

POLLING AROUND THE WORLD

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

42nd Annual Global End of Year Survey

2018 Opinion Poll in 58 Countries Across the Globe

GALLUP
INTERNATIONAL

founded 1947

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OPTIMISM FOR THE NEW 2019 YEAR CONTINUES TO PREVAIL IN THE WORLD, ALTHOUGH PESSIMISM IS INCREASING

Prospects for a better 2019 year are increasing for a majority of those surveyed in Africa (typically quite an optimistic region despite living conditions), in India, in non-EU Europe, in the USA and in Latin America. Conversely, we also see more pessimism about the year ahead in the Middle East, in Russia, and to an extent in Western Europe.

Over all optimism for the new Year traditionally prevails in the majority of the countries around the world with the exception this year of Turkey, Serbia, UK, Poland, Czech Republic, Russia, Bosnia (BiH), Bulgaria, Hong Kong, France, Italy, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Republic of Korea.

Our global survey also asked whether people expect the next 12 months to be more or less peaceful. While 30% of the world expect it to be more peaceful, 33% believe it will be more troubled. Confidence in peace shines brightest in Ethiopia, India, Ghana, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Albania, Nigeria and interestingly in Pakistan. At the other end of the scale, ongoing weekend protests in France and the ‘gilets jaunes’ see France register as the country where the most (70%) feel next year will be more troubled.

For decades the End of the Year global poll is registering a paradox: people living in wealthier countries tend to be more pessimistic about the coming New Year. And vice versa. It seems that the fear of losing what you have is bigger than the fear not to have.

EU is increasingly pessimistic and there is no need to enumerate why. The same is with Russia while optimism for the next year in the USA is the highest it has been for the last decade. The performance of the US economy is possibly a key driver here.

Traditionally in previous decades more people around the World expect a peaceful New Year rather than a troubled one with a permanent exemption: The Middle East. But now for the first time in this century a growing number of West Europeans expect fear a less peaceful next year. The global political order established by the winning parties after the Second WW is rapidly falling apart and the West European nations are concerned about what will come next but also whether they will have a say in as power shifts further to the East.

The big challenge is between the US and China economically and between the US and Russia militarily. Europe increasingly looks excluded from the debate.

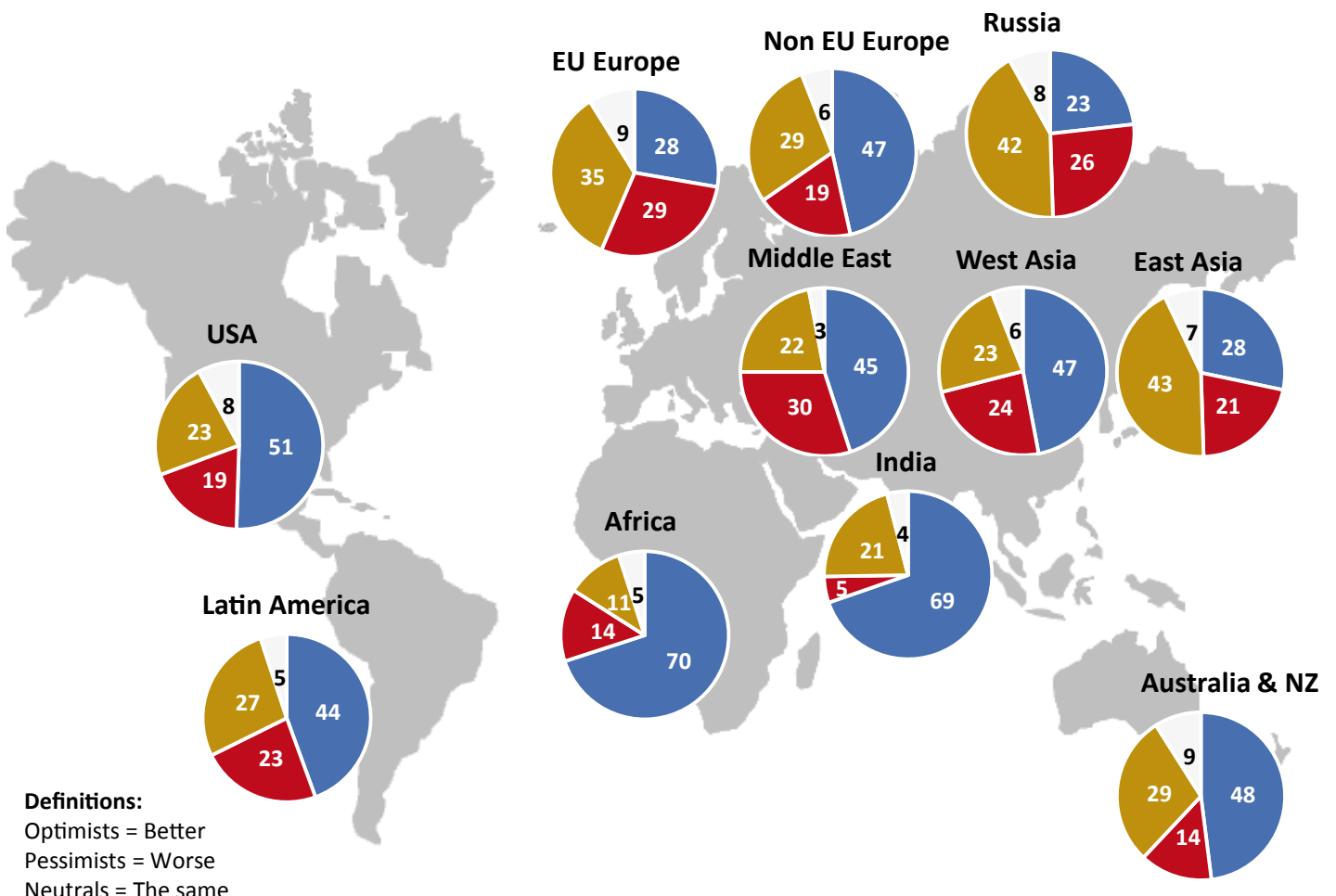
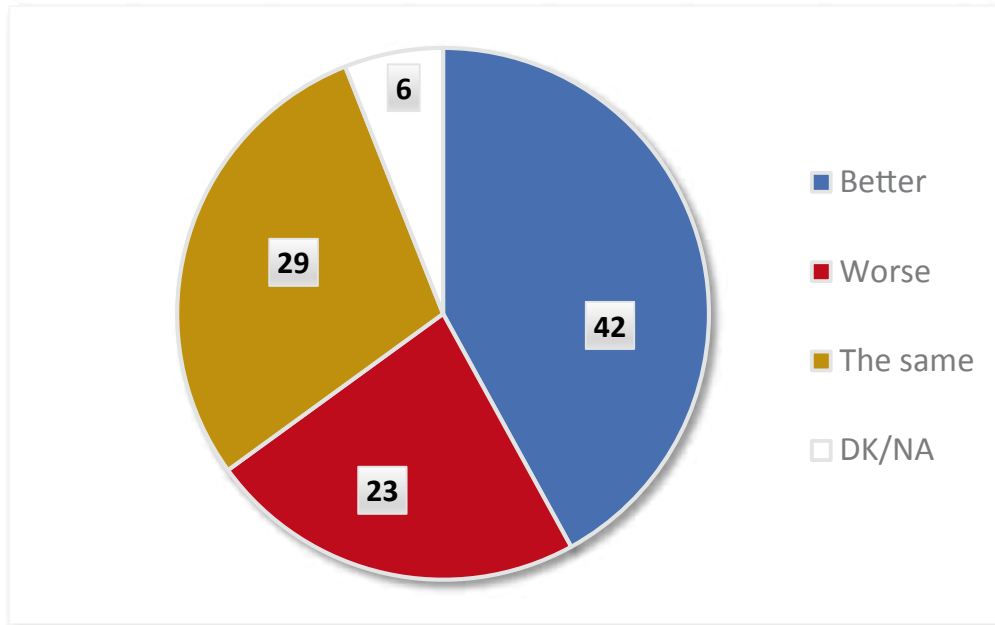


HOPE INDEX

As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2019 will be better, worse or the same as 2018?

OPTIMISTS: 42 / PESSIMISTS: 23 / NEUTRALS: 29

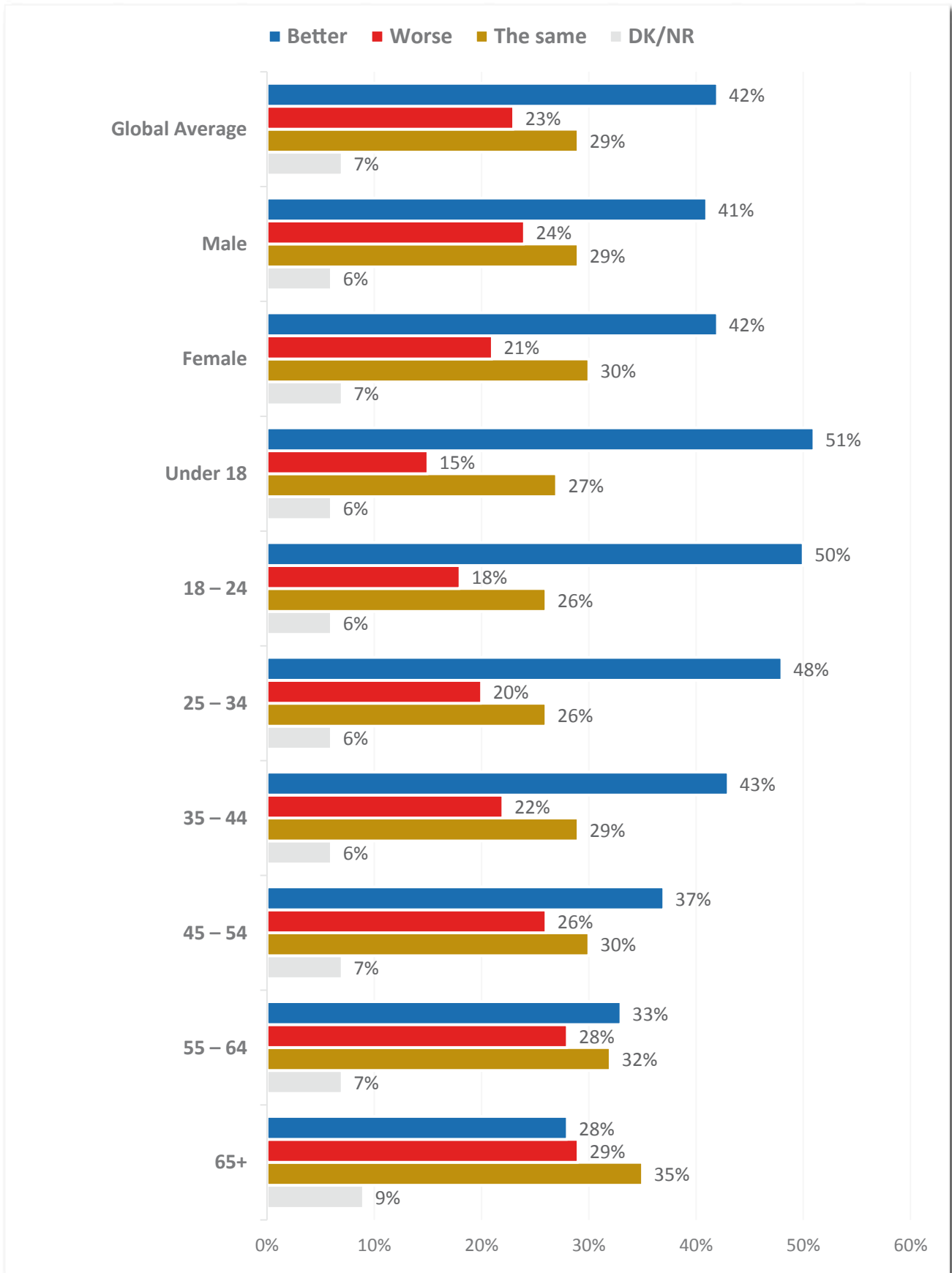
GLOBAL HOPE INDEX 2018: +19



Definitions:
 Optimists = Better
 Pessimists = Worse
 Neutrals = The same

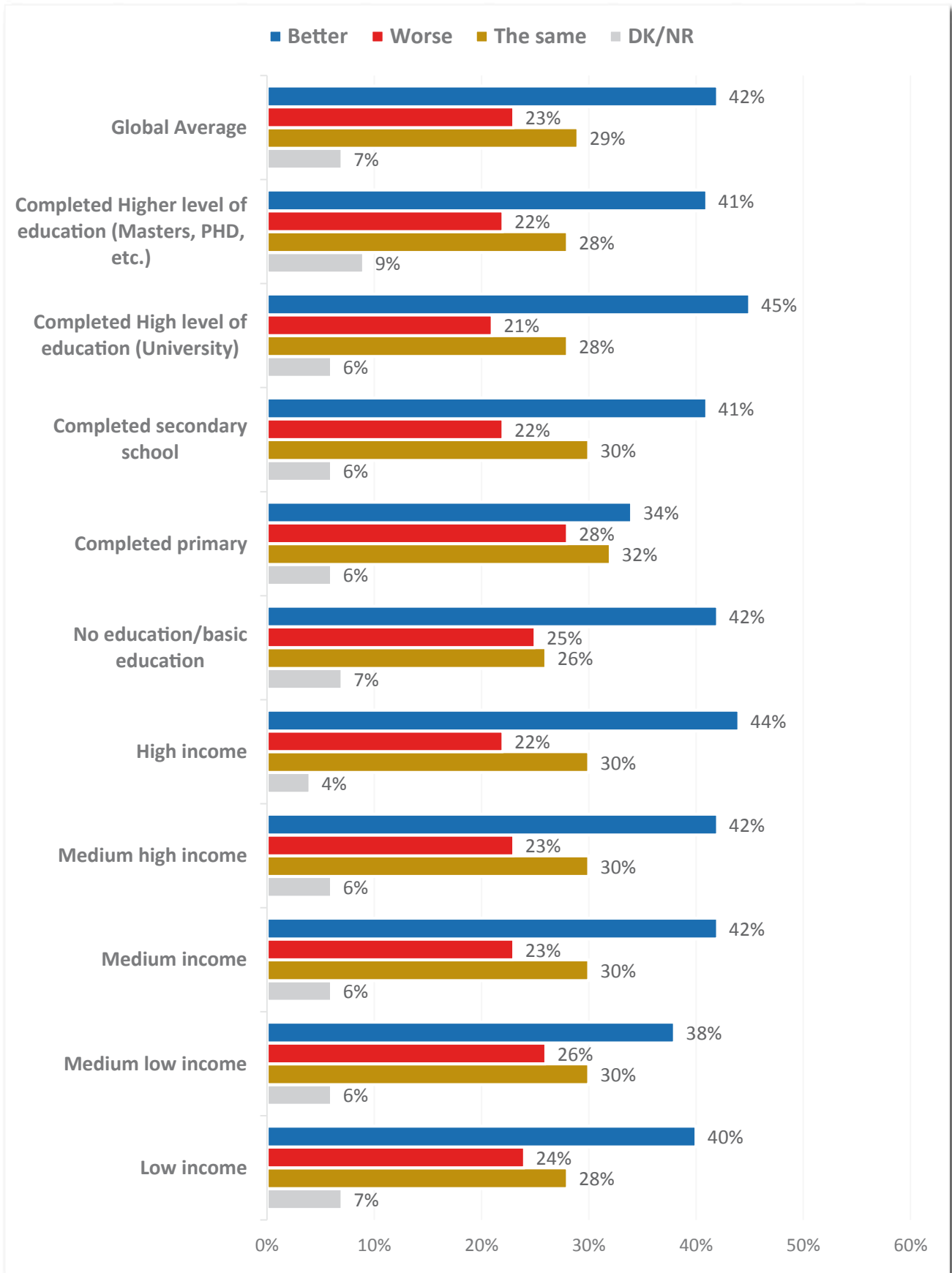


HOPE INDEX BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP
As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2019 will be better, worse or the same as 2018?



HOPE INDEX BY EDUCATION AND INCOME LEVEL

As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2019 will be better, worse or the same as 2018?

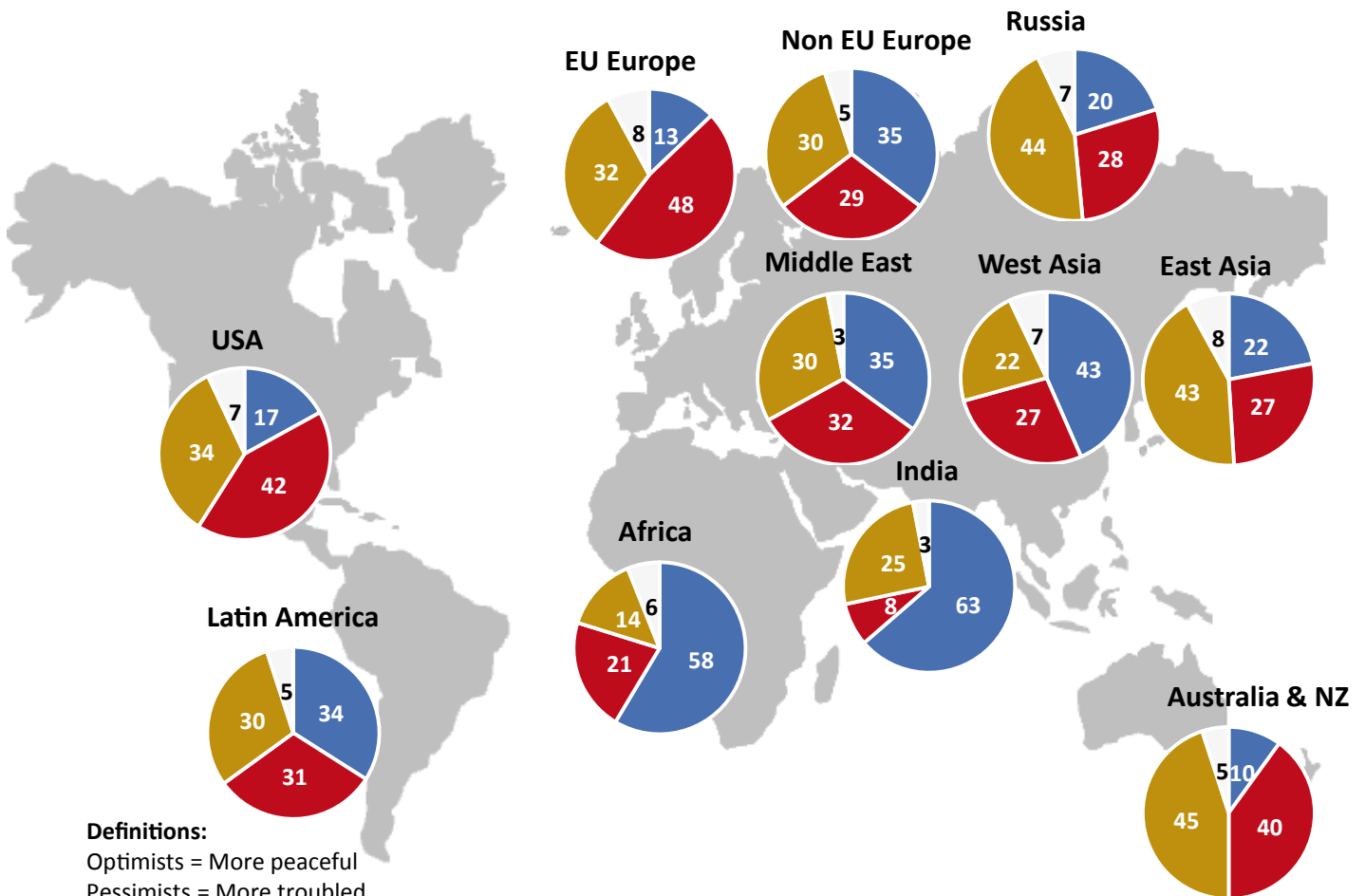
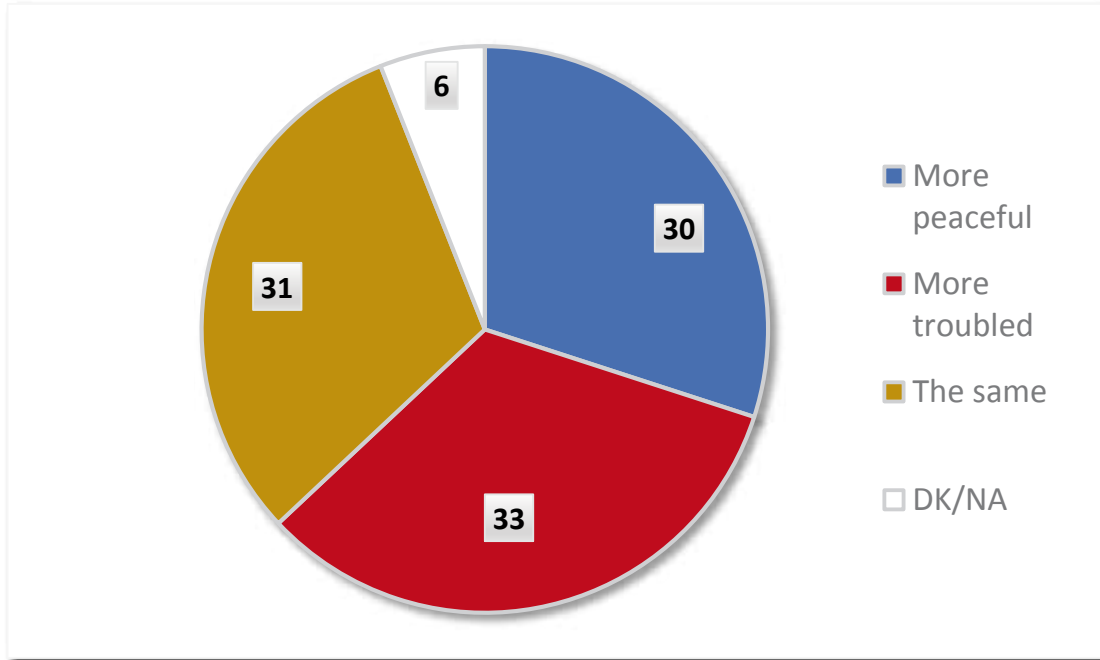


OPTIMISM-PESSIMISM REGARDING GLOBAL PEACE

Do you expect the coming next 2019 to be for the world a more peaceful one, a more troubled one or the same?

OPTIMISTS: 30 / PESSIMISTS: 33 / NEUTRALS: 31

GLOBAL PEACE OPTIMISM INDEX 2018: -3

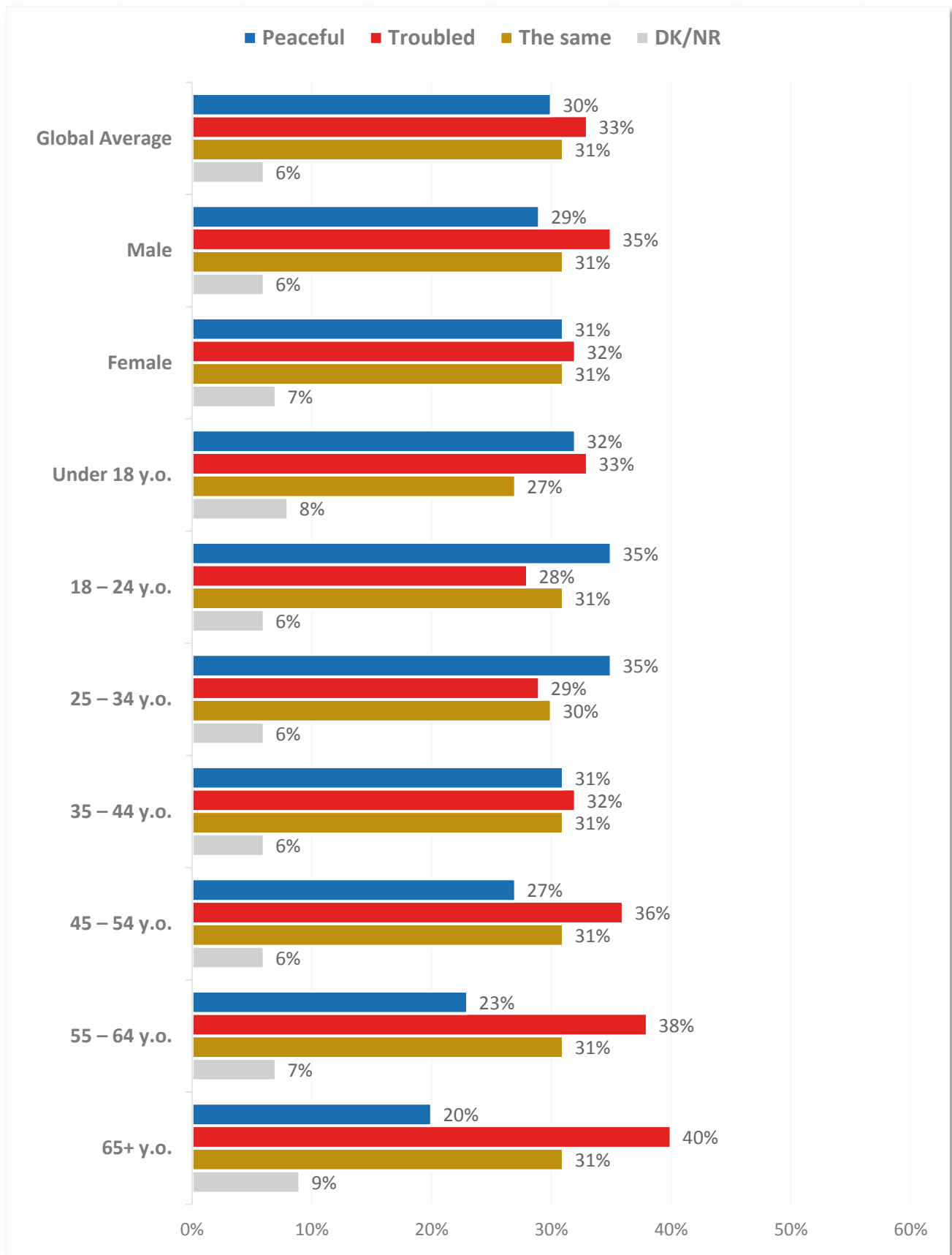


Definitions:
 Optimists = More peaceful
 Pessimists = More troubled
 Neutrals = The same



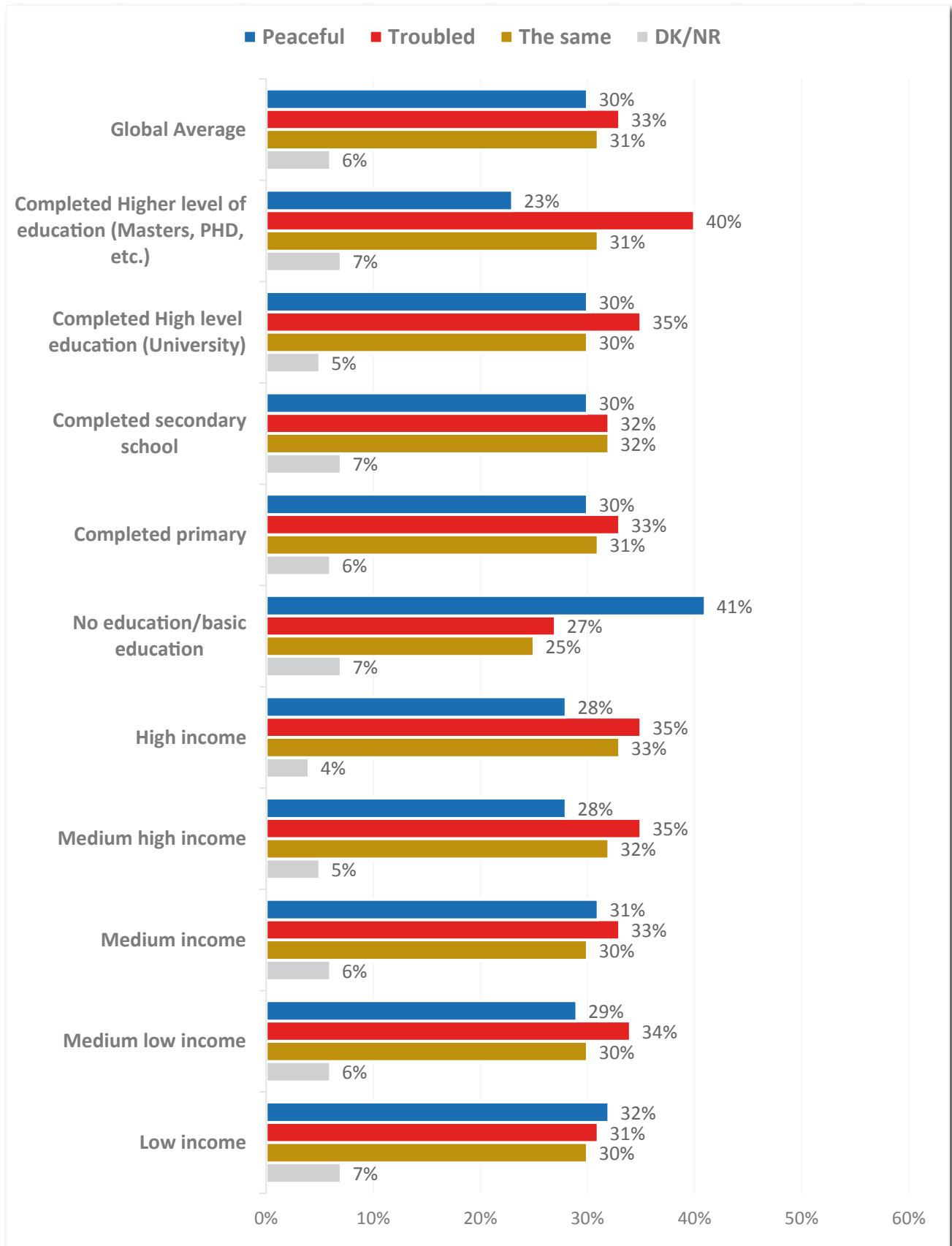
OPTIMISM-PESSIMISM REGARDING GLOBAL PEACE BY GENDER AND AGE

Do you expect the coming next 2019 to be for the world a more peaceful one, a more troubled one or the same?



OPTIMISM-PESSIMISM REGARDING GLOBAL PEACE BY EDUCATION AND INCOME LEVEL

Do you expect the coming next 2019 to be for the world a more peaceful one, a more troubled one or the same?



THE WORLD LOSES CONFIDENCE IN GLOBAL LEADERS

It is often said that during times of uncertainty we need our leaders to ‘step up’ – history looks back fondly on Winston Churchill, on Nelson Mandela, on Mahatma Gandhi and many others. Yet while we witness global business leadership (Jack Ma, Jeff Bezos, Bill and Melinda Gates etc.), the latest survey from Gallup International, the world’s longest running global polling agency, reveals that negative attitudes towards our main political leaders across the world are growing.

The survey shows that although maintaining a positive image across the world, German Chancellor Angela Merkel, while grabbing top spot as the most positively evaluated leader (net score +14%), lost 6% compared with a year ago. Last year’s number one - President Emmanuel Macron of France – has had his favorability on the global stage fall significantly (from +21 to +6%). Both European leaders of course have also faced significant challenges at home in the last year.

US Present Donald Trump remains unchallenged at the bottom of the ranking with a net score of -30%, while Russian President Vladimir Putin lost 15% of the positive views he was gathering last year. Putin’s favorability in his own country is also in decline, driven often by economic challenges at home. The growing tensions between the West and China is bringing down also the rating of President Xi Jinping.

However, as with last year, Pope Frances remains the most trusted leader in the world with a net score of +28 (although even he lost points on last year).





Tensions across the world are growing and leadership is in crisis almost everywhere. Are those tensions growing because of bad leadership or is bad leadership leading to growing tensions is not a productive question. Many point out that the gap between elites and masses is reacting intolerable levels and post WW2 global order is following apart.

Mistrust in politics and political systems is on the rise and the fundamental question is not about how to find better representation of the will of the people but how the people can control their elected representatives more effectively. More direct democracy may be the answer which means that the right thing to ask is how to achieve it following recent negative experiences with the French referendum on the EU constitution, the Dutch one after it and the Brexit challenge.



