Intrarel #4
Barometer of International Trade Relations
April 2010

Executive Summary

Introduction

Cátedra Internacional OMC-IR

This fourth issue of the **Barometer of International Trade Relations (INTRAREL)** is the first one conducted since the last quarter of 2008. It presents the main results of the global poll on trade issues coordinated by the International Chair WTO/Regional Integration of the University of Barcelona, the Instituto de Estudios Internacionales of the University of Chile and CINDES - Centro de Estudos de Integração e Desenvolvimento (Brazil).

This issue, like the previous ones, has been sponsored, by the Foresight Observatory for International Markets (www.foresightcatalonia.com) of ACC1Ó/COMPETITIVENESS FOR CATALONIA, an Agency of the Generalitat de Catalunya. It has been coordinated by the WTO Chair at the Instituto de Estudios Internacionales of the University of Chile and has benefited from the cooperation of other Chairs of the WTO Chair Programme launched by the WTO Secretariat in 2009.

Three issues of the **Barometer of International Trade Relations** were published between July 2007 and November 2008. The third issue of the Barometer captured the first reactions and perceptions of the respondents to the irruption of the global financial and economic crisis.

As stated then, the poll - conducted on September/October 2008, "reveals a growth of pessimism among the respondents as far as the perspectives of trade negotiations are concerned. In the previous issues, pessimism seemed to be concentrated in the outlook for the Doha Round (…) This is not the case anymore and in contrast with the results of the previous issues, pessimism seems to have "contaminated" the perspectives of non-multilateral negotiations".

In this fourth issue, the questions of the Barometer have been updated to take into account the impacts of the economic crisis on trade relations and the challenges that arise for the international trade relations in the post-crisis scenario. The poll is now structured around two broad issues: the environment of trade relations and negotiations and the main trends and outlook for multilateral and preferential initiatives and for trade policy in major players. The special topic for this issue is trade and climate change.

This issue compiles and organizes the answers of 156 respondents from all the regions of the globe but it should be noticed that around 50% of the respondents are from Latin American and the Caribbean (LAC), meaning that this region is obviously over-represented in the set of respondents. This problem will be addressed by the coordinators of the project in the next issues of the Barometer so as to improve the coverage of the sample of respondents.

Respondents are trade negotiators based in the capitals, policymakers, businessmen and representatives of business associations, academics and consultants representatives of non governmental organizations. The poll was conducted during March/April 2010.

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Summary

The strong and widely disseminated concerns about the impacts of the international economic environment on trade relations and negotiations are the most remarkable feature emerging from the fourth edition of the Barometer.

The previous edition (November 2008) recorded the growth of concerns about the negative effects of international economic imbalances on trade negotiations perspectives. In this edition, the perceptions about the risks from imbalances are magnified.

Beyond that, these imbalances, with the growth of unemployment, will lead governments, in the opinion of 84% of participants, to adopt measures which distort trade and investments.

Despite the fact that this pessimistic perception in relation to the future of trade and trade negotiations is widespread throughout the different world regions, only a small fraction of those surveyed in this issue of the Barometer (12%) agree with the idea that the world is driving towards a trade war with the US and China as protagonists.

Only 29% of those surveyed expect the conclusion of the Doha Round by 2012. Facing this multilateral deadlock, preferential negotiations reappear for the participants in the survey as an alternative, especially for the large developing countries. Unilateral pressure from the US to obtain the reduction of barriers to its exports is also considered a plausible hypothesis for the near future by most of the respondents.

Finally, the Issue Survey on Trade and Climate Change reveals a widespread perception, mainly in developing regions (Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean), that unilateral national measures aimed at mitigating climate change will create new trade barriers for exports from developing countries. But there is little expectation that this theme will be included in the WTO agenda in the short term or that the WTO rules will be adapted to accommodate national mitigation policies which generate new trade barriers. The responses to the Barometer show a balance between "yes" and "no" answers as far as these two issues are concerned.

Multilateral and bilateral initiatives

Around **twenty-two** per cent of all respondents share the perception that the Doha Round of multilateral negotiations will be conclude by 2012. In the third issue of the Barometer, an explicit reference was made to the growth of pessimism among the respondents as far as the outputs of the Doha round were concerned. The same mood seems to prevail now as most respondents expressed their pessimism in relation to the conclusion of the Round in the next two years. Pessimism is stronger in Europe (where only 14% expect the conclusion of the Round by 2012) and weaker in Asia (where 36% of the respondents share this view).

Thirty-four per cent of the respondents agree that the US and the EU will succeed through bilateral initiatives in liberalizing the transatlantic trade and investment environment. The same question was asked in the previous polls and the comparison of the results with the current issue shows a reduction of the level of agreement with the hypothesis of a bilateral liberalization. Respondents in Africa, Asia and North America appear to be more optimistic in that respect than those from other regions (including Europe).

Fifty-six per cent of all respondents (against **thirty-five** per cent in the third survey in November 2008) think that the US will become more interested in negotiating preferential trade agreements with large developing countries. Between November 2008 and now, the percentage of respondents that disagree with this phrase has dropped from 46% to 26%.

Fifty-two per cent of the respondents share the view that the US will turn to unilateral measures to put pressure on other countries to reduce barriers to US exports. This view is widely shared (72% of agreement) in Asia, but gathers less support among European respondents (32%). 80% of diplomatic respondents agree with this, however.

Seventy-one per cent of the respondents expect the EU to become more interested in negotiating preferential trade agreements with large developing countries. This view is shared by respondents of all the regions, but gets smaller support in LAC, where the percentage agreeing with this view is around 61%.

Around **seventy-one** per cent of the respondents agree that large developing countries will become more interested in negotiating preferential trade agreements with major developed countries. In all the regions but LAC (63% of agreement) the levels of agreement with this view are significantly above the average. An identical question was asked in the previous issues of the Barometer and in the last one the level of support for this view was very similar at 73%.

