

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

“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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POLLING AROUND THE WORLD

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Annual Global End of Year Surveys

GALLUP
INTERNATIONAL
founded 1947

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

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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.



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Overview

IN SUCH A RARE CASE like the pandemic, when there is real global public opinion, the world as a whole keeps its optimism for 2021, but pessimistic attitudes are dominant in more countries than usual. While people expect 2021 to bring the end of the pandemic, there are no illusions that the economic difficulties are going to be overcome in short terms. For sure, the discussion on the balance between health protection and prosperity will be in the focus of global attention for the years to come.

IF THE WORLD ACCEPTS the so called “new normality” born during the ongoing coronacrisis, the biggest victim will be the Western value system. Democracy is on stake, although it might sound exaggerated at this moment. Authoritarian regimes seem to be more effective in fighting the pandemic. Most of the Western governments (in a broader sense) tend to follow rather a Beijing than a Stockholm approach in their attempts to stop the spread of the disease and wonder why they fail. Human rights meanwhile are melting like spring snow in front of the dilemma “freedom or life” – although it might still sound speculative and in spite of the sacrifice of generations in the epic history of the fight for individual rights for free choice, free travel and freedom of contacts. Democracy seems to evolve into a hospital. Is there still a chance to avoid it?

ALTHOUGH DEMOCRACY is a set of public rules which are objectively measurable, the subjective perception of people reflected in the VOP Index is of critical importance. Democracy is strong only if its strength is recognized by the people, but only a bit more than one third of the people living in formally democratic countries agrees that elections are free and fair and that the will of the people is respected.

THE GROWING WEIGHT of China in global affairs is not a surprise, but the EU leaving the table of the four – according to global public opinion – indeed is. This is the most destabilizing fact, because the EU – more or less – has always been trying to balance. In theory Russia could get to the middle position between the US and China, but nowadays in practice this sounds more than absurd. It seems that the West is pushing Russia and China together, which in the light of the globally growing interference of the state in economy will most probably be treated as a new example of the hypocrisy of the West.

More Questions Than Answers

Kancho Stoychev,
President of Gallup International Association (GIA)

We, the humans, have always been proud that our main difference and advantage leading to supremacy over the animal world lays in our heads, not in our bodies. Our causal rationality makes us what we are. We are minds, we are beliefs, we are virtuous, we are time and space, we are spiritual...

Covid-19 or the new old SARS fully changes the above. Now we are only bodies, we are the guardians of our bodies and especially of a specific one – our own. My body is my fortress but my fortress is not mine – it belongs to the doctor. Not to a particular one, but to a collective, global one. In history the shaman was always a concrete person, now it is a guild. And when a guild is entitled to protect a cult, we normally deal with the phenomenon of religion.

Do not hurry, please – I am not one of those monsters who advocate that Covid-19 does not exist. It is definitely here. Moreover – it has never been out, if we consider the Corona family, and for sure it will stay with us. If there is something new, it is our reaction, it is the substitution of the common sense by fear and panic.

Fear and panic are the basic characteristics of the Consumer – the first human being whose identity comes from the future. This historical actor arises from the welfare society concept and practice and is

entitled to the so-called disposable income – a given amount of money per month beyond what is basically necessary for their reproduction as a genuine trader of their labour force. It is what makes the Consumer a quasi-capitalist (a far better position than the capitalists themselves since there is no need for the Consumer to be responsible for the permanent growth of the economy which keeps the system alive). The Consumer is responsible only for their future choices as a buyer of future identities. Their power is unlimited because it is that power which drives the growth of the capital. This historical creature wants to live better than themselves and the only limit in their absurd aspiration is the limit of their body. That is how the body becomes the goal, the supreme essence of life.

Freedom becomes obsolete because it is in the mind. Rationality disappears because death is not rational. Health becomes a physical and not a spiritual state. Doctors become magicians and ultimate treasurers of truth because they are the ones responsible for the bodies.

A new religion was born – the religion of the body. It requires a permanent fear and panic: about the water we drink, about the food we eat, about the air we breathe, about the climate, about the ozone hole (which by the way disappeared silently), about the gender we belong to...

I am a researcher of global mass consciousness and as such I have always been very doubtful about the existence of my research topic. In the past two months I am relaxed – it exists. Covid-19 is the proof. Gallup International Association initiated and carried out the first global study of Covid-19 (March 2020)



perception in mass consciousness. In brief we found out approximately that:

- 80% were panicked everywhere
- 80% loved their government everywhere
- 80% were ready to give up their freedom everywhere
- 80% more or less stopped working everywhere
- At the end of 2020 two out of five already considered the crisis more or less exaggerated but still one of five remained fully panicked.

The vague and bizarre thoughts above are due to those results.

I do not claim to be ready with answers. But it will be productive enough if we manage to formulate the questions.

Are we going to be the 22nd civilization which will destroy itself as fundamentally shown by Toynbee on the examples of the previous 21st?

Do we want to “upgrade” science to religion?

Are we so naive to believe that we are able to eliminate all viruses from the face of our planet?

Are we going to hold our elected (or not so much) leaders responsible for all completely unconstitutional measures they applied? Do we need panicked elites at all?

Does the personal desire to be elected or reelected bring whatever benefit to the society in a crisis moment?

Does democracy need to be vaccinated against such a “virus”?

Are we ready to give the ultimate decision to live or die in the hands of people who advised us (more precisely – forced us) not to go to the parks and mountains for a walk, not to travel with our personal car to the next city while the underground was fully functioning, who stopped or postponed the regular medical care for all those of us who have a serious disease, who closed our business without appropriate or any compensation, who were publicly creating day and night mass panic and were deeply harming our psyche?

Are we so foolish to embrace a false dilemma like “health or economy”?

Are we more than one step from zoom to the zoo?

A classical Chinese philosopher once said thousands of years ago that an idiot is a person who cannot distinguish between small and big. Are we idiots?



IF 2020 WILL BE REMEMBERED AS THE YEAR OF THE PANDEMIC AND LOCKDOWN, HAPPINESS HAS STILL SURVIVED AND HOPE IS HIGH. NOT SO HIGH ABOUT THE ECONOMY

At the beginning of 2021 hope for a better year was easy to be found around the world, but the fear of upcoming economic difficulties was deepening. Globally it is the citizens of the European Union that drive this pessimism. However despite the economic pessimism happiness appears to shine through, though not as brightly as in previous years.

More than two out of five (42%) believe that the twelve months of 2021 will be better than the previous ones, 25% fear that they will be worse and 25% expect the same as in the past year. 45% believe 2021 will be one of economic difficulty, 25% are expecting economic prosperity and 24% do not expect any changes regarding their country's economy. 53% of the world's population describe themselves as happy with only 15% saying they are unhappy. 31% are neither happy, nor unhappy.

THE WORLD STAYS OPTIMISTIC. RATHER OPTIMISTIC

Year after year since the beginning of the new century, 40 to over 50% of people around the globe share hope that the year to come will be a better one. However, at the end of 2008, the share of optimists dropped to 30% due to the global crisis. This was the only case in the new century in which overall pessimism about the immediate future prevailed over optimism. In the following decade, hope around the world returned and even passed over 50%. But over the last few years hope has not been moving far from about 40%. The recent rise in alarming developments around the world has apparently been showing its impact. Traditionally, over the years, those who do not expect change have been fluctuating at about 20% levels around the globe. Shares of those who expect a negative change have been around 30%. In short, the world is usually more optimistic about the year to come, especially after the crisis, but not so clearly lately.



The good news: coronavirus has failed to make a dramatic change in the trends. 2021 started with the majority of the world's population again rather optimistic about the future – 42% share that they expect 2021 to be better than 2020. 25% view 2021 as worse and 25% do not expect it to be different from 2020. The rest find it difficult to answer.

It seems that people in Europe, Russia and the Middle East are most pessimistic about the near future. In the EU and Russia, for instance, the shares of pessimism have increased compared to the end of 2019 to a third of all answers now, while the expectations for a better 2021 have now shrunk to 16% in Russia and 35% in the EU. Rather pessimistic sentiments seem to be traditional for Europe and Russia over the years. In the eastern EU countries the negative attitudes are even more prominent – with only 17% expecting a better year and 43% expecting it to be worse.

Optimism about 2021 prevails in India (68% positive answers), the USA (59%), Australia (59) and Africa (58%). People in USA seem even more optimistic about the future than they were at the end of 2019, despite being strongly affected by the coronacrisis and political instability. The outcome of the presidential election in November may be a possible explanation.

Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Indonesia and Azerbaijan are among top optimists in terms of the hope index ("better" vs "worse" answers). Italy, Hong Kong, Poland, etc. are on the other end.



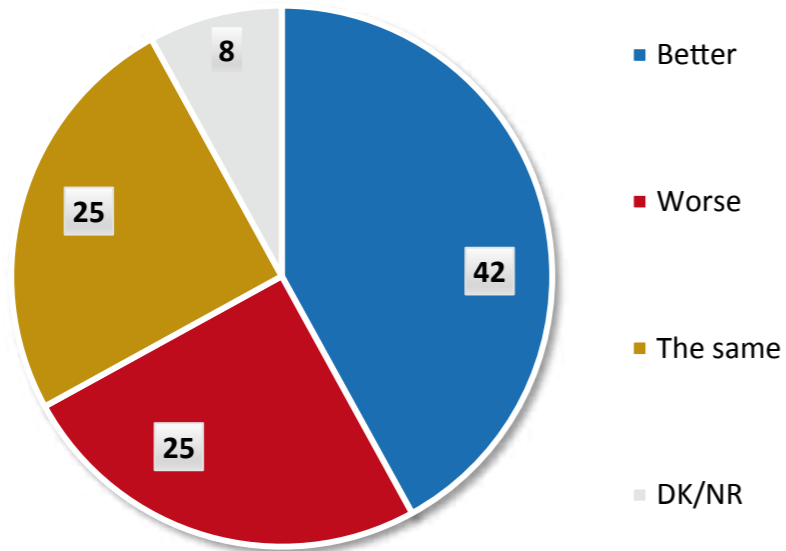
HOPE INDEX

As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2021 will be better, worse or the same as 2020?

OPTIMISTS: 42 / PESSIMISTS: 25 / NEUTRALS: 25

GLOBAL HOPE INDEX 2021: +17

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



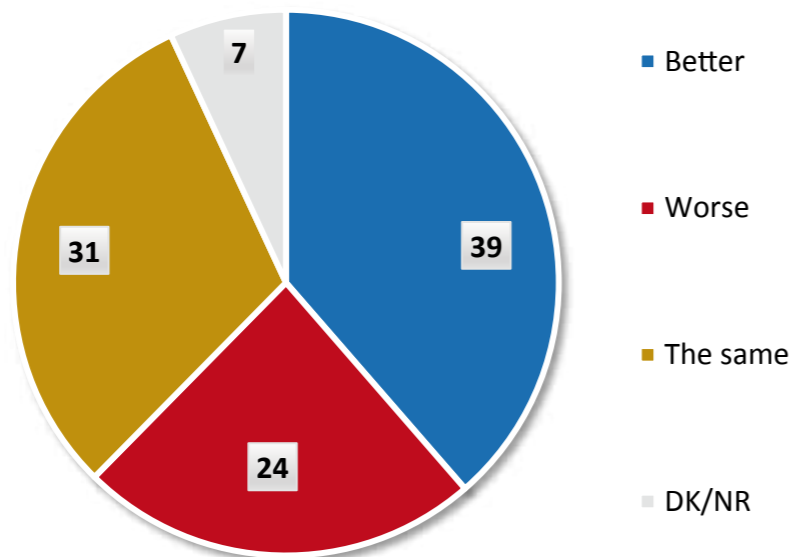
Base: GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 46 countries, total sample n=43,787 respondents

HOPE INDEX

As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2020 will be better, worse or the same as 2019?

OPTIMISTS: 39 / PESSIMISTS: 24 / NEUTRALS: 31

GLOBAL HOPE INDEX 2020: +15

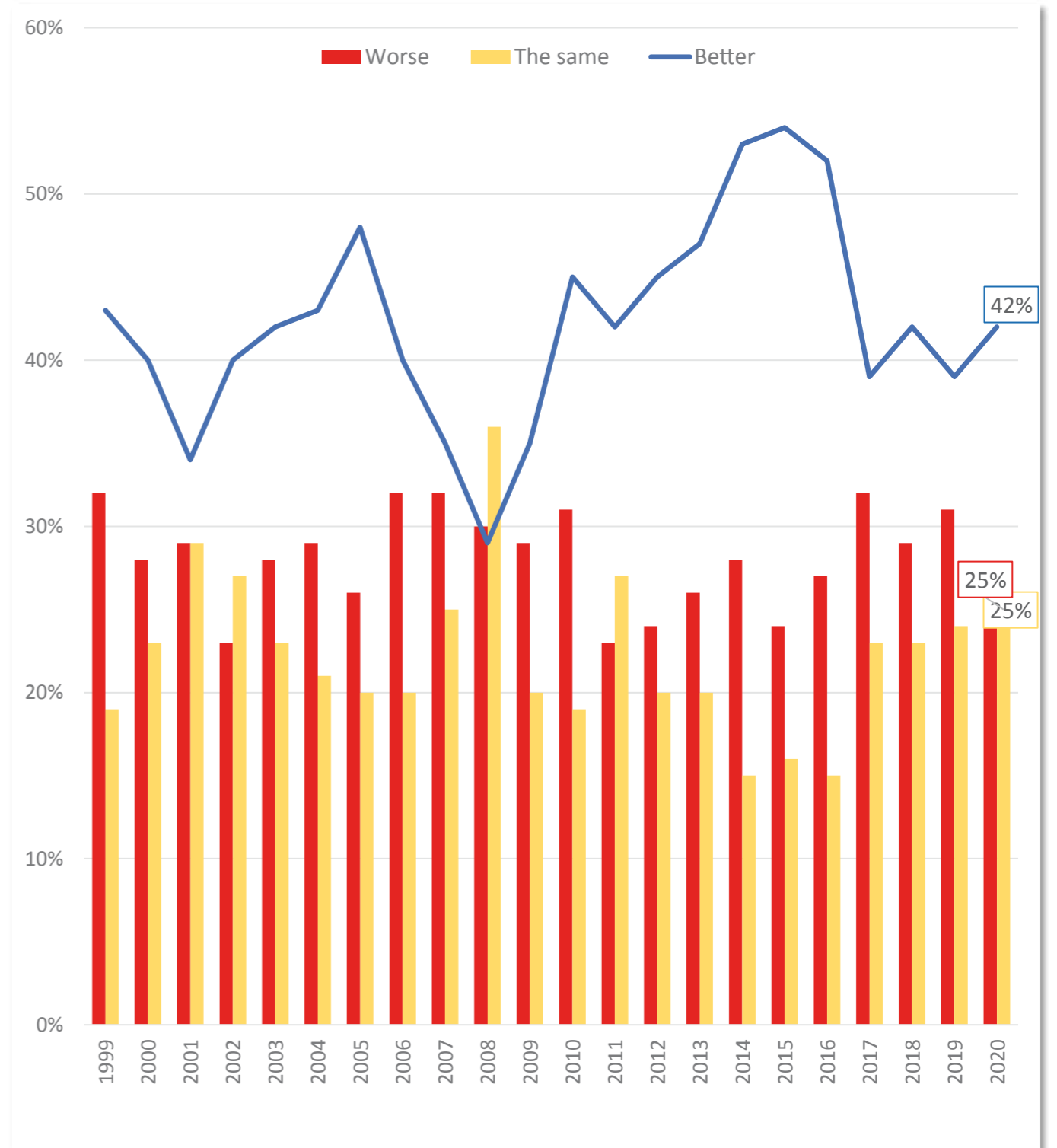


Base: GIA End of Year Survey 2019, 50 countries, total sample n=50,261 respondents

HOPE INDEX

As far as you are concerned, do you think that the next year will be better, worse or the same as the current one?

End of each year

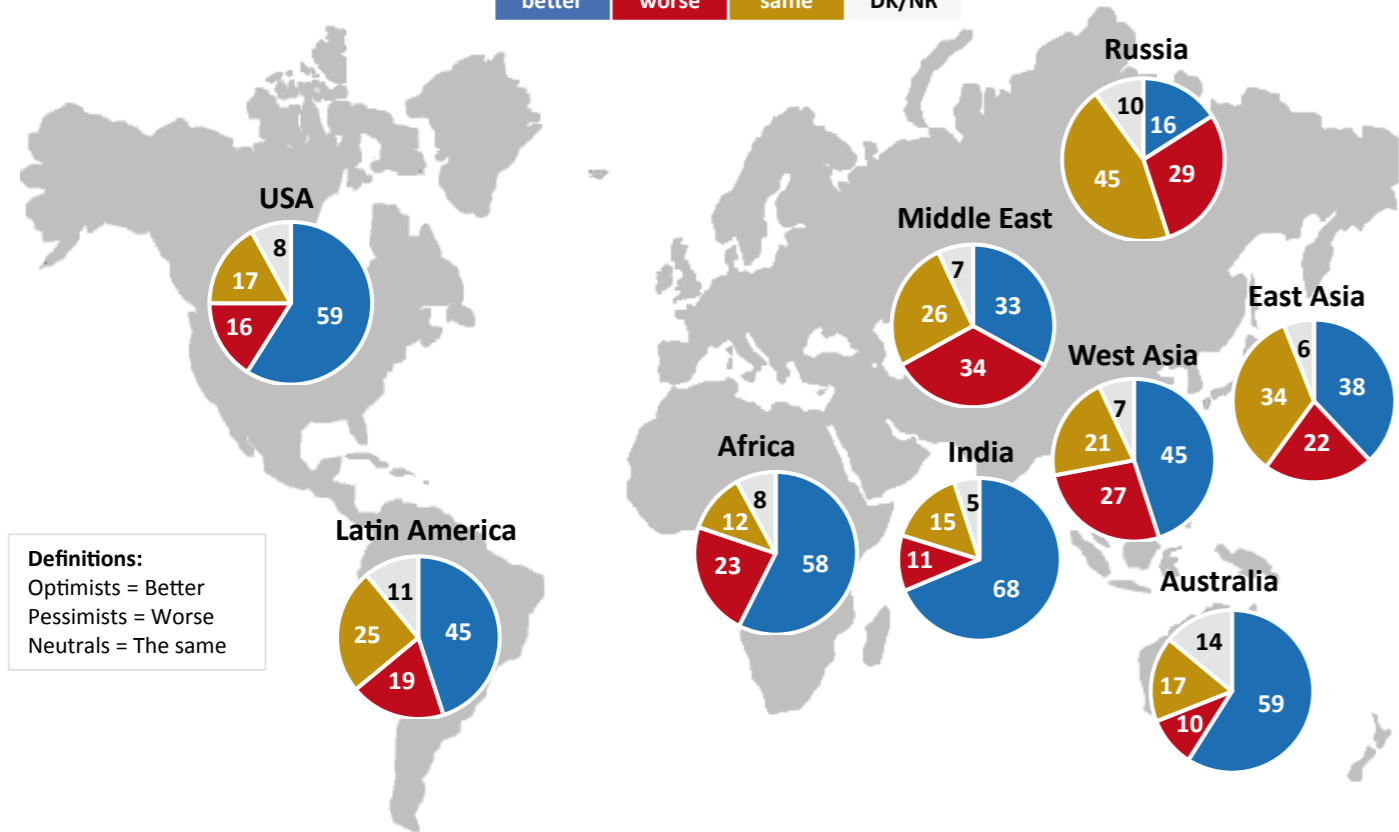


Definitions:
Optimists = Better
Pessimists = Worse
Neutrals = The same

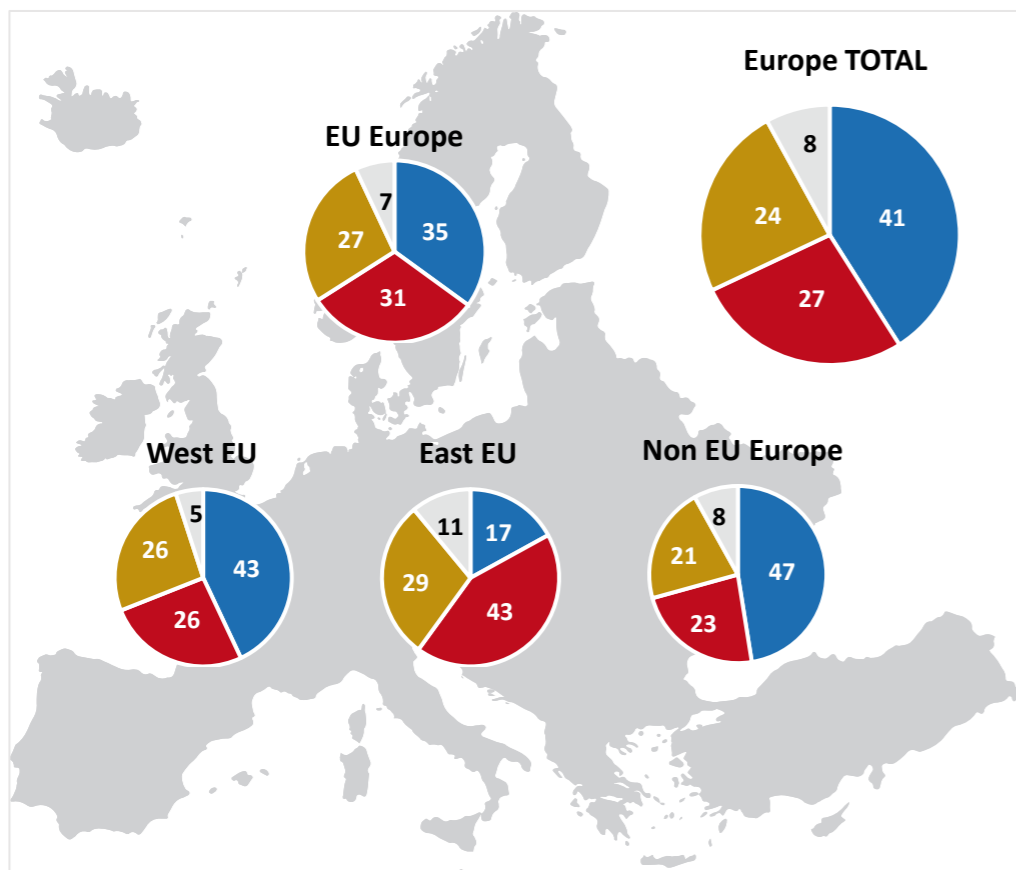
HOPE INDEX

As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2021 will be better, worse or the same as 2020?

