

The Future of ASEAN and Opportunity for Industries

THE 15th TERM ASEAN FEDERATION OF PLASTIC INDUSTRIES CONFERENCE (2012-2014)
ASEAN Plastics Unity, Key to Sustainable Future
20-22 October 2014
Centara Grand at Central Plaza Ladprao Hotel, Bangkok, Thailand

Kanit Sangsubhan, Ph.D.

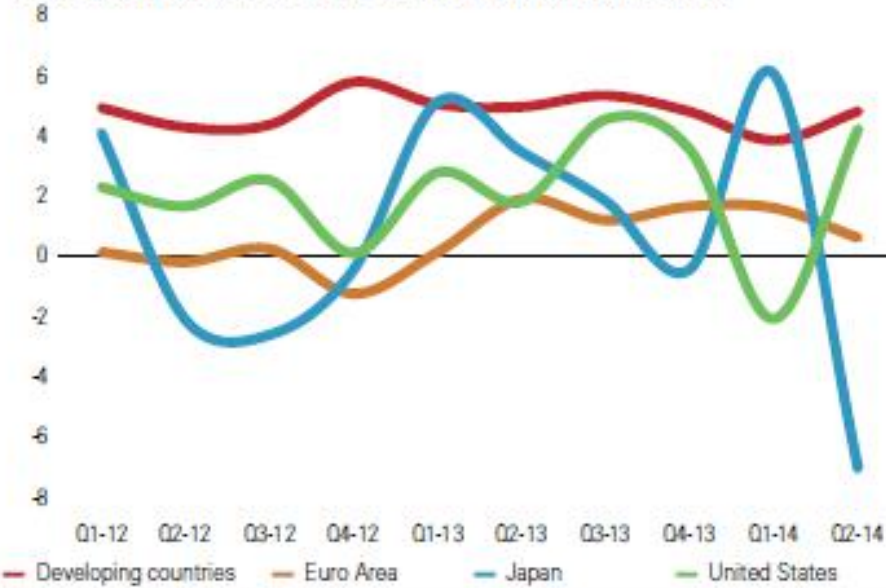
Chairman of Academic Committee Fiscal Policy Research Institute, Thailand

Global volatility, led by developed nations, is a normal situation

Figure B1.1. Growth in global GDP and industrial production

GDP growth

Quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted annual rate, percent



Developing Economies 4-6%=5%

USA 0-4%=2%

Euro Zone -1 2% = 1%

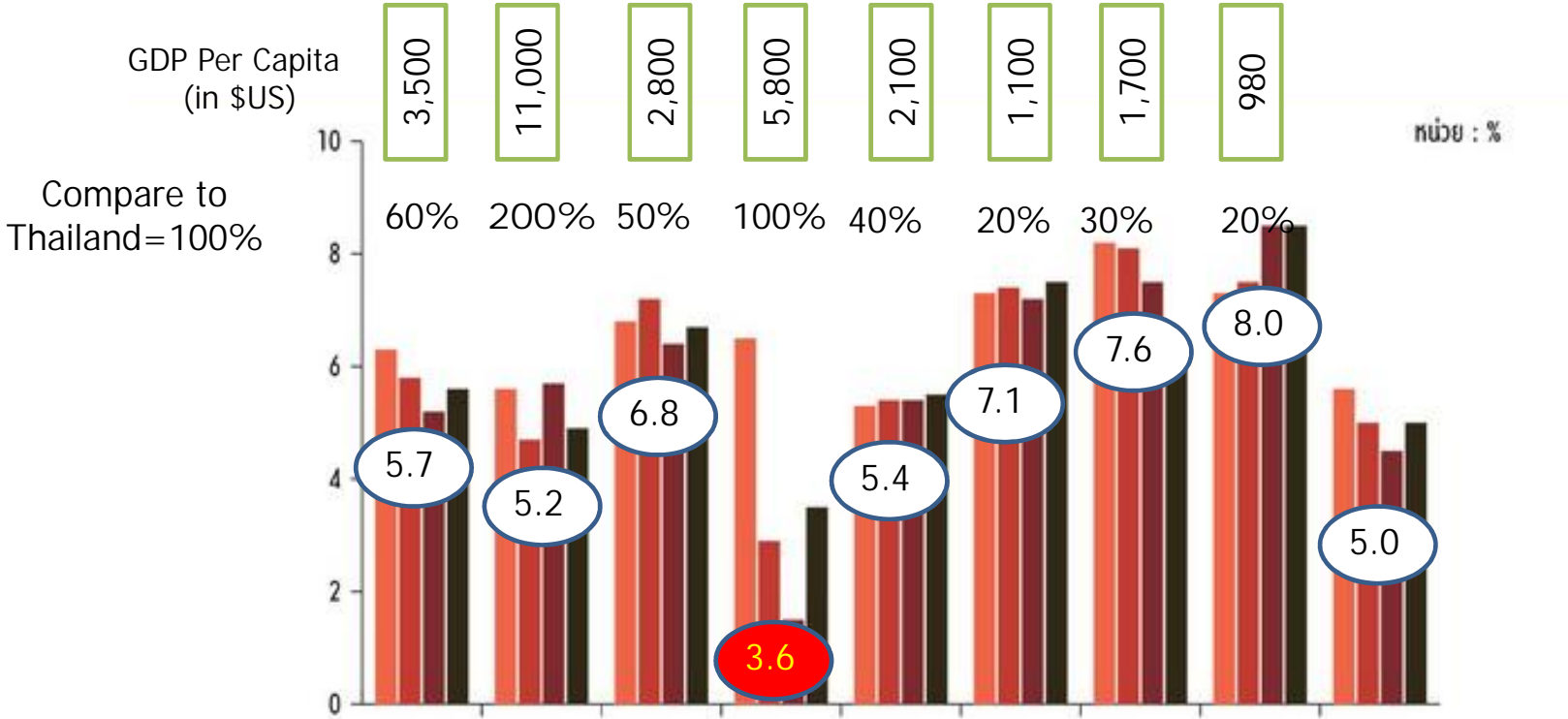
Japan -7 6% = 1%

Source: Staff estimates.