Seventy-six per cent of the respondents agree that large developing countries will become more interested in negotiating South-South preferential trade agreements with other developing countries. This view is widely shared in the different regions and gathers at least 70% of support in all of them.

The environment of trade negotiations

More than seventy-three per cent of all respondents agree that the persistence of enormous trade and current imbalances in the world economy creates an environment unfavorable to trade negotiations. This question was asked in the previous polls and in the third poll (November 2008), the percentage of agreement was around fifty-four. Pessimism is stronger in Africa (88%) and Asia (83%) than in LAC and in the developed countries. Only government officials disagree.

Eighty-four per cent of the respondents believe that macroeconomic imbalances and high unemployment will lead governments to adopt domestic measures that distort trade and investment flows. This view is strongly shared by respondents in all the regions: in no region is the percentage of agreement (most likely + likely answers) below 75%, and 30% of respondents say that this is 'most likely', the highest share in any of the questions.

Despite the pessimism expressed by the answers to the two first questions, fewer than **twelve** percent of all respondents agree that the increasing number of trade disputes between the US and China will lead to a trade war. This view gathers above-average support in Africa (24%) but was unanimously rejected among North American (US and Canadian) respondents.

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ISSUE SURVEY: TRADE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Almost **eighty** per cent of the respondents to the poll agree that national unilateral measures aimed at mitigating climate change will create new trade barriers for developing countries' exports. Support for this view is specially high in the developing regions (Africa, Asia and LAC) and lower in developed regions (particularly North America, although even here more than half agree, at 59%).

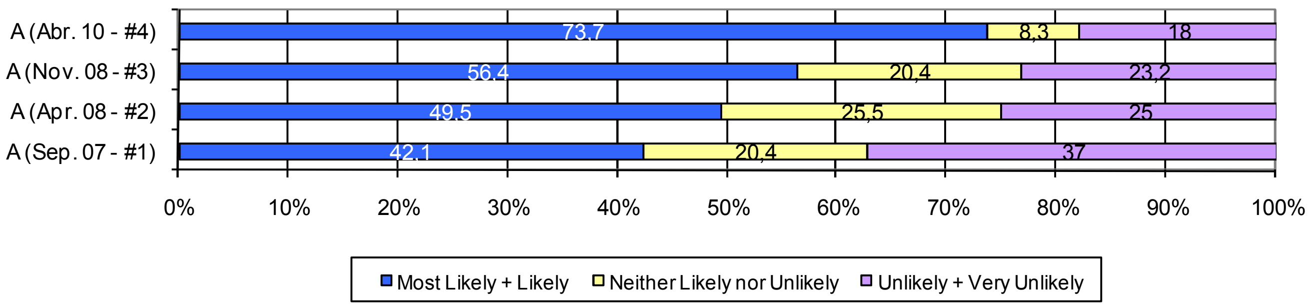
Forty-five per cent of all respondents share the view that defining the linkage between the trade and climate change regimes should be included in the WTO agenda even before the conclusion of a new multilateral climate change convention. A slightly smaller percentage of the respondents disagree with this view: 37%.

Only **thirty-five** per cent of the respondents share the view that WTO rules will be changed to accommodate national policies of mitigation that generate new barriers to trade. The highest level of agreement with this view is found in North America (53%). **Forty** per cent of the respondents disagree with this assertion, but in Europe and Africa the percentage of respondents that do not share this view is above the global average.

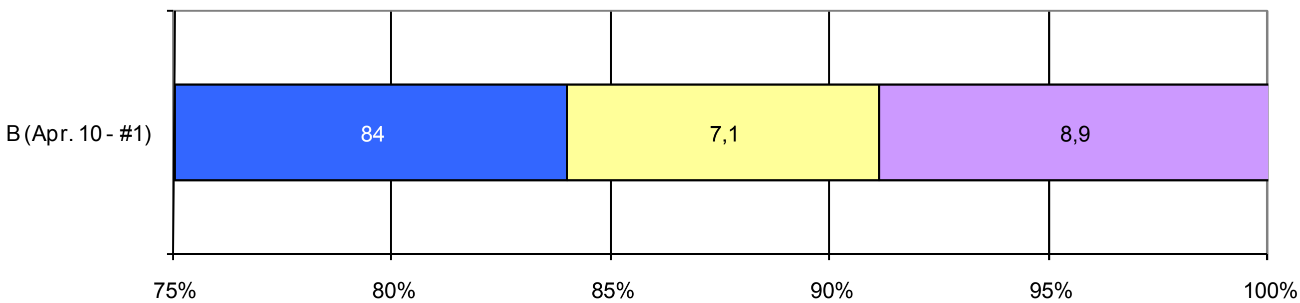
INTRAREL 2 — THE RESULTS AT A GLANCE

GENERAL SURVEY

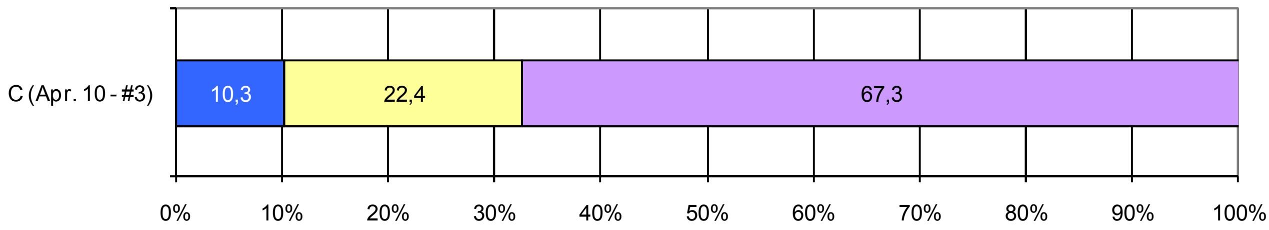
Question A. The persistence of enormous trade and current imbalances in the world economy creates an environment unfavourable for trade negotiations