better worse same DK/NR



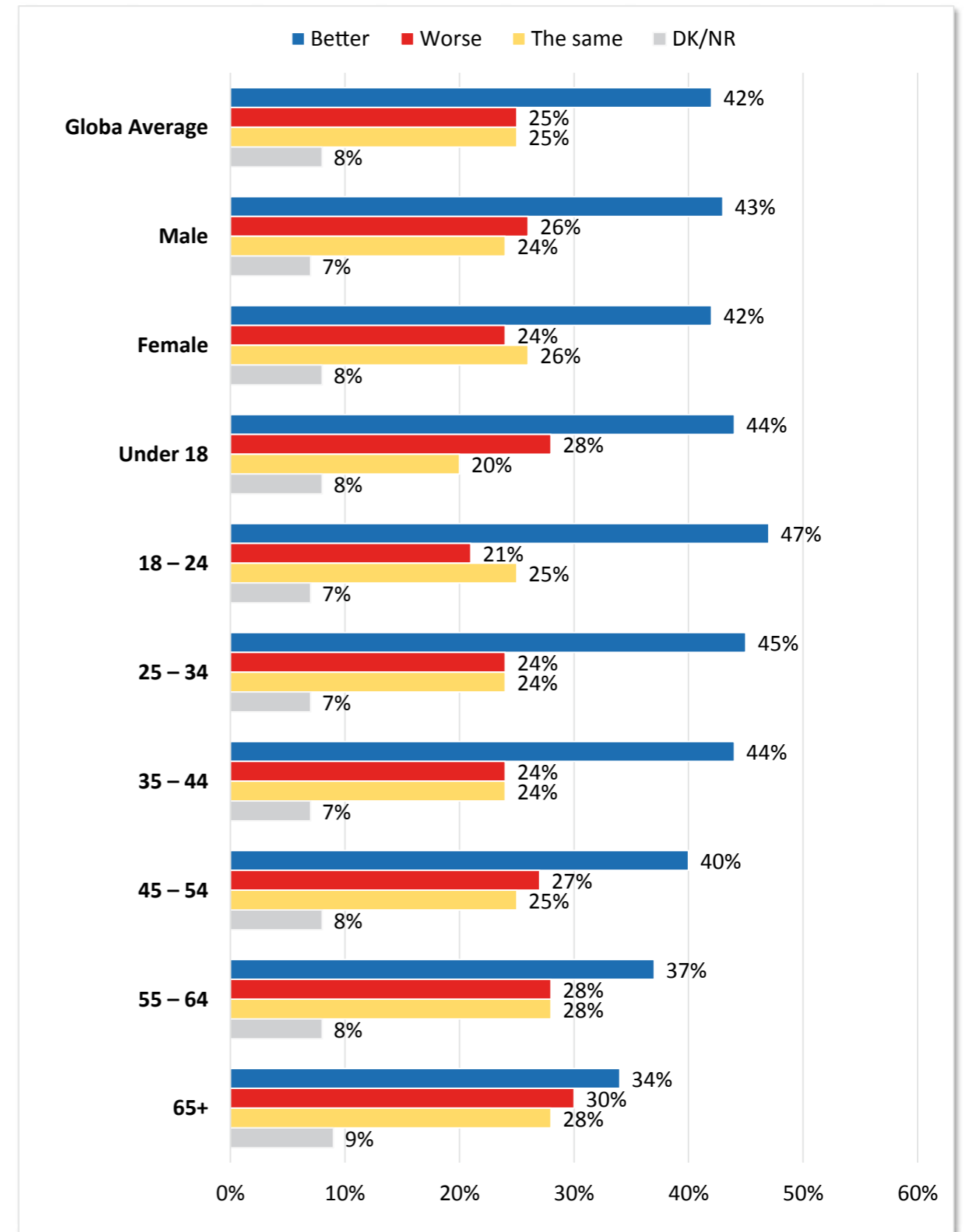
Definitions:
Optimists = Better
Pessimists = Worse
Neutrals = The same



Australian results are quoted in charts/tables, but not included in Global Average calculations (survey data base not available).

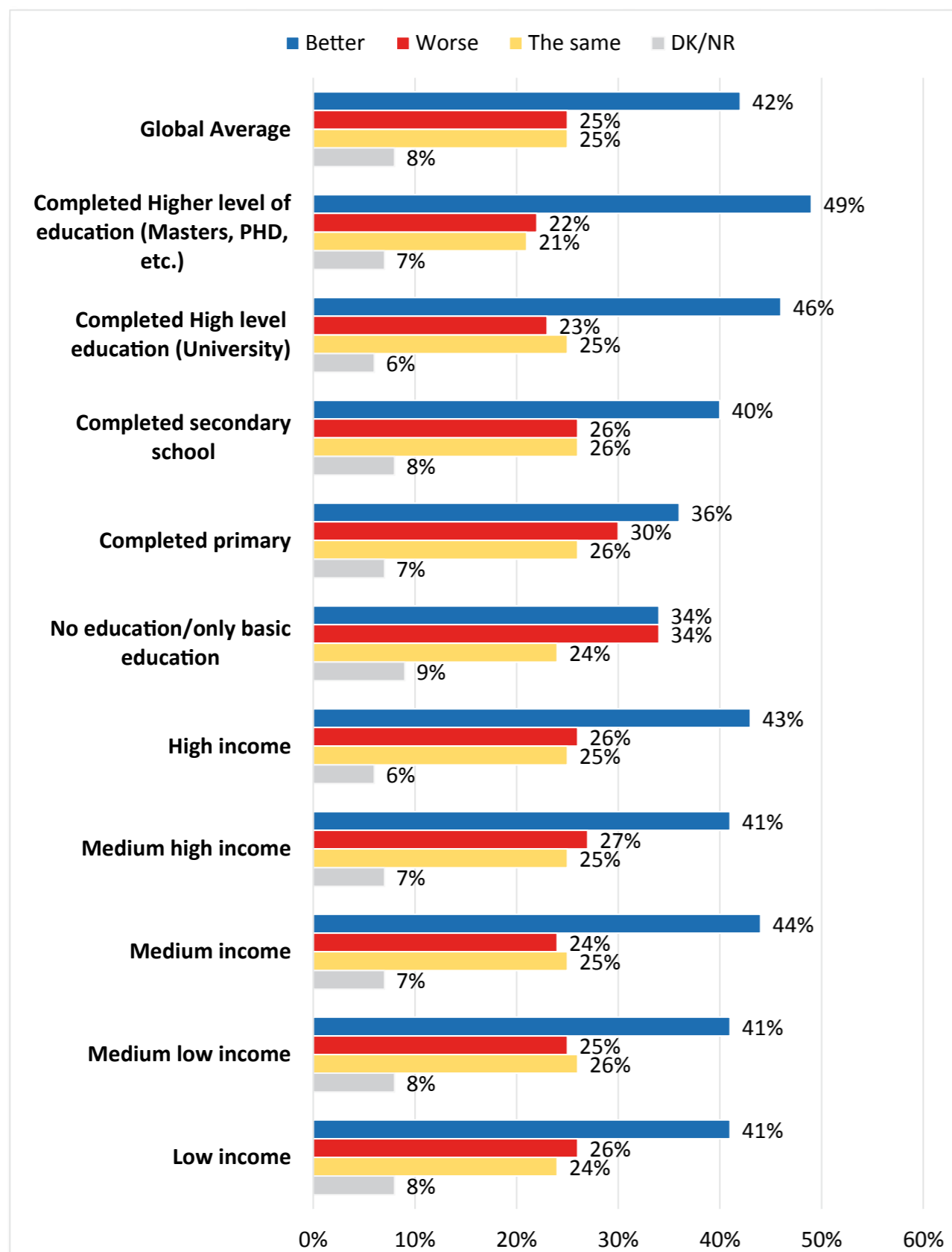
HOPE INDEX BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP

As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2021 will be better, worse or the same as 2020?



HOPE INDEX BY EDUCATION AND INCOME LEVEL

As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2021 will be better, worse or the same as 2020?



ECONOMIC OPTIMISM FINALLY LOSING THE STRUGGLE

The survey shows the overall optimism about 2021 does not stretch to the global economy. Due to the blows on many businesses, it seems that consumer spending is likely to be slow in 2021. Just under one in two (45%) believes 2021 will be a year of economic difficulty with only 25% believing it will be a year of economic prosperity. 24% think that 2021 will be the same as 2020 for their country's economy. The rest find it difficult to answer.

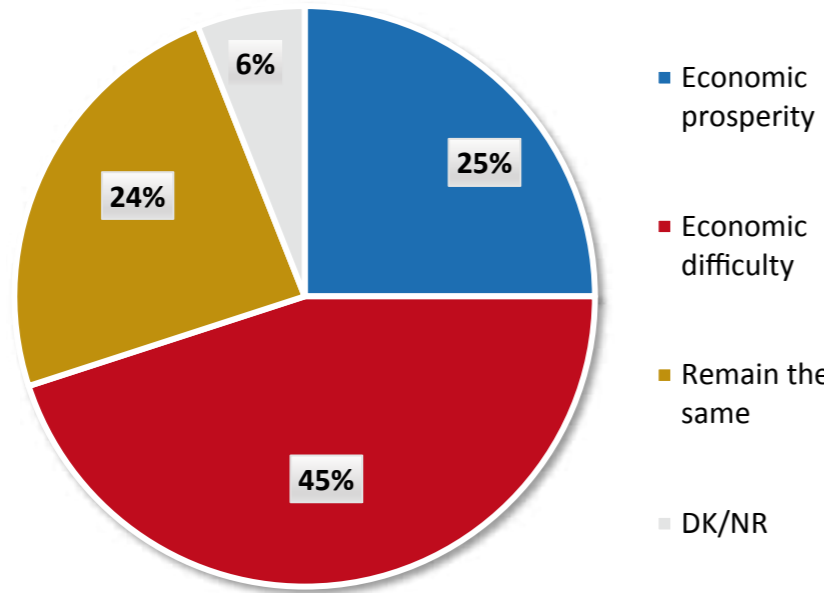
Again, people in Europe are the most worried about the near economic future – with EU citizens even frightened: two thirds of the respondents there expecting a worse year for their country's economy. Pessimism regarding the economy also prevails over optimism in Russia (where optimists about the economy are only 6%, while pessimists are 47%), USA, Australia and Latin America. Economic difficulty is also expected in Asia, but not so dramatically as in the western part of the world.

Côte d'Ivoire (78% optimists for the economy), Nigeria (72%), Azerbaijan (63%), Vietnam (59%) are some of the examples of optimistic societies in terms of economy. UK (71% negative expectations), Austria (70%) and Italy (67%), etc. are on the opposite side.

Actually, economic optimism around the world has been declining in recent years and the battle with pessimism has now definitely been lost due to the coronacrisis. In the middle of the last decade, optimism was high – stably over 40%. The peak of pessimism was reached during the global crisis. Over the rest of the last two decades pessimism and optimism have been moving in similar shares of about 30%, with “no change” expectations near to 40% shares around the world.

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

Compared to this year, in your opinion, will next year be a year of economic prosperity, economic difficulty or remain the same for your country?



Base: GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 46 countries, total sample n=43,787 respondents

**TOP 5 ANSWERS
"ECONOMIC PROSPERITY"**

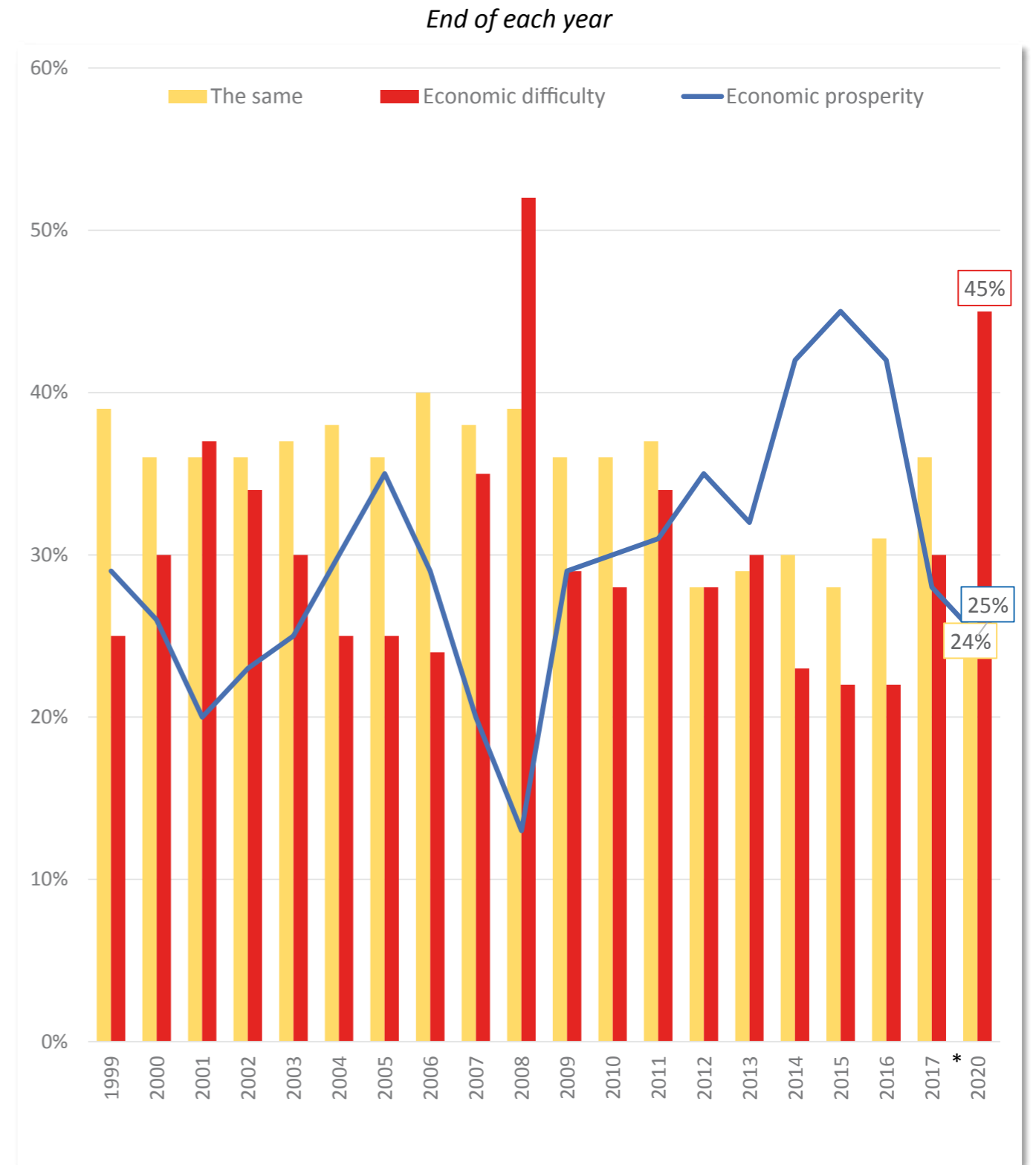
- COTE D'IVOIRE: 78
- NIGERIA: 72
- AZERBAIJAN: 63
- VIETNAM: 59
- KYRGYZSTAN: 58

**TOP 5 ANSWERS
"ECONOMIC DIFFICULTY"**

- UK: 71
- AUSTRIA: 70
- ITALY: 67
- BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA: 66
- BULGARIA: 64

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

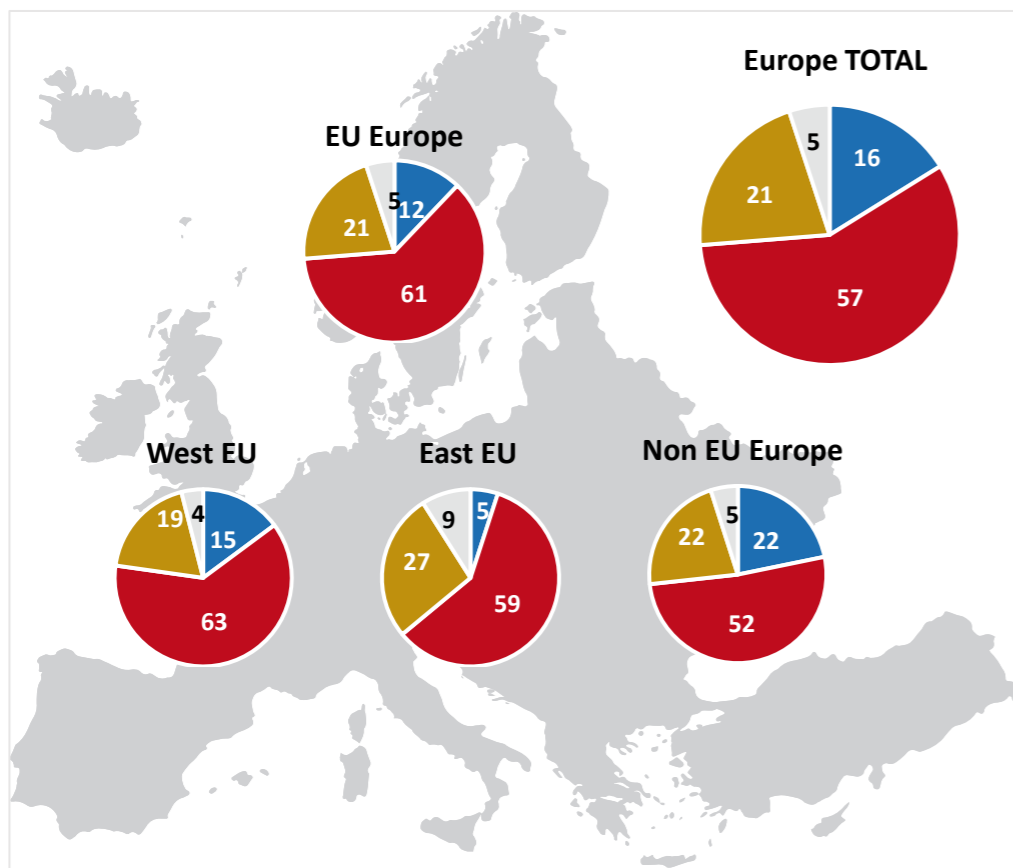
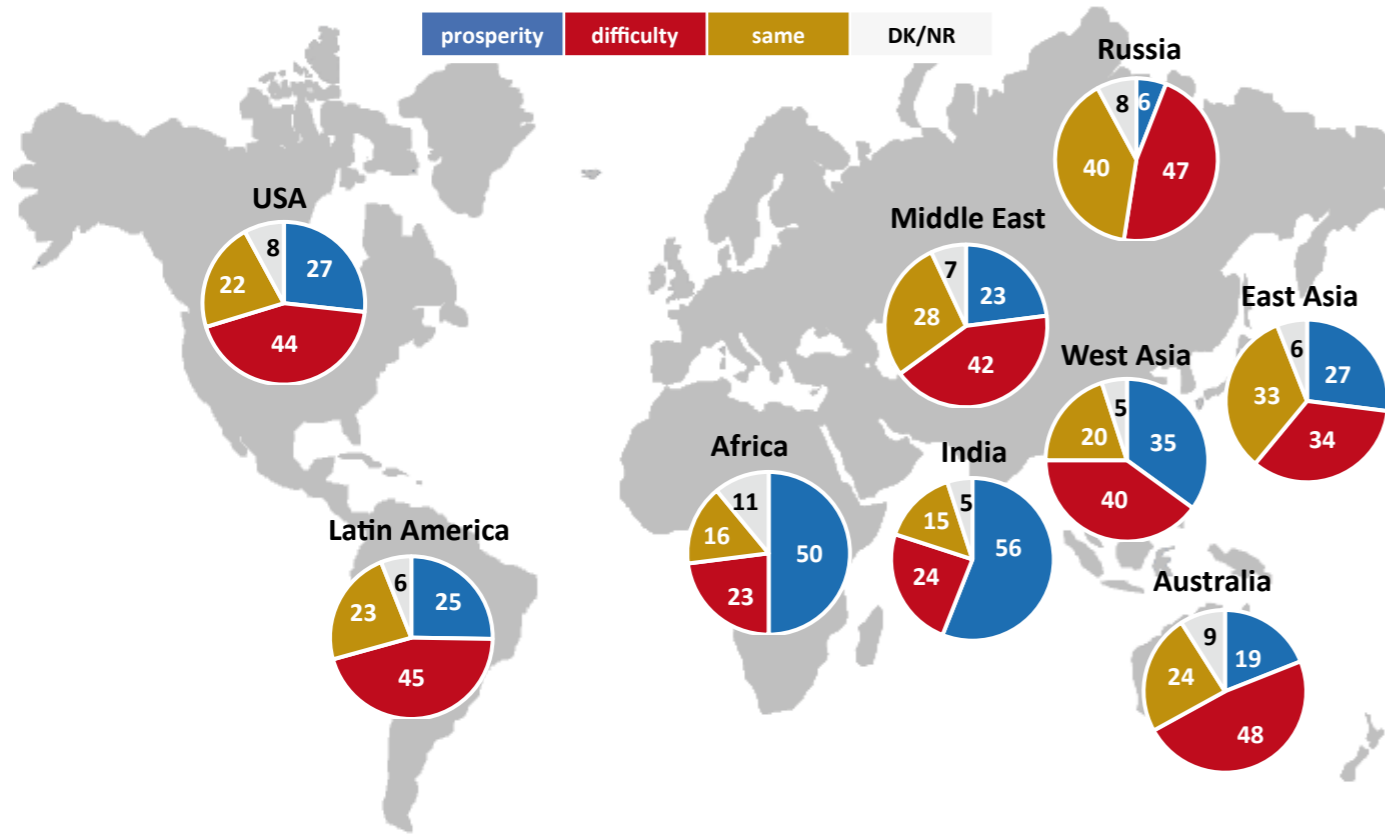
Compared to this year, in your opinion, will next year be a year of economic prosperity, economic difficulty or remain the same for your country?



