



ASEAN KEY FIGURES 2021



one vision
one identity
one community



ASEAN Key Figures 2021

The ASEAN Secretariat
Jakarta

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (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.

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FOREWORD

The ASEAN Key Figures 2021 aims to provide a selection of key statistics on ASEAN and ASEAN Member States (AMS). This fourth edition is now presented with a more dynamic layout and enriched with infographics, to provide users with more insights from the data.

The publication contains selected key indicators covering four themes, namely: *Population and Welfare, Economy, Connectivity*, as well as *Energy and Environment*, to provide an overview of current situation and recent developments across AMS.

More complete data and information on ASEAN statistics, including other ASEANstats publications, are accessible on ASEANstats website (aseanstats.org).

I hope you find this publication useful for your needs.



DATO LIM JOCK HOI

Secretary-General of ASEAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	iii
INTRODUCTION.....	vii
1 POPULATION AND WELFARE.....	3
1.1. POPULATION AND WELFARE.....	3
1.2. EDUCATION.....	12
1.3. HEALTH.....	16
1.4. LABOUR.....	22
1.5. POVERTY AND INEQUALITY.....	26
2 ECONOMY.....	33
2.1. ECONOMIC SIZE AND GROWTH.....	33
2.2. INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE.....	40
2.3. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES.....	45
2.4. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT.....	49
3 CONNECTIVITY.....	55
3.1. TRANSPORT.....	55
3.2. VISITOR ARRIVALS.....	60
3.3. INTERNET SUBSCRIBERS.....	61
4 ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT.....	65
4.1. ENERGY.....	65
4.2. ENVIRONMENT.....	66
REFERENCE.....	70

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1.1. Population size and growth rate, ASEAN total, 1980-2020	4
Figure 1.1.2. Population pyramid (000 persons), ASEAN total, 2000 and 2020.....	5
Figure 1.1.3. Population age structure (% of total) by ASEAN Member States, 2000 and 2020.....	6
Figure 1.1.4. Total Fertility Rates (TFR) by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020	8
Figure 1.1.5. Under-five mortality rates (per 1,000 live births), ASEAN total, 1985-2020	9
Figure 1.1.6. Under-five mortality rates (per 1,000 live births) by ASEAN Member States, 2020.....	10
Figure 1.1.7. Life expectancy at birth (years), ASEAN total, 1980-2020	11
Figure 1.1.8. Life expectancy at birth (years) by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020	12
Figure 1.2.1. Adult literacy rate (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020..	13
Figure 1.2.2. Net enrolment rate in primary education (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2020.....	14
Figure 1.2.3. Gender Parity Index (GPI) gross enrolment rate in primary education by ASEAN Member States, 2019	15
Figure 1.2.4. Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education by ASEAN Member States, 2020.....	16
Figure 1.3.1. Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2019.....	17
Figure 1.3.2. Coverage of immunisation against measles among one-year old children (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2005-2020.....	18
Figure 1.3.3. Coverage of immunisation against DPT among one-year old children (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2005-2020.....	19

Figure 1.3.4. Population with access to safe drinking water (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2005-2020	20
Figure 1.3.5. Population with access to improved sanitation (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2005-2020	21
Figure 1.4.1a. Labour force participation rates (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020	23
Figure 1.4.1b. Labour force participation rates (%) by gender by ASEAN Member States, 2020	24
Figure 1.4.2. Unemployment rates (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020	25
Figure 1.4.3. Shares of employment by economic activity (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2020.....	26
Figure 1.5.1. Population living below the national poverty lines (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2005-2019	27
Figure 1.5.2. Gini Ratio by ASEAN Member States, 2005-2019	29
Figure 2.1.1. Top ten largest economies in the world (US\$ trillion), 2020.....	33
Figure 2.1.2. ASEAN GDP (US\$ trillion) and GDP per capita (US\$), 2000-2020	34
Figure 2.1.3. Total GDP (US\$ billion) by ASEAN Member States, 2000-2020	35
Figure 2.1.4. GDP per capita (US\$) and average annual growth (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2000-2020	36
Figure 2.1.5. Quarterly GDP growth rate of seven ASEAN Member States, 2020 to Q2-2021.....	38
Figure 2.1.6. Shares of main economic sectors to total ASEAN's GDP (%), 2005-2020	38
Figure 2.1.7. Shares of main economic sectors to total GDP (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2020.....	40

Figure 2.2.1. Value of merchandise exports and imports and trade balance (US\$ billion), ASEAN total, 2000-2020	41
Figure 2.2.2. Growth of merchandise trade (%) by ASEAN Member States, Q1 2020 - Q2 2021	42
Figure 2.2.3. Shares of merchandise exports (%) by trading partners, 2020.....	43
Figure 2.2.4. Shares of merchandise imports (%) by trading partners, 2020.....	43
Figure 2.2.5. Shares of merchandise exports and imports (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2010 and 2020	44
Figure 2.2.6. Top-5 merchandise trade products relate to COVID-19, 2020..	45
Figure 2.3.1. ASEAN exports and imports of services and trade balance (US\$ billion), 2005-2020	46
Figure 2.3.2. Exports and imports of services (US\$ billion) by ASEAN Member States, 2020.....	47
Figure 2.3.3. Exports and imports of services (US\$ billion), 2020.....	48
Figure 2.4.1. Inward flows of FDI, extra and intra-ASEAN (US\$ billion), 2000-2020	49
Figure 2.4.2. ASEAN top-5 FDI Sources, 2020.....	50
Figure 2.4.3. Inward flows of FDI by activity, 2020	51
Figure 3.1.1. Road length (thousand kilometers) by ASEAN Members States, 2010-2020	56
Figure 3.1.2. Number of registered motor vehicles per 1000 population by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020	57
Figure 3.1.3. Number of international air passengers (000) by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020	58
Figure 3.1.4. International air cargo loaded and unloaded (000 tons) by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020.....	59

Figure 3.2.1. Number of visitor arrivals (000) by ASEAN Member States, 2020.....	60
Figure 3.2.2. Intra and extra-ASEAN visitor arrivals (000), 2005-2020.....	61
Figure 3.3.1. Number of internet users per 100 person by ASEAN Member States, 2000-2020	62
Figure 4.1.1. Population with access to electricity (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2020.....	66
Figure 4.2.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters per 100,000 population by ASEAN Member States, 2016-2019.....	67
Figure 4.2.2. Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2019.....	68
Figure 4.2.3. Red List Index by ASEAN Member States, 2020	69

LIST OF TABLE

Table 2.1.1. Real GDP growth rate, 2000-2020	37
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INTRODUCTION

ASEAN Key Figures 2021 is the fourth edition of an annual statistical publication that has become pivotal reference on ASEAN statistics across different range of topics. This year publication provides the readers with an enhanced graphical data presentation together with a more concise narrative to enable users a rapid and better understanding of the statistical indicators discussed.

The publication lays out a selection of interesting key indicators on ASEAN and its Member States. Drawing from the rich collection of data available in the ASEANstats website and database, the ASEAN Key Figure 2021 aims to provide insight into the latest situation and recent development across ASEAN Member States with regard to people and welfare; economy; connectivity; and energy and environment. A number of figures showing the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and selected indicators of Sustainable Development Goals are also included to enrich the content of this publication.

For those interested to learn further about ASEAN, more data and information can be found in the **ASEANstats website (www.aseanstats.org)**. This publication, along with other ASEANstats publications, namely ASEAN Statistical Yearbook and ASEAN Statistical Leaflet, are available on the website.

1

POPULATION AND WELFARE



POPULATION AND WELFARE

1

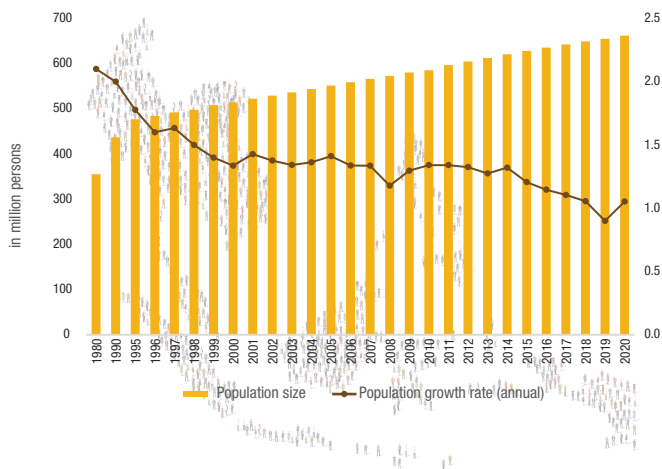
1.1. POPULATION AND WELFARE

Population: size and structure

ASEAN population covers the total number of people living in the ten Member States, spread over a land area of 4.5 million sq.km. Currently ASEAN has the third-largest population in the world after China and India. Over the period of 1980-2020, ASEAN population increased from 355.1 million to 661.8 million, with an average annual growth of 1.3%, as shown in Figure 1.1.1. The near doubling in the population size was due to natural increases as well as membership expansion, the latter with the accession of Brunei Darussalam to ASEAN in 1984, Viet Nam in 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar in 1997, and Cambodia in 1999.

Indonesia has the highest number of inhabitants in the region with around 270 million population, more than a third of ASEAN total population. Indonesia is also the fourth most populous countries worldwide. Brunei Darussalam has lowest number of inhabitants at less than 1.0% of ASEAN population while Singapore is the most densely populated in ASEAN with 7,923 people per Sq Km.

Figure 1.1.1. Population size and growth rate, ASEAN total, 1980-2020



Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database.

Figure 1.1.1 shows a decline in ASEAN annual population growth, from over 2.0% prior to 1992 to around 1.1% during the last five years.

A notable change is also observed in the age structure of ASEAN population. The population pyramid¹ of ASEAN in 2000 and 2020, as shown in Figure 1.1.2, indicates a shift in the region’s population structure during the last two decades.

In 2000, ASEAN population was generally dominated by youth² population aged 0-19 years’ old, which together represented 42.0% of the region’s total population. Twenty years later, despite the increase in absolute number of youth population, their share to total population dropped to 33.1%. On the contrary, the total share of the productive working-age population in the groups of 15-64 years³ increased from

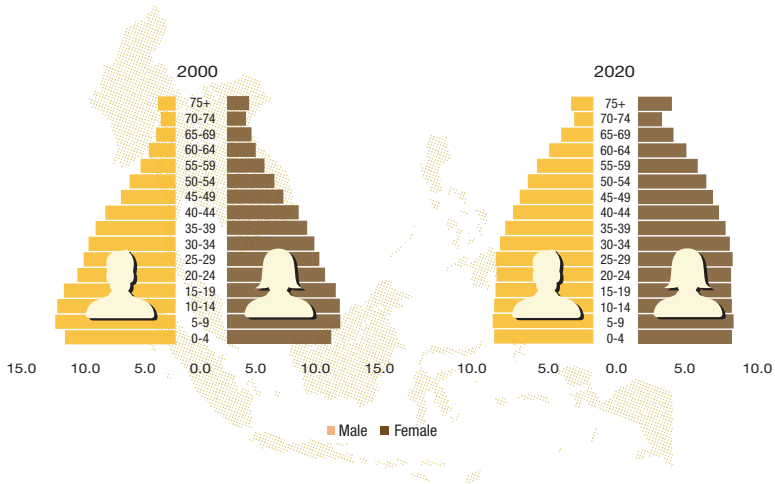
¹ The population pyramid reveals the makeup of the population as a whole by age groups and gender.

² Youth population comprises the following age groups: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19

³ Productive working-age population comprises the following age groups: 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59 and 60-64.

54.0% in 2000 to 60.0% in 2020. Likewise, an increase is also observed in the share of the elderly people (aged 65 and over⁴) from 5.3% in 2000 to 7.2% in 2020.

Figure 1.1.2. Population pyramid (000 persons), ASEAN total, 2000 and 2020



Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Among the elderly population aged 65 and over, female population was found to have larger share compared to its male counterpart. Female population in those age groups contributed around 8.0% to total female population, higher than that of the male population at 6.3% in 2020. This difference is a reflection of the fact⁵ that women generally have longer life expectancy than men. As a result, elderly women tend to outnumber elderly men in the same age groups.

Changes in the population structure over time indicate the ongoing process of demographic transition, associated with declining fertility

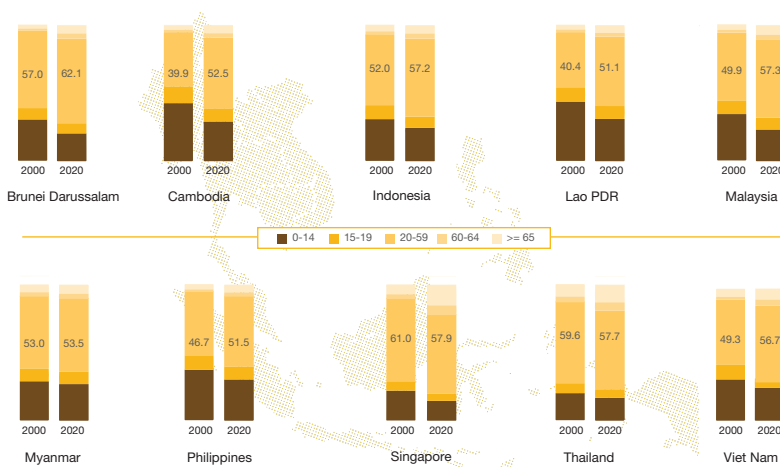
⁴ Elderly population comprises the following age groups: 65-69, 70-74, 75+.

⁵ The higher share of older female population is one of the more consistent features in almost all population pyramids, in any region or country.

and mortality levels in ASEAN Member States (AMS). However, the different levels of development across the AMS led to the variation in the stages of their demographic transitions.

