

	GDP PPP (in billions)	GDP per capita	GINI	Quality of Democracy	Type of Government	Capital	Head of State (as of 2022)	Currency	Majority Religion
Indonesia	\$3,750	\$13,998	38.1	Flawed Democracy	Presidential system	Jakarta	Joko Widodo	Indonesian rupiah	Islam
Malaysia	\$999.8	\$30,803	41.0	Flawed Democracy	Federal constitutional monarchy	Kuala Lumpur	King Al-Sultan Abdullah	Malaysian ringgit	Islam
Philippines	\$1,030	\$9,600	43.0	Flawed Democracy	Presidential republic	Manila	Rodrigo Duterte	Philippine peso	Christianity (mostly Catholic)
Thailand	\$1,324	\$18,913	34.9	Authoritarian System	Constitutional monarchy	Bangkok	King Vajiralongkorn	Thai baht	Buddhism
Vietnam	\$1,052	\$10,755	35.7	Authoritarian System	One-party socialist republic	Hanoi	President Nguyen Xuan Phuc	Vietnamese dong	Buddhism
Singapore	\$585.1	\$102,417	45.9	Flawed Democracy	Parliamentary republic	Singapore	President Halimah Yacob	Singapore dollar	Buddhism, Christianity, Islam
Myanmar	\$328.9	\$6,138	30.1	Authoritarian System	Military junta (as of 2022)	Naypyidaw	Min Aung Hlaing (as of 2022)	Burmese kyat	Buddhism
Cambodia	\$95.5	\$5,901	30.8	Authoritarian System	Constitutional monarchy	Phnom Penh	King Norodom Sihamoni	Cambodian riel	Buddhism
Laos	\$52.9	\$7,624	36.7	Authoritarian System	One-party socialist republic	Vientiane	President Thongloun Sisoulith	Laotian kip	Buddhism
Brunei	\$33.5	\$79,508	N/A	Authoritarian System	Absolute monarchy	Bandar Seri Begawan	Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah	Bruneian dollar	Islam

Table 1: Basic Trade Information for ASEAN Countries (2019 Data)

	Total Exports (Billion \$)	Total Imports (Billion \$)	Trade as % of GDP	Trade Balance % of GDP
Indonesia	\$168	\$156	39%	2%
Thailand	\$245	\$232	123%	1%
Malaysia	\$238	\$205	130%	3%
Vietnam	\$264	\$253	208%	1%
Philippines	\$70	\$108	52%	-6%
Singapore	\$390	\$345	326%	9%
Myanmar	\$19	\$33	48%	-10%
Cambodia	\$13	\$20	124%	-8%
Laos	\$5	\$6	63%	-1%
Brunei	\$7	\$3	78%	24%

Table 2: Trade Information Regarding China and the EU for ASEAN Countries (2019 Data)

	Export to China (Billion \$)	Import from China (Billion \$)	Balance with China	Export to EU (Billion \$)	Import from EU (Billion \$)	Balance with EU
Indonesia	\$28	\$45	-\$17	\$17	\$15	\$2
Thailand	\$29	\$50	-\$21	\$24	\$20	\$4
Malaysia	\$38	\$44	-\$6	\$28	\$22	\$6
Vietnam	\$56	\$70	-\$14	\$42	\$16	\$26
Philippines	\$16	\$22	-\$6	\$10	\$8	\$2
Singapore	\$49	\$38	\$11	\$38	\$32	\$6
Myanmar	\$5	\$10	-\$5	\$3	\$2	\$1
Cambodia	\$8	\$7	\$1	\$3	\$2	\$1
Laos	\$1	\$2	-\$1	\$0.5	\$0.3	\$0.2
Brunei	\$0.3	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$2	\$1	\$1

Table 3: **Other Trade-Related Information for ASEAN Countries (2019 Data)**

	Top 3 Export Items	Top 3 Import Items	FDIs from China (Billion \$)	FDIs from EU (Billion \$)
Indonesia	Palm oil, Coal, Petroleum	Machinery, Petroleum, Electronics	\$2.5	\$4
Thailand	Machinery, Electronics, Vehicles	Electronics, Machinery, Crude oil	\$1.8	\$3
Malaysia	Electronics, Petroleum, Palm oil	Electronics, Machinery, Petroleum	\$3	\$5
Vietnam	Electronics, Textiles, Footwear	Electronics, Machinery, Textiles	\$2	\$3.5
Philippines	Electronics, Machinery, Fruits	Electronics, Machinery, Fuels	\$1	\$2
Singapore	Electronics, Machinery, Pharmaceuticals	Electronics, Machinery, Mineral fuels	\$4	\$6
Myanmar	Textiles, Petroleum, Gemstones	Machinery, Electronics, Fuels	\$1	\$0.8
Cambodia	Textiles, Footwear, Rubber	Textiles, Petroleum, Electronics	\$1.5	\$1
Laos	Electricity, Minerals, Wood products	Fuels, Machinery, Vehicles	\$0.5	\$0.3
Brunei	Petroleum, Liquefied natural gas, Chemicals	Machinery, Manufactured goods, Food	\$0.1	\$0.2

Economic Complexity of ASEAN Countries:

Innovation-Driven Economies:

Singapore: A major global hub for finance, trade, and logistics. It's known for its sophisticated services sector, high-tech manufacturing, and innovation capabilities.

Complex Industrial Goods Producers:

Malaysia: Major exporter of electronics, petroleum, palm oil, and more. It has a diversified industrial base and is moving towards high-tech manufacturing.

Thailand: Known for its automotive, electronics, and machinery sectors. It's one of the leading industrial producers in the region.

Vietnam: Rapidly advancing with a booming manufacturing sector, especially in electronics and textiles.

Industrial Goods Producers:

Philippines: While the country has a growing services sector (e.g., BPO), it also produces electronics, machinery, and agri-products.

Indonesia: A major producer of natural resources but also has a burgeoning manufacturing sector, especially in electronics and automotive.

Emerging Industrial Economies:

Cambodia: Known for its textiles and garments industry. It's in the early stages of industrialization.

Myanmar: The country is at the beginning of its industrial journey with textiles and natural resources being significant exports.

Laos: Mostly based on agriculture and natural resources, but there's a slow movement towards manufacturing.

Resource-Driven Economies:

Brunei: The economy is predominantly oil and gas-based.