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Please indicate whether you have a very favourable, somewhat favourable, somewhat unfavourable or very unfavourable opinion of each of the following world leaders?

| | Base: Global Average | EoY Survey 2018 | | | EoY Survey 2017 | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| | | Favou- rable | Unfavo- rable | Net Score 2018 | Favou- rable | Unfavo- rable | Net Score 2017 |
|  German Chancellor Angela Merkel | | 45% | 31% | +14 | 49% | 29% | +20 |
|  French President Emmanuel Macron | | 38% | 32% | +6 | 45% | 24% | +21 |
|  British Prime Minister Theresa May | | 35% | 31% | +4 | 38% | 31% | +7 |
|  Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi | | 24% | 22% | +2 | 30% | 22% | +8 |
|  Chinese President Xi Jinping | | 28% | 37% | -9 | 37% | 31% | +6 |
|  Saudi Arabia King Salman bin Abdulaziz al Saud | | 24% | 35% | -11 | 26% | 32% | -6 |
|  Turkish President Erdoğan | | 28% | 40% | -12 | 28% | 40% | -12 |
|  Russian President Vladimir Putin | | 35% | 47% | -12 | 43% | 40% | +3 |
|  Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu | | 21% | 36% | -15 | 25% | 33% | -8 |
|  Iranian President Hassan Rouhani | | 18% | 37% | -19 | 24% | 33% | -9 |
|  US President Donald Trump | | 29% | 59% | -30 | 31% | 58% | -27 |
|  Pope Francis | | 51% | 22% | +29 | 56% | 18% | +38 |

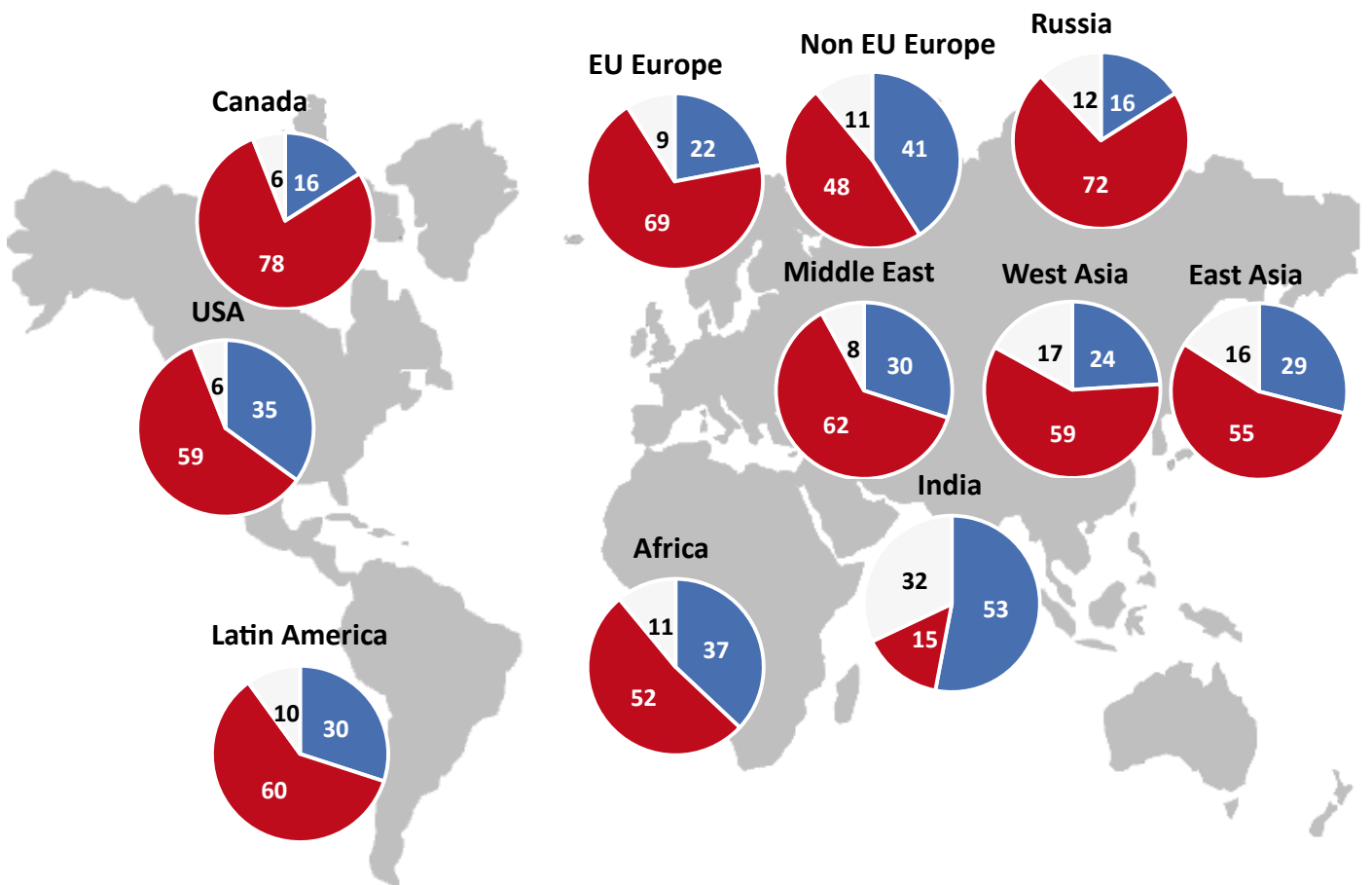
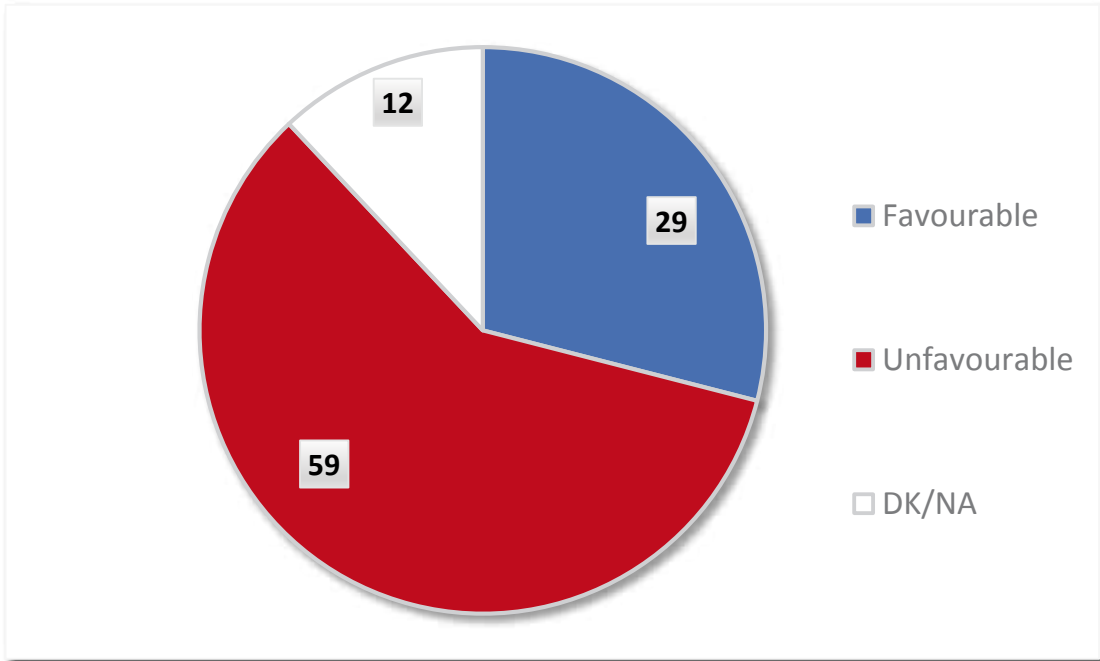
* NET Score – Favorable vs. Unfavorable



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of U.S. President Donald Trump

NET SCORE 2018: -30



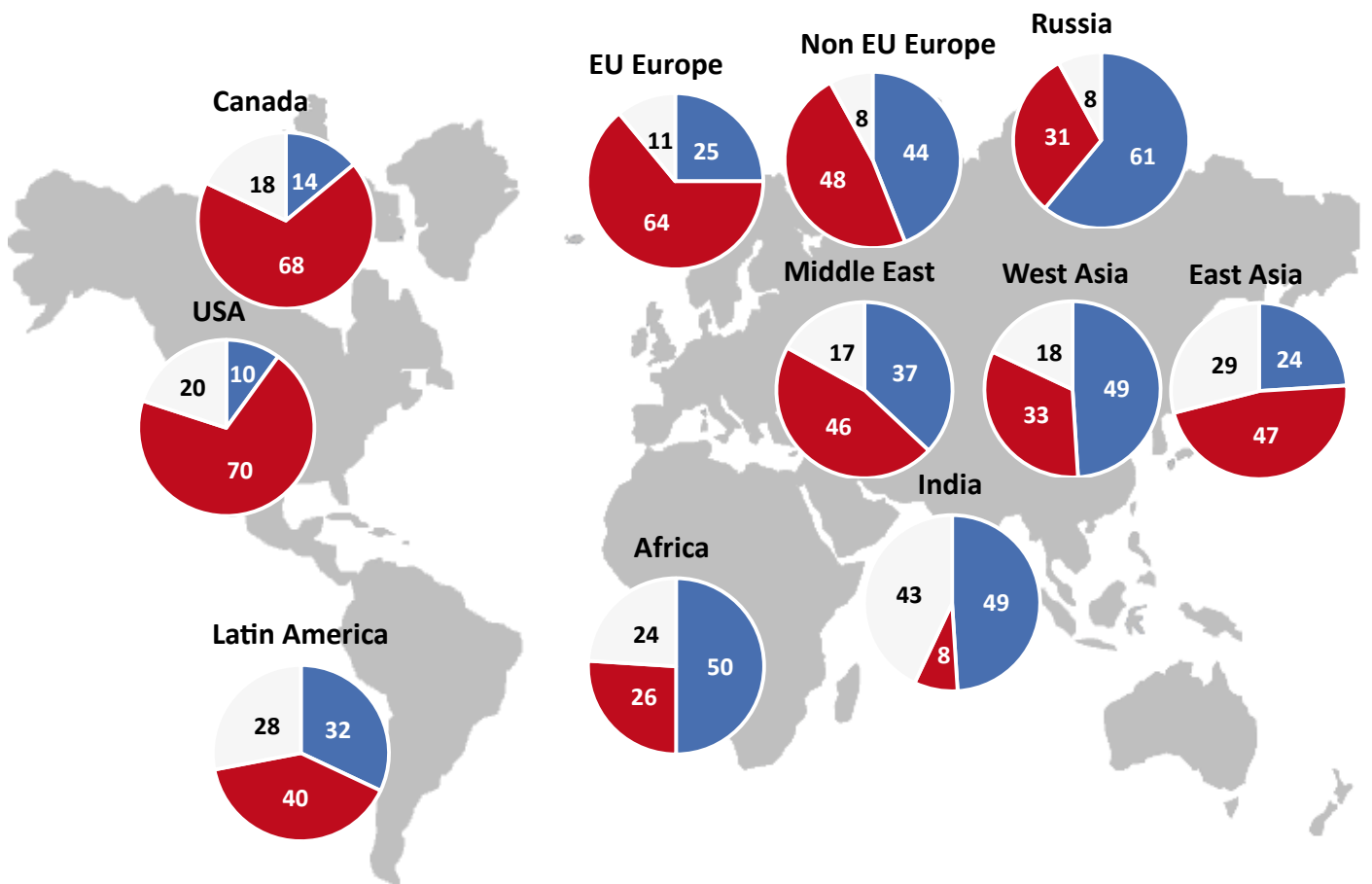
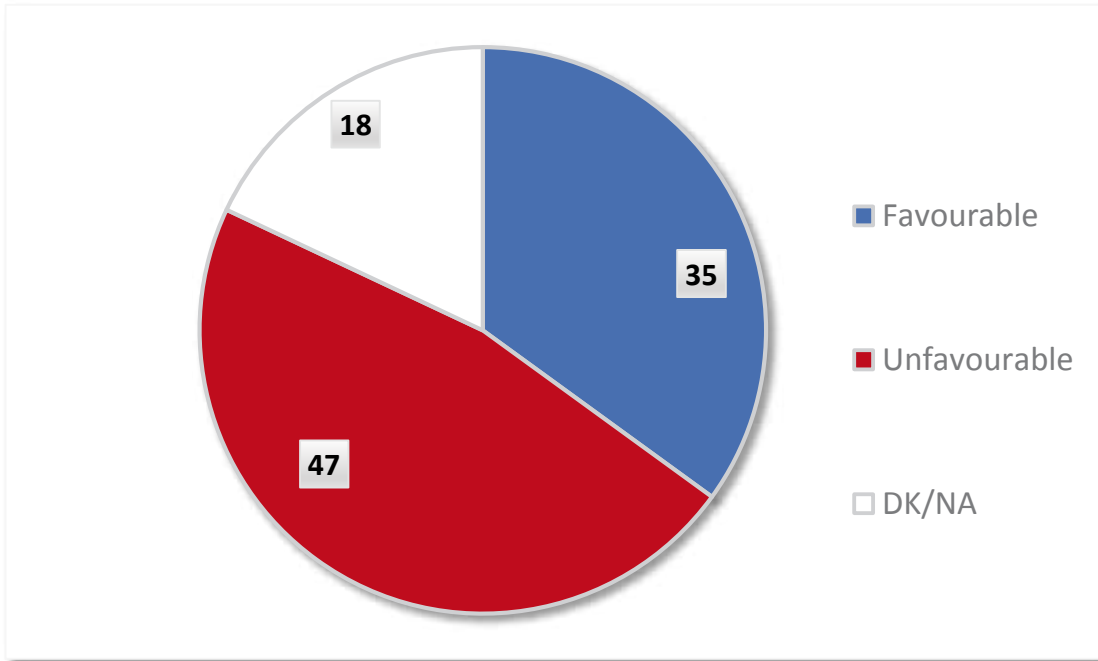
Favorable = Very Favorable Opinion + Somewhat Favorable Opinion
Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable Opinion + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion
NET Score = Favorable vs. Unfavorable



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Russian President Vladimir Putin

NET SCORE 2018: -12



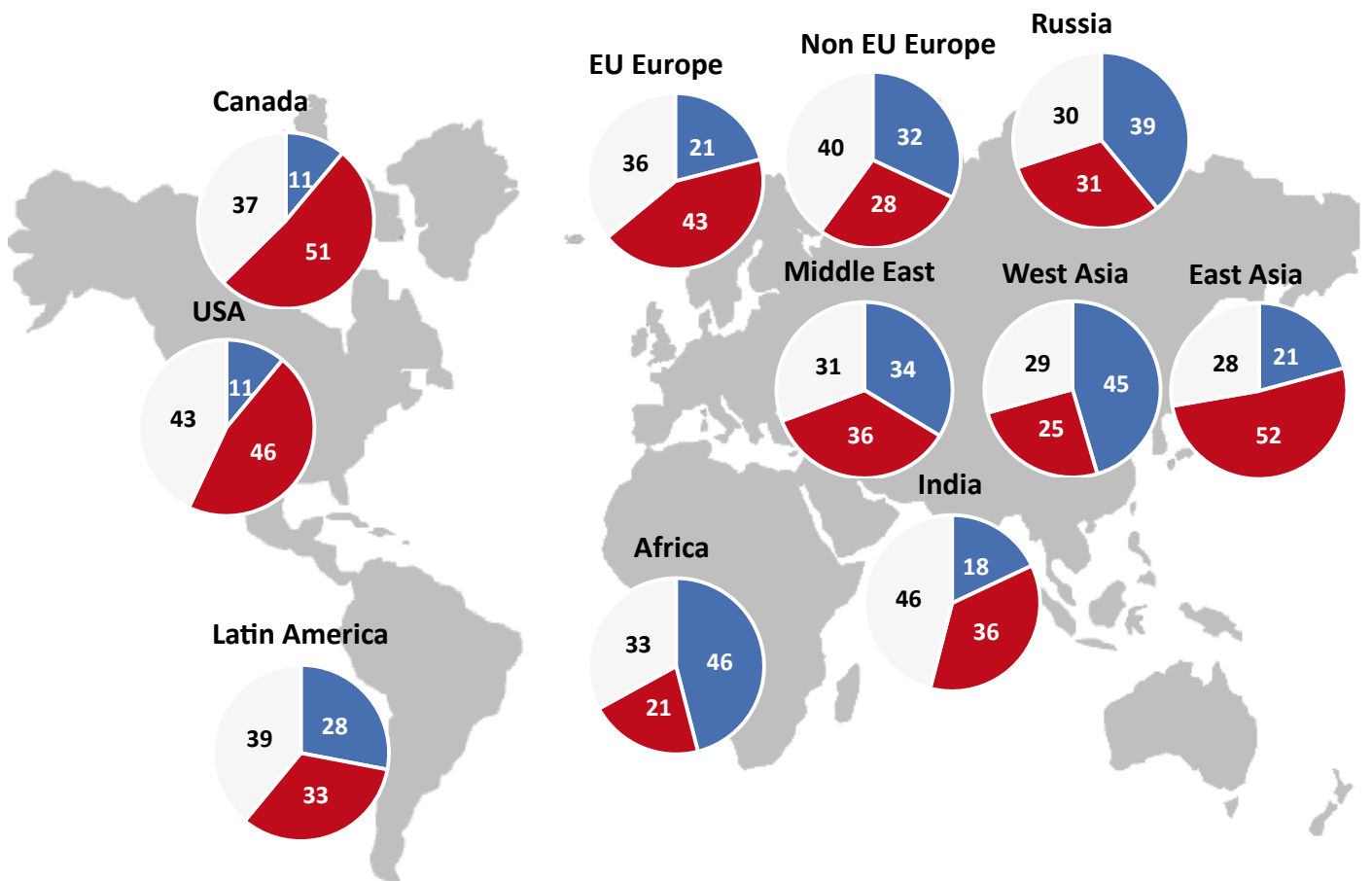
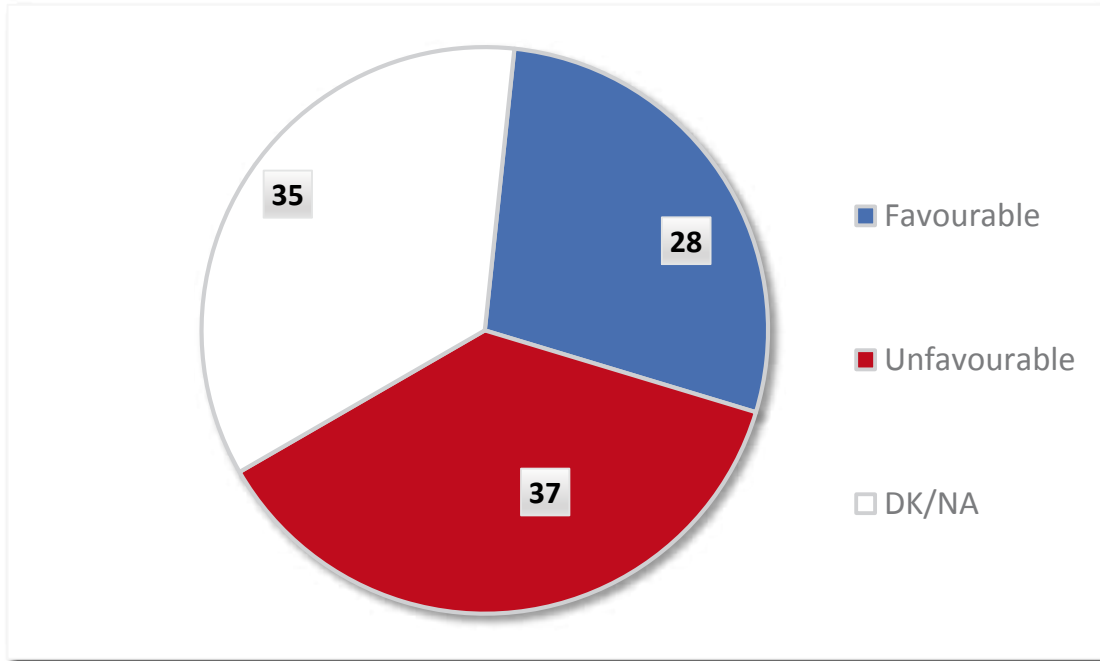
Favorable = Very Favorable Opinion + Somewhat Favorable Opinion
Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable Opinion + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion
NET Score = Favorable vs. Unfavorable



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Chinese President Xi Jinping

NET SCORE 2018: -9



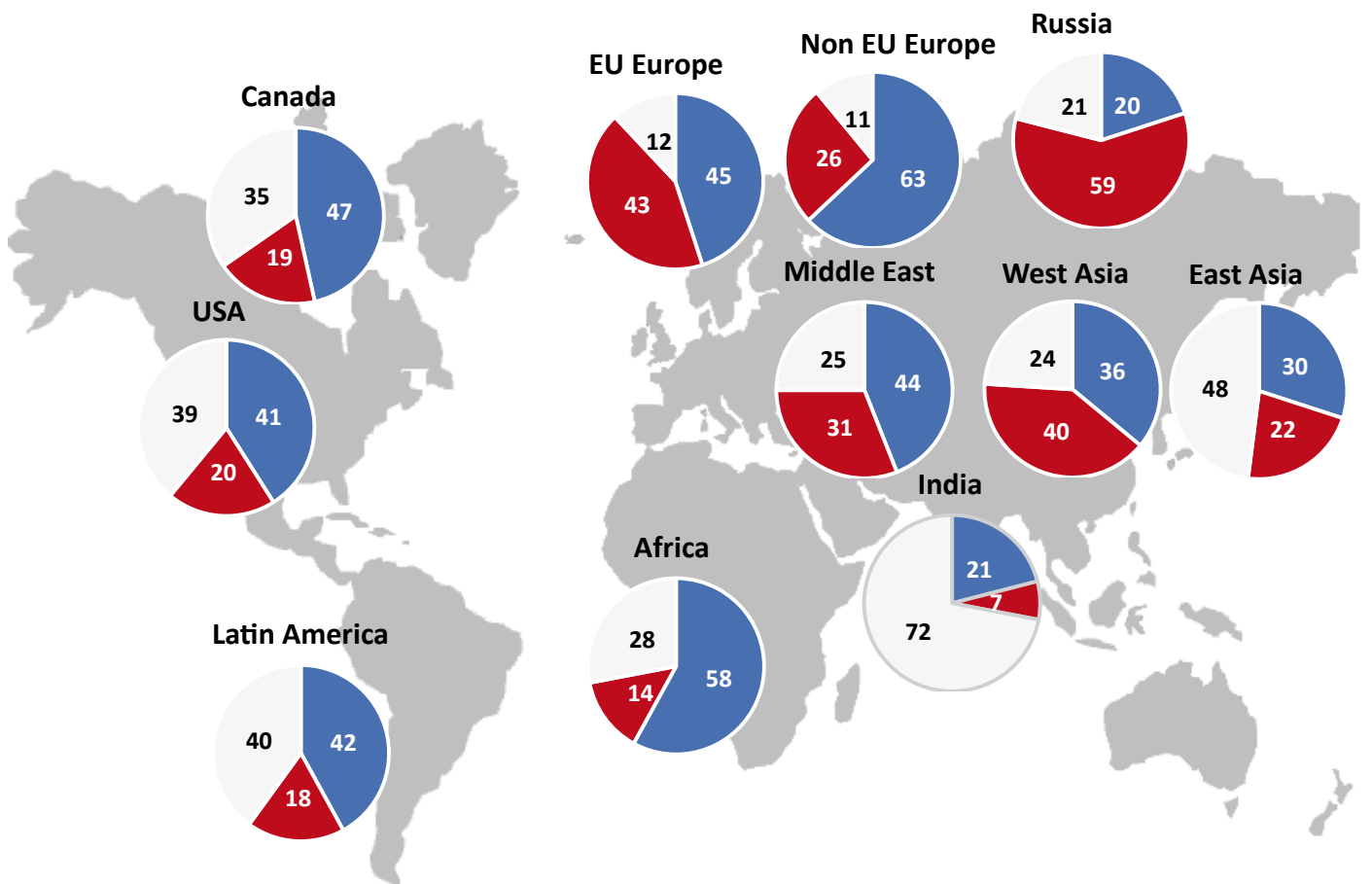
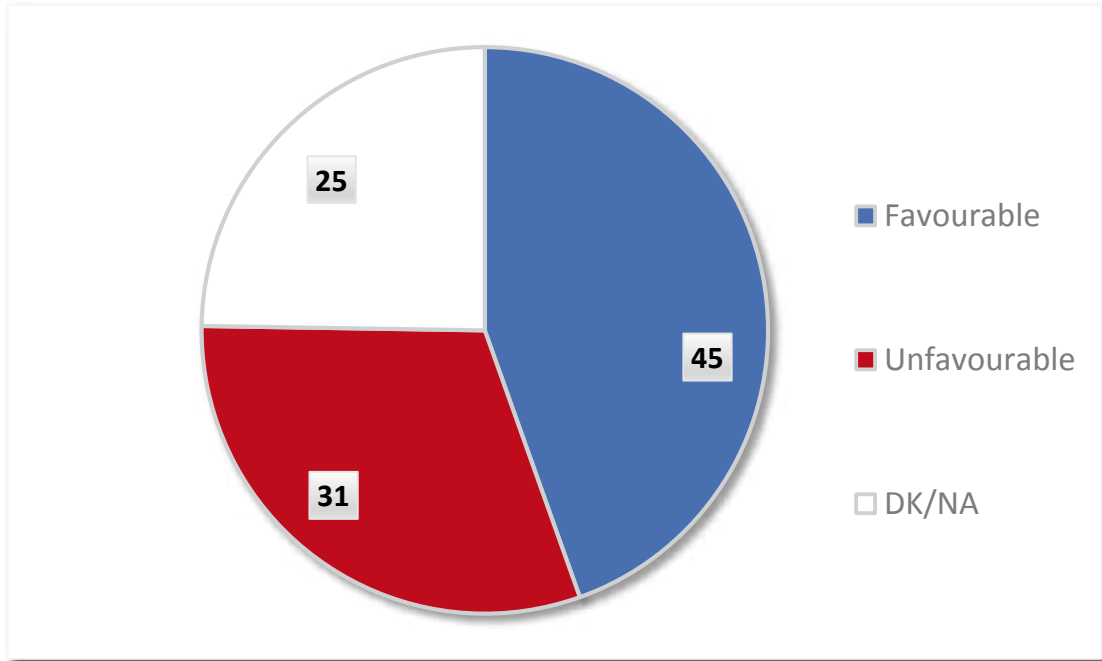
Favorable = Very Favorable Opinion + Somewhat Favorable Opinion
Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable Opinion + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion
NET Score = Favorable vs. Unfavorable



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of German Chancellor Angela Merkel

NET SCORE 2018: +14



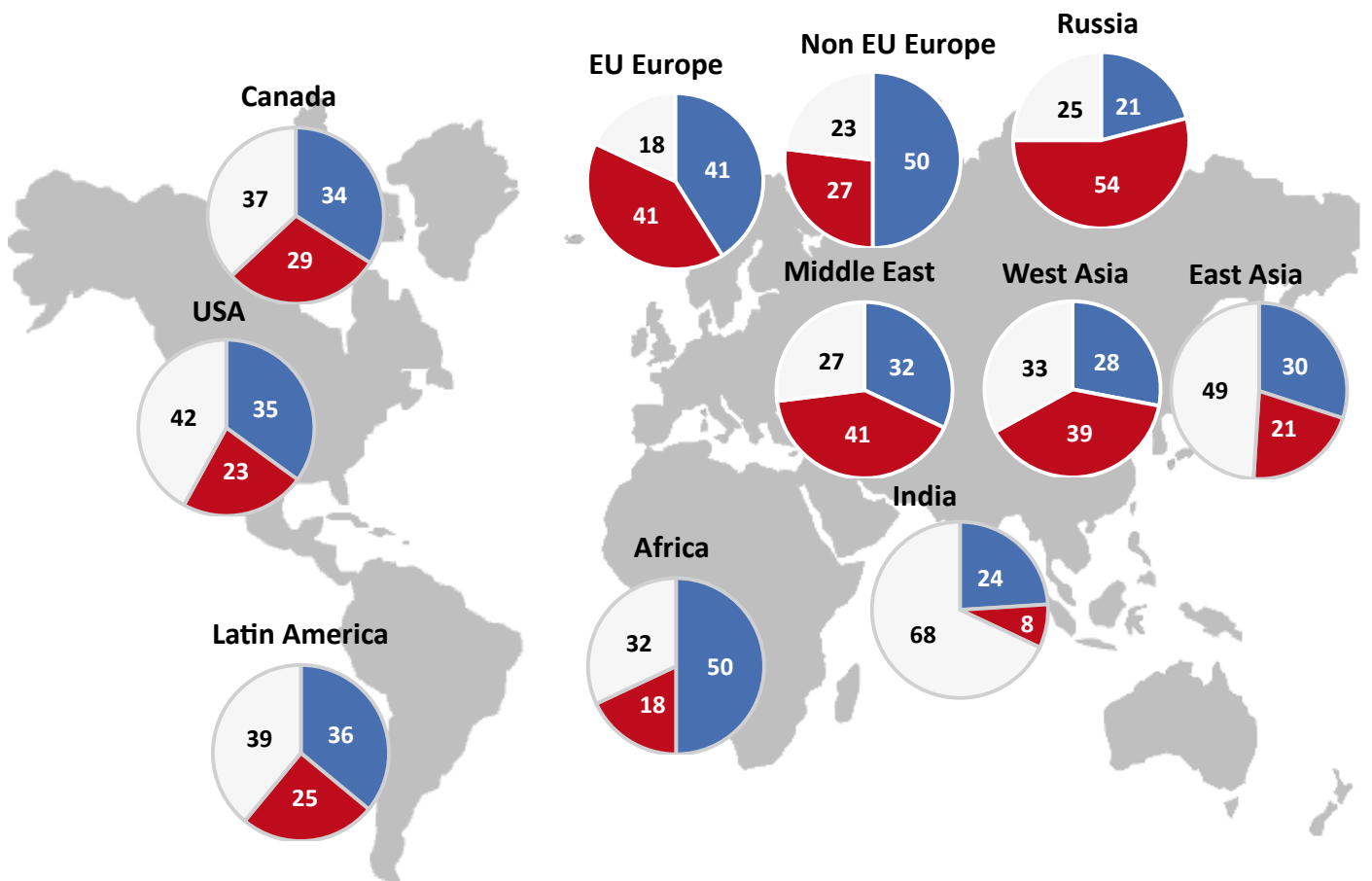
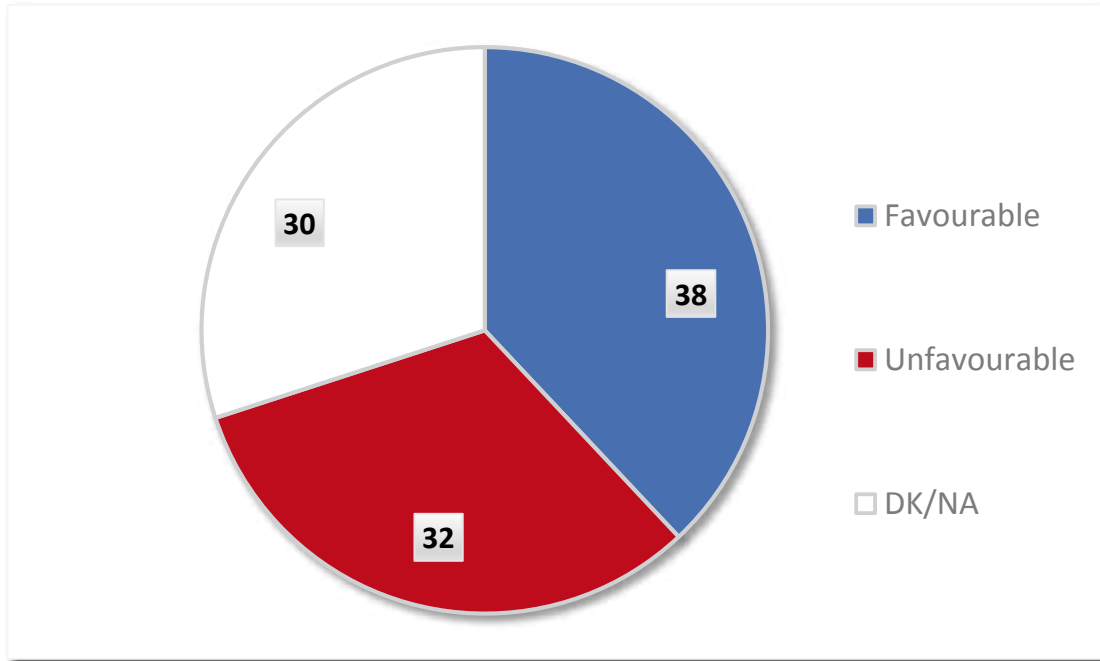
Favorable = Very Favorable Opinion + Somewhat Favorable Opinion
Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable Opinion + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion
NET Score = Favorable vs. Unfavorable



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of French President Emmanuel Macron

NET SCORE 2018: +6



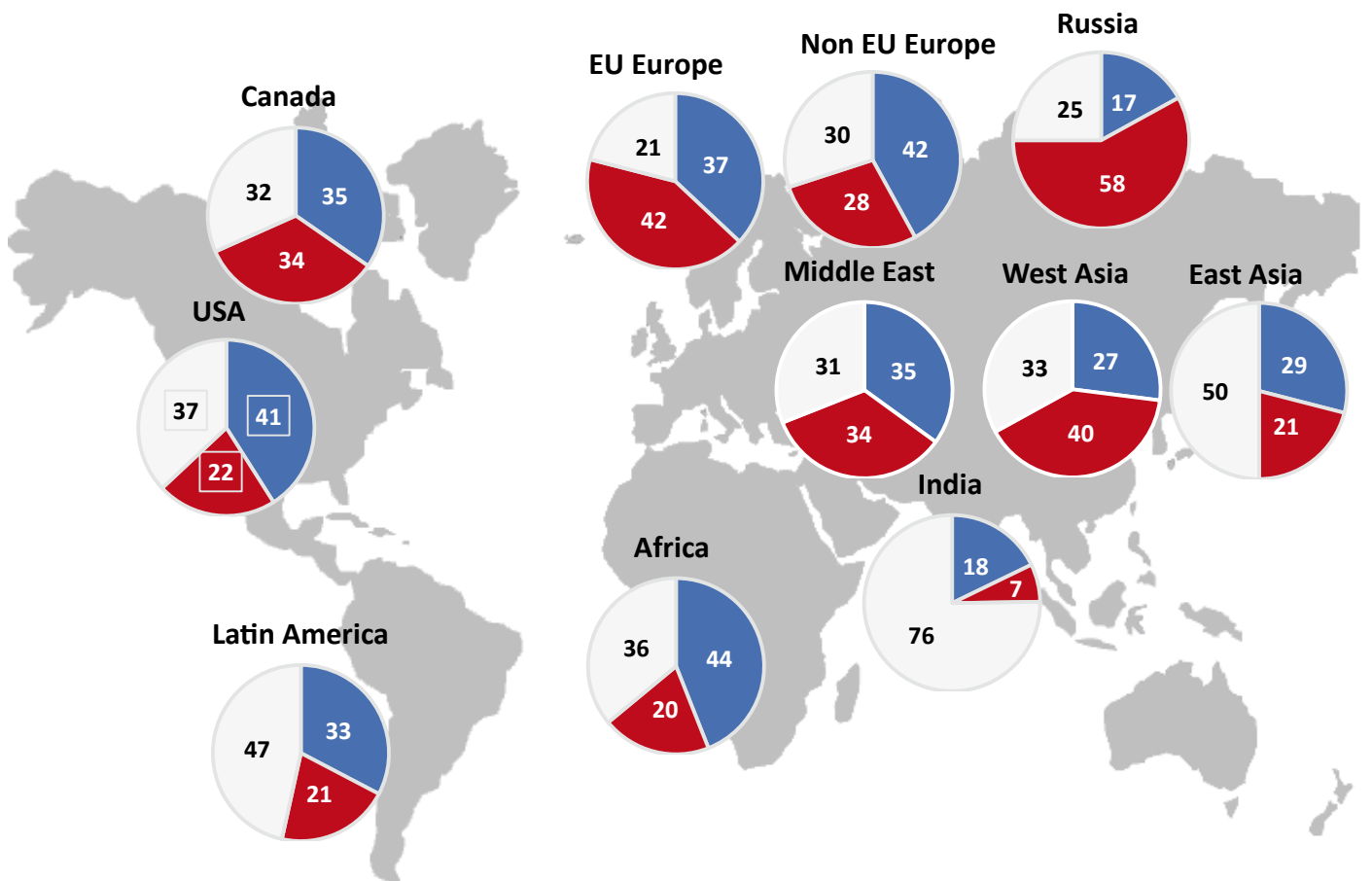
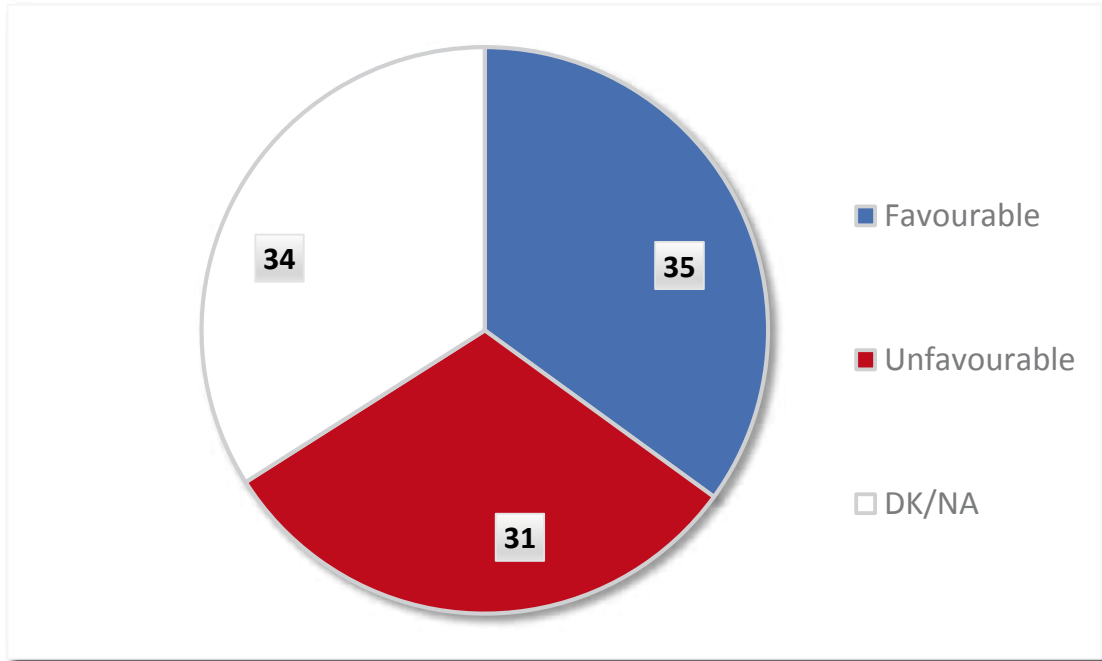
Favorable = Very Favorable Opinion + Somewhat Favorable Opinion
Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable Opinion + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion
NET Score = Favorable vs. Unfavorable



