

ASEAN-China Survey 2020

Data Table



FOREIGN POLICY
COMMUNITY
OF INDONESIA

ASEAN-CHINA SURVEY DATA TABLE

1. The current relationship between ASEAN and China benefit both ASEAN and China

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
General	14%	32%	27%	21%	6%
Elites	15%	35%	25%	19%	6%
Officials	15%	34%	24%	21%	6%
Academia	14%	38%	25%	17%	6%
Business Community	22%	32%	18%	19%	9%
Civil Society	7%	28%	38%	25%	2%
Students	12%	29%	30%	23%	6%

2. ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership contributes to regional peace, stability, development and prosperity

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
General	15%	32%	26%	19%	8%
Elites	15%	35%	27%	15%	8%
Officials	11%	35%	26%	21%	7%
Academia	14%	37%	28%	13%	8%
Business Community	23%	32%	22%	15%	8%
Civil Society	10%	35%	33%	16%	6%
Students	14%	27%	26%	24%	9%

3. The relationship between ASEAN and China is on the right track

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
General	7%	23%	36%	26%	8%
Elites	7%	26%	36%	24%	8%
Officials	7%	26%	35%	24%	8%
Academia	5%	27%	35%	24%	8%
Business Community	9%	29%	36%	21%	9%
Civil Society	4%	18%	32%	31%	7%
Students	6%	19%	40%	29%	9%

4. I am enthusiastic about deepening cooperation between ASEAN and China

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
General	24%	31%	23%	14%	8%
Elites	23%	35%	23%	15%	7%
Officials	16%	39%	20%	14%	9%
Academia	24%	36%	22%	14%	4%
Business Community	29%	30%	21%	16%	9%
Civil Society	22%	35%	16%	15%	6%
Students	24%	27%	22%	14%	9%

5. The ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership

	Very Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Not Satisfied at All
General	9%	30%	37%	19%	5%
Elites	7%	31%	36%	21%	5%
Officials	7%	30%	40%	20%	3%
Academia	7%	32%	36%	21%	4%
Business Community	7%	35%	30%	21%	7%
Civil Society	6%	25%	43%	19%	7%
Students	12%	28%	38%	16%	6%

6. ASEAN-China Free Trade Area

	Very Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Not Satisfied at All
General	12%	31%	31%	20%	6%
Elites	10%	30%	33%	22%	5%
Officials	7%	31%	32%	23%	7%
Academia	11%	29%	33%	23%	4%
Business Community	12%	35%	30%	18%	5%
Civil Society	10%	24%	38%	22%	6%
Students	14%	33%	28%	17%	8%

7. ASEAN-China Foreign Minister Meeting

	Very Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Not Satisfied at All
General	11%	34%	38%	14%	3%
Elites	8%	34%	40%	15%	3%
Officials	4%	39%	43%	10%	4%
Academia	12%	34%	34%	18%	2%
Business Community	5%	33%	43%	17%	2%
Civil Society	6%	25%	49%	16%	4%
Students	14%	33%	36%	13%	4%

8. ASEAN-China Health Minister Meeting

	Very Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Not Satisfied at All
General	12%	29%	39%	15%	5%
Elites	10%	30%	42%	14%	4%
Officials	10%	30%	44%	13%	3%
Academia	13%	31%	38%	13%	5%
Business Community	6%	31%	45%	14%	4%
Civil Society	7%	24%	44%	24%	1%
Students	15%	28%	34%	16%	7%

9. ASEAN-China Economy Minister Meeting

	Very Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Not Satisfied at All
General	15%	32%	35%	14%	4%
Elites	12%	33%	36%	15%	4%
Officials	10%	33%	39%	13%	5%
Academia	15%	33%	33%	14%	5%
Business Community	7%	41%	35%	14%	3%
Civil Society	10%	24%	43%	19%	4%
Students	19%	31%	33%	13%	4%

10. ASEAN-China Transport Minister Meeting

	Very Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Not Satisfied at All
General	11%	27%	44%	15%	3%
Elites	7%	28%	47%	15%	3%
Officials	7%	26%	49%	15%	3%
Academia	9%	30%	43%	15%	3%
Business Community	4%	31%	48%	14%	3%
Civil Society	9%	18%	54%	15%	4%
Students	15%	26%	40%	15%	4%

