

Expert Survey

“The World and Japan in the COVID-19 Crisis”

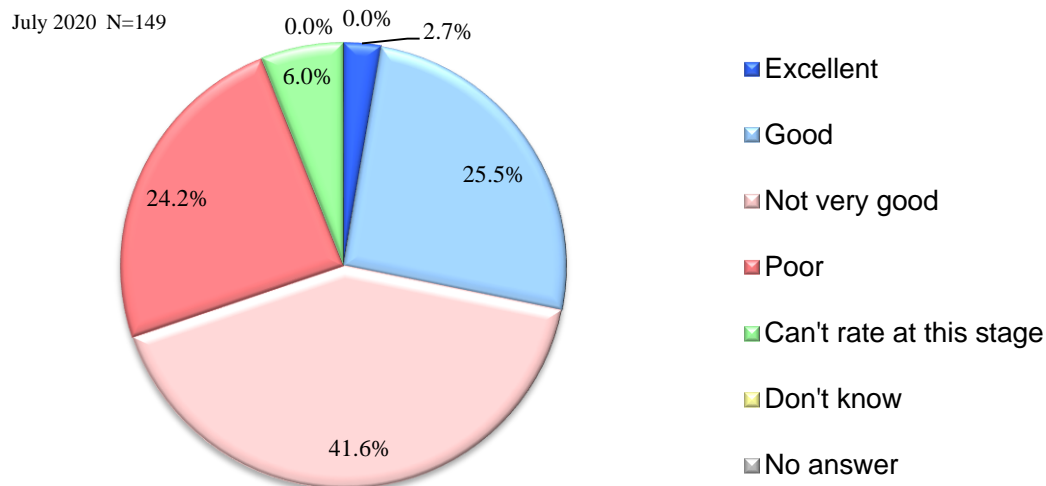
July, 2020

From late June to early July, The Genron NPO has conducted the online expert survey how they view the government's response to the outbreak and other key measures to the COVID-19 crisis based on their experiences and observations in half year pandemic time.

The Japanese government's emergency response

Regarding the Japanese government's crisis management in the COVID-19 pandemic, 65.8% (those who rated as 'not very good' and 'poor') has poorly evaluated the government response, which is much greater than 28.2% (those who rated as 'excellent' and 'good') who see the government's response positively.

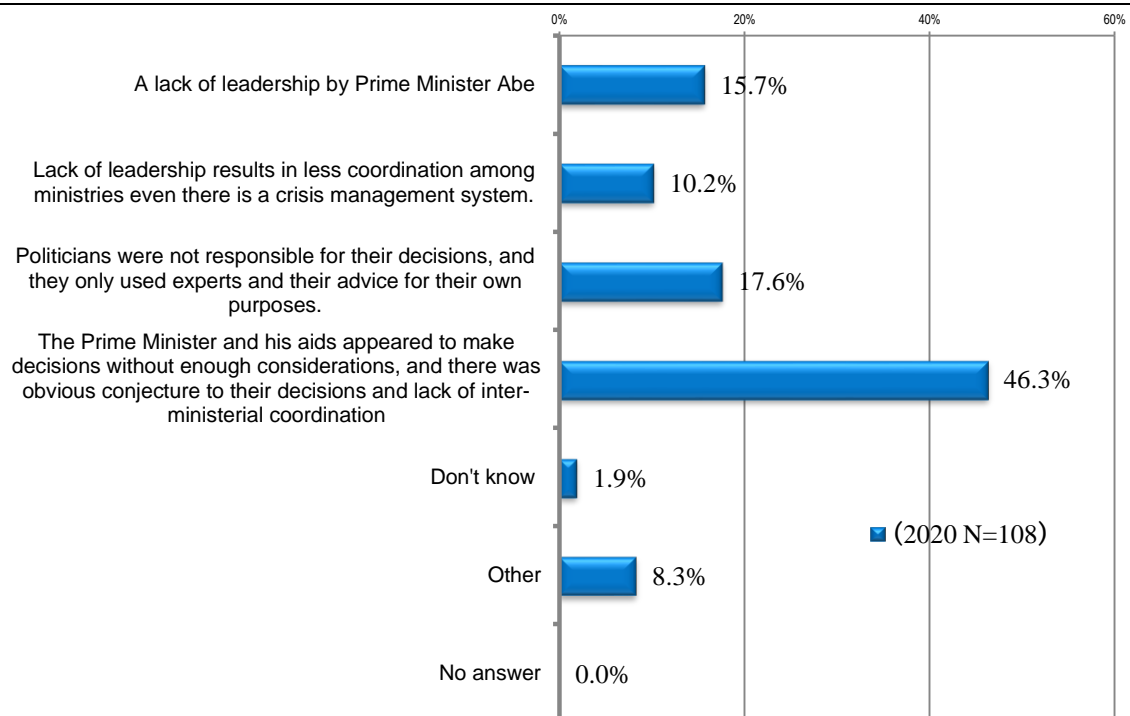
How would you rate the Japanese government's crisis management response in the COVID-19 pandemic? (Single answer)