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of British Prime Minister Theresa May

NET SCORE 2018: +4



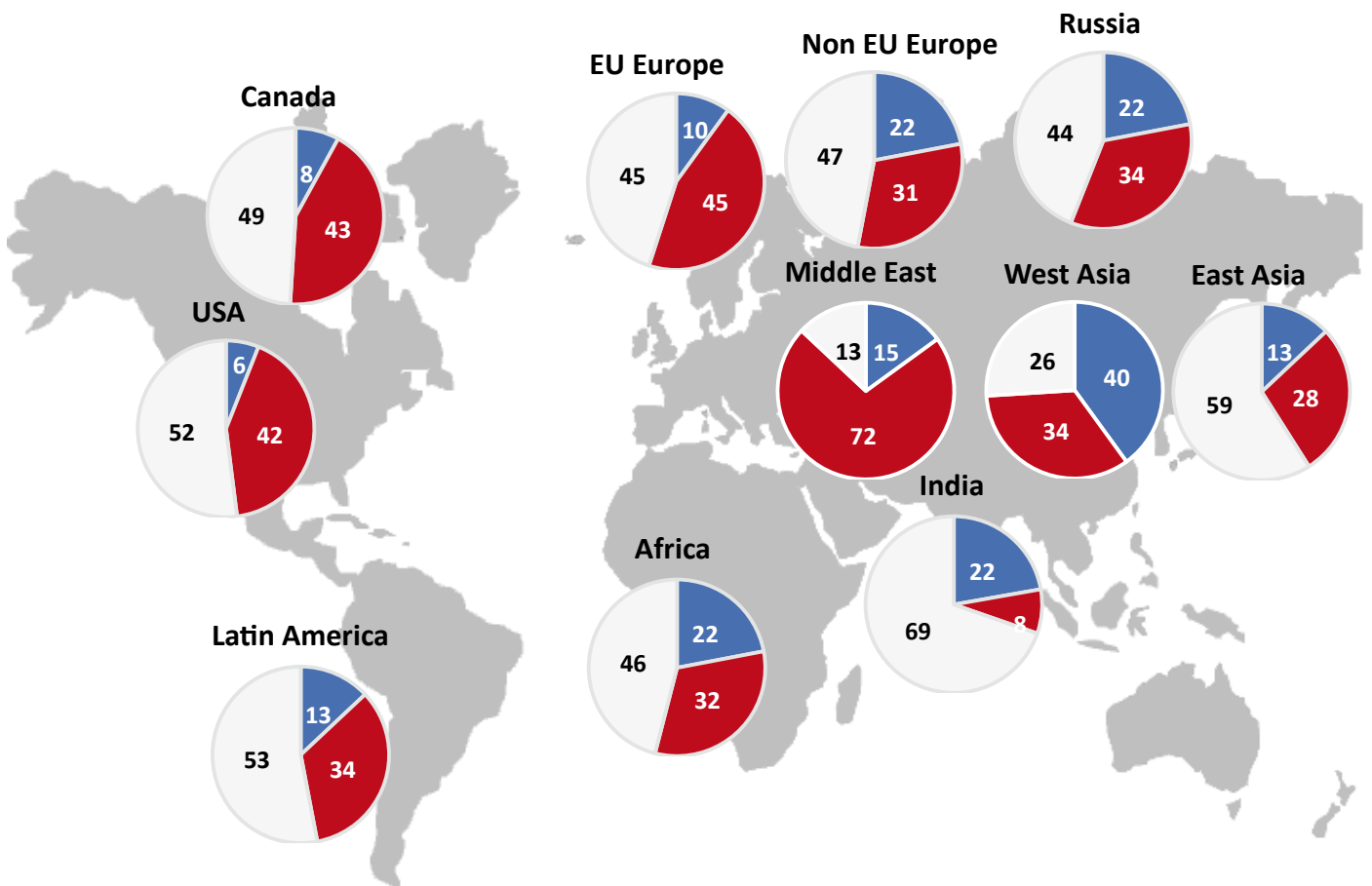
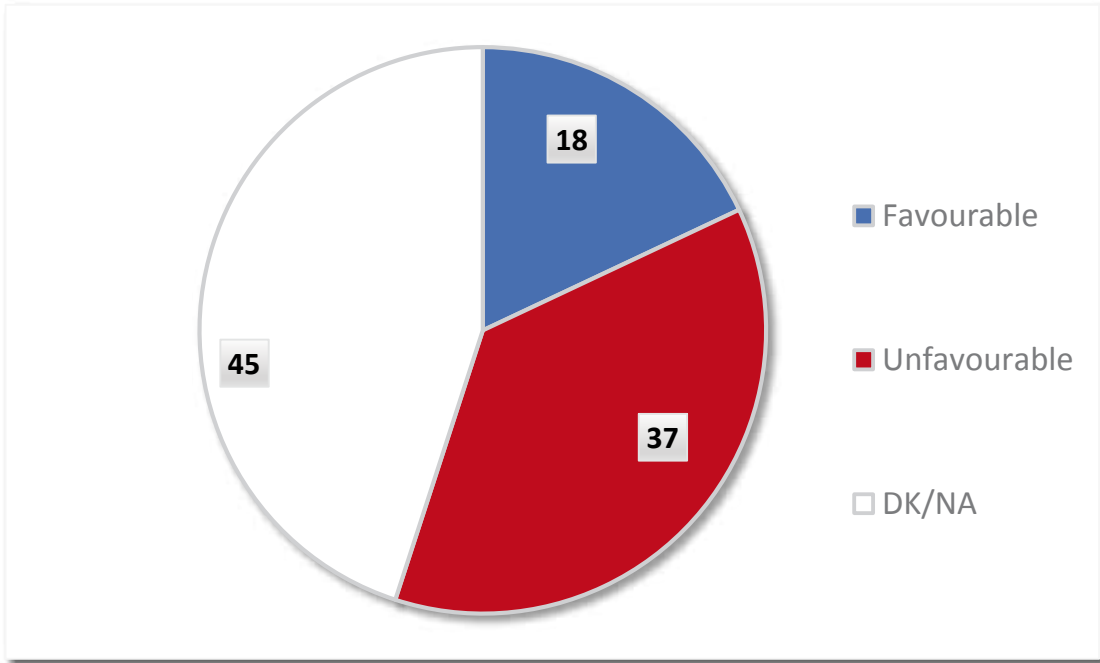
Favorable = Very Favorable Opinion + Somewhat Favorable Opinion
Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable Opinion + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion
NET Score = Favorable vs. Unfavorable



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Iranian President Hassan Rouhani

NET SCORE 2018: -19



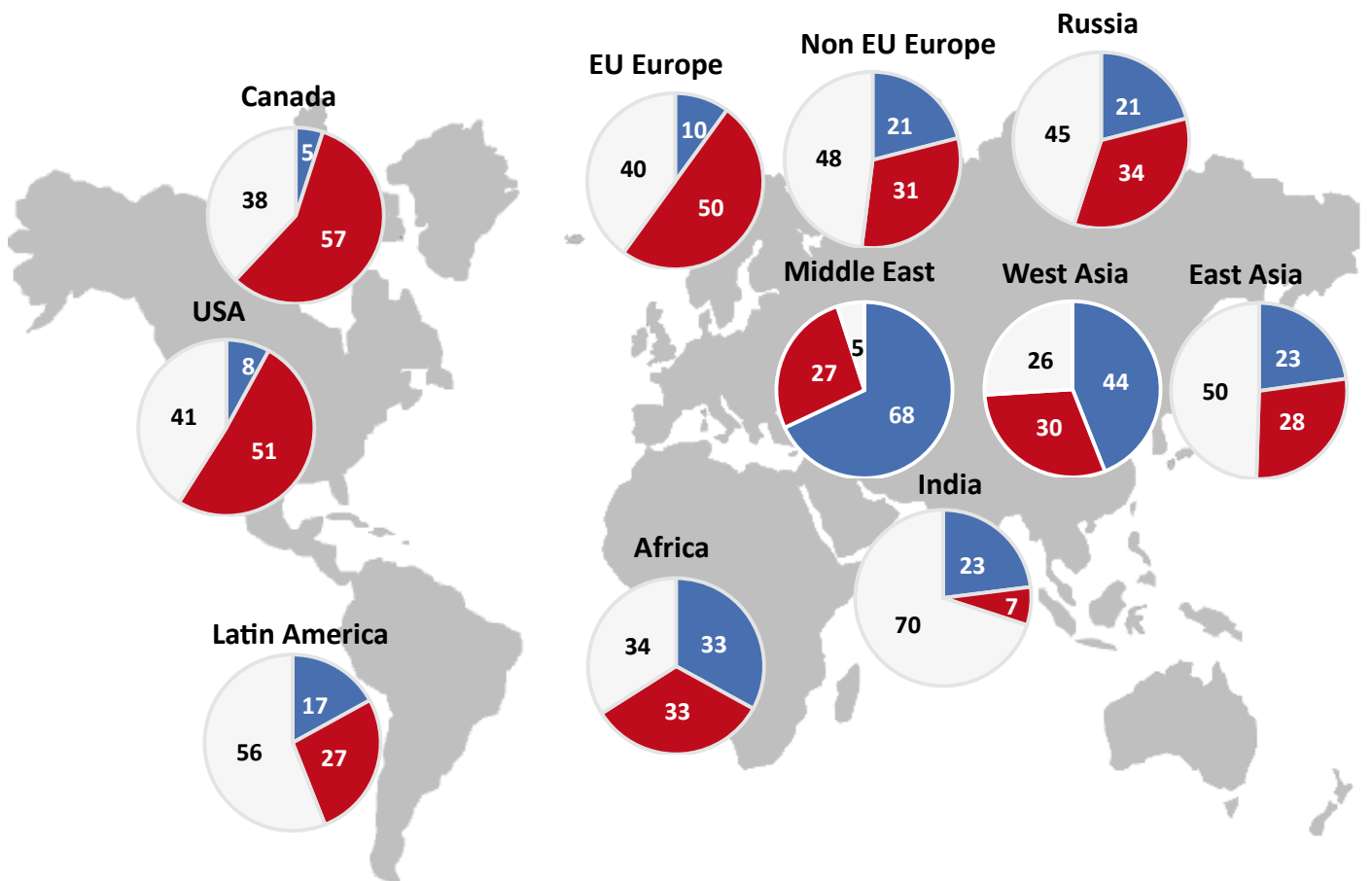
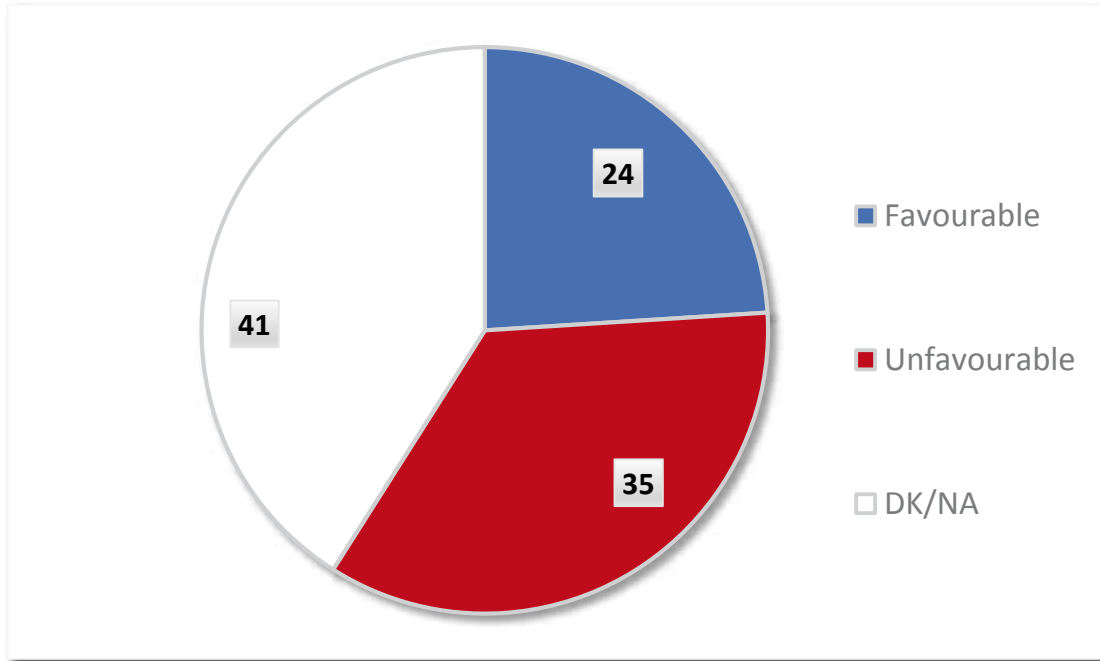
Favorable = Very Favorable Opinion + Somewhat Favorable Opinion
Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable Opinion + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion
NET Score = Favorable vs. Unfavorable



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Saudi Arabia King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud

NET SCORE 2018: -11



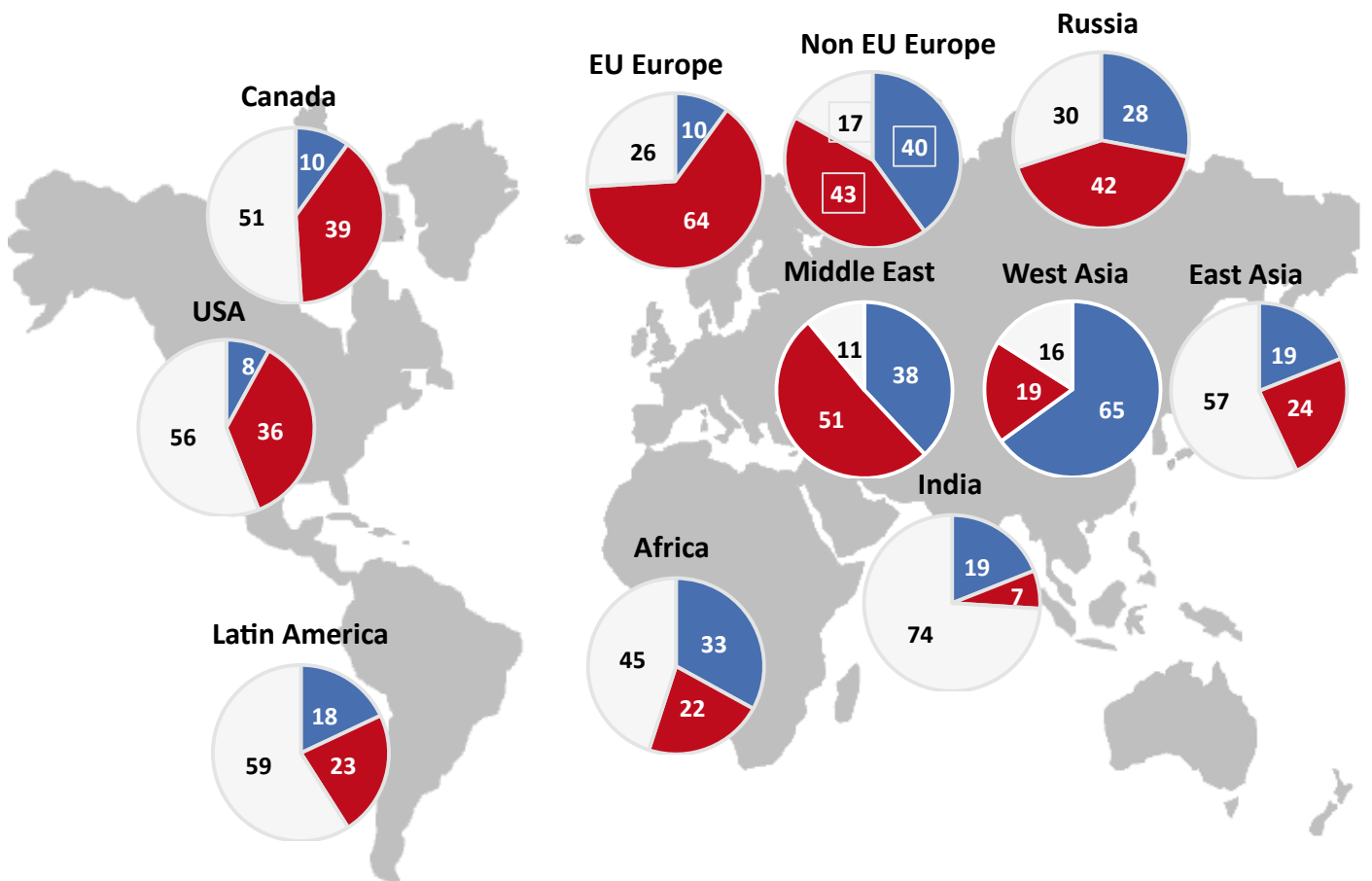
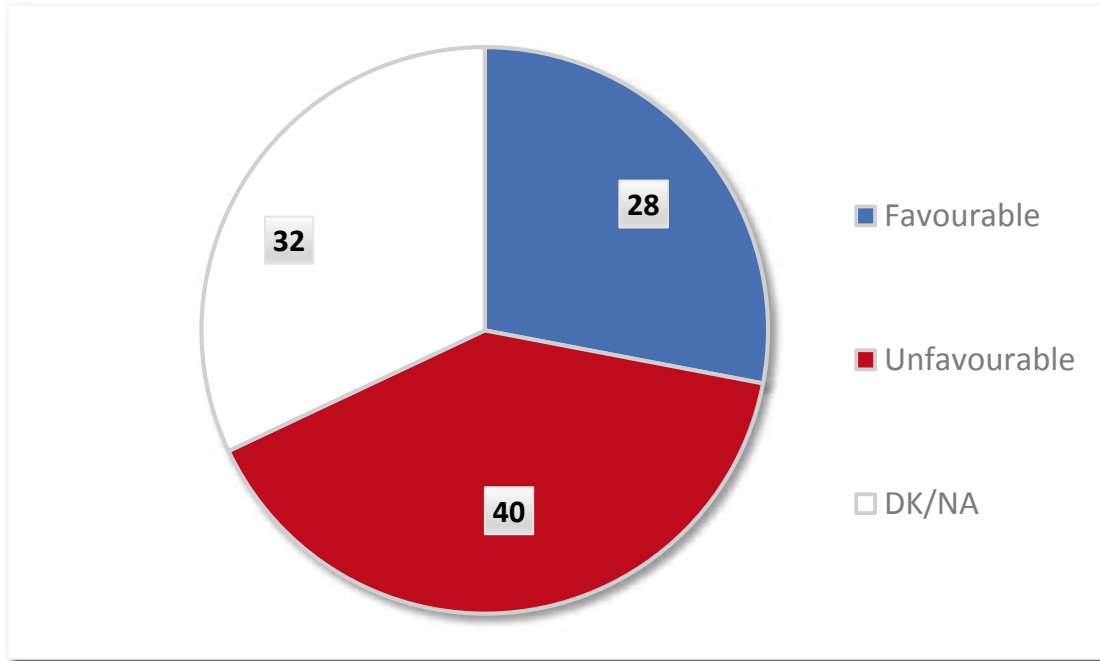
Favorable = Very Favorable Opinion + Somewhat Favorable Opinion
Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable Opinion + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion
NET Score = Favorable vs. Unfavorable



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Turkish President Erdogan

NET SCORE 2018: -12



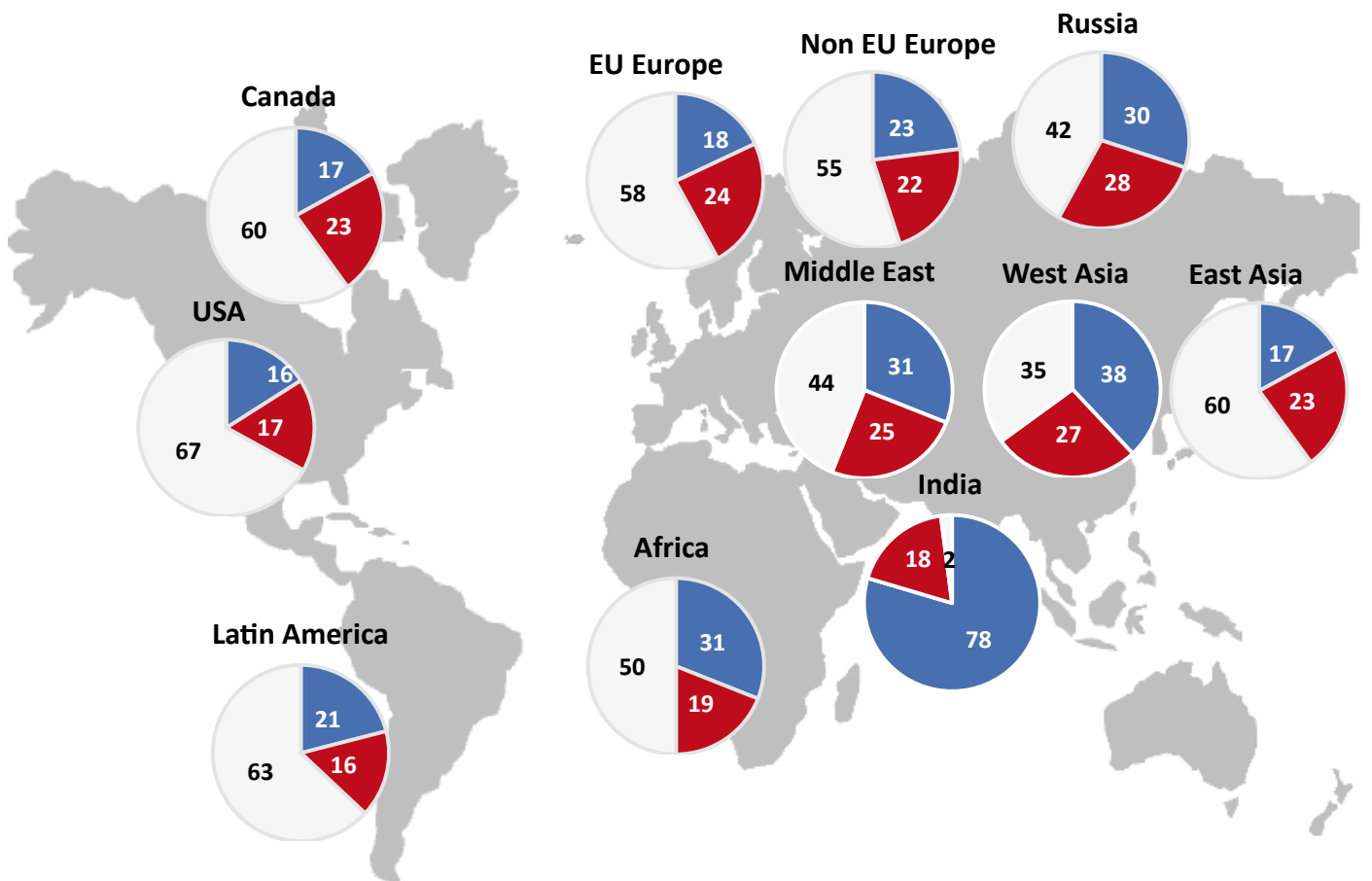
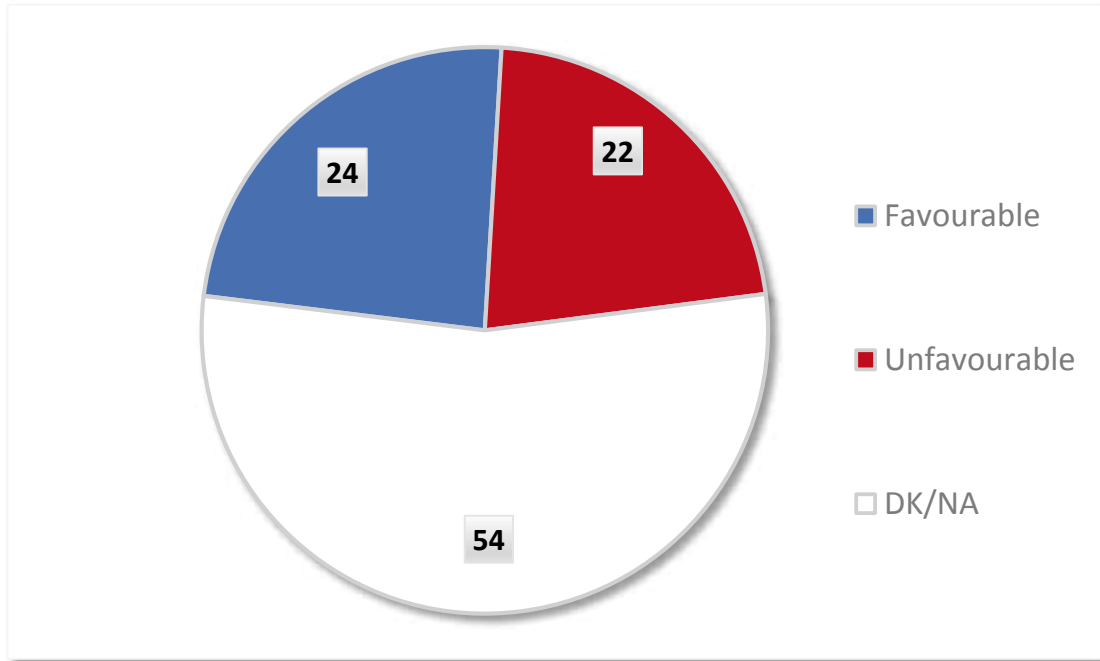
Favorable = Very Favorable Opinion + Somewhat Favorable Opinion
Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable Opinion + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion
NET Score = Favorable vs. Unfavorable



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Indian Prime Minister Nerendra Modi

NET SCORE 2018: +2



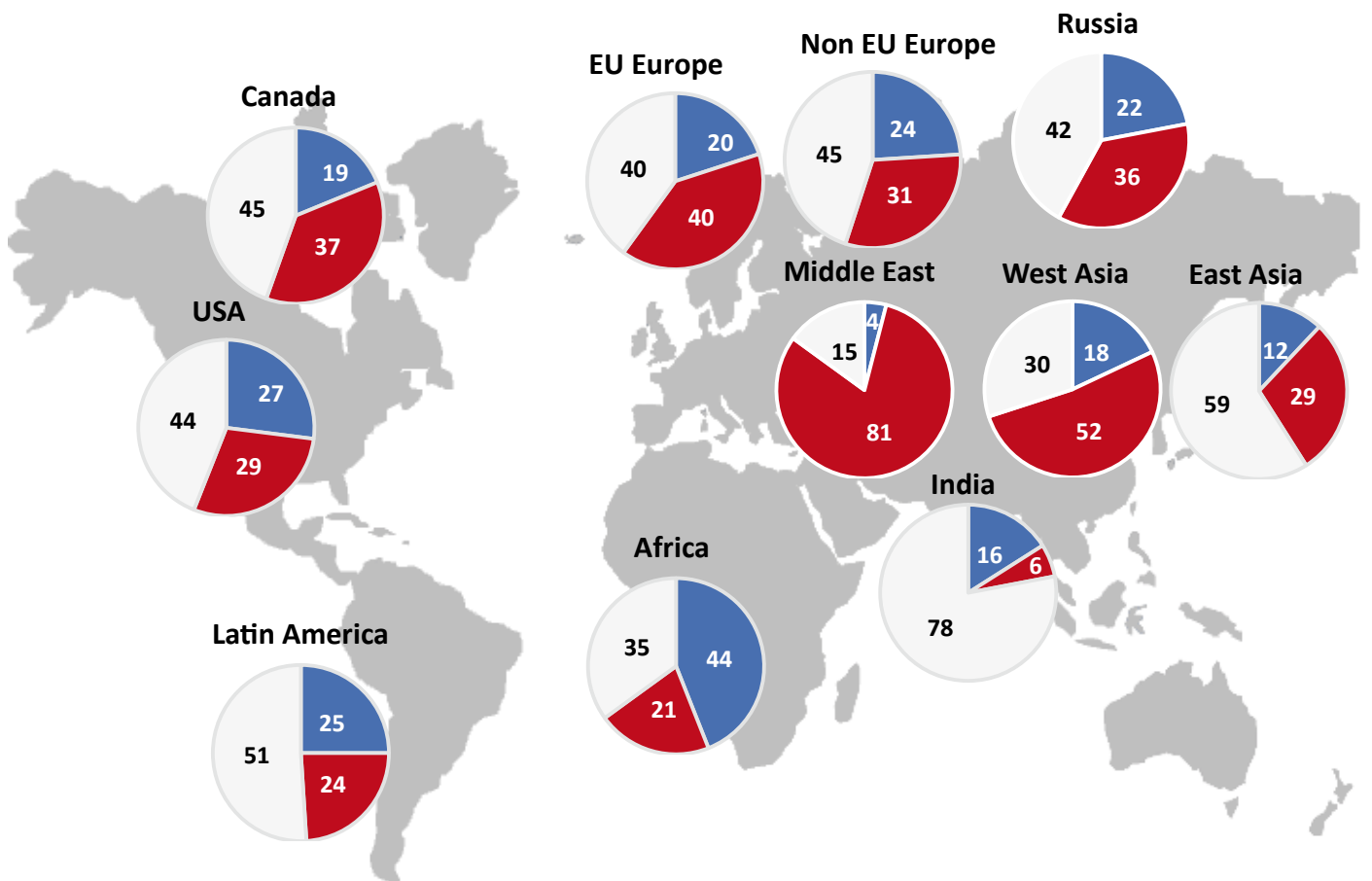
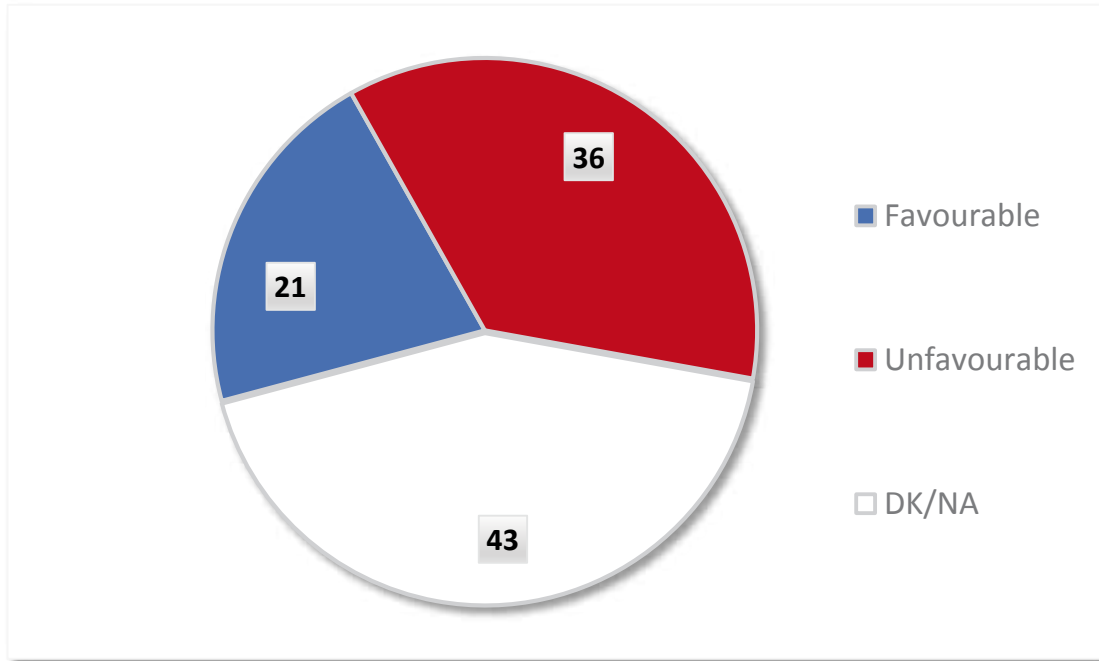
Favorable = Very Favorable Opinion + Somewhat Favorable Opinion
Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable Opinion + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion
NET Score = Favorable vs. Unfavorable



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu

NET SCORE 2018: -15

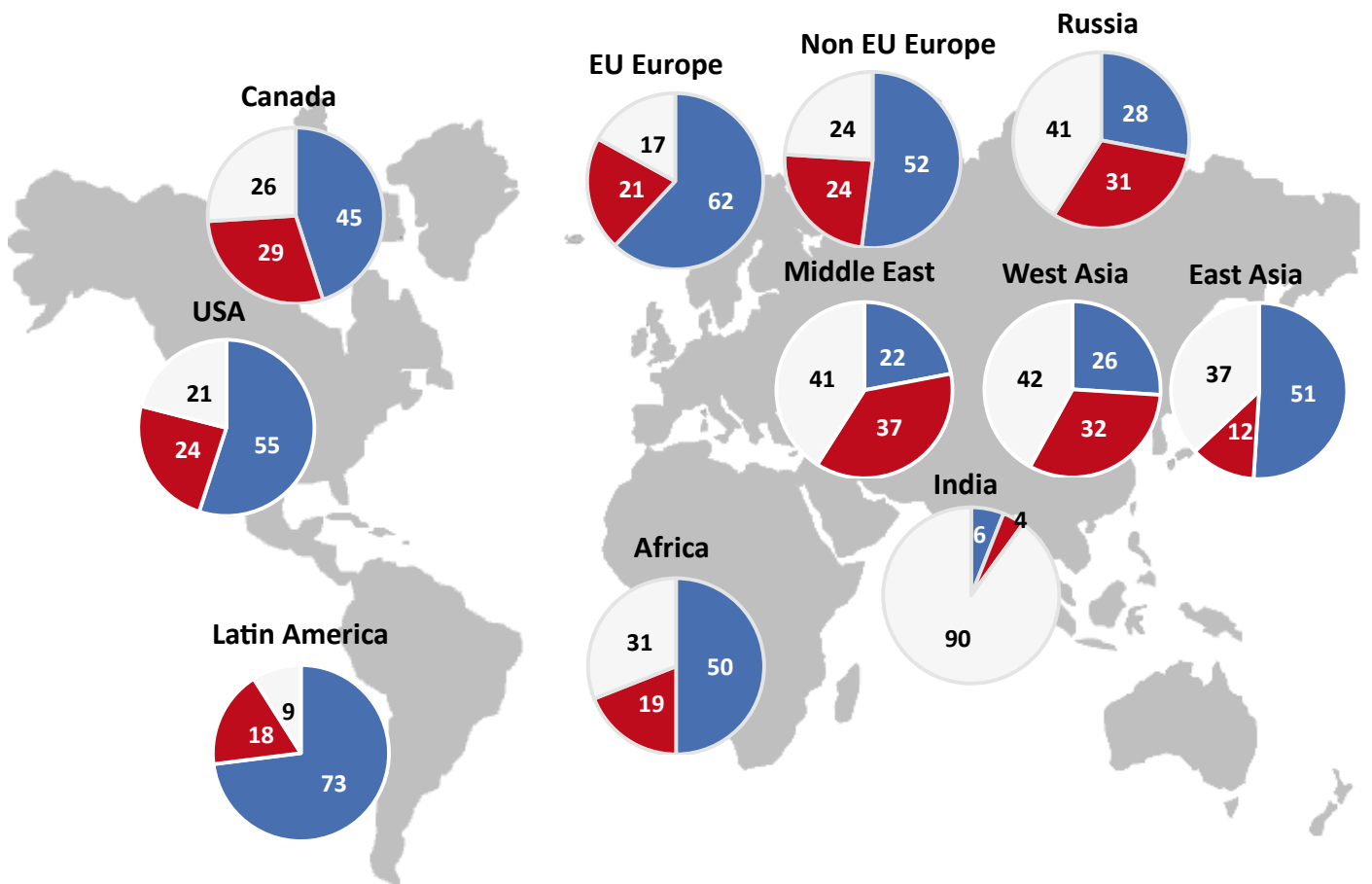
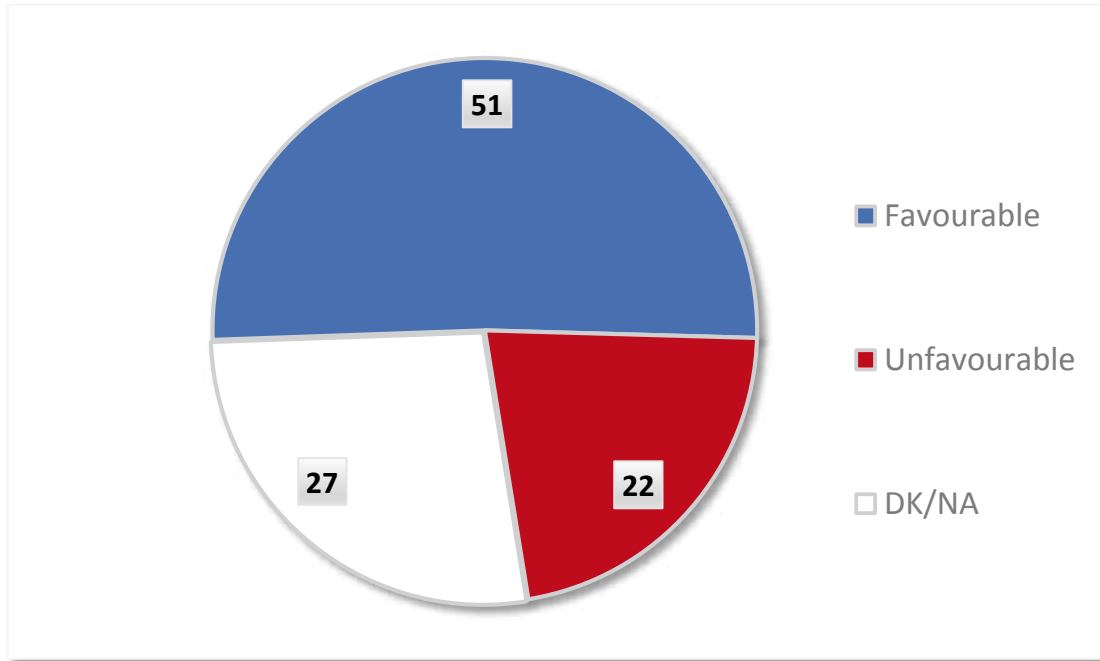


Favorable = Very Favorable Opinion + Somewhat Favorable Opinion
Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable Opinion + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion
NET Score = Favorable vs. Unfavorable



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS
Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Pope Francis

NET SCORE 2018: +29



Favorable = Very Favorable Opinion + Somewhat Favorable Opinion
Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable Opinion + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion
NET Score = Favorable vs. Unfavorable



INTERNATIONAL POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA ARE DESTABILIZING THE WORLD

About equal numbers - respectively 56% (USA) and 52% (Russia) - of the surveyed global citizens hold negative opinions of the role of the two military superpowers, with only one in four believing their foreign policies have a stabilizing impact on world's affairs.