11. Consultations between ASEAN Member States and China on the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC)

	Very Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Not Satisfied at All
General	9%	17%	29%	22%	23%
Elites	7%	16%	29%	25%	23%
Officials	6%	17%	30%	27%	20%
Academia	8%	16%	28%	24%	24%
Business Community	5%	19%	29%	22%	25%
Civil Society	6%	12%	32%	28%	22%
Students	12%	17%	30%	19%	22%

12. ASEAN-China Young Leaders Scholarship (ACYLS)

	Very Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Not Satisfied at All
General	19%	34%	33%	10%	4%
Elites	13%	35%	37%	11%	4%
Officials	18%	34%	36%	9%	3%
Academia	14%	39%	34%	10%	3%
Business Community	7%	30%	46%	12%	5%
Civil Society	15%	28%	34%	16%	7%
Students	25%	34%	28%	8%	5%

13. ASEAN Media Exchanges and Cooperation

	Very Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Not Satisfied at All
General	12%	28%	39%	15%	6%
Elites	10%	29%	42%	14%	5%
Officials	12%	29%	43%	12%	4%
Academia	9%	30%	42%	13%	6%
Business Community	6%	30%	41%	17%	6%
Civil Society	15%	24%	38%	19%	4%
Students	16%	27%	35%	16%	6%

14. Overall ASEAN-China People to People Exchanges and Cooperation

	Very Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Not Satisfied at All
General	11%	33%	34%	16%	6%
Elites	8%	36%	37%	14%	5%
Officials	7%	43%	29%	14%	7%
Academia	11%	36%	36%	11%	6%
Business Community	5%	32%	38%	18%	7%
Civil Society	3%	32%	47%	16%	2%
Students	16%	29%	30%	19%	6%

15. ASEAN-China Cooperation in Combating COVID-19

	Very Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Not Satisfied at All
General	16%	30%	26%	16%	12%
Elites	13%	32%	28%	15%	12%
Officials	11%	39%	22%	14%	14%
Academia	14%	32%	31%	13%	10%
Business Community	16%	31%	27%	15%	11%
Civil Society	10%	22%	30%	22%	16%
Students	20%	26%	24%	17%	12%

16. Top 10 areas of ASEAN-China cooperation that are MOST satisfactory

	Policy Coordination	Defense	Transnational Crime	Cyber Security	Judicial and Prosecutorial Cooperation	Immigration and Border	Trade
General	12%	8%	5%	7%	2%	7%	57%
Elites	11%	5%	5%	6%	3%	7%	61%
Officials	7%	4%	2%	5%	2%	6%	57%
Academia	14%	7%	6%	6%	3%	7%	62%
Business Community	7%	3%	6%	6%	2%	7%	63%
Civil Society	12%	3%	4%	6%	1%	12%	57%
Students	13%	11%	5%	7%	1%	7%	52%

	Investment	Industry 4.0 (including E-Business)	Technology	Finance and Banking	Education	Tourism	Media and Journalism
General	55%	43%	39%	12%	35%	49%	5%
Elites	56%	36%	35%	12%	35%	56%	6%
Officials	54%	38%	34%	13%	37%	55%	9%
Academia	51%	33%	30%	8%	43%	58%	4%
Business Community	66%	41%	42%	22%	20%	54%	6%
Civil Society	62%	38%	41%	9%	29%	51%	9%
Students	53%	52%	44%	13%	34%	38%	3%

	Think Tank Exchanges	Youth Exchange	Poverty Reduction	Infrastructure	Manufacture	Connectivity	Environment
General	9%	30%	5%	34%	18%	16%	4%
Elites	12%	27%	4%	31%	17%	19%	3%
Officials	15%	30%	4%	34%	16%	20%	4%
Academia	15%	29%	5%	25%	14%	21%	3%
Business Community	6%	19%	3%	38%	22%	3%	2%
Civil Society	9%	26%	4%	37%	22%	15%	3%
Students	4%	32%	6%	37%	19%	12%	5%

	Natural Resources	Energy	Fisheries	Agriculture	Public Health	Scientific Research	Disaster Management
General	4%	7%	1%	5%	14%	12%	8%
Elites	4%	8%	1%	5%	15%	12%	8%
Officials	3%	6%	2%	8%	13%	12%	10%
Academia	3%	8%	1%	4%	15%	13%	10%
Business Community	8%	11%	1%	6%	12%	10%	2%
Civil Society	0%	9%	1%	6%	12%	3%	7%
Students	5%	5%	1%	5%	14%	13%	7%

