

<<博鳌亚洲论坛亚洲经济一体化进>>

图书基本信息

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前言

This report represents a report card on the progress of economic integration in Asia under the current global financial crisis. It describes some of the major economic issues in the Asia-Australia region in the past, especially those events in the year 2009. The report describes in detail the impacts of the global financial crisis on Asia, how the Asian economies performed during the crisis, how they responded to the hardship caused by the global financial crisis and the encouraging signs that Asia is leading the world on the recovery path. Notably, China and India, the two most populous and fast-growing economies were able to maintain positive growth throughout the crisis. Their outstanding performance in growth and recovery have contributed substantially to the global efforts to overcome the current difficulties. With the severity of the global financial crisis Asia stood firm to intensify its efforts for closer economic cooperation among its members. The Asian economies are more inter-dependent on each other than ever before, with freer movements of goods, services, and capital. Faced with rising global protectionism, Asia called for greater trade and today's Asia has emerged as a great guardian of the free global trading system. The report also examines the progress of economic integration and cooperation in Asia, including the ASEAN Plus Three process, the APEC and the possibility of fulfilling its goal of becoming a free trade area, the progress of economic integration in sub-regions of Asia. As a matter of fact, the process of economic integration in Asia is very much alive and is moving forward at a steady speed. The Copenhagen Meeting, the environmental issues and the work done by the Asian governments are not ignored in this report. The significance of these issues is that in terms of climate change and environmental protection, there has not been any formal cooperation framework among Asian members. Thus, the issues provide new opportunities for intensified regional cooperation. Asia is leading the world on the recovery path after the global financial crisis, and there is strong evidence that Asia will continue to maintain its vitality and dynamism. No doubt, economic integration in Asia is intensifying, with more intensive and extensive cooperation and mutual dependence among the economies, through the channels of trade, investment, finance, and macroeconomic coordination. We trust that the Asian members will make continued and joint efforts to overcome the current financial crisis and fulfill the goal of an integrated Asia.

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内容概要

本报告为博鳌亚洲论坛与亚洲开发银行合作的权威性经济分析报告。

《报告》表示，各国ZF积极推动区域内贸易自由化，使亚洲经济体对区域内经济的依赖度不断上升，对区域外经济的依赖度逐渐下降。

《报告》称，区域贸易协定(RTAS)数量急剧增加是亚太地区的显著特点。

据有关资料显示，截止2009年，亚洲共有自由贸易协定221个，其中112个是已达成协定的，49个是提议中的，16个为框架性的，44个正处在谈判中。

《报告》详细分析了东盟“十加三”、APEC，以及东亚、中南半岛地区、东南亚和南亚等四个次区域的一体化进程。

东盟正努力加强与区域内伙伴的经济关系。

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插图：The 2008 global financial crisis severely hit many economies in Asia, but the year of 2009 brought hope to these economies. For most parts of Asia, the worst seemed to be over, and there were signs of recovery everywhere. Asia is still not back to the pre-crisis level yet, but the recent developments are encouraging. The Asian economies experienced different performance levels during the crisis and adopted different policy packages to stimulate their economies. As a result, the economies followed different paths of recovery and performed quite differently. China stood out to be the best performing economy after the outbreak of the global financial crisis. It had maintained positive growth in all quarters since late 2008, even though many other economies in Asia - large or small - experienced negative growth. China's economy grew with a strong rate of 9.0 percent in terms of its real GDP in the third quarter of 2008 on a year-on-year basis, just before the financial crisis, but the growth slowed down to 6.8 percent in the next quarter right after the outbreak of the financial crisis. After reaching a trough of 6.2 percent in the first quarter of 2009, China's GDP growth accelerated to 7.9 percent, 9.1 percent and 10.7 percent in subsequent quarters, resulting in an enviable annual growth of 8.7 percent in 2009.

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