

Southeast Asia



Hendrix Zentil

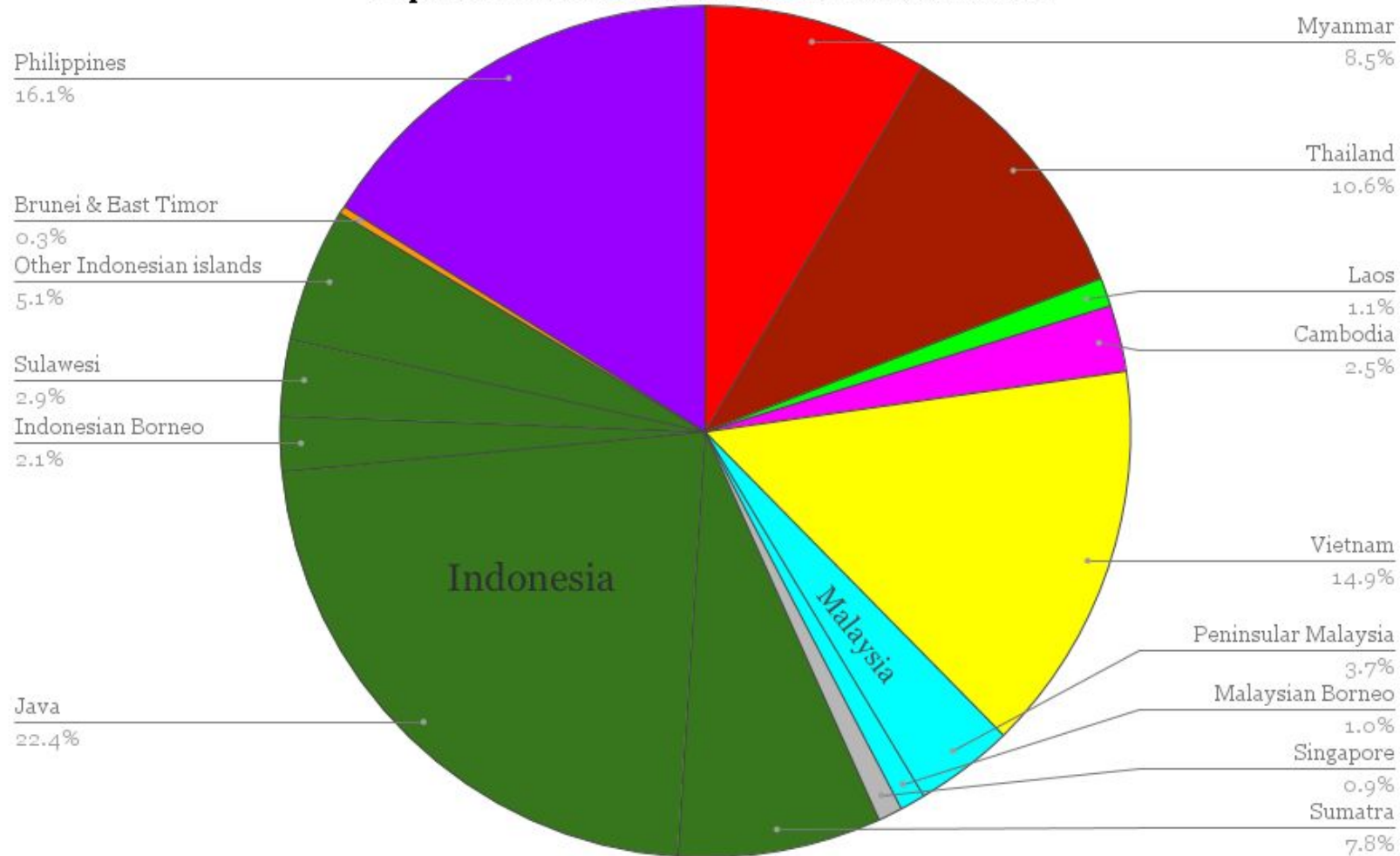
ASEAN Demographics



- Tropical weather, hot and humid year-round.
- The seasons are monsoon season and hot.
- Historically significant for being the origins of pepper, ginger, cloves, and nutmeg¹.
- Half of the top ten rice-producing countries.

¹Baten, Jörg (2016). *A History of the Global Economy. From 1500 to the Present*. Cambridge University Press. p. 287.

