ASEAN+3 Growth Strategy in the Pandemic's Wake

Hoe Ee Khor, Chief Economist ASEAN+3 Regional Economic Outlook 2022 Webinar April 13, 2022





Outline

- O1 Has COVID-19 damaged ASEAN+3's output potential?
- Will the pandemic brighten or dim the potential of services as an engine of ASEAN+3 growth?
- What will the pandemic do to the ASEAN+3 manufacturing-for-export strategy?

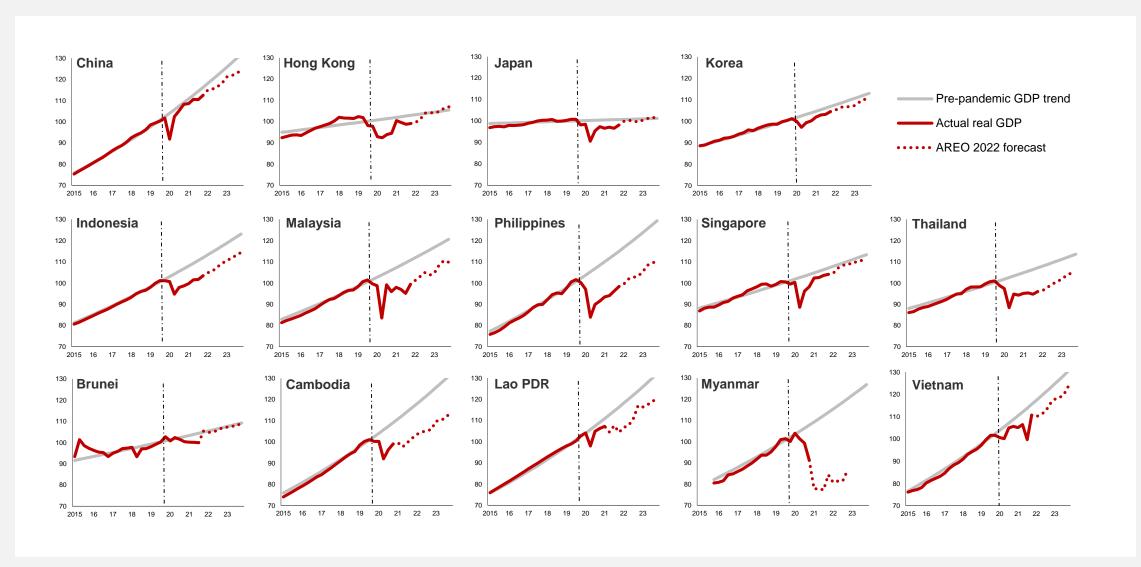


1: Has COVID-19 damaged ASEAN+3's output potential?



The longer the pandemic stretches out, the higher the likelihood of scarring





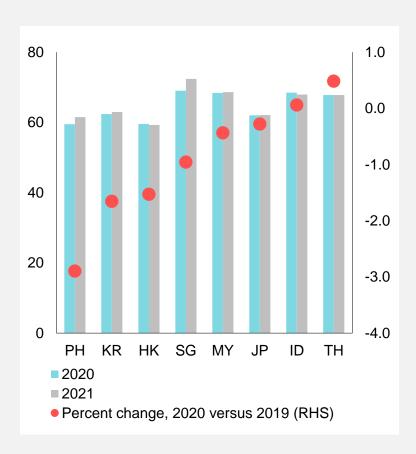
Scarring of the labor supply will be felt most strongly in the region's aging economies



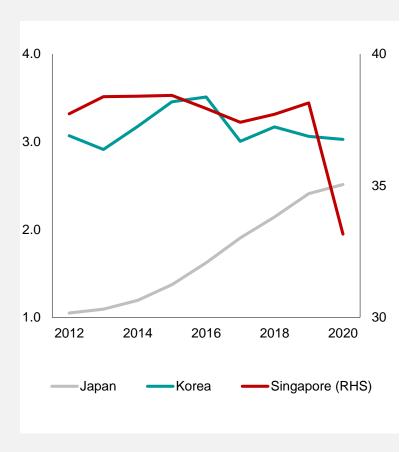
ASEAN+3: Fertility Rates (Per woman)

3.0 World average, 2021 2.5 Replacement rate 2.0 0.5 LA PH KH ID MM VN MY BN CN TH HK JP SG KR 2019 **2021**

ASEAN+3: Labor Force Participation Rate (Percent; Percent year-on-year)