Internally about two thirds of Russians are convinced that the international policies of their country are having a stabilizing effect. The same figure is significantly (twice) lower among US citizens, reflecting the deep internal divisions within American society.

The European Union is globally perceived as the most stabilizing force in the World and has positive net scores in all surveyed regions except Russia and West Asia.

Although the perception of China is negative it is not as negative as the world's view towards the US and Russia.

*"It's a shame that the only positively defined global power, the EU, is in deep internal disarray"- comments **Kancho Stoychev, President GIA** - "The global picture resembles the Cold War again but in fact is totally different because the established after the WW 2 order now is falling apart in front of our eyes every day. The tensions between the Superpowers in the past were not destabilizing because of agreed rules. The main characteristic of the current international situation can now be defined most simply by two words: no rules. Or: broken rules.*

We can of course try to calm ourselves by arguing that it's not exactly like that but this is not going to change the requirement of urgent dialogue between US, Russia, China and the EU on new global rules. Historically new order has always evolved from strength and blood. We can't afford this again because next time it will be the last one for all of us."



SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION

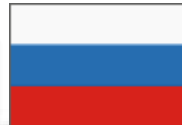
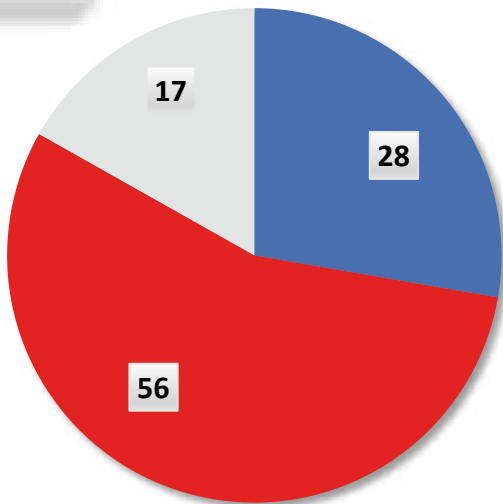
What do you think about the international policies of the following four superpowers – are their policies stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

■ stabilizing
 ■ destabilizing
 ■ DK/NA



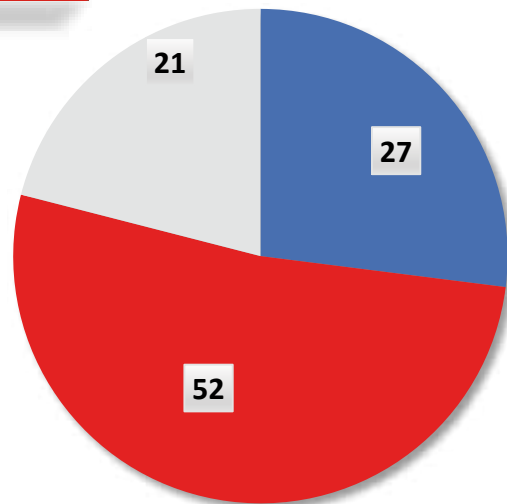
Global NET Score: -28

USA



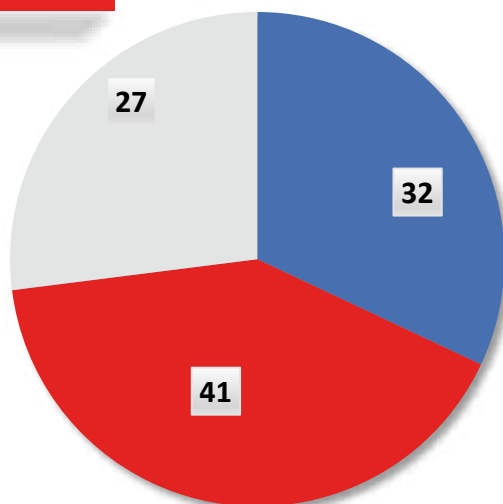
Global NET Score: -25

Russia



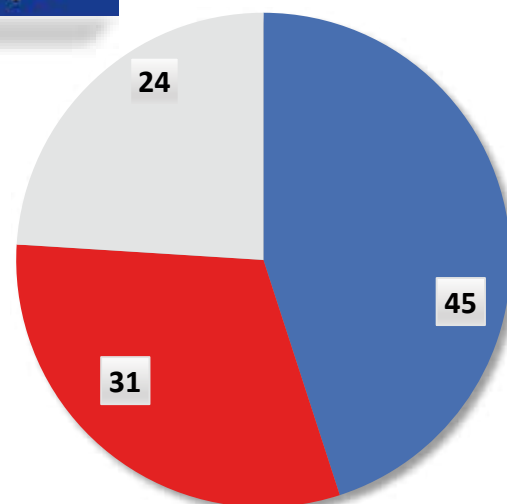
Global NET Score: -9

China



Global NET Score: +14

EU



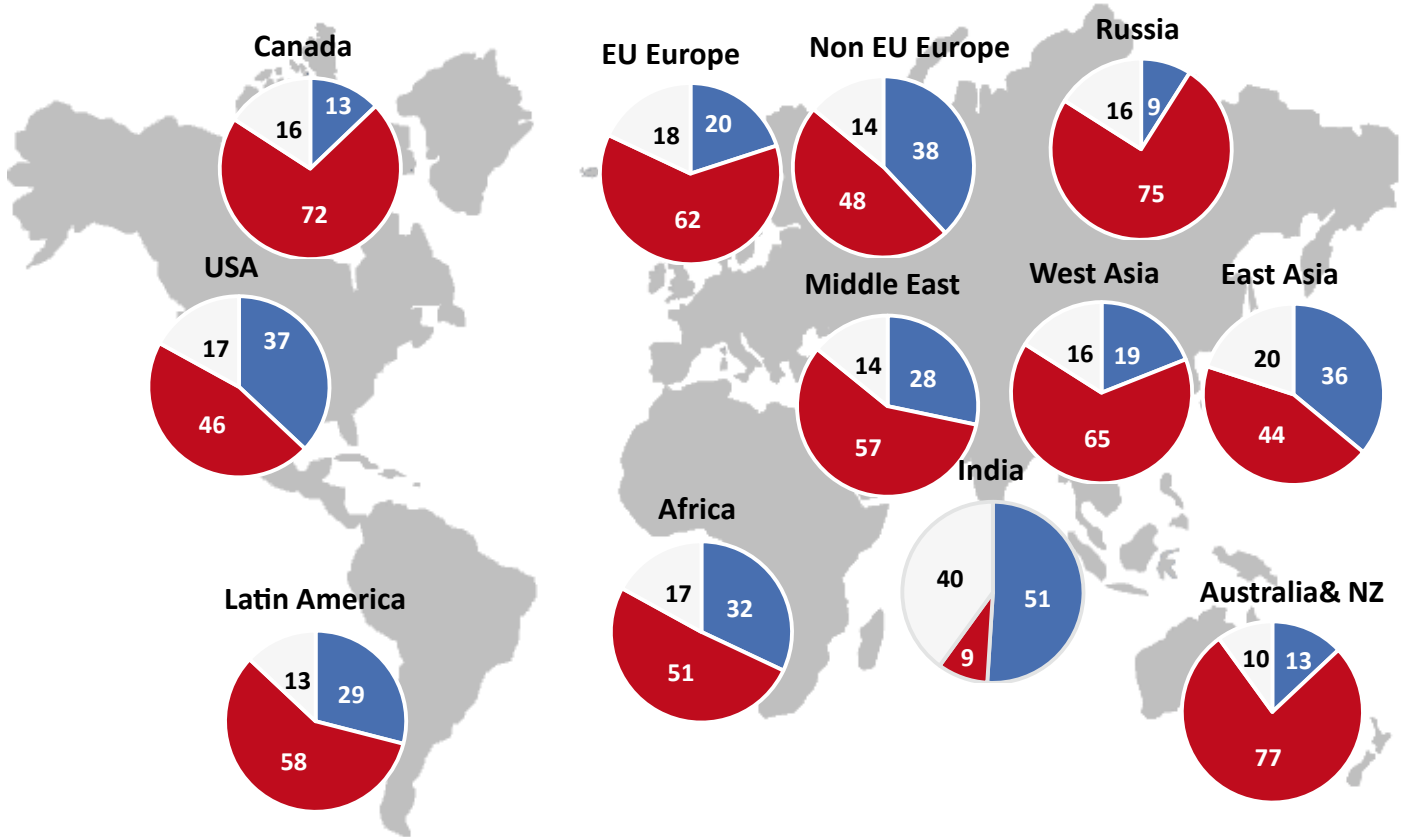
Definitions:

Global NET Score = Stabilizing vs. Destabilizing

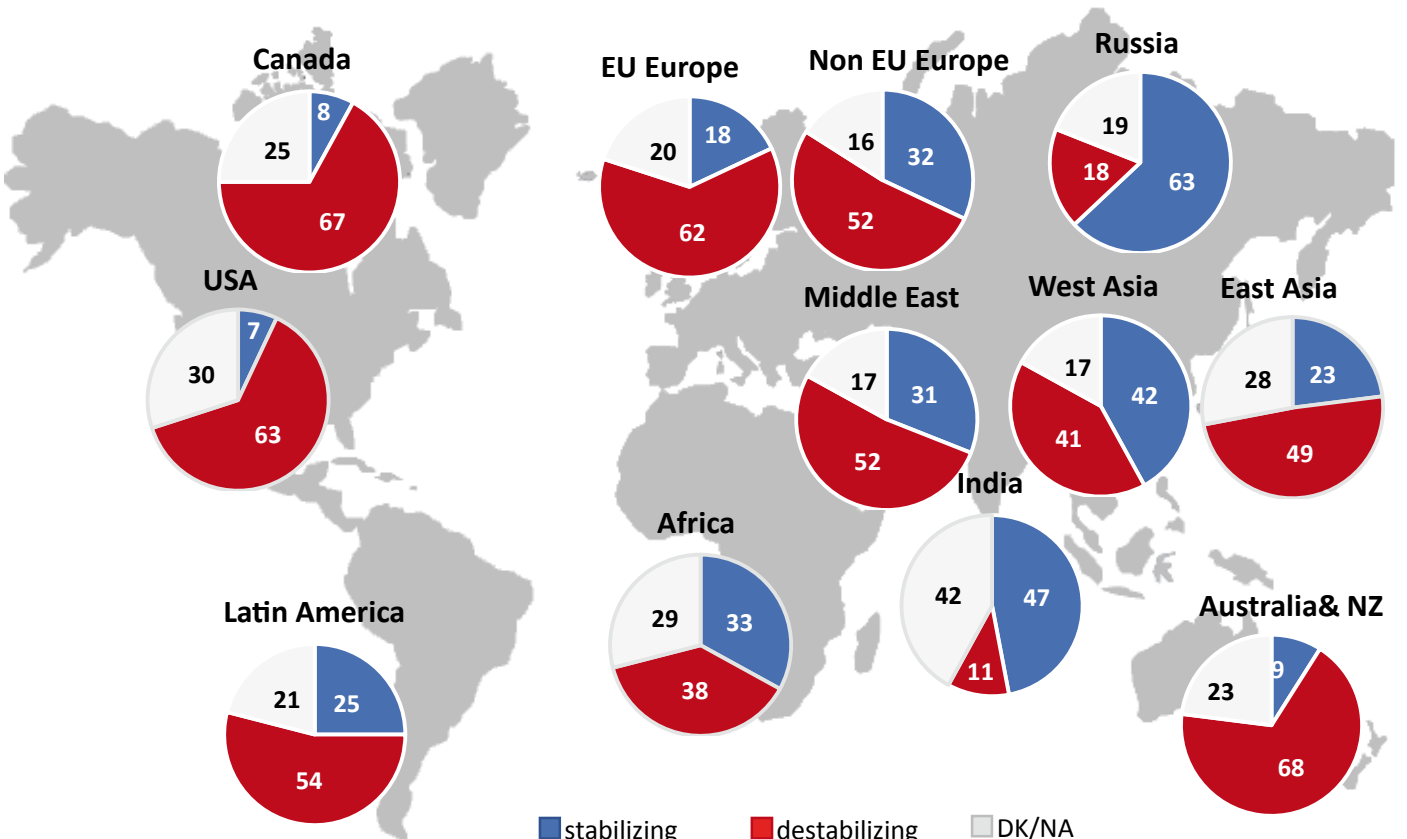


SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION BY REGION

International policy of USA – is it stabilizing or destabilizing for the world?



International policy of RUSSIA – is it stabilizing or destabilizing for the world?

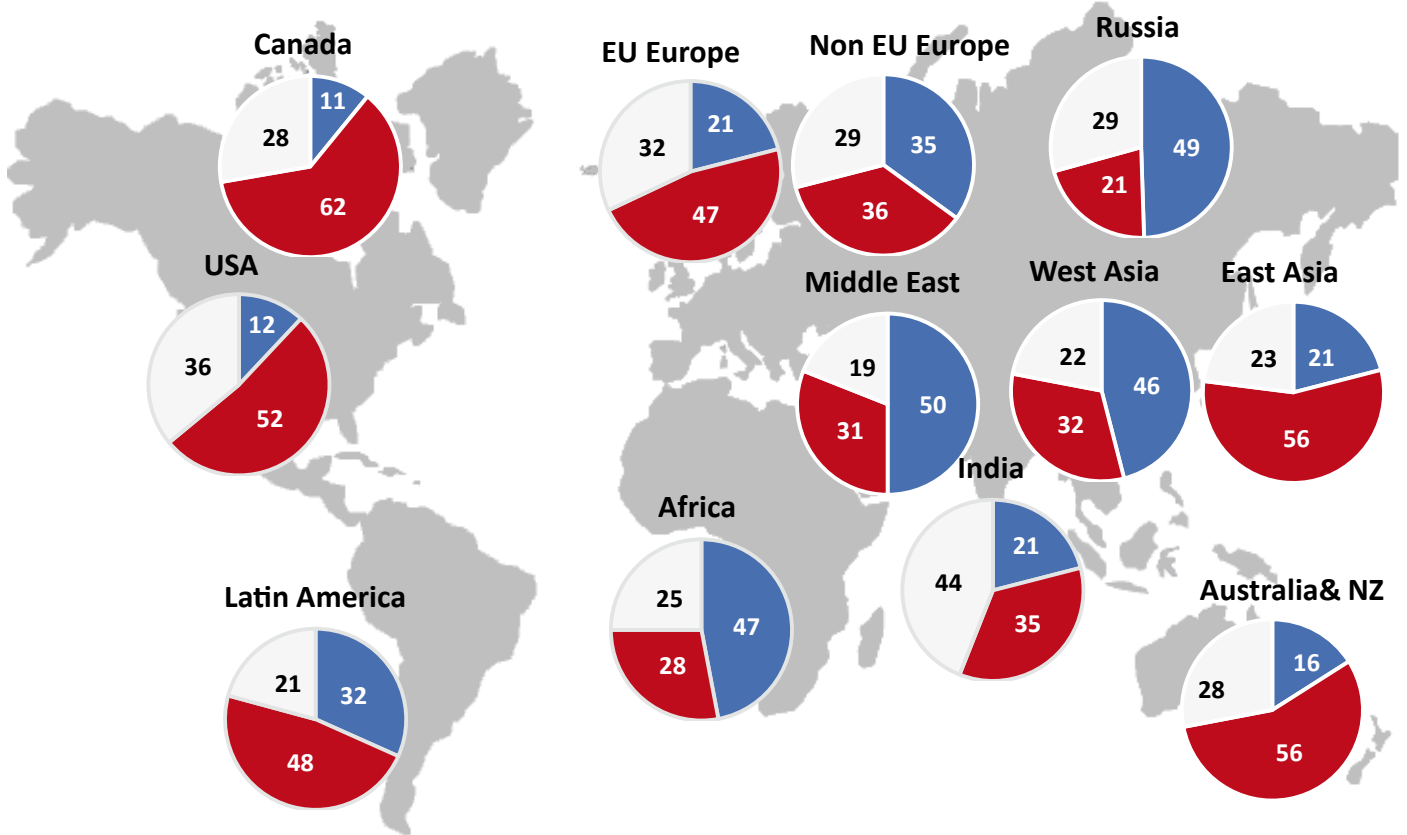


■ stabilizing
 ■ destabilizing
 ■ DK/NA

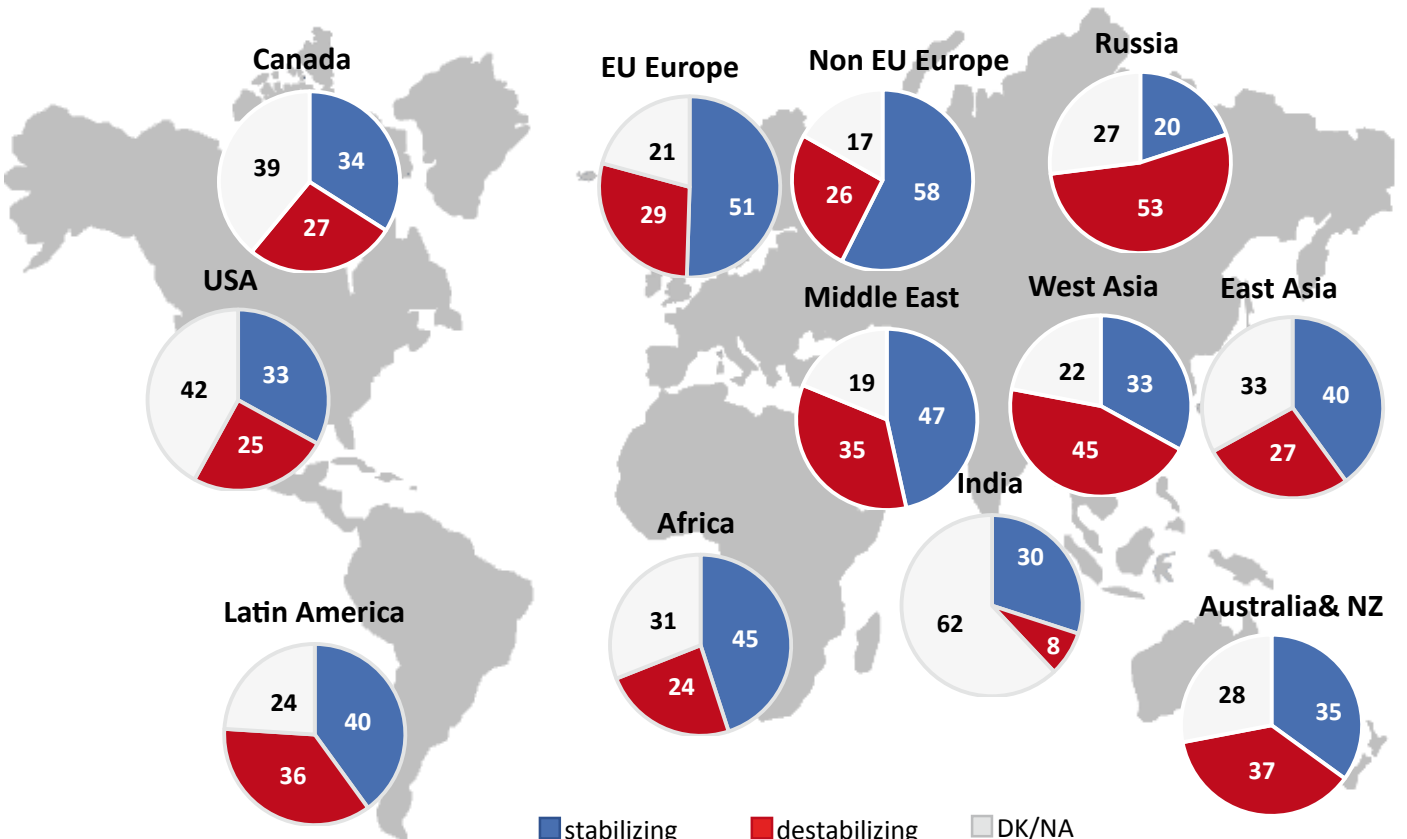


SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION BY REGION

International policy of CHINA – is it stabilizing or destabilizing for the world?



International policy of EU – is it stabilizing or destabilizing for the world?



■ stabilizing
 ■ destabilizing
 ■ DK/NA



LESS SUPPORT FOR THE GLOBALIZATION, GROWING DENIAL OF SANCTIONS

At the cornerstone of President Trump’s recent election campaign was the slogan “Make American Great Again”. The latest survey from Gallup International across the globe reveals that citizens of the world strongly prefer national interests (70%) over international cooperation and globalization (21%).

Africa (87%), the Middle East (78%), and Latin America (75%) are the most in favour of national priorities with Ethiopians (92%) the most supportive of nationalism. At the other end of the scale is only Japan where a plurality prefer internationalism (42%) over nationalism (30%).

In EU two out of three voters are turning back to globalization and a support for it is higher than 30% only in Finland and Germany.

The recent detention the Huawei CFO has again spread light on the validity of sanctions – in this case those recently reinstated by the US on Iran. Our survey suggests we do not see sanctions as an effective tool to provoke change in policy.

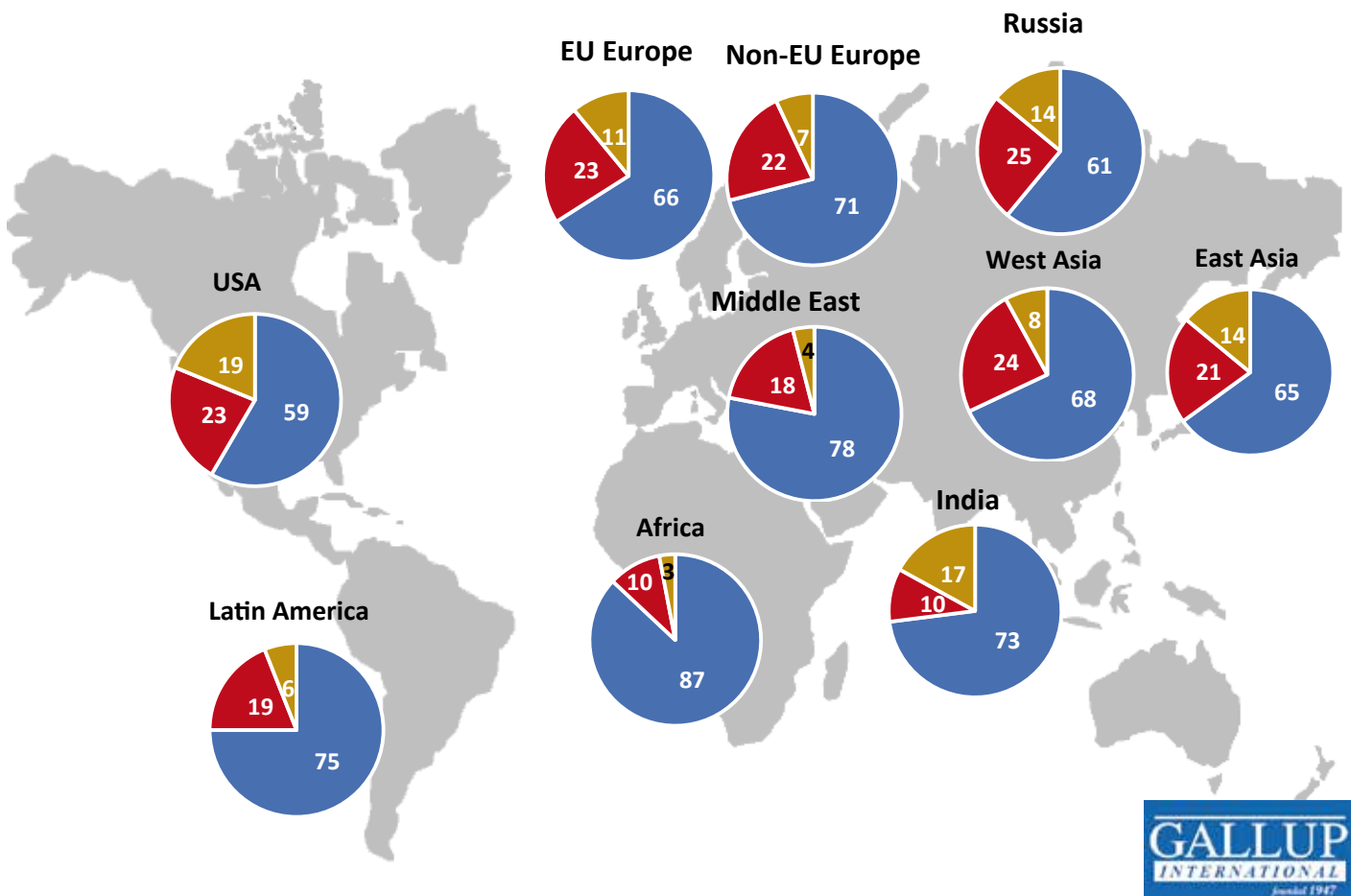
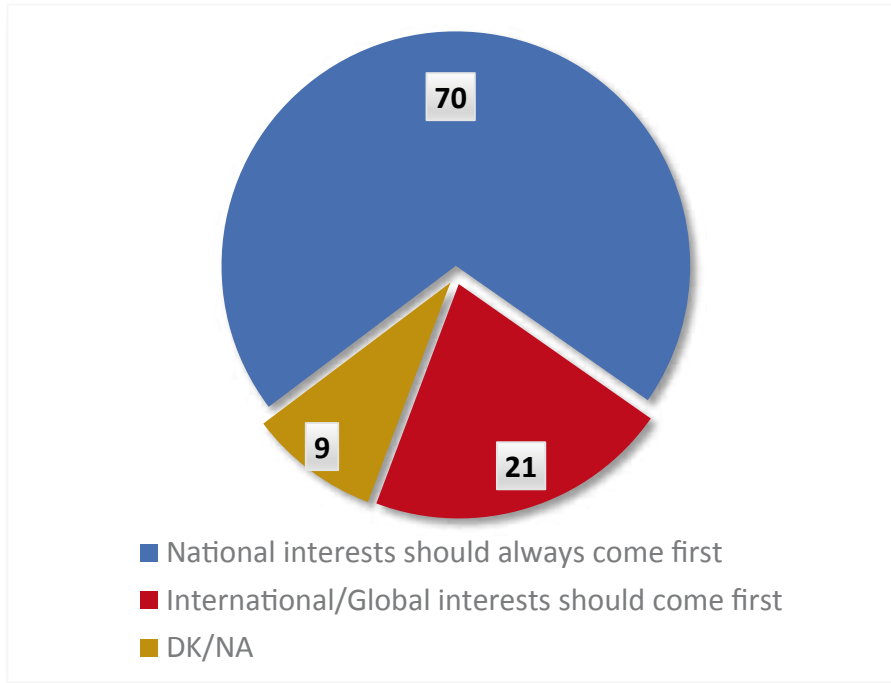
Almost one in two (47%) feel they do not provoke change, with one in three (33%) suggesting that they do. But opinion does differ across countries – with those in Saudi Arabia (65%), India (59%) and Brazil (55%) most in favour. Regionally European citizens are most critical about the merit of sanctions (52% arguing they are ineffective in provoking change”) and Austria, France and Germany are leading in that respect - about two thirds of the voters there are unconvinced that sanctioning countries like China and Russia bring positive results.

A majority of citizens across the globe are simultaneously pushing back on globalization and rejecting the policy of imposing sanctions. The world is moving away from a unipolar system of international relations in which there was “one policeman in town”. It seems that after a few decades of “We, the World” the dominant mood is increasingly defined by “Me, the World”. History tells us that such an approach often generates major upheaval.



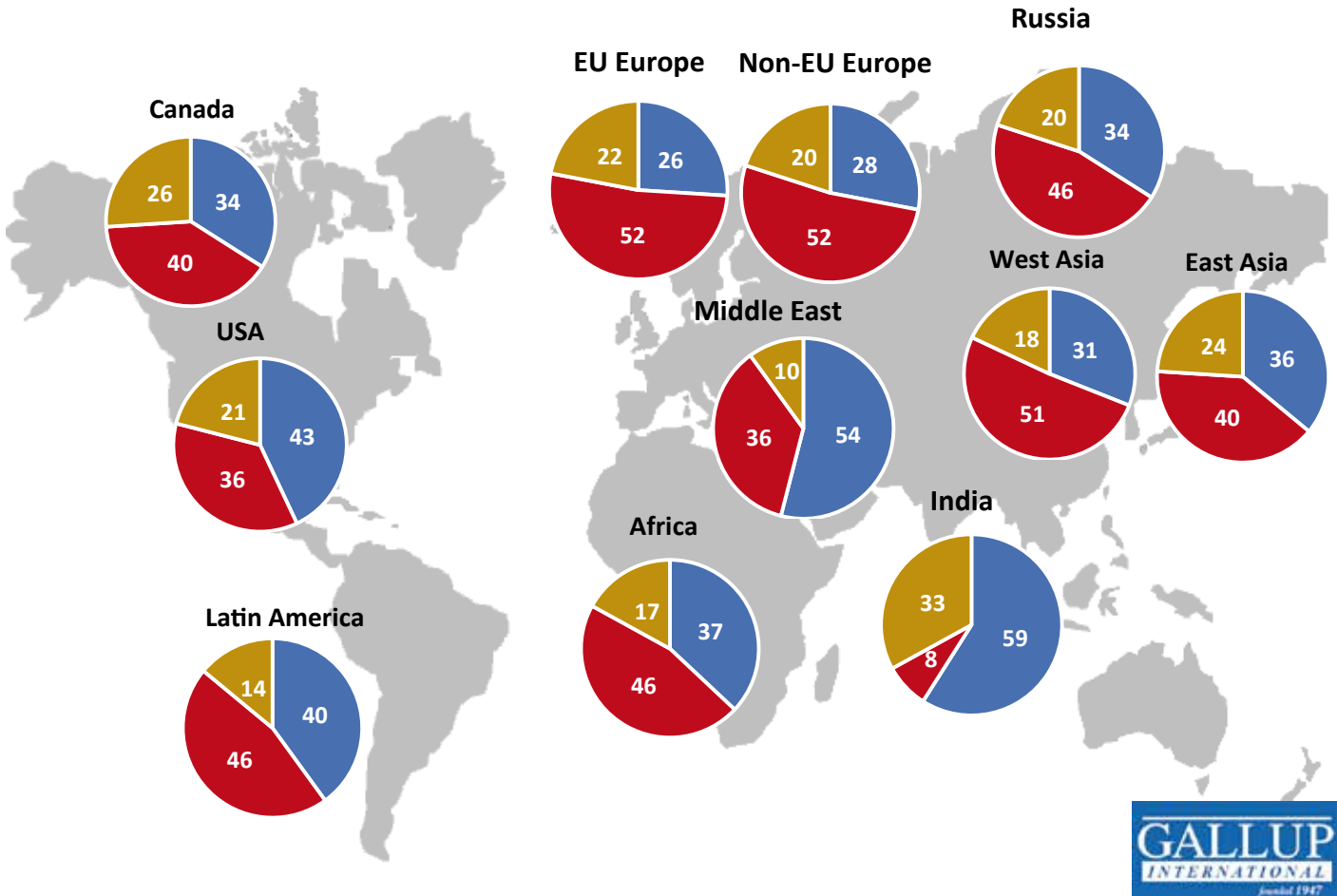
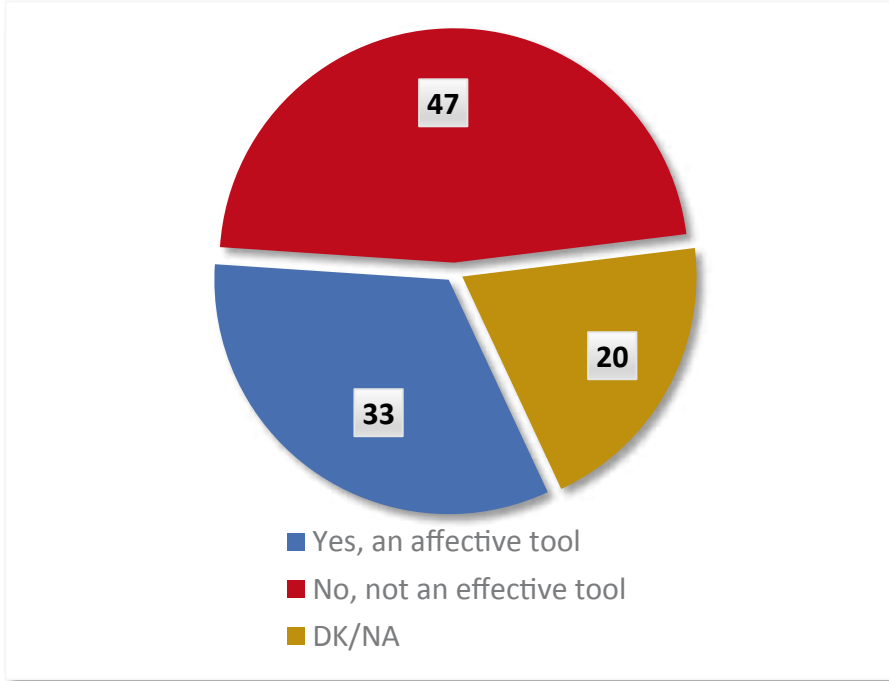
NATIONAL VS. INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS

Some political leaders argue that the national interests of their country always should come first. Others say that nevertheless the national interests are really important, the international cooperation and the globalization come first. Which position do you personally share?