Population distribution of Southeast Asia



Southeast Asian Economy - Strengths

Tourism

Thailand, Vietnam

Manufacturing

Electronics - Malaysia, Vietnam

Automobiles - Thailand

Machinery - Indonesia

Agriculture

Palm Oil - Malaysia, Indonesia

Rice - Vietnam, Thailand

Fruits - Philippines

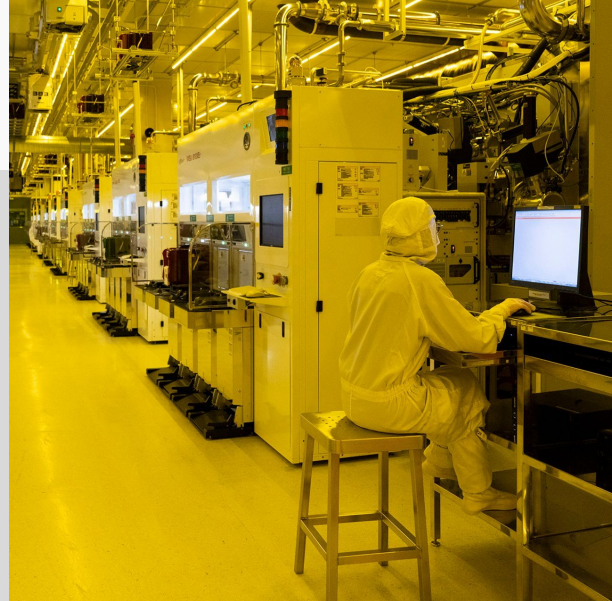
Raw Materials

Rubber

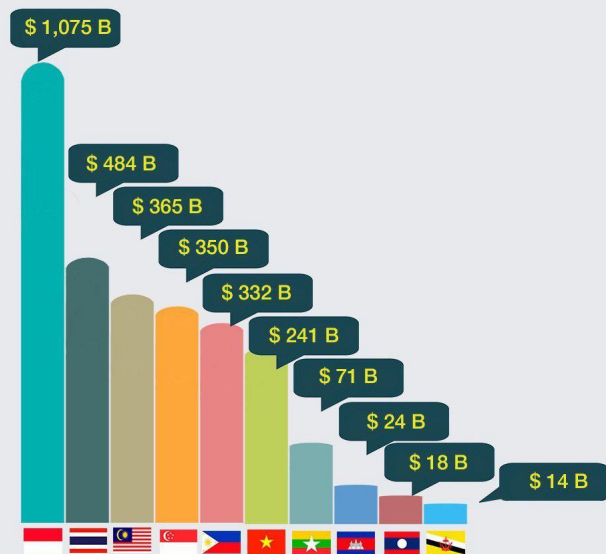
Tin - Malaysia, Indonesia

Bauxite - Indonesia

Copper & Gold - Philippines,
Indonesia



Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ASEAN Countries 2018



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Southeast Asia Economy in Recent Years

Year rate	rGDP (Billions)	rGDP per capita	Real growth (%)	Inflation (%)
2018	294.23	12,454.14	5.20%	2.9
2019	308.06	12,654.68	4.71%	2.2
2020	296.57	12,338.71	-3.73%	1.4
2021	307.4	13,004.62	3.64%	2
2022	323.52	13,365.55	5.25%	5

Correlations & Inferences

-GDP shows correlation relative to population, but not exactly GDP per capita

-Higher the GDP-per capita, the less close it is to agriculture (Singapore and technology, Brunei and oil.)

How does Government relate to Southeast Asia's economy?

Diverse Political Systems		
Democracy	Electored Authority	One-Party
Philippines Indonesia	Cambodia Singapore	Brunei Laos Malaysia Myanmar Thailand Vietnam



Policy led export-oriented growth strategy		
Electronics	Automotives	Textiles
Vietnam Malaysia Singapore Philippines	Thailand Indonesia	Cambodia Laos Brunei Myanmar



Use Export Profits on Infrastructure (>20% gov't spending)		
Education	Physical	Digital
Singapore Malaysia Vietnam Thailand	Indonesia Viet Malay Singa	Singapore Malay Thailand



Combine Infrastructure for Intra-Regional Integration
ASEAN Economic Community founded 2015 ASEAN Trade In Goods Agreement, 98% trades 0% tariff Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership in 2022 Investment liberalization, labor mobility, digitally integrated

Challenges

Political Instability

Certain countries in Southeast Asia face political challenges, including governance issues, corruption, and occasional civil unrest. Political instability can deter foreign investment and disrupt economic growth.

Economic Disparities

There are significant economic disparities both within and between countries in the region. Rural-urban divides, income inequality, and uneven development can hinder inclusive growth and social cohesion.

Environmental Concerns

Southeast Asia is highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, such as rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and loss of biodiversity. Environmental degradation, including deforestation and pollution, poses a long-term threat to sustainable development.

Impact of Global Economic Trends

The region's economies, being heavily export-oriented and integrated into global supply chains, are susceptible to global economic fluctuations, trade disputes, and shifts in international market demand.

Opportunities

Digital Economy Boom

There's a rapid growth in the digital economy across Southeast Asia, driven by a young, tech-savvy population. E-commerce, fintech, and online services are booming sectors, offering new business and employment opportunities.

Infrastructure Development

Many countries are investing in infrastructure, which opens opportunities for foreign investment and collaboration in areas like transportation, telecommunications, and urban development.

