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# ASEAN Economic Update (Annex)

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2017.10.02

주아세안 대표부

## [주요 이슈 분석]

### [World Economic Forum] The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018

- <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-competitiveness-report-2017-2018>

## [주요 기관 동향 정보]

### 1. [해양수산부] 메콩강을 이용한 내륙수로운송 개선방안 발표

- <http://www.mof.go.kr/article/view.do?menuKey=376&boardKey=10&articleKey=17502>

### 2. [중소기업중앙회] 중기중앙회, '캄보디아, 라오스 시장개척단' 파견

- <https://www.kbiz.or.kr/user/nd18095.do?View&pageST=SUBJECT&pageSV=&page=2&pageSC=REGDATE&pageSO=DESC&dmlType=&boardNo=00040111>

### 3. [아세안사무국] Joint Press Release Annual Meeting Between Secretariats of ASEAN and the United Nations

- <http://asean.org/joint-press-release-annual-meeting-secretariats-asean-united-nations/>

### 4. [ADB] Global Trade Rebound Boosts Growth in Asia and the Pacific

- <https://www.adb.org/news/global-trade-rebound-boosts-growth-asia-and-pacific>

### 5. [산업통상자원부] 산업부, ASEAN+3 에너지장관회의 참석

- [http://www.motie.go.kr/motie/ne/presse/press2/bbs/bbsView.do?bbs\\_cd\\_n=81&cate\\_n=1&bbs\\_seq\\_n=159683](http://www.motie.go.kr/motie/ne/presse/press2/bbs/bbsView.do?bbs_cd_n=81&cate_n=1&bbs_seq_n=159683)

## [주요 언론 동향]

### 1. [The Strait Times] Taking Asean-China ties to the next level

On Aug 8 this year, we celebrated the 50th anniversary of Asean. As we commemorate this milestone in Asean's history, it is timely to take stock of Asean's relationship with one of our key dialogue partners – China. Asean and China established dialogue partner relations in 1991. Since then, our relationship has grown rapidly to become one of Asean's most substantive dialogue partnerships. China has been a strong supporter of Asean from the outset. China was the first Asean dialogue partner to conclude a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with Asean in 2002, the first to sign the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-east Asia and the first to establish a strategic partnership with Asean, both in 2003.

With China's huge market potential and Asean's demographic dividend coming to bear, the prospects for Asean–China economic cooperation are bright. Trade and investment ties continue to be strong. China has been Asean's largest trading partner for the last seven years while Asean has been China's third-largest trading partner for the last four years. In 2015, Asean's trade with China stood at US\$346.4 billion and foreign direct investment from China to Asean reached US\$8.2 billion.

Beyond our strong economic ties, Asean–China cooperation has also broadened into other areas such as education, culture, tourism and agriculture.

To consolidate and rejuvenate our existing areas of cooperation, and to explore new opportunities for collaboration, we have designated a theme for Asean–China cooperation for the past few years – last year was designated as the Asean–China Year of Educational Exchanges, while this year has been designated as the Asean–China Year of Tourism Cooperation. These themes have delivered substantive results. Asean and China experienced a significant growth in tourism exchanges last year which enabled us to attain our target of 30 million tourist arrivals both ways by 2020, four years ahead of schedule. Last year, the total number of Chinese tourists to Asean was 19.8 million, an

increase of 6.4 per cent, while the number of Asean tourists to China was 10.34 million, a significant increase of 57.8 per cent. Such people-to-people exchanges have helped to enhance mutual understanding and appreciation of Asean's and China's diverse cultures and historical experiences.

Notwithstanding the current breadth and depth of our cooperation, there is still potential and much scope to further expand and deepen Asean-China cooperation.

The Master Plan for Asean Connectivity and the "Belt and Road" initiative are prime examples of mutually complementary initiatives. Both have the potential to enhance infrastructure, people-to-people, financial and information connectivity among us. We should take advantage of the synergies between these two initiatives to maximise their combined impact.

To keep up with the changing priorities of both sides, we are also looking to strengthen cooperation in anti-corruption, disaster management, healthcare and environment protection. An agreement to upgrade the Asean-China FTA was signed in 2015 and we are now working towards the implementation of the agreement as soon as possible. We also issued a Joint Statement on Production Capacity Cooperation, which seeks to achieve a more efficient distribution of resources by playing to the comparative advantage of each country.