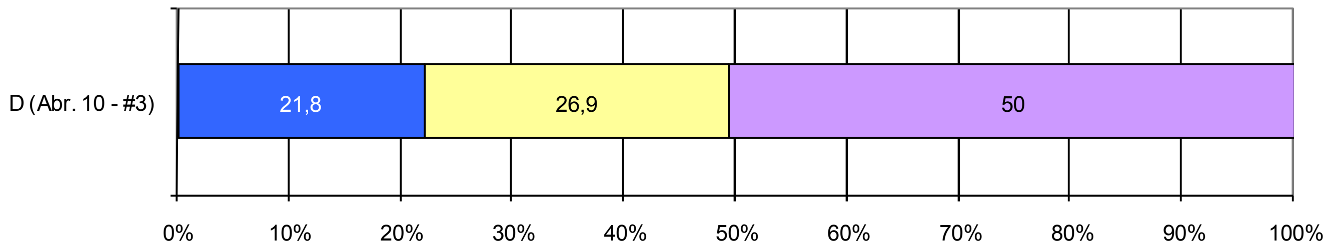
Question B. Macroeconomic imbalances and high unemployment will lead to domestic measures that distort trade and investment flows.



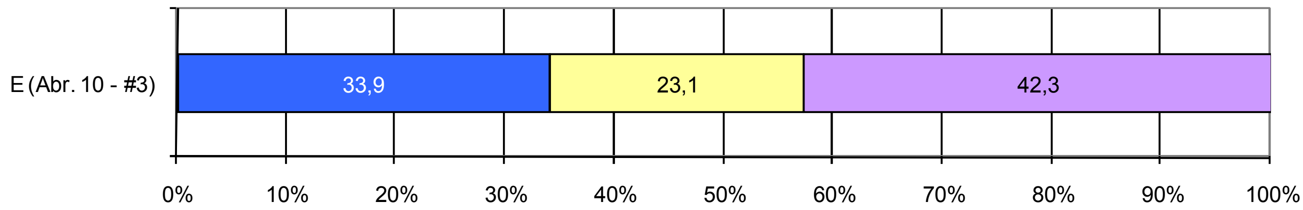
Question C. The increasing numbers of trade disputes between the US and China will lead to a global trade war



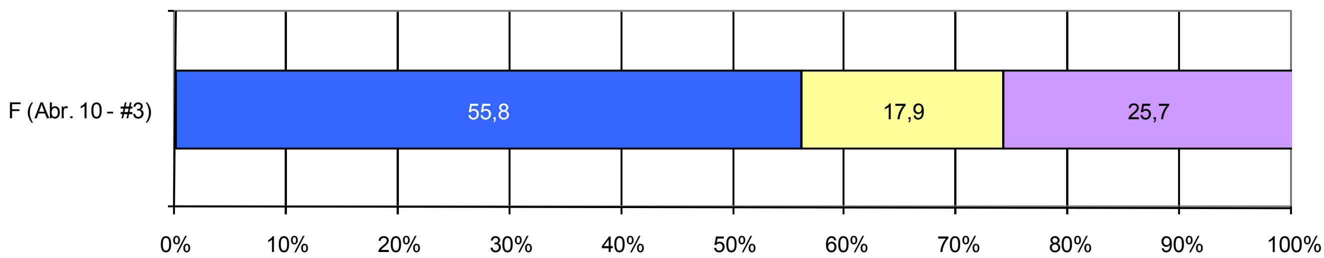
Question D. The Doha Round of trade negotiations will be concluded by 2012.



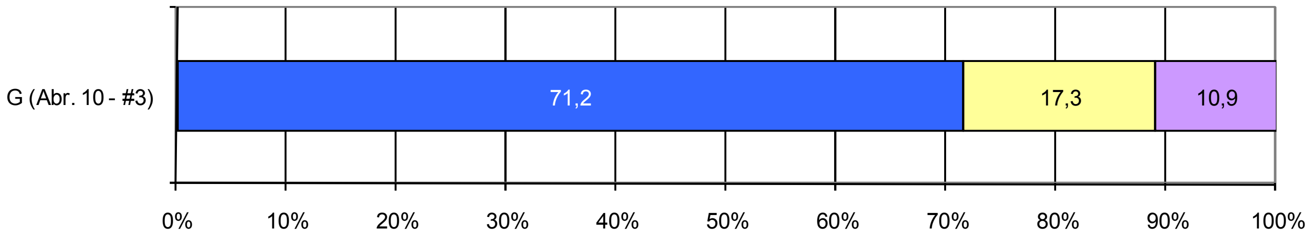
Question E. US and EU will liberalize the transatlantic trade and investment environment through bilateral initiatives.



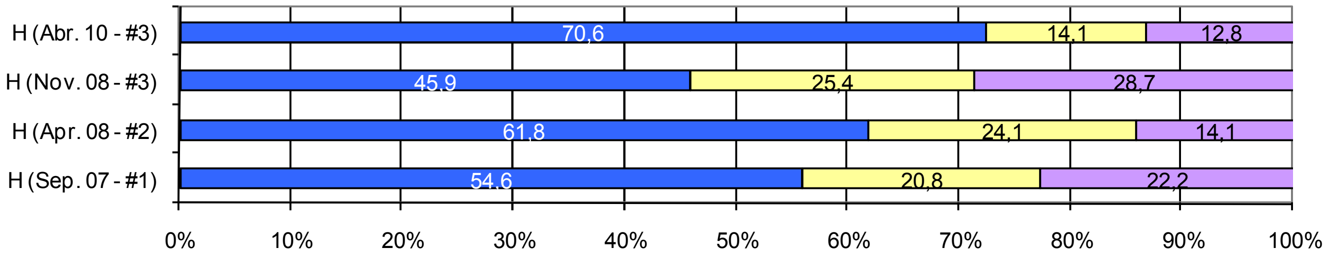
Question F. US will become more interested in negotiating preferential trade agreements with large developing countries.