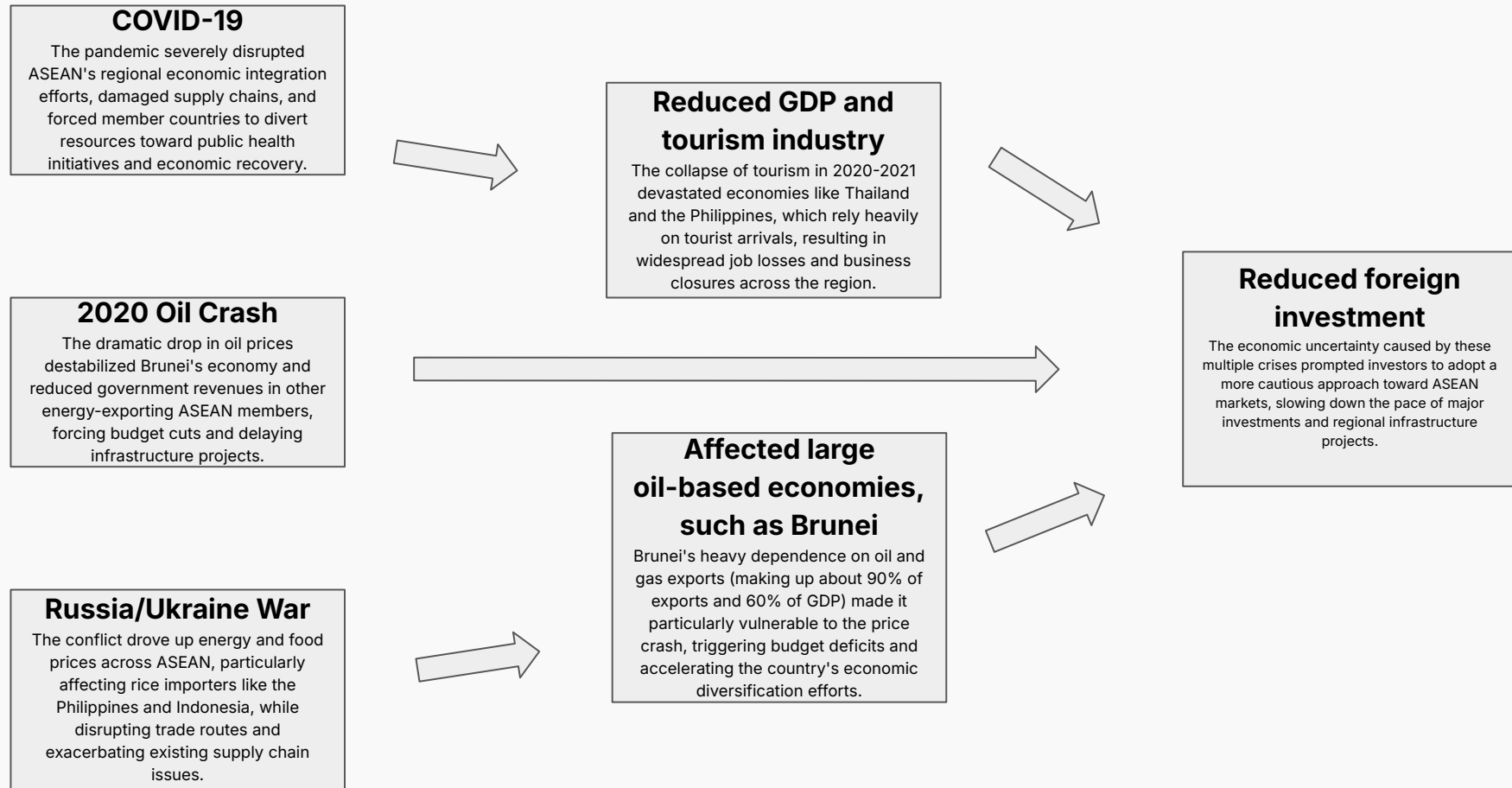
Regional Integration

ASEAN's initiatives towards economic integration present opportunities for greater intra-regional trade, investment, and economic cooperation, potentially making the region more resilient to external economic shocks.

Strategic Location

Southeast Asia's strategic location as a gateway between the Indian and Pacific Oceans makes it a critical region for global trade and maritime activities. This geography positions it as a hub for trade, manufacturing, and logistics.

Impact of Global Events



Future outlook

Overall, the economy of Southeast Asia is **slowly improving** and **nearing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8** according to the collected data on GDP, rGDP, unemployment rates, material footprints, and the spillover index. The **upwards trend in GDP** and rGDP over the past 5 years indicate an **expanding economy** with **room to grow**.

Lowering unemployment rates after the COVID-19 pandemic is one step closer to full and productive work for all. Low material footprints indicate sustainable recycling methods and an **efficient usage of raw materials**. High spillover indices from the majority of Southeast Asian countries imply continued growth towards SDG 8 as a **collective region rather than competitive and isolated countries**.



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