During the period of 2000-2020, all AMS experienced an increase in the share of population aged 65 and over (Figure 1.1.3). The most significant increase was found in Singapore and Thailand, from 7.2% and 9.1% in 2000 to 15.2% and 13.0% in 2020, respectively. On contrary, declining shares of youth population aged 0-19 were observed in all AMS.

Figure 1.1.3. Population age structure (% of total) by ASEAN Member States, 2000 and 2020



Note: Data for Singapore refer to resident only
 Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Meanwhile, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Philippines and Viet Nam recorded an increasing share of productive working age population, ranging from 4.6 to 11.0

percentage point, promising potential demographic bonus which could contribute to economic growth and poverty reduction. On the other hand, challenges may also arise in terms of allocating resources for providing education as well as health services, and creating sufficient employment opportunities.

Fertility

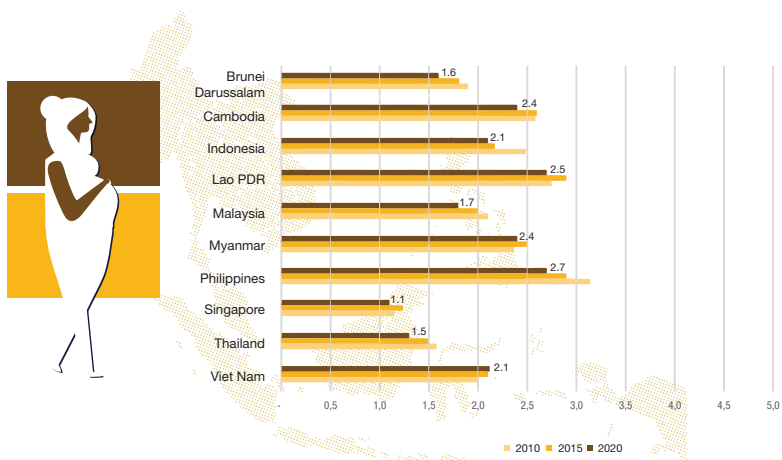
Fertility is one of the major contributors to population growth. The Total Fertility Rates (TFR) is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime⁶ if the woman were to experience the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her lifetime, which measures the average number of children per woman.

Similar with the trend observed in other regions, the most recent data shows that TFR is found to be declining over time in all AMS, which could possibly reduce the rate of population growth as well. Significant decline in TFR was recorded in Indonesia from 2.5 in 2010 to 2.1 in 2020, in Malaysia from 2.1 in 2010 to 1.7 in 2020, Brunei Darussalam from 1.9 in 2010 to 1.6 in 2019 and Philippines from 3.1 in 2010 to 2.7 in 2017, while the TFR of other AMS are also declined by around 0.1 - 0.2 percentage point from 2010 to the recent year (Figure 1.1.4).

Lower TFR means the number of children is lower compared to the working-age population. This would enable better provision of resources for children and maternal health, education, and other supporting infrastructures and services. However, in the long term, sustained low fertility rate would also lead to an aging population, leading to higher burden on the economy through, among others, increased health care and social security costs.

⁶ <https://ourworldindata.org/fertility-rate>

Figure 1.1.4. Total Fertility Rates (TFR) by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020



Note: The latest available data for Brunei Darussalam is 2019, Myanmar is 2018, Philippines is 2017

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Mortality and Life Expectancy

The under-five mortality rate is one of the most widely used mortality indicators. It could be used to indicate health conditions of children, including their access to health care facilities, as well as the surrounding social, economic, and environmental conditions. Figure 1.1.5 shows that under-five mortality rate in ASEAN has significantly declined in the last three and a half decades, from 86.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1985 to 27.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2020.

Figure 1.1.5. Under-five mortality rates (per 1,000 live births), ASEAN total, 1985-2020

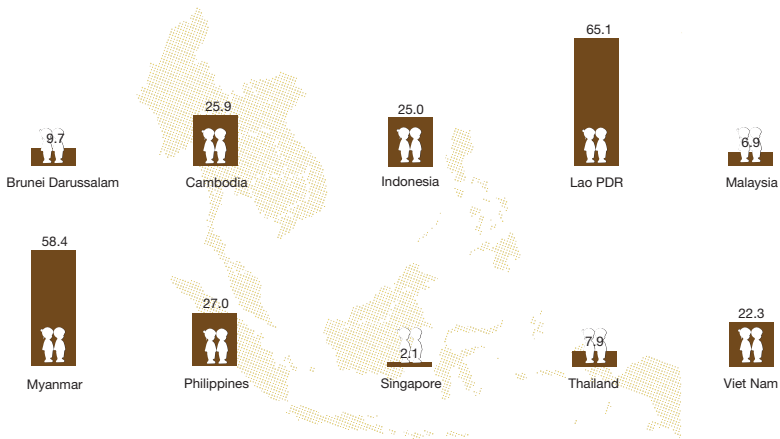


Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

The disparity in under-five mortality rates among AMS, however, remains noticeable. Figure 1.1.6 shows that in 2020 under-five mortality rates in the region ranges widely, from very low rate at three deaths per 1,000 live births in Singapore to relatively higher rate experienced by Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Philippines at 65, 58, and 27 deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. Meanwhile, Malaysia, Thailand, and Brunei Darussalam, have successfully maintained the under-five mortality rate at around eight deaths per 1,000 live births during the period of 2015-2020.

Such decline in child mortality could be closely associated with longer life expectancy. Life expectancy at birth is defined as the average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if he or she were to pass through life, subject to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period.

Figure 1.1.6. Under-five mortality rates (per 1,000 live births) by ASEAN Member States, 2020

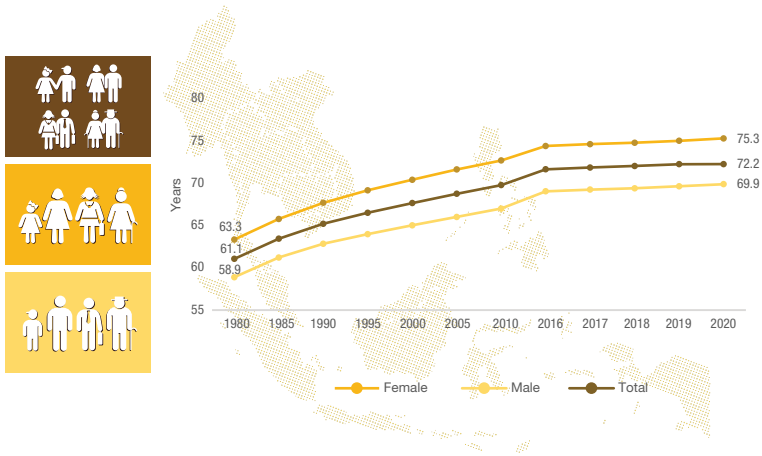


Note: The latest available data for Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar and Thailand is 2019, Indonesia and Philippines is 2017

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

The average life expectancy in ASEAN reached 72.2 years in 2020, an increase of over 11 years since that in 1980 (see Figure 1.1.7). The Figure also shows that women in ASEAN, with life expectancy of 75.3 years in 2020, are expected to live 5.4 years longer than men.

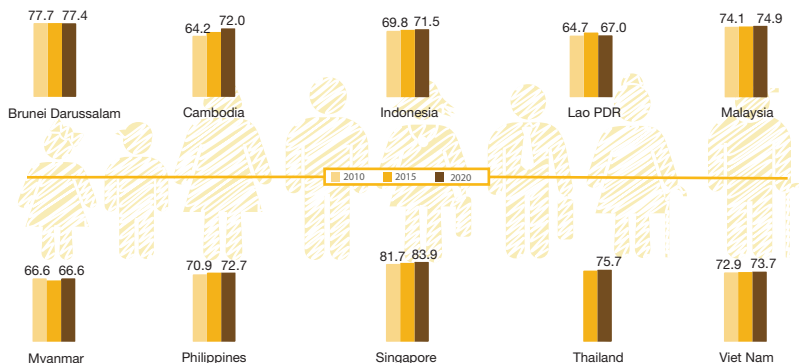
Figure 1.1.7. Life expectancy at birth (years), ASEAN total, 1980-2020



Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Life expectancy, however, varies across the AMS (Figure 1.1.8). Latest available data shows that people are expected to live over 80 years in Singapore, between 70 and 80 years in Brunei Darussalam, Thailand, Malaysia, Viet Nam, Philippines, Indonesia, and Cambodia, and below 70 years in Lao PDR and Myanmar.

Figure 1.1.8. Life expectancy at birth (years) by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020



Note: The latest available data for Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, and Thailand is 2019, Philippines is 2015

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

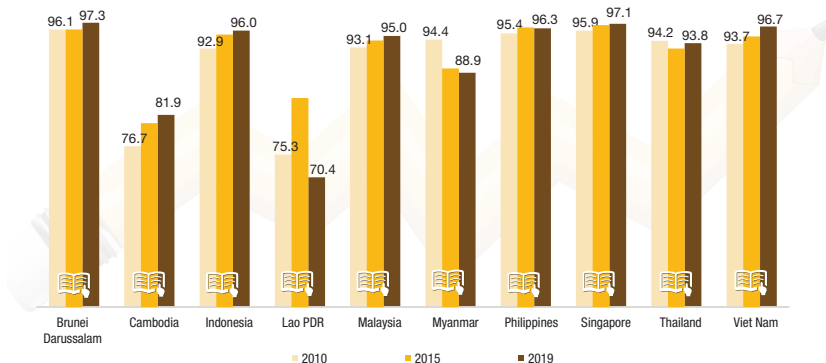
1.2. EDUCATION

This section discusses selected education statistics in ASEAN, namely Adult Literacy Rate, Net Enrolment Rate in Primary Education, Gender Parity Index (GPI) Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary education, and Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Primary Education.

Adult Literacy Rate

Statistics of adult literacy rate, depicted in Figure 1.2.1, shows an improvement in adult literacy rate over the period of 2010-2020. There are six AMS that have achieved relatively high adult literacy rate at 95% or above, with the highest rate recorded in Brunei Darussalam at 97.3%, followed by Singapore (97.1%), Viet Nam (96.7%), the Philippines (96.3%), Indonesia (96.0%), and Malaysia (95.0%)

Figure 1.2.1. Adult literacy rate (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020



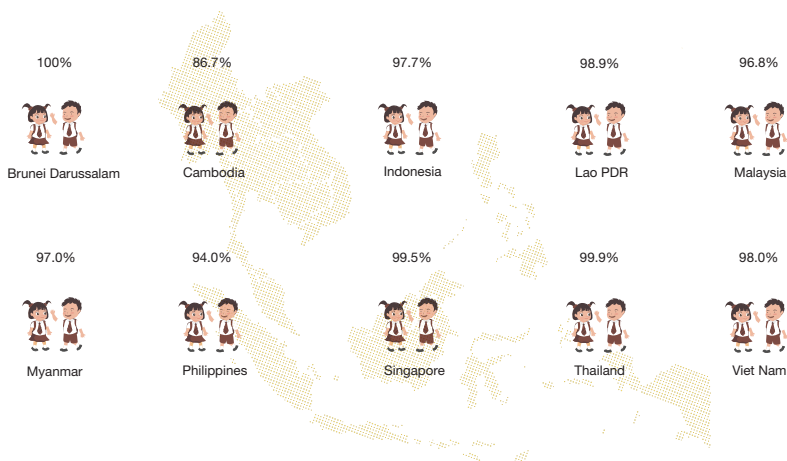
Note: The latest available data for Cambodia, Malaysia and Philippines is 2019, Lao PDR and Myanmar is 2017, Thailand is 2018

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Net Enrolment Rate in Primary Education

Net Enrolment Rate (NER) measures the education coverage in a specific level of a country’s education system. It is measured by taking the ratio of the number of children of official primary school age who are enrolled in primary education to the total population of children of official primary school age (expressed as a percentage). As can be seen from Figure 1.2.2, almost all AMS have recorded over 90% children of official primary school age were enrolled in primary education in recent years.

Figure 1.2.2. Net enrolment rate in primary education (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2020



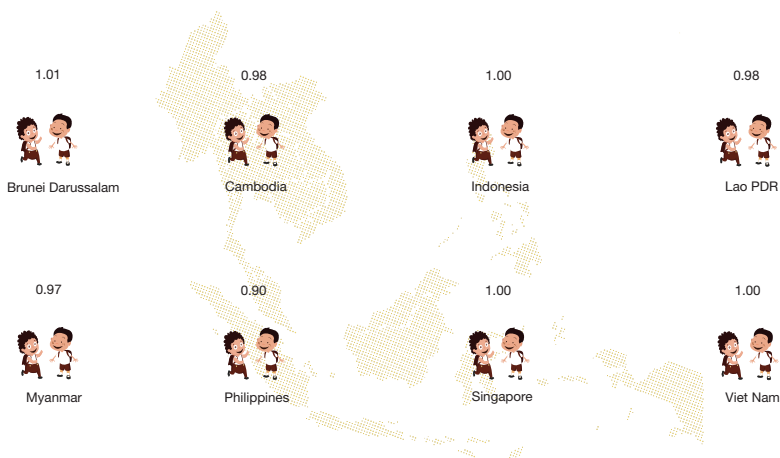
Note: The latest available data for Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Viet Nam is 2019, Brunei Darussalam and Singapore is 2018

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Gender Parity Index (GPI) Gross Enrolment Ratio in Primary education

Gender Parity Index (GPI) gross enrolment ratio in primary education provides information on the degree of disparity of boys and girls attending primary school. A GPI equal to 1 indicates parity between boys and girls. A value less than 1 indicates disparity in favor of boys, and a value greater than 1 indicates disparity in favor of girls. Figure 1.2.3 shows that Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Singapore, and Viet Nam have succeeded to close the gender gap. Meanwhile, the GPI for Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar are well above 0.95, indicating a smaller gap on gender parity at gross enrolment ratio in primary education.