Reasons for poor rate to the Japanese government's response

We asked those who selected either 'not very good' and 'poor' in the previous question why they rated the government poorly regarding its crisis management. 46.3% selected that 'The Prime Minister and his aids appeared to make decisions without enough considerations, and conjectures to their decisions as well as lack of inter-ministerial coordination.

For those who selected either 'poor' or 'bad' in the previous question, what was the issue of the government regarding its risk management? (Single selection)



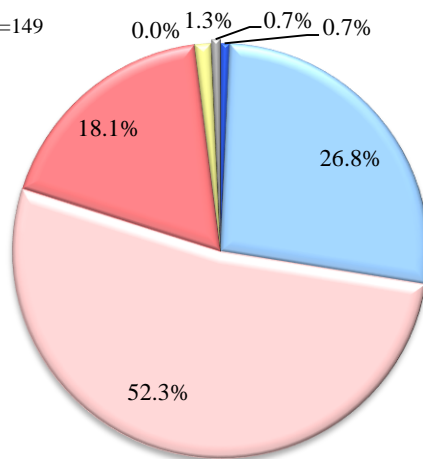
Information disclosure

It has been understood across the world that both the government and the citizens sharing the same goals and objectives is critical in risk management regarding the COVID-19 pandemic. In order to share the same goals and objectives, disclosure of information is necessary.

70.4% answered the Japanese government did not disclose enough information to the citizens (those who rated either 'poor' or 'not at all').

In order to share the same goals and objectives, disclosure of information is necessary. Do you think that the information disclosed by the Japanese government was enough? (Single selection)