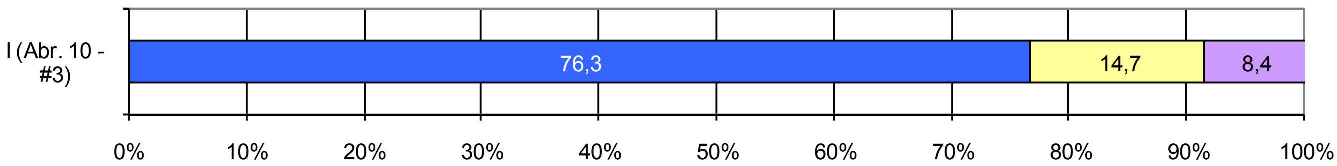
Question G. EU will become more interested in negotiating preferential trade agreements with large developing countries.



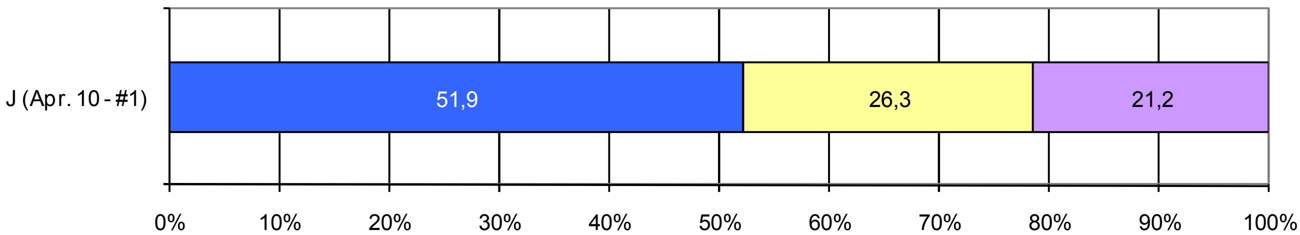
Question H. Large developing countries (e.g. Brazil and India) will become more interested in negotiating preferential trade agreements with major developed countries.



Question I. Large developing countries will become more interested in negotiating South-South preferential trade agreements with other developing countries.

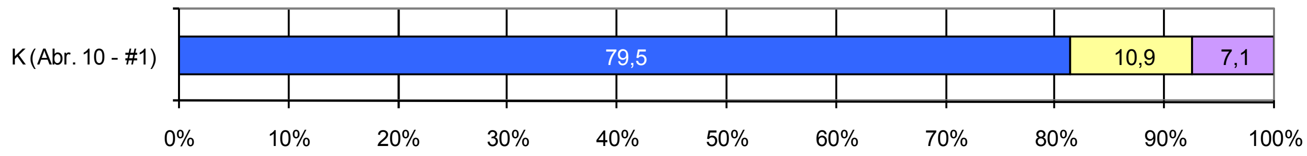


Question J. TThe US will turn to unilateral measures to put pressure on other countries to reduce barriers to US

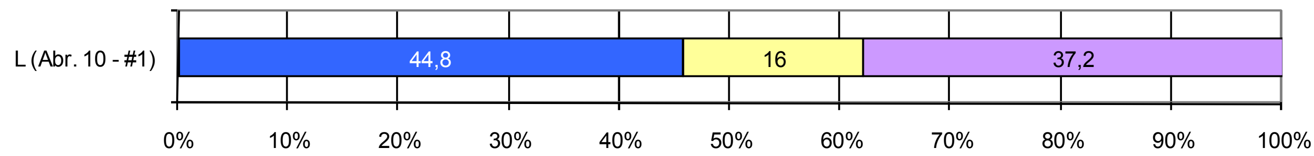


ISSUE SURVEY

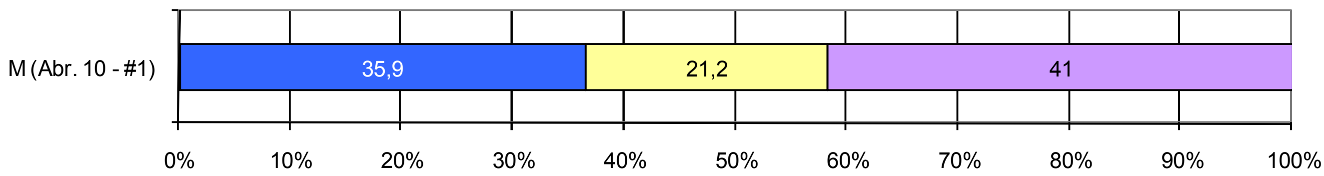
Question K. National unilateral measures aimed at mitigating climate change will create new trade barriers for developing countries` exports.



Question L. Defining the linkage between the trade and climate change regimes should be included in the WTO agenda access for agricultural products which your country can achieve in bilateral and regional negotiations will be:



Question M. WTO rules will be changed to accommodate national policies of mitigation that generate new barriers to trade



Question A. The persistence of enormous trade and current account imbalances in the world economy creates an environment unfavorable for trade negotiations.