17. Top 10 areas of ASEAN-China cooperation that are LEAST satisfactory

	Policy Coordination	Defense	Transnational Crime	Cyber Security	Judicial and Prosecutorial Cooperation	Immigration and Border	Trade
General	34%	44%	29%	33%	17%	38%	15%
Elites	24%	47%	29%	35%	16%	36%	17%
Officials	40%	50%	39%	36%	14%	38%	16%
Academia	30%	47%	27%	37%	15%	35%	16%
Business Community	35%	46%	25%	37%	19%	39%	22%
Civil Society	37%	46%	26%	26%	16%	31%	13%
Students	24%	29%	21%	22%	13%	29%	10%

	Investment	Industry 4.0 (including E-Business)	Technology	Finance and Banking	Education	Tourism	Media and Journalism
General	13%	8%	10%	8%	11%	10%	19%
Elites	13%	7%	9%	8%	11%	10%	19%
Officials	16%	3%	8%	4%	11%	5%	9%
Academia	11%	8%	8%	8%	12%	11%	22%
Business Community	16%	9%	12%	11%	12%	13%	19%
Civil Society	10%	4%	10%	9%	7%	12%	22%
Students	10%	7%	8%	6%	7%	8%	13%

	Think Tank Exchanges	Youth Exchange	Poverty Reduction	Infrastructure	Manufacture	Connectivity	Environment
General	10%	8%	20%	12%	8%	7%	30%
Elites	11%	7%	20%	13%	6%	7%	32%
Officials	12%	5%	15%	10%	7%	7%	33%
Academia	11%	9%	20%	14%	4%	7%	35%
Business Community	11%	10%	23%	6%	8%	6%	24%
Civil Society	9%	3%	21%	13%	7%	7%	34%
Students	6%	6%	15%	9%	7%	5%	20%

	Natural Resources	Energy	Fisheries	Agriculture	Public Health	Scientific Research	Disaster Management
General	24%	13%	27%	10%	17%	11%	15%
Elites	25%	12%	26%	9%	16%	11%	14%
Officials	20%	10%	37%	12%	16%	8%	19%
Academia	31%	16%	21%	6%	14%	11%	12%
Business Community	14%	6%	26%	8%	17%	10%	15%
Civil Society	35%	15%	21%	16%	19%	16%	13%
Students	17%	10%	21%	8%	13%	8%	12%

18. Is China your preference for higher education?

	Yes	Considering It	No
General	18%	42%	40%
Elites	18%	39%	43%
Officials	18%	43%	39%
Academia	20%	37%	43%
Business Community	14%	41%	45%
Civil Society	12%	40%	48%
Students	19%	46%	35%

19. How do you see Chinese higher education system contributing towards your country?

	The graduates contribute significantly to market connectivity between my country and China	The graduates contribute to the product and technology innovation in my country	The graduates help my country have a better understanding towards China in overall	There is no significant contribution from the graduates
General	23%	20%	30%	27%
Elites	23%	17%	32%	28%
Officials	25%	15%	32%	28%
Academia	23%	13%	38%	26%
Business Community	22%	22%	26%	30%
Civil Society	21%	23%	22%	34%
Students	23%	26%	26%	25%

20. How do you see the importance of Chinese language proficiency for ASEAN people?

	Very Important	Fairly Important	Important	Slightly Important	Not at All Important
General	22%	25%	23%	20%	10%
Elites	25%	27%	23%	17%	8%
Officials	22%	32%	23%	14%	9%
Academia	25%	28%	25%	15%	7%
Business Community	33%	23%	17%	20%	7%
Civil Society	15%	25%	26%	24%	10%
Students	19%	22%	23%	24%	12%

21. Future economic ties between China and ASEAN will steadily increase

	Very Confident	Fairly Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not Confident	Not Confident at All
General	21%	40%	24%	10%	5%
Elites	21%	41%	24%	10%	4%
Officials	20%	43%	22%	10%	5%
Academia	21%	47%	20%	8%	4%
Business Community	23%	35%	27%	11%	4%
Civil Society	19%	31%	34%	13%	3%
Students	21%	37%	26%	11%	5%

22. China respects the centrality of ASEAN

	Very Confident	Fairly Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not Confident	Not Confident at All
General	7%	19%	29%	26%	19%
Elites	8%	20%	29%	24%	19%
Officials	6%	18%	32%	25%	19%
Academia	9%	19%	27%	26%	19%
Business Community	9%	26%	26%	18%	21%
Civil Society	1%	18%	35%	27%	19%
Students	7%	18%	28%	28%	19%