July 2020 N=149

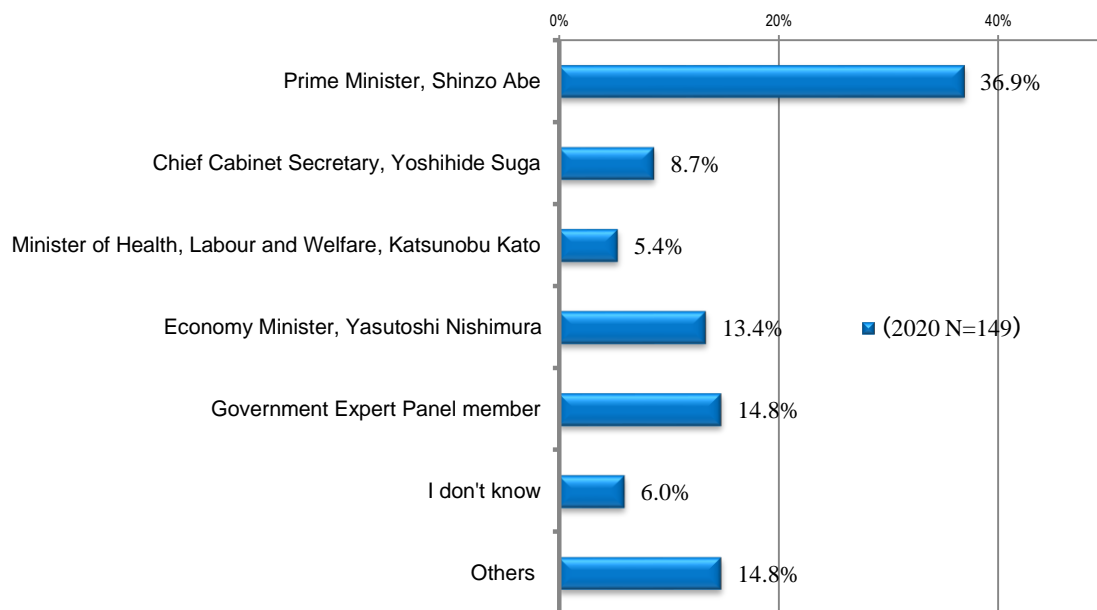


- Fully enough
- Mostly enough
- Less enough
- Not enough at all
- No need for information disclosure
- I don't know
- No answer

Expectation on leadership in crisis management

36.9% experts expected Prime Minister Abe to demonstrate a leadership in crisis management, this is the biggest percentage. 14.8% of them answered the government expert panel of the Novel Coronavirus.

To whom did you have an expectation in the crisis management? (Single selection)



Role of the government's panel of experts

Members of the government's panel of experts have been criticized for their active role in the decision-making process. We have asked the ideal relationship between the government and the government's panel of experts.

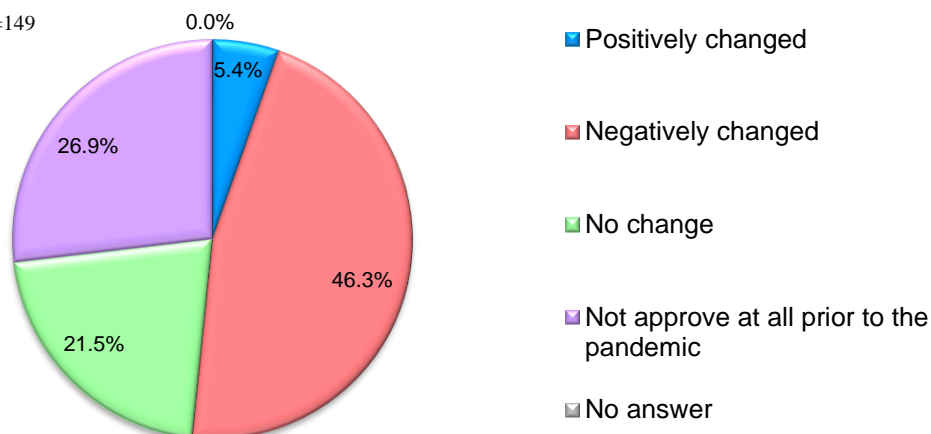
33.6% answered that they think that “It is not fair to only criticize the expert panel for stepping too much into political decision because their role has not been clearly defined and politicians also utilized their roles.” This was the most commonly selected answer.

Rating of the Abe Administration

Close to 50%, 46.3% answered that their impression of the Abe administration has been ‘negatively impacted’. Only 5.1% answered that their impression has been ‘positively impacted’. Besides, 26.9% answered that they did ‘not have a good impression of the administration prior to the pandemic’.

Has there been a change in your view towards the Abe administration after the COVID-19 pandemic? (Single selection)

