

A focused analytical study of the images of international cooperation and some indicators of regional partnership between ASEAN countries, with a focus on foreign trade and investment

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Received: 27/8/2024

Accepted: 1/10/2024

Available online: 25 /12 /2024

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Abstract : The research aims to study and analyze the most important forms of cooperation and some indicators of regional partnership between the ASEAN countries that focus on foreign direct investment and foreign trade between these countries and the outside world. In order to achieve the objectives of the research, the descriptive analytical approach was used in studying and analyzing the developments in the indicators addressed by the research.

One of the most important important results reached by the researcher is that the ASEAN Association has achieved important results through its integration since its inception despite the difficulties and obstacles it has faced and continues to face, until the association countries have achieved good development results, as it has become the seventh largest economy in the world and is expected to become the fourth largest economy in the world by 2030. This has made it a model to be emulated in regional integration by implementing diversification mechanisms represented in targeting promising sectors and providing incentives that lead to attracting foreign investments, in addition to the development in the volume of inter- and external investments

Introduction: International cooperation and regional partnerships constitute the basis on which relations between countries and their common interests are built. Through it, the benefits that governments and peoples reap increase, and through it, countries establish their position with other countries. Given the impact of international cooperation on the lives of countries and its role in construction and sustainable development, it has received the attention of leaders and officials of countries at all stages of international relations. The partnership approach represents one of the effective options for mobilizing and intensifying self-efforts, gathering and maximizing individual capabilities, and framing all of this in a cooperative, participatory formula that distributes roles and coordinates responsibilities in order to facilitate matters in international cooperation. Therefore, economic circles, including governments, research centers, and international organizations, have been interested in the issue of partnership and international cooperation, especially after the recent global crisis and the accompanying transformations in economic thought and the view of both capitalism and socialism, and consequently the role of the state in economic life, and then the role of international cooperation and regional partnerships in the process of shouldering the burdens of the sustainable development process.

The "ASEAN Association" represents one of the successful economic integration experiences, along with the experiences of Europe and North America. Which used the economic aspect as a cooperative approach to enhance economic and commercial integration, which contributed to strengthening trade ties between the countries of the region, enhancing inter-trade, and attracting more foreign direct investment within the region, making it one of the important blocs at the regional and global levels.

First: The importance of the research

The importance of the research comes from the fact that cooperative work contributes to enhancing the ability of countries to solve common problems, especially economic ones, by enhancing economic integration in the commercial and financial fields. The ASEAN countries used it as a cooperative approach through which they were able to become one of the important economic and trade blocs that are influential worldwide and contributed to strengthening the Asian role in international economic relations and strengthening trade and financial ties between the countries of the region

Second: The research problem:

The research problem can be stated by raising the following question: Do international cooperation and regional partnerships have a positive/negative role on trade and investment in ASEAN countries

Third: The research hypothesis:

The research is based on the hypothesis that the orientation of ASEAN countries towards international cooperation and concluding regional partnerships has had a positive role in increasing intra- and foreign trade as well as foreign direct investment in ASEAN countries.

Fourth: The research objective:

The research aims to:-

1. Identify the concept of international cooperation and regional partnerships and their most Important objectives
2. Highlighting the most important forms of cooperation between the ASEAN countries.
3. Analyzing the development of some indicators of regional partnership by reviewing the developments in foreign trade indicators and foreign direct investment in the countries during the study period

Fifth: Research methodology

In order to achieve the objectives of the research and verify its hypothesis, the descriptive analytical approach was used in studying and analyzing the development in the indicators addressed by the research.

Sixth: Research structure:

In order to cover the research topic, it was divided into three sections that dealt with the following

1. The first section: The conceptual framework for economic cooperation and regional partnerships and the emergence of the ASEAN Association
2. The second section: Images and forms of international cooperation in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).
3. The third section: The development in the volume of inter- and external investments in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) .

The first section: The conceptual framework for economic cooperation and regional partnerships and the emergence of the ASEAN Association.

First: The concept and objectives of international economic cooperation:

Cooperation is one of the pivotal issues in the field of international relations. Therefore, countries, regardless of their economic, political or population size, cannot find a place for themselves in the new international system based on globalization and economic blocs unless cooperation becomes a basic foundation that can be relied upon in drawing visions for the future.