* The question wasn't asked in 2018 and 2019

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

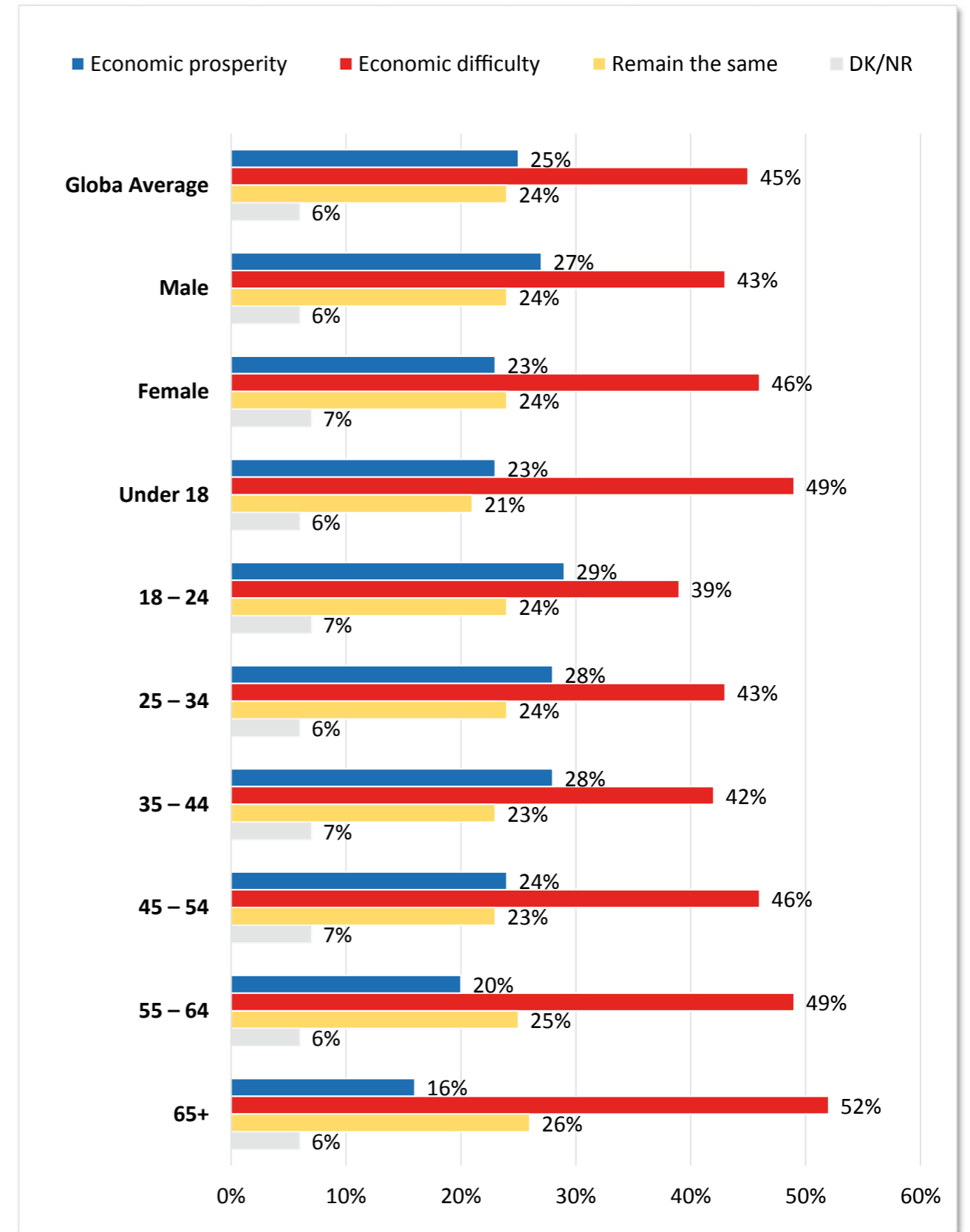
Compared to this year, in your opinion, will next year be a year of economic prosperity, economic difficulty or remain the same for your country?



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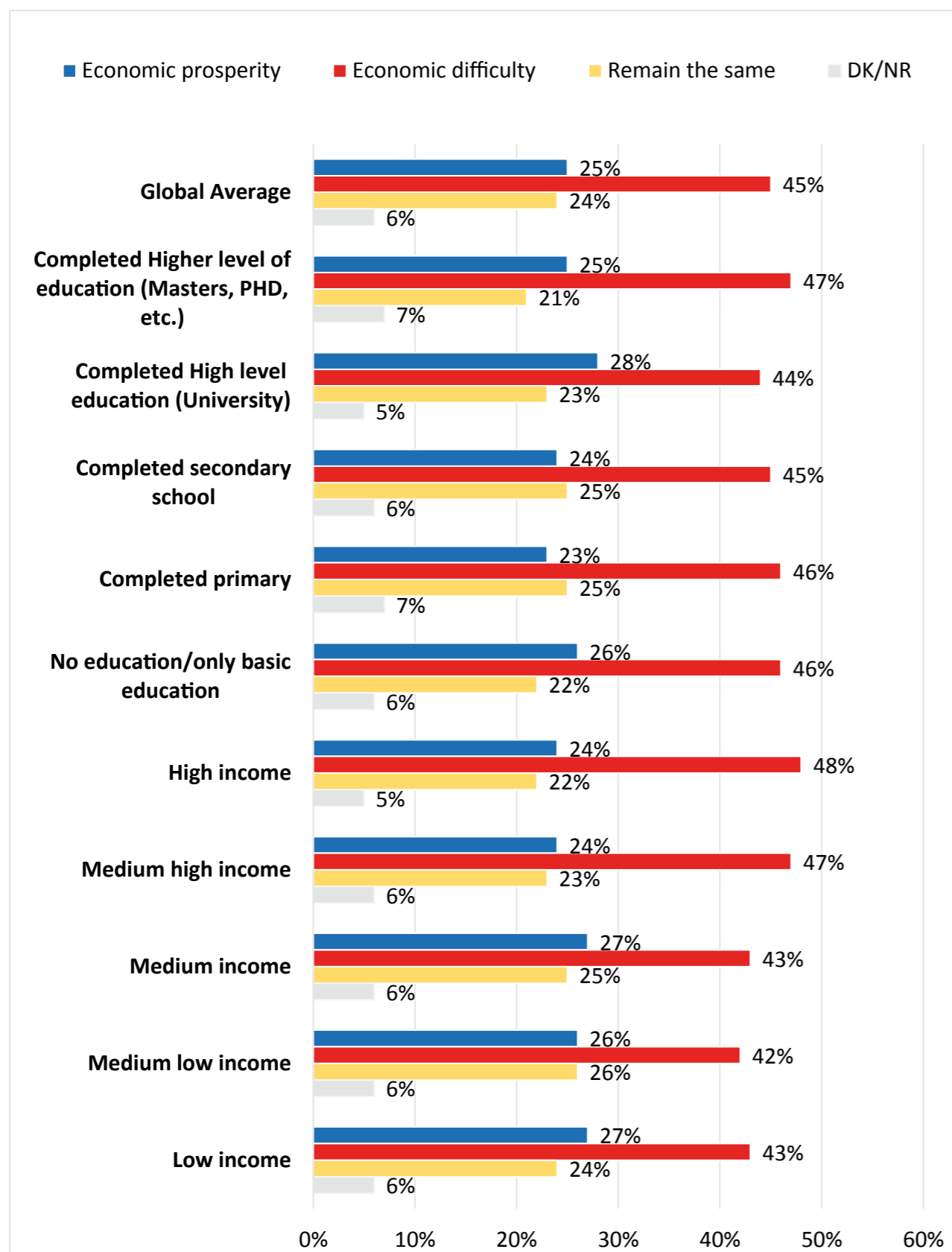
ECONOMIC PROSPERITY BY GENDER AND AGE

Compared to this year, in your opinion, will next year be a year of economic prosperity, economic difficulty or remain the same for your country?



ECONOMIC PROSPERITY BY GENDER AND AGE

Compared to this year, in your opinion, will next year be a year of economic prosperity, economic difficulty or remain the same for your country?



CONTINUING GRADUAL DECLINE IN PERSONAL HAPPINESS. STILL HAPPINESS CLEARLY PREVAILS

Personal happiness however remains stable, despite slow decline over recent years. 53% now claim that they are happy or very happy about their life and 15% say that they are unhappy or very unhappy. 31% are neither happy, nor unhappy. There is a minor share of doubting.

There is no region in the world where unhappiness prevails. Even EU citizens, which are usually gloomy about the future, share that they are rather happy about their personal lives (although eastern EU countries are a bit unhappier).

Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Colombia, Ecuador, again Azerbaijan and Nigeria are the top 5 according to the happiness index ("happy" vs "unhappy" answers). The opposite five include the Republic of North Macedonia, Ghana, Hong Kong, Armenia and Iraq.

What are the overall trends of personal happiness? An average of about 60% of people around the world in recent years express personal happiness at the end of each year. About 10% usually say they are unhappy. About 25% make neutral assessments. And there is always a small percentage hesitating.

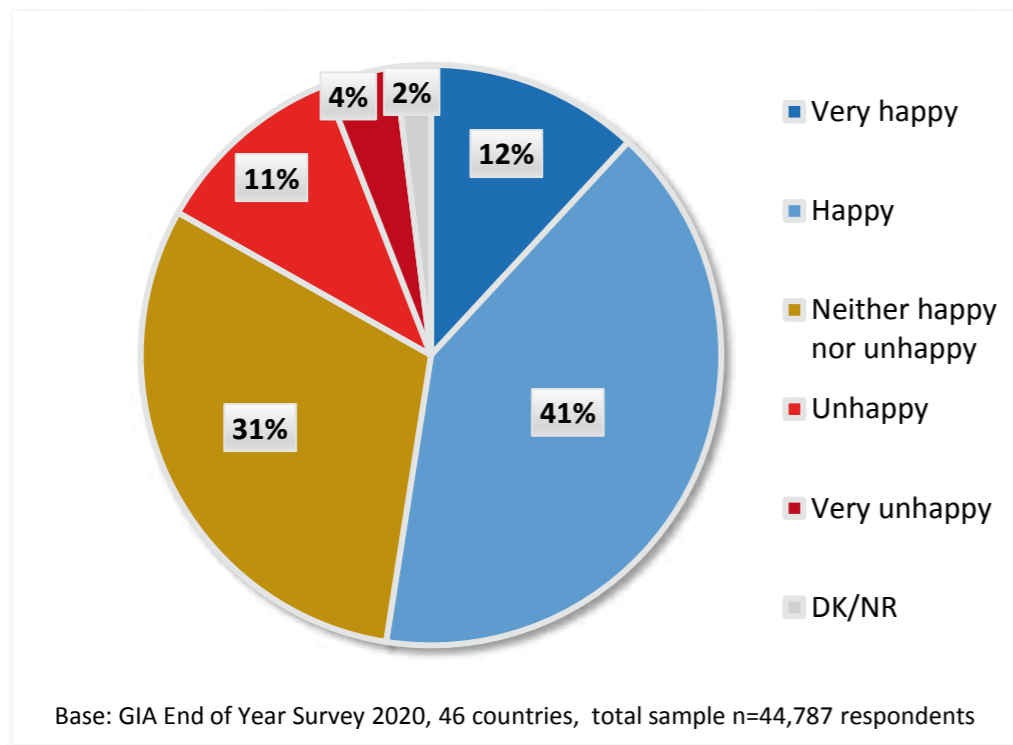
India, Latin America and East Asia stand out as the happiest places in the world in recent years. The lowest levels of personal happiness are to be observed in the Middle East and Russia.

The EU lately is also among the less fortunate places – with a slightly happier western EU. As other indicators revealed, EU (and may be the West as a whole) has not been an optimistic place for recent years, despite higher standard of living and unlike developing economies from other parts of the world. Probably the fear of losing what you have is stronger than the fear of not having so much to lose.

HAPPINESS INDEX

In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy or very unhappy about your life?

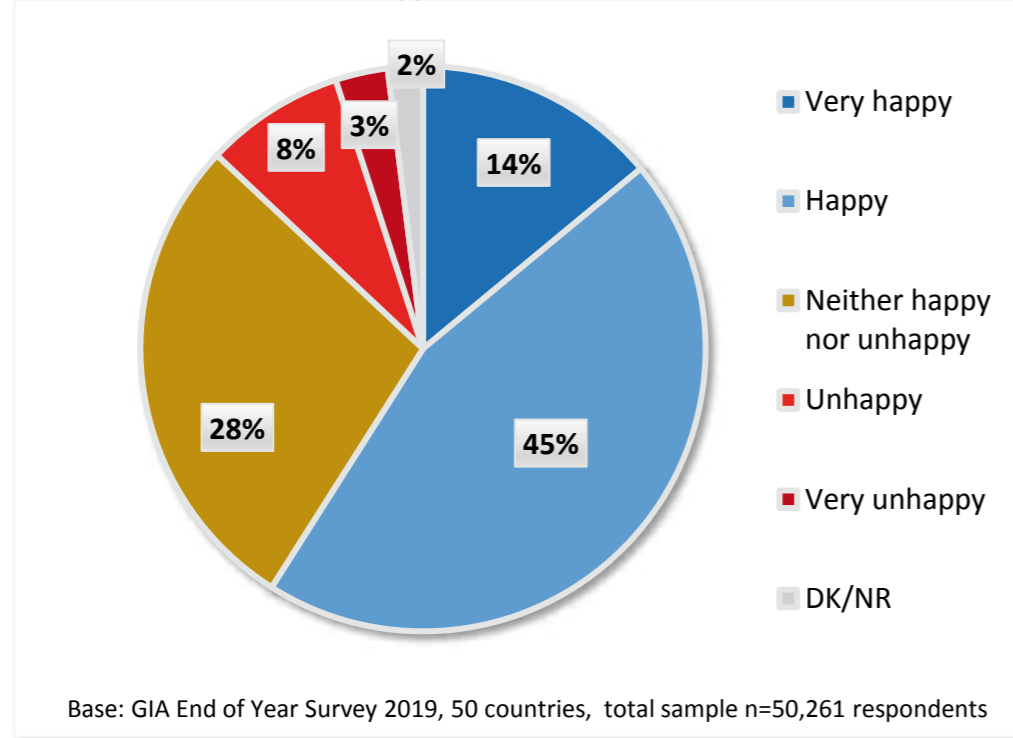
Global Happiness Index for 2020: +38



HAPPINESS INDEX

In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy or very unhappy about your life?

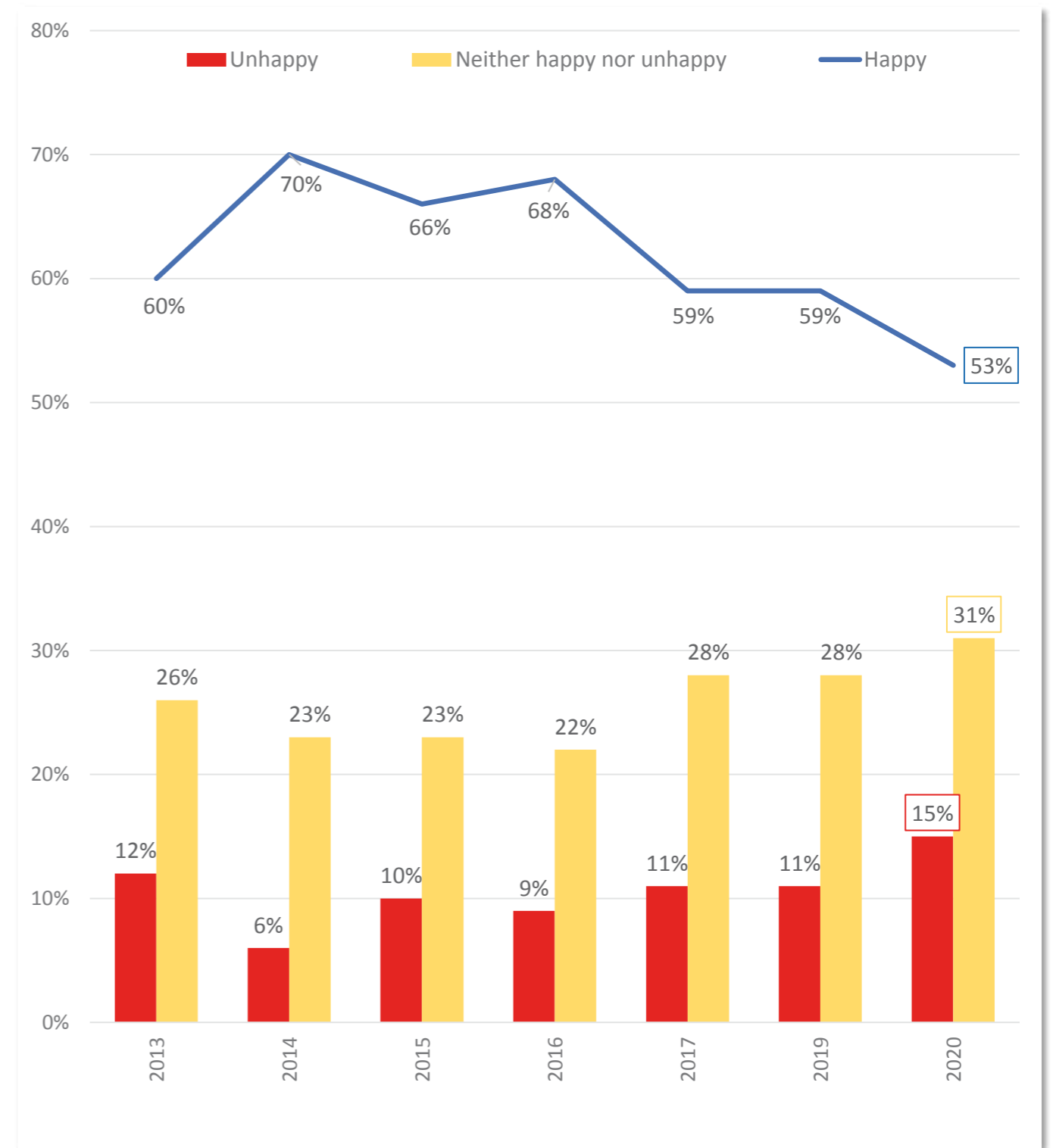
Global Happiness Index for 2019: +48



HAPPINESS INDEX

In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy or very unhappy about your life?