July 2020 N=149

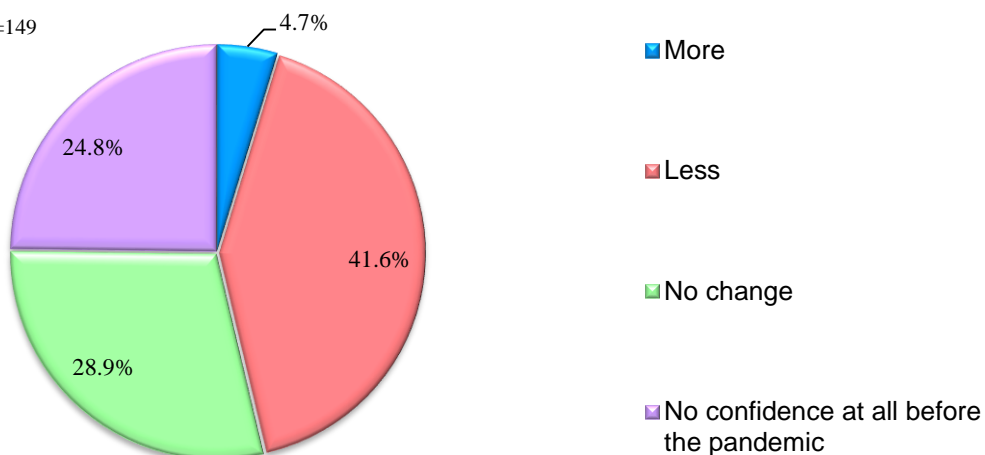


Confidence in the Japanese government

The most commonly selected answer was ‘less trust’ in the government after the COVID-19. At the same time, about one-third of the surveyed participants, 28.9%, answered that there was ‘no change.’

Is there any change in your confidence in the Japanese government? (Single selection)

Sep.2020 N=149

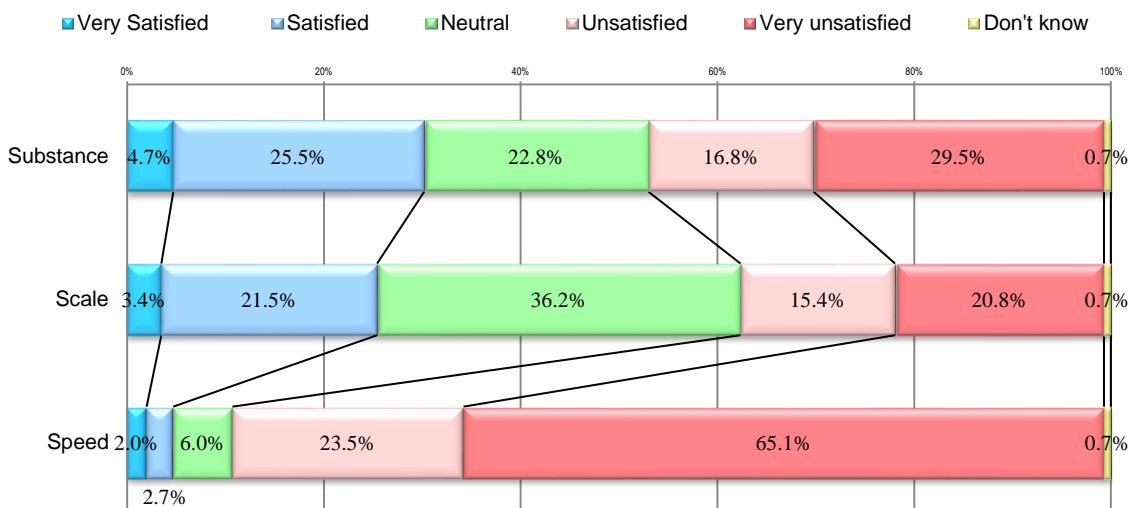


Rating of Economic Measures

First, 46.3% responded that they were either ‘very unsatisfied’ or ‘unsatisfied’ with the government’s economic and fiscal policies, and it surpassed 30.2% who responded that they were ‘very satisfied’ or ‘satisfied.’

Second, 36.2% responded that they were either ‘very unsatisfied’ or ‘unsatisfied’ with the scale of the economic measures by the government, and it surpassed 24.9% of those who responded that they were either ‘very satisfied’ or ‘satisfied.’