Selected ASEAN+3: Foreign Workers
(Percent of labor force)

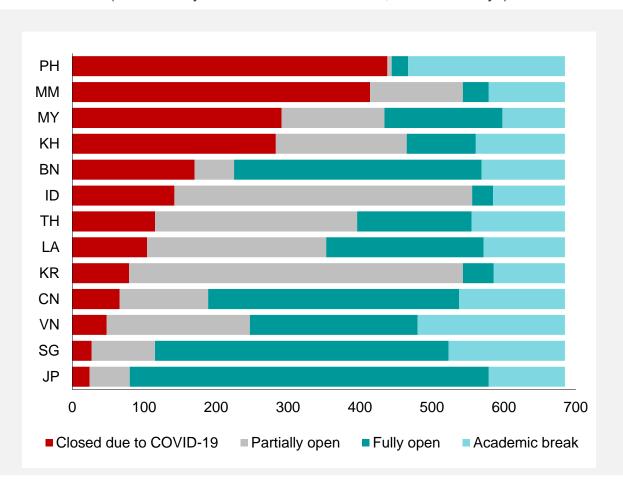


The unprecedented disruption to education due to the pandemic has likely eroded future human capital and labor productivity



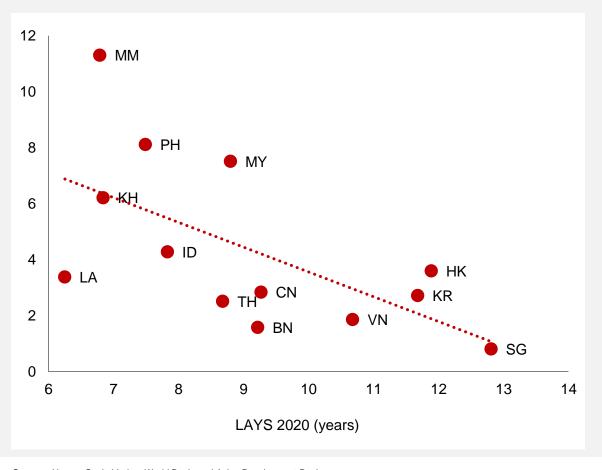
ASEAN+3: School Closures and Remote Learning Modalities

(16 February 2020–31 December 2021, number of days)



ASEAN+3: Learning Losses due to COVID-19

(Percent decline in learning-adjusted years of schooling versus 2020 baseline)



Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Sources: Human Capital Index, World Bank; and Asian Development Bank.

Scarring of the capital stock will affect the region's emerging market and developing economies with large infrastructure gaps

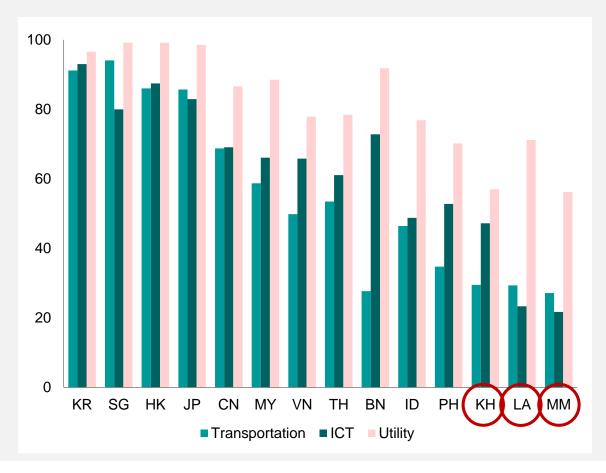


Selected ASEAN+3: PPP Investment Commitments

(Billions of US dollars)

60 50 40 30 20 10 1990 2000 2010 2020 CN PH TH ID MY LA —Total KH MM -VN

ASEAN+3: Infrastructure Competitiveness, 2019 (0 = lowest; 100 = highest)