End of each year



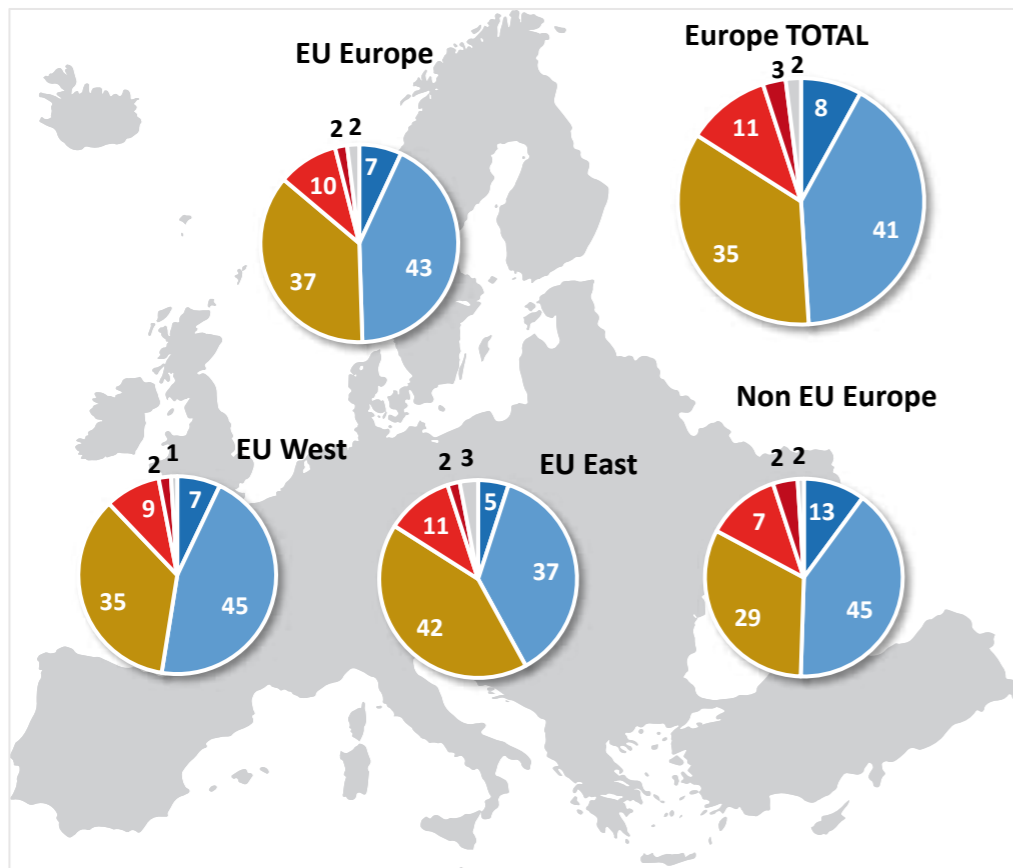
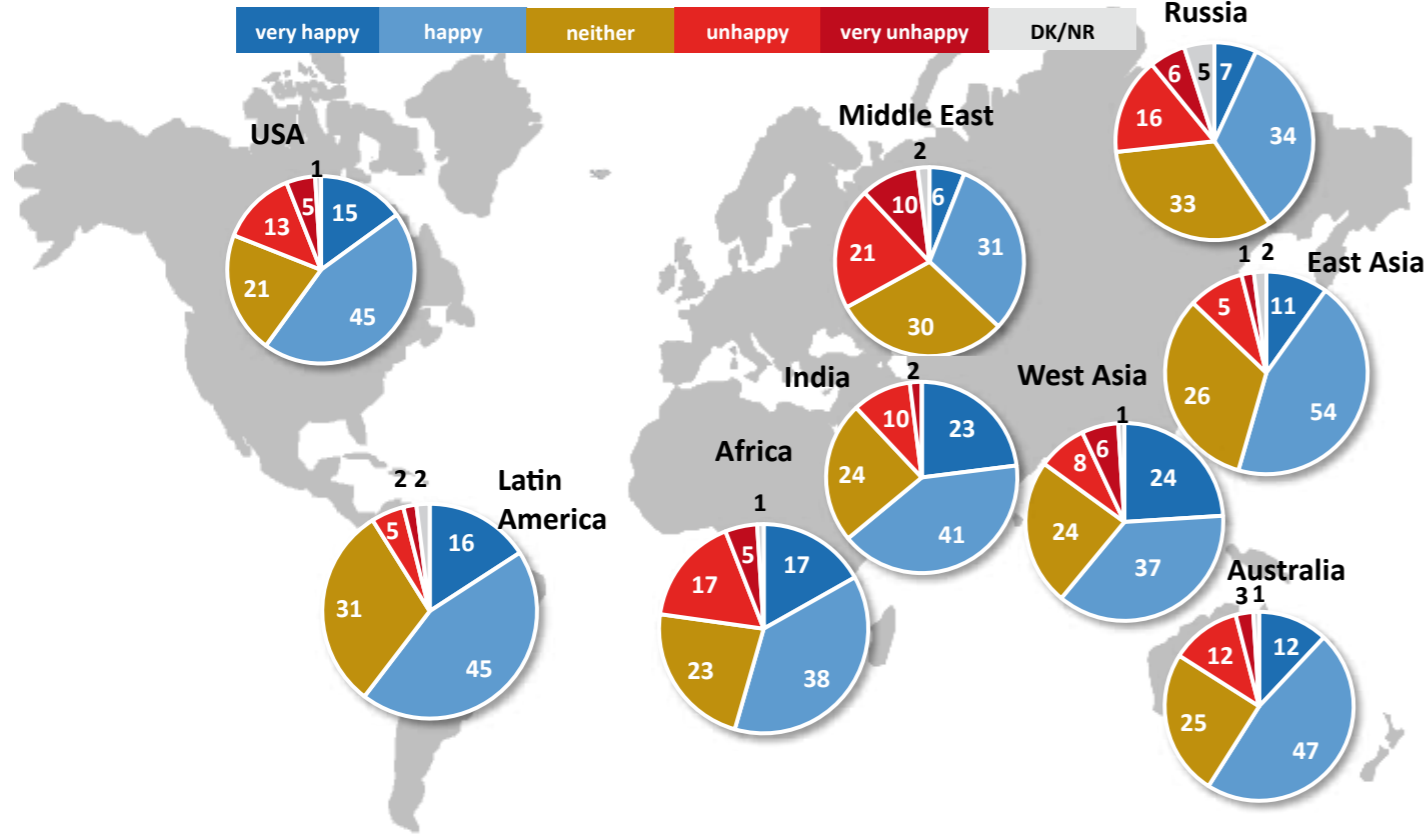
Definitions:

Happy = Very happy + Happy

Unhappy = Unhappy + Very unhappy

HAPPINESS INDEX

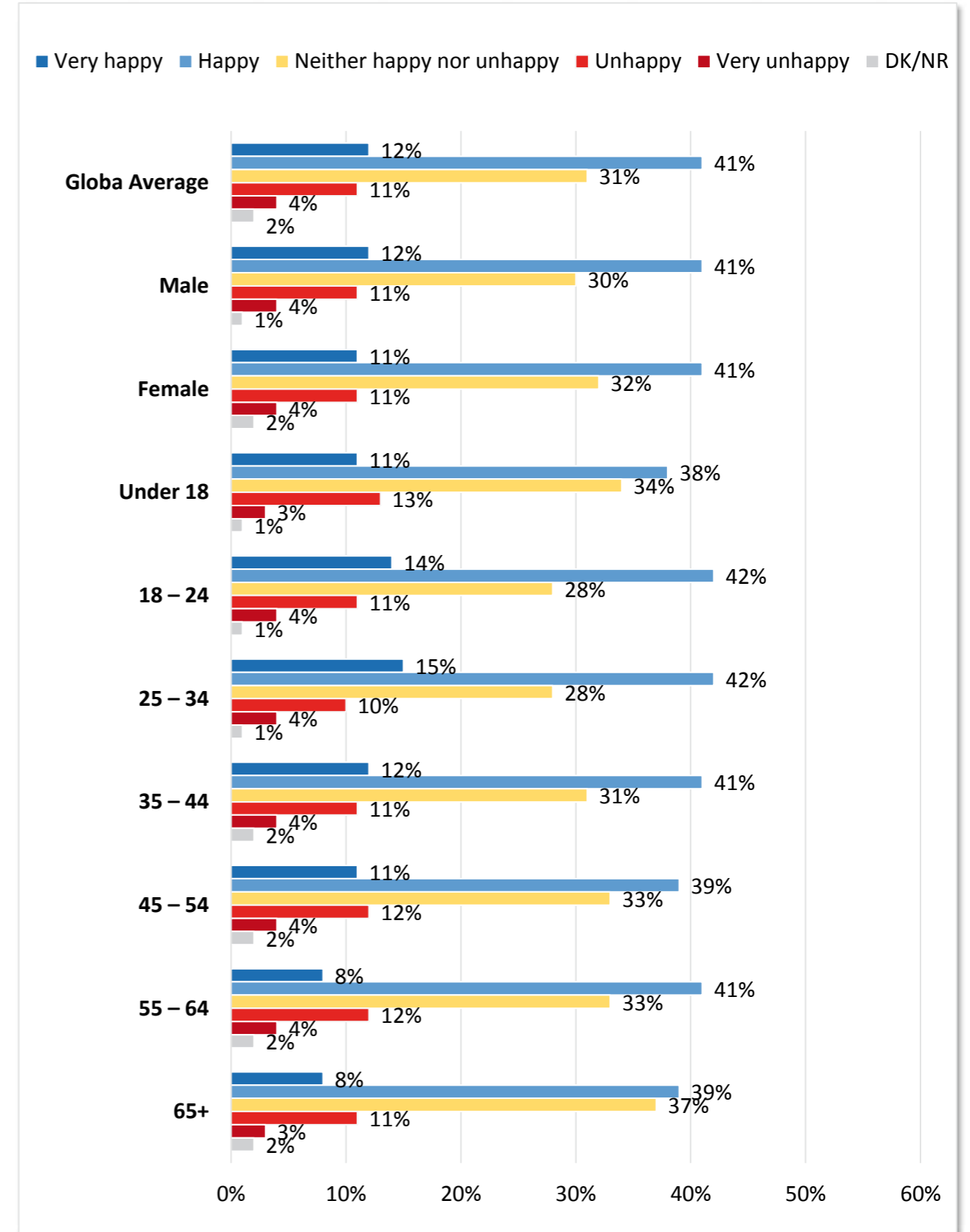
In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy or very unhappy about your life?



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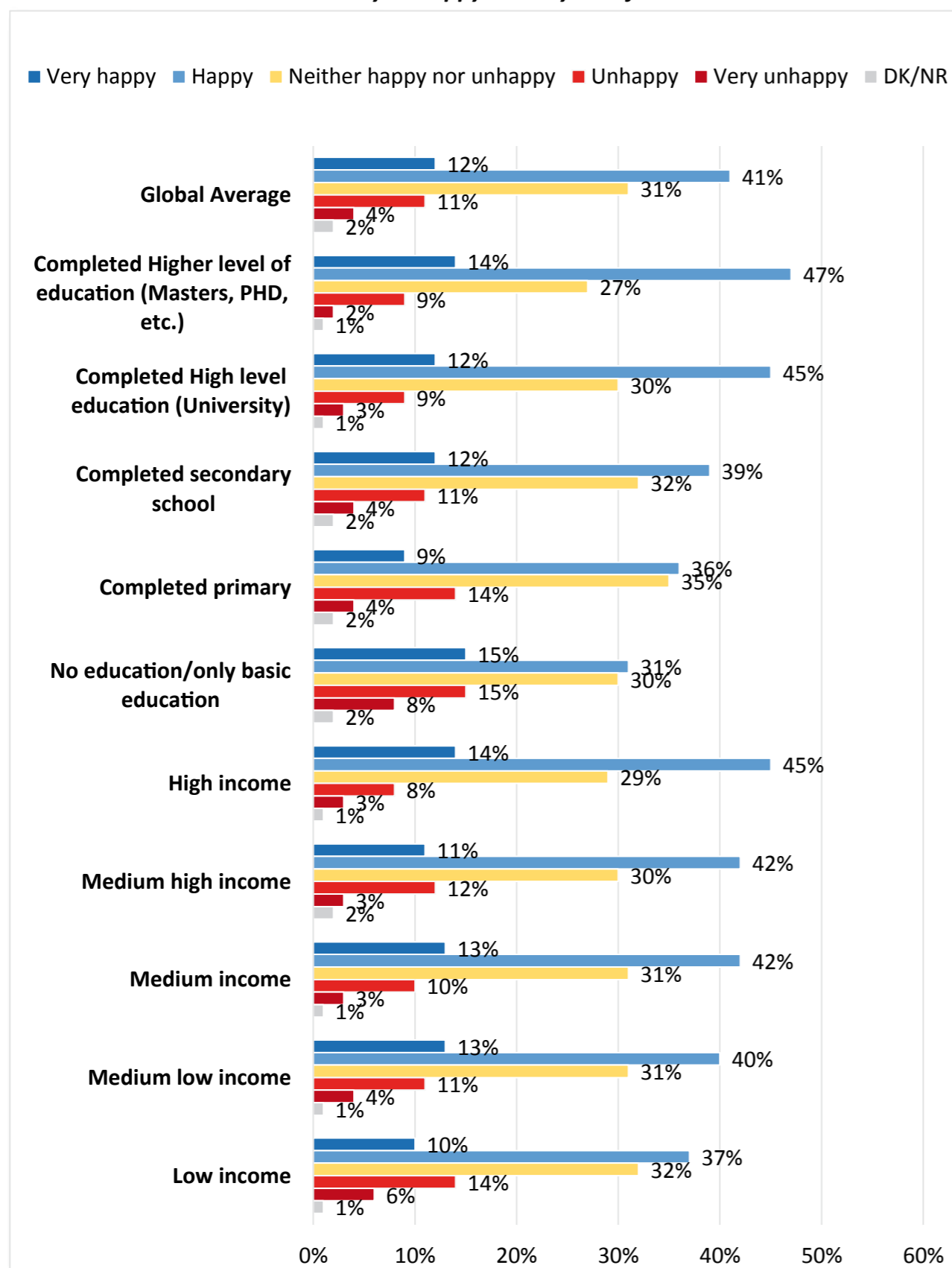
HAPPINESS INDEX BY GENDER AND AGE

In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy or very unhappy about your life?



HAPPINESS INDEX BY GENDER AND AGE

In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy or very unhappy about your life?



ALMOST A YEAR WITH THE PANDEMIC:

PEOPLE AROUND THE GLOBE STILL MOBILIZED AGAINST THE THREAT, WITH HOPE FOR VACCINES. YET POTENTIAL PROBLEMS BECOME MORE SIGNIFICANT

Approval for the governmental handling of the COVID-19 pandemic is still high, but is slowly declining. Compared to last spring, the threat of the disease is also considered significant, yet now it seems a bit more exaggerated to people around the globe. Travel restrictions are widely accepted as a means of fighting the pandemic.

The same stands for sacrificing of human rights, but not without criticism. Attitudes towards vaccines are rather positive, though the shadow of doubt remains significant, even predominant in a number of countries.

GOVERNEMENTS' MEASURES APPROVED IN FIGHTING THE VIRUS. STILL APPROVED.

More than a half of the world's population agrees or strongly agrees that their government is handling coronacrisis well. Two out of every five disagree or strongly disagree. The others are hesitant in their judgement.

Three previous waves of polling revealed that approval for national governments over the COVID-19 crisis remained consistently high for the whole 2020. Yet, it seems that at the end of 2020 the initial boost in trust in national government had gradually been exhausted and approval for governments' actions towards the pandemic slightly eroded.

This may be due to the authorities' mistakes and flaws in crisis management. Or, in general, just to the fact that people are getting familiar with the pandemic situation and fear no longer induces loyalty. Or people are just getting tired of restrictions.

What is the general picture that 2021 came across? It is quite diverse on a regional level and among huge countries – people in India (86% of the respondents there agree or strongly agree that their government is doing OK in this situation) and Australia (82%) are satisfied the most with the way their government is handling the coronavirus at the end of 2020.

People in Asia as a whole seem satisfied with their governments' actions towards the coronavirus (whereby the eastern regions of the continent exhibit slightly higher levels of satisfaction) – compared to other parts of the globe.

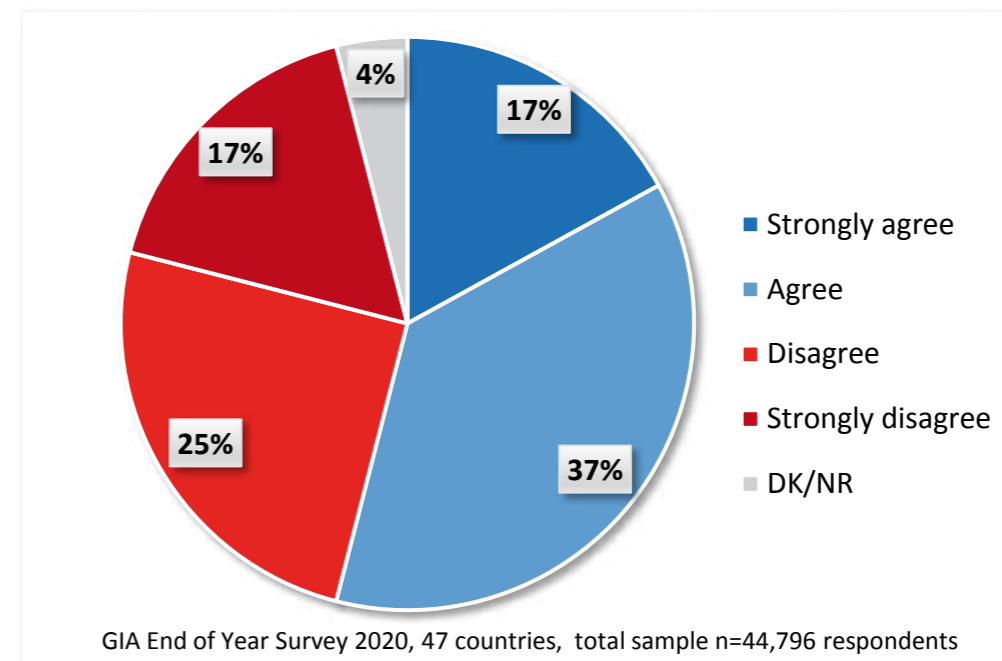
Absolute majority of the respondents in Vietnam declares to be satisfied with their government during the pandemic. Vast majorities in the Republic of Korea, Azerbaijan and Malaysia also believe their governments are handling the situation well.

Citizens in USA, Europe and Latin America, on the other hand, are the most critical towards the way their government is handling the coronavirus. The dissatisfaction with the government is especially high in terms of the coronacrisis management in Ukraine, USA, UK and Bosnia and Herzegovina – over two thirds of respondents report being dissatisfied with the government.

COVID-19

Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

I think the Government is handling the Coronavirus well



Regions	
TOP 5 AGREE (Strongly Agree + Agree)	TOP 5 DISAGREE (Strongly Disagree + Disagree)
INDIA – 86%	USA – 67%
AUSTRALIA – 82%	EU EAST – 56%
EAST ASIA – 71%	LATIN AMERICA – 55%
WEST ASIA – 63%	NON EU EUROPE – 51%
AFRICA – 62%	EU EUROPE – 49%

Countries	
TOP 5 AGREE (Strongly Agree + Agree)	TOP 5 DISAGREE (Strongly Disagree + Disagree)
VIETNAM – 100%	UKRAINE – 77%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 89%	BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA – 75%
INDIA; AZERBAIJAN – 86%	USA – 67%
AUSTRALIA – 82%	SPAIN – 66%
MALAYSIA – 79%	ECUADOR; MEXICO – 65%

Australian results are quoted in charts/tables, but not included in Global Average calculations (survey data base not available)

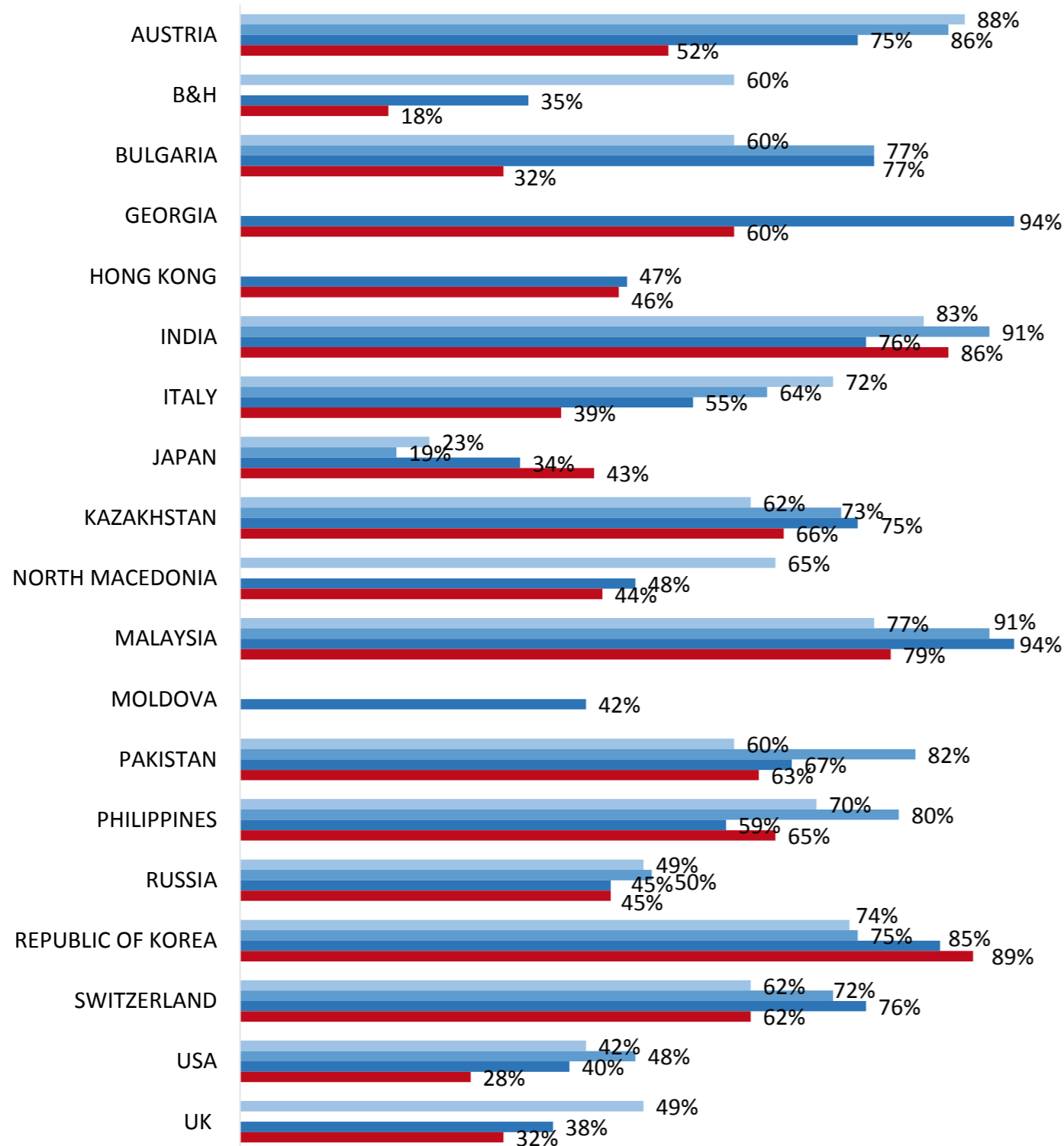
COVID-19

Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

I think the Government is handling the Coronavirus well

Answers Strongly Agree + Agree

- Wave 1 – end of March 2020
- Wave 2 – beginning of April 2020
- Wave 3 - beginning of June 2020
- Wave 4 – EoY Survey 2020 (Nov-Dec 2020)



HUMAN RIGHTS VS. THE PANDEMIC – A GROWING PROBLEM

Almost three out of four respondents worldwide are expressing their willingness to sacrifice some of their human rights if it helps preventing the spread of the disease. One fourth shares the opposite opinion.

