

Annex 2: Survey Results



SURVEY OF EXPERTS ON THE STATE OF THE REGION

Number of Respondents: 370

NGO: 20

Media: 9

Government: 68

Business: 91

Academic: 178

Other: 4

Regional Breakdown:

North America: 61

Northeast Asia: 113

South America: 66

Southeast Asia: 95

Australia/New Zealand: 35

Regional Views on the Asia Pacific Economic Outlook for the next 1-2 years:

	Much Stronger	Somewhat Stronger	About the Same
Asia Pacific	15%	49%	23%
Southeast Asia	3%	44%	29%
South America	1%	21%	46%
Australia/New Zealand	2%	24%	49%
The United States	3%	16%	36%
China	36%	28%	25%
Japan	8%	47%	35%
India	24%	49%	21%

Regional Views on the Asia Pacific Economic Outlook for the next 3-5 years

	Much Stronger	Somewhat Stronger	About the Same
Asia Pacific	22%	52%	18%
Southeast Asia	17%	52%	21%
South America	3%	29%	43%
Australia/New Zealand	3%	27%	45%
The United States	3%	25%	39%
China	34%	38%	17%
Japan	9%	52%	28%
India	29%	50%	14%

Regional Views on the Short-Term Risks to the Economic Outlook

	Very Serious Risk	Serious Risk	Moderately Serious Risk
Avian Flu and Other Health Pandemics	12%	24%	28%
Natural Disasters	7%	25%	35%
Water Pollution and Shortages	8%	27%	38%
High Energy Prices	27%	42%	23%
Proliferation of Preferential Trade Agreements	7%	20%	33%
Failure of the Doha Development Round	13%	24%	34%
Protectionism	11%	28%	36%
Financial Market Volatility	8%	31%	41%
Trans-Pacific Current Account Imbalances	7%	25%	42%
Conflict in the Korean Peninsula	9%	22%	31%
Cross-Straits Relations	4%	15%	35%
Major Power Rivalries	5%	17%	38%
Terrorist Acts and Policy Responses to Them	13%	34%	32%

Regional Views on the Long-Term Risks to the Economic Outlook

	Very Serious Risk	Serious Risk	Moderately Serious Risk
Avian Flu and Other Health Pandemics	8%	24%	29%
Natural Disasters	8%	23%	36%
Water Pollution and Shortages	16%	34%	28%
High Energy Prices	23%	36%	25%
Proliferation of Preferential Trade Agreements	8%	22%	33%
Failure of the Doha Developments Round	11%	21%	32%
Protectionism	9%	32%	29%
Financial Market Volatility	9%	26%	41%
Trans-Pacific Current Account Imbalances	7%	26%	39%
Conflict in the Korean Peninsula	6%	19%	37%
Cross-Straits Relations	3%	12%	35%
Major Power Rivalries	6%	25%	30%
Terrorist Acts and Policy Responses to Them	13%	27%	32%

Effectiveness of Regional Institutions

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

	Highly Effective	Effective	Moderately Effective
Liberalization of Trade and Investment	7%	27%	33%
Political and Security Dialogue	8%	33%	31%
Economic Cooperation / Technical Assistance	6%	30%	33%
Allowing Leaders to Discuss Immediate Economic Issues	17%	39%	25%
Community Building	11%	33%	29%
Building Regional Institutions	8%	28%	35%
Addressing the Needs of the Business Community	3%	20%	39%

The East Asian Summit (EAS)

	Highly Effective	Effective	Moderately Effective
Liberalization of Trade and Investment	5%	14%	27%
Political and Security Dialogue	8%	22%	29%
Economic Cooperation / Technical Assistance	4%	21%	29%
Allowing Leaders to Discuss Immediate Economic Issues	14%	27%	29%
Community Building	7%	17%	30%
Building Regional Institutions	4%	16%	25%
Addressing the Needs of the Business Community	3%	15%	28%

The Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation process (APEC)

	Highly Effective	Effective	Moderately Effective
Liberalization of Trade and Investment	4%	23%	38%
Political and Security Dialogue	4%	24%	36%
Economic Cooperation / Technical Assistance	8%	24%	40%
Allowing Leaders to Discuss Immediate Economic Issues	21%	35%	26%
Community Building	7%	21%	38%
Building Regional Institutions	6%	18%	34%
Addressing the Needs of the Business Community	7%	25%	35%

The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

	Highly Effective	Effective	Moderately Effective
Liberalization of Trade and Investment	2%	13%	25%
Political and Security Dialogue	8%	32%	25%
Economic Cooperation / Technical Assistance	1%	15%	27%
Allowing Leaders to Discuss Immediate Economic Issues	11%	27%	21%
Community Building	5%	16%	29%
Building Regional Institutions	5%	14%	28%
Addressing the Needs of the Business Community	2%	13%	23%

The Asian Development Bank

	Highly Effective	Effective	Moderately Effective
Liberalization of Trade and Investment	2%	13%	29%
Political and Security Dialogue	1%	6%	14%
Economic Cooperation / Technical Assistance	14%	32%	27%
Allowing Leaders to Discuss Immediate Economic Issues	3%	11% ²	2%
Community Building	3%	13%	24%
Building Regional Institutions	4%	21%	28%
Addressing the Needs of the Business Community	5%	18%	32%

Asia Pacific Regional Organizations

	Strongly Agree	Agree
The EAS process will eventually overshadow APEC	3%	24%
APEC is an important today as it was in 1989	9%	33%
India should be a member of APEC	15%	46%
India Should be part of any Asia Pacific regional organization	17%	52%

How important are the following APEC activities?

	Very Important	Important
Trade and investment liberalization	29%	29%
Trade Facilitation	33%	28%
Economic and Technical Cooperation	21%	41%
Individual Action Plans	10%	19%
Peer Review	12%	21%
Annual Leaders' Meeting	35%	28%
Trade Ministers' Meeting	26%	41%
Finance Ministers' Meeting	22%	35%
APEC CEO Summit	22%	28%

What are the challenges for APEC?

	Very Important	Important
Lack of focus on relevant issues	25%	30%
Competition from the East Asian Summit	8%	22%
Weak international secretariat	12%	24%
Lack of commitment from key member economies	28%	35%
Lack of relevance to issues facing ordinary citizens	14%	29%
Excessive number of meetings	11%	20%
Limited central budget for APEC activities	12%	28%

What are the policy priorities for regional cooperation?

	Very Important	Important
Reducing corruption and increasing transparency	32%	33%
Reducing tariff barriers	31%	35%
Protecting intellectual property rights	26%	34%
Reducing the costs of doing business by cutting red tape	32%	32%
Ensuring energy security	25%	40%
Preparing for disease pandemics	18%	34%
Reducing distortions to trade due to the proliferation of bilateral trade agreements	16%	31%
Strengthening regional financial architecture	17%	41%
Reducing the digital divide	9%	25%
Engaging in counter-terrorism	19%	23%
Ensuring the safety and security of trade	21%	32%
Investment in physical infrastructure to facilitate trade	21%	33%