3	70.2	361.5	339.9	501.5	271.8	2,997.8
GDP per capita (US\$)	25,885.3	1,528.5	3,928.5	2,636.0	10,328.1	1,285.8	3,323.6	59,784.8	7,361.8	2,785.3	4,533.2
Real GDP growth (%)	1.1	(3.1)	(2.1)	3.3	(5.6)	3.2	(9.6)	(5.4)	(6.1)	2.9	(3.3)
Inflation rate, average (%)	1.9	2.9	1.7	5.1	(1.2)	5.7	2.6	(0.2)	(0.8)	3.2	-



Trade

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	ASEAN
Total trade in goods (US\$m)	11,950.9	36,380.1	304,875.3	10,100.5	423,661.7	34,753.6	154,638.0	704,420.8	439,090.0	542,751.0	2,662,621.9
- Intra-ASEAN (%)	39.1	30.5	21.8	58.7	25.2	32.9	22.1	24.7	22.3	9.9	21.3
- Extra-ASEAN (%)	60.9	69.5	78.2	41.3	74.8	67.1	77.9	75.3	77.7	90.1	78.7
- Total exports (US\$m)	6,607.7	17,412.1	163,306.5	5,086.9	233,931.1	16,806.2	63,879.4	374,824.8	231,388.2	281,441.5	1,394,684.4
- Total imports (US\$m)	5,343.2	18,968.1	141,568.8	5,013.6	189,730.6	17,947.4	90,758.6	329,596.0	207,701.8	261,309.5	1,267,937.5
Total trade in services (US\$m)	1,558.6	3,791.3	39,408.6	791.7	55,351.0	7,473.8	49,741.2	360,395.2	78,493.5	39,987.0	618,661.0
- Total exports (US\$m)	352.2	1,767.4	14,906.5	346.2	22,031.5	4,219.1	31,410.4	187,638.1	31,703.3	21,600.0	315,974.7
- Total imports (US\$m)	1,206.4	2,023.9	24,502.1	445.5	33,319.5	3,254.7	18,330.8	172,757.0	46,790.2	18,387.0	302,686.3



Investment

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	ASEAN
Total FDI inward flows (US\$m)	577.4	3,624.6	18,581.1	967.7	3,511.8	1,907.2	6,542.3	90,597.7	(4,767.9)	15,800.0	137,341.9
- Intra-ASEAN (US\$m)	4.0	640.3	8,197.8	79.9	2,528.3	877.2	98.0	2,433.8	2,152.5	6,278.2	23,290.0
- Extra-ASEAN (US\$m)	573.4	2,984.3	10,383.3	887.8	983.5	1,030.0	6,444.3	88,163.9	(6,920.3)	9,521.8	114,051.9



Socio-Demography

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	ASEAN
Population ('000)	453.6	16,338.1	270,203.9	7,231.2	32,584.0	54,817.9	108,772.0	5,685.8	68,127.8	97,582.7	661,797.0
Unemployment rate (%)	7.4	2.4	7.1	9.4	4.5	0.5	10.3	4.1	1.7	2.3	5.4
Life expectancy (years)	77.4	72.0	71.5	65.0	75.1	66.6	72.7	83.9	75.7	73.7	72.2



Connectivity

	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Viet Nam	ASEAN
Internet subscribers per 100 persons	95.0	73.4	53.7	52.1	89.6	52.1	81.9	88.9	77.8	70.3	65.7
Cellular phones per 100 persons	120.4	129.9	130.1	60.8	135.1	113.8	154.8	144.1	166.6	142.7	138.0
Visitor arrivals ('000)	62.3	1,306.1	4,052.9	886.4	4,332.7	903.3	1,482.5	2,742.4	6,702.4	3,686.8	26,158.1
- Intra-ASEAN (%)	52.3	38.0	37.5	62.7	68.1	54.6	5.6	32.7	24.7	13.8	35.1
- Extra-ASEAN (%)	47.7	62.0	62.5	37.3	31.9	45.4	94.4	67.3	75.3	86.2	64.9

Source: ASEAN Secretariat

Notes: - For Unemployment rate, the latest available data for Cambodia and Myanmar is 2019, Lao PDR is 2017

- For Life expectancy, the latest available data for Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar and Thailand is 2019, Lao PDR is 2017, Philippines is 2015

- Cellular phone, the latest available data Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Philippines is 2019, Myanmar is 2018

- Internet subscriber, the latest available data Singapore and Brunei Darussalam is using 2019 figures

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

The Association of Southeast Asian Nation (ASEAN) was established on 8 August 1967. The Member States are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. The ASEAN Secretariat is based in Jakarta, Indonesia.

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