

ASEAN's Tech Resilience: Navigating Global AI, Semiconductor & Digital Eco

ASEAN Tech Economy · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. What was the projected compound annual growth rate (CAGR) for Southeast Asia's e-commerce gross merchandise value (GMV) to reach \$230 billion by 2026, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic?

- A) 15%
- B) 22%
- C) 30%
- D) 10%

2. Despite global FinTech funding facing a third consecutive year of decline, by what percentage did FinTech funding in the ASEAN-6 economies drop year-on-year in 2024, demonstrating regional resilience?

- A) Less than 1%
- B) 5%
- C) 10%
- D) 28%

3. In the first half of 2024 alone, how much investment was committed to building AI-ready data centers across Singapore, Thailand, and Malaysia, signaling strong government support for AI infrastructure?

- A) Less than US\$10 billion
- B) US\$15 billion
- C) More than US\$30 billion
- D) US\$5 billion

4. Which ASEAN country has implemented a National Semiconductor Strategy in 2024 aiming to upskill 60,000 engineers to address the looming global shortfall of semiconductor professionals by 2030?

- A) Vietnam
- B) Singapore
- C) Malaysia
- D) Thailand

5. Amidst geopolitical uncertainties, what record amount did investments in renewable energy across Asia reach in 2022, marking a 15% increase from the previous year?

- A) \$150 billion
- B) \$200 billion
- C) \$368 billion
- D) \$500 billion

6. Cybercrime in Southeast Asia saw a significant increase between 2021 and 2022. By what percentage did cybercrime in the region rise during this period, fueled by rapid digitalization?

- A) 30%
- B) 50%
- C) 82%
- D) 100%

7. Which two ASEAN countries are noted for significantly adding mature-node capacity in their foundries, holding their ground against China's aggressive build-out, amidst global supply chain diversification efforts?

- A) Indonesia and Philippines
- B) Vietnam and Thailand
- C) Singapore and Malaysia
- D) Cambodia and Laos

8. The ASEAN Digital Economy Framework Agreement (DEFA), anticipated for signing in 2026, aims to usher in what specific benefits for the region's digital economy?

- A) Increased tariffs on digital goods
- B) Harmonized standards and improved infrastructure interoperability
- C) Restrictions on cross-border data flow
- D) A single regional digital currency

9. By 2025, the total internet economy for Southeast Asia is forecast to grow to exceed what value, with Indonesia leading the region?

- A) US\$100 billion
- B) US\$250 billion
- C) US\$330 billion
- D) US\$500 billion

10. Fintech solutions, such as invoice financing and peer-to-peer (P2P) lending, are proving critical for which segment of ASEAN economies to navigate global trade frictions and access funds quicker?

- A) Large multinational corporations
- B) State-owned enterprises
- C) Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
- D) Government agencies