In the COVID-19 pandemic, people’s livelihood and economies have been negatively impacted. How would you rate the government’s economic stimulus measures? (Single selection)
(1.) substance (2.) scale (3.) speed

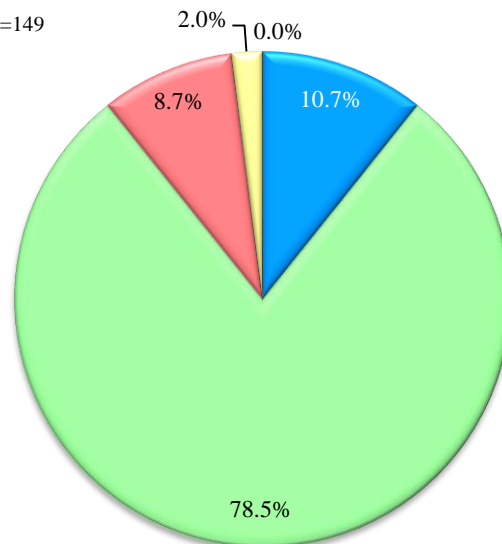


Reopening Economy

While there is a risk of infection, economies have been reopened across the world including in Japan. We have asked experts opinions on the reopening of economies. The majority, 78.5%, responded that “While reopening of the economy is appropriate, public health should be the priority, and reopening economy should be phased.”

What is your opinion on reopening economy? (Single selection)

2020 N=149



■ All the restrictions on economic activities should be removed as soon as possible.

■ While reopening of the economy is appropriate, public health should be the priority, and reopening economy should be phased

■ It was too early to reopen the economy considering a risk of infection.

■ Don't know

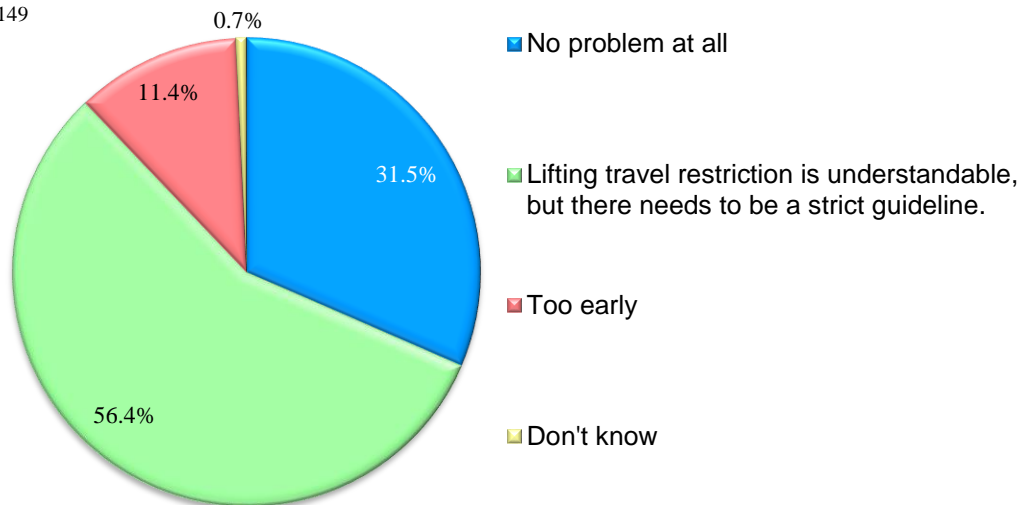
■ No answer

Travel restrictions

The government has been negotiating with four countries regarding international travel restriction. Over half (56.4%) responded that ‘lifting travel restriction is understandable, but there needs to be a strict guideline.’

On June 18, Prime Minister Abe announced the government will start a negotiation with Vietnam, Thailand, Australia, and New Zealand regarding the travel restrictions. How do you think about this decision? (Single selection)