SANCTIONS EFFECTIVENESS

Do you believe that imposing sanctions on countries like China and Russia is an effective tool to provoke a change in their policies?

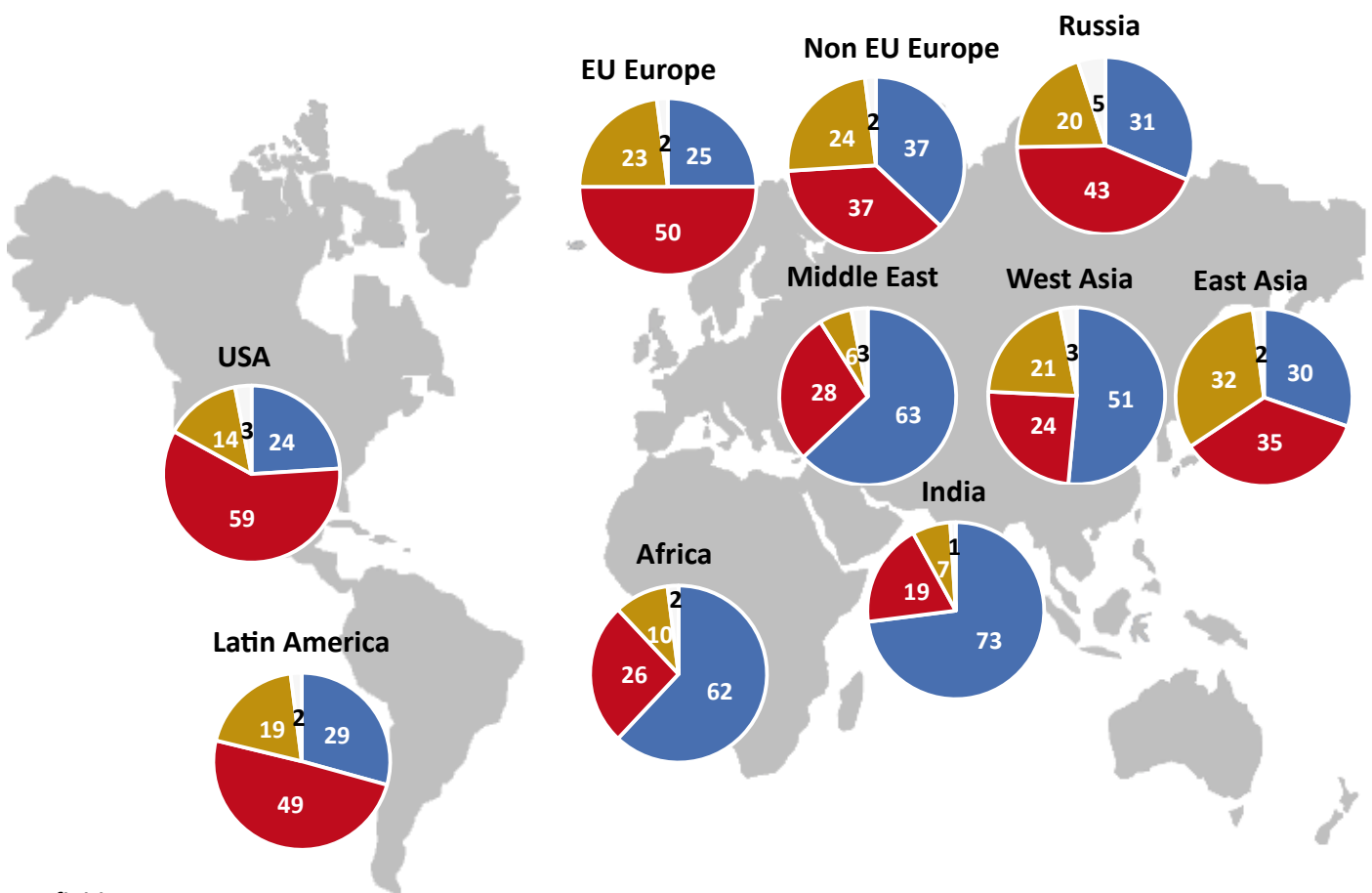
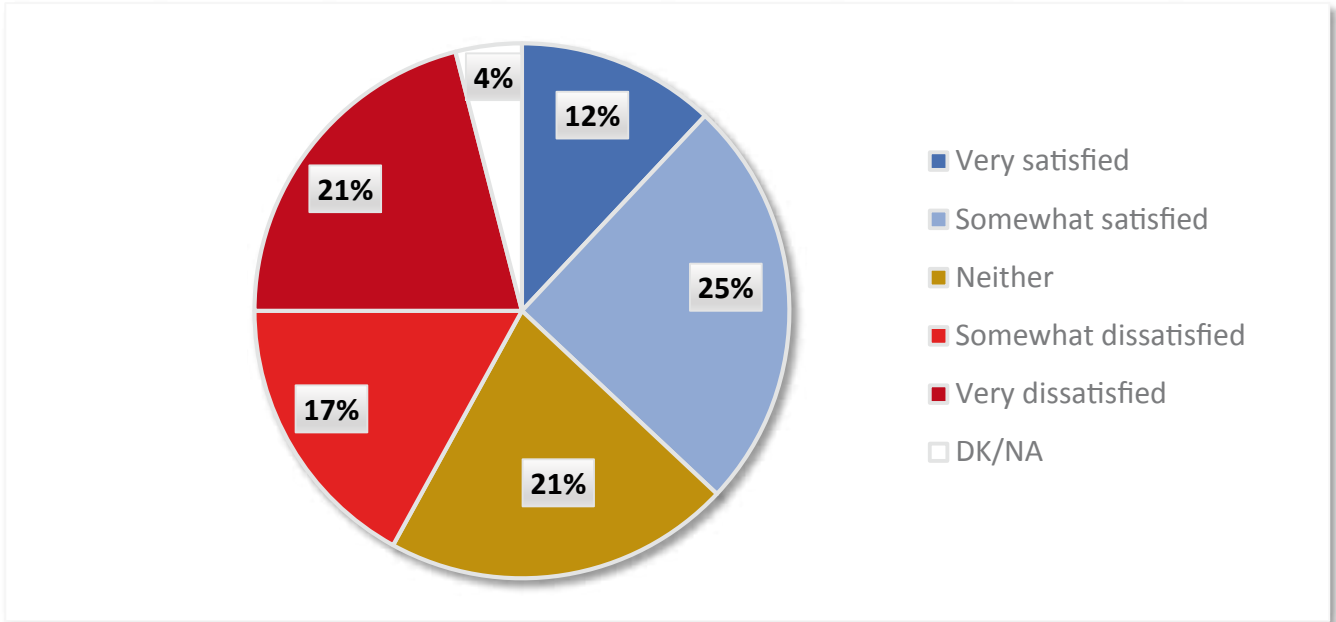


SATISFACTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT

To what extent are you satisfied with the current government in your country?

SATISFIED: 37 / DISSATISFIED: 38 / NEUTRALS: 21

GOVERNMENT SATISFACTION INDEX 2018: -1



Definitions:

Satisfied = Very satisfied + Somewhat satisfied

Dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Somewhat dissatisfied

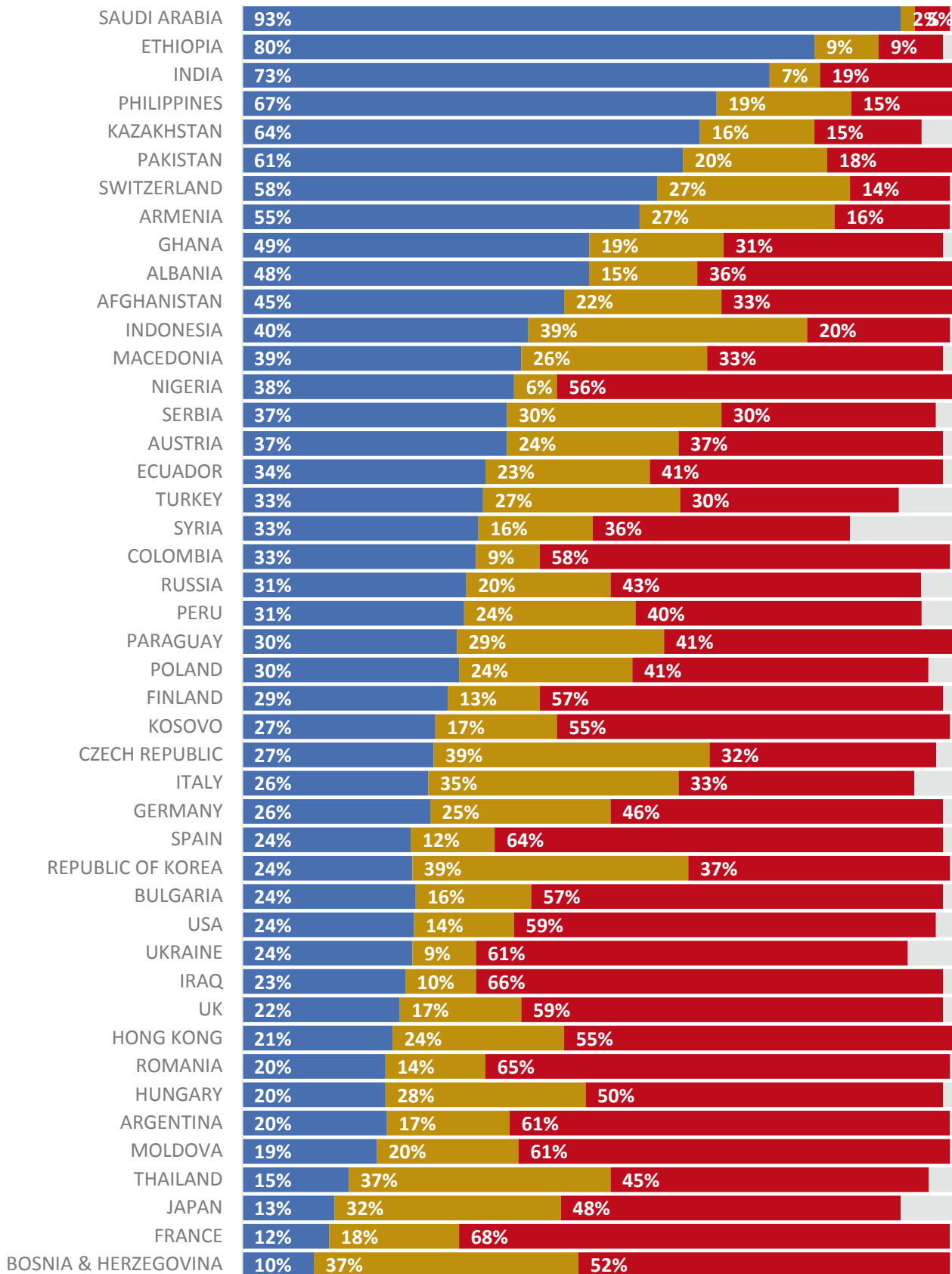
Neutrals = Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied



SATISFACTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT

To what extent are you satisfied with the current government in your country?

■ Satisfied ■ Neutrals ■ Dissatisfied ■ DK/NA

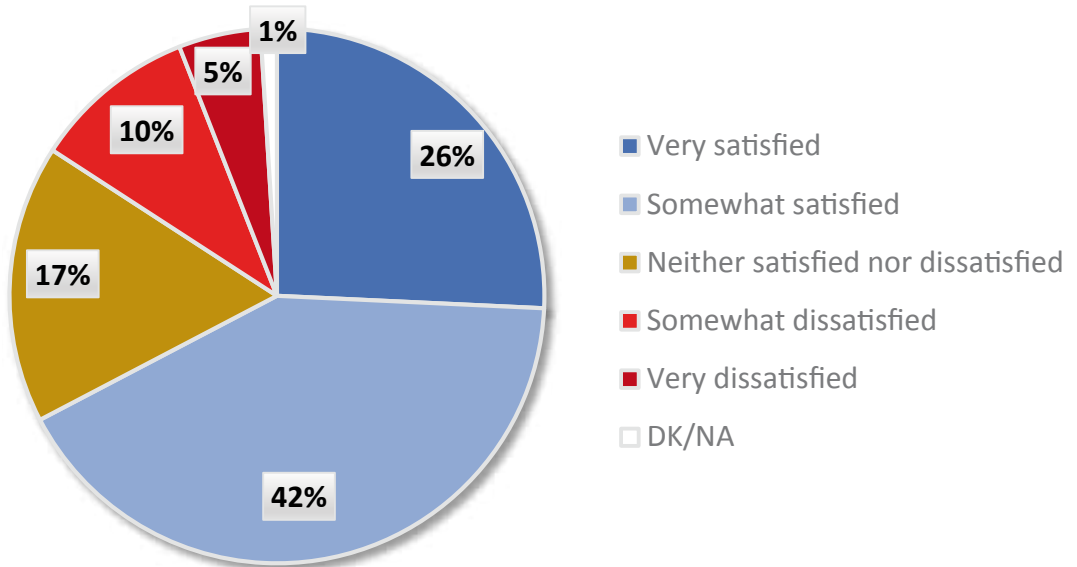


SATISFACTION WITH THE JOB

Are you satisfied with your job?

SATISFIED: 68 / DISSATISFIED: 15 / NEUTRALS: 17

JOB SATISFACTION INDEX 2018: +53



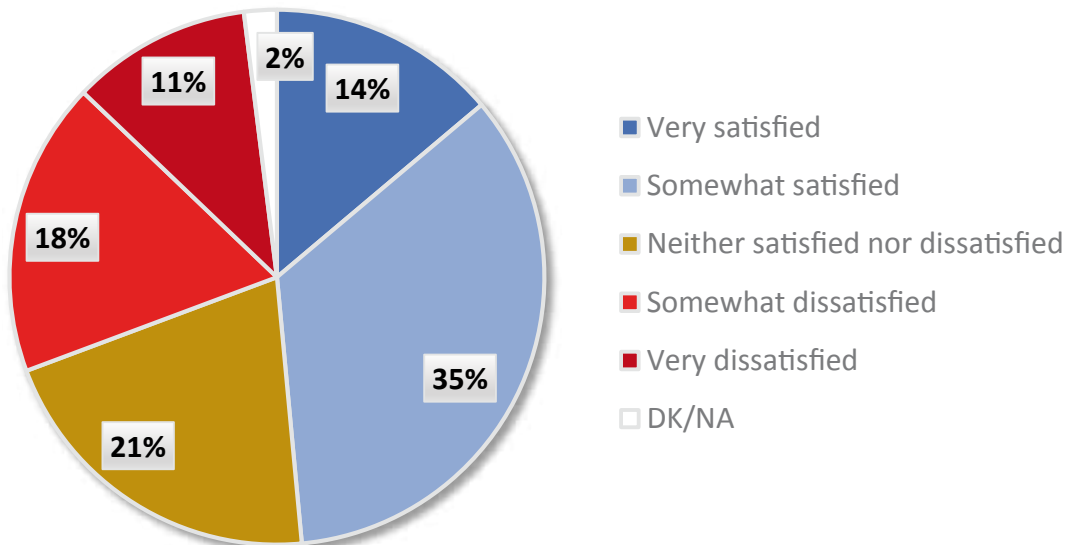
Base: Working population

SATISFACTION WITH THE REMUNERATION

Are you satisfied with your remuneration?

SATISFIED: 49 / DISSATISFIED: 29 / NEUTRALS: 21

REMUNERATION SATISFACTION INDEX 2018: +20



Base: Working population

Definitions:

Satisfied = Very satisfied + Somewhat satisfied

Dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Somewhat dissatisfied

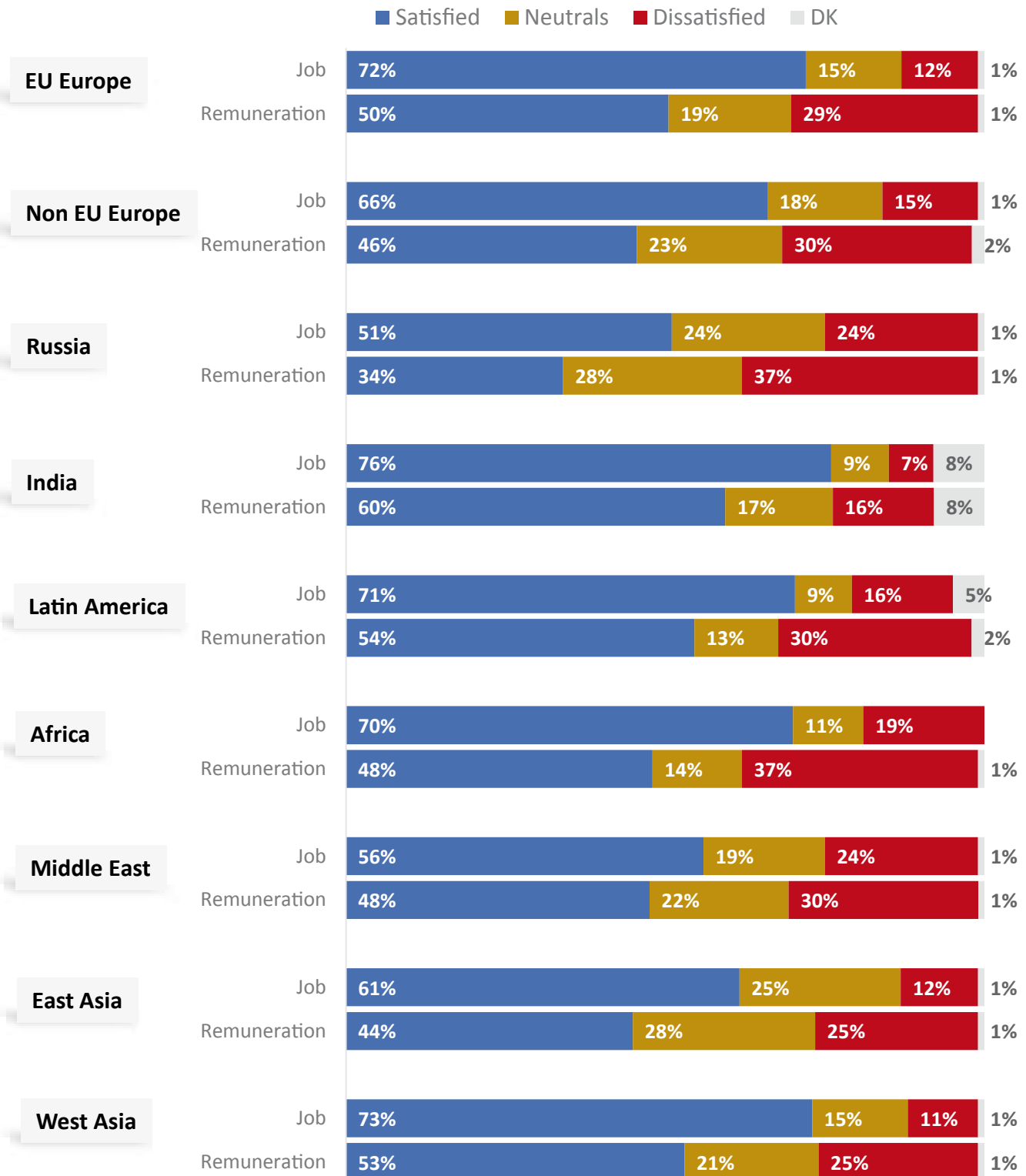
Neutrals = Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied



SATISFACTION WITH THE JOB AND REMUNERATION

Are you satisfied with your job?

Are you satisfied with your remuneration?



Definitions:

Satisfied = Very satisfied + Somewhat satisfied

Dissatisfied = Very dissatisfied + Somewhat dissatisfied

Neutrals = Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

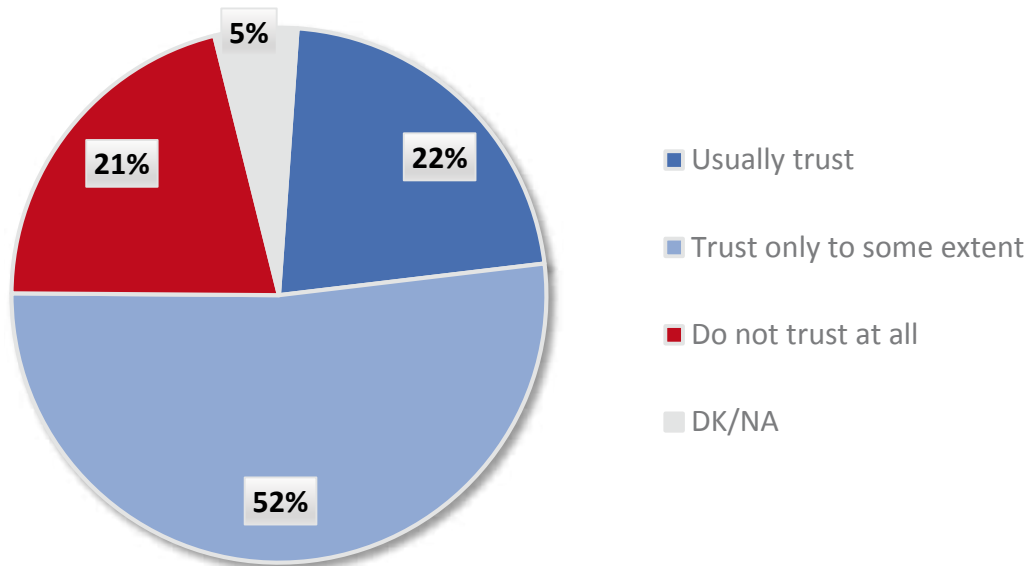


TRUST IN MEDIA

In general, do you trust your National media? Please specify to what extent: usually trust, trust only to some extent or do not trust at all

TRUST: 74 / MISTRUST: 21

NATIONAL MEDIA TRUST INDEX 2018: +53

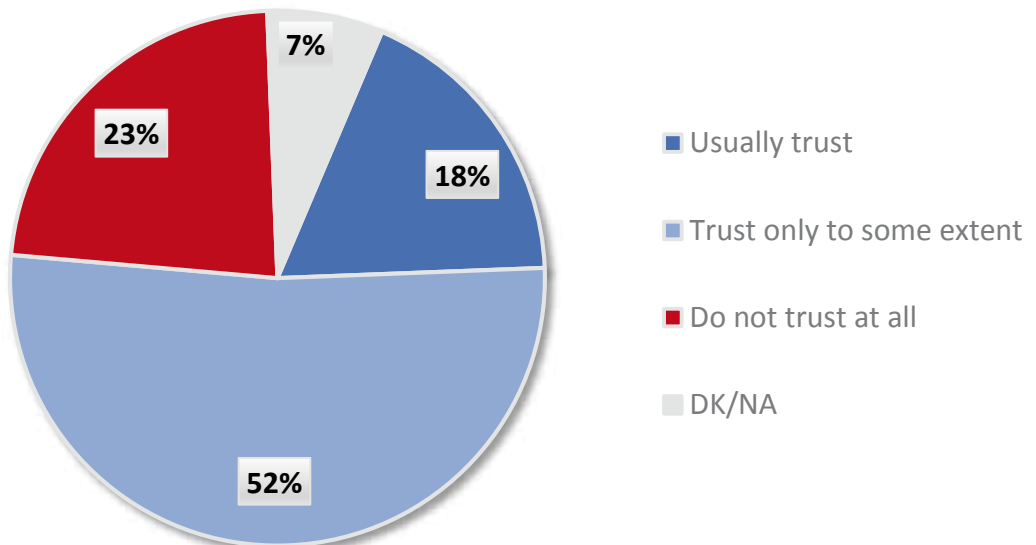


TRUST IN MEDIA

In general, do you trust International media? Please specify to what extent: usually trust, trust only to some extent or do not trust at all

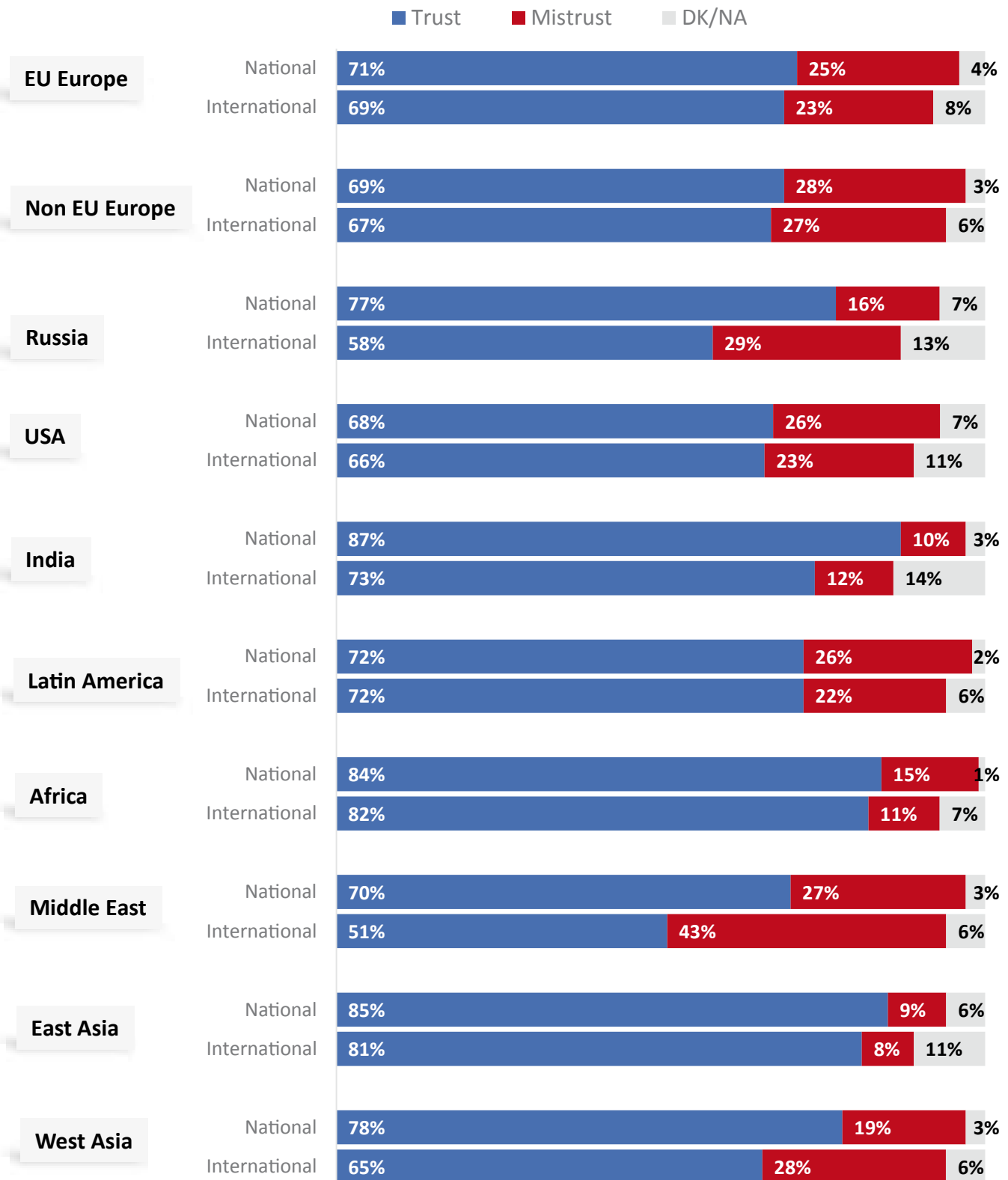
TRUST: 70 / MISTRUST: 23

INTERNATIONAL MEDIA TRUST INDEX 2018: +47



TRUST IN MEDIA

In general, do you trust your National media and the International ones?



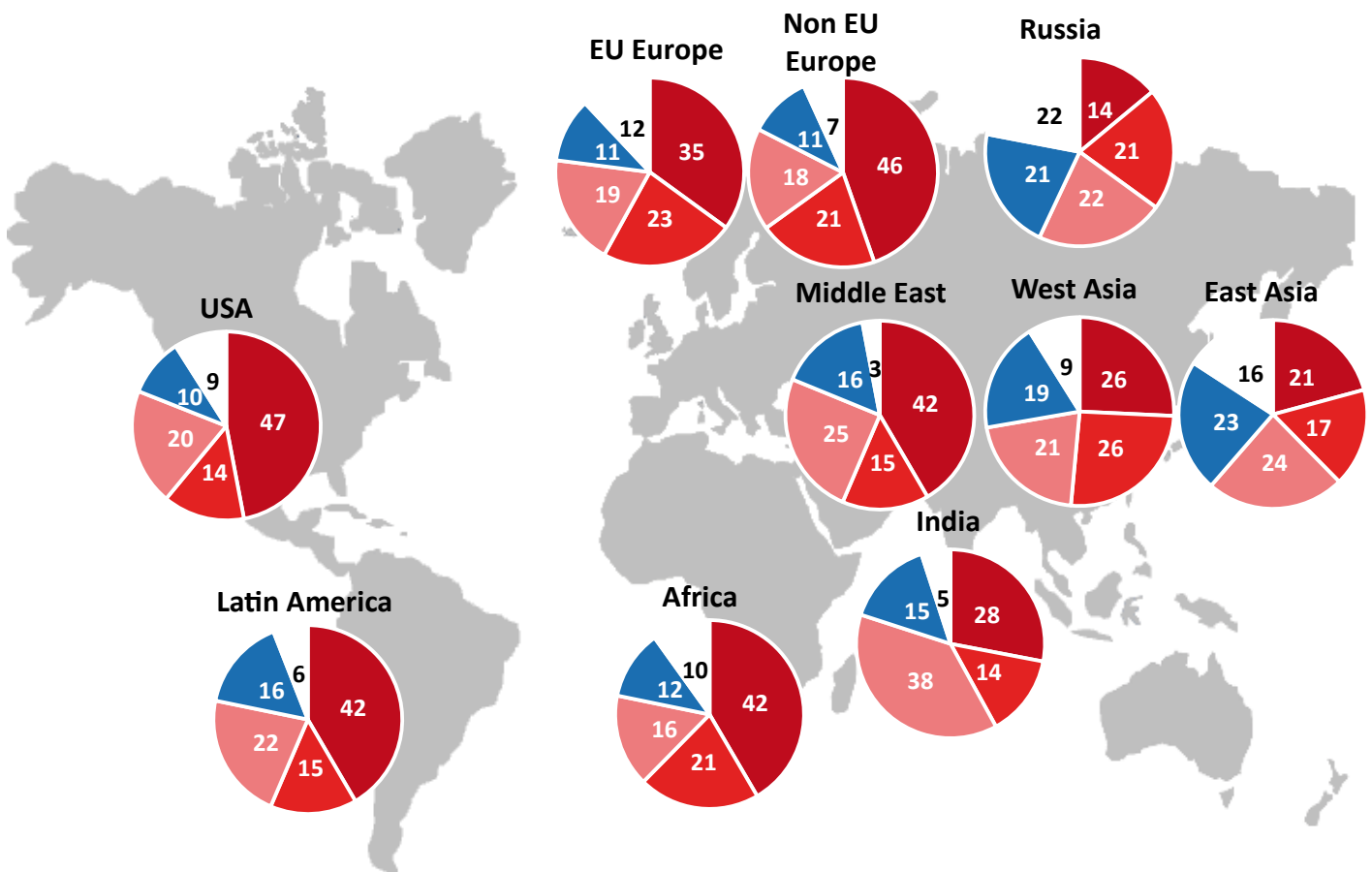
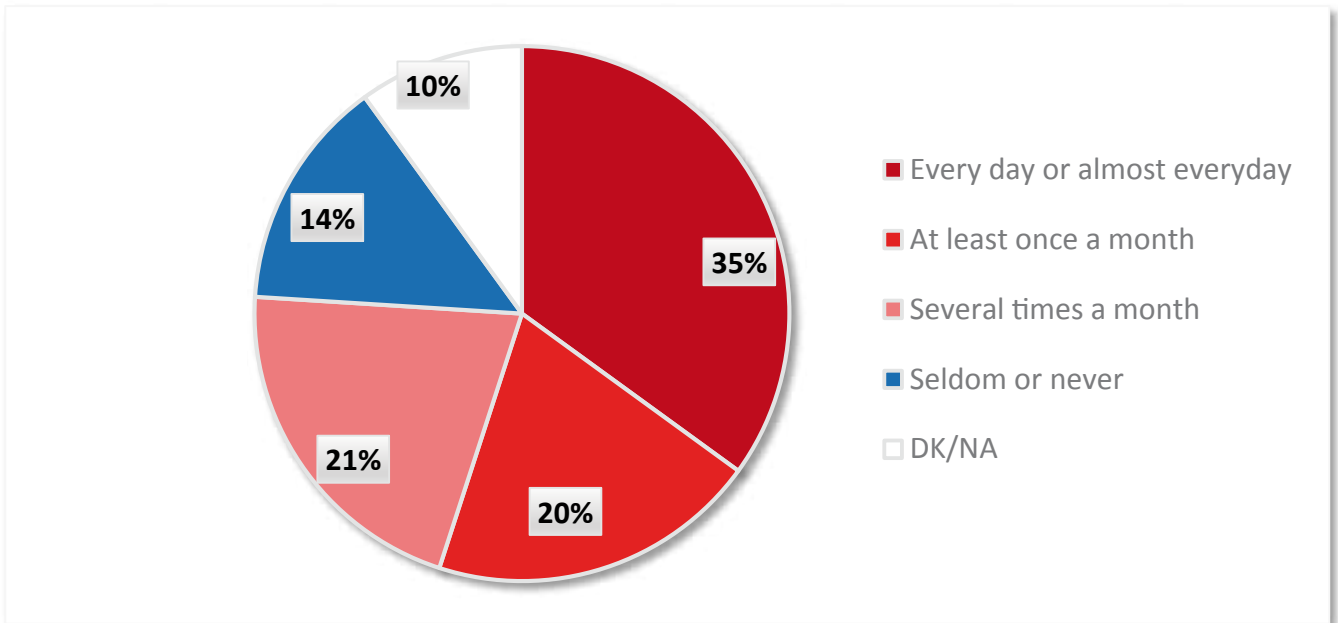
Definitions:

Trust = Usually trust + Trust only to some extent



FAKE NEWS

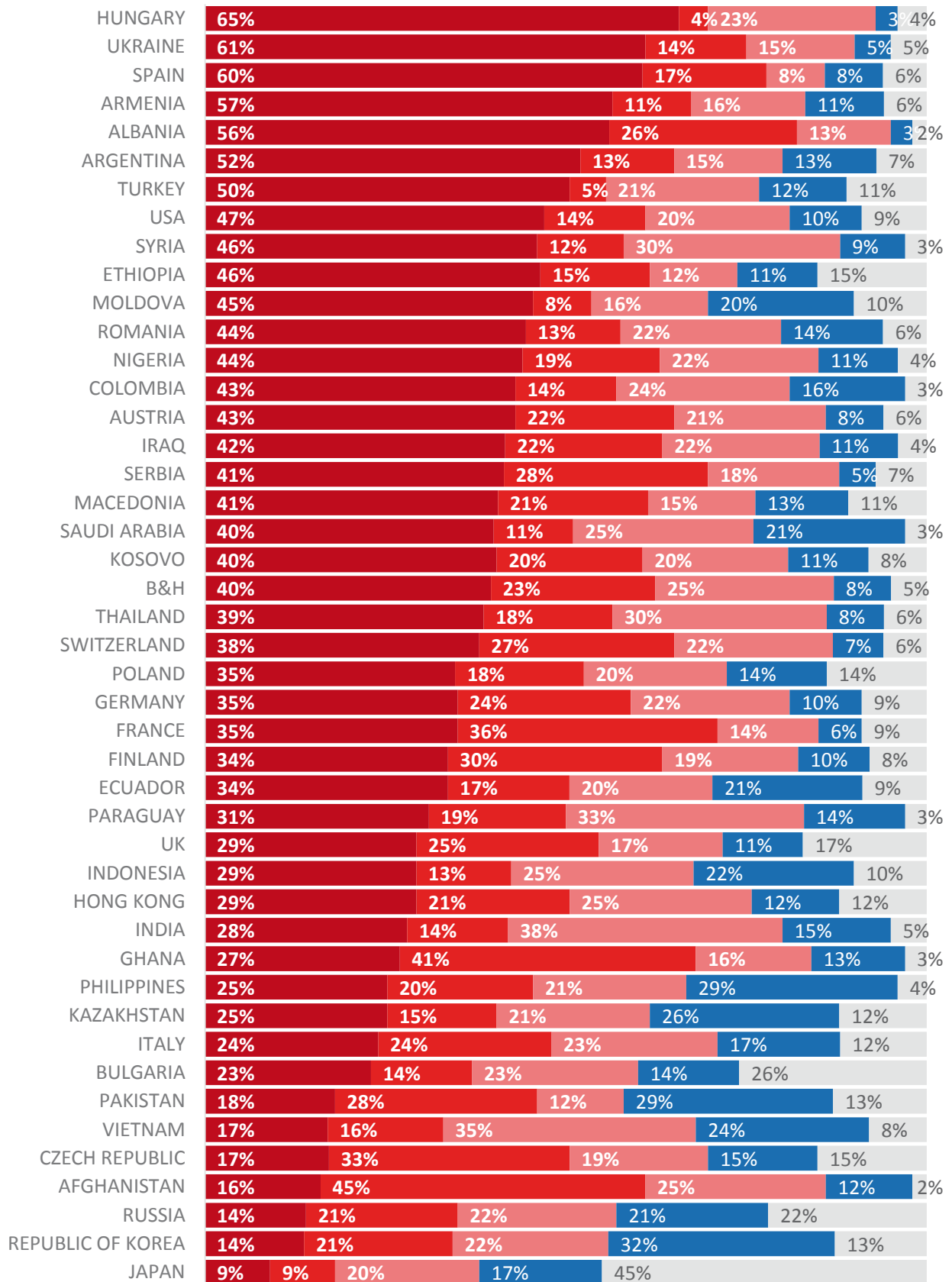
How often do you come across news or information that you believe misrepresents reality or is even false (so called "fake news")?