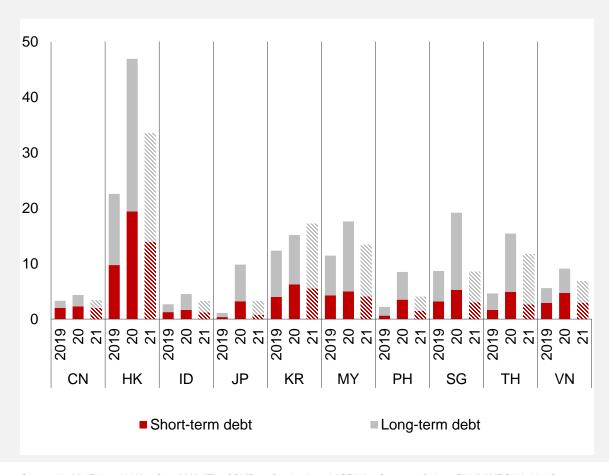


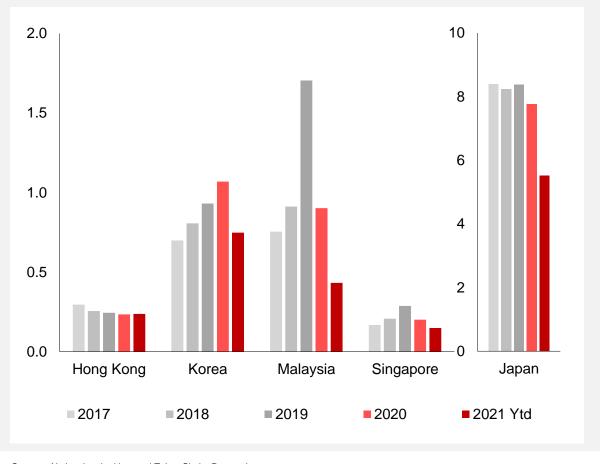
Investment and productivity could suffer due to debt overhang when pandemic support is withdrawn, or due to zombie firms if pandemic support is prolonged



Selected ASEAN+3: Actual and Projected Debt-at-Risk (Percent of GDP, end of period)

Selected ASEAN+3: Corporate Bankruptcies, 2017–21 (Thousands of companies)





2: Will the pandemic brighten or dim the potential of services as an engine of ASEAN+3 growth?



Recovery of travel and tourism will hinge on building traveler confidence, starting at the domestic level



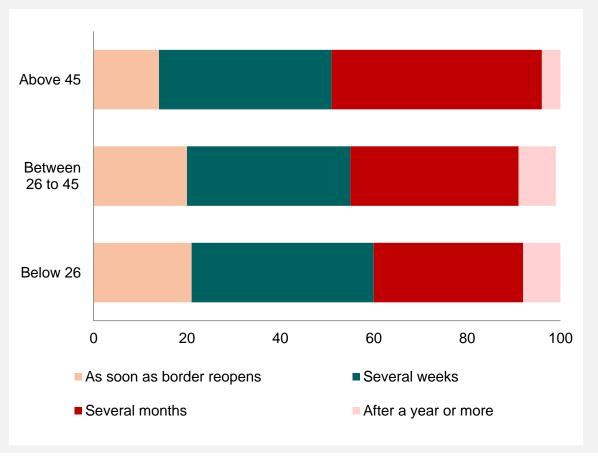
ASEAN+3: Inbound Tourist Arrivals by Source Country

(Millions of tourist arrivals; percent year-on-year)

300 50 0 100 -50 2016 2000 2004 2008 2012 2020 COVID-19 CN (including HK) ■KR **ASEAN** EU-28 ROW ----ASEAN+3 (RHS)

China: Chinese Tourists' Intent to Travel Post-Pandemic

(Percent of respondents by age group)



Businesses should capitalize on the strong uptake of e-commerce, especially as users have become accustomed to using digital services