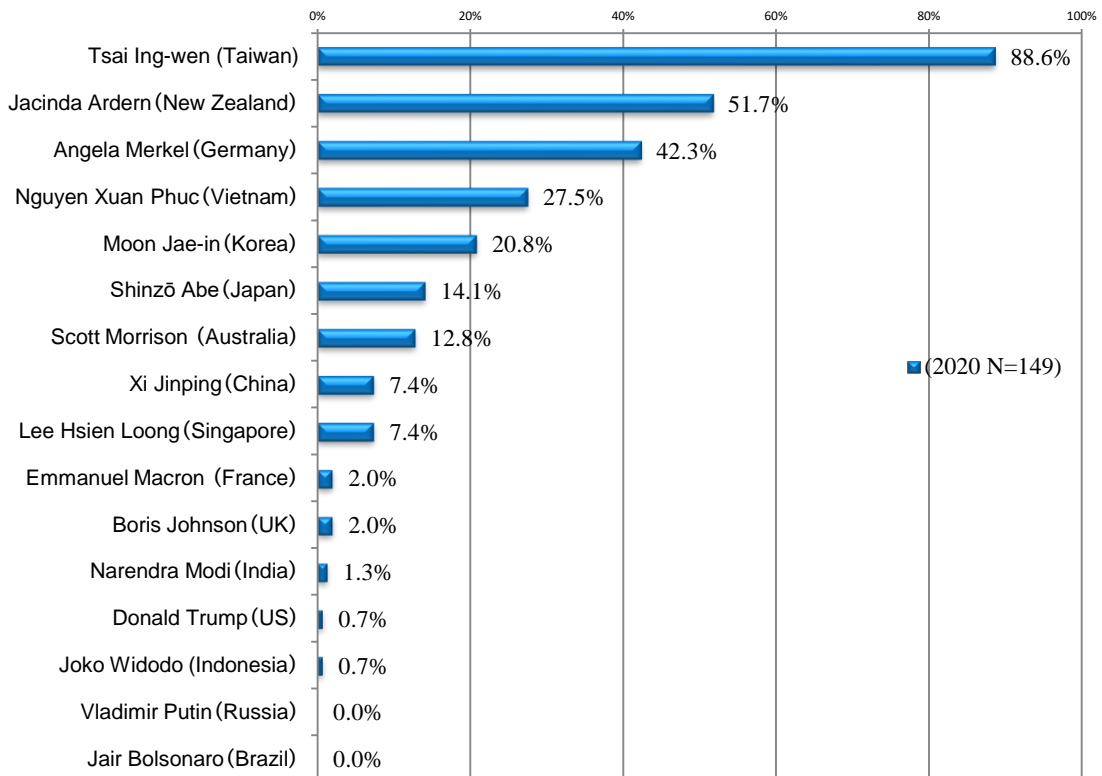
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Global leaders in the COVID-19 Pandemic

The President of Taiwan, Tsai Ing-wen, acquired the most votes with 88.6%, followed by the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Jacinda Ardern and the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel.

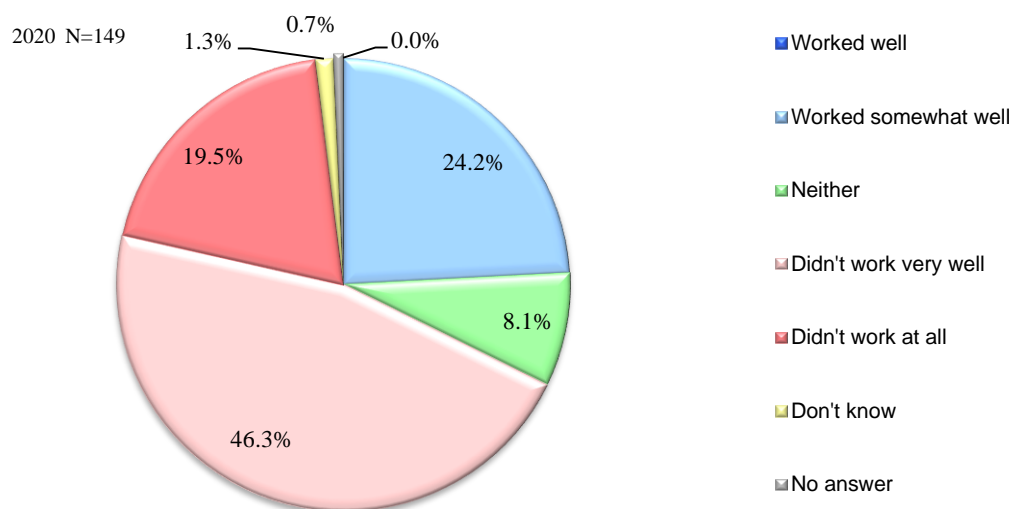
In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which political leaders have successfully managed?
(Up to three)



