WORKING TOWARDS
A PACIFIC COMMUNITY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Meeting</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>PECC Chair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>PECC I: The Pacific Community Seminar</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Sir John Crawford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>PECC II: 2nd Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Dr. Thanat Khoman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>PECC III: 3rd Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>General Ali Moertofo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>PECC IV: 4th Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Dr. Nam Duck-woo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987</td>
<td>PECC V: 5th Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Mr. Eric Trigg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>PECC VI: 6th Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Dr. Saburo Okita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>PECC VIII: 8th Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>Dr. Chandra Das</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>PECC IX: Open Regionalism: A Pacific Model for Global Economic Cooperation</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Ambassador Richard Fairbanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>PECC X: Open Regionalism: The Way Forward</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Tan Sri Dr. Noordin Sopiee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>PECC XI: Open Regionalism for Global Prosperity</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Ambassador Yang Chengxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>PECC XII: General Meeting</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>Mr. Edgardo Boeninger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>PECC XII: The Pacific Economy in the 21st Century</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Mr. Roberto Romulo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>PECC XIV: A Challenge for a New Century</td>
<td>Hong Kong, China</td>
<td>Dr. William Fung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>PECC XV: Securing the Future</td>
<td>Brunei Darussalam</td>
<td>Pehin Lim Jock Seng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>PECC XVI: Towards a Pacific Community</td>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>Dr. Kim Khvan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>PECC XVII: Managing the Challenge of Growth</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Dr. Charles E. Morrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>PECC XVII: Economic Crisis and Recovery: Regional and Global Roles for Asia-Pacific Economies</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Dr. Charles E. Morrison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>PECC XIX: PECC at 30: New Vision for APEC and Toward Further Regional Economic Cooperation</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Dr. Charles E. Morrison / Mr. Jusuf Wanandi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>PECC XX: State of the Region</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Dr. Charles E. Morrison / Mr. Jusuf Wanandi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Pacific Economic Cooperation Council (PECC) is a non-profit, policy-oriented, regional organization dedicated to the promotion of a stable and prosperous Asia-Pacific. Founded in 1980, PECC brings together thought-leaders from business, government, civil society and academic institutions in a non-official capacity. Together, PECC members anticipate problems and challenges facing the region and through objective and rigorous analysis, formulate practical solutions. More than three decades on, it continues to serve as an independent forum to discuss cooperation and policy coordination to promote economic growth and development in the Asia-Pacific. PECC is one of the three official observers of the APEC process.

Currently, PECC comprises 26 member committees. PECC’s governing body, known as the ‘Standing Committee,’ meets annually and consists of representatives from each member committee. The international co-chairs of the Standing Committee are elected by consensus for 3-year terms. Day-to-day operations are managed by the PECC International Secretariat which has been located in Singapore since 1990.
OUR MEMBERS

BROAD FOOTPRINT
Our membership spans a unique geographic footprint covering the entire Pacific Rim including Northeast Asia; Southeast Asia; Oceania; North America and Pacific South America.

PECC MEMBERS

PECC Member Committees and Year Joined:

Australia 1982
Brunei Darussalam 1986
Canada 1982
Chile 1991
China 1986
Colombia 1994
Ecuador 1999
Hong Kong, China 1991
Indonesia 1982
Japan 1982
Korea 1982
Malaysia 1984
Mexico 1991
Mongolia 2008
New Zealand 1983
Pacific Islands Forum 1982
Peru 1991
The Philippines 1982
Singapore 1984
Chinese Taipei 1986
Thailand 1982
United States of America 1982
Vietnam 1995

Associate Members
• France (Pacific Territories) 1997

Institutional Members
• Pacific Trade and Development Conference (PAFTAD) 1982
• Pacific Basin Economic Council (PBEC) 1982

International Secretariat
• Established and located in Singapore since 1990

* The “Pacific Community Seminar” held in Canberra, Australia in 1980 later became known as the inaugural PECC General Meeting or "PECC I”. In 1982, "PECC II” or the so-called ‘Pacific Economic Cooperation Meeting’ was held in Bangkok, Thailand, and it was there that the Standing Committee of PECC was formed consisting of: Thanat Khoman (Thailand), Ali Moertopo (Indonesia), Sir John Crawford (Australia), Saburo Okita (Japan), Eric Trigg (Canada), David SyCip (Philippines), Nam Duck-Woo (Korea), and Richard Sneider (United States).
OPTIMIZING THE BENEFITS OF GLOBALIZATION

The increased flow of goods, services, and information across the world has created, for the first time in history, a truly global economy. The Asia-Pacific has been a major beneficiary of this globalization process, rising to become the world’s most important economic region accounting for 40% of the world’s population, and half of the world’s GDP and trade. This rise has come at a time of unprecedented global economic interdependence and rapid change.

BUILDING A SENSE OF COMMUNITY

Greater interdependence and globalization mean that the problems confronting us have an increasingly transnational character. They can only be solved through cooperative, practical, multilateral solutions. Our objective is to not only find solutions to these problems but also engender a spirit of community and confidence to fully participate in the global economy.

“I commend the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council for expanding its work in this (information technology) area. You have become a trusted advisor to APEC, and I look forward to our continued partnership.”