Various studies have agreed that the concept of international cooperation emerged after the liquidation of colonialism to which most developing countries were subjected and the emergence of the Cold War, in which the conflict dominated the centers of regional influence, in addition to the emergence of the phenomenon of globalization and its growth during the nineties of the twentieth century, which contributed to creating a global awareness of the seriousness of threats and the need to pay attention to multi-dimensional and multi-level collective cooperation by intensifying work at the global level through partnership, integration and merger projects. This concept has also been used in economic and international literature to describe the dealings and economic convergence between two or more countries within a regional scope or within the framework of a specific international institution to resolve political, economic and social issues. Courtier defined international cooperation from an economic perspective as a contract or agreement between two parties or two countries regarding a specific production, service or commercial activity on a fixed, stable and permanent basis and is not limited to the participation of the two parties in capital, but rather includes technical and cognitive contributions. In this regard, the concept of economic cooperation refers to establishing investment projects and businesses between countries, providing expertise and transferring technology, in addition to increasing trade exchange rates between cooperating countries (Courter, 2009: 479) (Aisha, 2019: 6). Omar also defines it as a term used for joint cooperation between countries of the world in order to achieve the interests of cooperating countries and achieve peace and security, and confront the economic, political, social and security challenges of both countries. International cooperation can be implemented at the individual level between different countries, races and societies, or between governmental and non-governmental organizations. In general, international cooperation is formally carried out through international agreements and treaties or through the solidarity of countries to resolve international political, economic, cultural and social issues and issues related to promoting individual rights and freedoms (Omar, 2007: 127).

The objectives of international cooperation:

The objectives of international cooperation differ from one country to another, and may be economic, such as achieving the country's private interests, or political or social. The most important of these objectives can be stated as follow:

1. Confronting economic, political, social and security challenges.
2. Maximizing benefits, reducing costs, enhancing and facilitating the process of sustainable development and using the economic potential of cooperating countries. In light of economic globalization, individual countries cannot maintain their status and share in global markets due to increasing international competition (Al-Imam, 2004: 46)
3. Developing plans to preserve the environment and work to reduce pollution rates and combat climate change
4. Promoting foreign trade and investment between countries and maintaining the stability of multilateral trade systems and the distinction of the investment environment, which contributes to raising their economic efficiency (Al-Shafi'I, 2002: 86)
5. Exchanging knowledge and expertise in the fields of science and technology through scholarships and scientific missions for the purpose of acquiring knowledge of technological techniques and employing them in their countries of origin .
6. Combating organized crime such as money laundering, currency smuggling, illegal trade and other criminal activities .

Second: The concept and objectives of regional partnerships:

The concept of partnership is one of the modern concepts that has dominated the field of political science in general and international relations in particular. It has clear economic connotations and overlaps with other concepts that are difficult to distinguish between, such as integration and alliance. Determining a precise and comprehensive meaning is a difficult and complex matter because It contains different aspects and dimensions. However, some definitions that have been mentioned about this concept can be reviewed, including those who defined partnership as an economic activity that arises through the cooperation of people with common interests to accomplish a specific project. The nature of cooperation can be commercial, financial, technical or technological. Partnership is not limited to the economic and commercial field only, but has also extended to the political, cultural and strategic fields between countries to achieve common goals for the benefit of the participating members (Ben Azouz, 2001: 12).

It is also known as the cooperation of two or more countries in an economic, productive, extractive, service, strategic or political activity; Where each party contributes a share of the elements necessary for the establishment of this partnership (capital, labor, organization), and this joint cooperation may take the form of establishing new projects or increasing the production efficiency of existing projects by integrating them into a joint project subject to new management, which works to achieve common interests on the one hand and determine the extent of the capabilities and contributions of each party on the other hand (Nations Commission 2008:20). It was also defined as a pattern or model of special, distinctive relationships existing between institutions and is built on cooperation that goes beyond commercial relations aimed at achieving goals that meet the requirements of clients (Abu, Qahf, 1989:24).

As for the objectives of regional partnerships: they include many objectives, including economic, social and cultural objectives for partner countries that need them in light of contemporary events and transformations and the new world order. Which will help them advance their economies, improve their situation and develop their financial resources. The most important of these objectives are the following: (Attia, 2001: 15) (Al-Rubaie, 2004: 94).