Question A	Frequency	Percent
Most Likely	31	19,9
Likely	84	53,8
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	13	8,3
Unlikely	22	14,1
Very Unlikely	6	3,8
Total	156	100,0

Question A		Region					Total
		Africa	Asia	Europe	Northamerica	LA & Car.	
Most Likely	Count	6	1	6	1	17	31
	% within Region	35,3%	9,1%	21,4%	5,9%	20,5%	19,9%
	% of Total	3,8%	,6%	3,8%	,6%	10,9%	19,9%
Likely	Count	9	8	13	10	44	84
	% within Region	52,9%	72,7%	46,4%	58,8%	53,0%	53,8%
	% of Total	5,8%	5,1%	8,3%	6,4%	28,2%	53,8%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	Count	0	0	1	2	10	13
	% within Region	,0%	,0%	3,6%	11,8%	12,0%	8,3%
	% of Total	,0%	,0%	,6%	1,3%	6,4%	8,3%
Unlikely	Count	1	2	5	4	10	22
	% within Region	5,9%	18,2%	17,9%	23,5%	12,0%	14,1%
	% of Total	,6%	1,3%	3,2%	2,6%	6,4%	14,1%
Very Unlikely	Count	1	0	3	0	2	6
	% within Region	5,9%	,0%	10,7%	,0%	2,4%	3,8%
	% of Total	,6%	,0%	1,9%	,0%	1,3%	3,8%
Total	Count	17	11	28	17	83	156
	% within Region	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	% of Total	10,9%	7,1%	17,9%	10,9%	53,2%	100,0%

Question B. Macroeconomic imbalances and high unemployment will lead to domestic measures that distort trade and investment flows

Question B	Frequency	Percent
Most Likely	47	30,1
Likely	84	53,8
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	11	7,1
Unlikely	13	8,3
Very Unlikely	1	,6
Total	156	100,0

Question B		Region					Total
		Africa	Asia	Europe	Northamerica	LA & Car	
Most Likely	Count	5	4	11	2	25	47
	% within Region	29,4%	36,4%	39,3%	11,8%	30,1%	30,1%
	% of Total	3,2%	2,6%	7,1%	1,3%	16,0%	30,1%
Likely	Count	9	5	12	11	47	84
	% within Region	52,9%	45,5%	42,9%	64,7%	56,6%	53,8%
	% of Total	5,8%	3,2%	7,7%	7,1%	30,1%	53,8%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	Count	0	0	3	2	6	11
	% within Region	,0%	,0%	10,7%	11,8%	7,2%	7,1%
	% of Total	,0%	,0%	1,9%	1,3%	3,8%	7,1%
Unlikely	Count	2	2	2	2	5	13
	% within Region	11,8%	18,2%	7,1%	11,8%	6,0%	8,3%
	% of Total	1,3%	1,3%	1,3%	1,3%	3,2%	8,3%
Very Unlikely	Count	1	0	0	0	0	1
	% within Region	5,9%	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	,6%
	% of Total	,6%	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	,6%
Total	Count	17	11	28	17	83	156
	% within Region	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	% of Total	10,9%	7,1%	17,9%	10,9%	53,2%	100,0%

Question C. The increasing numbers of trade disputes between the US and China will lead to a global trade

Question C	Frequency	Percent
Most Likely	2	1,3
Likely	14	9,0
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	35	22,4
Unlikely	84	53,8
Very Unlikely	21	13,5
Total	156	100,0

Question C		Region					Total
		Africa	Asia	Europe	Northamerica	LA & Car.	
Most Likely	Count	1	0	0	0	1	2
	% within Region	5,9%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,2%	1,3%
	% of Total	,6%	,0%	,0%	,0%	,6%	1,3%
Likely	Count	3	1	4	0	6	14
	% within Region	17,6%	9,1%	14,3%	,0%	7,2%	9,0%
	% of Total	1,9%	,6%	2,6%	,0%	3,8%	9,0%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	Count	2	7	6	3	17	35
	% within Region	11,8%	63,6 %	21,4%	17,6%	20,5%	22,4%
	% of Total	1,3%	4,5%	3,8%	1,9%	10,9%	22,4%
Unlikely	Count	10	2	12	9	51	84
	% within Region	58,8%	18,2 %	42,9%	52,9%	61,4%	53,8%
	% of Total	6,4%	1,3%	7,7%	5,8%	32,7%	53,8%
Very Unlikely	Count	1	1	6	5	8	21
	% within Region	5,9%	9,1%	21,4%	29,4%	9,6%	13,5%
	% of Total	,6%	,6%	3,8%	3,2%	5,1%	13,5%
Total	Count	17	11	28	17	83	156
	% within Region	100,0 %	100,0 %	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	% of Total	10,9%	7,1%	17,9%	10,9%	53,2%	100,0%

QUESTION D. The Doha Round of trade negotiations will be concluded by 2012

Question D	Frequency	Percent
NONE (NO OPTION)	2	1,3
Most Likely	7	4,5
Likely	27	17,3
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	42	26,9
Unlikely	60	38,5
Very Unlikely	18	11,5
Total	156	100,0

Question D		Region: Africa	Asia	Europe	Northamerica	LA & Car.	Total
NONE (NO OPTION)		0	0	1	0	1	2
	% within Region	,0%	,0%	3,6%	,0%	1,2%	1,3%
	% of Total	,0%	,0%	,6%	,0%	,6%	1,3%
Most Likely	Count	2	2	0	0	3	7
	% within Region	11,8%	18,2%	,0%	,0%	3,6%	4,5%
	% of Total	1,3%	1,3%	,0%	,0%	1,9%	4,5%
Likely	Count	2	2	4	4	15	27
	% within Region	11,8%	18,2%	14,3%	23,5%	18,1%	17,3%
	% of Total	1,3%	1,3%	2,6%	2,6%	9,6%	17,3%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	Count	3	1	10	4	24	42
	% within Region	17,6%	9,1%	35,7%	23,5%	28,9%	26,9%
	% of Total	1,9%	,6%	6,4%	2,6%	15,4%	26,9%
Unlikely	Count	6	5	12	5	32	60
	% within Region	35,3%	45,5%	42,9%	29,4%	38,6%	38,5%
	% of Total	3,8%	3,2%	7,7%	3,2%	20,5%	38,5%
Very Unlikely	Count	4	1	1	4	8	18
	% within Region	23,5%	9,1%	3,6%	23,5%	9,6%	11,5%
	% of Total	2,6%	,6%	,6%	2,6%	5,1%	11,5%
Total	Count	17	11	28	17	83	156
	% within Region	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	% of Total	10,9%	7,1%	17,9%	10,9%	53,2%	100,0%