Role of the WHO

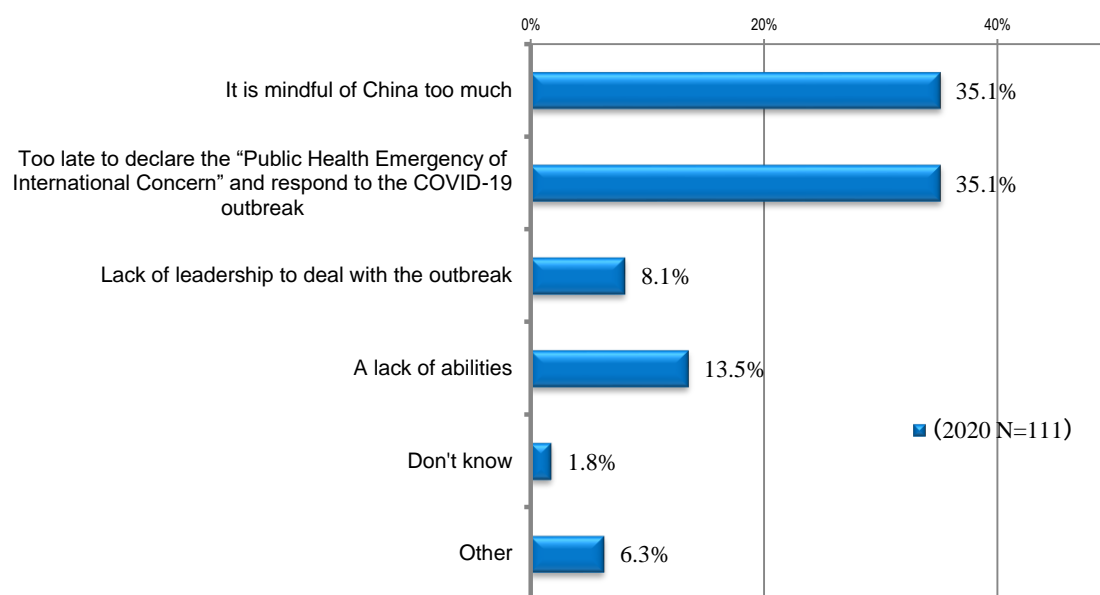
65.8% responded that the WHO ‘didn’t work’ (either very well or at all), and just above 20%, 24.2%, responded that the WHO ‘worked somewhat well’. None of the experts thought that the WHO ‘worked well.’

How do you rate the World Health Organization (WHO)’s work in the COVID-19 pandemic?
(Single selection)



We asked those who selected ‘didn’t work’ why they rate the WHO’s work poorly.

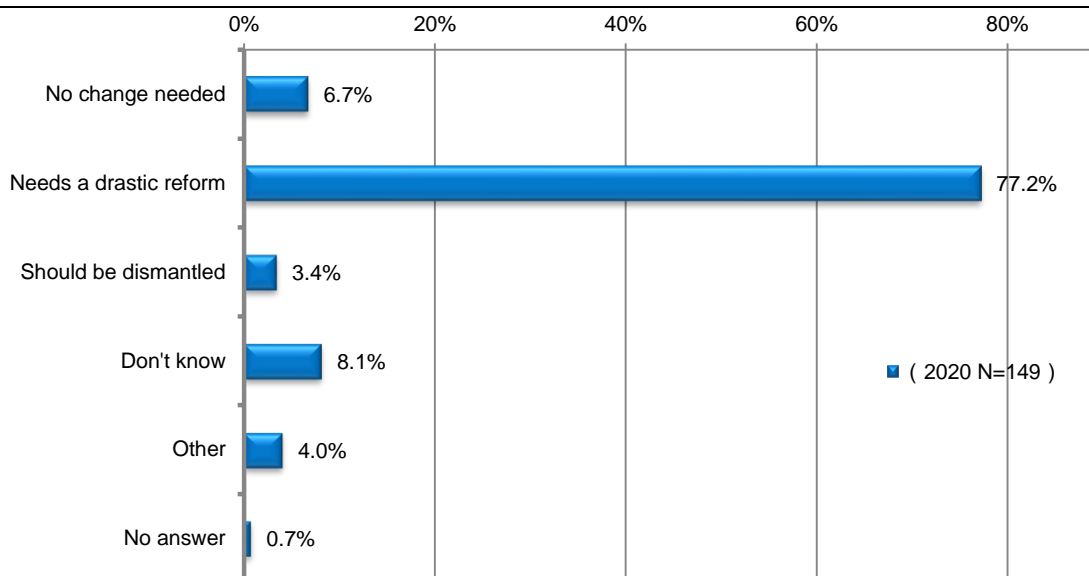
Why did you rate the WHO’s work poorly? (Single selection)