Figure 1.2.3. Gender Parity Index (GPI) gross enrolment rate in primary education by ASEAN Member States, 2019



Notes: 1. The latest available data for Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Lao PDR is 2018
 2. Data for Malaysia and Thailand is not available at the time of publication

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

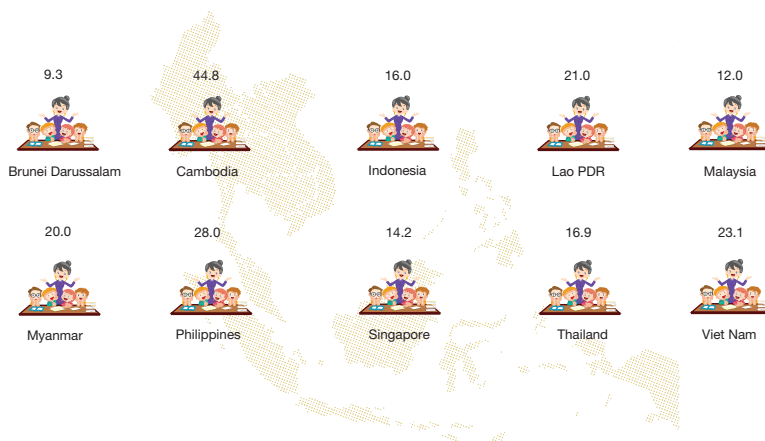
Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Primary Education

Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education is one of vital indicators of the quality of educational provision at early stage. The lower the pupil-teacher ratio, the higher the relative access of pupils to teachers, which enables the teachers to pay more attention to individual students. In the long run, this may result in better performance of the pupils.

Figure 1.2.4 describes pupil-teacher ratio in primary education in all AMS for year 2020. The pupil-teacher ratio in primary education is the lowest in Brunei Darussalam at 9.3. On the other hand, Cambodia experienced the highest pupil-teacher ratio in primary education at

44.8. In the remaining AMS, the pupil-teacher ratio in primary education ranges between 12 to 28.

Figure 1.2.4. Pupil-teacher ratio in primary education by ASEAN Member States, 2020



Note: The latest available data for Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Singapore is 2019, Thailand is 2015

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

1.3. HEALTH

This section provides information regarding selected health statistics namely birth attended by skilled health personnel, immunization coverage among one-year old population, and access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation.

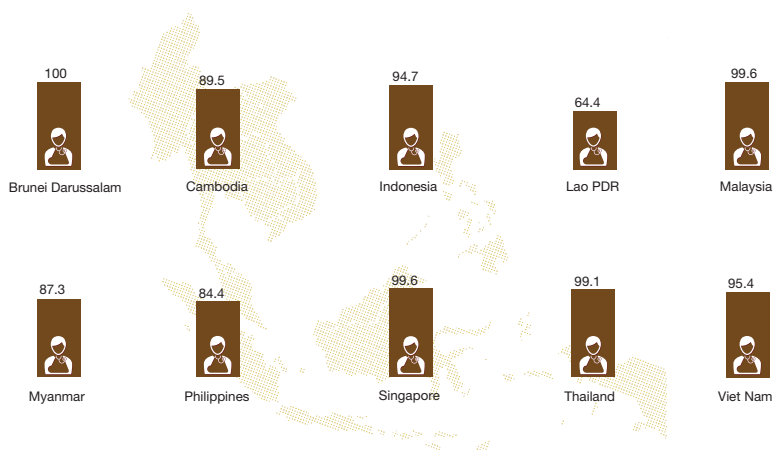
Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

This indicator measures the degree of ability of health system in providing adequate care for women. It is expected that all women, regardless of their education and cultural background have equal access to skilled

health care during pregnancy and childbirth. The presence of skilled health personnel during child labor represents the role of individuals who are equipped with skills and knowledge on providing care during childbirth. Skilled health personnel is an individual who are competent maternal and newborn health professional educated, trained, and regulated by national and international standards.

Figure 1.3.1 presents statistics on the births attended by skilled health personnel in all AMS in 2019. Brunei Darussalam has achieved the target on the presence of skilled health personnel during all childbirths. In addition, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand also performed well in achieving the target. More than 99% of childbirth were attended by skilled health personnel. In contrast, in Lao PDR only 64.4% of childbirth were attended by skilled health personnel.

Figure 1.3.1. Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2019



Note: The latest available data for Brunei Darussalam and Lao PDR is 2018, Philippines is 2017

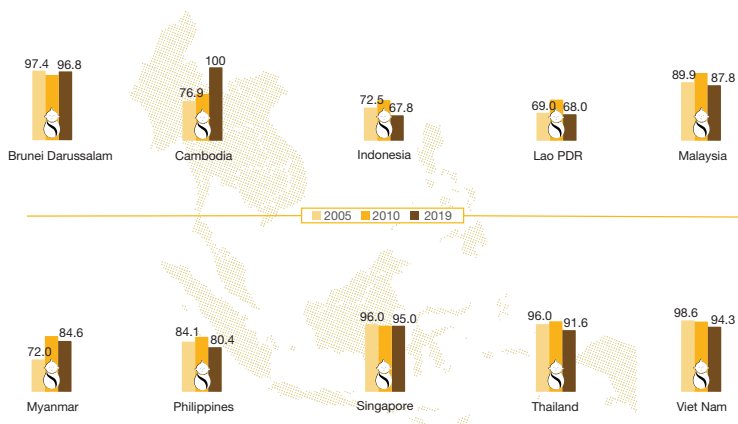
Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Immunisation against Measles

As part of supporting the 2030 agenda of Sustainable Development Goals, the Immunisation Agenda has a vision of a world where everyone, everywhere, at every age fully benefits from vaccines for good health and well-being. Immunisation among one-year old is one of the most cost-effective public health interventions to reduce child mortality and morbidity associated with infectious diseases.

Statistics on the coverage of immunisation against measles among children aged one in all AMS for the period of 2005-2020 are presented by the Figure 1.3.2 below. It shows that all children aged one year old in Cambodia have received measles immunisation in 2020. Good achievement is also observed for Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam where around 90% of all children below one year of age have completed their measles immunisation.

Figure 1.3.2. Coverage of immunisation against measles among one-year old children (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2005-2020



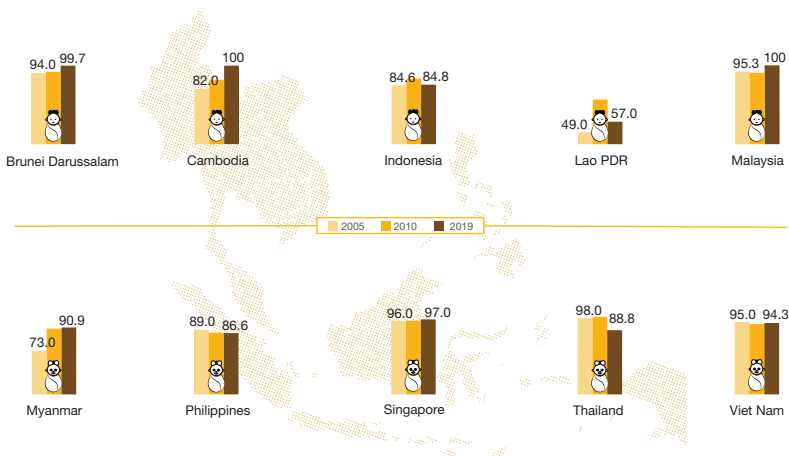
Note: The latest available data for Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, and Viet Nam is 2019, Lao PDR and Malaysia is 2018, and Philippines is 2017

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database and World Health Statistics 2020

Immunisation against DPT

Figure 1.3.3 shows the coverage of immunisation against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT) among children at the age of one in AMS for the period of 2005-2020. It shows that the majority of AMS perform well in ensuring that children aged one-year old are fully immunized against DPT. In Cambodia and Malaysia, all children are covered by DPT immunisation. Other AMS such as Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, Singapore, and Viet Nam also performed well, with more than 90% of children aged one-year old are immunised against DPT.

Figure 1.3.3. Coverage of immunisation against DPT among one-year old children (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2005-2020



Note: The latest available data for Brunei Darussalam, Myanmar, and Viet Nam is 2019, Lao PDR and Malaysia is 2018, Philippines is 2017

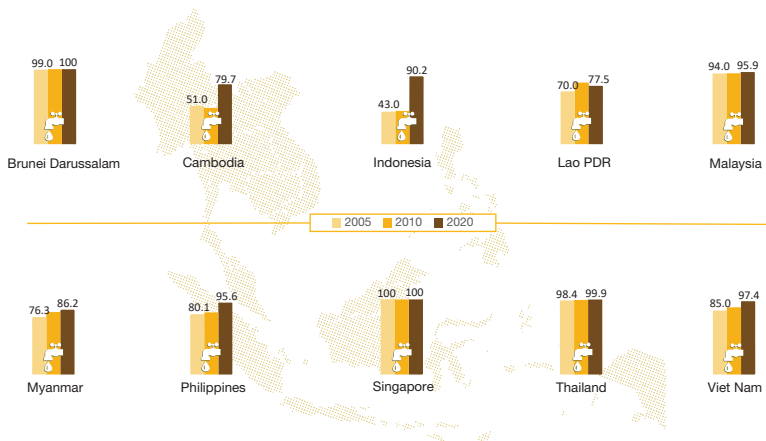
Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database and World Health Statistics 2020

Access to Safe Drinking Water and Improved Sanitation

Access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation are essential factors in ensuring public health. Individuals without access to safe drinking water are at risk of consuming contaminated water that might be harmful for their health. Similarly, absence of improved sanitations may also pose a health risk

Statistics on the population with access to drinking water in all AMS over the period of 2005-2020 is described by Figure 1.3.4 below. It is observed that both population in Brunei Darussalam and Singapore have full access to safe drinking water. Other AMS also perform well with more than 90% of population in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam have access to safe drinking water.

Figure 1.3.4. Population with access to safe drinking water (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2005-2020

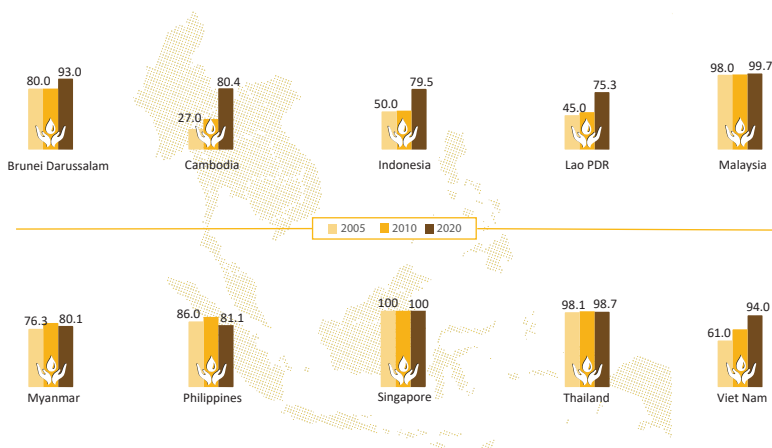


Note: The latest available data for Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Thailand is 2019, Lao PDR is 2017

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

In addition, Figure 1.3.5 shows that in Singapore, the whole population has access to improved sanitation during 2005-2020 while Malaysia has nearly reached full-coverage at 99.7%. Meanwhile, in Brunei Darussalam, Thailand, and Viet Nam, more than 90% of population have access to improved sanitation. Figure 1.3.5. also shows significant improvement in the remaining in term of their population’s access to improved sanitation.

Figure 1.3.5. Population with access to improved sanitation (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2005-2020



Note: The latest available data for Cambodia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines and Thailand is 2019, Lao PDR is 2017

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

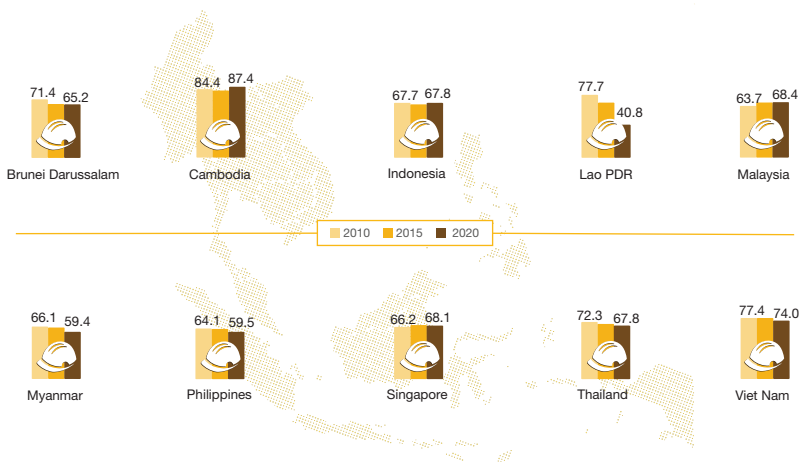
1.4. LABOUR

Understanding the dynamic of labour market is important for designing relevant and effective policy interventions. This section provides trend on the selected labour statistics, namely labour force participation rate, unemployment rate, and employment by economic activity.

Labour Force Participation Rate

The labour force participation rate (LFPR) measures the share of a country's working-age population who are engaged actively in labour market, either by working or looking for work. It indicates the size of supply of labour available to be engaged in the production of goods and services, relative to population at working age (ILO, 2016). Figure 1.4.1a presents the trends of LFPRs across AMS for the period of 2010-2020. It is observed that several AMS experienced an increase in term of their LFPRs. Malaysia has shown the biggest progress in its LFPRs, increasing from 63.7% in 2010 to 68.4% in 2020. Another AMS that also progress well is Cambodia where the LFPR increased, from 84.4% in 2010 to 87.4% in 2020. In addition, Singapore and Indonesia also recorded an increase in their LFPR from 66.2% to 68.1% and 67.7% to 67.8%, respectively. Meanwhile, others AMS experienced a decrease in their LFPRs.