QUESTION E. US and EU will liberalize the transatlantic trade and investment environment through bilateral

Question E	Frequency	Percent
NONE (NO OPTION)	1	,6
Most Likely	6	3,8
Likely	47	30,1
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	36	23,1
Unlikely	54	34,6
Very Unlikely	12	7,7
Total	156	100,0

Question E		Region: Africa	Asia	Europe	Northamerica	LA & Car	Total
NONE (NO OPTION)	Count	0	0	0	0	1	1
	% within Region	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,2%	,6%
	% of Total	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	,6%	,6%
Most Likely	Count	1	0	1	0	4	6
	% within Region	5,9%	,0%	3,6%	,0%	4,8%	3,8%
	% of Total	,6%	,0%	,6%	,0%	2,6%	3,8%
Likely	Count	7	6	2	7	25	47
	% within Region	41,2%	54,5%	7,1%	41,2%	30,1%	30,1%
	% of Total	4,5%	3,8%	1,3%	4,5%	16,0%	30,1%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	Count	0	2	9	6	19	36
	% within Region	,0%	18,2%	32,1%	35,3%	22,9%	23,1%
	% of Total	,0%	1,3%	5,8%	3,8%	12,2%	23,1%
Unlikely	Count	8	2	13	4	27	54
	% within Region	47,1%	18,2%	46,4%	23,5%	32,5%	34,6%
	% of Total	5,1%	1,3%	8,3%	2,6%	17,3%	34,6%
Very Unlikely	Count	1	1	3	0	7	12
	% within Region	5,9%	9,1%	10,7%	,0%	8,4%	7,7%
	% of Total	,6%	,6%	1,9%	,0%	4,5%	7,7%
Total	Count	17	11	28	17	83	156
	% within Region	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	% of Total	10,9%	7,1%	17,9%	10,9%	53,2%	100,0%

QUESTION F. US will become more interested in negotiating preferential trade agreements with large developing countries

Question F	Frequency	Percent
NONE (NO OPTION)	1	,6
Most Likely	17	10,9
Likely	70	44,9
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	28	17,9
Unlikely	36	23,1
Very Unlikely	4	2,6
Total	156	100,0

		Region					
Question F		Africa	Asia	Europe	Northamerica	LA & Car	Total
NONE (NO OPTION)	Count	0	0	0	0	1	1
	% within Region	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,2%	,6%
	% of Total	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	,6%	,6%
Most Likely	Count	5	0	5	1	6	17
	% within Region	29,4%	,0%	17,9%	5,9%	7,2%	10,9%
	% of Total	3,2%	,0%	3,2%	,6%	3,8%	10,9%
Likely	Count	6	7	18	10	29	70
	% within Region	35,3%	63,6%	64,3%	58,8%	34,9%	44,9%
	% of Total	3,8%	4,5%	11,5%	6,4%	18,6%	44,9%
Neither Likely nor	Count	3	2	3	2	18	28
	% within Region	17,6%	18,2%	10,7%	11,8%	21,7%	17,9%
	% of Total	1,9%	1,3%	1,9%	1,3%	11,5%	17,9%
Unlikely	Count	3	2	2	3	26	36
	% within Region	17,6%	18,2%	7,1%	17,6%	31,3%	23,1%
	% of Total	1,9%	1,3%	1,3%	1,9%	16,7%	23,1%
Very Unlikely	Count	0	0	0	1	3	4
	% within Region	,0%	,0%	,0%	5,9%	3,6%	2,6%
	% of Total	,0%	,0%	,0%	,6%	1,9%	2,6%
Total	Count	17	11	28	17	83	156
	% within Region	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	% of Total	10,9%	7,1%	17,9%	10,9%	53,2%	100,0%

QUESTION G. EU will become more interested in negotiating preferential trade agreements with large developing countries.

Question G	Frequency	Percent
NONE (NO OPTION)	1	,6
Most Likely	19	12,2
Likely	92	59,0
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	27	17,3
Unlikely	16	10,3
Very Unlikely	1	,6
Total	156	100,0

Question G		Region					Total
		Africa	Asia	Europe	Northamerica	LA & Car	
NONE (NO OPTION)	Count	0	0	0	0	1	1
	% within Region	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,2%	,6%
	% of Total	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	,6%	,6%
Most Likely	Count	6	0	4	5	4	19
	% within Region	35,3%	,0%	14,3%	29,4%	4,8%	12,2%
	% of Total	3,8%	,0%	2,6%	3,2%	2,6%	12,2%
Likely	Count	7	9	19	10	47	92
	% within Region	41,2%	81,8%	67,9%	58,8%	56,6%	59,0%
	% of Total	4,5%	5,8%	12,2%	6,4%	30,1%	59,0%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	Count	3	0	3	2	19	27
	% within Region	17,6%	,0%	10,7%	11,8%	22,9%	17,3%
	% of Total	1,9%	,0%	1,9%	1,3%	12,2%	17,3%
Unlikely	Count	1	2	2	0	11	16
	% within Region	5,9%	18,2%	7,1%	,0%	13,3%	10,3%
	% of Total	,6%	1,3%	1,3%	,0%	7,1%	10,3%
Very Unlikely	Count	0	0	0	0	1	1
	% within Region	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,2%	,6%
	% of Total	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	,6%	,6%
Total	Count	17	11	28	17	83	156
	% within Region	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	% of Total	10,9%	7,1%	17,9%	10,9%	53,2%	100,0%

