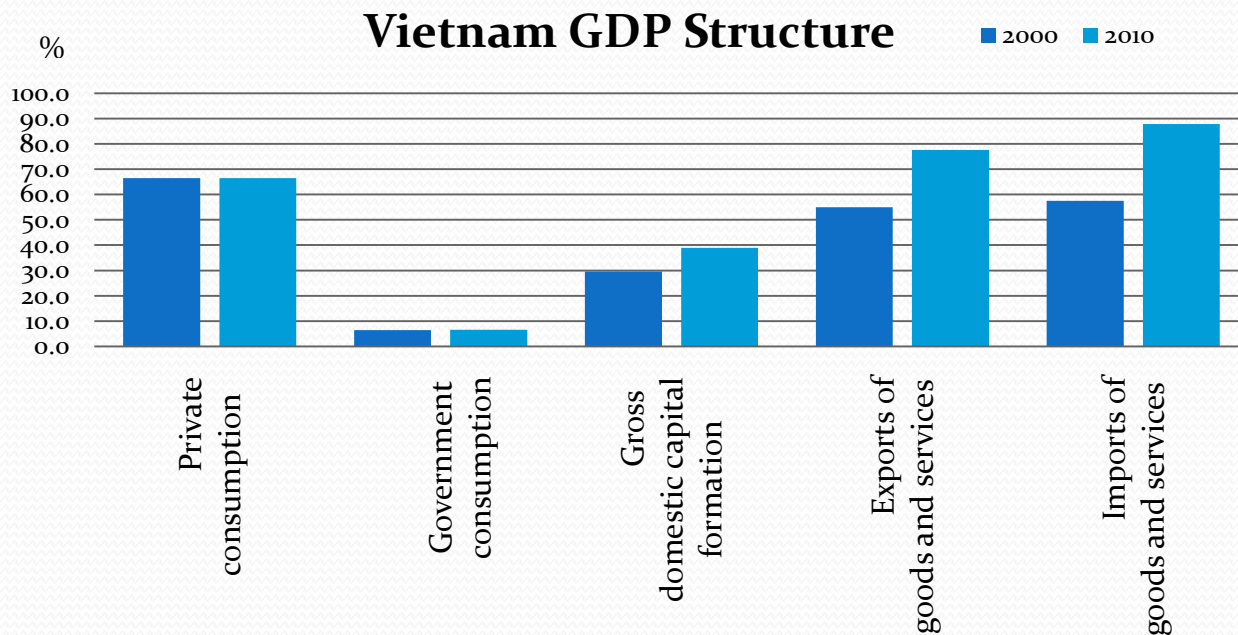


จากประชาคมเศรษฐกิจอาเซียนสู่ ความอยู่ดีมีสุขของประชาชน

ดร. ลัษมณ อรรถาพิช
สำนักงานผู้แทนประจำประเทศไทย
ธนาคารพัฒนาเอเซีย

ภาพรวมเศรษฐกิจอาเซียน

- การแบ่งโครงสร้างทางเศรษฐกิจของอาเซียนออกเป็น 2 กลุ่ม



2.3.1 Inward and outward FDI stocks, 5-year average, selected economies, \$ billion

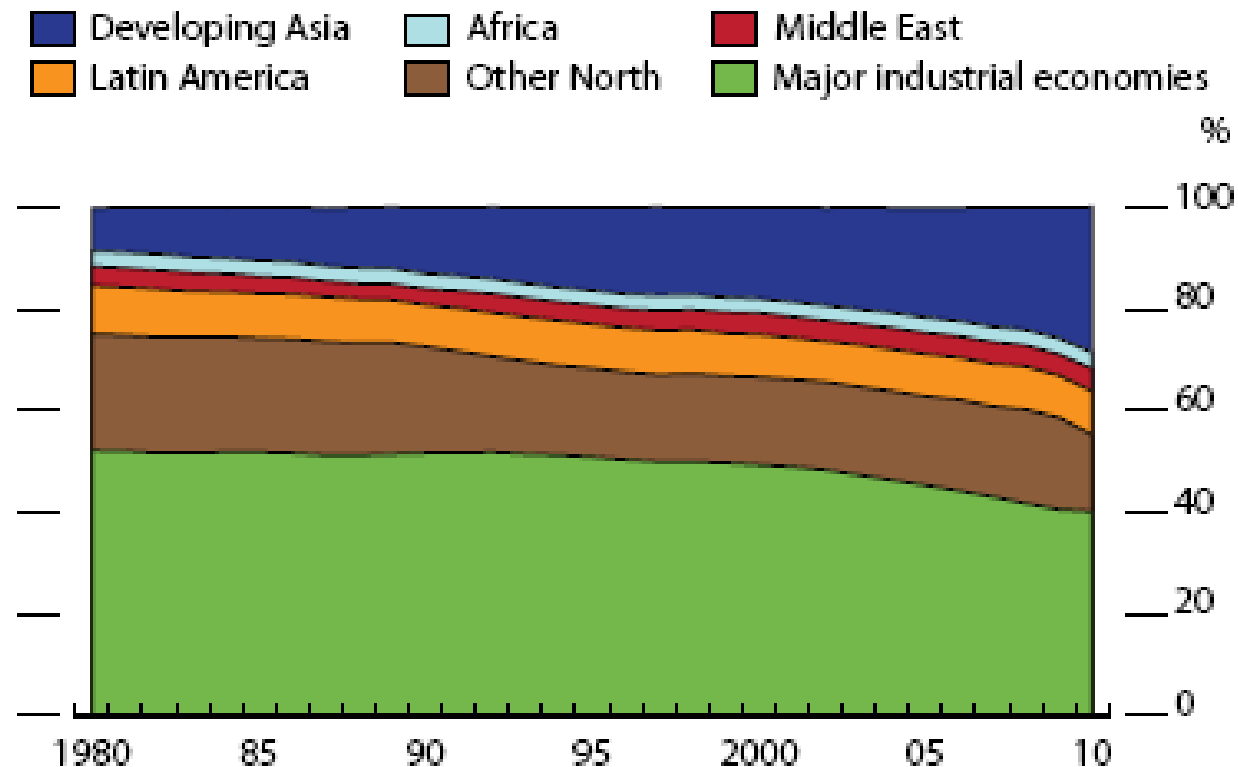
Region/Country	Outward FDI		Inward FDI	
	1990–94	2005–09	1990–94	2005–09
India	0.2	44.1	2.3	101.4
China, People's Rep. of	9.7	120.8	43.9	348.6
ASEAN-10	2.7	34.2	8.7	58.0
Developing Asia	5.3	57.9	10.8	50.7
Brazil	42.3	129.8	47.9	280.0
South Africa	17.2	53.7	10.7	94.1
Japan	243.3	560.0	14.8	149.0
United States	9,06.8	4,158.0	686.2	3,076.2
EU27	44.6	300.0	39.3	248.1

Note: For ASEAN-10, developing Asia, and EU27, values are averages for the region.

Source: ADB calculations based on data from UNCTADstat. <http://www.unctad.org/Templates/Page.asp?IntItemID=1584&lang=1> (accessed 25 February 2011).

