

#### 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.