Question H. Large developing countries (e.g. Brazil and India) will become more interested in negotiating preferential trade agreements with major developed countries

Question H	Frequency	Percent
NONE (NO OPTION)	3	1,9
Most Likely	21	13,5
Likely	89	57,1
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	22	14,1
Unlikely	18	11,5
Very Unlikely	2	1,3
Total	156	100,0

Question H		Region: Africa	Asia	Europe	Northamerica	LA & Car	Total
NONE (NO OPTION)	Count	0	0	0	0	3	3
	% within Region	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	3,6%	1,9%
	% of Total	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,9%	1,9%
Most Likely	Count	2	1	4	1	13	21
	% within Region	11,8%	9,1%	14,3%	5,9%	15,7%	13,5%
	% of Total	1,3%	,6%	2,6%	,6%	8,3%	13,5%
Likely	Count	13	7	16	14	39	89
	% within Region	76,5%	63,6%	57,1%	82,4%	47,0%	57,1%
	% of Total	8,3%	4,5%	10,3%	9,0%	25,0%	57,1%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	Count	0	1	4	1	16	22
	% within Region	,0%	9,1%	14,3%	5,9%	19,3%	14,1%
	% of Total	,0%	,6%	2,6%	,6%	10,3%	14,1%
Unlikely	Count	1	1	3	1	12	18
	% within Region	5,9%	9,1%	10,7%	5,9%	14,5%	11,5%
	% of Total	,6%	,6%	1,9%	,6%	7,7%	11,5%
Very Unlikely	Count	1	1	0	0	0	2
	% within Region	5,9%	9,1%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,3%
	% of Total	,6%	,6%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,3%
Total	Count	17	11	28	17	83	156
	% within Region	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	% of Total	10,9%	7,1%	17,9%	10,9%	53,2%	100,0%

QUESTION I. LARGE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WILL BECOME MORE INTERESTED IN NEGOTIATING SOUTH-SOUTH PREFERENTIAL TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

Question I	Frequency	Percent
NONE (NO OPTION)	1	,6
Most Likely	31	19,9
Likely	88	56,4
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	23	14,7
Unlikely	11	7,1
Very Unlikely	2	1,3
Total	156	100,0

Question I		Region: Africa	Asia	Europe	Northamerica	LA & Car	Total
NONE (NO OPTION)	Count	0	0	0	0	1	1
	% within Region	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,2%	,6%
	% of Total	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	,6%	,6%
Most Likely	Count	6	2	2	3	18	31
	% within Region	35,3%	18,2%	7,1%	17,6%	21,7%	19,9%
	% of Total	3,8%	1,3%	1,3%	1,9%	11,5%	19,9%
Likely	Count	7	6	19	9	47	88
	% within Region	41,2%	54,5%	67,9%	52,9%	56,6%	56,4%
	% of Total	4,5%	3,8%	12,2%	5,8%	30,1%	56,4%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	Count	1	2	3	4	13	23
	% within Region	5,9%	18,2%	10,7%	23,5%	15,7%	14,7%
	% of Total	,6%	1,3%	1,9%	2,6%	8,3%	14,7%
Unlikely	Count	1	1	4	1	4	11
	% within Region	5,9%	9,1%	14,3%	5,9%	4,8%	7,1%
	% of Total	,6%	,6%	2,6%	,6%	2,6%	7,1%
Very Unlikely	Count	2	0	0	0	0	2
	% within Region	11,8%	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,3%
	% of Total	1,3%	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,3%
Total	Count	17	11	28	17	83	156
	% within Region	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	% of Total	10,9%	7,1%	17,9%	10,9%	53,2%	100,0%

QUESTION J. THE US WILL TURN TO UNILATERAL MEASURES TO PUT PRESSURE ON OTHER COUNTRIES TO REDUCE BARRIERS TO US EXPORTS.

Question J	Frequency	Percent
NONE (NO OPTION)	1	,6
Most likely	14	9,0
Likely	67	42,9
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	41	26,3
Unlikely	33	21,2
Total	156	100,0

Question J		Region: Africa	Asia	Europe	Northamerica	LA & Car	Total
. NONE (NO OPTION)	Count	0	0	0	0	1	1
	% within Region	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,2%	,6%
	% of Total	,0%	,0%	,0%	,0%	,6%	,6%
Most likely	Count	5	0	2	0	7	14
	% within Region	29,4%	,0%	7,1%	,0%	8,4%	9,0%
	% of Total	3,2%	,0%	1,3%	,0%	4,5%	9,0%
Likely	Count	5	8	7	8	39	67
	% within Region	29,4%	72,7%	25,0%	47,1%	47,0%	42,9%
	% of Total	3,2%	5,1%	4,5%	5,1%	25,0%	42,9%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	Count	3	1	12	5	20	41
	% within Region	17,6%	9,1%	42,9%	29,4%	24,1%	26,3%
	% of Total	1,9%	,6%	7,7%	3,2%	12,8%	26,3%
Unlikely	Count	4	2	7	4	16	33
	% within Region	23,5%	18,2%	25,0%	23,5%	19,3%	21,2%
	% of Total	2,6%	1,3%	4,5%	2,6%	10,3%	21,2%
Total	Count	17	11	28	17	83	156
	% within Region	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	% of Total	10,9%	7,1%	17,9%	10,9%	53,2%	100,0%