Asean and China have benefited from a free and open trading system. Against the backdrop of anti-globalisation voices in some parts of the world, it is imperative that Asean member states and China continue to work with our partners in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) to press ahead and achieve a comprehensive and high-standard RCEP that can serve as a pathway towards a future Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific. We have also designated 2018 as the Asean-China Year of Innovation, which sets

the stage for greater cooperation in new technologies, digitalisation and creative solutions. As Asean and China celebrate the 15th anniversary of our strategic partnership next year, we will work together to lay out our aspirations for Asean–China relations through the Asean–China Strategic Partnership Vision. This will serve as the foundation to chart the way forward for the future development of stronger ties.

Singapore has been the country coordinator for Asean–China Dialogue Relations since August 2015. The constructive management of the South China Sea dispute has contributed to the upturn in Asean–China relations. Credit should be given to all parties for their joint efforts and for the great restraint exercised in order to achieve this positive outcome for our region and beyond. We have taken concrete steps to implement a number of confidence–building measures, such as a hotline among the foreign ministries of Asean member states and China, as well as a Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea for the navies of Asean countries and China. The recent adoption of the Framework for the Code of Conduct (COC) in the South China Sea by the foreign ministers of Asean and China at the Asean Post Ministerial Conference with China has also helped reduce tensions and enhance mutual trust. Moving forward, Asean welcomes and looks forward to the commencement of negotiations on the text of the COC by this year, with the aim of achieving the expeditious conclusion of a binding COC.

As country coordinator for Asean–China relations, we have been working closely with China and other Asean member states on these and other initiatives over the past two years to advance the relationship. Next year, Singapore will also assume the role of Asean chair. We will continue to work closely with China and other Asean member states in an honest, sincere and constructive manner to enhance cooperation and mutual confidence, and jointly uphold regional peace and development. We should seize the present opportunity and ride on the positive momentum generated to bring Asean–China relations to the next level. To borrow the words of Chinese Foreign

Minister Wang Yi, this would demonstrate to our people and the world that the Asean and China partnership has entered a period of maturity. We have the collective wisdom, will and capability to manage differences and not let them derail our friendship, as well as the substantial and mutually beneficial cooperation we have painstakingly built up over the years.

As we embark on a new chapter of Asean–China relations, let us work towards building an even more robust and closer Asean–China partnership based on mutual understanding, respect and our common desire for greater peace, development and prosperity for our peoples, countries and region

## [2. \[The Strait Times\] Seoul's three key directions for upgrading Asean ties](#)

South Korea has mapped out three key policy directions with the aim of upgrading ties with South–east Asia, said Foreign Minister Kang Kyung Wha.

These are to expand economic cooperation, deepen people exchanges and widen the scope of security cooperation.

A "tangible guideline" for cooperation will be officially announced at the Asean–Korea Summit in November, she said at a recent Asean–Korea conference.

Some plans to strengthen ties with Asean are already in place. This includes the appointment of the country's first Asean envoy, Seoul mayor Park Won Soon, who has embarked on a visit to the Philippines, Indonesia and Vietnam.

The Korea Trade Investment Promotion Agency also opened a free trade support centre in Jakarta earlier this month to help Korean

businesses operating in Indonesia and Asean.

Mr Shawn Ho, associate research fellow at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, suggested that South Korea, instead of vying with China and Japan for major infrastructure projects, could focus instead on areas where it has a competitive edge, such as information and communications technology, smart technologies and e-commerce.

On security, South Korean academics and analysts have been urging the country to leverage on Asean's friendly ties with North Korea to break the nuclear impasse on the Korean Peninsula.

Tensions are at an all-time high after the North launched two intercontinental ballistic missiles and conducted its sixth nuclear test.

Professor Shin Jae Hyeok from Korea University told The Straits Times that Asean can "play a bridging role" between the two Koreas, and between North Korea and the United States.

"For example, Asean could persuade North Korea to have a meeting with South Korea in Singapore, or any Asean state," he said.

But Mr Ho warned against too much optimism as Asean maintains a non-partisan stance in issues beyond its shores, and countries with close ties with North Korea may be reluctant to get involved.