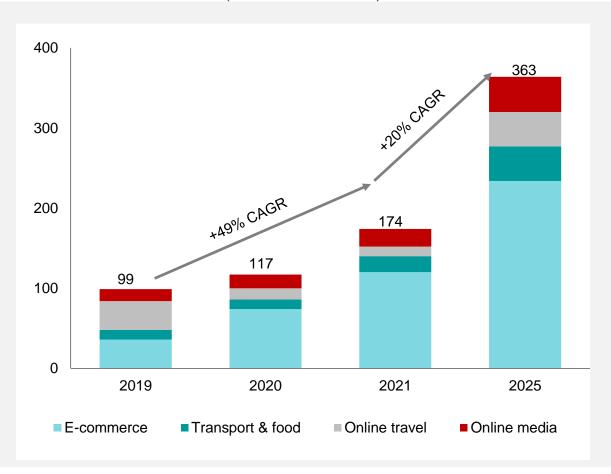


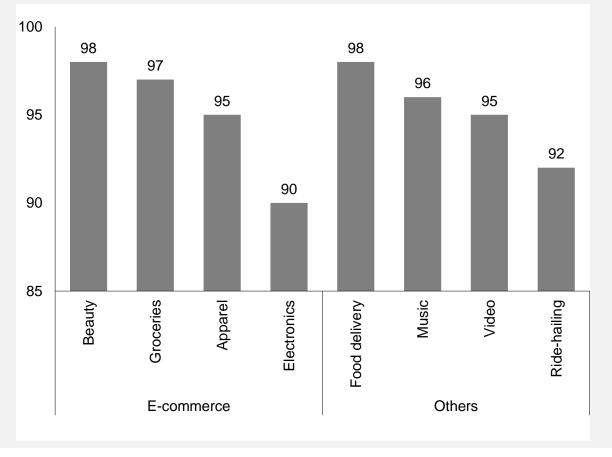
ASEAN-6: Gross Merchandise Value of Digital Economy Sectors

(Billions of US dollars)

ASEAN-6: New Consumers in 2020 Who Continued Using Digital Services in 2021

(Percent of consumers surveyed)





Supportive regulatory frameworks will unlock the potential of digital banking and telemedicine as growth drivers

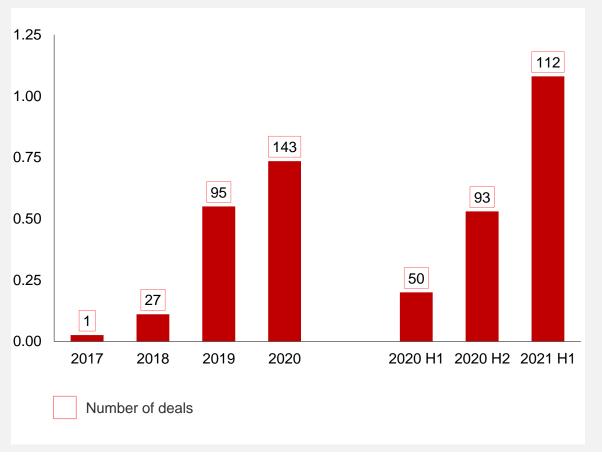


ASEAN-6: Likely Usage of Digital Financial Services in the Next 1–2 Years

(Percent of digital merchants surveyed)

100 80 20 60 27 25 19 40 20 72 46 41 39 0 Digital insurance Digital payments Digital remittance Digital lending ■ Likely to increase usage Likely to maintain the same usage

ASEAN-6: Value and Number of Total Healthtech Deals(Billions of US dollars)



The region would need to constantly upgrade and innovate to develop modern services exports as a pillar of growth

services

ΤH

ICT and IP charges

Other services

MY

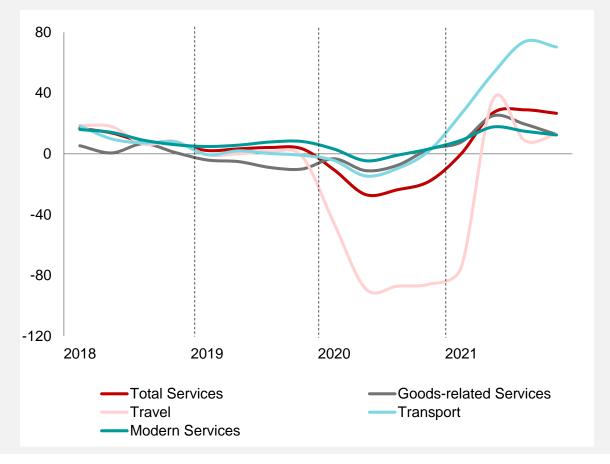


Selected ASEAN+3: Exports of Modern and Traditional Services, 2016–20

(Average percent share of total services exports)

75 50 25 Modern

Selected ASEAN+3: Quarterly Exports of Services (Percent year-on-year)