- 1 .Achieving regional integration: This regional integration will be a passage that helps countries to integrate globally, which will enter these countries into the greatest global challenges, especially those related to global competition and integration into the largest contemporary economic blocs .
2. Expanding foreign markets: To strengthen the economies of cooperating countries, ensure a huge market for their products, and benefit from the gains of economic expansion and regional partnerships.
3. The partnership improves the ability to control accessible cash assets by identifying current and future expenditures for tasks, and it also helps reduce the burden on the balance of payments by reducing capital transfers in the form of profits to the extent of the foreign partner's share only, and contributes to raising the country's export capacity.
4. Benefit from the technological skills associated with foreign direct investment, by the countries of the region setting a timetable for trade liberalization that will work to create a suitable investment climate that helps encourage investment and the use of technology.
5. The partnership contributes to creating new opportunities for regional trade transactions, and will work to revive the economies of the participating countries, and will facilitate the process of transitioning to a market economy and openness to the world, but the main goal behind this partnership remains to obtain important long-term economic advantages.

Third: The concept and emergence of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

ASEAN is one of the international models for integration and joint regional action. Despite the economic, social and political differences between its members, it has been able to achieve more cooperation in various fields, accelerate the process of economic and social development, and avoid conflicts and security disturbances in the region. This association was established in 1967, under the Treaty of Bangkok (the capital of Thailand), and its headquarters are located in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. Five countries signed this treaty, namely (Malaysia; Thailand; the Philippines; Singapore; Indonesia), and later joined it (Cambodia, Brunei, Vietnam, Myanmar and Laos) as a type of political alliance that aims primarily to achieve regional peace and security in the region and confront the communist tide in Southeast Asia. Then, it took its role as a growing economic power, seeking to compete with similar economic blocs such as the European Union, and to build a competitive role in the international political system, by strengthening partnerships, cooperation, political and security stability, and respecting the sovereignty of the countries of the region (Hussein, 2010: 247) (Muhammad, 2022: 159)

The second topic: Images and forms of international cooperation in the Southeast Asian Association (ASEAN)

have multiplied and varied images and forms taken by the phenomenon of international cooperation and regional partnerships and represents their comprehensive concept as to economic integration, and common images of this The style of cooperation is: Free Trade Area, Customs Union, Common Market, Economic and Economic Integration. This is achieved by cooperation by Member States by eliminating barriers and restrictions on the transmission of goods, services and different production elements among Member States of the Association and many Western economists believe that these images (trade zone of the Customs Union, the Common Market, Economic Union and Metrification) The full economic) represents consecutive degrees of integration. Limited for food, energy, transport, agriculture, agriculture and tourism activities, but the real start of economic cooperation mechanisms came at the time of Bali in 1976, the following pictures: (Abu Sharar, 2013: 388) (urrulia & john1989, 205).

1. The Preferential Trade Agreement: This Convention has been interested in making freedom of trade is guaranteed among the countries of the region, which makes Member States is a free closed trade area, the simplest images of economic integration and means the set of actions between two or more States to alleviate the constraints that impede products Whether they are customs or non-customs without their entirety while maintaining or increasing these restrictions on imported goods from non-members of the preference area, and the importance of this Convention shall be the importance of the two-pointed points:

A. This integrative class is limited to just reducing and unnamed customs duties without being entirely abolished.

B- This customary preferential treaty focuses on the commodity in the regional trade between the group of Member States in the Preferred region, but does not extend to the cash level of regional trade among these countries.

2. Industrial projects (Industrial Area) This Convention has been interested in industrial cooperation among the countries of the Association, because of a real role in the short term of the region's economic integration process, through the 1977 special committee in the fields of industrial and Mining and energy, the Committee has identified projects that will begin integration such as the automotive industry and agricultural machinery, and the main idea of this aspect is the possibility of cooperation and partnership between Governments and the private sector in the establishment of industries in each Member State in this Convention

Second: Financial cooperation:

Financial cooperation is one of the most important aggregate tools in the ASEAN Association, increasing mutual financial relations a good indication of the degree of integration within the Association and in 2003, a road map was developed for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations To increase the deepening of financial and monetary integration of member states towards the integration of financial markets and ensuring the liberalization of financial services and the development of capital markets and developing the principles of the ASEAN Association of Circus Currency Solution by 2015 and cover the road map https://asean.org/com_ity, Capannelli, 2009)

1. Development of capital markets in the States of the Association: To build capacity and develop the infrastructure to develop capital markets in the States of the Association, especially bond markets, and contributed to the workgroup for the Association's capital markets in the financing of the infrastructure and sustainable finance To promote these initiatives.

2. Liberalization of Financial Services: 8 Protocols have been signed in this area to implement specific commitments packages on financial services under the Framework Convention and confirms these Protocols to strengthen linkages between the States of the Association and increase the opening of markets and access to them Restrictions gradually in the financial services sector and strengthen the legal framework for free flow of financial services.