Figure 1.4.1a. Labour force participation rates (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020

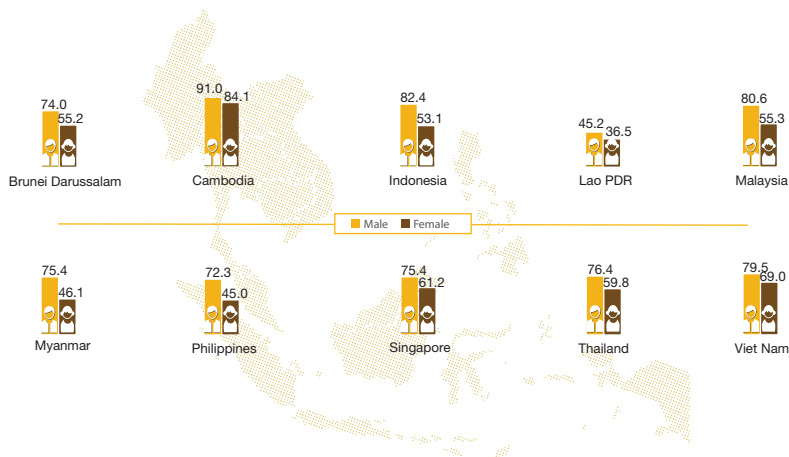


Note: The latest available data for Cambodia and Myanmar is 2019, Lao PDR is 2017

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Gender comparison LFPR in 2020 is shown by Figure 1.4.1b below. It indicates gender gap in the labour force participation where male participation rate is higher compared to that of female in all AMS. The highest gender disparity in LFPR was found in Indonesia at 82.4% for males compared to 53.1% for females in 2020. In Myanmar male participation rate is 75.4% while the participation of females in the labour force is not even half of the population. In addition, the LFPRs for Philippines and Malaysia are 72.3% and 80.6% for males as compared to 45% and 55.3% for females, respectively.

Figure 1.4.1b. Labour force participation rates (%) by gender by ASEAN Member States, 2020



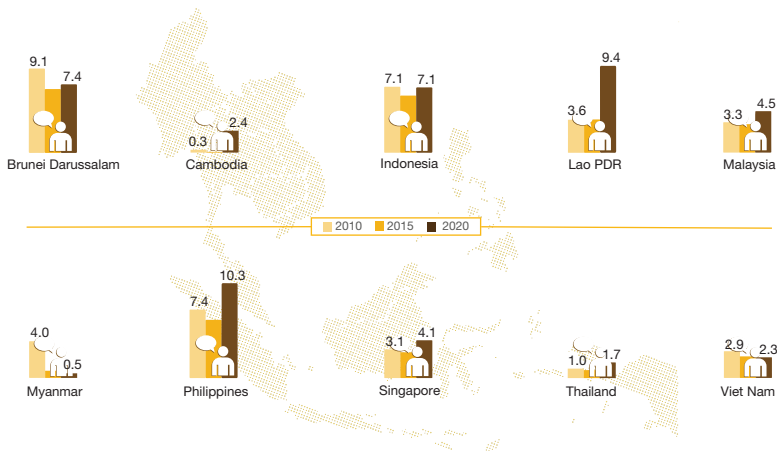
Note: The latest available data Cambodia and Myanmar is 2019, Lao PDR is 2017

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Unemployment Rates

Unemployment rate is measured in numbers of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force. Unemployed are working age individuals who are not working, are available for work, and have taken specific steps to find work. At macro level, unemployment rate is considered as tool to measure general performance of the labour market and the efficiency and effectiveness of an economy to utilize the labour force. The majority of AMS experienced an increase in their unemployment rates in 2020 (Figure 1.4.2) due mainly to the disruption to the economic activities caused by the pandemic. Philippines recorded the highest unemployment rate at 10.3% in 2020, an increase from 7.4% in 2010. Similarly, unemployment rate in Lao PDR reaches 9.4%, tripled the rate observed in 2010.

Figure 1.4.2 Unemployment rates (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020



Note: The latest available data for Cambodia and Myanmar is 2019, Lao PDR is 2017

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

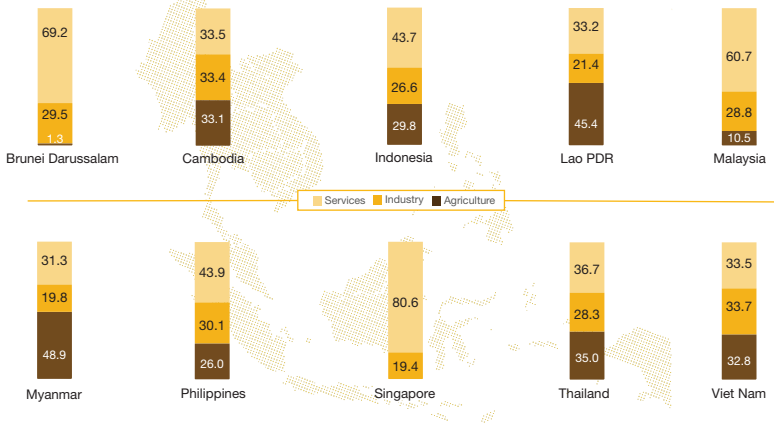
Employment by Economic Activity

Employment by economic activity refers to the characteristics of the economic unit in which an individual is involved during the reference period. The three (3) economic activities discussed in this section are agriculture, industry, and services. Agriculture includes crop, animal production, forestry and fishing. Industry covers manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply. Services includes market services (trade, transportation, accommodation and food, and business and administrative services).

Figure 1.4.3 shows the shares of employment by economic activity for all AMS. Employment are concentrated in the services sector in Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, and Malaysia, with the shares to

total employment of 80.6%, 69.2% and 60.7%, respectively. On the other hand, agriculture activity dominated employment structure in Myanmar, Lao PDR, and Cambodia. In Myanmar itself, nearly half of the employment activities are engaged in agriculture.

Figure 1.4.3. Shares of employment by economic activity (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2020



Note: The latest available data for Cambodia and Myanmar is 2019, Lao PDR is 2017

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

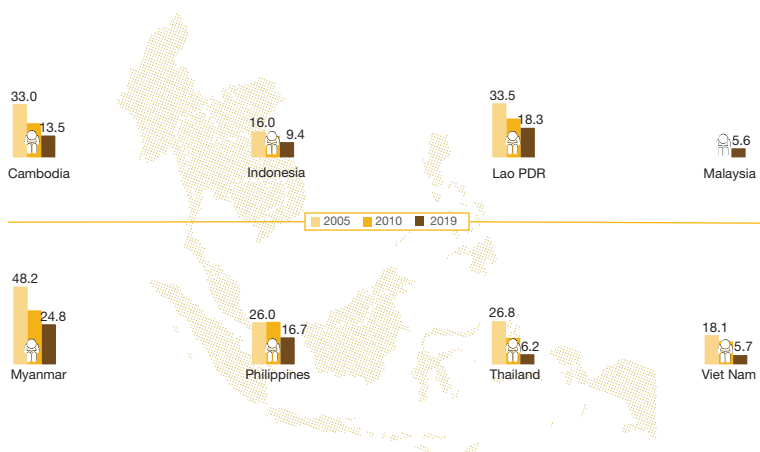
1.5. POVERTY AND INEQUALITY

Poverty, to some extent, is related to, yet distinct from, inequality. Poverty focuses on the group of population who is living below a particular poverty line. Meanwhile, inequality refers to income distribution of the whole population. In many cases, poverty and income inequality are likely to move in the same direction; as poverty falls, income inequality shrinks. This section discusses the trends in poverty and inequality as measured by Gini Ratio in the AMS.

Poverty

Over the period of 2005-2019, AMS performed relatively well in reducing poverty (Figure 1.5.1). Thailand recorded the biggest drop in poverty rate, the proportion of population living below the national poverty line, from 26.8% in 2005 to 6.2% in 2019. Viet Nam and Indonesia also performed well in improving the well-being of their population, with the poverty rates declining from 18.1% to 5.7% and 16.0% to 9.4%, respectively, over the same period of time.

Figure 1.5.1. Population living below the national poverty lines (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2005-2019



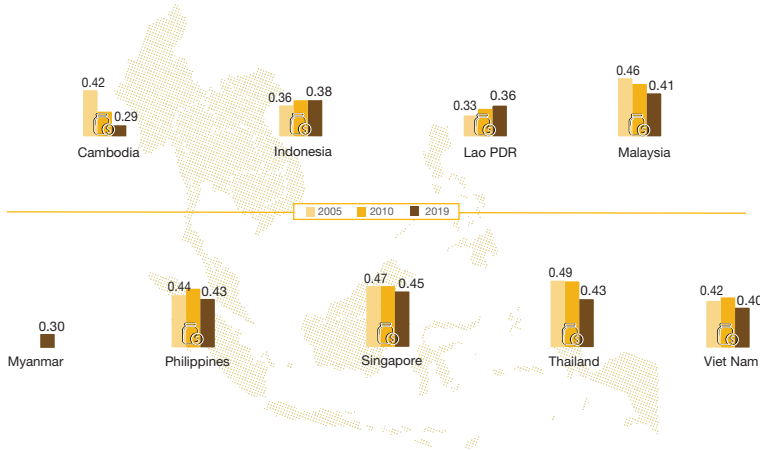
- Notes:
1. The indicator is not applicable to Brunei Darussalam and Singapore
 2. The latest available data for Cambodia is 2014, Lao PDR and Philippines is 2018, Myanmar is 2017
 3. Data for Malaysia prior to 2016 is not available
 4. Data for Viet Nam refer to Multidimensional Poverty Rate

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Income Inequality

Income inequality refers to the uneven distribution of income between individuals or households in a given country. Among the various inequality approaches, Gini Ratio appears to have a number of characteristics which are most desirable in measuring income inequality. It provides a single statistic that describes the whole income distribution of population, and it is easy to understand. The value of Gini Ratio ranges from 0 (perfect equality in income distribution) to 1 (perfect inequality in income distribution). Patterns of Gini Ratio by AMS during 2005-2019 is presented in Figure 1.5.2. It is observed that the majority of AMS have improved their income inequality during the period. Cambodia has successfully pushed its Gini Ratio down from 0.42 in 2005 to only 0.29 in 2019. Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam also recorded a reduction in income inequality. In contrast, Indonesia and Lao PDR seems to have experienced an increase income inequality over the same period of time.

Figure 1.5.2. Gini Ratio by ASEAN Member States, 2005-2019



- Notes:
1. The latest available data for Philippines is 2018, Cambodia and Myanmar is 2017, Lao PDR is 2013
 2. Data for Myanmar prior to 2015 is not available
 3. Data for Brunei Darussalam is not available at the time of publication

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

2

ECONOMY



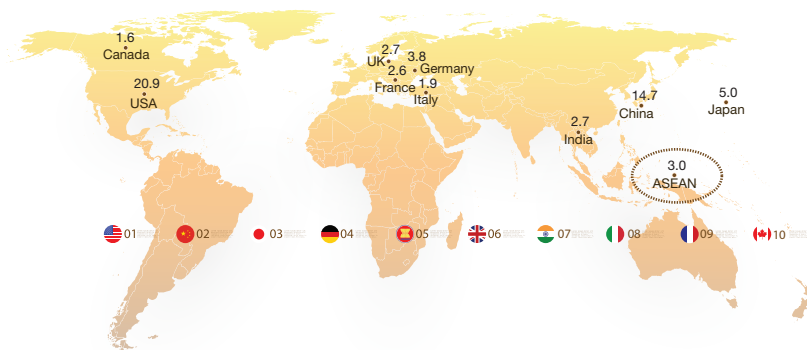
ECONOMY

2.1. ECONOMIC SIZE AND GROWTH

Gross Domestic Product

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is defined as the value of all goods and services produced in an economy during a given period. It is an indicator used to measure the size of an economy. In 2020, the total combined GDP of ten AMS was US\$3.0 trillion, resulting in ASEAN to, collectively, become the fifth largest economy in the world, after the United States (US\$20.9 trillion), China (US\$14.7 trillion), Japan (US\$5.0 trillion), and Germany (US\$3.8 trillion) (Figure 2.1.1).

Figure 2.1.1. Top ten largest economies in the world (US\$ trillion), 2020

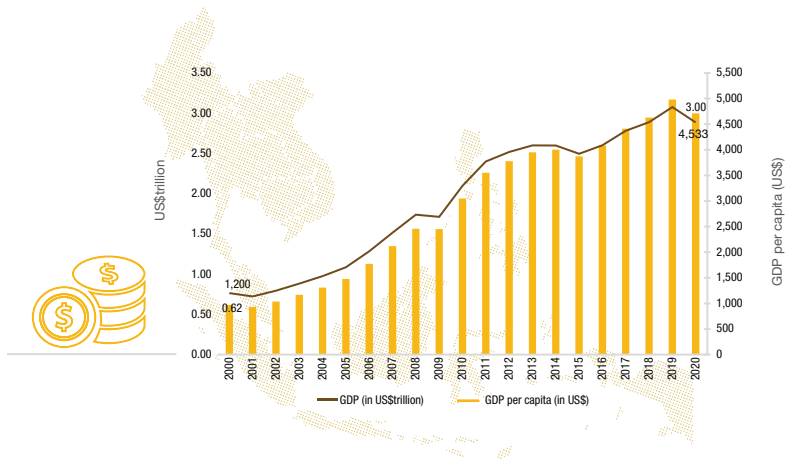


Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

ASEAN experienced a positive trend of GDP throughout the period of 2000-2019, notwithstanding the global economic crisis in 2008-2009. However, in 2020 it went downward due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 2.1.2). The region's total GDP in 2020 was almost

fivefold the value in 2000 (US\$0.6 trillion). Similar trend was observed for the ASEAN’s GDP per capita, which reached US\$4,533 in 2020, almost one and half times its value in 2010 (US\$3,299), and more than four times of its value in 2000 (US\$1,200). ASEAN’s share of world nominal GDP was 3.5% in 2020, slightly lower from 2019 at 3.6%.