ISSUE SURVEY

QUESTION K. NATIONAL UNILATERAL MEASURES AIMED AT MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE WILL CREATE NEW TRADE BARRIERS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Question K	Frequency	Percent
NONE (NO OPTION)	4	2,6
Most Likely	35	22,4
Likely	89	57,1
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	17	10,9
Unlikely	11	7,1
Total	156	100,0

Question K		Region: Africa	Asia	Europe	Northamerica	LA & Car	Total
NONE (NO OPTION)	Count	1	0	0	0	3	4
	% within Region	5,9%	,0%	,0%	,0%	3,6%	2,6%
	% of Total	,6%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,9%	2,6%
Most Likely	Count	6	4	5	2	18	35
	% within Region	35,3%	36,4%	17,9%	11,8%	21,7%	22,4%
	% of Total	3,8%	2,6%	3,2%	1,3%	11,5%	22,4%
Likely	Count	9	5	16	8	51	89
	% within Region	52,9%	45,5%	57,1%	47,1%	61,4%	57,1%
	% of Total	5,8%	3,2%	10,3%	5,1%	32,7%	57,1%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	Count	0	2	5	4	6	17
	% within Region	,0%	18,2%	17,9%	23,5%	7,2%	10,9%
	% of Total	,0%	1,3%	3,2%	2,6%	3,8%	10,9%
Unlikely	Count	1	0	2	3	5	11
	% within Region	5,9%	,0%	7,1%	17,6%	6,0%	7,1%
	% of Total	,6%	,0%	1,3%	1,9%	3,2%	7,1%
Total	Count	17	11	28	17	83	156
	% within Region	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	% of Total	10,9%	7,1%	17,9%	10,9%	53,2%	100,0%

QUESTION L. DEFINING THE LINKAGE BETWEEN THE TRADE AND CLIMATE CHANGE REGIMES SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE WTO AGENDA EVEN BEFORE THE CONCLUSION OF A NEW MULTILATERAL CLIMATE CHANGE CONVENTION.

Question L	Frequency	Percent
NONE (NO OPTION)	3	1,9
Most Likely	25	16,0
Likely	45	28,8
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	25	16,0
Unlikely	38	24,4
Very Unlikely	20	12,8
Total	156	100,0

Question L		Region: Africa	Asia	Europe	Northamerica	LA & Car	Total
NONE (NO OPTION)	Count	1	0	0	0	2	3
	% within Region	5,9%	,0%	,0%	,0%	2,4%	1,9%
	% of Total	,6%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,3%	1,9%
Most Likely	Count	4	1	7	3	10	25
	% within Region	23,5%	9,1%	25,0%	17,6%	12,0%	16,0%
	% of Total	2,6%	,6%	4,5%	1,9%	6,4%	16,0%
Likely	Count	4	6	7	6	22	45
	% within Region	23,5%	54,5%	25,0%	35,3%	26,5%	28,8%
	% of Total	2,6%	3,8%	4,5%	3,8%	14,1%	28,8%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	Count	3	2	6	4	10	25
	% within Region	17,6%	18,2%	21,4%	23,5%	12,0%	16,0%
	% of Total	1,9%	1,3%	3,8%	2,6%	6,4%	16,0%
Unlikely	Count	3	2	3	4	26	38
	% within Region	17,6%	18,2%	10,7%	23,5%	31,3%	24,4%
	% of Total	1,9%	1,3%	1,9%	2,6%	16,7%	24,4%
Very Unlikely	Count	2	0	5	0	13	20
	% within Region	11,8%	,0%	17,9%	,0%	15,7%	12,8%
	% of Total	1,3%	,0%	3,2%	,0%	8,3%	12,8%
Total	Count	17	11	28	17	83	156
	% within Region	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	% of Total	10,9%	7,1%	17,9%	10,9%	53,2%	100,0%

QUESTION M. WTO RULES WILL BE CHANGED TO ACCOMMODATE NATIONAL POLICIES OF MITIGATION THAT GENERATE NEW BARRIERS TO TRADE.

Question M	Frequency	Percent
NONE (NO OPTION)	3	1,9
Most Likely	5	3,2
Likely	51	32,7
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	33	21,2
Unlikely	59	37,8
Very Unlikely	5	3,2
Total	156	100,0

Question M		Region					Total
		Africa	Asia	Europe	Northamerica	LA & Car	
NONE (NO OPTION)	Count	1	0	0	0	2	3
	% within Region	5,9%	,0%	,0%	,0%	2,4%	1,9%
	% of Total	,6%	,0%	,0%	,0%	1,3%	1,9%
Most Likely	Count	1	0	1	2	1	5
	% within Region	5,9%	,0%	3,6%	11,8%	1,2%	3,2%
	% of Total	,6%	,0%	,6%	1,3%	,6%	3,2%
Likely	Count	5	5	6	7	28	51
	% within Region	29,4%	45,5%	21,4%	41,2%	33,7%	32,7%
	% of Total	3,2%	3,2%	3,8%	4,5%	17,9%	32,7%
Neither Likely nor Unlikely	Count	0	2	7	3	21	33
	% within Region	,0%	18,2%	25,0%	17,6%	25,3%	21,2%
	% of Total	,0%	1,3%	4,5%	1,9%	13,5%	21,2%
Unlikely	Count	9	4	12	5	29	59
	% within Region	52,9%	36,4%	42,9%	29,4%	34,9%	37,8%
	% of Total	5,8%	2,6%	7,7%	3,2%	18,6%	37,8%
Very Unlikely	Count	1	0	2	0	2	5
	% within Region	5,9%	,0%	7,1%	,0%	2,4%	3,2%
	% of Total	,6%	,0%	1,3%	,0%	1,3%	3,2%
Total	Count	17	11	28	17	83	156
	% within Region	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
	% of Total	10,9%	7,1%	17,9%	10,9%	53,2%	100,0%