Still there is a clear decreasing trend of willingness to sacrifice human rights. It seems that people around the world have overcome the initial shock of the new disease and are now more reluctant when it comes to giving up some of their rights. In the first waves of global polling in the spring of 2020, willingness to give up human rights was up to 80% worldwide.

A large share of the citizens in India, Australia, Asia, the Middle East, Africa, but also western countries in the EU are willing to sacrifice some of their human rights if it will help preventing the spread of the disease. Up to 90% of people in Georgia and Vietnam state that they are ready to give up some of their rights in order to fight the virus, but the shares are also significant in Germany, Côte d'Ivoire, Armenia, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Austria, etc.

People in Russia, Latin America, East EU and USA are not so keen on giving up their human rights, even if it helps preventing the spread of the virus.

The largest shares of reluctance on this matter are registered in Japan, Mexico, Peru, Palestine and the eastern EU countries.

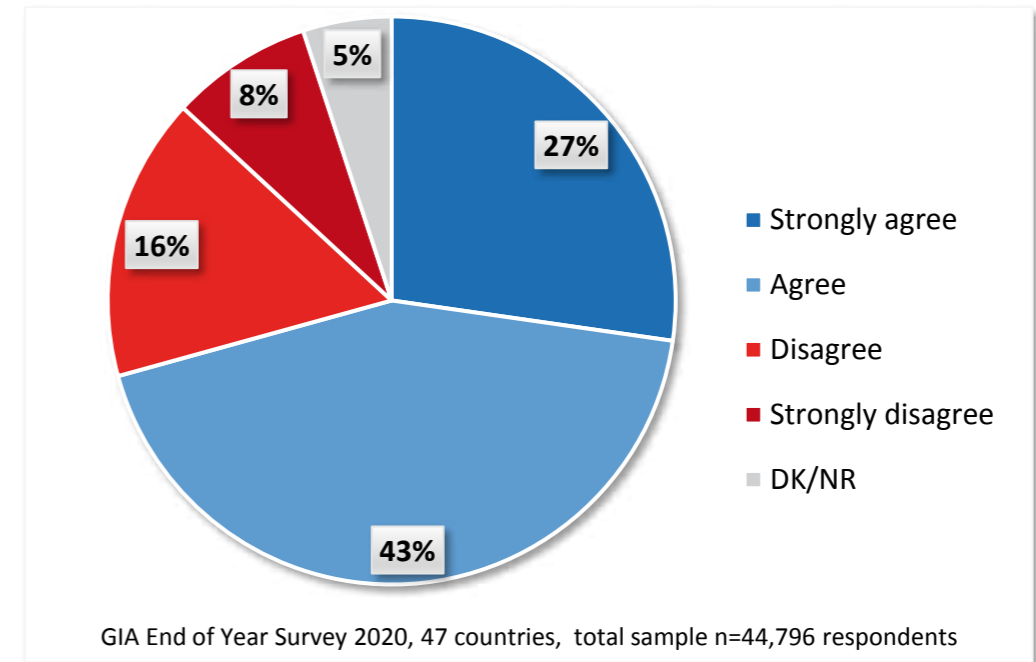
Travel restrictions are obviously already seen as the “new normal”. More than three fourths around the globe agree or strongly agree that travel restrictions between countries are acceptable in order to fight the spreading of the coronavirus. A fifth disagrees or strongly disagrees.

In regions and large countries such as Australia, East Asia, USA and the EU (especially the western EU countries) positive answers reach up to more than 80% of all answers (even up to 91% in Australia). Travel restrictions are the least acceptable for the people in the Middle East, East EU countries and Russia – up to a third of the respondents are against travel restrictions as an acceptable measure in the fight against the disease.

Automatic approval of travel restrictions shows societal cooperativeness. However, it could also be a sign that fear still dominates over free will. If so, this is an alarming symptom for democracies – about a year after the outbreak of the virus and months after the appearance of the first vaccines.

COVID-19

Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
I am willing to sacrifice some of my human rights if it helps prevent the spread of the virus



Regions	
TOP 5 AGREE (Strongly Agree + Agree)	TOP 5 DISAGREE (Strongly Disagree + Disagree)
INDIA – 78%	RUSSIA – 39%
AUSTRALIA; EU WEST – 75%	LATIN AMERICA – 34%
NON EU EUROPE; WEST ASIA – 74%	EU EAST – 33%
AFRICA; MIDDLE EAST; EAST ASIA – 72%	USA – 29%
USA – 65%	MIDDLE EAST – 27%

Countries	
TOP 5 AGREE (Strongly Agree + Agree)	TOP 5 DISAGREE (Strongly Disagree + Disagree)
VIETNAM – 96%	JAPAN – 47%
GEORGIA – 90%	MEXICO – 41%
COTE D'IVOIRE – 88%	PALESTINE – 40%
IRAQ – 87%	RUSSIA – 39%
THAILAND – 85%	PERU – 37%

Australian results are quoted in charts/tables, but not included in Global Average calculations (survey data base not available)

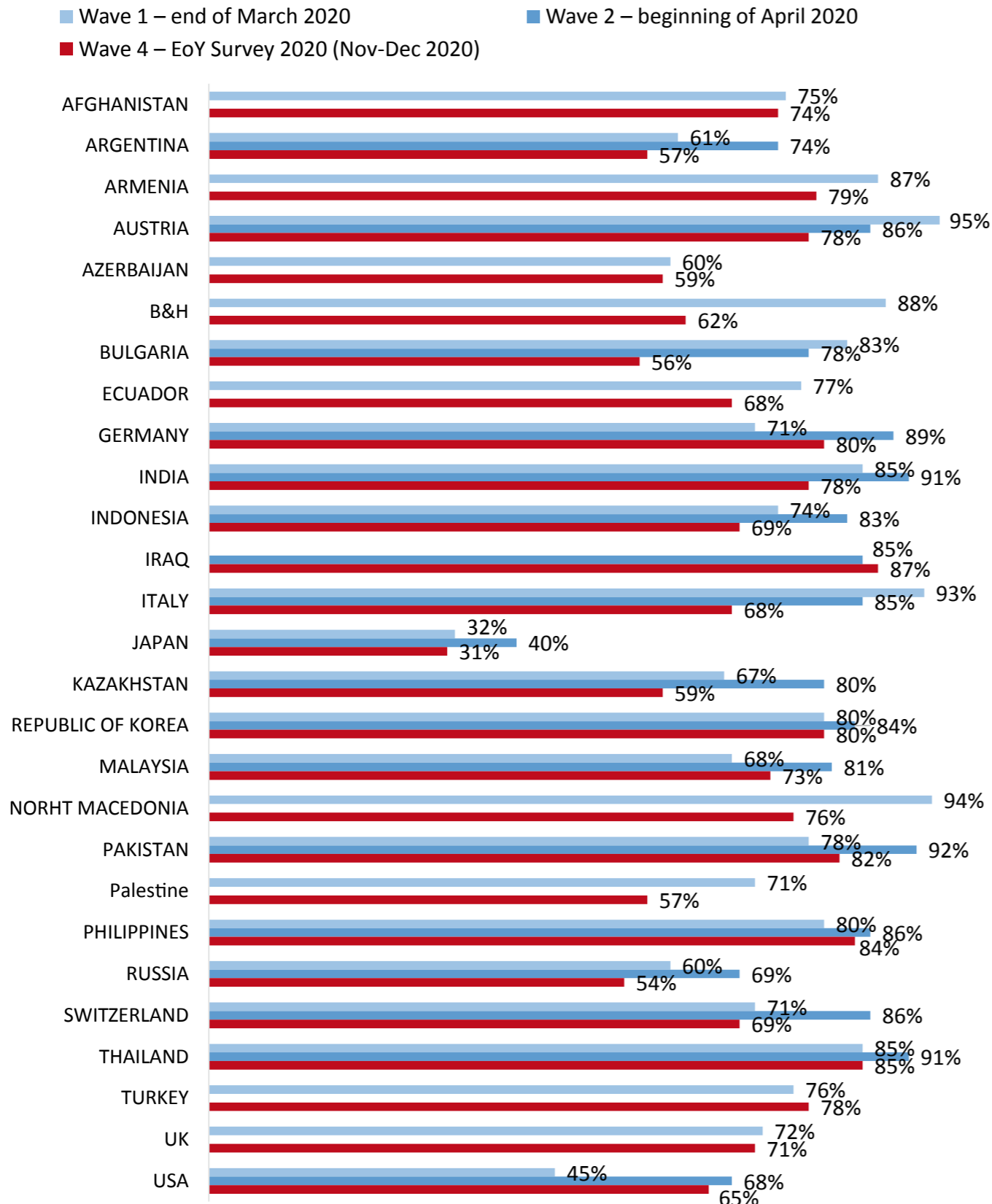
COVID-19



Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

I am willing to sacrifice some of my human rights if it helps prevent the spread of the virus

Answers Strongly Agree + Agree

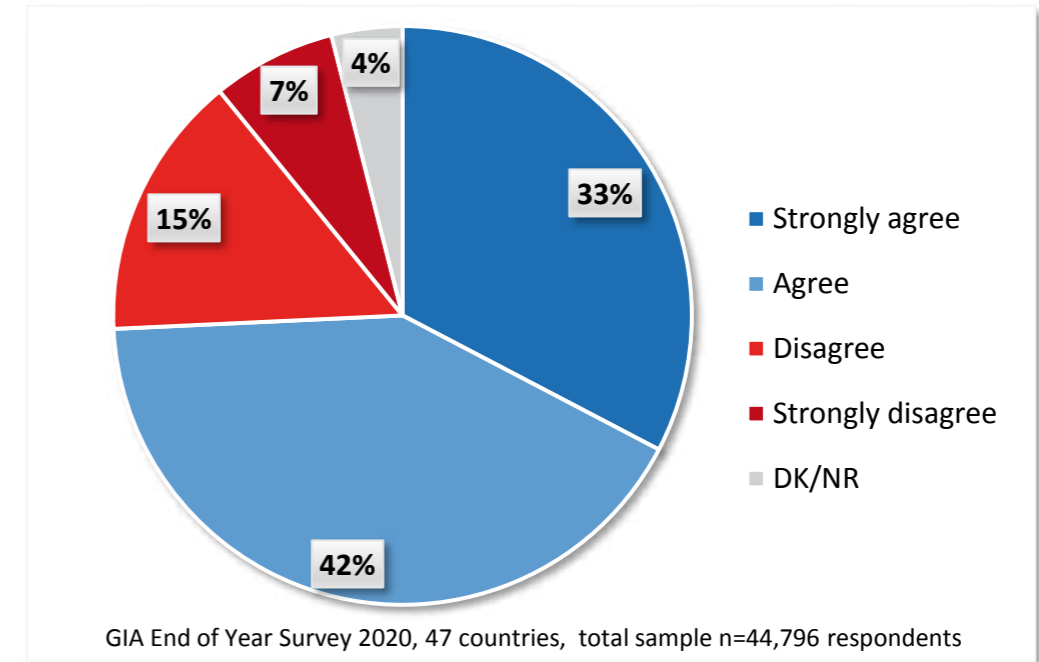


COVID-19



Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

Travel restrictions between countries are acceptable in order to fight against the spreading of the Coronavirus



Regions

TOP 5 AGREE (Strongly Agree + Agree)	TOP 5 DISAGREE (Strongly Disagree + Disagree)
AUSTRALIA – 91%	MIDDLE EAST – 31%
EAST ASIA – 86%	NON EU EUROPE – 29%
USA – 85%	RUSSIA – 28%
EU WEST – 82%	EU EAST, AFRICA – 25%
INDIA – 81%	LATIN AMERICA – 24%

Countries

TOP 5 AGREE (Strongly Agree + Agree)	TOP 5 DISAGREE (Strongly Disagree + Disagree)
VIETNAM – 99%	BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA – 43%
FINLAND – 93%	COLOMBIA – 37%
AUSTRALIA – 91%	KENYA, UKRAINE – 36%
INDONESIA; REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 88%	JORDAN – 34%
UK – 87%	KOSOVO, PALESTINE – 31%

Australian results are quoted in charts/tables, but not included in Global Average calculations (survey data base not available)

IS THE THREAT EXAGGERATED? RATHER NOT, BUT THE WORLD IS NOT AS SURE NOW AS IT WAS IN APRIL AND MAY 2020.

More than two out of five around the world agree or strongly agree with the statement “I believe the threat from the coronavirus is exaggerated”. Yet, the majority disagrees. The attitude that the threat is actually exaggerated is slightly growing, compared to recent months.

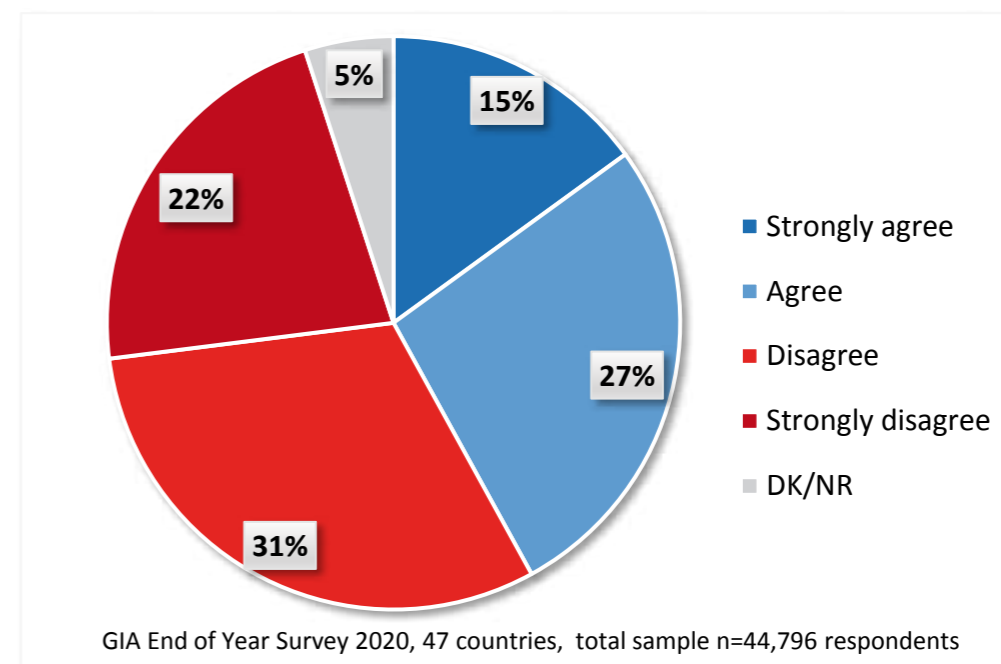
Last year, for instance, the global public opinion on that matter was equally spread. Later, during the so called first peak of the disease, supporters of this particular view shrunk to a third of the respondents, while those who disagreed were near two thirds. In the summer of 2020, though, with the decline of the number of registered COVID-19 cases, belief in the exaggeration of the problem began to grow again. Although the numbers of the new cases of COVID-19 rose again in the autumn and many countries around the world were affected by the supposed second wave of the coronavirus, the trend of growing conviction that the crisis is exaggerated continued.

People in India seem more prone to believe that the health threat is exaggerated (more than a half of all respondents share this opinion). The share of those who neglect the danger is also significant in West Asia, Africa and non-EU Europe. Most prone to underestimate the threat are people in Kosovo, Philippines, Nigeria and Pakistan.

People in Australia, USA and EU (especially the Western EU countries), on the other hand, are most likely to reject the above statement. In countries such as Finland, UK, Japan and Korea the shares of disagreement are the most significant.

COVID-19

*Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement:
I believe the threat from the Coronavirus is exaggerated*



Regions	
TOP 5 AGREE (Strongly Agree + Agree)	TOP 5 DISAGREE (Strongly Disagree + Disagree)
INDIA – 58%	AUSTRALIA – 75%
WEST ASIA – 53%	EU WEST – 67%
AFRICA – 51%	USA – 63%
NON EU EUROPE – 48%	LATIN AMERICA – 61%
MIDDLE EAST – 46%	RUSSIA – 60%

Countries	
TOP 5 AGREE (Strongly Agree + Agree)	TOP 5 DISAGREE (Strongly Disagree + Disagree)
KOSOVO – 71%	FINLAND – 79%
PHILIPPINES, PAKISTAN – 70%	VIETNAM – 77%
NIGERIA – 64%	AUSTRALIA – 75%
KENYA – 60%	JAPAN – 72%
AFGHANISTAN; INDIA – 58%	REPUBLIC OF KOREA; GEORGIA – 71%

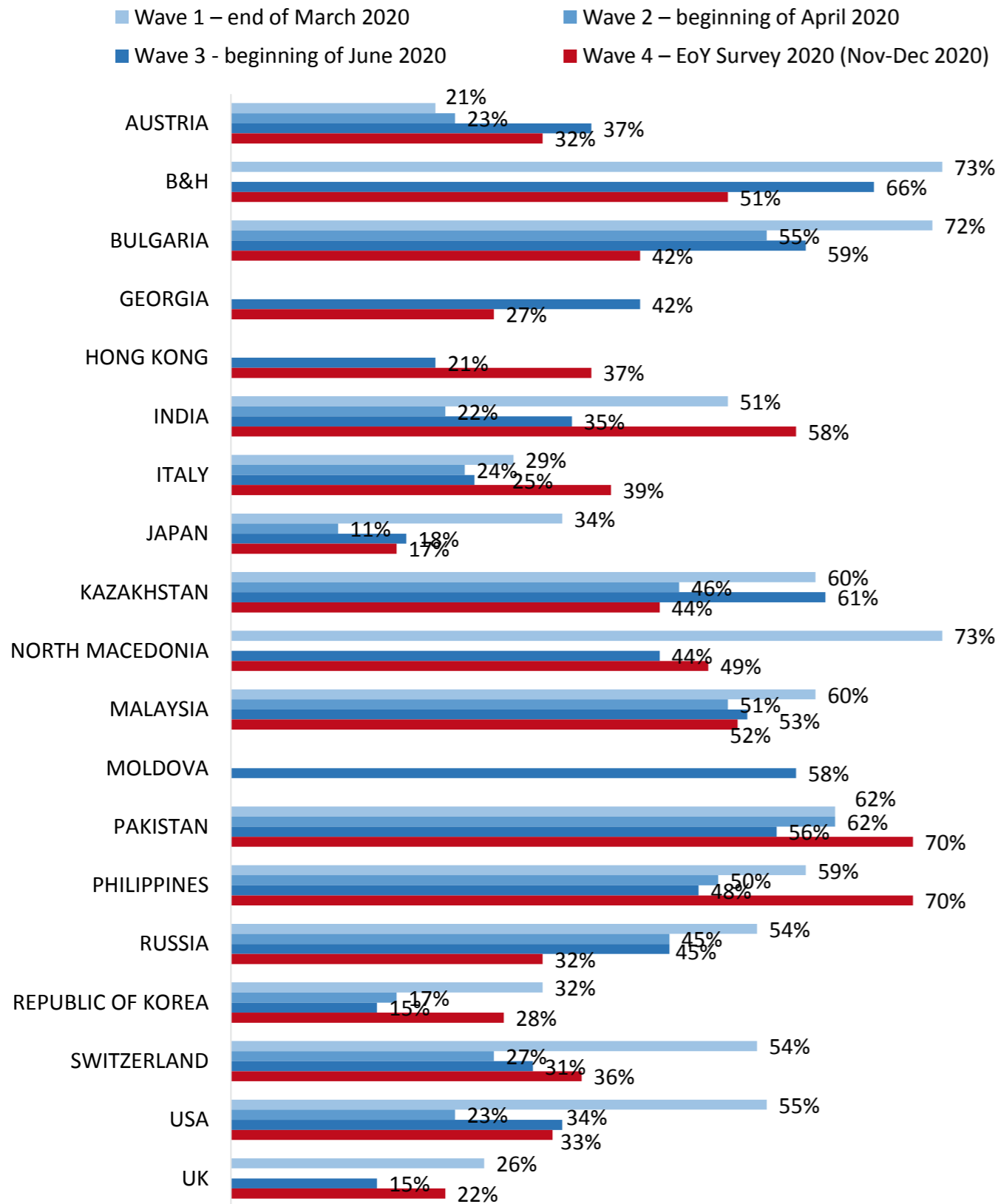
Australian results are quoted in charts/tables, but not included in Global Average calculations (survey data base not available)

COVID-19

Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statement:

I believe the threat from the Coronavirus is exaggerated

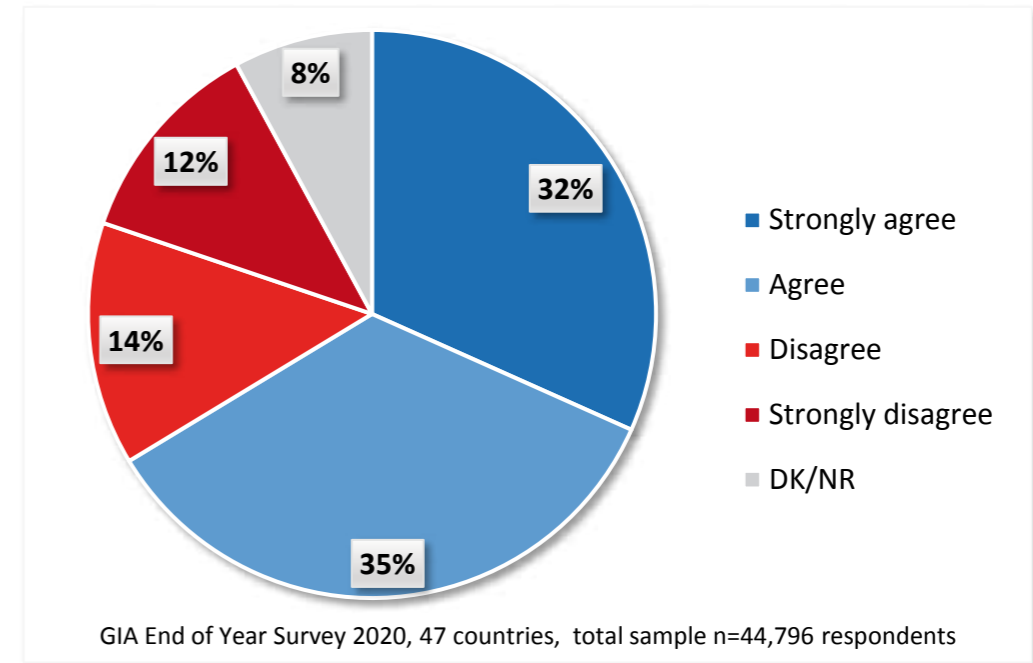
Answers Strongly Agree + Agree



COVID-19

Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statement:

If a new Coronavirus/COVID-19 vaccine became publicly available and is considered safe and effective, I would take it



Regions

TOP 5 AGREE (Strongly Agree + Agree)	TOP 5 DISAGREE (Strongly Disagree + Disagree)
INDIA – 85%	RUSSIA – 46%
EAST ASIA – 80%	NON EU EUROPE; AFRICA – 35%
AUSTRALIA – 77%	EU EAST – 34%
LATIN AMERICA – 75%	MIDDLE EAST – 26%
MIDDLE EAST; WEST ASIA – 71%	EU WEST – 25%

Countries

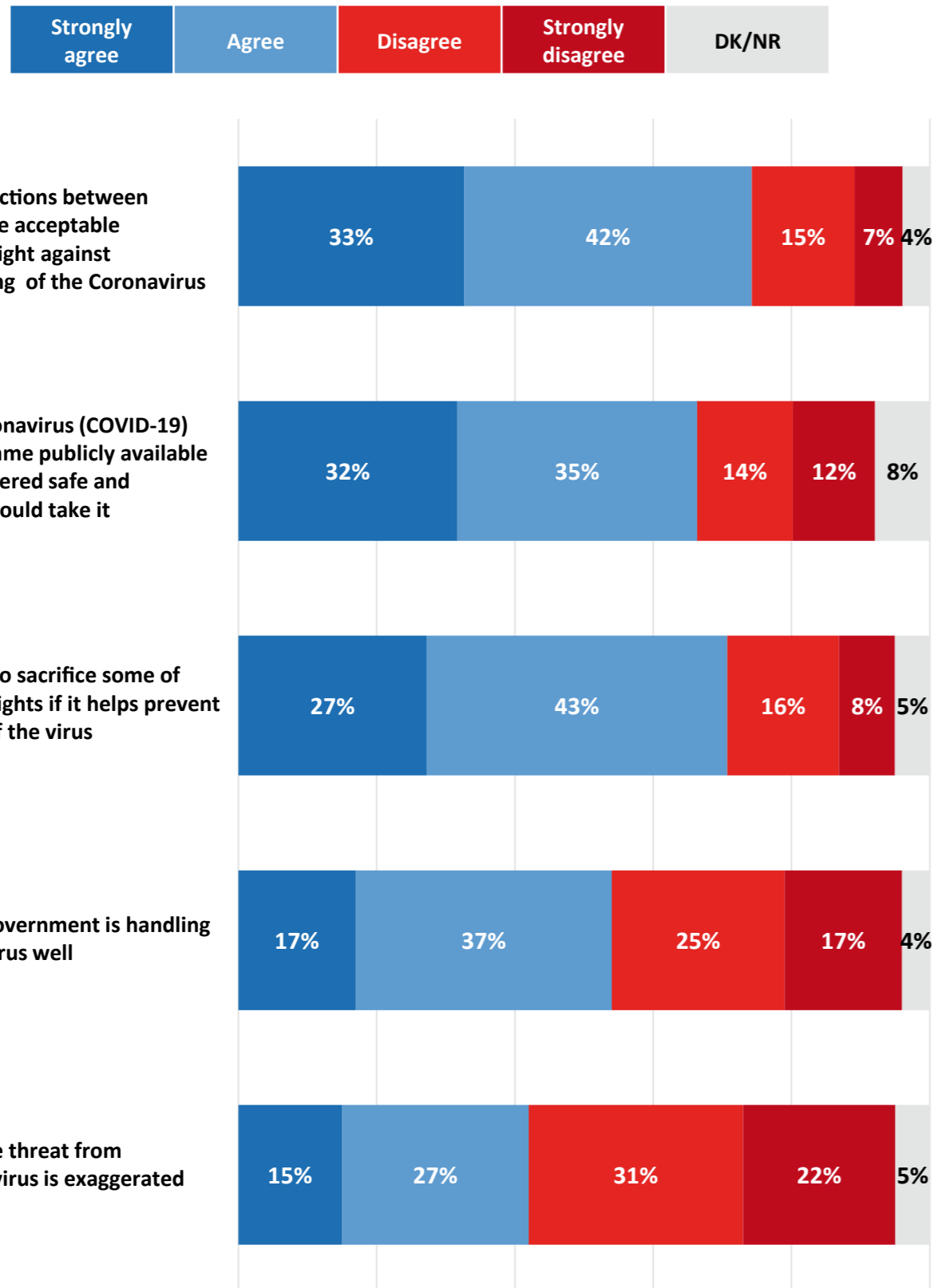
TOP 5 AGREE (Strongly Agree + Agree)	TOP 5 DISAGREE (Strongly Disagree + Disagree)
VIETNAM – 98%	NORTH MACEDONIA – 49%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA; IRAQ – 88%	RUSSIA – 46%
THAILAND – 87%	B&H; KENYA – 44%
INDIA – 85%	ARMENIA – 43%
MALAYSIA – 84%	SWITZERLAND; SERBIA – 39%

Australian results are quoted in charts/tables, but not included in Global Average calculations (survey data base not available)

COVID-19



Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements:



GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 47 countries, total sample n=44,796 respondents

VACCINES FOR ME AND MY COUNTRY



Vaccines against COVID-19 and vaccines in general are met with trust around the world. Yet, in some countries the reluctance towards a possible vaccination exceeds the willingness, even if the vaccines are considered safe and effective. What becomes apparent is the need of wider explanation by medical experts and public authorities in order to convince people in vaccines' safety.

More than two thirds of the people around the globe say that they would take a COVID-19 vaccine, if it is publicly available and is considered safe and effective. A fourth, however, is more likely to reject the opportunity to take a vaccine. Less than 10% are hesitating on that matter.

Among regions and big nations, people in India (85%) and Asia (up to 80% in the eastern part of the continent and 98% in Vietnam) show the strongest willingness to be injected with the COVID-19 vaccine.

People in Russia, Europe and Africa seem more reluctant towards a vaccine against COVID-19, even if the access to the vaccines is easy and they are considered safe and effective. The highest unwillingness towards the new COVID-19 vaccination is demonstrated by the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, the Czech Republic and other European countries. Even in these countries, however, there is no clear majority against the opportunity for COVID-19 vaccination. The shares of those who consider possible vaccination and those who are rather reluctant are almost equal.

The majority of the respondents worldwide believes that most people in their country would get vaccinated if there is an accessible coronavirus vaccine that is considered safe and effective. Another 17% think that the majority in their country will not agree to get a vaccine, and 22% do not think that there will be any clear majority on this matter.

Again, people in India and East Asia as a whole (both with more than 70% shares of positive answers) are more convinced that their compatriots would get the new COVID-19 vaccine. People in Russia, east EU and Africa, on the other hand, show a hesitant belief in their societies' willingness to get vaccinated, with a significant share of negative answers as well (up to a fourth of all answers). In general, in those regions there is no clear majority when it comes to peoples' willingness to take a coronavirus vaccine.

Nevertheless, it seems that the global majority believes most of the population would rather get vaccinated in their respective country, if a COVID-19 vaccine is available and is considered safe and effective.

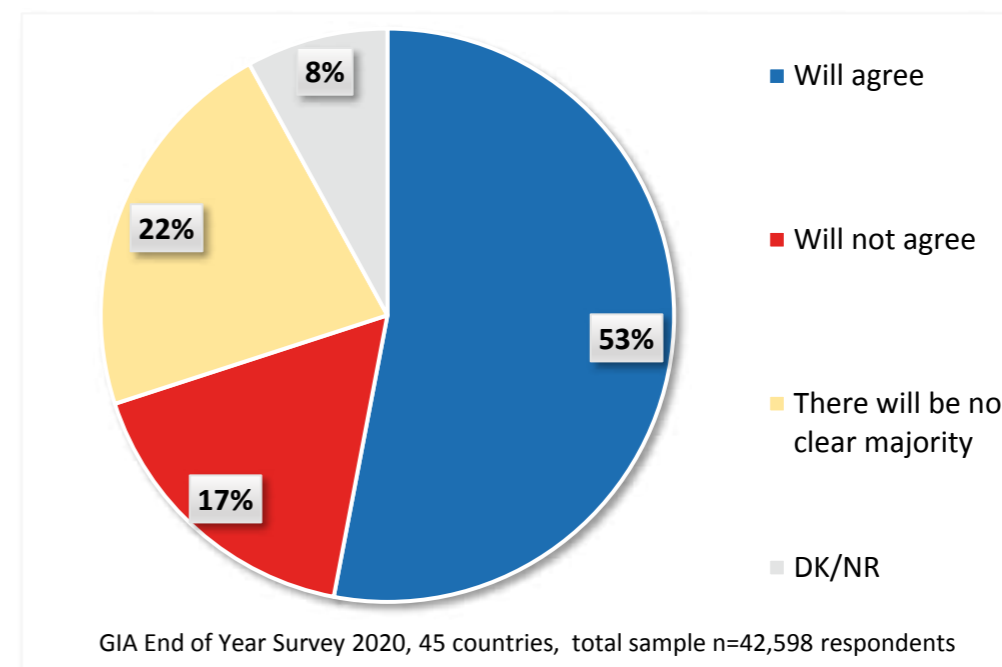
It seems that the global coronavirus pandemic has also made the majority of people around the world more likely to get vaccines in general – 50% of the respondents report having this opinion. Yet, 18% claim that after the pandemic they are less likely to get vaccinated. 28% say that there has been no change in their attitudes on vaccines.

People in India, Asia and the Middle East appear to be more prone to vaccines in general after the start of the pandemic. In contrast, people in the EU and Europe in general, and also in the USA, say most frequently that there has been no change in their view towards the vaccines.

As a whole, it seems that nowhere in the world has the coronavirus pandemic significantly produced negative attitudes towards the vaccines in general. No more than a fifth of all respondents in different regions share that now it is less likely or a lot less likely for them to get vaccinated. The biggest shares of such answers are in the Middle East and Europe (mainly in the eastern EU and non-EU countries).

ATTITUDES TOWARD VACCINES

In your opinion, if a new Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine became publicly available and is considered safe and effective, what will the majority of population in your country do – agree or disagree to take such a vaccine?



HIGH LEVEL OF EXPECTED AGREEMENT VS. DISAGREEMENT

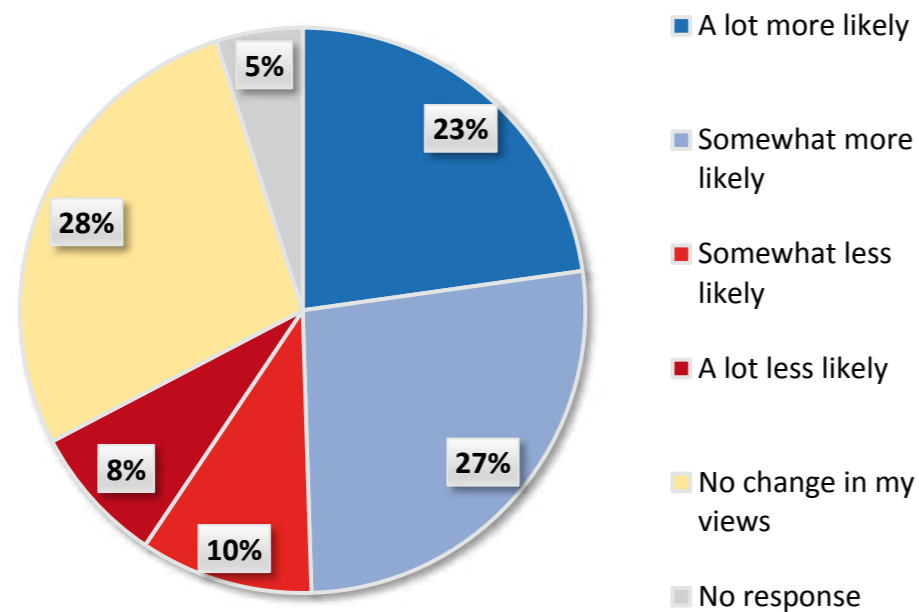
Country:	Will Agree	Will not agree	No clear majority
VIETNAM	92%	1%	7%
THAILAND	80%	8%	5%
INDIA	78%	8%	6%
ARGENTINA	77%	4%	14%
FINLAND	74%	4%	18%

EXPECTED PUBLIC OPINION POLARIZATION

Country:	Will Agree	Will not agree	No clear majority
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	27%	31%	35%
BULGARIA	27%	23%	27%
COTE D'IVOIRE	32%	31%	31%
RUSSIA	30%	25%	32%
SERBIA	31%	28%	33%

ATTITUDES TOWARD VACCINES

When considering your willingness to vaccinate yourself in general, would you say the global Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has made you more likely to vaccinate yourself, less likely, or has there been no change?



GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 45 countries, total sample n=42,598 respondents

TOP 5 "MORE LIKELY TO VACCINATE"
(A lot more likely + Somewhat more likely)

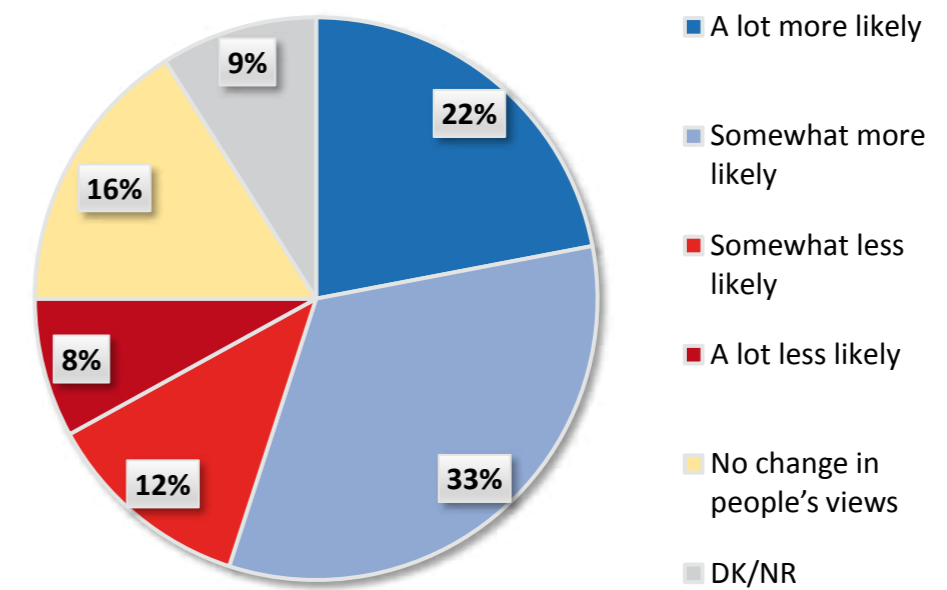
- REPUBLIC OF KOREA; VIETNAM – 84%
- THAILAND – 81%
- AFGHANISTAN – 69%
- INDONESIA; IRAQ; MALAYSIA – 67%
- INDIA – 63%

TOP 5 "LESS LIKELY TO VACCINATE"
(A lot less likely + Somewhat less likely)

- KENYA -41%
- PALESTINE – 39%
- KYRGYZSTAN – 32%
- PAKISTAN; COTE D'IVOIRE – 30%
- PHILIPPINES; SERBIA – 29%

ATTITUDES TOWARD VACCINES

And, in your opinion, what do people in your country think about this? Would you say the global Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has made them more likely to be vaccinated, less likely, or has there been no change?



GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 45 countries, total sample n=42,598 respondents

TOP 5 "MORE LIKELY TO BE VACCINATED"
(A lot more likely + Somewhat more likely)

- VIETNAM – 84%
- REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 83%
- THAILAND – 76%
- JAPAN – 75%
- MALAYSIA – 74%

TOP 5 "LESS LIKELY TO BE VACCINATED"
(A lot less likely + Somewhat less likely)

- COTE D'IVOIRE – 53%
- KENYA – 47%
- PALESTINE – 41%
- KYRGYZSTAN – 33%
- CZECH REPUBLIC; PAKISTAN – 30%

DEMOCRATIC VOICE OF THE PEOPLE: SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTIONS ACROSS THE GLOBE

Free and fair elections, on the one hand, and governance by the will of people – on the other, are preconditions of a strong democracy. But only 37% of the citizens living in the recognized democratic countries agree that these two preconditions are met at home. Every third declares that none of the two are valid and 23% believe that only one is true for their country.

ARE NATIONS GOVERNED BY THE WILL OF THEIR PEOPLE?

46% of the world's population agree that their country is ruled by the will of people. Almost equal is the share of those who disagree. A few hesitate in answering.

Over the decades, Gallup International Association has used indicators that could exhibit slight differences but allow for a general comparison. In the year 2000 for instance only a third of the world's population believed that their country was ruled by the will of people and about 60% disagreed. In 2007 belief in democratic nature of governance revealed symptoms of increasing which were further confirmed in 2014 when already half of the respondents worldwide agreed and the other half disagreed that their country was ruled by the will of people. So, now the situation seems almost the same as in 2014. Or a bit worse. But far better than in the beginning of the century. But... there is another "but" – the positive trend looks interrupted now.

Of course, quite different are societal expectations for democracy in different cultural backgrounds, political systems, current specific political situations, etc. Different is the extent to which people tend to criticize their governments across the globe too. Among regions and huge countries people in India seem most confident in the state of democracy in their country (83% agree that their country is ruled by the will of people), but it also applies to people in Asia as a whole. These attitudes seem stable there, as both regions were also at the top of the scale in 2014.

The biggest shares of positive answers now are registered in Azerbaijan (84%), India (83%) and Ghana (81%).

The least satisfied with the democratic nature of their governance now seem to be citizens in the eastern part of the EU, Latin America and Russia – with around a third of positive answers. USA shows shares of confidence similar to the average for the globe.

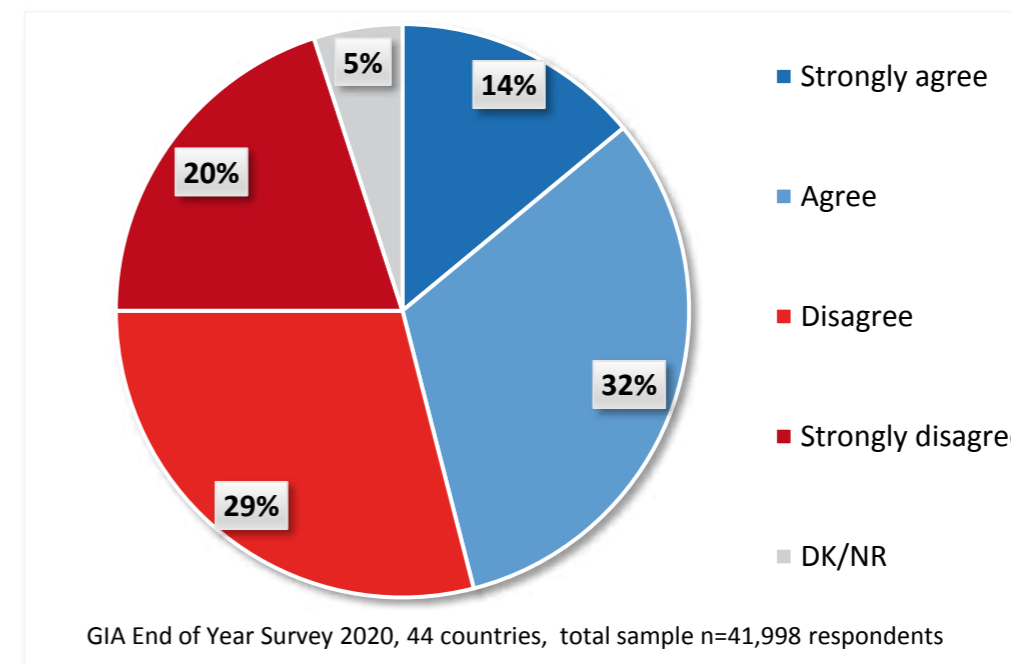
Bosnia and Herzegovina (8%), Kenya (18%), Bulgaria (19%) and Colombia (22%) are at the bottom of the scale of positive answers.