JΡ

CN

KR

■ Travel

HK

Finance and insurance

ID

SG

■ Professional services

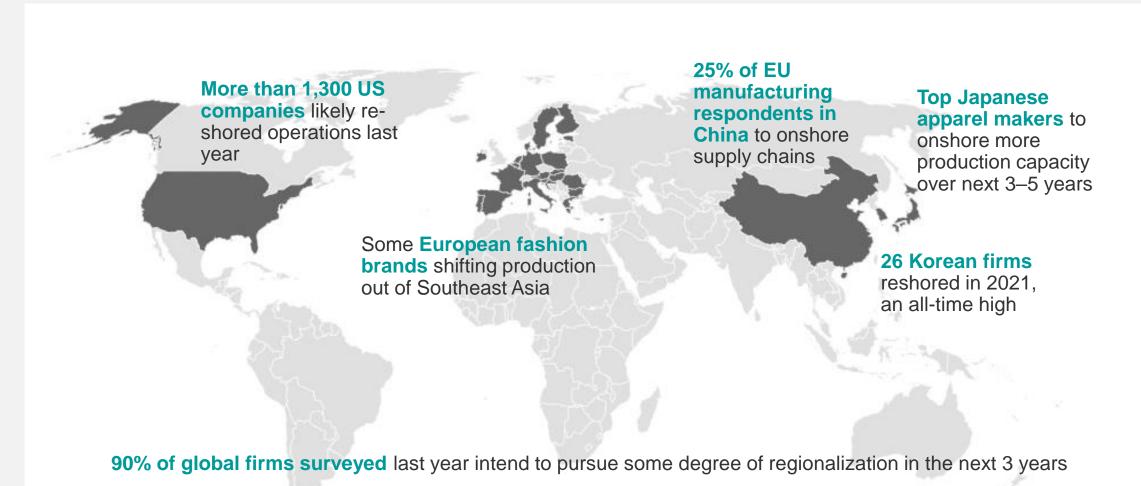
■ Transportation

3: What will the pandemic do to the ASEAN+3 manufacturing-for-export strategy?



With the pandemic's disruption to supply chains, reshoring and nearshoring intentions and activities have gained some traction globally



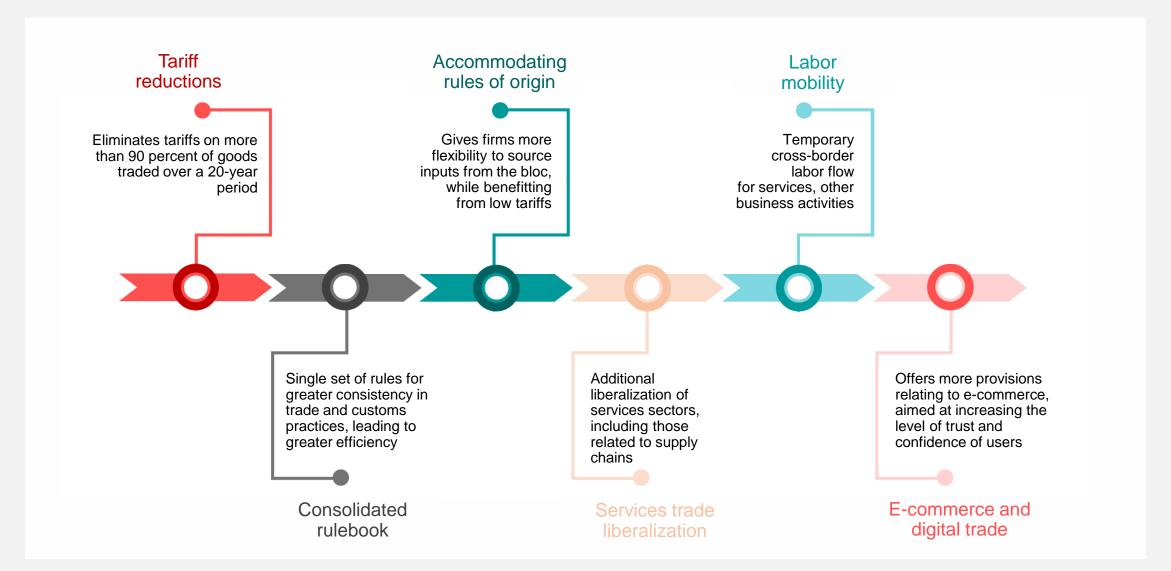


Source: AMRO staff compilation from various surveys and media reports.

Note: Boundaries, colors, and other information shown on the above map do not imply any judgment on the part of AMRO concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

RCEP holds promise for promoting supply chains in the ASEAN+3 region through harmonized and more accommodating rules of origin provisions





Source: AMRO staff.



Key takeaways

- Some extent of scarring is unavoidable
 - Scarring of the labor supply in aging economies
 - Scarring of the capital stock in economies with narrow fiscal space and high debt
 - Scarring of productivity from extended school closures and zombie firms
- Travel and tourism will take time to recover.
- E-commerce and digitally supplied services have the potential to become future growth drivers
- The pandemic has brought home the importance of strengthening intra-regional links

Thank you.



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