23. China respects the national unity and territorial integrity of ASEAN countries

	Very Confident	Fairly Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not Confident	Not Confident at All
General	6%	16%	25%	25%	28%
Elites	6%	17%	25%	23%	29%
Officials	4%	19%	29%	18%	30%
Academia	7%	15%	25%	27%	26%
Business Community	9%	20%	22%	17%	32%
Civil Society	3%	12%	28%	26%	31%
Students	7%	15%	23%	28%	27%

24. The presently negotiated Code of Conduct will bring stability and cooperation in the South China Sea

	Very Confident	Fairly Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not Confident	Not Confident at All
General	8%	19%	30%	24%	19%
Elites	7%	21%	29%	24%	19%
Officials	8%	16%	38%	18%	20%
Academia	9%	21%	25%	28%	17%
Business Community	5%	29%	25%	16%	25%
Civil Society	1%	13%	40%	31%	15%
Students	8%	16%	32%	25%	19%

25. China applies the principle of non-intervention regarding the political development of ASEAN countries

	Very Confident	Fairly Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not Confident	Not Confident at All
General	8%	21%	32%	22%	17%
Elites	7%	23%	29%	22%	19%
Officials	7%	21%	33%	19%	20%
Academia	8%	23%	29%	23%	17%
Business Community	9%	27%	25%	17%	22%
Civil Society	3%	16%	29%	31%	21%
Students	10%	17%	35%	23%	15%

26. The Belt and Road Initiative by China has become a key feature of ASEAN-China win-win cooperation

	Very Confident	Fairly Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not Confident	Not Confident at All
General	11%	27%	31%	18%	13%
Elites	10%	27%	32%	19%	12%
Officials	5%	27%	34%	20%	14%
Academia	12%	28%	30%	20%	10%
Business Community	15%	29%	28%	14%	14%
Civil Society	6%	18%	43%	20%	13%
Students	12%	27%	31%	17%	13%

27. China and ASEAN are working closely together in shaping the region's architecture

	Very Confident	Fairly Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not Confident	Not Confident at All
General	10%	30%	35%	17%	8%
Elites	10%	29%	34%	19%	8%
Officials	5%	34%	36%	18%	7%
Academia	11%	29%	35%	18%	7%
Business Community	15%	26%	32%	17%	10%
Civil Society	6%	24%	34%	26%	10%
Students	10%	32%	36%	15%	7%

28. China proactively tries to defuse geopolitical rivalry and tensions

	Very Confident	Fairly Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not Confident	Not Confident at All
General	6%	16%	31%	25%	22%
Elites	5%	15%	32%	25%	23%
Officials	2%	16%	32%	25%	25%
Academia	6%	15%	31%	27%	21%
Business Community	7%	19%	30%	22%	22%
Civil Society	3%	6%	37%	26%	28%
Students	7%	17%	30%	25%	22%

29. China treats ASEAN as equal partners

	Very Confident	Fairly Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not Confident	Not Confident at All
General	7%	20%	29%	24%	20%
Elites	6%	18%	30%	23%	23%
Officials	7%	16%	31%	21%	25%
Academia	8%	15%	30%	26%	21%
Business Community	5%	31%	21%	17%	26%
Civil Society	3%	9%	41%	28%	19%
Students	7%	22%	30%	25%	16%

30. China supports ASEAN efforts regarding COVID -19

	Very Confident	Fairly Confident	Somewhat Confident	Not Confident	Not Confident at All
General	18%	33%	28%	12%	9%
Elites	16%	33%	28%	13%	10%
Officials	15%	34%	25%	15%	11%
Academia	19%	32%	30%	10%	9%
Business Community	17%	32%	27%	12%	12%
Civil Society	6%	38%	27%	19%	10%
Students	20%	32%	29%	12%	7%

31. How should ASEAN react to the downward spiraling relations between China and the US?

	Mediate between them through ASEAN-led regional mechanisms	Not taking sides	Side with the US	Side with China
General	58%	33%	6%	3%
Elites	58%	33%	3%	6%
Officials	61%	34%	4%	1%
Academia	58%	31%	9%	2%
Business Community	61%	32%	4%	3%
Civil Society	51%	37%	6%	6%
Students	58%	33%	3%	6%

32. How do you see the state of relationship between China and the US impacting ASEAN regionalism in the post COVID-19 world?