3. Edit the capital account: To achieve the flow of the biggest capital, foreign investment and other flows, in 2016 I approved the second meeting of the ASEAN Forum, held in the Laos Democratic Republic and developed a strategic

action plans for financial integration in the ASEAN (ASEAN) 2025-2016) Including structural air conditioning programs and enhancing financial integration, inclusion and financial stability in this association, including policy, objectives and major landmarks to guide the implementation of initiatives in the financing sector .

Third: Cooperation in Science and Technology:

Cooperation in Science, Technology and Innovation is an integral part of all economies in the Association of Southeast Asia, with integration and cooperation agenda for science, technology and innovation driven The common vision of each Member State of the Association (ASEAN) to take advantage of the use of science, technology and innovation for the exchange of knowledge and research developments, with cooperation platforms and partnerships that provide grants and prizes for female scientists to encourage scientists For the exchange of knowledge and women's inclusion in science, technology and innovation, most of South-East Asian countries (ASEAN), including Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (technology) have been harshed as part of their national responses For mass communications, tracking contacts, monitoring or providing public services, working to cooperate in developing and ensuring protocols for the preservation and protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, such as patents, designs, plant varieties and trademarks Geographical indicators and local knowledge, which facilitates the process of obtaining the technology behind innovation or licensing from innovators, and these things are direct impact on the economy as they attract foreign direct investment and support companies' composition in all sizes and The goal at that time is to take advantage of science and technology to address the common problems faced by ASEAN and upgraded scientific and technological progress in Member States and in this regard due to its privacy. The Association of AU worked to develop contact technology in the region through several procedures Palaty: (Jabbar and Others, 2023: 7) (2024: 2, Asean Security)

A. Identify new science and technology cooperation as a major priority for economic sustainable development in the region.

B- Protection of personal communication technology data, including wireless communication network.

C- Enhancing the quality of education technology through the provision of educational disciplines based on artificial intelligence and provide technical support for emerging and innovative companies.

It is evidence of the sector's development indicators is the high rate of captivity of ASEAN residents to cover mobile and intranet, where both Myanmar and the Philippines, Thailand, Cambodia Indonesia, the Republic of Laos and Vietnam did not exceed coverage They have 25% in 2010 at best and the most advanced countries in this area, such as Singapore and Malaysia have exceeded 50% and developed from 2010 to 2021 to (71%) to 96.9% and the two countries The figs have a strong infrastructure for communications, and this has helped make them one of the most developed countries and prosperity, unlike the rest of the bonds that have been developed slow, as not exceeding the rate (50%) in 2015 The coverage is then quickly increasing to attend most states with 90% with 2021 and in less conditions (75%) for Philippines, Vietnam and Indonesia except for the Republic of Laos, which has stopped at a rate (50%) and to be stimulated Is the significant rise of the rates of the region's coverage rates with vulnerable economies compared to countries with strong economies as a result of the huge investments implemented in this sector: (Budgieef and Others, 2023,7)

Fourth: Political cooperation:

affected Conditions of the origin and development of the role of political Asian, where leaders of the ASEAN Member States focused their efforts to support economic, industrial and commercial partnerships, mainly without departure to political affairs. But because of the lack of separation between what is political and economic and economic, ISIAN has to go into political issues that began to confirm foreign ministers on the area of the region and have sought their political activity to conduct dialogues with the European Community (1972) and Australia (1974), New Zealand (1975), Canada, Japan and the United States (1977), these dialogues have covered multiple aspects of development cooperation, technical assistance, research and trade projects, and despite challenges, cooperation The political in ASEAN remains an important thing to achieve sustainable and prosperity in the region. ASEAN seeks to achieve greater political integration among Member States, through the establishment of an integrated economic zone and deepening cooperation in various fields.(Magda, 2023: 22)

Third Field: Evolution Analysis of Foreign Trade and Intermediate Investments and External Investments of the Southeast Asia (ASEAN)

