

HIGH LEVEL DIALOGUE ON ASEAN ITALY ECONOMIC RELATIONS

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PRESENTATION BY BUI NHAT QUANG

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ROLE OF ASEAN REGION IN POST-PANDEMIC MACRO-ECONOMIC SCENARIO

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1. Overview of Impacts of COVID-19 on ASEAN Macro-Economy

- Weak external demand, continued social distancing and weak consumer sentiment
 recovery will be modest
- Fiscal stimulus to fight the crisis → higher public debt and increased debt costs
- Policy rates have been cut across the board, and *more cuts* are expected to come
- ASEAN central banks will experiment with *unconventional monetary policy* (Indonesia's central bank has started)
- Non-performing loan ratios will rise, hurting banks' profitability
- ASEAN currencies will weaken again substantially (short term)

2. ASEAN's role in post-pandemic economic perspective

2.1. ASEAN has already had its own strengths:

• A young demographic, third-largest labour force globally, the potential consumer market of 650 million, the fifth-largest economy in 2019, with a combined GDP of over US\$3 trillion → consuming goods and services → expanding production in ASEAN and the world market.

Intra-ASEAN numbers remain strong

- ✓ *Exports*: Almost a quarter, or 21% of the goods exported in 2019 went to fellow ASEAN nations;
- Imports: almost 22% were from other ASEAN nations;
 Investment: In 2018, investment from within ASEAN accounted for 15.2% of the region's FDI, compared with EU at 14.2% of EU, and 13.7% of Japan.

→ ASEAN is expected to continue to be a growth hub in Asia - Pacific region and the world, contributing significantly to the growth rate of the region and the world.

2.2 The region looks set to emerge from the pandemic better than others and will contribute more to global economy

- ASEAN countries have *already benefited from structural shifts* in international trade and commerce, which have been hastened due to the pandemic
- ASEAN as a group entered into the crisis in relatively good economic shape; its banks are mostly well-capitalised, with low levels of non-performing loans and adequate levels of foreign exchange reserves.
- Supply chain diversification, regionalization
- Investment neutral destination
- Manufacturing China Plus One

2.3. In ASEAN, Vietnam has emerged as a big winner in the post- pandemic

- Held the ASEAN Coordinating Council Working Group Public Health Emergencies; Special ASEAN Summit on Coronavirus Disease 2019
- Created C-19 ASEAN Respond Fund
- Advancing the cooperation of ASEAN with other countries and other organizations of the worlds.

➔ Vietnam has well controlled the Covid-19 and is now ready to become a regional economic hub that can partly replace China in the global supply chain in certain sectors.

3. The path forward for ASEAN position in regional and global economy

Push for greater intra-ASEAN trade and investments
 Build a competitive ASEAN single market
 Strive harder to defend the global rules-based trading order (as middle-power open economies)

4. Concluding Remarks

- The Covid-19 brings about changes in the ASEAN economy:
 - \checkmark contribution to the global economic scenario
 - \checkmark approach to development and growth
- **Important policies** (as an investment destination): Connectivity enhancement and trade-and-investment liberalization
- ASEAN needs to **embark on policy actions to mitigate concerns** about reshoring by multi-national enterprises that so far have invested in the region. By:
 - \checkmark further opening up investment regimes
 - ✓ encouraging MNEs to balance their investment portfolios
- ➤ASEAN will be an active player in the post pandemic macroeconomic scenario.