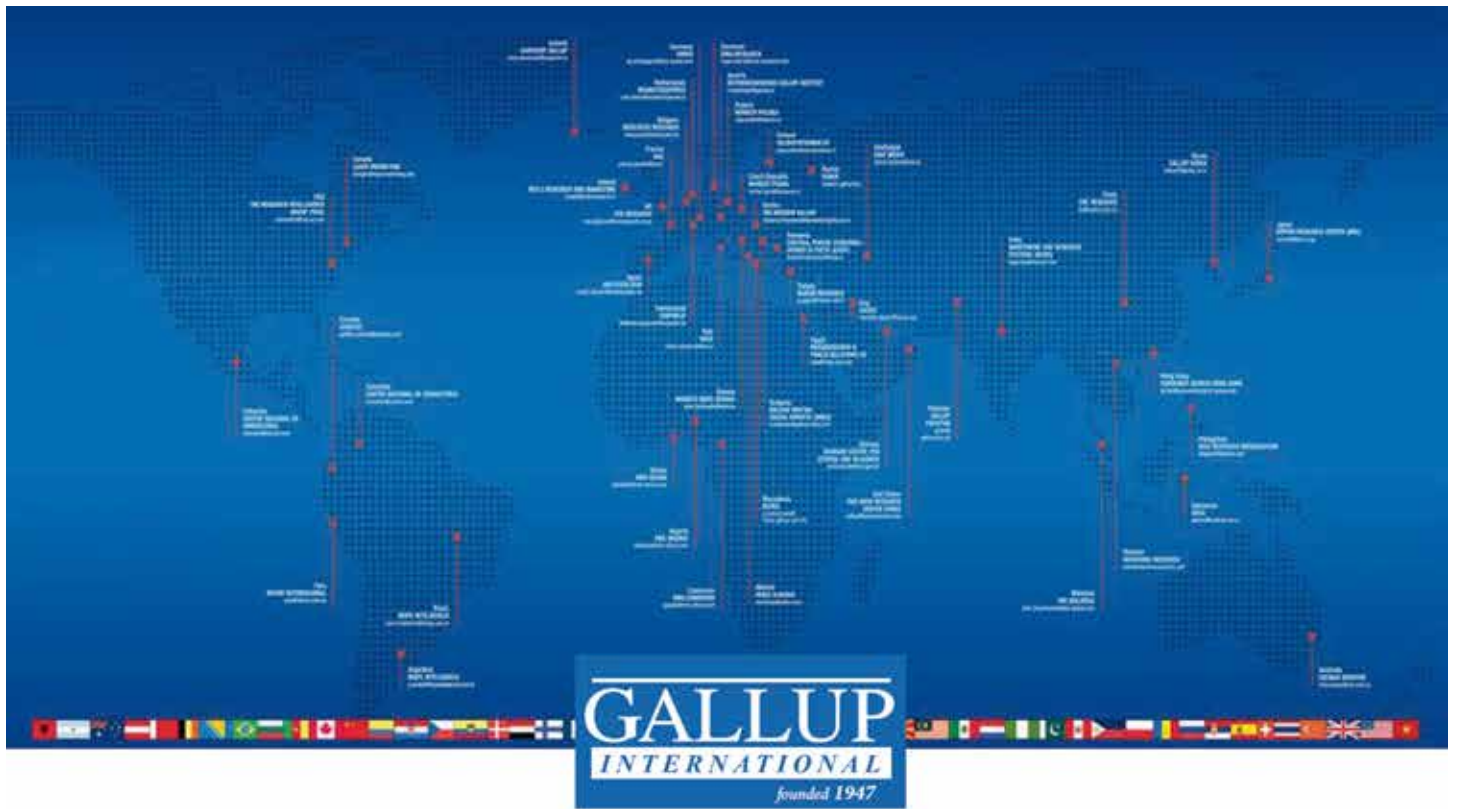


FAKE NEWS

How often do you come across so called "fake news"?

■ Every/almost every day
 ■ At least once a month
 ■ Several times a month
■ Seldom or never
 ■ DK/NR





Results by Country

HOPE INDEX 2018

As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2018 will be better, worse or the same as 2017?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Optimists | Pessimists | Neutrals | DK/NA | NET Score |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|----------|-------|------------|
| Row % | | | | | |
| AFGHANISTAN | 41% | 30% | 27% | 2% | +11 |
| ALBANIA | 71% | 10% | 18% | 1% | +61 |
| ARGENTINA | 39% | 29% | 27% | 5% | +10 |
| ARMENIA | 62% | 7% | 25% | 6% | +55 |
| AUSTRALIA | 44% | 14% | 32% | 10% | +30 |
| AUSTRIA | 24% | 21% | 50% | 5% | +3 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 45% | 18% | 15% | 22% | +27 |
| BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA | 22% | 41% | 36% | 1% | -19 |
| BULGARIA | 22% | 30% | 31% | 17% | -8 |
| COLOMBIA | 41% | 34% | 23% | 2% | +7 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 25% | 27% | 42% | 6% | -2 |
| ECUADOR | 27% | 31% | 34% | 8% | -4 |
| ETHIOPIA | 78% | 10% | 9% | 4% | +68 |
| FINLAND | 37% | 14% | 42% | 8% | +23 |
| FRANCE | 19% | 39% | 32% | 11% | -20 |
| GEORGIA | 61% | 8% | 15% | 16% | +53 |
| GERMANY | 33% | 19% | 42% | 5% | +14 |
| GHANA | 66% | 12% | 14% | 8% | +54 |
| HUNGARY | 32% | 31% | 30% | 7% | +1 |
| HONG KONG | 20% | 45% | 28% | 7% | -25 |
| INDIA | 69% | 5% | 21% | 4% | +64 |
| INDONESIA | 42% | 8% | 44% | 6% | +34 |
| IRAQ | 44% | 26% | 28% | 1% | +18 |
| ITALY | 15% | 55% | 24% | 7% | -40 |
| JORDAN | 11% | 59% | 29% | 1% | -48 |
| JAPAN | 24% | 12% | 41% | 23% | +12 |
| KAZAKHSTAN | 61% | 8% | 23% | 8% | +53 |
| KOSOVO | 51% | 14% | 34% | 1% | +37 |
| LATVIA | 27% | 25% | 31% | 18% | +2 |
| LEBANON | 12% | 54% | 33% | - | -42 |
| MACEDONIA | 48% | 18% | 30% | 4% | +30 |

Definitions:

Optimists = Better
Pessimists = Worse
Neutrals = The same



HOPE INDEX 2018

As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2019 will be better, worse or the same as 2018?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Optimists | Pessimists | Neutrals | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|----------|-------|------------|
| Row % | | | | | |
| MEXICO | 67% | 9% | 14% | 11% | +58 |
| MOLDOVA | 38% | 21% | 31% | 11% | +17 |
| NEW ZEALAND | 51% | 14% | 27% | 8% | +37 |
| NIGERIA | 65% | 19% | 14% | 2% | +46 |
| PAKISTAN | 54% | 17% | 23% | 5% | +37 |
| PARAGUAY | 53% | 10% | 32% | 5% | +43 |
| PERU | 49% | 15% | 29% | 6% | +34 |
| PHILIPPINES | 33% | 10% | 53% | 4% | +23 |
| POLAND | 27% | 28% | 36% | 9% | -1 |
| REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 11% | 41% | 48% | 1% | -30 |
| ROMANIA | 46% | 25% | 25% | 4% | +21 |
| RUSSIA | 23% | 26% | 42% | 8% | -3 |
| SERBIA | 31% | 33% | 34% | 3% | -2 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 87% | 4% | 7% | 1% | +83 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 66% | 15% | 11% | 8% | +51 |
| SPAIN | 34% | 27% | 33% | 6% | +7 |
| SWITZERLAND | 37% | 15% | 43% | 6% | +22 |
| SYRIA | 27% | 31% | 23% | 19% | -4 |
| THAILAND | 31% | 25% | 38% | 6% | +6 |
| TURKEY | 32% | 43% | 19% | 5% | -11 |
| UK | 29% | 30% | 30% | 11% | -1 |
| UKRAINE | 36% | 32% | 17% | 15% | +4 |
| USA | 51% | 19% | 23% | 8% | +32 |
| VIETNAM | 53% | 8% | 35% | 5% | +45 |

Rounding of Decimals: There might be a slight difference of 1 in some instances.

Definitions:

- Optimists = Better
- Pessimists = Worse
- Neutrals = The same



OPTIMISM-PESSIMISM REGARDING GLOBAL PEACE

Do you expect the coming next 2019 to be for the world a more peaceful one, a more troubled one or the same?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Optimists | Pessimists | Neutrals | DK/NA | NET Score |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|----------|-------|-----------|
| Row % | | | | | |
| AFGHANISTAN | 36% | 38% | 23% | 3% | -2 |
| ALBANIA | 60% | 21% | 18% | * | +39 |
| ARGENTINA | 45% | 22% | 30% | 3% | +23 |
| ARMENIA | 34% | 23% | 33% | 9% | +11 |
| AUSTRALIA | 10% | 38% | 47% | 5% | -28 |
| AUSTRIA | 13% | 50% | 31% | 6% | -37 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 33% | 21% | 21% | 24% | +12 |
| BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA | 19% | 39% | 41% | 1% | -20 |
| BULGARIA | 15% | 28% | 38% | 19% | -13 |
| COLOMBIA | 14% | 48% | 36% | 2% | -34 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 15% | 32% | 45% | 8% | -17 |
| ECUADOR | 15% | 48% | 32% | 5% | -33 |
| ETHIOPIA | 75% | 14% | 6% | 6% | +61 |
| FINLAND | 8% | 65% | 21% | 6% | -57 |
| FRANCE | 6% | 70% | 18% | 7% | -64 |
| GEORGIA | 43% | 15% | 24% | 17% | +28 |
| GERMANY | 16% | 54% | 26% | 5% | -38 |
| GHANA | 62% | 9% | 15% | 14% | +53 |
| HUNGARY | 10% | 68% | 18% | 4% | -58 |
| HONG KONG | 7% | 67% | 24% | 2% | -60 |
| INDIA | 63% | 8% | 25% | 3% | +55 |
| INDONESIA | 33% | 13% | 46% | 7% | +20 |
| IRAQ | 47% | 26% | 25% | 2% | +21 |
| ITALY | 13% | 28% | 50% | 8% | -15 |
| JORDAN | 11% | 61% | 28% | 1% | -50 |
| JAPAN | 9% | 32% | 37% | 22% | -23 |
| KAZAKHSTAN | 45% | 17% | 28% | 10% | +28 |
| KOSOVO | 40% | 14% | 42% | 4% | +26 |
| LATVIA | 5% | 52% | 32% | 11% | -47 |
| LEBANON | 6% | 51% | 42% | - | -45 |
| MACEDONIA | 43% | 27% | 25% | 5% | +16 |

Definitions:

Optimists = More peaceful

Pessimists = More troubled

Neutrals = The same



OPTIMISM-PESSIMISM REGARDING GLOBAL PEACE

Do you expect the coming next 2019 to be for the world a more peaceful one, a more troubled one or the same?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Optimists | Pessimists | Neutrals | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|----------|-------|------------|
| Row % | | | | | |
| MEXICO | 41% | 26% | 20% | 14% | +15 |
| MOLDOVA | 45% | 22% | 28% | 6% | +23 |
| NEW ZEALAND | 10% | 42% | 42% | 6% | -32 |
| NIGERIA | 58% | 31% | 9% | 3% | +27 |
| PAKISTAN | 54% | 22% | 19% | 5% | +32 |
| PARAGUAY | 65% | 13% | 20% | 2% | +52 |
| PERU | 36% | 22% | 35% | 7% | +14 |
| PHILIPPINES | 37% | 12% | 48% | 3% | +25 |
| POLAND | 16% | 41% | 34% | 9% | -25 |
| REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 15% | 32% | 49% | 3% | -17 |
| ROMANIA | 45% | 27% | 26% | 2% | +18 |
| RUSSIA | 20% | 28% | 44% | 7% | -8 |
| SERBIA | 21% | 40% | 35% | 4% | -19 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 61% | 10% | 27% | 2% | +51 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 40% | 28% | 26% | 5% | +12 |
| SPAIN | 6% | 57% | 32% | 5% | -51 |
| SWITZERLAND | 18% | 52% | 30% | - | -34 |
| SYRIA | 19% | 30% | 33% | 18% | -11 |
| THAILAND | 29% | 23% | 41% | 7% | +6 |
| TURKEY | 49% | 31% | 16% | 4% | +18 |
| UK | 12% | 45% | 37% | 7% | -33 |
| UKRAINE | 29% | 39% | 25% | 8% | -10 |
| USA | 17% | 42% | 34% | 7% | -25 |
| VIETNAM | 30% | 22% | 40% | 8% | +8 |

Rounding of Decimals: There might be a slight difference of 1 in some instances.

Definitions:

Optimists = More peaceful

Pessimists = More troubled

Neutrals = The same



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of U.S. President Donald Trump
 (Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 29% | 59% | 12% | -30 | ITALY | 24% | 62% | 14% | -38 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 40% | 57% | 3% | -17 | JAPAN | 9% | 76% | 16% | -67 |
| ALBANIA | 77% | 18% | 6% | +59 | KAZAKHSTAN | 21% | 59% | 20% | -38 |
| ARGENTINA | 21% | 63% | 16% | -42 | KOSOVO | 58% | 27% | 15% | 31 |
| ARMENIA | 42% | 47% | 11% | -5 | MACEDONIA | 33% | 57% | 10% | -24 |
| AUSTRIA | 8% | 85% | 7% | -77 | MOLDOVA | 40% | 39% | 21% | +1 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 27% | 7% | 65% | +20 | NETHERLANDS | 14% | 80% | 6% | -66 |
| B&H | 22% | 67% | 12% | -45 | NIGERIA | 44% | 47% | 9% | -3 |
| BRAZIL | 46% | 49% | 5% | -3 | PAKISTAN | 19% | 71% | 11% | -52 |
| BULGARIA | 26% | 54% | 20% | -28 | PERU | 23% | 59% | 17% | -36 |
| CANADA | 16% | 78% | 7% | -62 | PHILIPPINES | 52% | 29% | 18% | +23 |
| COLOMBIA | 31% | 65% | 4% | -34 | POLAND | 42% | 43% | 16% | -1 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 33% | 59% | 7% | -26 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 24% | 75% | 1% | -51 |
| ECUADOR | 28% | 62% | 11% | -34 | ROMANIA | 50% | 42% | 9% | +8 |
| ETHIOPIA | 26% | 61% | 13% | -35 | RUSSIA | 16% | 72% | 12% | -56 |
| FINLAND | 11% | 85% | 3% | -74 | SERBIA | 29% | 63% | 9% | -34 |
| FRANCE | 10% | 83% | 6% | -73 | SAUDI ARABIA | 34% | 55% | 11% | -21 |
| GEORGIA | 59% | 24% | 17% | 35 | SPAIN | 14% | 79% | 8% | -65 |
| GERMANY | 8% | 85% | 8% | -77 | SWITZERLAND | 12% | 84% | 4% | -72 |
| GHANA | 62% | 37% | 1% | +25 | SYRIA | 20% | 80% | - | -60 |
| HUNGARY | 28% | 58% | 14% | -30 | THAILAND | 28% | 36% | 36% | -8 |
| HONG KONG | 21% | 73% | 6% | -52 | TURKEY | 5% | 75% | 20% | -70 |
| INDIA | 53% | 15% | 32% | +38 | UK | 18% | 78% | 4% | -60 |
| INDONESIA | 19% | 56% | 25% | -37 | UKRAINE | 38% | 51% | 11% | -13 |
| IRAQ | 28% | 66% | 6% | -38 | USA | 35% | 59% | 7% | -24 |
| | | | | | VIETNAM | 65% | 8% | 27% | +57 |

Favorable = Very Favorable + Somewhat Favorable Opinion
 Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Russian President Vladimir Putin

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 35% | 47% | 18% | -12 | ITALY | 31% | 49% | 21% | -18 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 38% | 55% | 7% | -17 | JAPAN | 9% | 70% | 22% | -61 |
| ALBANIA | 56% | 37% | 7% | +19 | KAZAKHSTAN | 88% | 4% | 9% | +84 |
| ARGENTINA | 32% | 26% | 41% | +6 | KOSOVO | 11% | 71% | 19% | -60 |
| ARMENIA | 75% | 20% | 5% | +55 | MACEDONIA | 39% | 50% | 11% | -11 |
| AUSTRIA | 33% | 61% | 8% | -28 | MOLDOVA | 74% | 17% | 9% | +57 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 35% | 10% | 55% | +25 | NETHERLANDS | 13% | 78% | 10% | -65 |
| B&H | 31% | 57% | 11% | -26 | NIGERIA | 43% | 32% | 26% | +11 |
| BRAZIL | 31% | 56% | 13% | -25 | PAKISTAN | 27% | 56% | 17% | -29 |
| BULGARIA | 54% | 26% | 20% | +28 | PERU | 34% | 35% | 31% | -1 |
| CANADA | 14% | 68% | 18% | -54 | PHILIPPINES | 30% | 28% | 42% | +2 |
| COLOMBIA | 37% | 46% | 16% | -9 | POLAND | 14% | 74% | 13% | -60 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 18% | 75% | 7% | -57 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 13% | 81% | 5% | -68 |
| ECUADOR | 29% | 38% | 34% | -9 | ROMANIA | 49% | 39% | 12% | +10 |
| ETHIOPIA | 55% | 20% | 25% | +35 | RUSSIA | 61% | 31% | 9% | +30 |
| FINLAND | 10% | 85% | 5% | -75 | SERBIA | 83% | 12% | 5% | +71 |
| FRANCE | 19% | 69% | 12% | -50 | SAUDI ARABIA | 30% | 52% | 18% | -22 |
| GEORGIA | 18% | 74% | 8% | -56 | SPAIN | 16% | 69% | 15% | -53 |
| GERMANY | 25% | 66% | 10% | -41 | SWITZERLAND | 22% | 72% | 6% | -50 |
| GHANA | 52% | 33% | 16% | +19 | SYRIA | 51% | 43% | 6% | +8 |
| HUNGARY | 39% | 46% | 14% | -7 | THAILAND | 16% | 33% | 52% | -17 |
| HONG KONG | 34% | 51% | 14% | -17 | TURKEY | 41% | 27% | 32% | +14 |
| INDIA | 49% | 8% | 44% | +41 | UK | 11% | 77% | 11% | -66 |
| INDONESIA | 31% | 20% | 49% | +11 | UKRAINE | 27% | 63% | 9% | -36 |
| IRAQ | 44% | 38% | 19% | +6 | USA | 10% | 70% | 20% | -60 |
| | | | | | VIETNAM | 56% | 5% | 39% | +51 |

Favorable = Very Favorable + Somewhat Favorable Opinion

Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Chinese President Xi Jinping

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 28% | 37% | 35% | -9 | ITALY | 16% | 41% | 43% | -25 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 46% | 39% | 15% | +7 | JAPAN | 2% | 76% | 23% | -74 |
| ALBANIA | 50% | 24% | 26% | +26 | KAZAKHSTAN | 49% | 15% | 36% | +34 |
| ARGENTINA | 20% | 16% | 65% | +4 | KOSOVO | 9% | 31% | 60% | -22 |
| ARMENIA | 41% | 8% | 51% | +33 | MACEDONIA | 20% | 36% | 44% | -16 |
| AUSTRIA | 17% | 49% | 34% | -32 | MOLDOVA | 43% | 11% | 45% | +32 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 32% | 9% | 58% | +23 | NETHERLANDS | 17% | 47% | 35% | -30 |
| B&H | 22% | 56% | 22% | -34 | NIGERIA | 47% | 28% | 25% | +19 |
| BRAZIL | 39% | 41% | 21% | -2 | PAKISTAN | 65% | 29% | 6% | +36 |
| BULGARIA | 24% | 19% | 57% | +5 | PERU | 22% | 38% | 40% | -16 |
| CANADA | 11% | 51% | 37% | -40 | PHILIPPINES | 28% | 34% | 38% | -6 |
| COLOMBIA | 35% | 37% | 29% | -2 | POLAND | 19% | 48% | 33% | -29 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 18% | 60% | 21% | -42 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 14% | 83% | 3% | -69 |
| ECUADOR | 26% | 35% | 40% | -9 | ROMANIA | 39% | 18% | 44% | +21 |
| ETHIOPIA | 46% | 15% | 39% | +31 | RUSSIA | 39% | 31% | 30% | +8 |
| FINLAND | 27% | 43% | 31% | -16 | SERBIA | 65% | 17% | 18% | +48 |
| FRANCE | 12% | 56% | 32% | -44 | SAUDI ARABIA | 30% | 38% | 31% | -8 |
| GEORGIA | 19% | 14% | 67% | +5 | SPAIN | 16% | 47% | 37% | -31 |
| GERMANY | 19% | 48% | 33% | -29 | SWITZERLAND | 20% | 51% | 29% | -31 |
| GHANA | 44% | 28% | 28% | +16 | SYRIA | 30% | 41% | 29% | -11 |
| HUNGARY | 24% | 32% | 43% | -8 | THAILAND | 17% | 33% | 50% | -16 |
| HONG KONG | 48% | 45% | 8% | +3 | TURKEY | 25% | 20% | 55% | +5 |
| INDIA | 18% | 36% | 46% | -18 | UK | 21% | 42% | 37% | -21 |
| INDONESIA | 34% | 15% | 52% | +19 | UKRAINE | 42% | 26% | 32% | +16 |
| IRAQ | 43% | 27% | 30% | +16 | USA | 11% | 46% | 43% | -35 |
| | | | | | VIETNAM | 19% | 47% | 34% | -28 |

Favorable = Very Favorable + Somewhat Favorable Opinion

Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of German Chancellor Angela Merkel

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 45% | 31% | 24% | +14 | ITALY | 32% | 53% | 15% | -21 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 44% | 40% | 16% | +4 | JAPAN | 31% | 23% | 46% | +8 |
| ALBANIA | 83% | 14% | 3% | +69 | KAZAKHSTAN | 35% | 38% | 27% | -3 |
| ARGENTINA | 25% | 18% | 57% | +7 | KOSOVO | 91% | 5% | 5% | +86 |
| ARMENIA | 76% | 10% | 13% | +66 | MACEDONIA | 56% | 30% | 13% | +26 |
| AUSTRIA | 45% | 48% | 7% | -3 | MOLDOVA | 65% | 20% | 15% | +45 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 45% | 12% | 43% | +33 | NETHERLANDS | 67% | 17% | 16% | +50 |
| B&H | 50% | 37% | 13% | +13 | NIGERIA | 48% | 25% | 27% | +23 |
| BRAZIL | 65% | 20% | 16% | +45 | PAKISTAN | 28% | 54% | 18% | -26 |
| BULGARIA | 38% | 43% | 18% | -5 | PHILIPPINES | 15% | 30% | 55% | -15 |
| CANADA | 47% | 19% | 35% | +28 | POLAND | 43% | 36% | 21% | +7 |
| COLOMBIA | 53% | 16% | 31% | +37 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 39% | 38% | 23% | +1 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 24% | 70% | 6% | -46 | ROMANIA | 66% | 22% | 12% | +44 |
| ECUADOR | 24% | 15% | 61% | +9 | RUSSIA | 20% | 59% | 21% | -39 |
| ETHIOPIA | 60% | 6% | 34% | +54 | SERBIA | 32% | 57% | 11% | -25 |
| FINLAND | 65% | 25% | 10% | +40 | SAUDI ARABIA | 25% | 42% | 34% | -17 |
| FRANCE | 58% | 30% | 12% | +28 | SPAIN | 58% | 30% | 11% | +28 |
| GEORGIA | 61% | 17% | 21% | +44 | SWITZERLAND | 58% | 36% | 6% | +22 |
| GERMANY | 49% | 44% | 7% | +5 | SYRIA | 80% | 12% | 9% | +68 |
| GHANA | 66% | 20% | 14% | +46 | THAILAND | 9% | 7% | 84% | +2 |
| HUNGARY | 22% | 66% | 12% | -44 | TURKEY | 26% | 39% | 35% | -13 |
| HONG KONG | 55% | 25% | 20% | +30 | UK | 47% | 36% | 17% | +11 |
| INDIA | 21% | 7% | 72% | +14 | UKRAINE | 48% | 41% | 10% | +7 |
| INDONESIA | 26% | 8% | 66% | +18 | USA | 41% | 20% | 39% | +21 |
| IRAQ | 60% | 19% | 21% | +41 | VIETNAM | 47% | 2% | 52% | +45 |

Favorable = Very Favorable + Somewhat Favorable Opinion

Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of French President Emmanuel Macron

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 38% | 32% | 30% | +6 | ITALY | 26% | 55% | 20% | -29 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 35% | 42% | 22% | -7 | JAPAN | 25% | 24% | 52% | +1 |
| ALBANIA | 70% | 18% | 12% | +52 | KAZAKHSTAN | 31% | 31% | 38% | 0 |
| ARGENTINA | 21% | 17% | 62% | +4 | KOSOVO | 46% | 18% | 37% | +28 |
| ARMENIA | 84% | 5% | 11% | +79 | MACEDONIA | 30% | 42% | 28% | -12 |
| AUSTRIA | 52% | 35% | 14% | +17 | MOLDOVA | 56% | 12% | 31% | +44 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 24% | 25% | 51% | -1 | NETHERLANDS | 45% | 31% | 24% | +14 |
| B&H | 33% | 51% | 17% | -18 | NIGERIA | 45% | 27% | 27% | +18 |
| BRAZIL | 49% | 34% | 17% | +15 | PAKISTAN | 25% | 54% | 21% | -29 |
| BULGARIA | 50% | 25% | 26% | +25 | PHILIPPINES | 16% | 30% | 55% | -14 |
| CANADA | 34% | 29% | 38% | +5 | POLAND | 39% | 34% | 26% | +5 |
| COLOMBIA | 51% | 28% | 21% | +23 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 36% | 37% | 27% | -1 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 42% | 47% | 11% | -5 | ROMANIA | 66% | 15% | 19% | +51 |
| ECUADOR | 20% | 22% | 57% | -2 | RUSSIA | 21% | 54% | 25% | -33 |
| ETHIOPIA | 46% | 10% | 44% | +36 | SERBIA | 32% | 44% | 24% | -12 |
| FINLAND | 56% | 28% | 17% | +28 | SAUDI ARABIA | 23% | 51% | 27% | -28 |
| FRANCE | 22% | 72% | 6% | -50 | SPAIN | 38% | 42% | 20% | -4 |
| GEORGIA | 50% | 12% | 38% | +38 | SWITZERLAND | 56% | 32% | 11% | +24 |
| GERMANY | 55% | 30% | 16% | +25 | SYRIA | 40% | 35% | 24% | +5 |
| GHANA | 66% | 23% | 11% | +43 | THAILAND | 10% | 5% | 86% | +5 |
| HUNGARY | 20% | 58% | 21% | -38 | TURKEY | 16% | 38% | 46% | -22 |
| HONG KONG | 51% | 26% | 22% | +25 | UK | 36% | 42% | 22% | -6 |
| INDIA | 24% | 8% | 69% | +16 | UKRAINE | 47% | 31% | 22% | +16 |
| INDONESIA | 26% | 7% | 67% | +19 | USA | 35% | 23% | 42% | +12 |
| IRAQ | 46% | 27% | 27% | +19 | VIETNAM | 51% | 0% | 48% | +51 |

Favorable = Very Favorable + Somewhat Favorable Opinion

Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of British Prime Minister Theresa May (Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 35% | 31% | 34% | +4 | ITALY | 34% | 38% | 27% | -4 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 29% | 49% | 22% | -20 | JAPAN | 23% | 23% | 55% | 0 |
| ALBANIA | 67% | 18% | 15% | +49 | KAZAKHSTAN | 28% | 33% | 40% | -5 |
| ARGENTINA | 12% | 20% | 67% | -8 | KOSOVO | 44% | 11% | 44% | +33 |
| ARMENIA | 48% | 17% | 35% | +31 | MACEDONIA | 35% | 33% | 32% | +2 |
| AUSTRIA | 33% | 50% | 17% | -17 | MOLDOVA | 44% | 22% | 35% | +22 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 28% | 10% | 62% | +18 | NETHERLANDS | 40% | 38% | 23% | +2 |
| B&H | 26% | 54% | 20% | -28 | NIGERIA | 53% | 24% | 23% | +29 |
| BRAZIL | 54% | 28% | 19% | +26 | PAKISTAN | 28% | 55% | 17% | -27 |
| BULGARIA | 36% | 34% | 30% | +2 | PHILIPPINES | 19% | 29% | 52% | -10 |
| CANADA | 35% | 34% | 32% | +1 | POLAND | 43% | 29% | 29% | +14 |
| COLOMBIA | 48% | 18% | 34% | +30 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 34% | 33% | 33% | +1 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 44% | 39% | 16% | +5 | ROMANIA | 51% | 19% | 29% | +32 |
| ECUADOR | 17% | 17% | 67% | 0 | RUSSIA | 17% | 58% | 25% | -41 |
| ETHIOPIA | 32% | 17% | 51% | +15 | SERBIA | 22% | 52% | 26% | -30 |
| FINLAND | 40% | 42% | 19% | -2 | SAUDI ARABIA | 33% | 36% | 32% | -3 |
| FRANCE | 32% | 47% | 22% | -15 | SPAIN | 26% | 53% | 21% | -27 |
| GEORGIA | 46% | 9% | 45% | +37 | SWITZERLAND | 46% | 35% | 20% | +11 |
| GERMANY | 25% | 56% | 19% | -31 | SYRIA | 31% | 38% | 31% | -7 |
| GHANA | 66% | 24% | 10% | +42 | THAILAND | 16% | 6% | 79% | +10 |
| HUNGARY | 38% | 37% | 25% | +1 | TURKEY | 19% | 34% | 47% | -15 |
| HONG KONG | 48% | 38% | 15% | +10 | UK | 38% | 57% | 5% | -19 |
| INDIA | 18% | 7% | 76% | +11 | UKRAINE | 46% | 31% | 23% | +15 |
| INDONESIA | 27% | 7% | 67% | +20 | USA | 41% | 22% | 37% | +19 |
| IRAQ | 43% | 29% | 28% | +14 | VIETNAM | 48% | 1% | 51% | +47 |

Favorable = Very Favorable + Somewhat Favorable Opinion

Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Iranian President Hassan Rouhani

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 18% | 37% | 45% | -19 | ITALY | 11% | 46% | 44% | -35 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 48% | 47% | 5% | +1 | JAPAN | 4% | 33% | 64% | -29 |
| ALBANIA | 45% | 20% | 35% | +25 | KAZAKHSTAN | 36% | 16% | 48% | +20 |
| ARGENTINA | 6% | 16% | 78% | -10 | KOSOVO | 10% | 21% | 70% | -11 |
| ARMENIA | 43% | 18% | 38% | +25 | MACEDONIA | 11% | 34% | 54% | -23 |
| AUSTRIA | 13% | 50% | 38% | -37 | MOLDOVA | 21% | 15% | 64% | +6 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 41% | 24% | 35% | +17 | NETHERLANDS | 5% | 50% | 46% | -45 |
| B&H | 22% | 55% | 23% | -33 | NIGERIA | 31% | 38% | 32% | -7 |
| BRAZIL | 19% | 54% | 27% | -35 | PAKISTAN | 54% | 36% | 10% | +18 |
| BULGARIA | 13% | 24% | 63% | -11 | PHILIPPINES | 15% | 32% | 54% | -17 |
| CANADA | 8% | 43% | 50% | -35 | POLAND | 15% | 41% | 43% | -26 |
| COLOMBIA | 18% | 42% | 41% | -24 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 7% | 43% | 50% | -36 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 11% | 50% | 39% | -39 | ROMANIA | 17% | 24% | 59% | -7 |
| ECUADOR | 9% | 22% | 69% | -13 | RUSSIA | 22% | 34% | 44% | -12 |
| ETHIOPIA | 20% | 27% | 53% | -7 | SERBIA | 18% | 33% | 49% | -15 |
| FINLAND | 8% | 50% | 41% | -42 | SAUDI ARABIA | 2% | 82% | 16% | -80 |
| FRANCE | 9% | 52% | 40% | -43 | SPAIN | 6% | 39% | 55% | -33 |
| GEORGIA | 13% | 22% | 65% | -9 | SWITZERLAND | 14% | 52% | 35% | -38 |
| GERMANY | 9% | 54% | 37% | -45 | SYRIA | 36% | 57% | 7% | -21 |
| GHANA | 22% | 33% | 45% | -11 | THAILAND | 2% | 10% | 88% | -8 |
| HUNGARY | 8% | 45% | 47% | -37 | TURKEY | 18% | 39% | 43% | -21 |
| HONG KONG | 14% | 47% | 40% | -33 | UK | 8% | 51% | 41% | -43 |
| INDIA | 22% | 8% | 69% | +14 | UKRAINE | 24% | 38% | 37% | -14 |
| INDONESIA | 31% | 8% | 60% | +23 | USA | 6% | 42% | 52% | -36 |
| IRAQ | 29% | 61% | 10% | -32 | VIETNAM | 28% | 7% | 65% | +21 |