First: Evolution of Inter-Trade: Encanded trade as: "Trade in similar goods and configuration but vary in terms and quality Which is the trade of two-way or vertical horizontal products. In talk of talking about trade between the States of the Association, this aspect has received a significant interest in liberalization of trade between Member States in association and held many of its free trade agreements among themselves, including other countries and the establishment of an area For free trade in 1992, which led to increased inter-trade volume among those States, to be one of the important factors leading to economic integration in the States of the Association, and is one of the

important criteria for governance at the level of lumps in the association and thus contribute In upgrading the efficiency of the efficiency of the economic performance efficiency covered by the commercial area of the countries of the link, and has worked for many policies and standards in a variety of sectors that simplify trade procedures and removed technical barriers and unification Products to become an inter-ASEAN inter-equity trade and contribute to finding a stable and predictable investment climate, giving investors legal certainty ([HTTPS // ASEAN2013.ID / en](https://asean2013.id/en)) and can be observed through Follow-up table (1) Table (1) The evolution of the volume of exports and imports of the commodities of Southeast Asia (ASEAN) for the extent of \$ 2004-2022

Years	Exports	imports	Trade exchange volume
2004	141,262.7	119,705.0	260,967.7
2005	163,819.2	141,005.9	304,825.1
2006	189,254.2	163,618.5	352,872.7
2007	217,387.9	184,545.7	401,933.6
2008	250,073.2	220,156.9	470,230.1
2009	199,569.9	176,643.3	376,213.2
2010	263,256.0	247,763.9	511,019.9
2011	327,582.0	270,795.3	598,647.3
2012	323,855.0	278,193.2	602,048.2
2013	330,318.1	278,240.2	608,558.3
2014	329,642.1	278,564.9	608,207.0
2015	287,106.4	248,274.0	535,380.4
2016	277,896.3	240,058.1	517,954.4
2017	311,825.3	277,291.4	589,116.7
2018	344,506.5	300,147.5	644,654.0
2019	332,211.9	300,292.4	632,504.3
2020	298,110.9	268,995.0	567,105.9
2021	371,980.2	339,859.3	711,839.5
2022	449,834.5	406,631.0	856,465.5

Source: ASEAN Statistical Yearbook. 2015,2023p 67p 105

Notes through Table Data (1) The volume of trade exchange in general has been ranged between the decline and the rise during the period of study (2004_2009), but in general has recorded gains from (260,967.7) million In 2004, he is to (856,465.5) in 2022, as noted that the volume of trade exchange has seen an increase in ASEAN countries during the extension (2004_2008) and (2010_2013), which is caused by the rise in exports Inter-imports in the States of the Association in that period is due to increase economic growth within the ASEAN countries in the form, which prompted the States of the Association for integration and benefit from the relative advantages of each State, while the three years (2014_2015_2016) has declined in exchange for exchange Commercial among these countries for the first year (535,380.4) and the second (517,954.4), respectively (589,116.7), respectively, due to fell raw materials in global markets, which reflected the values of inter-commercial balance It was positive, and the duration (2017_2022) ranged from the rise and decrease was the highest value of \$ 856,465 million in 2022 and valuable estimated \$ 567,105.9 million in 2020 The reasons for the global recession during this period and the low prices of raw materials, particularly energy, and the effects of the global health, which was the largest and deepest of the 2008 global economic crisis on the states of the Association, as a result of the full closure of its goods and services, I have also pursued austerity and change the ladder of priorities for the needs of States to provide special drugs and health supplies and the ASEAN region is the nearest geographically to its pandemic.

Second: ASEAN share of global exports: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is the fourth largest exporting area in the world, after the European Union, North America and China. It is about 7% of global exports and has resulted in the development of Member States Manufacturing and diversification if Vietnam specializes in textiles, clothing, Singapore and Malaysia major exporters of electronics, and Thailand joined the regions of major car exporters and auto parts, while Indonesia is the largest producer A source of palm oil in the world, the largest source of coal, the second largest cocoa producer, while Myanmar just started to open its economy, it has large oil, gas, gas and precious metals, as well as export manufactured and agricultural products, As well as the process of commercial integration between China and Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the growing demand by the United States, Europe and Japan on the exports of this region, as well as its benefit from the commercial war between the United States and China through the transfer of Chinese producers part of their production For third-party tariffs on their products, which benefited from this situation Southeast Asia, especially Vietnam (2024: 8, Vinayak)

Table (2) total ASEAN exports and its gratitude Global Exports (2004-2022) years Total ASEAN exports in British dollars Total international exports in British dollars ASEAN exports of global exports

Years	A total of ASEAN exports in British dollars	Total international exports in British dollars	ASEAN exports share of world exports
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2004	0.5798	11.40	5.08
2005	0.67104	12.95	5.18
2006	0.48587	14.91	3.25
2007	0.90066	17.35	5.19
2008	1.03129	19.82	5.20
2009	0.8712	16.00	5.44
2010	1.08939	19.07	5.71
2011	1.28188	22.54	5.68
2012	1.32538	22.88	5.79
2013	1.36969	23.52	5.82
2014	1.40385	23.90	5.87
2015	1.31076	21.32	6.11
2016	1.30267	20.93	6.22
2017	1.46412	23.06	6.34
2018	1.63506	25.26	6.55
2019	1.65268	24.87	6.64
2020	1.50669	22.53	6.68
2021	1.82957	28.20	6.48
2022	2.10515	31.40	6.8

Source: of the researcher's preparation of: National Bank's National Accounts and Data for the Economic Co-operation and Development Organization.