"If Asean chooses to take a greater leadership role on the Korean peninsula issue, Asean can certainly make a positive contribution. However... Asean's primary focus will still be on issues within South-east Asia and on non-traditional security issues," he said.

The future for cultural exchange, however, looks bright.

Ms Moe Thuzar, a fellow at the ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, said ongoing initiatives in human resource development, youth and student

exchanges, and academic networking "can catalyse more activities in future".

The newly-opened Asean Culture House, which is now hosting an exhibition on marriage traditions in different Asean countries and a virtual tour of Cambodia's Angkor Wat temple, will also help to "bring Asean closer to the Korean people", she added.

### [3. \[Today Online\] E-commerce a top focus when S'pore chairs Asean](#)

SINGAPORE — E-commerce and the digital economy will be the key points of focus when Singapore takes over the chairmanship of the Association of South-east Asian Nations (Asean) next year, Ms Low Yen Ling, Senior Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry and Ministry of Education, said yesterday.

Addressing the Asean Summit 2017 hosted by legal firm RHTLaw Taylor Wessing, Ms Low highlighted the importance of the Asean Economic Community (AEC) and the Republic's efforts to open up business opportunities for small and medium-sized companies in the region.

"The AEC remains the cornerstone of Singapore's foreign economic policy. Asean has consistently been Singapore's largest trading partner, accounting for 25.7 per cent (S\$217 billion) of Singapore's world trade," noted Ms Low.

With an annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth of between 4.5 and 6.1 per cent from 2012 to 2016, Asean is expected to grow at a yearly average of 5.2 per cent in the period 2017 to 2020.

"Innovation and e-commerce present immense opportunities as new growth sectors and enablers that businesses can tap into," said Ms Low.

Highlighting the example of e-commerce start-up ShopBack, Ms Low

noted how the local company successfully immersed itself in regional markets and established partnerships with merchants in Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand.

Singapore will work closely with Asean member states to promote innovation, build digital connectivity and facilitate e-commerce flows into the region to benefit businesses — especially the micro, small and medium-sized enterprises — Ms Low said.

Mr Azman Jaafar, deputy managing partner and chairman of Asean Plus Group, RHTLaw Taylor Wessing said: “Singapore’s push towards prioritising the digital economy is timely, given that most Asean countries are now primed to jump onto the digital bandwagon given the rise of the Asian middle class and increasing Internet penetration rates.”

The Republic will also work closely with other Asean member states towards the realisation of an Asean-wide self-certification regime and the Asean single window. Tariff concessions and expedited customs clearance via the electronic exchange of information across borders will lower administrative barriers and improve the movement of goods and services across the region, added Ms Low.

Speaking at a panel discussion during the summit, Mr Ngurah Swajaya, Indonesia’s Ambassador to Singapore, noted the potential for a digital economy in Indonesia is huge. He cited the example of ride-hailing firm Go Jek as a new breed of businesses tapping into the digital economy. Operating in more than 25 cities in Indonesia, Go Jek’s motorcycle taxis transport people as well as goods and services, including the delivery of groceries and food.

Mr Antonio Morales, the Philippines’ Ambassador to Singapore, said the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement, to be completed this year or next, is the most important trade agreement since the demise of the Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement.

When approved, the RCEP will cover 3.5 billion people, making it the world's largest market in terms of population and third in the world in terms of GDP and total trade. Economists forecast that if the RCEP is concluded, it would boost regional GDP by close to 2 per cent, Mr Morales added.

#### 4. [연합뉴스] 중국·미국서 막힌 수출, 아세안·인도서 '돌파구' 모색

(세종=연합뉴스) 김영현 기자 = 중국, 미국 중심의 우리나라 수출구조가 아세안·인도로 다변화된다.

글로벌 보호무역기조가 강화되면서 우리나라 수출시장 전망이 불투명해짐에 따라 수출 대체 시장으로 저변을 넓혀 나가겠다는 전략이다.

산업통상자원부는 26일 서울 종로구 무역보험공사에서 '민관합동 수출지원협의회'를 열고 우리나라 무역에서 차지하는 아세안·인도 수출 비중을 지난해 17.3%에서 오는 2020년까지 20%로 늘리겠다고 이같이 밝혔다.