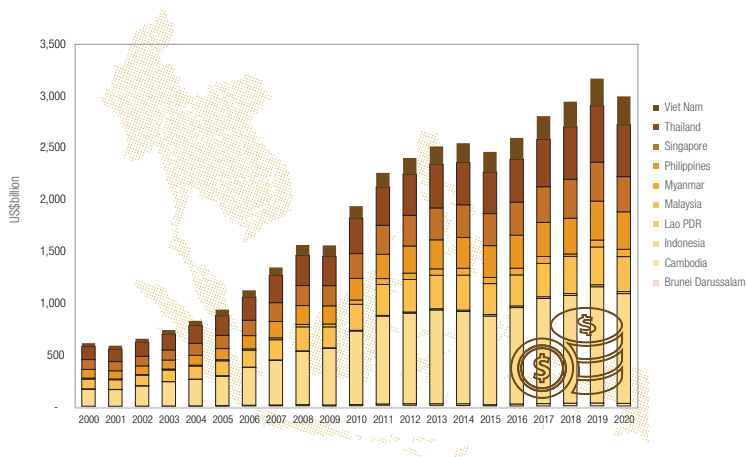
Figure 2.1.2. ASEAN GDP (US\$ trillion) and GDP per capita (US\$), 2000-2020



Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Figure 2.1.3 indicates the diversity in economic size among AMS in 2020 where Indonesia was observed as the largest, accounting for 35.3% of the region’s GDP, followed by Thailand (16.7%), Philippines (12.1%), and Singapore (11.3%).

Figure 2.1.3. Total GDP (US\$ billion) by ASEAN Member States, 2000-2020

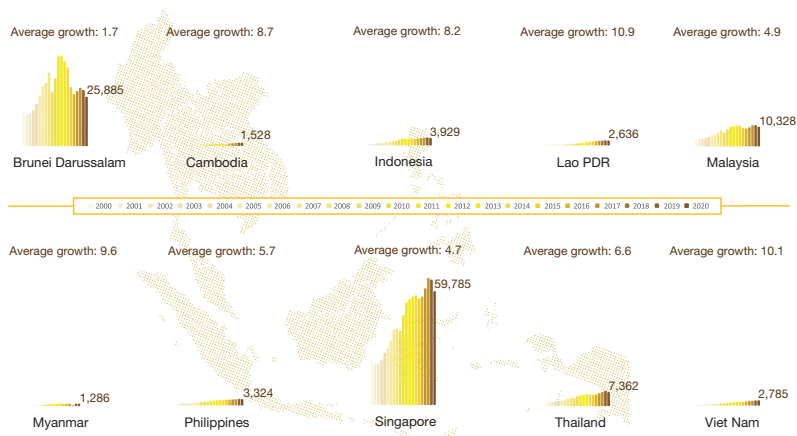


Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

As for GDP per capita (GDP of an economy divided by its total population), which is a proxy of living standard, Figure 2.1.4 shows that Singapore and Brunei Darussalam recorded the highest value in 2020 at US\$59,784.8 and US\$25,885.3, respectively. The figures were about 13.2 times and 5.7 times ASEAN’s average GDP per capita of US\$4,533.2. However, these high values were nevertheless lower than their 2019 level, by 9.2% for Singapore and 12.0% for Brunei Darussalam. Relative to 2000, the most significant improvement was observed in Lao PDR, where GDP per capita increased by 693.6%, followed by Myanmar (590.4%), and Viet Nam (530.2%).

After a continuous increase of GDP per capita from 2000-2019, the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020 has led to a decline in the GDP per capita in majority of AMS. On average, ASEAN’s combined GDP per capita in 2020 dropped by 6.2% relative to 2019.

Figure 2.1.4. GDP per capita (US\$) and average annual growth (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2000-2020



Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

GDP Growth

Growth of real GDP is a year-to-year comparison of the value of all goods and services produced in an economy expressed in base-year prices. During the last two decades, ASEAN's economy grew at an average annual growth of 5.0% (Table 2.1.1). Among AMS, Myanmar Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam recorded the highest GDP growth, with average annual growth of 9.3%, 7.2%, 6.8%, and 6.4%, respectively.

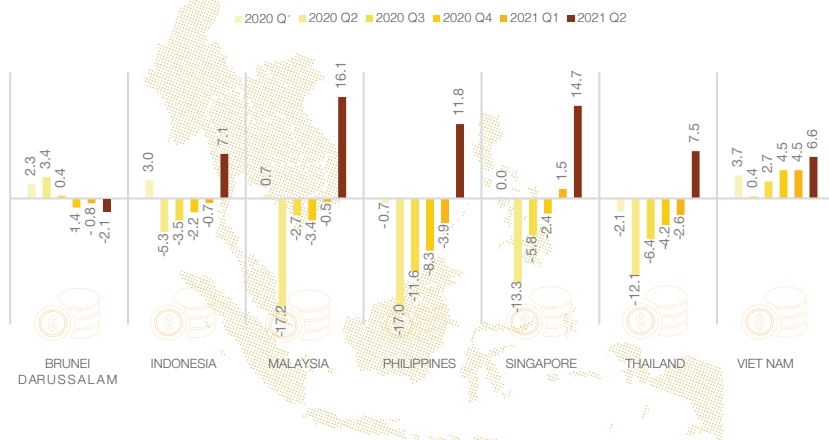
Table 2.1.1. Real GDP growth rate, 2000-2020

	GDP growth rate (%)						Annual average
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2019	2020	2000-2020
Brunei Darussalam	2.9	0.4	2.6	-0.4	3.9	1.1	1.0
Cambodia	8.4	13.6	6.0	7.0	7.1	-3.1	7.2
Indonesia	5.4	5.7	6.2	4.9	5.0	-2.1	5.0
Lao PDR	5.8	7.3	8.1	7.3	5.5	3.3	6.8
Malaysia	8.9	5.3	7.4	5.0	4.4	-5.6	4.6
Myanmar	13.7	13.6	9.6	7.0	6.2	3.2	9.3
Philippines	4.4	4.9	7.3	6.3	6.1	-9.6	4.8
Singapore	8.9	7.5	15.2	2.2	1.3	-5.4	4.6
Thailand	4.5	4.2	7.5	3.1	2.3	-6.1	3.5
Viet Nam	6.8	7.5	6.4	6.7	7.0	2.9	6.4
ASEAN	6.0	5.8	7.5	4.9	4.7	-3.3	5.0

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Figure 2.1.5 shows the latest published quarterly GDP growth of seven AMS in the period of January – December 2020 and January – June 2021. The impact of COVID-19 pandemic to AMS’s economy was mostly felt in 2nd quarter of 2020 as indicated by large GDP contraction in Malaysia (-17.2%), Philippines (-17.0%), Singapore (-13.3%), and Thailand (-12.1%), followed by Indonesia (-5.3%). Only Viet Nam and Brunei Darussalam showed positive growth rates with 0.4% and 3.4%, respectively. However, starting from the 3rd quarter of 2020, the GDP contraction in AMS was observed to be less severe, reflecting the recovery process that started to take place. From the preliminary data released, in 2nd quarter of 2021, six AMS have registered positive growth.

Figure 2.1.5. Quarterly GDP growth rate of seven ASEAN Member States, 2020 to Q2-2021

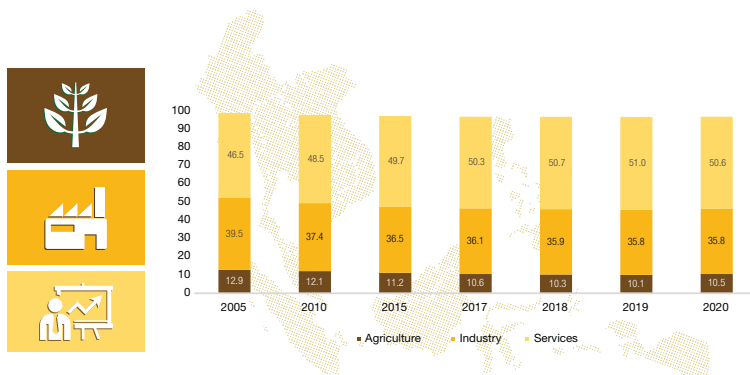


Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

GDP by Main Economic Sectors

The decomposition of GDP by its three main sectors, namely agriculture, industry and services, indicates the economic structure in the country and the contribution of each sector to the economy.

Figure 2.1.6. Shares of main economic sectors to total ASEAN's GDP (%), 2005-2020



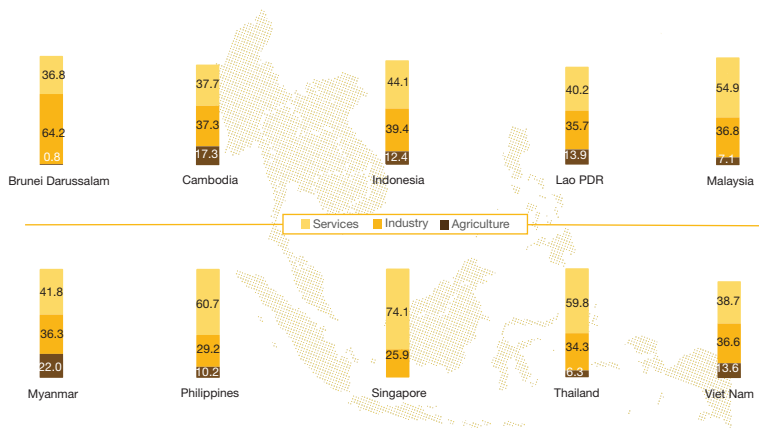
Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

During the period of 2005-2020, services¹ was the leading sector in ASEAN's economy (Figure 2.1.6) with the share of the services sector to the region's GDP increased from 46.6% in 2005 to 50.6% in 2020. On the contrary, the shares of the other two sectors decreased over the same period. Manufacturing contributed 35.8% of total GDP in 2020, a decrease from 39.5% in 2005. While the share of agriculture, covering farming, fishing, and forestry, also decreased to 10.5% in 2020 (from 12.9% in 2005).

Economic structures differ across AMS in 2020, and Services was the leading sector in all AMS, except Brunei Darussalam. The share of the services sector was found to be the largest in Singapore, reaching 74.1% of the country's total GDP, followed by the Philippines (60.7%), Thailand (59.8%), and Malaysia (54.9%). Meanwhile, manufacturing was the leading sector in Brunei Darussalam, contributing 64.2% to the total GDP of the country. Agriculture remained an important sector for Myanmar (22.0%), followed by Cambodia (17.3%), Lao PDR (13.9%), Viet Nam (13.6%), and Indonesia (12.4%).

¹ Services sector covers trade, government activities, communications, transportations, finance, and other economic activities not producing goods

Figure 2.1.7. Shares of main economic sectors to total GDP (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2020



Note: Sum of these three sectors may not add up to 100 % due to difference in the treatment of statistical discrepancy among AMS

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

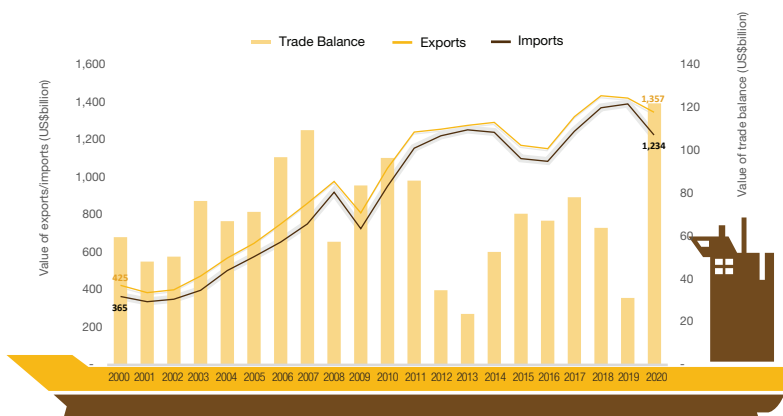
2.2 INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE TRADE

During the last two decades, ASEAN total merchandise trade has multiplied by almost 3.5 times, reaching over US\$2.6 trillion in 2020 (Figure 2.2.1). Both exports and imports of goods was in increasing trend until 2019. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has severely affected both exports and imports in 2020 resulting in a 8.0% decline in total ASEAN merchandise trade compared to 2019.

This decline started in 2nd quarter of 2020 as reflected in the sharp falls of merchandise trade recorded in all AMS - the Philippines (-35.4%), Thailand (-19.5%), Indonesia (-18.2%), Malaysia (-18.1%), Lao PDR (-17.2%), Singapore (-16.5%), Myanmar (-12.2%), Viet Nam (-8.4%), Brunei Darussalam (-6.4%) and Cambodia (-3.3%). The falls

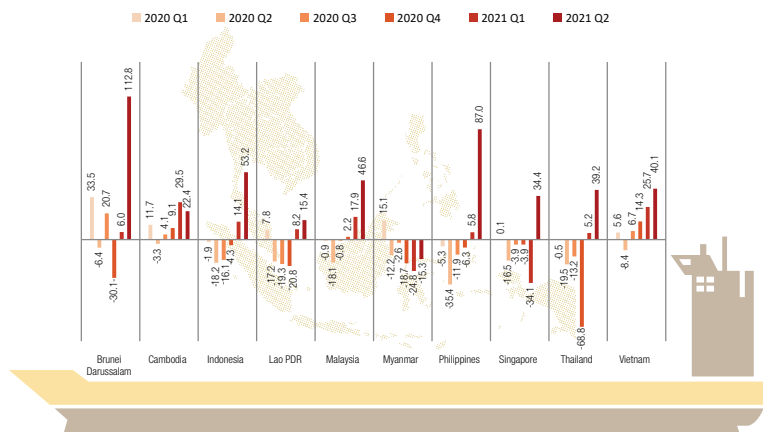
of merchandise trade in in AMS has continued until 4th quarter of 2020, except for Viet Nam, Cambodia and Malaysia where trade figures had bounce-back from the previous quarter. On the other hand, in the second quarter of 2021, majority of AMS, except Myanmar, recorded positive growth and had exceeded the values recorded in Q2-2020 (Figure 2.2.2).