	The relationship will benefit ASEAN countries in terms of economy and investment	The relationship sparks faster ASEAN regional integration	The relationship will be ASEAN's bottle neck on its regional integration and development	The relationship may increasingly disunite ASEAN
General	37%	14%	33%	16%
Elites	34%	14%	35%	17%
Officials	45%	11%	31%	13%
Academia	25%	14%	41%	20%
Business Community	40%	17%	23%	20%
Civil Society	38%	10%	43%	9%
Students	41%	14%	30%	15%

33. What is the most important strategic step that ASEAN can do in facing strategic competition between the US and China?

	Further strengthen ASEAN's regional integration	Try to ease tension by promoting progressive dialogue between the US and China through ASEAN-led regional mechanisms	Ensure a balanced approach of partnership both with the US and China respectively in appropriate areas of cooperation	Side with country which best provides the interest for ASEAN
General	35%	23%	36%	6%
Elites	36%	22%	37%	5%
Officials	41%	18%	34%	7%
Academia	35%	24%	37%	4%
Business Community	37%	18%	38%	7%
Civil Society	31%	28%	38%	3%
Students	33%	25%	36%	6%

34. Equitable access to vaccines of COVID-19 for ASEAN people

	Very Important	Fairly Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Not at All Important
General	61%	20%	13%	4%	2%
Elites	61%	21%	12%	3%	3%
Officials	62%	21%	9%	6%	2%
Academia	66%	17%	12%	2%	3%
Business Community	56%	26%	14%	3%	1%
Civil Society	52%	25%	16%	4%	3%
Students	61%	19%	13%	6%	1%

35. China's support to revitalize the manufacturing sector in ASEAN

	Very Important	Fairly Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Not at All Important
General	25%	38%	27%	6%	4%
Elites	25%	40%	25%	6%	4%
Officials	24%	36%	30%	5%	5%
Academia	27%	42%	22%	4%	5%
Business Community	26%	38%	26%	6%	4%
Civil Society	16%	46%	28%	10%	-
Students	25%	35%	29%	8%	3%

26. The continuation and enhancement of Belt and Road Initiative

	Very Important	Fairly Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Not at All Important
General	17%	28%	35%	13%	7%
Elites	19%	29%	34%	13%	5%
Officials	11%	32%	32%	19%	6%
Academia	22%	28%	36%	9%	5%
Business Community	23%	29%	30%	10%	8%
Civil Society	12%	28%	40%	19%	1%
Students	15%	28%	35%	14%	8%

27. ASEAN-China cooperation to strengthen multilateralism

	Very Important	Fairly Important	Somewhat Important	Not Important	Not at All Important
General	29%	35%	25%	7%	4%
Elites	31%	36%	24%	6%	3%
Officials	25%	36%	29%	8%	2%
Academia	33%	37%	20%	7%	3%
Business Community	37%	33%	21%	3%	6%
Civil Society	22%	40%	31%	6%	1%
Students	27%	34%	27%	7%	5%

38. China is increasingly becoming one of the solution providers to the challenges faced by ASEAN

	Very Important	Fairly Important	Somewhat Important	Slightly Important	Not at All Important
General	13%	31%	33%	16%	7%
Elites	12%	32%	36%	14%	6%
Officials	8%	31%	39%	15%	7%
Academia	15%	30%	35%	14%	6%
Business Community	18%	34%	30%	11%	7%
Civil Society	3%	34%	40%	17%	6%
Students	14%	30%	30%	18%	8%

39. What would be the top challenge that must be overcome by ASEAN in ASEAN-China relationship post COVID-19?

	The US-China competition in the region	Economic rebound and regional supply chain	Unsettled territorial disputes	COVID-19 vaccine distribution and access
General	19%	36%	23%	22%
Elites	21%	37%	24%	18%
Officials	28%	30%	23%	19%
Academia	22%	37%	26%	15%
Business Community	15%	41%	18%	26%
Civil Society	15%	42%	15%	28%
Students	16%	35%	21%	28%

40. What aspects of the BRI need to be reviewed in the post COVID-19 world order to promote the recovery of ASEAN economies?





	Project financing /sharing mechanism and debt sustainability	Numbers of prospective project	The employment of Chinese and local labor	Long term economic benefit for host country and business and civil society organization involvement
General	31%	7%	14%	48%
Elites	32%	8%	14%	46%
Officials	35%	5%	16%	44%
Academia	33%	8%	13%	46%
Business Community	28%	9%	17%	46%
Civil Society	32%	9%	7%	52%
Students	29%	7%	14%	50%



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