To identify the development of ASEAN from the total global exports, Table 2 data can be traced in general, the increase in ASEAN exports from around 5.08% in 2004 to (6.8%) In 2022, as previously reported on the development and diversification of ASEAN exports and commercial integration processes with neighboring countries such as China and South Korea, as well as regional integration among the States of the Association, and the highest for ASEAN exports In 2020, this is attributed to ASEAN's low exports was less than international exports growth in the year, while the lowest rate of study was recorded in 2006 and (3.25%) Low volume of ASEAN exports this year in return for a rise in global exports. It is rooted pointing out that the share of ASEAN exports during the duration of the study (2004_2022) to an end of the stability in the period from (2007 -2014) ranged from (5.19 _5.87%) or the period between (2015 - 2022) Ranging between (6.68_6.11%), which demonstrates the preservation of ASEAN and its status in the global exports. Third: Analysis of evolution in foreign direct investment flows for Sain during the period (2004-2022): Regional partnerships are working to create investments and transform their course by restructuring within the integrated group, by doing To unify governing policies and laws and laws for foreign direct investment, the liberalization of trade and work to integrate and integrate markets, as well as direct regional cooperation in investment projects to be implemented in order to create an appropriate economic environment for flow Translocated regional partnerships and facilitate further foreign direct investment within the province of Integrated Countries. Asian has established a free trade zone in 1992 to develop foreign investments by defining the lifting of barriers in For the latest investors from the Association and for investors from outside the association in the maximum 2020 (light, 2020: 84:73) In this regard, the ASEAN linkage has made remarkable progress in Implementation of investment facilitation measures, which include ten major types: transparency, information provision, simplification, legislation of administrative procedures and requirements, the use of digital and internet technology, the establishment of a digital platform for the provision of services and consultants to investors, independence of competent authorities In investing, these measures are not only limited to administrative issues related to investment, but included the broader context of the business environment, such as supporting the establishment of business and easy to obtain the necessary approvals and licenses (12: Paolion, Wee, 2023). For the purpose of following the volume of direct foreign investments within the Southeast Asian countries during the period (2004-2022), we can note table (3), which illustrates the internal flows from foreign direct investment to the ASEAN Association

Table (3) Interior flows received from foreign direct investment to the Association of Southeast Asia by the host country period (2022-2004) million dollars.

Years	Brunei	Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos	Malaysia	Myanmar	Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam	The Total
2004	206	131	1,895	17	4,624	251	688	24,103	5,862	1,610	39,386
2005	289	381	8,336	28	4,064	236	1,854	17,299	8,048	1,954	42,489
2006	434	483	4,914	187	6,072	428	2,921	36,613	9,460	2,400	63,912
2007	260	867	6,928	324	8,538	715	2,916	46,338	11,330	6,700	84,917
2008	330.1	815.2	9318.1	227.8	7248.4	975.6	1544.0	10413.0	8561.6	9579.0	49,693
2009	371.4	539.0	4876.8	318.6	1405.1	963.3	1963.0	18916.8	6411.5	7600.0	47,927
2010	625.4	782.6	13770.2	332.6	9155.9	2248.8	1298.0	57214.1	14746.7	8000.0	100,360
2011	1,208.3	891.7	19,241.6	466.8	12,000.9	2,058.2	1,815.0	39,886.6	2,473.7	7,519.0	95,838
2012	864.8	1,557.0	19,137.9	294.4	9,400.0	1,354.2	2,797.0	60,101.9	12,899.0	8,368.0	115,453
2013	725.5	1,274.9	18,443.8	426.7	12,107.1	2,620.9	3,859.8	56,670.9	15,936.0	8,900.0	120,965.5
2014	568.2	1,726.5	21,810.4	913.2	10,875.3	946.2	5,814.6	73,284.5	4,975.5	9,200.1	130,114.5
2015	171.3	1,701.0	16,642.1	1,079.2	10,180.0	2,824.5	5,639.2	59,702.3	8,927.7	11,800.0	118,667.2
2016	- 150.4	2,475.9	3,920.7	1,075.7	11,290.3	2,989.5	8,279.5	67,504.5	3,486.3	12,600.0	113,471.9
2017	460.1	2,788.1	20,579.2	1,695.4	9,295.8	4,002.4	10,256.4	84,685.1	8,285.2	14,100.0	156,147.7
2018	517.3	3,212.6	20,563.5	1,358.0	7,611.3	1,609.8	9,948.6	73,546.7	13,751.8	15,500.0	147,619.5
2019	374.6	3,663.0	23,883.3	755.5	7,859.7	1,729.9	8,671.4	97,480.4	5,518.7	16,120.0	166,056.5
2020	577.4	3,624.6	18,591.0	967.7	3,185.3	2,205.6	6,822.1	72,931.6	4,951.0	15,800.0	119,754.3
2021	204.8	3,483.5	21,131.1	1,071.9	12,144.2	1,005.0	11,983.4	131,100.9	15,158.8	15,660.0	212,943.5
2022	-284.4	3,578.8	22,115.9	635.8	17,095.8	2,980.9	9,366.0	141,187.2	11,218.0	17,899.9	225,794.0