Figure 2.2.1. Value of merchandise exports and imports and trade balance (US\$ billion), ASEAN total, 2000-2020



Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

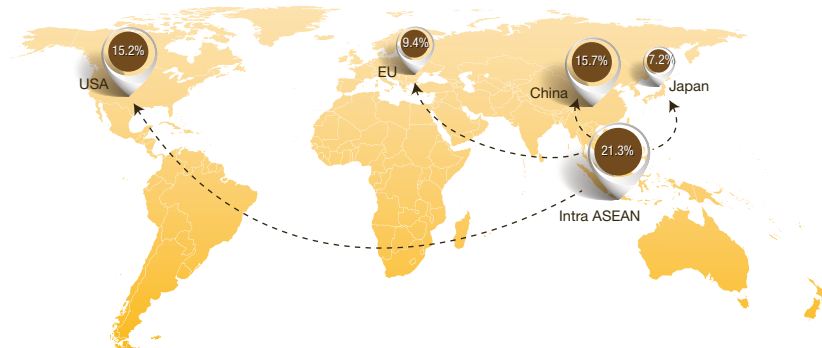
Figure 2.2.2. Growth of merchandise trade (%) by ASEAN Member States, Q1 2020 - Q2 2021



Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

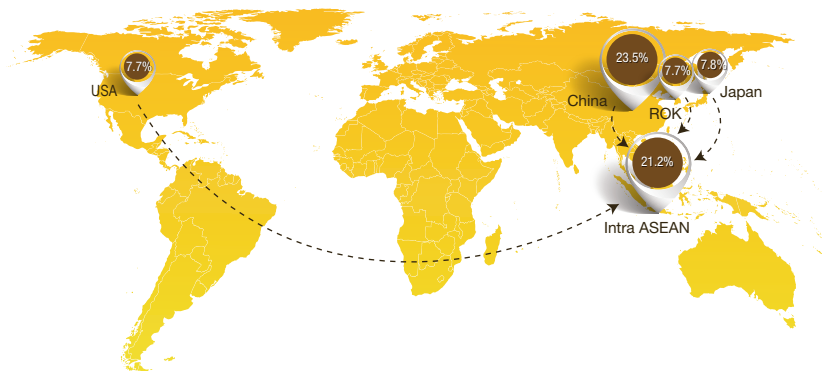
Intra-ASEAN trade has continuously accounted for the largest share of ASEAN total trade. In 2020, intra-ASEAN accounted for 21.2% of total merchandise trade in the region, constituting 21.3% and 21.2% of ASEAN’s total merchandise exports and imports, respectively (Figure 2.2.3). However, the shares of intra-ASEAN in 2020 at 21.3% was slightly lower compared with 22.5% in 2019. The shares of ASEAN’s main trading partners also indicated slight decline in 2020 compared to the previous year, except for China (19.4% in 2020 from 18.0% in 2019) and USA (11.6% in 2020, from 10.5% in 2019). China was the largest external markets for ASEAN exports in 2020 with 15.7% shares, followed by USA (15.2%), EU-27 (9.4%), and Japan (7.2%) (Figure 2.2.3). As for imports (Figure 2.2.4.), China is also the region’s most important partner with a share of 23.5%, followed by Japan (7.8%), USA and Republic of Korea with similar share (7.7%) and EU-27 (7.6%).

Figure 2.2.3. Shares of merchandise exports (%) by trading partners, 2020



Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Figure 2.2.4. Shares of merchandise imports (%) by trading partners, 2020

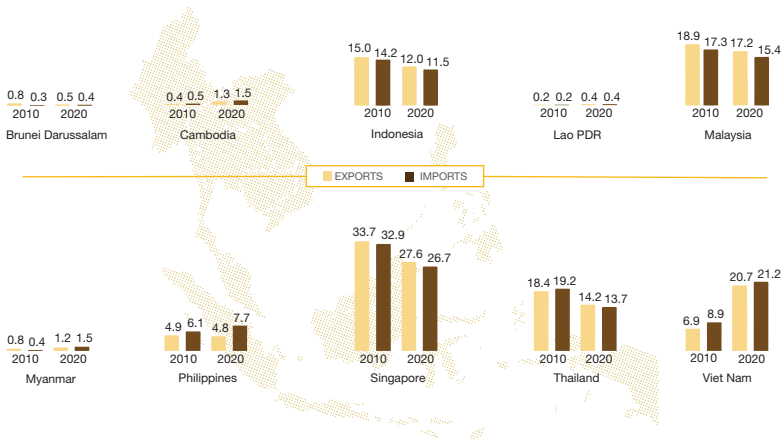


Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Figure 2.2.5 shows that, as a trade hub, Singapore was the largest exporter in the region in 2020, with a share of 27.6% of the ASEAN total exports, followed by Viet Nam (20.7%), Malaysia (17.2%), and Thailand (14.2 %). Similarly, Singapore was the largest importer in 2020 with a share of 26.7% of ASEAN total imports, followed by

Viet Nam (21.2%), Malaysia (15.4%) and Thailand (13.7%). This makes Viet Nam the 2nd largest of exporter and importer after Singapore, a jump from the 5th position in 2010.

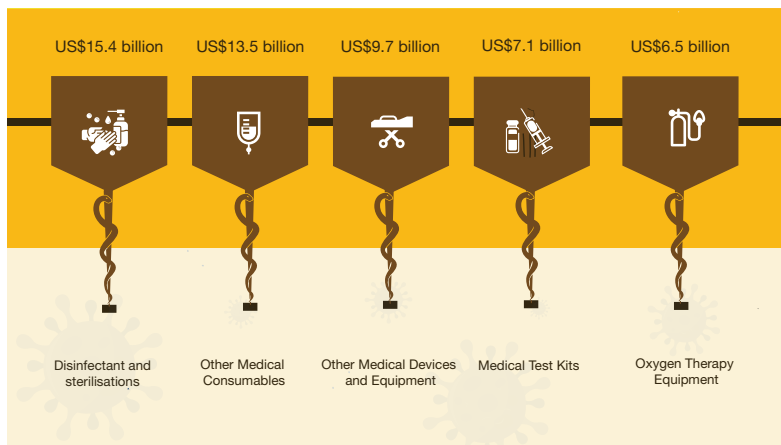
Figure 2.2.5. Shares of merchandise exports and imports (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2010 and 2020



Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

In 2020, the shares of some health-related commodities, particularly those driven by the COVID-19 pandemic, increased to 2.1% from 1.8% in 2015. Figure 2.2.6. shows a high trade value of Disinfectant and Sterilisation (US\$15.4 billion), followed by Other Medical Consumables (US\$13.5 billion), Other Medical Devices and Equipment (US\$9.7 billion), Medical Test Kits (US\$7.1 billion), Oxygen Therapy Equipment (US\$6.5 billion) and Other Medical Related Goods (US\$2.5 billion).

Figure 2.2.6. Top-5 merchandise trade products relate to COVID-19, 2020

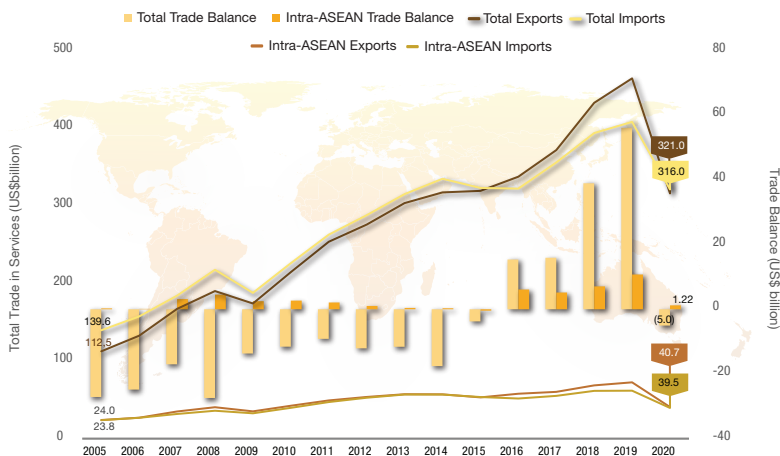


Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

2.3. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES

Figure 2.3.1. shows ASEAN values of exports and imports of services and trade balance over the period 2005-2020. Due to COVID-19 pandemic, ASEAN total trade in services declined from US\$872.2 billion in 2019 to US\$637.0 billion in 2020. The decline was recorded for both exports (from US\$464.2 billion to US\$316.0 billion) and imports (from US\$408.0 billion to US\$321.0 billion). As for trade balance, it is observed that from 2005 until 2015 the values of imports was higher than the values of exports. From 2016 until 2019, exports values of services experienced a faster growth than imports resulting in a positive trade of balance for ASEAN. However, in 2020, ASEAN trade balance experienced a US\$5 billion deficit.

Figure 2.3.1. ASEAN exports and imports of services and trade balance (US\$ billion), 2005-2020

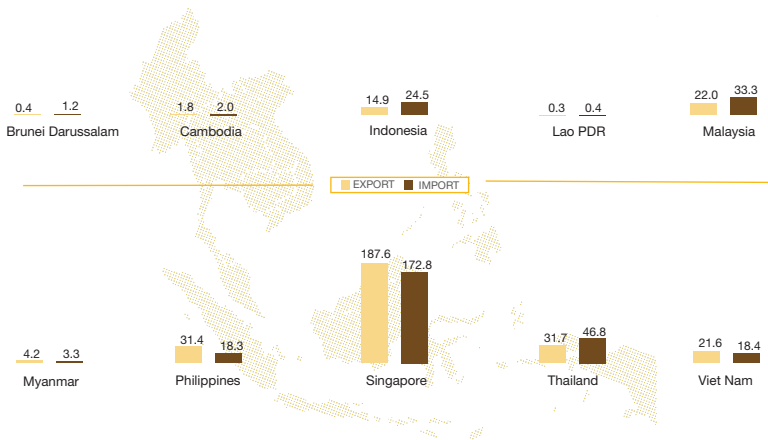


Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Figure 2.3.1 also shows that the shares of intra-ASEAN exports and intra-ASEAN imports are quite fluctuated during the period of 2005-2020. For intra-ASEAN exports, its value experienced a steady increase during 2005-2008 and dropped 13.0% in 2009. In 2010-2014, its value took off and reached US\$57.1 billion in 2014. In the following year, its value dropped slightly, at 6.9%. During 2016-2019, values of intra-ASEAN exports significantly increase, reaching US\$72.6 billion. In 2020, however, its value plummeted to US\$40.7 billion. Furthermore, the shares of intra-ASEAN in ASEAN’s total export of services tend to stable during 2005-2012, at around 20.0% annually. From 2013 onwards, its figure start declining slowly and reached 12.9% in 2020.

Trend of values of intra-ASEAN imports in services is also showing similar pattern. In the period of 2005-2008, values of intra-ASEAN imports experienced an increase, and dropped in 2009. During 2010-2014, its values bounced back and reached 56.8% in 2014. In 2015 and 2016, values of intra-ASEAN imports declined and after that period, it goes up and reaches US\$61.8 billion in 2019 and goes down to US\$39.5 billion in 2020. In addition, the shares of intra-ASEAN in ASEAN's total import of services tend to stable at around 17.0% during 2005-2015 and later it starts declining and reaching 12.3% in 2020.

Figure 2.3.2. Exports and imports of services (US\$ billion) by ASEAN Member States, 2020

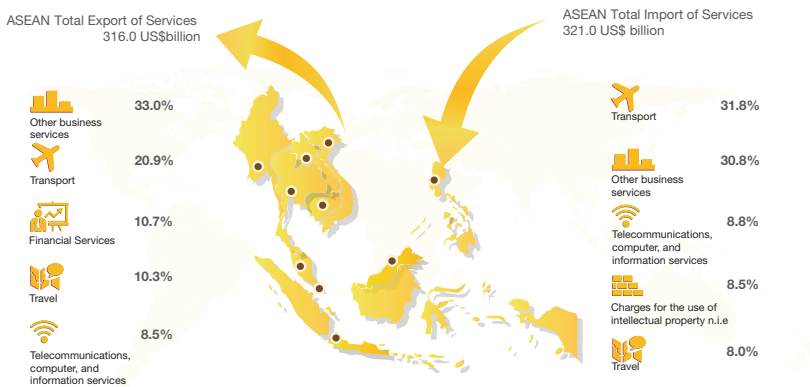


Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Figure 2.3.2 shows that Singapore accounted the highest share of ASEAN trade in services at 56.6%, followed by Thailand (12.3%), Malaysia (8.7%), and the Philippines (7.8%). Furthermore, this figure also shows that Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, and Viet Nam had a positive trade balance, while the rest of the AMS experienced negative trade balance.

Considering contribution of services components, it is observed that in 2020 the share of travel to the total ASEAN exports of services was 10.3%, putting it as the fourth contributor of ASEAN exports of services. Other business services contributed the highest, with 33.0% in 2020, overtaking travel that used to be the highest contributor, with around 30% share annually, prior to 2020. In addition, share of transport to the ASEAN imports of services was the highest in 2020, at 31.8%. In contrast, travel contributed only 8.0% to the import of services in 2020, a huge dropped from around 20% in previous years.