The WHO in the Post-COVID-19

77.2% answered that the WHO ‘needs a drastic reform.’

Do you think how we should change the WHO after the pandemic? (Single selection)

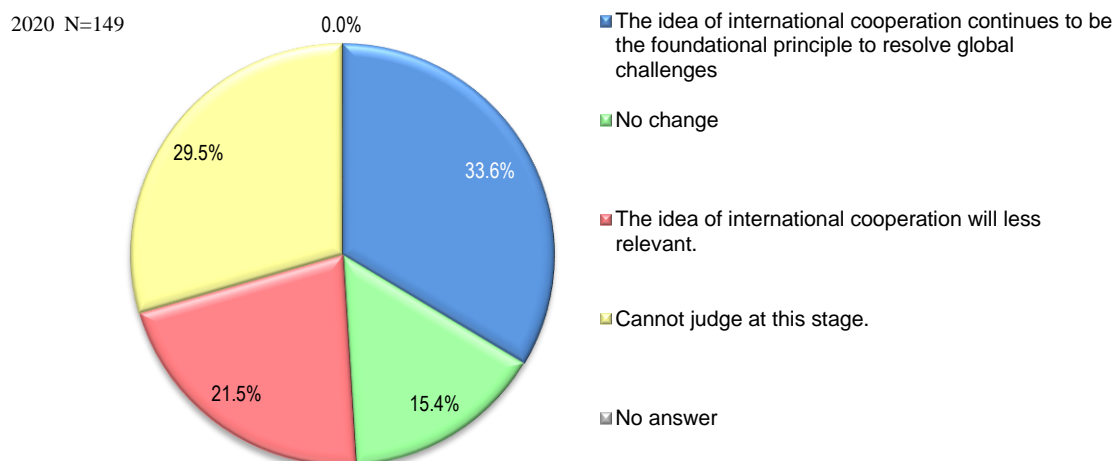


The Future of International Cooperation

Based on the observations of how the world responded to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is hard to say that the world is working together under the international cooperation regime.

33.6% of the experts selected that ‘The idea of international cooperation continues to be the foundational principle to resolve challenges,’ and it was the most common response.

What is your idea of the future of international cooperation? (Single selection)



Methodology

“The World and Japan in the COVID-19 Pandemic”

Experts Survey Outline

Area	Japan
Target Population	2000 individuals who have participated in activities and discussions hosted by the Genron NPO and who are in the database
Method	Internet
Time Frame	From June 26 to July 3, 2020
Sample Size	149
Demographic Information	Male : 89.3%、Female : 10.7%
	Business Owners • Executives : 12.8% NPO • NGO : 9.4% Employees : 8.1% Academia : 20.1% Executives in Media Industry : 2.0% Stakeholders : 7.4% Stakeholders in Media Industry : 6.0% Students : 0.0% National Public Servants : 4.7% Self-employed : 12.8% Local Public Servants : 2.0% Others : 14.1% Members of National Diet : 0.0% Members of Local Assembly : 0.7%
	30～39 : 7.4% 40～49 : 9.5% 50～59 : 16.2% 60～69 : 31.8% 70～79 : 28.4% 80 or older : 6.8%