World Bank, October 2014

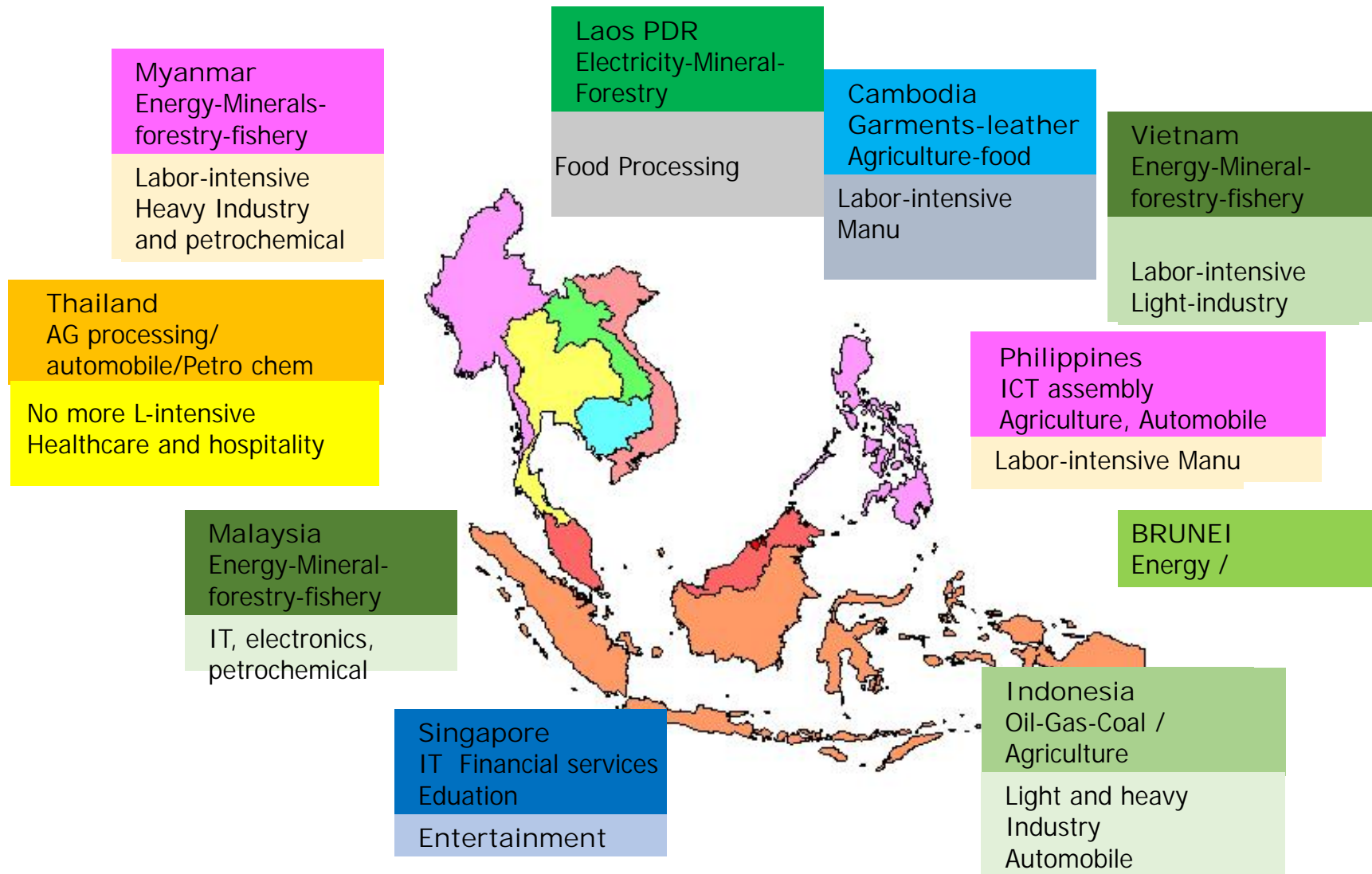
WB Global Growth 2014 = 2.6% (IMF 3.3%)
 2015 = 3.3% (IMF 3.8%)

ASEAN Economy..2012-15



	IND	MAL	PHI	THA	VIE	CAM	LAO	MYA	ASEAN
GPD 2555	6.3	5.6	6.8	6.5	5.3	7.3	8.2	7.3	5.6
GPD 2556	5.8	4.7	7.2	2.9	5.4	7.4	8.1	7.5	5
GPD 2557f2	5.2	5.7	6.4	1.5	5.4	7.2	7.5	8.5	4.5
GPD 2558f	5.6	4.9	6.7	3.5	5.5	6.4	6.4	8.5	5

Industrial Clusters in GMS –ASEAN under the AEC





Infrastructure Investment in ASEAN

Stephen Groff, VP ADB, WSJ 28 July 2014

1. Infrastructure investment in ASEAN was actually declined.

- ASEAN-5 used to invest 38 \$BUS in 1997 reduced to \$25 B\$US in 2010
- Only 4% of GDP was used to invest in infrastructure

2. Far below a good standard; ASEAN has

- Road of 10 Km per 1000 people (200 Km in OECD)
- Rail 250 meter 1000 (5 Km in OECD)
- Electricity 72% (99% in OECD)
- Clean water 86 % (99% OECD)

3. It is estimated that ASEAN need infrastructure investment up to 60 B\$US per year during 2015-2020 to fill up the gap.