Source: ASEAN STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2015,2023P118 P143.

As the volume of investments has grown generally, and these investments have increased from (39,386) Million in 2004 to reach 225,794.0 in 2022 and an annual average duration of \$ 113.236.89 million resulting from diversification of manufacturing supply chains by multiple companies As well as new investments in consumer markets, especially in electronics, considering strong growth in global demand for electronics and projects related to electrical vehicles, which demonstrates that direct investment direct investment focuses on economic sectors and promising Investment in the digital economy, e-commerce and advanced communication networks from the fifth generation and computing, which is more attractive to investors with high growth opportunities (<http://www.spglobal.com>), but though notes A decrease in the size of flows contained in the ASEAN linkage in many years of study and may result in the causes of them:

1. Financial Stack in 2008.
2. Disorders and conflicts in the countries of the world, reflecting their impact on ASEAN

3. The corona junta, which began its signs in 2019 and is noted, there is a variation in the flow of direct foreign investment among the countries of ASEAN during the duration of the study if Singapore has acquired the largest share of foreign investments Directly, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia exchanged the roles after Singapore on the second time, Cambodia and Myanmar exchanged as prominent interviews within the least developed countries. The mentioned that ASEAN countries have given the highest growth rate in the volume of foreign direct investment flows in Asia during 2022 (225.7%, strengthening its position as the largest recipient of investments in the developing world where they exceeded The flows of the ASEAN pride oriented flows toward China and expanded its share of global investment to rise from (15%) in 2021 for more than 2022 in 2022 and increased the return of investment in this region to become (5% (86) billion (86) billion or 38% of the total and the green investment projects advertised and cross-border integration and acquisitions as a result of increasing investors' interest in energy transformation sectors (such as energy sources such as energy sources Renewable and electrical vehicles) as international investment in sectors related to sustainable development goals in its ASEAN linkage, if the number of these projects rose (26%) and (349), but the distribution of this investment among sectors was unequal The basic building and energy sector has received greater attention from the phases and hygiene, 2023, Xvii)) and there are expectations that the countries of ASEAN during the next five years will become one of the most prominent Global Centers, Fast Growth, Storage and Data Management, overheating North America and Pacific States, and these expectations are assigned to continuous investment in the relevance of the international supply chain structure, which is constantly improving and improving the policy environment and efforts Turn on regional integration .

Table (4) Top 10 Exported Countries Exported For Foreign Investment (FDI) in the ASEAN Federation (2020-2022)

2022		2021		2020		The State
%	Value (million US dollars)	%	Value (million US dollars)	%	Value (million US dollars)	
16.4	36,918.1	16.7	35,520.7	20.1	24,070.2	United States
12.4	28,081.2	12.0	25,584.8	19.1	22,926.2	ASEAN
12.1	27,215.0	9.9	21,106.0	11.6	13,850.3	Japan
10.8	24,376.3	13.1	27,898.8	7.7	9,257.2	European Union
6.9	15,539.0	7.9	16,866.2	6.1	7,363.3	China
6.1	13,867.7	4.4	9,421.3	5.8	6,945.0	Hong Hong
5.6	12,546.9	4.8	10,127.4	5.0	6,035.2	South Korea
4.3	9,800.9	-	-	-	-	United Kingdom
3.1	6,891.9	3.3	6,979.6	4.6	5,545.2	China Taiwan
1.8	3,891.9	6.2	13,196.9	-	-	Switzerland
79.4	179,205.3	79.8	169,900.1	84.5	101,133.2	Top ten countries
20.6	46,588.8	20.2	43,043.4	15.5	18,621.1	Others
-	-	1.5	3,198.6	2.6	3,122.5	Canada
-	-	-	-	1.7	2,017.5	India
100.0	255,794.0	100.0	212,943.5	100.0	119,754.3	The Total