South-South Economic Links

2.1.1 Shares In world GDP



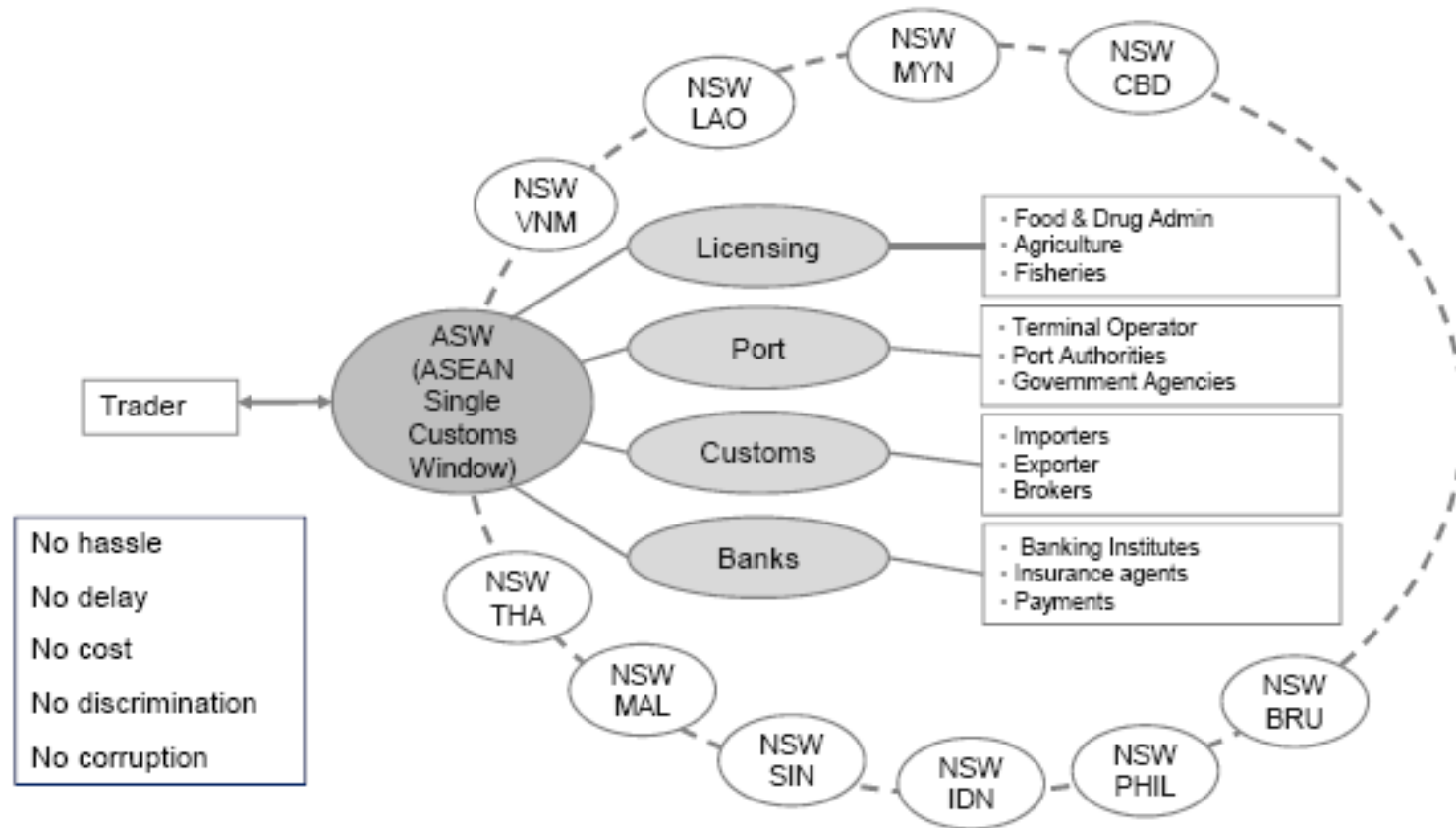
Source: ADB Key Indicators ,2011.

Why look South?

- Rebalancing
 - ASEAN as new driver of aggregate demand
 - Trade and FDI
- Welfare Gain from economic integration

NSW (National Single Window) and ASW (ASEAN Single Customs Window)

A businessman's dream



Technical and bureaucratic hurdles slowed down the implementation of ASW, but Politics are also involved

Key ASEAN Challenges

1. Promoting Economic Convergence and Inclusion
2. Developing Human Capital
3. Managing Natural Resources and the Environment
4. Forging a Competitive and Innovative Region
5. Cooperating in Macroeconomic Policy and Finance
6. Strengthening Governance and Institutions
7. Maintaining ASEAN Centrality

Inequality in ASEAN countries

Country	Gini Coefficient Initial Year		Gini Coefficient Final Year		Change (%)
Thailand	46.2	1992	42	2002	-9%
Malaysia	41.2	1993	40.3	2004	-2%
Indonesia	34.4	1993	34.3	2002	0%
Philippines	42.9	1994	44	2003	3%
Viet Nam	34.9	1993	36.2	2004	10%
Lao PDR	30.4	1992	34.7	2002	14%
Cambodia	31.8	1993	40.7	2004	28%

Source: World Bank World Development Indicator, 2011.

Financial Inclusion and ASEAN

“...Thus, we need financial inclusion for all of our ASEAN citizens. People living in poverty, usually do not have affordable access to financial services such as savings, loans, and transfer payment and insurance.”

OPENING REMARKS
BY
H.E. DR. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
AT
THE FIFTEENTH ASEAN FINANCE MINISTERS' MEETING

BALI, 8 APRIL 2011

Measuring Financial Inclusion



Source: Alliance for Financial Inclusion Policy Paper

Measuring Financial Inclusion (2)

- Financial Access Survey: IMF, CGAP
- Industry Survey: EIU, Mix Market, Microrate
- FPO's Composite Index



Thank you

ขอบคุณค่ะ