산업부는 이날 회의에서 '수출시장 다변화를 통한 안정적 수출구조 확립'을 비롯해 ▲ 대기업·중소기업 상생 수출생태계 조성 ▲ 수출품목 고도화 ▲ 일자리 중심으로 수출지원체계 개편 등 4가지 수출지원정책 방향을 제시했다.

이날 회의에는 문화체육관광부, 농림축산식품부, 보건복지부, 해양수산부, 중소벤처기업부 등 관계부처와 무역협회, 코트라(KOTRA), 콘텐츠진흥원 등이 참석했다.

정부는 우선 매년 내수기업 5천 개를 수출기업으로 전환하기로 했다. 중소·중견기업에 대한 무역보험 지원도 지난해 44조원에서 2022년 65조원으로 대폭 확대해 나갈 방침이다.

이를 통해 중소·중견기업의 수출 비중을 2022년까지 40% 이상으로 확대한다는 게 정부의 복안이다.

4차 산업혁명 시대를 맞아 혁신 기술과 제품의 해외 진출을 적극적으로 지원하기로 했다. 규제 개선·연구개발(R&D)·세제 지원도 강화한다.

정부는 일자리 창출 효과가 높은 서비스와 소비재 산업의 수출지원도 확대할 계획이다.

또 예산편성, 사후 성과평가 등 수출지원체계를 수출실적 위주에서 일자리 중심으로 개편해 나가기로 했다.

참석 부처들은 품목별 수출 활성화 추진 계획을 발표했다.

문화 분야에서는 글로벌 프로젝트에 투자하는 400억원 규모의 펀드 신설이 추진된다. 농식품 분야에서는 인도·남아공 등 20개국에 '농식품 청년 해외개척단'을 파견하기로 했다.

수출효자상품인 김을 2024년까지 수출 10억달러 규모의 산업으로 육성하겠다는 방안도 제시됐다.

이인호 산업부 차관은 "새정부의 정책 중심이 성장을·효율성에서 일자리와 사람으로 전환되고 있다"며 "수출정책도 양적 성장 중심의 패러다임에서 벗어나 지속가능한 성장이 가능하도록 수출구조 혁신에 집중해야 한다"고 강조했다.

## 5. [매경] [단독] '포스트 차이나' 아세안 총괄 정부TF 만든다

문재인정부가 '포스트 차이나' 시장으로 급부상하고 있는 동남아시아국가연합(ASEAN·아세안)과의 협력을 총괄하는 '아세안 범정부TF(전담팀)'를 대통령 직속 기구로 연내 출범시키고, 외교부에 이를 전담하는 아세안 담당 차관보를 신설하는 방안을 추진하고 있다.

정부 당국자는 27일 "비전과 전략 수립은 물론 정치·경제·외교·문화에서 대아세안 협력을 강화하는 컨트롤타워를 만들 것"이라며 "아세안 주요 도시와 긴밀한 관계를 맺고 있는 국내 지방자치단체까지 포함한 대통령 직속 범정부TF설립을 추진하고 있다"고 밝혔다.

외교부도 아세안 범정부TF가 아세안 업무의 컨트롤타워 역할을 할 수 있도록 직제상 '아세안 차관보(제2 차관보)' 신설을 검토하고 있는 것으로 전해졌다.

이에 따라 정부는 지난 26일 1차 사전 관계부처 협의를 갖고 연내 TF 출범을 위한 본격적인 준비작업에 들어갔다.

이날 회의에는 외교부, 교육부, 행정안전부, 국토교통부 등 아세안 관련 사업 및 투자를 하고 있는 부처 담당자들이 참여했다.

정부 관계자는 "부처 간 정보 공유를 강화해 통합된 아세안 전략을 마련해 가자는 공감대가 있었다"고 전했다.

문재인 대통령은 매년 5%대의 안정적인 경제 성장을 구가하며 '포스트 차이나'로 불리는 아세안과의 협력과 교류를 동북아 4강 수준으로 높이겠다는 '동북아플러스' 구상을 제시한 바 있다. 문 대통령은 조코 위도도 인도네시아 대통령과 통화하면서 "한·아세안 관계를 주변 4강 수준으로 강화하겠다"고 약속했다. 문 대통령은 지난 5월 아세안 특사를 맡았던 박원순 서울시장과 의 간담회 이후 이 같은 결정을 내린 것으로 전해졌다. 끝.