Figure 2.3.3. Exports and imports of services (US\$ billion), 2020

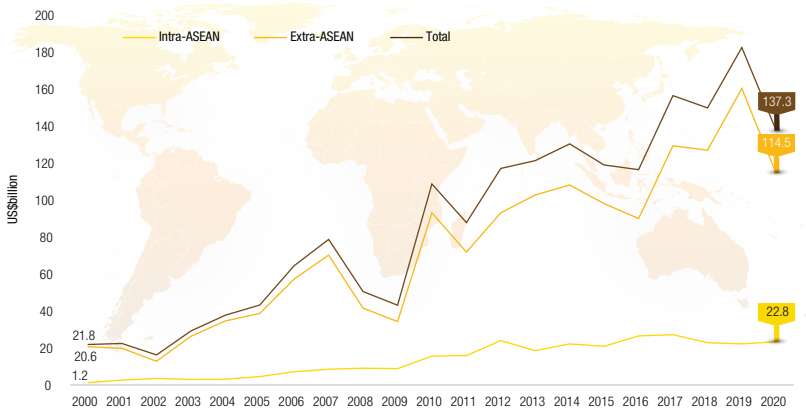


Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

2.4. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inward flows to ASEAN experienced an upward trend from 2000-2019, but declined in 2020 due to COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 2.4.1). In 2020, FDI inward flows to ASEAN reached US\$137.3 billion, a decrease of nearly 25 percent compared to 2019. On the other hand, intra ASEAN inward FDI experienced an increase on 3.5% from US\$22.0 billion in 2019 to US\$22.8 billion in 2020.

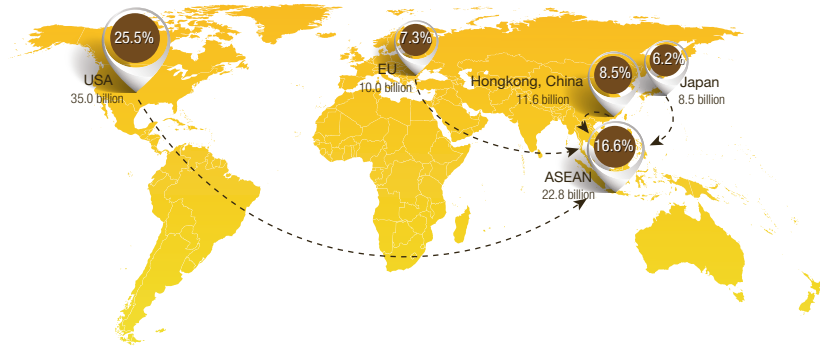
Figure 2.4.1. Inward flows of FDI, extra and intra-ASEAN (US\$ billion), 2000-2020



Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Figure 2.4.2 shows that the USA the largest source of FDI inward flows in 2020 with US\$ 35,0 billion or 25.5% of the total ASEAN FDI inward flows to. Meanwhile, FDI inward flows originated from within the region was recorded at US\$22.8 billion constituting 16.6% of total ASEAN FDI inflows. Other major sources of FDI to ASEAN were, Hongkong-China, EU, and Japan with a share of 8.5%, 7.3%, and 6.2%, respectively.

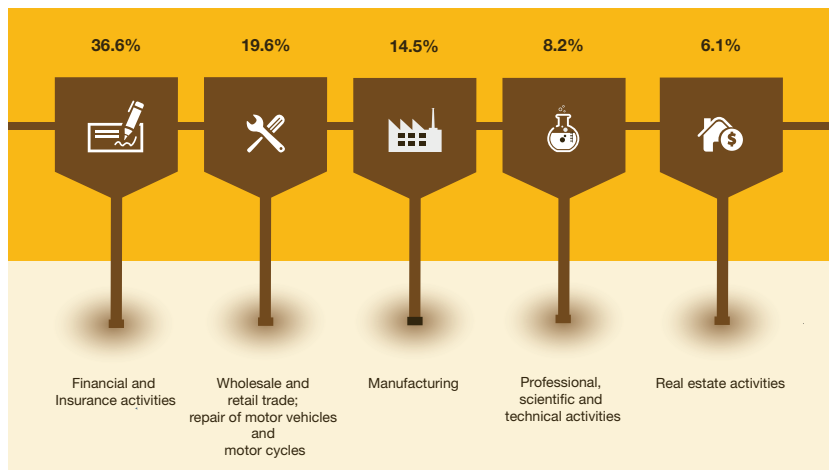
Figure 2.4.2. ASEAN top-5 FDI sources, 2020



Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

The shares of inward flows of FDI by the biggest five (5) activities for year 2020 is described in Figure 2.4.3. Financial and insurance activity contributed the highest share (36.6%) to the total inward flows of FDI. The second biggest contributor was wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles activity, with 19.6% shares, followed by manufacturing activity, professional, scientific and technical activity, and real estate activity with 14.5%, 8.2%, and 6.1% respectively.

Figure 2.4.3. Inward flows of FDI by activity, 2020



Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

3

CONNECTIVITY



CONNECTIVITY

INTRODUCTION

Connectivity plays an important role in promoting growth and productivity as well as in enhancing access to markets and opportunities. This chapter discusses indicators on land and air transport, tourism, and communication, which indicate the level of connectivity among the Member States in the region.

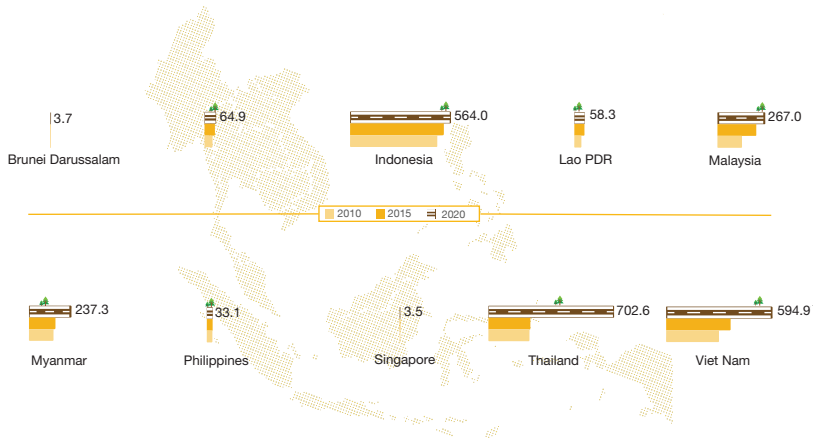
3.1. TRANSPORT

Land Transport

Road length and total motor vehicles are common measures of land connectivity. Total road length is defined as the total kilometer length of all roads in the country in a given year, including all existing road types, but excluding dedicated cycle paths. ASEAN has continued to improve its land transportation infrastructure network, with a 80.0% increase in total road length in the last decade equivalent to an annual average growth of 6.7%, from 1.4 million kilometers in 2010 to more than 2.5 million kilometers in 2020. Figure 3.1.1 shows that Thailand achieved the most significant improvement of road length in the period of 2010-2020 with 206.2% total growth, from 229.4 to 702.5 thousand Km or an average annual growth of 11.8%. This is followed by Viet Nam with 101.6% total growth and 7.3% average annual growth, Malaysia (94.6% total growth and 6.9% average annual growth), and Myanmar (73.5% total growth and 5.7% average annual growth). In the same period, Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, and Lao PDR recorded an average annual growth of road length around 1.5% -

3.9%, while Singapore and Philippines have average annual growth at 0.6% and 0.4% respectively.

Figure 3.1.1. Road length (thousand kilometers) by ASEAN Members States, 2010-2020

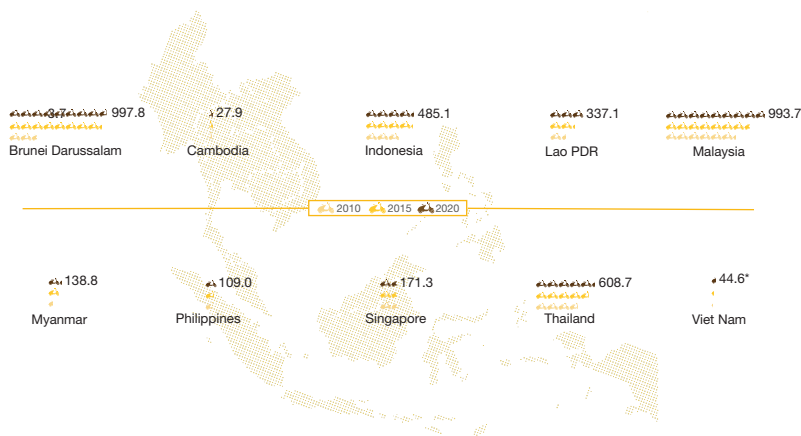


Note: The latest available data for Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia and Viet Nam is 2019

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Improvement of infrastructure for road transportation is in line with the significant increase on the number of registered motor vehicles in AMS during the period of 2010-2020 (Figure 3.1.2). The ASEAN total number of registered motor vehicles in 2020 was 233.0 million units, a 68.7% increase compared to 2010, or 5.4% on average per annum. However, the effect of COVID-19 pandemic could be observed from the latest data where in the total number of registered motor vehicles in 2020 has decreased by 8.6% compared to 2019.

Figure 3.1.2. Number of registered motor vehicles per 1000 population by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020



Note: The latest available data for Viet Nam is 2019

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Figure 3.1.2 shows that in 2020 the highest number of registered motor vehicles per 1000 population is recorded in Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Thailand at 997.8, 993.7 and 608.7 respectively. Meanwhile, looking at the degree of expansion of registered motor vehicles during 2010-2020, Brunei Darussalam has the highest rate with an average growth 13.0% per annum, followed by Myanmar and Viet Nam (11.8%), and Lao PDR (7.7%).

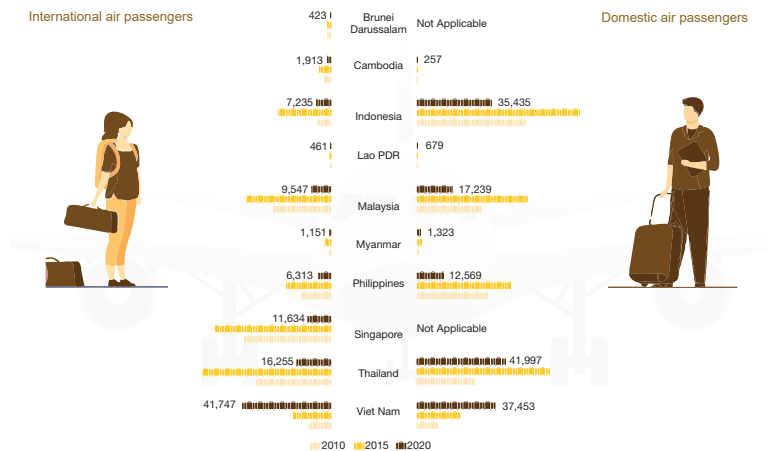
In terms of total number of registered motor vehicles, Indonesia has the highest number of registered motor vehicles among AMS in 2020 at 131.1 million units, or more than 56.3% of ASEAN's total registered motor vehicles, followed by Thailand at 41.5 million units, Malaysia (32.4 million units) and Philippines (11.9 million units).

Air Transport

Air transport is one of the hardest-hit industries/sectors by the COVID-19 pandemic. This unfortunate situation is reflected in the latest statistics of international air passenger (Figure 3.1.3) where the number of international passengers dropped by 70.8% from 331.6 million in 2019 to 96.7 million in 2020. All due mainly to the imposition of travel restriction measures put in place by all AMS.

Similar situation can be observed in the number of domestic air passengers. All AMS experienced steep falls on number of domestic passengers that ranged from -41.9% in Thailand to -78.8% in Philippines. In total, ASEAN number of domestic air passenger dropped by 52.4% from the previous year.

Figure 3.1.3. Number of international air passengers (000) by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020



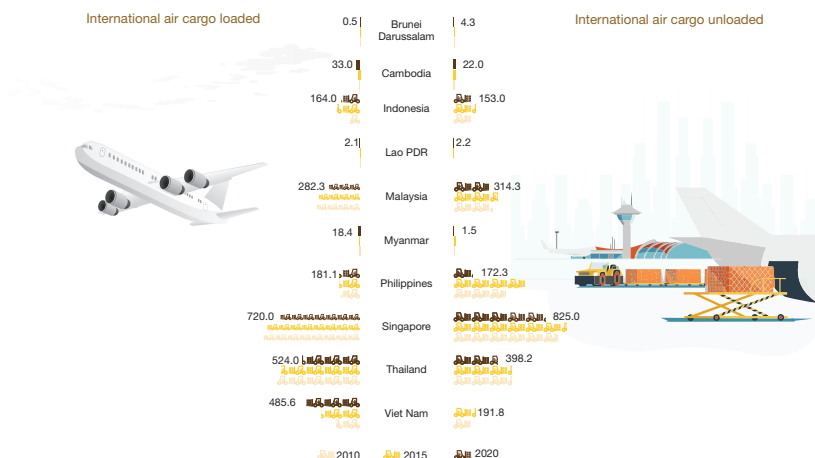
Note: The latest available data for Viet Nam is 2019

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

International Air Cargo Loaded and Unloaded

International air cargo loaded and unloaded of ASEAN in 2020 declined by 28.7% and 35.7% respectively from the previous year. This is also due to the COVID-19 outbreaks which has led to weaker export and import. Figure 3.1.4 shows Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia air cargo services continued to play an important role in distribution of air cargo delivery in the region, even though the number of cargo loaded fell by 31.5%, 22.6% and 18.8%, while, cargo unloaded fell by 34.1%, 23.9% and 22.5% respectively compared to 2019.