Favorable = Very Favorable + Somewhat Favorable Opinion

Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Saudi Arabia King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud
(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 24% | 35% | 40% | -11 | ITALY | 11% | 40% | 49% | -29 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 61% | 31% | 8% | +30 | JAPAN | 3% | 42% | 56% | -39 |
| ALBANIA | 44% | 21% | 36% | +23 | KAZAKHSTAN | 40% | 15% | 44% | +25 |
| ARGENTINA | 7% | 13% | 80% | -6 | KOSOVO | 16% | 22% | 63% | -6 |
| ARMENIA | 26% | 16% | 58% | +10 | MACEDONIA | 11% | 34% | 55% | -23 |
| AUSTRIA | 5% | 66% | 29% | -61 | MOLDOVA | 28% | 9% | 63% | +19 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 26% | 16% | 57% | +10 | NETHERLANDS | 6% | 55% | 39% | -49 |
| B&H | 19% | 58% | 24% | -39 | NIGERIA | 40% | 35% | 25% | +5 |
| BRAZIL | 25% | 46% | 29% | -21 | PAKISTAN | 65% | 28% | 7% | +37 |
| BULGARIA | 16% | 24% | 60% | -8 | PHILIPPINES | 16% | 32% | 51% | -16 |
| CANADA | 5% | 57% | 38% | -52 | POLAND | 19% | 36% | 45% | -17 |
| COLOMBIA | 24% | 34% | 43% | -10 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 6% | 39% | 54% | -33 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 8% | 54% | 39% | -46 | ROMANIA | 24% | 18% | 58% | +6 |
| ECUADOR | 11% | 19% | 70% | -8 | RUSSIA | 21% | 34% | 45% | -13 |
| ETHIOPIA | 34% | 30% | 36% | +4 | SERBIA | 22% | 33% | 45% | -11 |
| FINLAND | 2% | 71% | 27% | -69 | SAUDI ARABIA | 99% | * | * | +99 |
| FRANCE | 6% | 60% | 34% | -54 | SPAIN | 7% | 54% | 40% | -47 |
| GEORGIA | 11% | 16% | 72% | -5 | SWITZERLAND | 8% | 64% | 28% | -56 |
| GERMANY | 6% | 62% | 32% | -56 | SYRIA | 12% | 69% | 19% | -57 |
| GHANA | 21% | 36% | 43% | -15 | THAILAND | 4% | 7% | 89% | -3 |
| HUNGARY | 13% | 39% | 48% | -26 | TURKEY | 5% | 58% | 37% | -53 |
| HONG KONG | 13% | 52% | 36% | -39 | UK | 7% | 68% | 25% | -61 |
| INDIA | 23% | 7% | 70% | +16 | UKRAINE | 40% | 30% | 31% | +10 |
| INDONESIA | 83% | 3% | 14% | +80 | USA | 8% | 51% | 41% | -43 |
| IRAQ | 39% | 55% | 7% | -16 | VIETNAM | 32% | 4% | 64% | +28 |

Favorable = Very Favorable + Somewhat Favorable Opinion

Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Turkish President Erdogan (Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 28% | 40% | 32% | -12 | ITALY | 10% | 58% | 33% | -48 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 81% | 13% | 5% | +68 | JAPAN | 7% | 30% | 63% | -23 |
| ALBANIA | 66% | 31% | 3% | +35 | KAZAKHSTAN | 53% | 16% | 31% | +37 |
| ARGENTINA | 7% | 13% | 80% | -6 | KOSOVO | 71% | 18% | 12% | +53 |
| ARMENIA | 6% | 85% | 8% | -79 | MACEDONIA | 56% | 25% | 19% | +31 |
| AUSTRIA | 5% | 87% | 8% | -82 | MOLDOVA | 44% | 22% | 34% | +22 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 77% | 3% | 20% | +74 | NETHERLANDS | 2% | 86% | 11% | -84 |
| B&H | 43% | 43% | 15% | 0 | NIGERIA | 34% | 33% | 34% | +1 |
| BRAZIL | 28% | 39% | 32% | -11 | PAKISTAN | 61% | 28% | 11% | +33 |
| BULGARIA | 14% | 63% | 24% | -49 | PHILIPPINES | 12% | 32% | 56% | -20 |
| CANADA | 10% | 39% | 52% | -29 | POLAND | 16% | 44% | 40% | -28 |
| COLOMBIA | 27% | 25% | 48% | +2 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 10% | 34% | 56% | -24 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 11% | 66% | 23% | -55 | ROMANIA | 27% | 38% | 35% | -11 |
| ECUADOR | 10% | 17% | 73% | -7 | RUSSIA | 28% | 42% | 30% | -14 |
| ETHIOPIA | 33% | 13% | 54% | +20 | SERBIA | 32% | 45% | 23% | -13 |
| FINLAND | 3% | 78% | 19% | -75 | SAUDI ARABIA | 22% | 64% | 14% | -42 |
| FRANCE | 6% | 65% | 28% | -59 | SPAIN | 8% | 50% | 42% | -42 |
| GEORGIA | 41% | 29% | 30% | +12 | SWITZERLAND | 6% | 84% | 11% | -78 |
| GERMANY | 7% | 82% | 11% | -75 | SYRIA | 67% | 24% | 10% | +43 |
| GHANA | 33% | 31% | 36% | +2 | THAILAND | 3% | 7% | 90% | -4 |
| HUNGARY | 15% | 55% | 30% | -40 | TURKEY | 56% | 28% | 17% | +28 |
| HONG KONG | 16% | 46% | 38% | -30 | UK | 10% | 52% | 38% | -42 |
| INDIA | 19% | 7% | 74% | +12 | UKRAINE | 38% | 37% | 25% | +1 |
| INDONESIA | 55% | 4% | 41% | +51 | USA | 8% | 36% | 56% | -28 |
| IRAQ | 54% | 39% | 7% | +15 | VIETNAM | 33% | 4% | 62% | +29 |

Favorable = Very Favorable + Somewhat Favorable Opinion

Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 24% | 22% | 54% | +2 | ITALY | 16% | 32% | 53% | -16 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 68% | 22% | 11% | +46 | JAPAN | 14% | 21% | 65% | -7 |
| ALBANIA | 42% | 16% | 42% | +26 | KAZAKHSTAN | 37% | 11% | 52% | +26 |
| ARGENTINA | 10% | 7% | 83% | +3 | KOSOVO | 7% | 16% | 77% | -9 |
| ARMENIA | 30% | 8% | 62% | +22 | MACEDONIA | 10% | 31% | 58% | -21 |
| AUSTRIA | 13% | 28% | 59% | -15 | MOLDOVA | 27% | 6% | 67% | +21 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 22% | 7% | 72% | +15 | NETHERLANDS | 14% | 24% | 62% | -10 |
| B&H | 17% | 54% | 29% | -37 | NIGERIA | 39% | 32% | 30% | +7 |
| BRAZIL | 36% | 28% | 36% | +8 | PAKISTAN | 18% | 73% | 10% | -55 |
| BULGARIA | 21% | 12% | 67% | +9 | PHILIPPINES | 15% | 29% | 55% | -14 |
| CANADA | 17% | 23% | 60% | -6 | POLAND | 25% | 25% | 49% | 0 |
| COLOMBIA | 30% | 18% | 52% | +12 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 10% | 35% | 55% | -25 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 15% | 38% | 47% | -23 | ROMANIA | 22% | 10% | 67% | +12 |
| ECUADOR | 8% | 14% | 78% | -6 | RUSSIA | 30% | 28% | 42% | +2 |
| ETHIOPIA | 28% | 9% | 63% | +19 | SERBIA | 29% | 22% | 49% | +7 |
| FINLAND | 16% | 18% | 66% | -2 | SAUDI ARABIA | 29% | 25% | 45% | +4 |
| FRANCE | 16% | 26% | 58% | -10 | SPAIN | 9% | 17% | 73% | -8 |
| GEORGIA | 17% | 10% | 72% | +7 | SWITZERLAND | 19% | 29% | 52% | -10 |
| GERMANY | 17% | 31% | 52% | -14 | SYRIA | 28% | 22% | 50% | +6 |
| GHANA | 28% | 28% | 44% | 0 | THAILAND | 2% | 7% | 90% | -5 |
| HUNGARY | 24% | 21% | 55% | +3 | TURKEY | 14% | 20% | 67% | -6 |
| HONG KONG | 17% | 45% | 37% | -28 | UK | 24% | 22% | 53% | +2 |
| INDIA | 78% | 18% | 3% | +60 | UKRAINE | 47% | 15% | 37% | +32 |
| INDONESIA | 28% | 9% | 63% | +19 | USA | 16% | 17% | 67% | -1 |
| IRAQ | 35% | 24% | 41% | +11 | VIETNAM | 34% | 6% | 60% | +28 |

Favorable = Very Favorable + Somewhat Favorable Opinion

Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 21% | 36% | 43% | -15 | JAPAN | 3% | 31% | 66% | -28 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 18% | 68% | 13% | -50 | KAZAKHSTAN | 30% | 20% | 50% | +10 |
| ALBANIA | 46% | 25% | 30% | +21 | KOSOVO | 8% | 24% | 68% | -16 |
| ARGENTINA | 8% | 17% | 75% | -9 | MACEDONIA | 13% | 38% | 48% | -25 |
| ARMENIA | 24% | 22% | 54% | +2 | MOLDOVA | 38% | 12% | 50% | +26 |
| AUSTRIA | 17% | 48% | 35% | -31 | NETHERLANDS | 25% | 38% | 38% | -13 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 23% | 23% | 54% | 0 | NIGERIA | 44% | 29% | 27% | +15 |
| B&H | 9% | 65% | 27% | -56 | PAKISTAN | 15% | 68% | 17% | -53 |
| BRAZIL | 47% | 30% | 24% | +17 | PHILIPPINES | 18% | 30% | 53% | -12 |
| BULGARIA | 30% | 16% | 54% | +14 | POLAND | 22% | 35% | 44% | -13 |
| CANADA | 19% | 37% | 45% | -18 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 8% | 35% | 57% | -27 |
| COLOMBIA | 32% | 30% | 38% | +2 | ROMANIA | 36% | 17% | 47% | +19 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 23% | 41% | 36% | -18 | RUSSIA | 22% | 36% | 43% | -14 |
| ECUADOR | 11% | 16% | 73% | -5 | SERBIA | 22% | 31% | 46% | -9 |
| ETHIOPIA | 47% | 12% | 41% | +35 | SAUDI ARABIA | 3% | 80% | 18% | -77 |
| FINLAND | 16% | 50% | 34% | -34 | SPAIN | 13% | 42% | 44% | -29 |
| FRANCE | 13% | 54% | 33% | -41 | SWITZERLAND | 16% | 53% | 30% | -37 |
| GEORGIA | 36% | 11% | 54% | 25 | SYRIA | 8% | 82% | 9% | -74 |
| GERMANY | 14% | 52% | 34% | -38 | THAILAND | 3% | 9% | 90% | -6 |
| GHANA | 34% | 35% | 31% | -1 | TURKEY | 2% | 62% | 35% | -60 |
| HUNGARY | 24% | 38% | 38% | -14 | UK | 18% | 43% | 39% | -25 |
| HONG KONG | 15% | 48% | 36% | -33 | UKRAINE | 49% | 22% | 29% | +27 |
| INDIA | 16% | 6% | 77% | +10 | USA | 27% | 29% | 44% | -2 |
| INDONESIA | 14% | 34% | 52% | -20 | VIETNAM | 28% | 7% | 65% | +21 |
| ITALY | 21% | 35% | 44% | -14 | | | | | |

Favorable = Very Favorable + Somewhat Favorable Opinion

Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion



OPINION OF GLOBAL LEADERS

Favourable vs. Unfavourable opinion of Pope Francis

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Favorable | Unfavorable | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 51% | 22% | 27% | +29 | JAPAN | 35% | 15% | 50% | +20 |
| ALBANIA | 82% | 15% | 4% | +67 | KAZAKHSTAN | 37% | 16% | 47% | +21 |
| ARGENTINA | 62% | 28% | 10% | +34 | KOSOVO | 36% | 16% | 48% | +20 |
| ARMENIA | 82% | 9% | 9% | +73 | MACEDONIA | 28% | 38% | 34% | -10 |
| AUSTRIA | 64% | 23% | 14% | +41 | MOLDOVA | 54% | 10% | 35% | +44 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 26% | 20% | 54% | +6 | NETHERLANDS | 47% | 29% | 23% | +18 |
| B&H | 42% | 39% | 19% | +3 | NIGERIA | 57% | 26% | 17% | +31 |
| BRAZIL | 81% | 15% | 5% | +66 | PAKISTAN | 26% | 58% | 16% | -32 |
| BULGARIA | 54% | 10% | 36% | +44 | PERU | 64% | 22% | 14% | +42 |
| CANADA | 45% | 29% | 26% | +16 | PHILIPPINES | 87% | 8% | 5% | +79 |
| COLOMBIA | 87% | 10% | 3% | +77 | POLAND | 75% | 10% | 15% | +65 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 54% | 32% | 14% | +22 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 76% | 16% | 8% | +60 |
| ECUADOR | 73% | 18% | 9% | +55 | ROMANIA | 78% | 8% | 14% | +70 |
| ETHIOPIA | 37% | 15% | 48% | +22 | RUSSIA | 28% | 31% | 41% | -3 |
| FINLAND | 50% | 27% | 22% | +23 | SERBIA | 26% | 48% | 26% | -22 |
| FRANCE | 47% | 33% | 20% | +14 | SAUDI ARABIA | 6% | 53% | 41% | -47 |
| GEORGIA | 57% | 9% | 34% | +48 | SPAIN | 75% | 15% | 10% | +60 |
| GERMANY | 54% | 28% | 19% | +26 | SWITZERLAND | 60% | 27% | 14% | +33 |
| GHANA | 76% | 21% | 3% | +55 | SYRIA | 42% | 9% | 48% | +33 |
| HUNGARY | 61% | 22% | 16% | +39 | THAILAND | 22% | 8% | 70% | +14 |
| HONG KONG | 49% | 30% | 21% | +19 | TURKEY | 7% | 36% | 57% | -29 |
| INDIA | 6% | 4% | 89% | +2 | UK | 53% | 26% | 20% | +27 |
| INDONESIA | 22% | 8% | 70% | +14 | UKRAINE | 58% | 20% | 22% | +38 |
| IRAQ | 41% | 24% | 35% | +17 | USA | 55% | 24% | 21% | +31 |
| ITALY | 88% | 8% | 5% | +80 | VIETNAM | 46% | 1% | 53% | +45 |

Favorable = Very Favorable + Somewhat Favorable Opinion

Unfavorable = Very Unfavorable + Somewhat Unfavorable Opinion



SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION

Opinion on international policy of USA

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Stabilizing | Destabilizing | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Stabilizing | Destabilizing | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 28% | 56% | 17% | -28 | KAZAKHSTAN | 14% | 65% | 21% | -51 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 32% | 65% | 3% | -33 | KOSOVO | 76% | 16% | 8% | +60 |
| ALBANIA | 65% | 19% | 16% | +46 | LATVIA | 14% | 65% | 21% | -51 |
| ARGENTINA | 19% | 62% | 19% | -43 | LEBANON | 37% | 63% | - | -26 |
| ARMENIA | 31% | 56% | 14% | -25 | MACEDONIA | 33% | 48% | 19% | -15 |
| AUSTRALIA | 15% | 76% | 9% | -61 | MEXICO | 10% | 61% | 29% | -51 |
| AUSTRIA | 8% | 80% | 12% | -72 | MOLDOVA | 40% | 42% | 18% | -2 |
| BOSNIA&HERZEGOVINA | 26% | 64% | 9% | -38 | NETHERLANDS | 14% | 64% | 22% | -50 |
| BRAZIL | 44% | 48% | 8% | -4 | NEW ZEALAND | 11% | 78% | 11% | -67 |
| BULGARIA | 20% | 56% | 24% | -36 | NIGERIA | 26% | 68% | 6% | -42 |
| CANADA | 13% | 72% | 16% | -59 | PAKISTAN | 19% | 57% | 24% | -38 |
| COLOMBIA | 33% | 62% | 5% | -29 | PHILIPPINES | 74% | 15% | 10% | +59 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 34% | 52% | 14% | -18 | POLAND | 39% | 35% | 27% | +4 |
| ECUADOR | 33% | 55% | 12% | -22 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 33% | 62% | 5% | -29 |
| ETHIOPIA | 28% | 55% | 17% | -27 | ROMANIA | 45% | 40% | 15% | +5 |
| FINLAND | 9% | 85% | 6% | -76 | RUSSIA | 9% | 75% | 16% | -66 |
| FRANCE | 11% | 75% | 14% | -64 | SERBIA | 15% | 74% | 10% | -59 |
| GEORGIA | 49% | 29% | 23% | +20 | SAUDI ARABIA | 27% | 36% | 37% | -9 |
| GERMANY | 10% | 78% | 12% | -68 | SOUTH AFRICA | 32% | 46% | 22% | -14 |
| GHANA | 52% | 28% | 20% | +24 | SPAIN | 14% | 73% | 14% | -59 |
| HUNGARY | 30% | 52% | 18% | -22 | SWITZERLAND | 11% | 80% | 9% | -69 |
| HONG KONG | 17% | 72% | 11% | -55 | SYRIA | 29% | 63% | 8% | -34 |
| INDIA | 51% | 9% | 40% | +42 | THAILAND | 33% | 35% | 33% | -2 |
| INDONESIA | 31% | 42% | 27% | -11 | TURKEY | 4% | 75% | 21% | -71 |
| IRAQ | 19% | 77% | 4% | -58 | UK | 17% | 61% | 21% | -44 |
| ITALY | 20% | 49% | 31% | -29 | UKRAINE | 33% | 48% | 18% | -15 |
| JORDAN | 31% | 69% | 1% | -38 | USA | 37% | 46% | 17% | -9 |
| JAPAN | 10% | 53% | 37% | -43 | VIETNAM | 59% | 16% | 25% | +43 |

Definitions:

NET Score = Stabilizing vs. Destabilizing



SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION

Opinion on international policy of Russia

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Stabilizing | Destabilizing | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Stabilizing | Destabilizing | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 27% | 52% | 21% | -25 | KAZAKHSTAN | 75% | 8% | 17% | +67 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 32% | 64% | 4% | -32 | KOSOVO | 5% | 75% | 20% | -70 |
| ALBANIA | 42% | 38% | 20% | +4 | LATVIA | 19% | 65% | 16% | -46 |
| ARGENTINA | 23% | 40% | 37% | -17 | LEBANON | 53% | 47% | * | +6 |
| ARMENIA | 54% | 34% | 12% | +20 | MACEDONIA | 28% | 47% | 24% | -19 |
| AUSTRALIA | 8% | 73% | 19% | -65 | MEXICO | 9% | 70% | 22% | -61 |
| AUSTRIA | 22% | 60% | 18% | -38 | MOLDOVA | 57% | 31% | 12% | +26 |
| BOSNIA&HERZEGOVINA | 22% | 66% | 11% | -44 | NETHERLANDS | 9% | 68% | 24% | -59 |
| BRAZIL | 35% | 50% | 15% | -15 | NEW ZEALAND | 9% | 63% | 28% | -54 |
| BULGARIA | 43% | 27% | 30% | +16 | NIGERIA | 32% | 50% | 19% | -18 |
| CANADA | 8% | 67% | 25% | -59 | PAKISTAN | 24% | 48% | 27% | -24 |
| COLOMBIA | 22% | 67% | 11% | -45 | PHILIPPINES | 53% | 30% | 17% | +23 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 16% | 69% | 15% | -53 | POLAND | 13% | 63% | 25% | -50 |
| ECUADOR | 31% | 48% | 21% | -17 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 13% | 76% | 11% | -63 |
| ETHIOPIA | 39% | 36% | 25% | +3 | ROMANIA | 28% | 53% | 18% | -25 |
| FINLAND | 4% | 90% | 6% | -86 | RUSSIA | 63% | 18% | 18% | +45 |
| FRANCE | 14% | 65% | 21% | -51 | SERBIA | 64% | 25% | 12% | +39 |
| GEORGIA | 13% | 73% | 14% | -60 | SAUDI ARABIA | 16% | 44% | 41% | -28 |
| GERMANY | 15% | 67% | 18% | -52 | SOUTH AFRICA | 23% | 37% | 40% | -14 |
| GHANA | 44% | 29% | 27% | +15 | SPAIN | 9% | 73% | 18% | -64 |
| HUNGARY | 28% | 54% | 19% | -26 | SWITZERLAND | 15% | 70% | 15% | -55 |
| HONG KONG | 19% | 54% | 27% | -35 | SYRIA | 52% | 40% | 9% | +12 |
| INDIA | 47% | 11% | 42% | +36 | THAILAND | 10% | 57% | 34% | -47 |
| INDONESIA | 27% | 38% | 36% | -11 | TURKEY | 30% | 42% | 28% | -12 |
| IRAQ | 35% | 55% | 10% | -20 | UK | 7% | 70% | 22% | -63 |
| ITALY | 21% | 44% | 34% | -23 | UKRAINE | 22% | 64% | 15% | -42 |
| JORDAN | 22% | 78% | 1% | -56 | USA | 7% | 63% | 30% | -56 |
| JAPAN | 3% | 49% | 48% | -46 | VIETNAM | 49% | 22% | 29% | +27 |

Definitions:

NET Score = Stabilizing vs. Destabilizing



SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION

Opinion on international policy of China

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Stabilizing | Destabilizing | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Stabilizing | Destabilizing | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 32% | 41% | 27% | -9 | KAZAKHSTAN | 58% | 17% | 26% | +41 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 42% | 51% | 8% | -9 | KOSOVO | 9% | 53% | 38% | -44 |
| ALBANIA | 48% | 31% | 22% | +17 | LATVIA | 26% | 23% | 51% | +3 |
| ARGENTINA | 27% | 38% | 35% | -11 | LEBANON | 65% | 34% | 1% | +31 |
| ARMENIA | 50% | 23% | 26% | +27 | MACEDONIA | 28% | 34% | 38% | -6 |
| AUSTRALIA | 15% | 61% | 24% | -46 | MEXICO | 12% | 63% | 25% | -51 |
| AUSTRIA | 21% | 51% | 28% | -30 | MOLDOVA | 49% | 18% | 33% | +31 |
| BOSNIA&HERZEGOVINA | 24% | 63% | 13% | -39 | NETHERLANDS | 17% | 49% | 34% | -32 |
| BRAZIL | 46% | 40% | 14% | +6 | NEW ZEALAND | 17% | 51% | 31% | -34 |
| BULGARIA | 26% | 22% | 52% | +4 | NIGERIA | 68% | 19% | 14% | +49 |
| CANADA | 11% | 62% | 28% | -51 | PAKISTAN | 56% | 19% | 25% | +37 |
| COLOMBIA | 31% | 58% | 11% | -27 | PHILIPPINES | 51% | 35% | 14% | +16 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 23% | 58% | 20% | -35 | POLAND | 16% | 48% | 36% | -32 |
| ECUADOR | 37% | 43% | 20% | -6 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 9% | 84% | 7% | -75 |
| ETHIOPIA | 43% | 33% | 24% | +10 | ROMANIA | 42% | 29% | 28% | +13 |
| FINLAND | 14% | 60% | 26% | -46 | RUSSIA | 49% | 21% | 29% | +28 |
| FRANCE | 16% | 56% | 28% | -40 | SERBIA | 59% | 23% | 17% | +36 |
| GEORGIA | 31% | 24% | 45% | +7 | SAUDI ARABIA | 34% | 21% | 45% | +13 |
| GERMANY | 21% | 51% | 28% | -30 | SOUTH AFRICA | 38% | 31% | 32% | +7 |
| GHANA | 55% | 21% | 24% | +34 | SPAIN | 19% | 60% | 21% | -41 |
| HUNGARY | 30% | 40% | 30% | -10 | SWITZERLAND | 21% | 56% | 23% | -35 |
| HONG KONG | 36% | 47% | 16% | -11 | SYRIA | 51% | 47% | 3% | +4% |
| INDIA | 21% | 35% | 44% | -14 | THAILAND | 14% | 48% | 37% | -34 |
| INDONESIA | 34% | 33% | 33% | +1 | TURKEY | 28% | 32% | 39% | -4 |
| IRAQ | 50% | 35% | 16% | +15 | UK | 15% | 49% | 36% | -34 |
| ITALY | 16% | 46% | 38% | -30 | UKRAINE | 42% | 23% | 35% | +19 |
| JORDAN | 67% | 33% | 1% | +34 | USA | 12% | 52% | 36% | -40 |
| JAPAN | 2% | 60% | 38% | -58 | VIETNAM | 8% | 67% | 25% | -59 |

Definitions:

NET Score = Stabilizing vs. Destabilizing



SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION

Opinion on international policy of EU (Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Stabilizing | Destabilizing | DK/NA | NET Score | Country | Stabilizing | Destabilizing | DK/NA | NET Score |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|------------|
| Global Average | 45% | 31% | 24% | +14 | KAZAKHSTAN | 36% | 34% | 30% | +2 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 39% | 53% | 8% | -14 | KOSOVO | 75% | 9% | 15% | +66 |
| ALBANIA | 71% | 11% | 17% | +60 | LATVIA | 44% | 24% | 31% | +20 |
| ARGENTINA | 27% | 34% | 39% | -7 | LEBANON | 52% | 47% | 1% | +5 |
| ARMENIA | 54% | 27% | 19% | +27 | MACEDONIA | 62% | 22% | 16% | +40 |
| AUSTRALIA | 36% | 36% | 28% | 0 | MEXICO | 14% | 65% | 21% | -51 |
| AUSTRIA | 58% | 26% | 16% | +32 | MOLDOVA | 60% | 21% | 19% | +39 |
| BOSNIA&HERZEGOVINA | 36% | 54% | 10% | -18 | NETHERLANDS | 53% | 24% | 23% | +29 |
| BRAZIL | 53% | 30% | 17% | +23 | NEW ZEALAND | 34% | 38% | 28% | -4 |
| BULGARIA | 60% | 16% | 25% | +44 | NIGERIA | 61% | 19% | 20% | +42 |
| CANADA | 34% | 27% | 39% | +7 | PAKISTAN | 28% | 45% | 27% | -17 |
| COLOMBIA | 57% | 29% | 14% | +28 | PHILIPPINES | 43% | 34% | 23% | +9 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 54% | 31% | 16% | +23 | POLAND | 50% | 24% | 26% | +26 |
| ECUADOR | 39% | 36% | 25% | +3 | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 50% | 34% | 16% | +16 |
| ETHIOPIA | 38% | 31% | 31% | +7 | ROMANIA | 71% | 18% | 11% | +53 |
| FINLAND | 63% | 20% | 17% | +43 | RUSSIA | 20% | 53% | 27% | -33 |
| FRANCE | 50% | 31% | 18% | +19 | SERBIA | 36% | 47% | 17% | -11 |
| GEORGIA | 69% | 11% | 21% | +58 | SAUDI ARABIA | 33% | 26% | 41% | +7 |
| GERMANY | 61% | 22% | 17% | +39 | SOUTH AFRICA | 40% | 23% | 38% | +17 |
| GHANA | 57% | 16% | 27% | +41 | SPAIN | 50% | 34% | 15% | +16 |
| HUNGARY | 40% | 48% | 12% | -8 | SWITZERLAND | 58% | 28% | 14% | +30 |
| HONG KONG | 40% | 37% | 22% | +3 | SYRIA | 45% | 42% | 13% | +3 |
| INDIA | 30% | 8% | 62% | +22 | THAILAND | 23% | 38% | 40% | -15 |
| INDONESIA | 42% | 18% | 41% | +24 | TURKEY | 21% | 47% | 32% | -26 |
| IRAQ | 45% | 40% | 16% | +5 | UK | 38% | 36% | 26% | +2 |
| ITALY | 28% | 40% | 32% | -12 | UKRAINE | 52% | 25% | 23% | +27 |
| JORDAN | 69% | 30% | 2% | +39 | USA | 33% | 25% | 42% | +8 |
| JAPAN | 16% | 20% | 64% | -4 | VIETNAM | 66% | 6% | 28% | +60 |

Definitions:

NET Score = Stabilizing vs. Destabilizing



NATIONAL VS. INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS

Some political leaders argue that the national interests of their country always should come first. Others say that nevertheless the national interests are really important, the international cooperation and the globalization come first.

Which position do you personally share?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | National first | Global first | DK/NA | Country | National first | Global first | DK/NA |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| Global Average | 70% | 21% | 9% | KAZAKHSTAN | 55% | 35% | 10% |
| AFGHANISTAN | 80% | 18% | 2% | KOSOVO | 73% | 18% | 9% |
| ALBANIA | 88% | 9% | 2% | MACEDONIA | 58% | 33% | 9% |
| ARGENTINA | 81% | 12% | 7% | MOLDOVA | 71% | 21% | 8% |
| ARMENIA | 70% | 25% | 5% | NIGERIA | 84% | 14% | 2% |
| AUSTRIA | 61% | 28% | 12% | PAKISTAN | 70% | 22% | 8% |
| BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA | 62% | 31% | 8% | PARAGUAY | 80% | 13% | 6% |
| BULGARIA | 81% | 9% | 11% | PHILIPPINES | 70% | 27% | 2% |
| COLOMBIA | 63% | 33% | 4% | POLAND | 54% | 29% | 16% |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 72% | 21% | 7% | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 83% | 14% | 3% |
| ECUADOR | 82% | 12% | 7% | ROMANIA | 74% | 21% | 5% |
| ETHIOPIA | 92% | 5% | 3% | RUSSIA | 61% | 25% | 14% |
| FINLAND | 54% | 34% | 11% | SERBIA | 84% | 12% | 4% |
| FRANCE | 70% | 13% | 16% | SAUDI ARABIA | 86% | 13% | 1% |
| GERMANY | 56% | 33% | 12% | SPAIN | 62% | 28% | 10% |
| GHANA | 75% | 17% | 8% | SWITZERLAND | 62% | 28% | 10% |
| HUNGARY | 60% | 23% | 17% | SYRIA | 44% | 33% | 23% |
| HONG KONG | 53% | 38% | 9% | THAILAND | 59% | 24% | 17% |
| INDIA | 73% | 10% | 17% | TURKEY | 63% | 19% | 18% |
| INDONESIA | 84% | 9% | 7% | UK | 71% | 16% | 13% |
| IRAQ | 79% | 19% | 2% | UKRAINE | 71% | 18% | 10% |
| ITALY | 72% | 18% | 10% | USA | 59% | 23% | 19% |
| JAPAN | 30% | 28% | 42% | VIETNAM | 65% | 21% | 14% |



SANCTIONS EFFECTIVENESS

Do you believe that imposing sanctions on countries like China and Russia is an effective tool to provoke a change in their policies?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Effective | Not effective | DK/NA | Country | Effective | Not effective | DK/NA |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|-------|
| Global Average | 33% | 47% | 20% | JAPAN | 26% | 26% | 48% |
| AFGHANISTAN | 42% | 48% | 10% | KAZAKHSTAN | 19% | 57% | 23% |
| ALBANIA | 46% | 45% | 9% | KOSOVO | 41% | 18% | 42% |
| ARGENTINA | 29% | 48% | 23% | MACEDONIA | 25% | 41% | 34% |
| ARMENIA | 23% | 62% | 15% | MOLDOVA | 33% | 51% | 16% |
| AUSTRIA | 16% | 66% | 18% | NETHERLANDS | 23% | 58% | 19% |
| BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA | 20% | 71% | 10% | NIGERIA | 48% | 37% | 15% |
| BRAZIL | 55% | 35% | 10% | PAKISTAN | 32% | 52% | 15% |
| BULGARIA | 23% | 44% | 34% | PHILIPPINES | 46% | 44% | 10% |
| CANADA | 34% | 40% | 27% | POLAND | 35% | 36% | 29% |
| COLOMBIA | 41% | 55% | 4% | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 43% | 46% | 11% |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 31% | 50% | 18% | ROMANIA | 36% | 48% | 17% |
| ECUADOR | 39% | 40% | 21% | RUSSIA | 34% | 46% | 20% |
| ETHIOPIA | 34% | 52% | 14% | SERBIA | 15% | 73% | 12% |
| FINLAND | 33% | 48% | 20% | SAUDI ARABIA | 65% | 23% | 12% |
| FRANCE | 21% | 62% | 17% | SPAIN | 28% | 57% | 15% |
| GERMANY | 21% | 61% | 18% | SWITZERLAND | 21% | 60% | 19% |
| GHANA | 30% | 42% | 28% | SYRIA | 35% | 52% | 13% |
| HUNGARY | 23% | 57% | 19% | THAILAND | 33% | 38% | 30% |
| HONG KONG | 20% | 62% | 18% | TURKEY | 25% | 48% | 27% |
| INDIA | 59% | 8% | 33% | UK | 28% | 45% | 26% |
| INDONESIA | 32% | 34% | 34% | UKRAINE | 39% | 48% | 13% |
| IRAQ | 42% | 52% | 6% | USA | 43% | 36% | 21% |
| ITALY | 21% | 49% | 30% | VIETNAM | 41% | 42% | 17% |

Rounding of Decimals: There might be a slight difference of 1 in some instances.



SATISFACTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT

To what extent are you satisfied with the current government in your country?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Satisfied | Neutrals | Dissatisfied | DK/NA | Country | Satisfied | Neutrals | Dissatisfied | DK/NA |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----------|--------------|-------|
| Global Average | 37% | 21% | 38% | 3% | KAZAKHSTAN | 64% | 16% | 15% | 5% |
| AFGHANISTAN | 45% | 22% | 33% | * | KOSOVO | 27% | 17% | 55% | 1% |
| ALBANIA | 48% | 15% | 36% | * | MACEDONIA | 39% | 26% | 33% | 2% |
| ARGENTINA | 20% | 17% | 61% | 1% | MOLDOVA | 19% | 20% | 61% | 1% |
| ARMENIA | 55% | 27% | 16% | 1% | NIGERIA | 38% | 6% | 56% | * |
| AUSTRIA | 37% | 24% | 37% | 2% | PAKISTAN | 61% | 20% | 18% | * |
| BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA | 10% | 37% | 52% | 1% | PARAGUAY | 30% | 29% | 41% | * |
| BULGARIA | 24% | 16% | 57% | 2% | PERU | 31% | 24% | 40% | 5% |
| COLOMBIA | 33% | 9% | 58% | 1% | PHILIPPINES | 67% | 19% | 15% | * |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 27% | 39% | 32% | 3% | POLAND | 30% | 24% | 41% | 4% |
| ECUADOR | 34% | 23% | 41% | 2% | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 24% | 39% | 37% | 1% |
| ETHIOPIA | 80% | 9% | 9% | 2% | ROMANIA | 20% | 14% | 65% | 1% |
| FINLAND | 29% | 13% | 57% | 2% | RUSSIA | 31% | 20% | 43% | 5% |
| FRANCE | 12% | 18% | 68% | 1% | SAUDI ARABIA | 93% | 2% | 5% | 1% |
| GERMANY | 26% | 25% | 46% | 2% | SERBIA | 37% | 30% | 30% | 3% |
| GHANA | 49% | 19% | 31% | 2% | SPAIN | 24% | 12% | 64% | 2% |
| HONG KONG | 21% | 24% | 55% | * | SWITZERLAND | 58% | 27% | 14% | 1% |
| HUNGARY | 20% | 28% | 50% | 2% | SYRIA | 33% | 16% | 36% | 15% |
| INDIA | 73% | 7% | 19% | * | THAILAND | 15% | 37% | 45% | 4% |
| INDONESIA | 40% | 39% | 20% | 1% | TURKEY | 33% | 27% | 30% | 8% |
| IRAQ | 23% | 10% | 66% | 2% | UK | 22% | 17% | 59% | 2% |
| ITALY | 26% | 35% | 33% | 6% | UKRAINE | 24% | 9% | 61% | 7% |
| JAPAN | 13% | 32% | 48% | 8% | USA | 24% | 14% | 59% | 3% |

Rounding of Decimals: There might be a slight difference of 1 in some instances.