Mr. Bill Clinton
President of the United States of America
1997

“We see (PECC) as a vital assembly of academic, commercial and government experts whose views are deeply respected. They will directly affect the decisions and actions we will support in ASEAN, APEC, the WTO and the United Nations.”

HM Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah
Sultan of Brunei
2003

“I believe the PECC’s tripartite structure of government officials, business people, and scholars makes it ideally suited to promoting Pacific cooperation”

Dr. Saburo Okita
Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan
1988

OUR MISSION

BUILDING A SENSE OF COMMUNITY

Greater interdependence and globalization mean that the problems confronting us have an increasingly transnational character. They can only be solved through cooperative, practical, multilateral solutions. Our objective is to not only find solutions to these problems but also engender a spirit of community and confidence to fully participate in the global economy.

“I commend the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council for expanding its work in this (information technology) area. You have become a trusted advisor to APEC, and I look forward to our continued partnership.”

Mr. Bill Clinton
President of the United States of America
1997

“We see (PECC) as a vital assembly of academic, commercial and government experts whose views are deeply respected. They will directly affect the decisions and actions we will support in ASEAN, APEC, the WTO and the United Nations.”

HM Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah
Sultan of Brunei
2003

“I believe the PECC’s tripartite structure of government officials, business people, and scholars makes it ideally suited to promoting Pacific cooperation”

Dr. Saburo Okita
Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Japan
1988
HOW WE WORK

BUILDING CONSENSUS WITH MULTIPLE STAKEHOLDERS

PECC’s inclusive approach enables a genuine dialogue to ensure that our policy recommendations take into account a wide range of best-informed views from multiple stakeholders. As an official observer of the APEC process, PECC has unique access to government decision makers at the senior official and ministerial levels. Through PECC, businesses can alert policy-makers of bottlenecks and barriers to trade. Youth participants can invest in their futures by helping policy-makers set priorities and identify new approaches to problem-solving. Analysts and scholars assist policy-makers to anticipate future trends while also obtaining direct access to first-hand information.

INDEPENDENT ANALYSIS

Our network of voluntary experts work closely with government and business to produce independent, rigorous analysis to enhance the policy-making process. These individuals dedicate their time and expertise knowing that through PECC’s extensive network, their ideas and initiatives can lead to change.

INFORMAL AND VOLUNTARY

Participation in PECC dialogues and projects are voluntary and non-binding. Government officials can discuss issues in an informal setting in a non-confrontational manner while leading experts in various fields can help to build consensus for positive change across the Pacific Rim.
Since its inception, PECC has led proactive thinking on critical issues that matter to the Pacific economies. PECC is a policy innovator in various areas such as: trade, finance, information technology, human capacity building, services, sustainable urban development, agri-business, and energy.

PECC member committees work closely with their respective governments and local communities to provide them with region-wide insights and best practices, which they gather from participation at PECC activities. As a result, PECC has often paved the way for governments to reach consensus on general principles in areas such as investment, competition policy, corporate governance, and regional trade agreements.
COVERING A BROAD SPECTRUM OF GLOBAL ISSUES

State of the Region (2012)

Services Trade: Approaches for the 21st century (2011)

Pacific Economic Outlook Structure Project: Macro-financial Linkages and Financial Deepening in the Pacific Region (2011)
Many cities in the Asia-Pacific region serve as financial centres in their respective national jurisdictions or local areas. Noting that most were engaged in efforts to become premier international financial centres (iFCs) in competition with one another, the Korea National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation (KOPEC) convened an international conference in Seoul, Korea in October 2007 to examine the prospects for success for seven such financial centres (Hong Kong, Seoul, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, tokyo, and Wellington), weigh the costs and benefits of such competition for local economies as well as the region as a whole, and derive implications for cooperation among the regional governments.

The present volume consists of case studies and commentaries presented at the conference as well as the synthesis report, which draws conclusions from those papers and commentaries. One of those conclusions is that, given the power of scale economies as well as the lack of integration of the financial markets in the region, none of the regional financial centres, even Hong Kong, Singapore, or tokyo, considered alone represents a meaningful rival to London or New york, the two existing global financial centres. The synthesis report thus argues for regional cooperation to integrate all those financial centres into an Asia-Pacific iFC network. It further argues that the present global financial crisis presents a major opportunity for regional governments to create such an iFC network that will challenge London and New york in quality as well as quantity of international financial business while helping the latter two overcome the current global crisis. This would open the path towards a stable and resilient Asia-Pacific financial community, with the constituent regional economies no longer vulnerable to the problems of the so-called original sin and double mismatch.
One of the ways in which PECC links stakeholders and decision-makers is through its *State of the Region* report. PECC conducts an annual survey of opinion leaders consisting of senior officials, academics, business executives, and media professionals. The results and their analyses are published in the annual report and submitted to senior policy-makers and others who are in positions to influence the domestic and regional policy-making.

You are also invited to contribute to our discussion forum online: www.pecc.org/blog. This forum is open to those who wish to post or comment their thoughts and views to share with the rest of the community.

For those who are currently enrolled in universities or equivalent, our youth program allows next generation leaders to participate in our General Meetings which take place approximately every two years. Internship opportunities at the International Secretariat are also available. Please direct your inquiries to the member committee of the economy in which you reside.

To find out more about events taking place in your economy and to learn how you can participate, please refer to the list of PECC member committees: www.pecc.org/about-us/member-committees