Figure 3.1.4. International air cargo loaded and unloaded (000 tons) by ASEAN Member States, 2010-2020



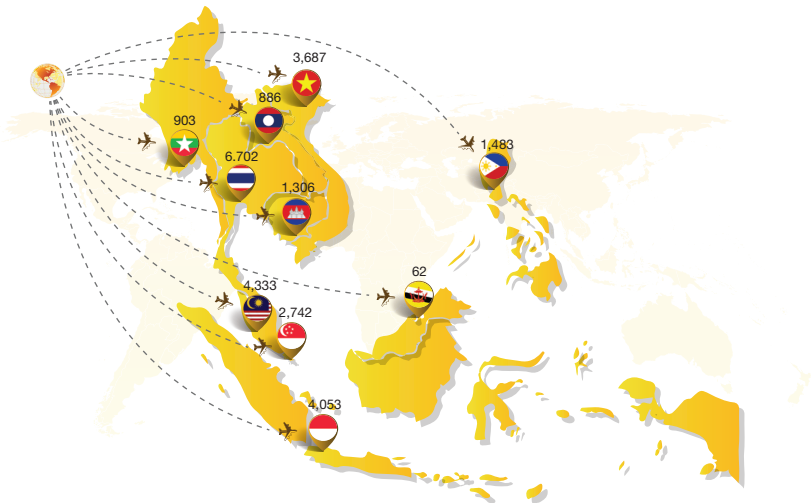
Note: The latest available data for Viet Nam cargo loaded is 2018 and cargo unloaded is 2012

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

3.2. VISITOR ARRIVALS

Figure 3.2.1 shows number of visitor arrivals by AMS in 2020. As can be seen, total number of visitor arrivals to ASEAN dropped sharply from 143.6 million in 2019 to only 26.2 million in 2020. Travel and movement restrictions put in place due to COVID-19 pandemic seems to have significantly impact the number of visitor arrivals to ASEAN. Thailand experienced the highest number of visitor arrivals in 2020, with 6.7 million, followed by Malaysia and Indonesia, with around 4 million of visitor arrivals respectively. Meanwhile, other AMS recorded visitor arrivals below 4 million.

Figure 3.2.1. Number of visitor arrivals (000) by ASEAN Member States, 2020

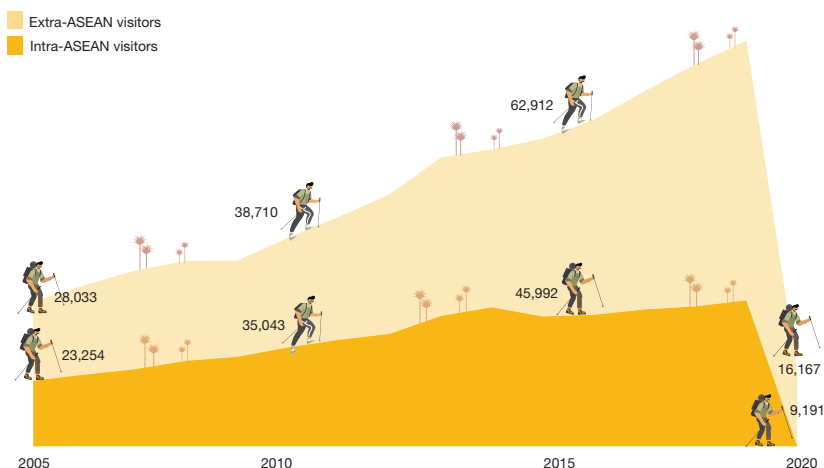


Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Statistics on the intra and extra-ASEAN visitor arrivals for the period of 2005-2020 is shown in Figure 3.2.2. The figure shows that both the number of intra and extra ASEAN visitors in 2020 are the lowest ever

recorded. In 2020, the number of intra-ASEAN visitors was 9.2 million or 35.1% of the total visitor arrivals to ASEAN. Meanwhile, the 16.2 millions extra-ASEAN visitors visited the region in 2020.

Figure 3.2.2. Intra and extra-ASEAN visitor arrivals (000), 2005-2020



Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

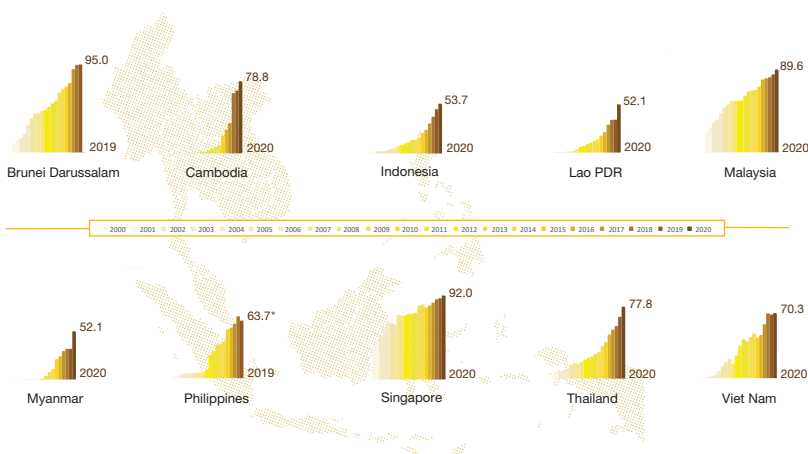
3.3. INTERNET SUBSCRIBERS

The Covid-19 pandemic has led to a significant growth of digitalization in the region. Lockdown measures and social distancing procedures for public safety have shifted daily routines to telecommuting, online video conference, online education, online shopping and video calls which contribute to the increase of internet use in the region.

During two decades, the number of people using internet in ASEAN has increased significantly (Figure 3.3.1). In 2020, the total number of internet subscribers in ASEAN reached 62.9 per 100 population, almost

3.5 times and 25 times compared to 2010 and 2000 respectively. In 2020, Brunei Darussalam recorded more than 90.0 subscribers per 100 population, followed by Singapore and Malaysia that also recorded high coverage of internet use with 92.0 and 89.6 subscribers per 100 population, respectively. Meanwhile, the internet subscribers in Cambodia is the highest among the CLMV countries at 78.8 per 100 population, followed by Viet Nam at 70.3 and both Myanmar and Lao PDR at 52.1.

Figure 3.3.1. Number of internet users per 100 person by ASEAN Member States, 2000-2020



Note: The latest available data for Brunei Darussalam and Philippines is 2019

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

4

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT



ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

4

INTRODUCTION

Energy has been at the core of the development of human societies. It is a basic necessity for survival and a crucial element for economic development. In addition, energy is considered as one of important factors in industrial societies and modern economy. The intensity of people's access to energy could indicate the level of development in an economy.

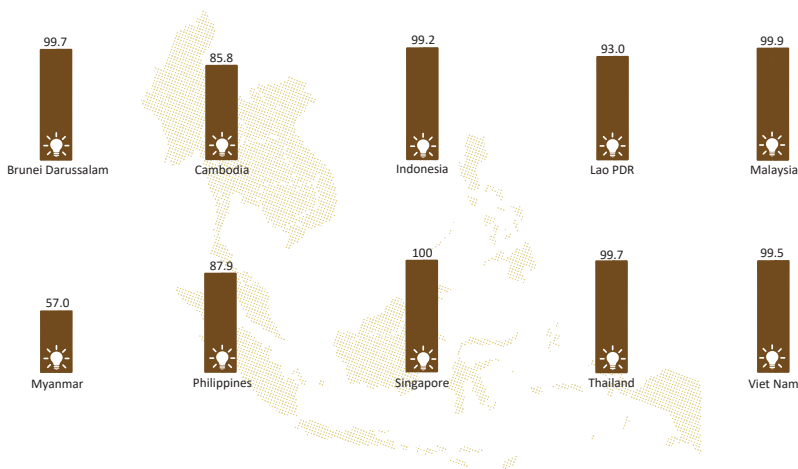
On the other hand, huge demand of energy has put environment along with its biodiversity in jeopardy. Deforestation and desertification are threatening traditional energy sources and subsistence pattern of agriculture. Furthermore, the impact of environment degradation contributes to an increase in number of casualties due to climate-related disasters and rising concern over the survival of some species.

4.1. ENERGY

Access to Electricity

Percentage of population with access to electricity in all AMS in 2020 is depicted by Figure 4.1.1. It is observed that well over 90% of population in seven (7) AMS have access to electricity. The coverage of population with access to electricity in both Philippines and Cambodia is above 85%. Meanwhile, more than half of population in Myanmar have access to electricity.

Figure 4.1.1. Population with access to electricity (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2020



Note: The latest available data for Cambodia, Malaysia, and Thailand is 2019, Lao PDR is 2018

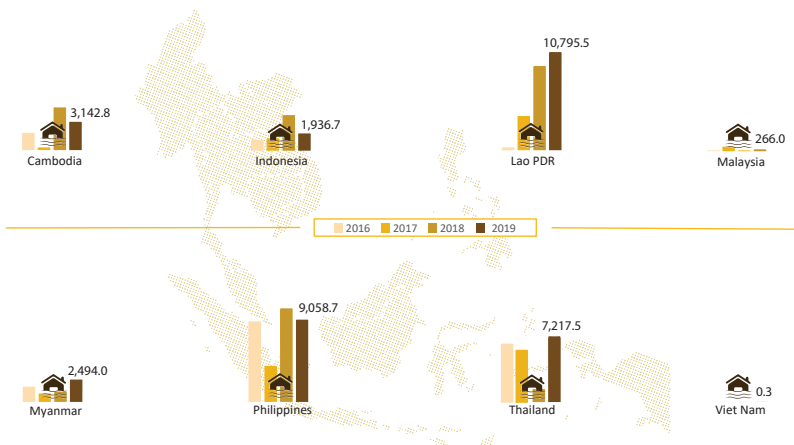
Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

4.2. ENVIRONMENT

Climate-related Disasters Losses

Environment can be negatively affected by an increase use of energy through unpredictable climate change, deforestation, and risks of species extinction. Figure 4.2.1 shows number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters per 100,000 population across AMS during a period of 2016-2019. It is found that Lao PDR has the highest number with more than 10,000 of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters in 2019 and the figure is on an increasing trend since 2016. Philippines is second with 9,000 people per 100,000 population in 2019.

Figure 4.2.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to climate-related disasters per 100,000 population by ASEAN Member States, 2016-2019



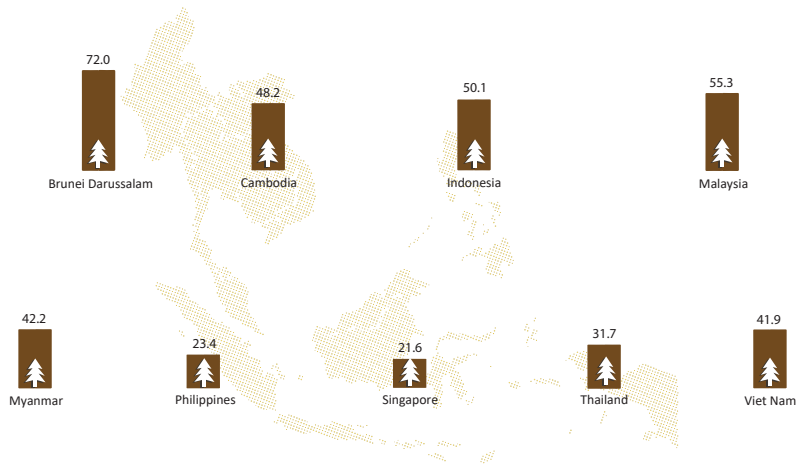
Notes: Brunei Darussalam and Singapore are not prone to climate-related disaster, hence the data is not available. Data for Viet Nam only cover number of deaths, missing and injured

Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Forest Area

Figure 4.2.2. describes the proportion of forest area to total land area across AMS in 2019. Among all AMS, Brunei Darussalam has the highest proportion of forest area, with 72% to the total land area in 2019. Meanwhile, Indonesia and Malaysia has more than half of its land area covered by forest.

Figure 4.2.2. Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%) by ASEAN Member States, 2019



Notes: Data for Lao PDR is not available at the time of publication. The latest available data for Cambodia, Malaysia, and Thailand is 2018, Philippines and Singapore is 2016

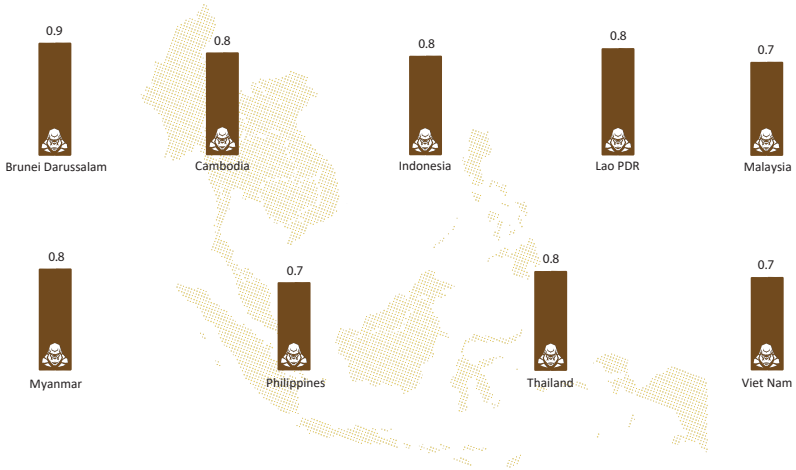
Source: ASEAN Secretariat, ASEANstats database

Red List Index

The Red List Index (RLI) defines the conservation status of major species groups and measures trends in the proportion of species expected to remain extant in the near future without additional conservation action. The major species groups cover birds, mammals, amphibians, cycads and warm-water reef-forming corals. Value of RLI ranges from 0 to 1, with a value of 1 indicates all species are expected to not being extinct in the near future while a value of 0 indicating all species have gone extinct. The RLI of AMS for 2020 is described in Figure 4.2.3 below. It is observed that RLI for all AMS ranges from 0.7 to 0.9, reflecting that all

major species groups found in each AMS would probably remain extant in the near future.

Figure 4.2.3. Red List Index by ASEAN Member States, 2020



Note: Data for Singapore is not available at the time of publication

Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature

REFERENCE

International Labour Organization – ILO (2016) *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, 9th Edition, Geneva: ILO

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