Definitions:

Satisfied = Very + Somewhat satisfied

Dissatisfied = Very + Somewhat dissatisfied

Neutrals = Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied



SATISFACTION WITH THE JOB
Are you satisfied with your job?
 (Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Satisfied | Neutrals | Dissatisfied | DK/NA | Country | Satisfied | Neutrals | Dissatisfied | DK/NA |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----------|--------------|-------|
| Global Average | 68% | 17% | 15% | 1% | JAPAN | 45% | 30% | 20% | 5% |
| AFGHANISTAN | 74% | 18% | 7% | * | KAZAKHSTAN | 78% | 10% | 12% | 1% |
| ALBANIA | 62% | 17% | 18% | 2% | LATVIA | 83% | 7% | 9% | * |
| ARGENTINA | 73% | 7% | 17% | 3% | LEBANON | 57% | 19% | 25% | * |
| ARMENIA | 62% | 18% | 19% | * | MACEDONIA | 76% | 16% | 7% | 1% |
| AUSTRIA | 76% | 15% | 8% | 1% | MEXICO | 41% | 6% | 28% | 25% |
| AZERBAIJAN | 85% | 7% | 9% | * | MOLDOVA | 74% | 12% | 13% | 2% |
| B&H | 60% | 23% | 17% | * | NIGERIA | 74% | 6% | 20% | * |
| BULGARIA | 70% | 17% | 12% | * | PAKISTAN | 59% | 24% | 18% | * |
| COLOMBIA | 80% | 7% | 11% | 2% | PARAGUAY | 70% | 14% | 15% | 1% |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 62% | 20% | 18% | * | PHILIPPINES | 81% | 9% | 10% | * |
| ECUADOR | 81% | 11% | 7% | 1% | POLAND | 71% | 17% | 8% | 5% |
| ETHIOPIA | 80% | 5% | 14% | 1% | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 50% | 38% | 12% | * |
| FINLAND | 72% | 13% | 10% | 5% | ROMANIA | 75% | 10% | 14% | 1% |
| FRANCE | 62% | 21% | 16% | 1% | RUSSIA | 51% | 24% | 24% | 1% |
| GEORGIA | 70% | 14% | 15% | * | SERBIA | 53% | 31% | 16% | * |
| GERMANY | 70% | 16% | 14% | * | SOUTH AFRICA | 51% | 21% | 28% | * |
| GHANA | 81% | 8% | 11% | * | SPAIN | 85% | 5% | 10% | 1% |
| HUNGARY | 60% | 30% | 9% | 1% | SWITZERLAND | 75% | 16% | 9% | * |
| HONG KONG | 51% | 32% | 16% | * | SYRIA | 36% | 26% | 38% | * |
| INDIA | 76% | 9% | 7% | 8% | THAILAND | 85% | 8% | 4% | 2% |
| INDONESIA | 61% | 21% | 19% | * | TURKEY | 70% | 15% | 11% | 4% |
| IRAQ | 69% | 3% | 25% | 4% | UK | 75% | 12% | 13% | * |
| ITALY | 87% | 3% | 9% | 1% | UKRAINE | 62% | 15% | 21% | 3% |
| JORDAN | 55% | 28% | 18% | * | VIETNAM | 67% | 30% | 2% | 1% |

Rounding of Decimals: There might be a slight difference of 1 in some instances.

Definitions:

Satisfied = Very + Somewhat satisfied

Dissatisfied = Very + Somewhat dissatisfied

Neutrals = Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied



SATISFACTION WITH THE REMUNERATION

Are you satisfied with your remuneration?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Satisfied | Neutrals | Dissatisfied | DK/NA | Country | Satisfied | Neutrals | Dissatisfied | DK/NA |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|----------|--------------|-------|
| Global Average | 49% | 21% | 29% | 1% | JAPAN | 27% | 29% | 39% | 5% |
| AFGHANISTAN | 55% | 31% | 14% | * | KAZAKHSTAN | 49% | 14% | 36% | 1% |
| ALBANIA | 49% | 20% | 27% | 4% | LATVIA | 59% | 13% | 28% | 1% |
| ARGENTINA | 46% | 10% | 43% | 1% | LEBANON | 40% | 27% | 33% | * |
| ARMENIA | 39% | 21% | 40% | * | MACEDONIA | 62% | 21% | 16% | 1% |
| AUSTRIA | 55% | 23% | 23% | 1% | MEXICO | 38% | 21% | 34% | 8% |
| AZERBAIJAN | 65% | 8% | 27% | * | MOLDOVA | 42% | 19% | 38% | 1% |
| B&H | 42% | 33% | 25% | * | NIGERIA | 62% | 11% | 26% | 1% |
| BULGARIA | 52% | 20% | 30% | * | PAKISTAN | 55% | 26% | 19% | * |
| COLOMBIA | 65% | 9% | 25% | 1% | PARAGUAY | 49% | 17% | 33% | 1% |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 45% | 24% | 31% | 1% | PHILIPPINES | 71% | 11% | 17% | 1% |
| ECUADOR | 69% | 15% | 15% | 1% | POLAND | 42% | 26% | 27% | 5% |
| ETHIOPIA | 57% | 8% | 35% | * | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 26% | 46% | 28% | * |
| FINLAND | 55% | 16% | 30% | * | ROMANIA | 61% | 8% | 28% | 3% |
| FRANCE | 28% | 28% | 43% | 1% | RUSSIA | 34% | 28% | 37% | 1% |
| GEORGIA | 52% | 14% | 32% | 1% | SERBIA | 38% | 29% | 33% | * |
| GERMANY | 46% | 25% | 28% | * | SOUTH AFRICA | 26% | 21% | 50% | 3% |
| GHANA | 64% | 13% | 22% | * | SPAIN | 70% | 6% | 24% | 1% |
| HUNGARY | 29% | 29% | 42% | 1% | SWITZERLAND | 48% | 27% | 25% | * |
| HONG KONG | 42% | 28% | 30% | * | SYRIA | 31% | 28% | 40% | * |
| INDIA | 60% | 17% | 16% | 8% | THAILAND | 63% | 13% | 21% | 2% |
| INDONESIA | 49% | 24% | 27% | * | TURKEY | 44% | 18% | 32% | 5% |
| IRAQ | 57% | 9% | 31% | 4% | UK | 53% | 21% | 22% | 4% |
| ITALY | 72% | 5% | 22% | * | UKRAINE | 32% | 20% | 42% | 6% |
| JORDAN | 55% | 24% | 21% | * | VIETNAM | 56% | 36% | 7% | 1% |

Rounding of Decimals: There might be a slight difference of 1 in some instances.

Definitions:

Satisfied = Very + Somewhat satisfied

Dissatisfied = Very + Somewhat dissatisfied

Neutrals = Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied



TRUST IN MEDIA

In general, do you trust your National media? Please specify to what extent.

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Usually trust | To some extent | Not at all | DK/NA | Country | Usually trust | To some extent | Not at all | DK/NA |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| Global Average | 22% | 52% | 21% | 5% | KAZAKHSTAN | 18% | 60% | 18% | 4% |
| AFGHANISTAN | 52% | 43% | 4% | * | KOSOVO | 21% | 62% | 12% | 5% |
| ALBANIA | 15% | 49% | 27% | 9% | MACEDONIA | 22% | 54% | 20% | 4% |
| ARGENTINA | 9% | 63% | 26% | 2% | MOLDOVA | 11% | 47% | 37% | 4% |
| ARMENIA | 23% | 52% | 24% | 1% | NIGERIA | 44% | 39% | 16% | 1% |
| AUSTRIA | 11% | 67% | 19% | 3% | PAKISTAN | 40% | 38% | 16% | 5% |
| B&H | 10% | 30% | 58% | 2% | PARAGUAY | 9% | 71% | 20% | 1% |
| BULGARIA | 16% | 48% | 30% | 6% | PHILIPPINES | 40% | 56% | 4% | * |
| COLOMBIA | 13% | 56% | 30% | 1% | POLAND | 14% | 57% | 22% | 7% |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 23% | 53% | 21% | 3% | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 15% | 68% | 17% | * |
| ECUADOR | 18% | 51% | 24% | 7% | ROMANIA | 13% | 54% | 30% | 3% |
| ETHIOPIA | 36% | 46% | 15% | 3% | RUSSIA | 24% | 53% | 16% | 7% |
| FINLAND | 46% | 45% | 8% | 1% | SERBIA | 12% | 49% | 36% | 2% |
| FRANCE | 5% | 58% | 32% | 6% | SAUDI ARABIA | 31% | 49% | 18% | 1% |
| GERMANY | 16% | 59% | 19% | 6% | SPAIN | 16% | 46% | 37% | 1% |
| GHANA | 39% | 50% | 11% | * | SWITZERLAND | 18% | 67% | 13% | 2% |
| HUNGARY | 9% | 45% | 42% | 4% | SYRIA | 47% | 12% | 31% | 10% |
| HONG KONG | 12% | 78% | 8% | 1% | THAILAND | 15% | 69% | 7% | 9% |
| INDIA | 30% | 57% | 10% | 2% | TURKEY | 7% | 40% | 47% | 6% |
| INDONESIA | 41% | 48% | 4% | 7% | UK | 14% | 58% | 22% | 6% |
| IRAQ | 22% | 35% | 42% | 2% | UKRAINE | 6% | 57% | 34% | 2% |
| ITALY | 13% | 55% | 25% | 7% | USA | 18% | 50% | 26% | 7% |
| JAPAN | 14% | 61% | 8% | 17% | VIETNAM | 28% | 52% | 8% | 12% |

Rounding of Decimals: There might be a slight difference of 1 in some instances.

TRUST IN MEDIA

In general, do you trust your International media? Please specify to what extent.

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Usually trust | To some extent | Not at all | DK/NA | Country | Usually trust | To some extent | Not at all | DK/NA |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| Global Average | 18% | 52% | 23% | 7% | KAZAKHSTAN | 12% | 61% | 20% | 6% |
| AFGHANISTAN | 29% | 54% | 17% | 1% | KOSOVO | 23% | 51% | 15% | 10% |
| ALBANIA | 24% | 51% | 18% | 7% | MACEDONIA | 23% | 45% | 22% | 9% |
| ARGENTINA | 13% | 54% | 27% | 6% | MOLDOVA | 18% | 47% | 28% | 8% |
| ARMENIA | 22% | 53% | 22% | 3% | NIGERIA | 56% | 30% | 12% | 2% |
| AUSTRIA | 6% | 65% | 24% | 5% | PAKISTAN | 15% | 34% | 37% | 14% |
| BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA | 12% | 27% | 59% | 2% | PARAGUAY | 25% | 55% | 9% | 11% |
| BULGARIA | 15% | 45% | 24% | 16% | PHILIPPINES | 28% | 62% | 7% | 3% |
| COLOMBIA | 16% | 62% | 21% | 2% | POLAND | 12% | 57% | 20% | 11% |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 21% | 52% | 19% | 8% | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 15% | 74% | 10% | 2% |
| ECUADOR | 17% | 49% | 24% | 9% | ROMANIA | 13% | 52% | 30% | 5% |
| ETHIOPIA | 43% | 35% | 10% | 11% | RUSSIA | 9% | 49% | 29% | 13% |
| FINLAND | 15% | 74% | 9% | 2% | SERBIA | 7% | 48% | 37% | 8% |
| FRANCE | 2% | 59% | 31% | 8% | SAUDI ARABIA | 4% | 43% | 52% | 2% |
| GERMANY | 6% | 64% | 22% | 7% | SPAIN | 13% | 47% | 33% | 7% |
| GHANA | 50% | 37% | 12% | 1% | SWITZERLAND | 7% | 71% | 20% | 3% |
| HUNGARY | 13% | 56% | 25% | 6% | SYRIA | 29% | 35% | 17% | 20% |
| HONG KONG | 22% | 70% | 6% | 2% | THAILAND | 21% | 62% | 8% | 10% |
| INDIA | 23% | 50% | 12% | 14% | TURKEY | 6% | 35% | 48% | 11% |
| INDONESIA | 31% | 48% | 8% | 13% | UK | 9% | 58% | 24% | 9% |
| IRAQ | 22% | 32% | 42% | 4% | UKRAINE | 12% | 67% | 17% | 4% |
| ITALY | 10% | 54% | 28% | 9% | USA | 18% | 48% | 23% | 11% |
| JAPAN | 3% | 52% | 10% | 35% | VIETNAM | 30% | 55% | 3% | 12% |

Rounding of Decimals: There might be a slight difference of 1 in some instances.



FAKE NEWS

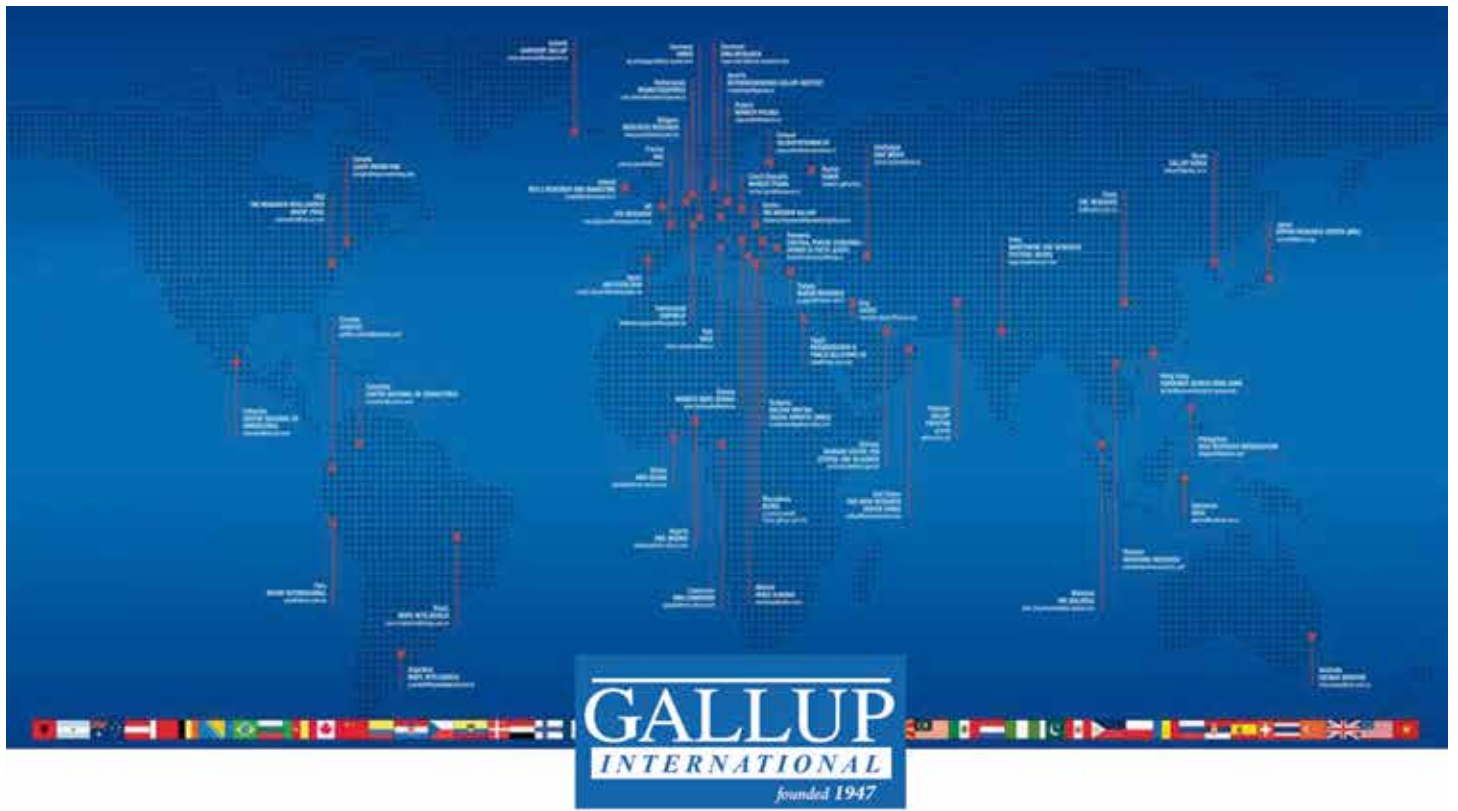
How often do you come across news or information that you believe misrepresents reality or is even false (so called “fake news”)?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

| Country | Every/almost every day | Once/several times a month | Seldom/Never | DK/NA | Country | Every/almost every day | Once/several times a month | Seldom/Never | DK/NA |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Global Average | 35% | 41% | 14% | 10% | KAZAKHSTAN | 25% | 36% | 26% | 12% |
| AFGHANISTAN | 16% | 70% | 12% | 2% | KOSOVO | 40% | 40% | 11% | 8% |
| ALBANIA | 56% | 39% | 3% | 2% | MACEDONIA | 41% | 36% | 13% | 11% |
| ARGENTINA | 52% | 28% | 13% | 7% | MOLDOVA | 45% | 24% | 20% | 10% |
| ARMENIA | 57% | 27% | 11% | 6% | NIGERIA | 44% | 41% | 11% | 4% |
| AUSTRIA | 43% | 43% | 8% | 6% | PAKISTAN | 18% | 40% | 29% | 13% |
| B&H | 40% | 48% | 8% | 5% | PARAGUAY | 31% | 52% | 14% | 3% |
| BULGARIA | 23% | 37% | 14% | 26% | PHILIPPINES | 25% | 41% | 29% | 4% |
| COLOMBIA | 43% | 38% | 16% | 3% | POLAND | 35% | 38% | 14% | 14% |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 17% | 52% | 15% | 15% | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 14% | 43% | 32% | 13% |
| ECUADOR | 34% | 37% | 21% | 9% | ROMANIA | 44% | 35% | 14% | 6% |
| ETHIOPIA | 46% | 27% | 11% | 15% | RUSSIA | 14% | 43% | 21% | 22% |
| FINLAND | 34% | 49% | 10% | 8% | SERBIA | 41% | 46% | 5% | 7% |
| FRANCE | 35% | 50% | 6% | 9% | SAUDI ARABIA | 40% | 36% | 21% | 3% |
| GERMANY | 35% | 46% | 10% | 9% | SPAIN | 60% | 25% | 8% | 6% |
| GHANA | 27% | 57% | 13% | 3% | SWITZERLAND | 38% | 49% | 7% | 6% |
| HUNGARY | 65% | 27% | 3% | 4% | SYRIA | 46% | 42% | 9% | 3% |
| HONG KONG | 29% | 46% | 12% | 12% | THAILAND | 39% | 48% | 8% | 6% |
| INDIA | 28% | 52% | 15% | 5% | TURKEY | 50% | 26% | 12% | 11% |
| INDONESIA | 29% | 38% | 22% | 10% | UK | 29% | 42% | 11% | 17% |
| IRAQ | 42% | 44% | 11% | 4% | UKRAINE | 61% | 29% | 5% | 5% |
| ITALY | 24% | 47% | 17% | 12% | USA | 47% | 34% | 10% | 9% |
| JAPAN | 9% | 29% | 17% | 45% | VIETNAM | 17% | 51% | 24% | 8% |

Rounding of Decimals: There might be a slight difference of 1 in some instances.





Methodology. Participants.



Methodology, Sample Size and Mode of Field Work

The Gallup International End of Year Survey (EoY) is an annual tradition initiated by and designed under the chairmanship of Dr. George Gallup in 1977. It is conducted every year since then. This year it was carried out by the Gallup International Association and partners among 56 030 respondents in 58 countries around the world, representing the population of all G20 countries (except China) and about 58% of the global population.

In each surveyed country a representative sample of around 1000 men and women was interviewed either face to face (29 countries, 29587 interviews), via telephone (10 countries, 978 interviews) or online (19 countries, 16662 interviews). The margin of error for each survey is between 3% and 5% at 95% confidence level. The field work was conducted in the last two months of 2018.

Reflecting political, cultural or religious specifics some survey questions are not asked in all countries.

Regions Coverage:

- EU Total: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Spain, UK, Netherlands (n=13 615)
- EU West: Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, UK (n=7 510)
- EU East: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Hungary (n=6 105)
- Non-EU Europe: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine (n=9 461)
- USA (n=1 045)
- Canada (n=600)
- India (n=1 001)
- Russia (n=1 000)
- Latin America: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru (n=5 526)
- East Asia: Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Vietnam (n=6 400)
- West Asia: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Turkey (n=5 671)
- Middle East: Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia (n=5 351)
- Africa: Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa (n= 4 321)
- Australia & New Zealand (n=2 039)

Note: USA, Russia, India and Canada are not further aggregated in other region/s.



GIA MEMBERS AND PARTNERS

| Country | Supplier | Country | Supplier |
|----------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--|
| AFGHANISTAN | ACSOR-Surveys | KOSOVO | Be Research LLC |
| ALBANIA | Be Research LLC | LATVIA | SKDS |
| ARGENTINA | Voices! Research & Consultancy | LEBANON | MRO |
| ARMENIA | MPG LLC | MACEDONIA | BRIMA |
| AUSTRALIA | Roy Morgan Research | MEXICO | BRAIN |
| AUSTRIA | Österreichisches Gallup Institut | MOLDOVA | CBS - AXA S.R.L., I.M. |
| AZERBAIJAN | SIAR | NETHERLANDS | Motivaction International B.V. |
| BRAZIL | Lightspeed Research Limited | NEW ZEALAND | Roy Morgan Research |
| B&H | Mareco Index Bosnia | NIGERIA | Market Trends International |
| BULGARIA | Gallup International | PAKISTAN | Gallup Pakistan |
| CANADA | Lightspeed Research Limited | PARAGUAY | Instituto de Comunicacion y Arte –ICA |
| COLOMBIA | Centro Nacional de Consultoría | PERU | DATUM Internacional |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | MARECO Ltd. Praha | PHILIPPINES | PSRC |
| ECUADOR | CEDATOS | POLAND | MARECO POLSKA |
| ETHIOPIA | WAAS International P.L.C | REP. OF KOREA | Gallup Korea |
| FINLAND | Taloustutkimus Oy | ROMANIA | TNS CSOP |
| FRANCE | BVA | RUSSIA | Romir |
| GEORGIA | GORBI | SAUDI ARABIA | Mashora House for Public Opinion Polls |
| GERMANY | Österreichisches Gallup Institut | SERBIA | TNS Medium Gallup |
| GHANA | Candino Global | SOUTH AFRICA | Freshly Ground Insights (FGI) |
| HONG KONG | CSG (Consumer Search Group) | SPAIN | SIGMA DOS |
| HUNGARY | Österreichisches Gallup Institut | SWITZERLAND | Opinion Plus |
| INDIA | Impetus Research Pvt. Ltd | SYRIA | Syrian & Levant Market Compass |
| INDONESIA | Deka | THAILAND | Infosearch co. ltd |
| IRAQ | IIACSS | TURKEY | Barem |
| ITALY | DOXA | UK | ORB International |
| JAPAN | NRC (Nippon Research Center) | UKRAINE | Romir Ukraine |
| JORDAN | MRO | USA | Survey Monkey |
| KAZAKHSTAN | BISAM - CENTRAL ASIA | VIETNAM | Indochina Research |



A New Global Common: Does Global Public Opinion Exist?

Kancho Stoychev

President of Gallup International Association (GIA)

It is far from certain whether global public opinion exists, but there is hardly any doubt that the struggle to dominate it is in existence – struggle getting ever fiercer. This is no paradox. In human history, non-existent things have quite often both caused enormous tragedies and produced mass outbursts of happiness. That is the way human mentality works – with illusion and reality intricately intermingled, and the difference between the two – as Mark Twain said – is like the difference between mermaid and a seal.

In classical works of social science, public opinion is usually conceived as a collective property, an expression of the collective's conception of itself and its role in history. Individuals could have a more or less correct interpretation of this *volonte generale*, to use Jean-Jacques Rousseau's term. If their interpretations were too deviant, they became viewed as being stupid, unaware, false, insane, or, at worst, criminal and a danger to society. But Rousseau assigns another meaning to public opinion: *volonte de tous*, the will of all. In this case, opinion is an attribute of individuals, not of the collective. It can be questioned and discussed, and it may be summarized as majorities and minorities (Marita Carballo). Jürgen Habermas explains that the idea of public opinion was the result of the appearance in the 18th century, within a delicate balance of social and institutional conditions, of a new social actor – the urban bourgeoisie standing between state and society. During the 1930s and 1940s, the idea of public opinion as a measurable quantity started to spread and was soon installed as a symbol of democratic life.

Although the roots of the survey method can be traced back to the 19th century, Dr George Gallup is usually credited for starting systematic public opinion research. In 1932,

he did some polling for his mother-in-law Ola Babcock Miller in Iowa. Then in 1935, he successfully predicted Franklin Roosevelt's victory in the 1936 US presidential election with 60.8% of the vote as against his Republican opponent Alf Landon's 36.5%. The magazine *Literary Digest*, which had forecast Landon's victory against Roosevelt, employed a non-representative sample. The key features of survey research established by Gallup were the use of random samples from a defined population, the use of standardized closed questions to measure attitudes and demographic characteristics of respondents, the administration of face-to-face surveys by trained interviewers, and the quantitative analysis of the results. Shortly afterwards George Gallup exported his approach to Great Britain in 1937 and France in 1938. Then just after World War II in 1947, he founded the first global body in that field – Gallup International Association, registered in Zurich, Switzerland.

Opinion polling is the child of the newspaper world, and the academic world later entered as a stepfather. A newspaper stands on two legs, journalism and advertising. So did polling, by extension (Hans Zetterberg). Dr Gallup was convinced that this process of influencing governments through opinion polls was more beneficial to democracy than the influence exerted by organized interest groups.

Critics repeatedly accused Dr Gallup and other polltakers of reprehensibly influencing officials, candidates, and political campaigns. Winston Churchill once contended that 'nothing is more dangerous than to live in the temperamental atmosphere of a Gallup Poll, always taking one's temperature.' Churchill went on to say, 'There is only one duty, only one safe course, and that is to try to be right.' For his part, Dr Gallup argued in one of his six books, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide*, which came out in 1972: 'Polling is merely an instrument for gauging public opinion. When a President, or any other leader, pays attention to poll results, he is, in effect, paying attention to the views of the people. Any other interpretation is nonsense.' After all, he did not invent public opinion in 1935 when the first poll was published in the newspapers. There were a few thousand years before that, when people had been thinking about

those matters, and there is also the tremendous tradition in thinking about public opinion in social philosophy, political science, etc., so that the young technique of polling in empirical research is really an outstanding task (Paul F. Lazarsfeld).

We live in a world where global trends affect us all and public opinion seems to be among the key elements shaping our democracies. Already back in 1922 Walter Lippmann stated:

Representative government, either in what is ordinarily called politics, or in industry, cannot be worked successfully, no matter what the basis of election, unless there is an independent, expert organization for making the unseen facts intelligible to those who have to make the decisions.

Lippmann, in particular, referred to the free press as the key institution for the articulation of public opinion and today, more than 80 years later, this seems to be as true as ever.

For the first time in history, it can be successfully argued that global public opinion exists in sufficient measure to be called a singular entity, mainly due to the high penetration of global news coverage and the internet creating a common agenda. However, the research industry needs to continue working to fill out its representation of the planet's over seven billion inhabitants, noted Doug Miller from GlobeScan (a public opinion research consultancy). But he also warns:

Reliably measuring the views of what could be called the 'global body politic' is a significant feat for the survey research profession. At the same time, it must be admitted even by those of us who conduct this international research that global surveys systematically exclude significant numbers of countries as well as the poor and ultra-poor within participating countries.

Much more reserved on the supranational existence of global public opinion is Richard Wike from Pew Research Center:

As long as the nation-state remains the fundamental unit of international politics, comparing and contrast-

ing public opinion at the national level will continue to have a great deal of value for debates about key global issues. However, this should not preclude researchers from using crossnational data to identify global trends, make regional comparisons, or develop non-regional categorizations based on economics, religion, culture, or other factors.

The will of the people is a global common in the framework of democracy. And, as Dr George Gallup noted, 'if democracy is supposed to be based on the will of the people, then somebody should go out and find out what that will is.' Free measurement and free publishing of the results from public opinion research became a defining synthetic characteristic of a democratic society to the extent to represent differentia specific of democracy. Nevertheless, how do we assess the quality of democracy in a given country? The fact today is that more than two thirds of the global population live in a political system which does not repress polling and publication of results from it. Moreover, via telephone, mobile, or internet connections about 90% of the global citizens are assessable for opinion research. Therefore, this assessment is impossible to be practically blocked by the respective authorities.

Global media coverage and connectivity penetration are conditiocine qua non but are not enough for the emergence of a global public opinion – a global awareness and global relevance of a specific problem, issue, or fact are needed.

If a given problem is a global one, it does not automatically predetermine the existence of a global public opinion reflecting it. Public opinion is always an objective phenomenon nevertheless it consists of subjective views. If even public opinion reflects a non-existing reality, it is a separate reality of its own and lives its own life affecting the society.

For decades, the study of global public opinion has been conceived as simultaneous polling, conducted using a common questionnaire in as many as possible individual countries. Meanwhile, the world has definitely and inexorably become something much more complex than simple conglomerate of nations. In the age of instant global communi-

cations, new regional (not in the mere geographical sense) constellations are forming around almost every major internationally meaningful event. Let us consider the most recent case of Ukraine. Some have hastened to postulate that this is in fact the beginning of a new Cold War, new total East–West confrontation. In the realm of public opinion, however, nothing of the kind has happened – no such phenomenon has been registered on the geographic regional level in human perceptions.

In Europe itself something non-trivial has occurred – one set of opinions emerges in Poland and the Baltic states, another quite different one in Southern Europe and the Balkans, a third – in France and Germany. In fact, on this issue, the geography of perceptions gets together in the same region countries, like Canada, Lithuania, Australia, Great Britain, the United States, and Poland. And in another, separate region – Venezuela, China, Hungary, Serbia, Cyprus appear together... Contemplating the world through the prism of national states – the conventional approach that still predominates – is turning increasingly unproductive and misleading.

The reason for this phenomenon, in my view, is the central contradiction of our time – the contradiction between the global economy and local political regulation. Overcoming this contradiction will be a slow, difficult (and hopefully – peaceful) process. And the path towards globalization of politics will inevitably – for the moment – lead through regionalization. Instead of an aggregate of nations, mankind will see a complex balance between regions.

Substantive political discourse will be conducted between regions, major conflicts will be regional, natural and ‘imposed’ alliances will be regional, too.

Political processes can no longer be understood unless we start seeing them in regional terms and learn to analyse the bloody conflicts throughout the world through the prism of struggle for the consolidation of regions or for leadership within regions. That is why, while I am in doubt about the existence of a global public opinion, I am firmly convinced that genuine regional public opinions are emerging, and

they shape those opinions that we mistakenly continue to see and refer to as 'national' opinions.

The manifestations of a genuinely global public opinion are rare, often fraught with danger or illusion, and carry strong implications – 'bird' flu, prohibition of smoking, terrorism, 'The Millennium Bug 2000', etc.

The manifestations of regional public opinion occur daily and have major practical consequences. I am convinced that the path to self-awareness of mankind as a single entity passes through the regionalization of human awareness, and that the task of the conscientious researcher of world public opinion is a correct measurement and reflection of the self-awareness of regions. The biggest difficulty of this endeavour is that depending on the specific object of investigation, the configuration of a region is fluid and subject to change in each individual case.

They say that nothing is more volatile than time and public opinion. This is true as long as time and public opinion relate to transient processes. However, if we analyse what Fernand Braudel called 'slow processes', we can see that public opinion plays a central role in our fractured world today. Public opinion polls have developed key mechanisms of democratic societies ('What presidential candidate should I vote for?') and as well as market economies ('Which product should I buy?'). In an irreversibly globalized world, public opinion is steadily transcending state boundaries. We do not need sophisticated research techniques to prove this – we need to explore the world as it evolves around us. All major conflicts of the last decades were preceded by a decisive battle to win world public opinion. Likewise, these conflicts were reconciled on the same terrain.

Did public opinion take this new role when the world was coming out of the Cold War? It is hard to say because we have not yet had sufficient time to understand fully this *sui generis* episode in the history of humanity. One hundred years from now, every school learner will know the answer. Until then, we will have to learn to better understand this major new player in our lives – the opinion of people across the world. In the meantime, here are some practical obser-

vations which might serve as 'biblical commandments' in polling:

- Governance based on the constant obedience of public opinion is possible. But such governance never comes to a happy end.
- Always hear public opinion, but never listen to it.
- There is no clever answer to a dull question.
- Whatever you ask people, they will always give an answer. But that does not mean that they are answering what you are asking them.
- Even the most unsolvable problem reflected through the prism of public opinion looks fully solvable.
- If as a pollster you are in doubt between intuition and people's answers, better follow people's answers.
- There is no politician who won a battle with the pollsters. Not because the pollsters are very strong, but because only a weak politician would fight with them.
- It is said that public opinion is repressive, leftist, and conservative. There are no arguments against that.
- In the study of public opinion the facts of the moment are nothing, but the trends are everything.
- When public opinion becomes progressive, the government is perverted. That is why in the absence of public wisdom it is public opinion that governs.

All citations are from Voice of the People – What the World Thinks (2015) and Polling around the world (70 years Gallup International Association 2017) edited by K. Stoychev and published by GIA.

The views and opinions expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not represent the views of Gallup International Association unless explicitly stated otherwise.



‘Polling is merely an instrument for gauging public opinion. When a President, or any other leader, pays attention to poll results, he is, in effect, paying attention to the views of the people. Any other interpretation is nonsense.’

Dr. George Gallup
Founder of Gallup International
Association

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

About Gallup International

Gallup International Association (GIA) is the leading independent global association in market research and polling founded in 1947 by Dr. George Gallup and registered in Zurich, Switzerland.

For over 70 years Gallup International Members have demonstrated their expert ability to conduct multi-country surveys on a comparable basis and deliver the highest quality. Their Members are leading national institutes with a profound local knowledge of research methods and techniques, statistical sources, customs and culture differences of its own country and carefully selected by the Association Board. With only one Member agency per country, Members work together on a daily basis to share knowledge, new research techniques and tools, as well as to provide the most appropriate solutions to international research projects and service our clients to the best of our abilities. GIA has over 50 members and conducts research in over 100 countries.

Giving the World a Voice has always been a fundamental part of the Gallup International mission that surveys are an integral part of democracy. Following the traditions of our founding fathers, Dr Gallup and his colleagues, Gallup International has always undertaken projects that it feels will contribute to the greater good of humanity, often proactively and sometimes on a pro bono basis.

“If democracy is supposed to be based on the will of the people, then somebody should go out and find out what that will is.

The right to speak out vigorously on governmental and corporate policies is one of the most staunchly defended freedoms of the Western World. The advent of modern public opinion polls, dealing as they do with important political, social and economic issues of the day help to provide an opportunity to let government officials, public and private institutions, and the public itself know where the people stand on these issues.

The usefulness of this mode of public expression is attested to by the fact that every important democracy in the world has now one or more competent public opinion research organisation.”

*Dr. George H. Gallup
February 1981*

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