source: Asean statistic year 2023p186

is on the flows of the country. The United States has obtained the forefront of investments in its link ASEAN has reached its contribution in 2020 about 20.1% and its residues amounted to (24,070.2) million dollars and despite the rise in investments to (36918) million (\$ 36918 million, and its contribution to the total investment has increased Incoming ASEAN link has declined to (7, 16%) and (16.4%) in 200 (2021_2022), respectively, as a result of the other contribution of other countries after crossing the Corona and the total closure of activities Economic such as Europe, Japan, China and Switzerland. The regional investment in ASEAN (22926.2) has risen by \$ 22926. and a contribution from the total flows of the region (19.1%) in 2020 to (28081.2) million and a contribution to its contribution (12.1%) in 2022 as a result of the rise in the contribution of States (Japan, EU and China), but it remained province to arrange as much as the largest source of investment after the United States, strengthening its place where the area of inter-State investments The association and this relative progressive development of investment within the region will facilitate the process of integration and economic integration of the ASEAN link and requires work to explore the mechanisms for the support, including supporting strategies to promote small and medium-sized regional companies Emerging companies, taking possible measures to promote investment within the region by promoting institutional communication between and outgoing and outgoing cooperation, and forming a team of stakeholder alliances to

identify challenges and make recommendations to the Association for Investment Council The statistical bodies of the Association are recruited to collect detailed statistics on investments within the region and come from Japan, the European Union and China at the third, fourth and fifth, respectively, in 2022 to the geographical proximity And between these countries, reaffirming the partnership between the ASEAN and the above-mentioned association. It is worth mentioning that the investment share of the ASEAN countries within the region has not exceeded (20%) since 2017 and now it is average The growth rate of FDI (2015 and 2022) from outside ASEAN is over (2.5) from the investment rate within the ASEAN Association (UNITED NATION, OP.AT. xviii)

First: Conclusions:

1. The ASEAN Association is a successful international models of economic, social and political contrasts among member states, but they have been able to achieve further images of cooperation and in all levels and fields whether economic or socialism or politicians Individual or collective level
2. The pursuit of economically coated countries in the ASEAN Association for Raising Lifting and Customs Networks has contributed to facilitate the flow of further foreign direct investment represented by trans boundary companies across the borders of these countries and increase trade exchange rates among themselves And with the outside world.
3. The geographical shares of the Geographical Proximity among the Southeast Asia Association are an important and pentative role in the flow of foreign direct investment within the ASEAN region on the one hand and inside the territory of these countries combined on the other
4. The study indicates increased flows for foreign direct investment as a result of the Dedication and a strong commitment by the Association of Association in providing polarization factors, and countries such as Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia, which contributed investments Foreign direct in diversifying these countries, as well as the transfer of modern technology, which works to feed economic sectors, which facilitates its development.
5. The ASEAN linkage from countries has achieved distinct location among the states of origin in the world, and its share of global export has been compared to relative stability during the duration of the study.

Second: Recommendations

1. Member States should expand regional economic cooperation and increase the depth of economic integration by accession to regional and international trade agreements outside the region and to monitor inflation and implement economic measures suitable for dealing with caution and applying strategies to stabilize prices and reduce prices Negative impacts on living costs and vulnerable social categories.
2. To unify governing laws for the investment environment among the States of the Association of Association for the purpose of creating an appropriate investment environment contributing to more direct foreign investment from outside the limits of the integration area on the one hand and facilitate the flow of these investments between States of the region on the other hand.
3. Encouraging the States of the Association for the participation of successful experiences in the use of tax incentives and customs exemptions to promote investment and economic growth in the region. The need to promote the level of trade exchangers with the Asian Association with Neighborhood States and other countries to promote stability of their economies and regional trade agreements are such as the most important tools to raise the rate of trade and diversify exports and imports, especially for countries that occupy the tail List of ASEAN Association.

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