WILL OF THE PEOPLE

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement:
"My country is ruled by the will of the people"

AGREE – 46%

DISAGREE – 49%



TOP 5 AGREE (Strongly Agree + Agree)	TOP 5 DISAGREE (Strongly Disagree + Disagree)
AZERBAIJAN – 84%	BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA – 91%
INDIA – 83%	KENYA – 81%
GHANA – 81%	COLOMBIA – 77%
PHILIPPINES – 73%	BULGARIA; UKRAINE – 74%
KYRGYZSTAN – 67%	NIGERIA – 73%

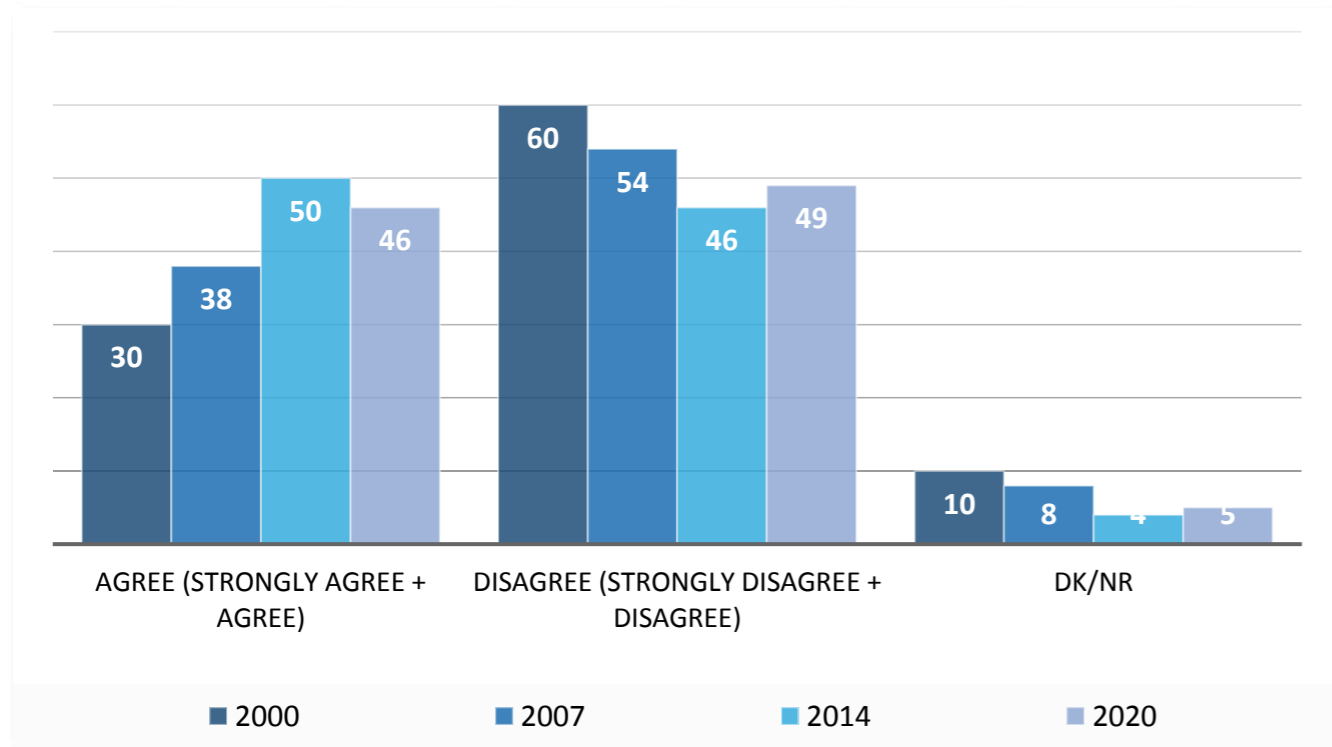
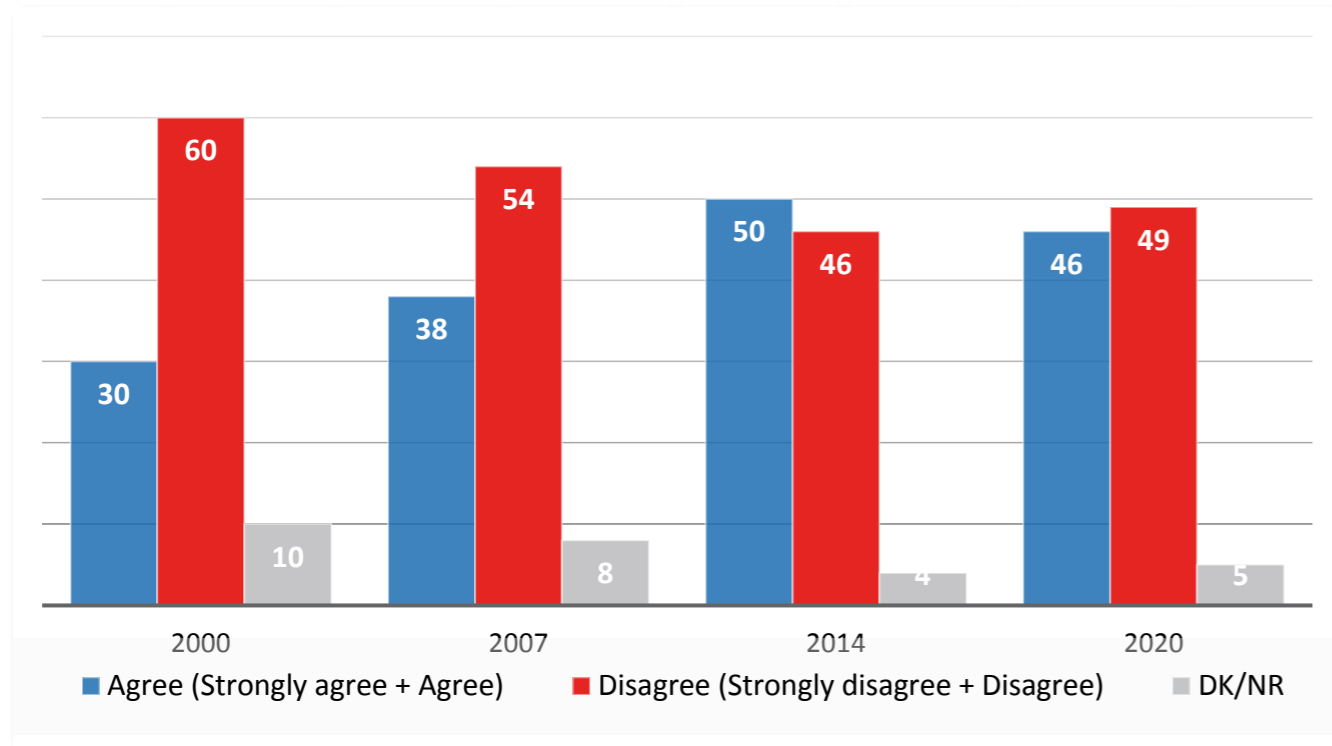
Definitions:

Agree = Strongly agree + Agree

Disagree = Strongly disagree + Disagree

WILL OF THE PEOPLE

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement:
"My country is ruled by the will of the people"



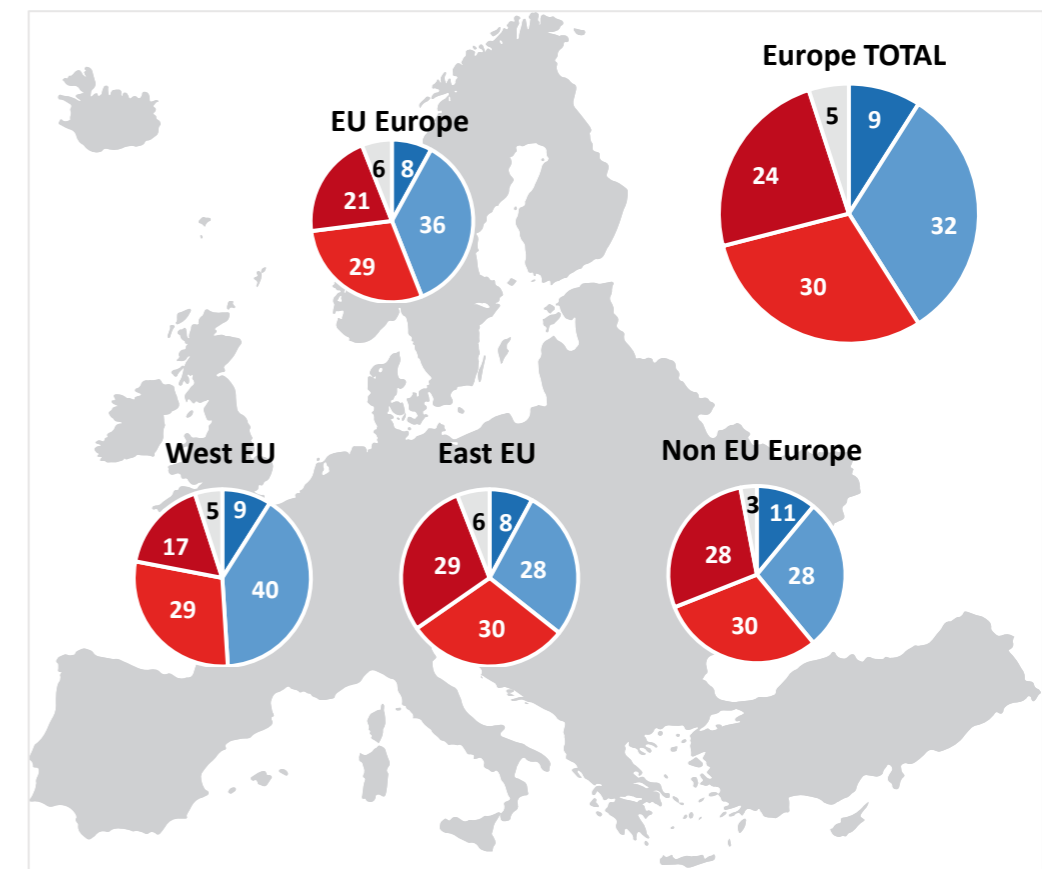
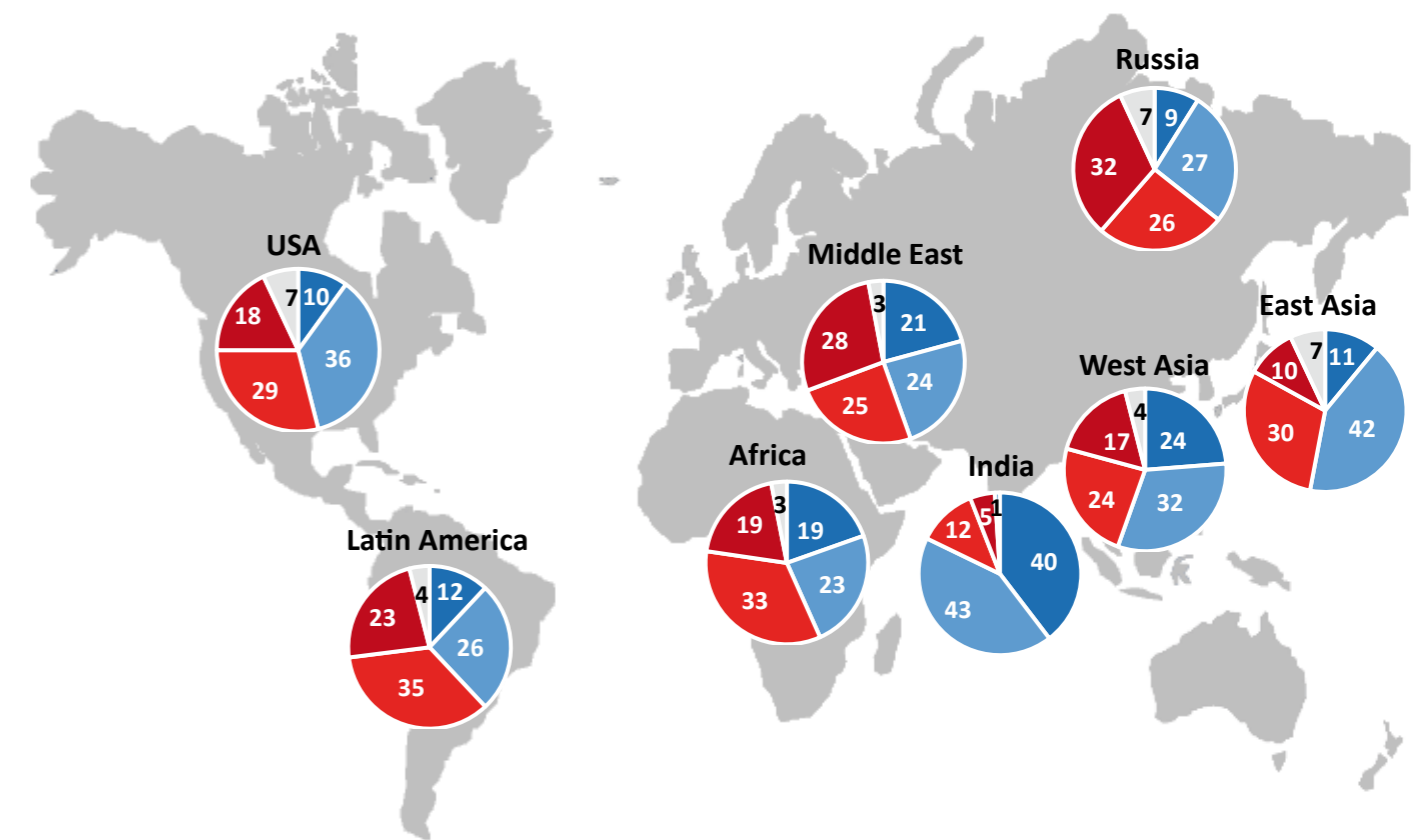
GIA End of Yearly Surveys 2020, 2014, 2007, 2000

Definitions:
Agree = Strongly agree + Agree
Disagree = Strongly disagree + Disagree

WILL OF THE PEOPLE

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement:
"My country is ruled by the will of the people"

Strongly agree | Agree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | DK/NR



ARE ELECTIONS FREE AND FAIR?

53% of the people worldwide consider the elections in their country free and fair, while 42% share the opposite opinion. The Association measured these attitudes several times in different ways since the beginning of the century. Despite minor differences, a general conclusion is to be observed: there has been no significant change in people's attitudes towards this topic.

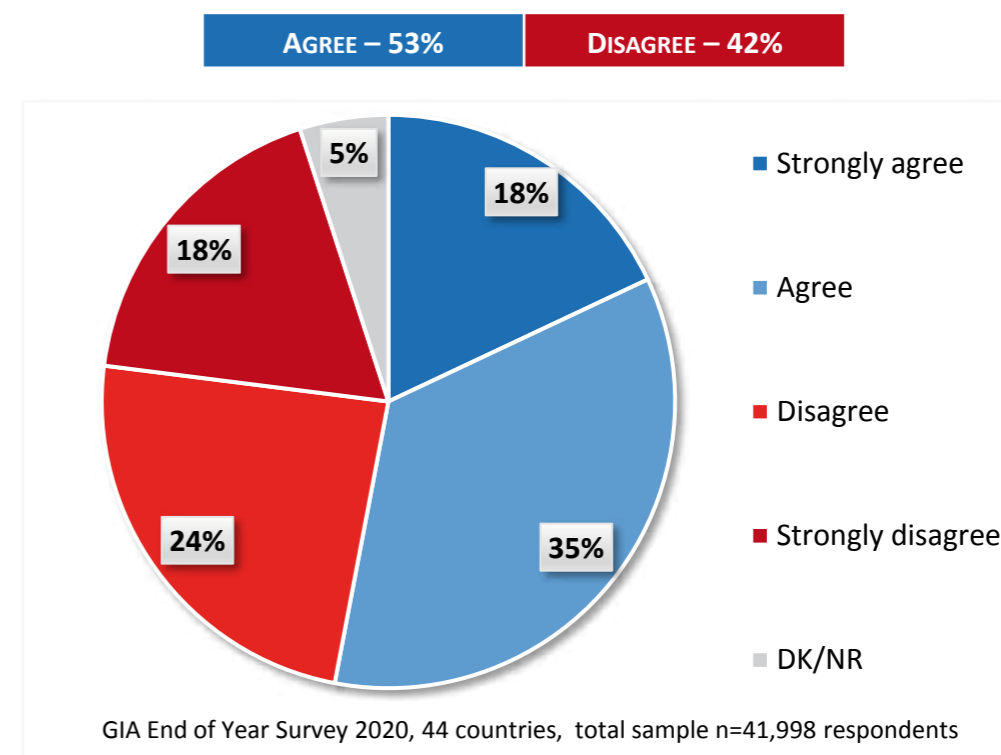
People seem to believe more in fairness of elections than in the democratic governance and respect of their will, as a whole. Procedures are apparently OK, but when it comes to the very nature of power – it is complicated.

At regional and big nations level now, again people in India (80% agree that the elections there are free and fair) are among the most satisfied with the elections in their country in terms of freedom and fairness, followed by citizens in the western EU (77%). The least satisfied with the election process are people in the Middle East (35%), Russia (36%) and Africa (40%).

People in Finland almost unanimously agree that the elections in their country are generally free and fair – 94% of the respondents claim so. Positive answers are also widespread in Austria (84%), Germany (82%) and Ghana (82%). The least satisfied with the election fairness and freedom in their country are people in Nigeria (15%), Iraq (14%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (9%).

FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement:
"In general elections in my country are free and fair"



TOP 5 AGREE (Strongly Agree + Agree)	TOP 5 DISAGREE (Strongly Disagree + Disagree)
FINLAND – 94%	BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA – 87%
AUSTRIA – 84%	IRAQ – 86%
GERMANY; GHANA – 82%	NIGERIA – 82%
INDIA – 80%	KENYA – 74%
AZERBAIJAN – 79%	COLOMBIA – 70%

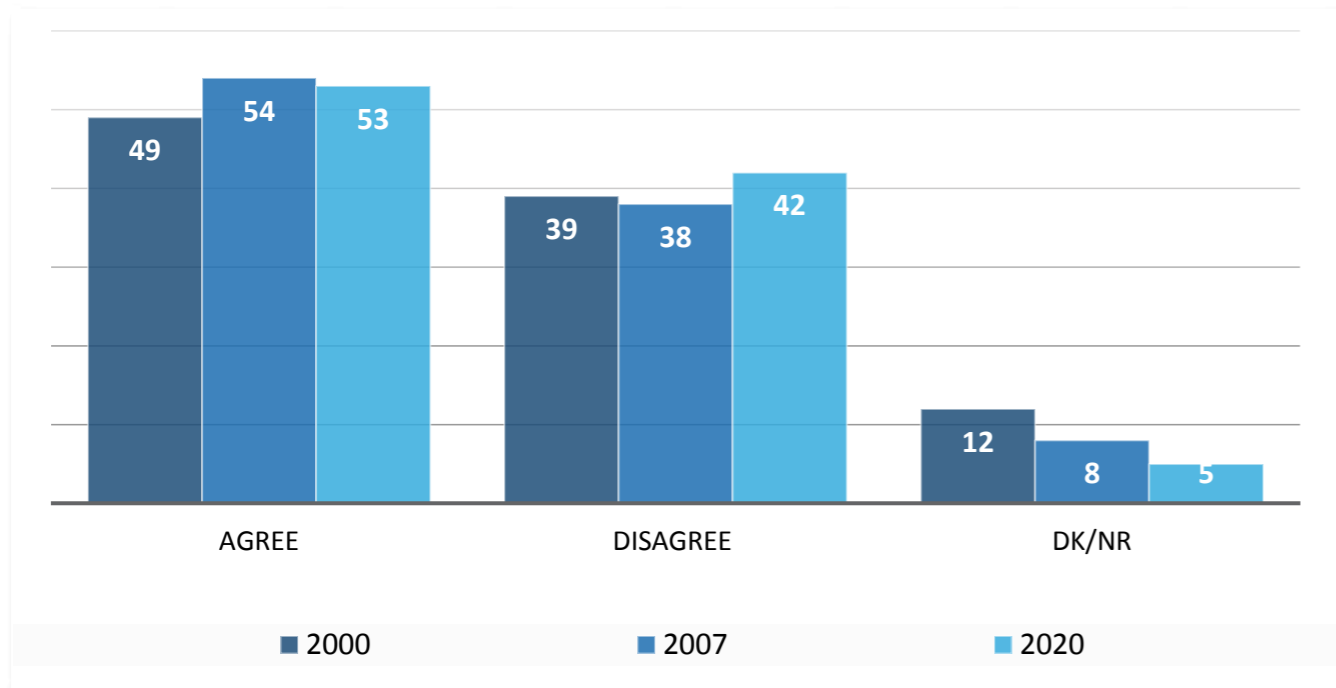
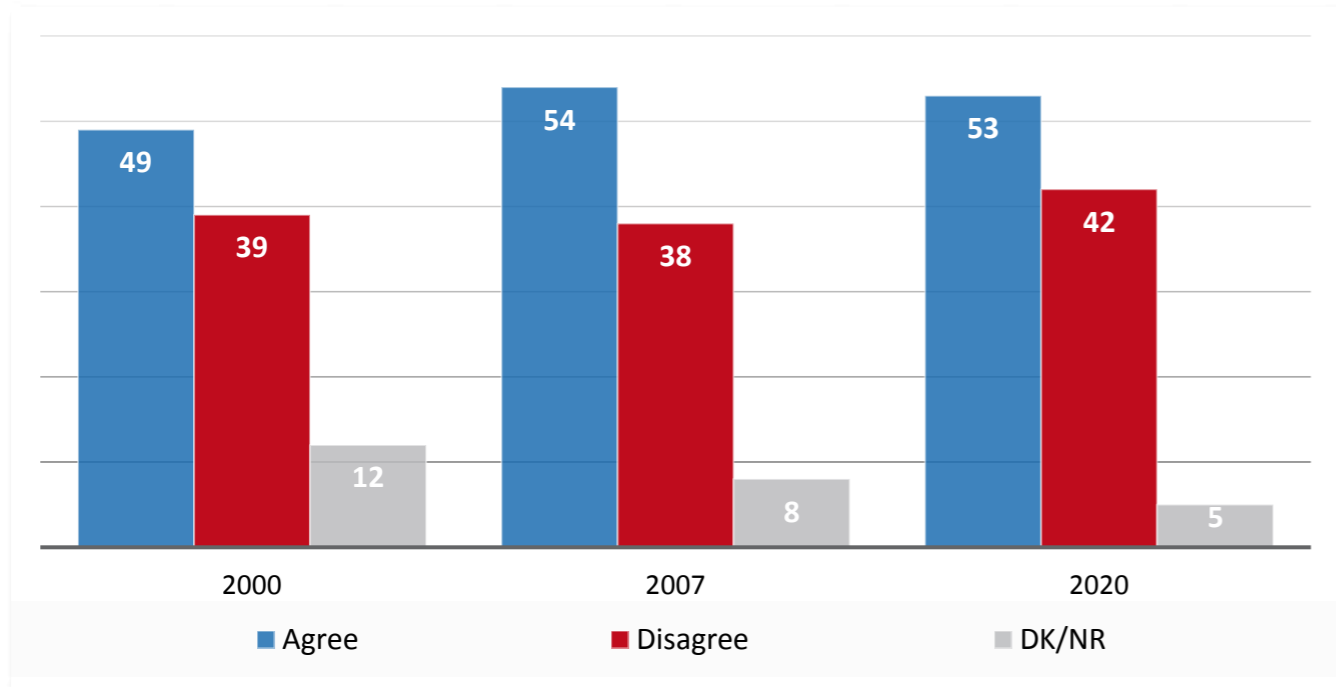
Definitions:

Agree = Strongly agree + Agree

Disagree = Strongly disagree + Disagree

FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement:
"In general elections in my country are free and fair"



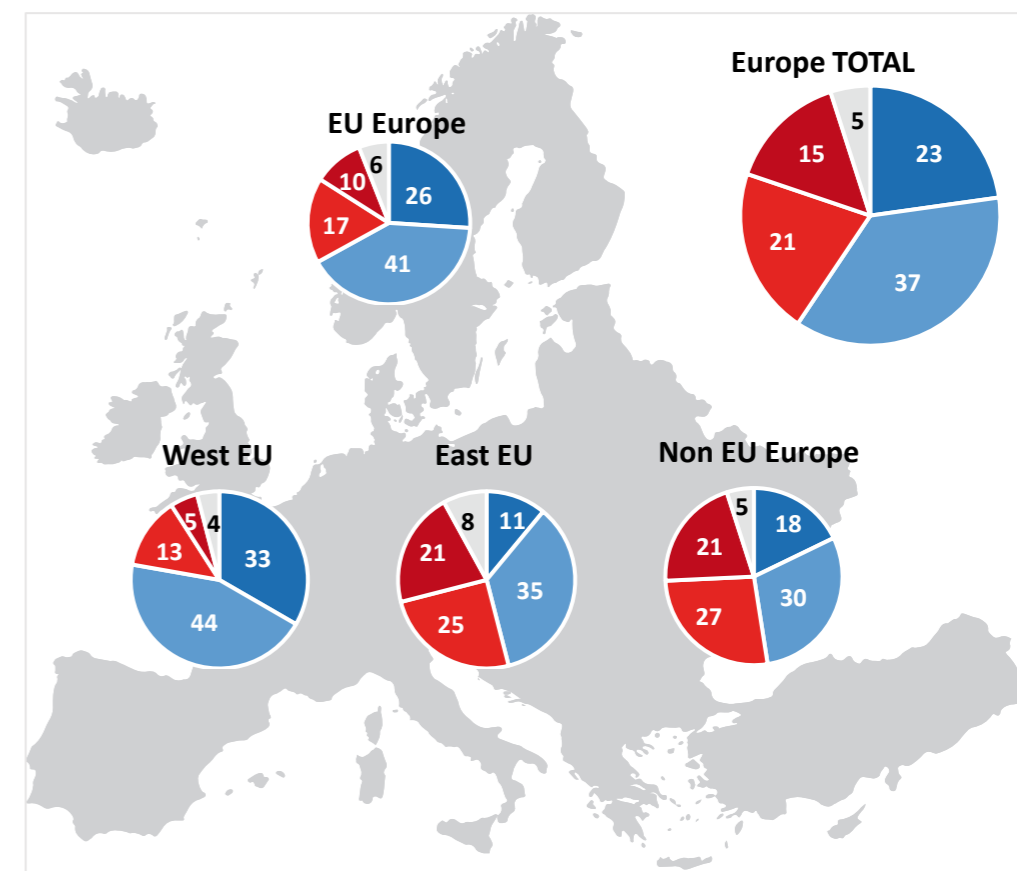
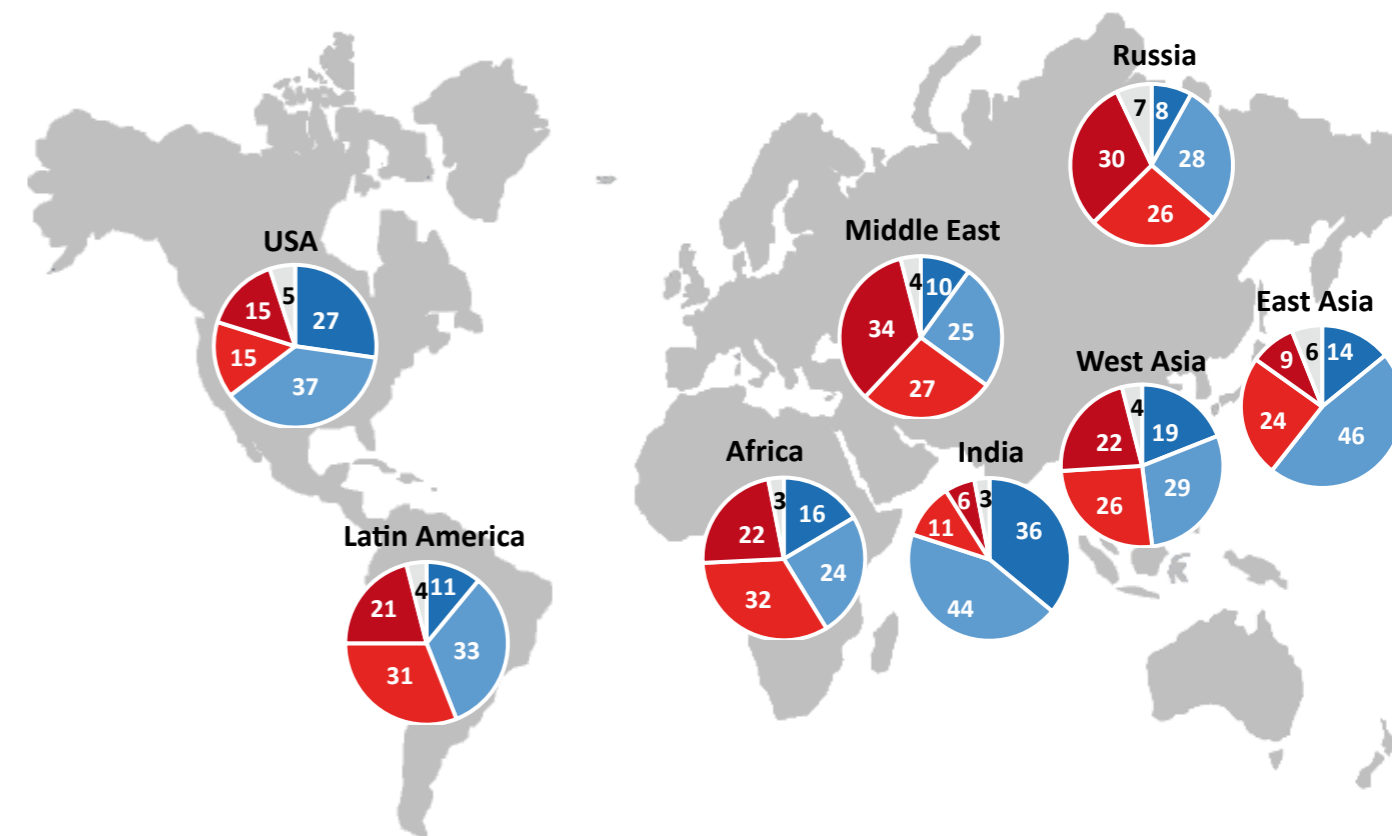
GIA End of Year Surveys 2020, 2014, 2007, 2000

Definitions:
Agree = Strongly agree + Agree
Disagree = Strongly disagree + Disagree

FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

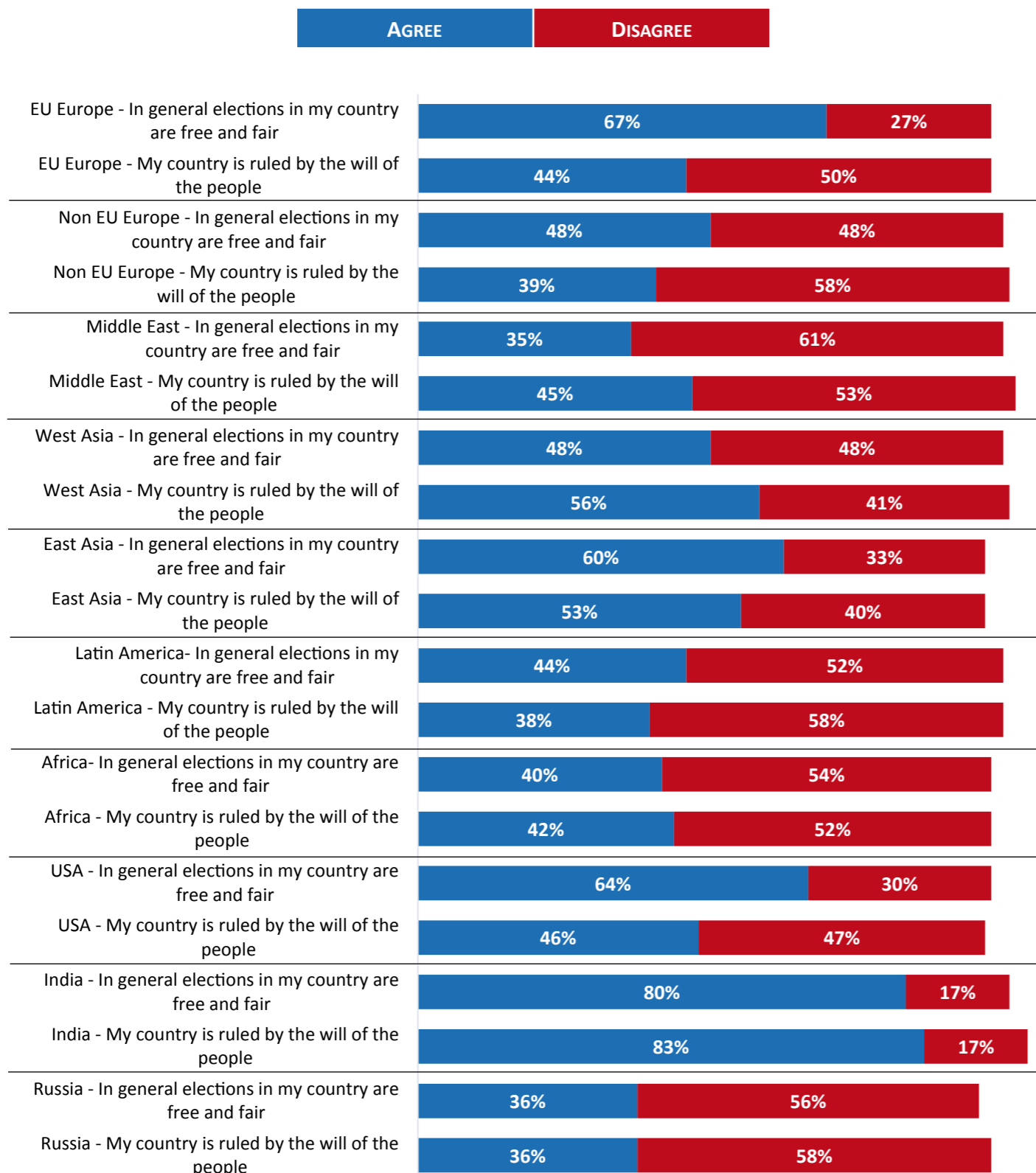
How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement:
"In general elections in my country are free and fair"

Strongly agree Agree Disagree Strongly disagree DK/NR



WILL OF THE PEOPLE AND FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

Agreement/disagreement with statements –comparison by region



Definitions:

Agree = Strongly agree + Agree
 Disagree = Strongly disagree + Disagree

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE INDEX (1&2)

The Voice of the People Index (1&2) developed by Gallup International Association combines people’s attitudes towards both statements “My country is ruled by the will of the people” and “In general elections in my country are free and fair” and thus reflects people’s perceptions on essential democracy values.

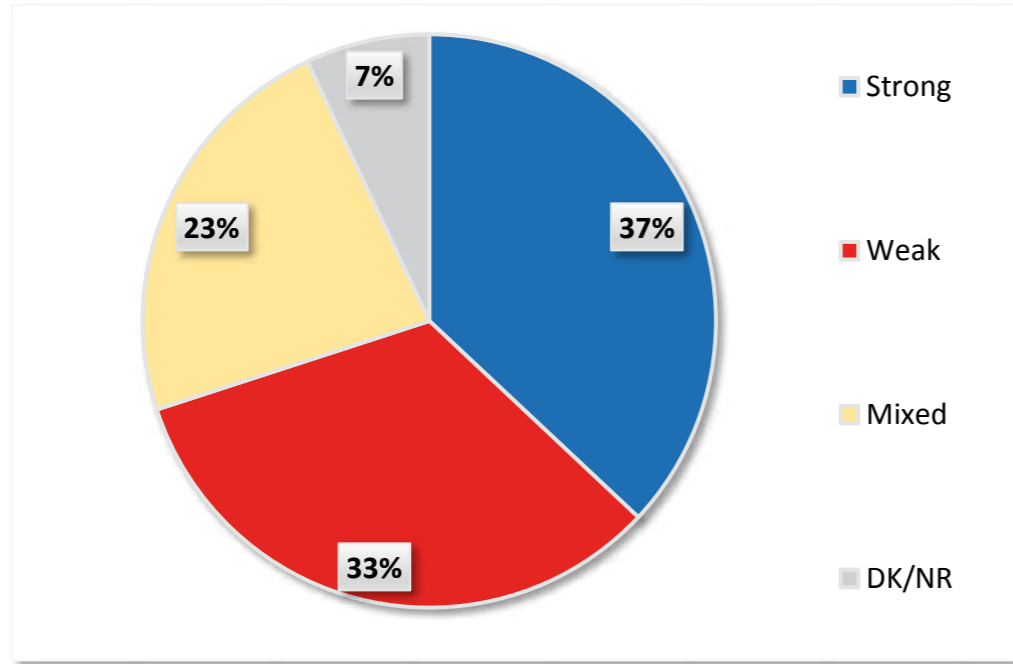
According to the VOP Index (1) 37% of the respondents surveyed agree that their country is ruled by the will of people and the elections are free and fair – voice of the people there is perceived to be strong. A third of the respondents worldwide declare that their country is neither ruled by the will of the people, nor are the elections there free and fair – which could be described as a weak democratic voice. 23% are reporting about inconsistency in the implementation of the two basic mechanisms of democracy in their country – which stands for a mixed democracy.

Voice of the People (VOP) Index 1

Based on crossing the answers (agreement/disagreement/DK) of both statements:

“My country is ruled by the will of the people” & “In general elections in my country are free and fair”

- Definitions:** **Strong** – answers “Agree” on both statements
Weak – answers “Disagree” on both statements
Mixed – inconsistent answers to both statements (different combinations of yes/no/DK)
DK/NA – answers DK/NA to both statements



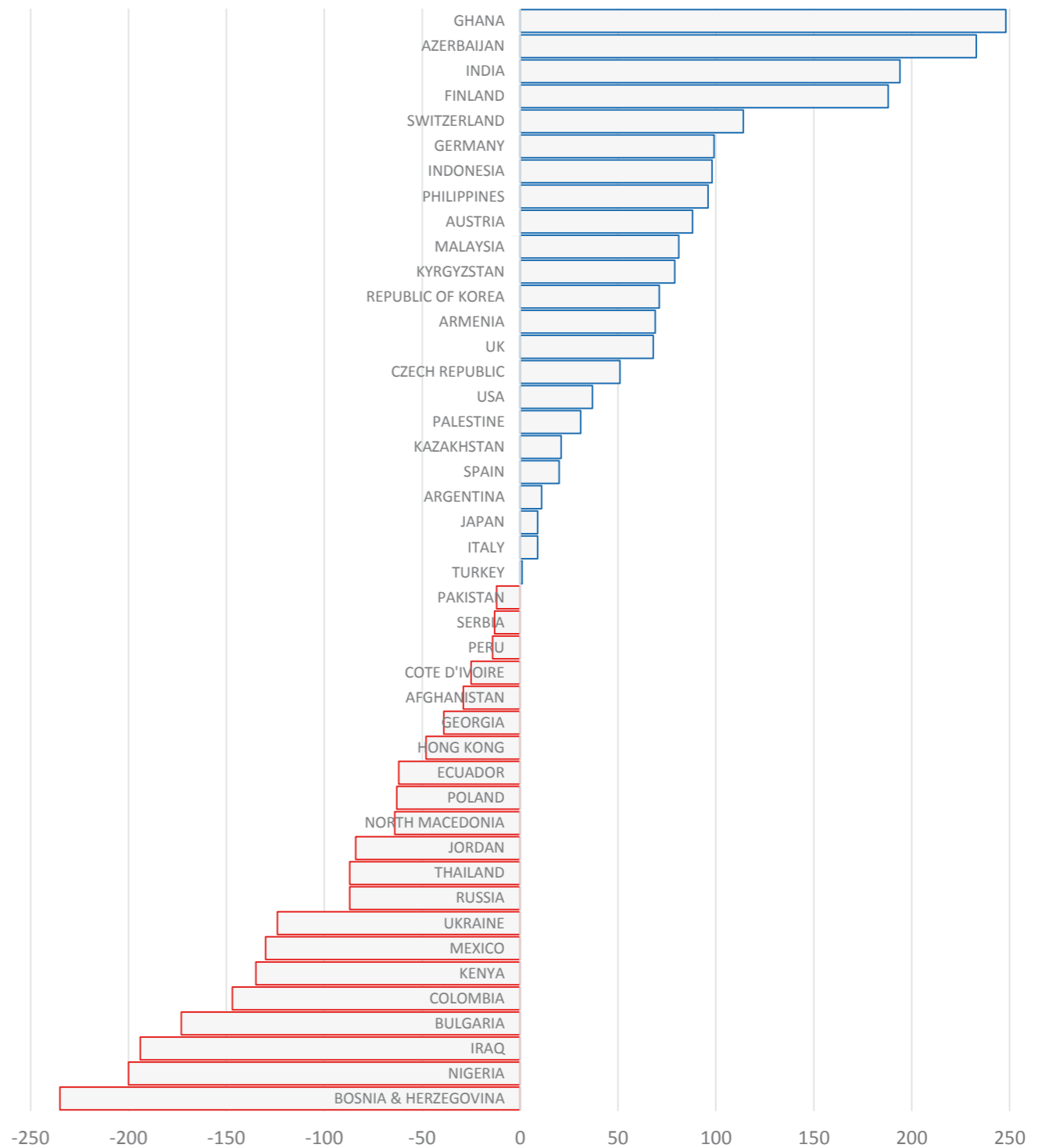
TOP 5 “STRONG” (Agree on both statements)	TOP 5 “WEAK” (Disagree on both statements)
GHANA - 77%	BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA - 83%
AZERBAIJAN - 73%	KENYA 74%
INDIA - 72%	NIGERIA - 66
FINLAND – 65	IRAQ - 65%
SWITZERLAND - 60%	COLOMBIA - 63%

Voice of the People (VOP) Index 2

Based on statements:

“My country is ruled by the will of the people” & “In general elections in my country are free and fair”

- Notes:** Answers “Strongly Agree” to each of the statements is given weight 2 (multiplied by 2)
 Answers “Agree” to each of the statements is given weight 1 (multiplied by 1)
 Answers “Disagree” to each of the statements is given weight -1 (multiplied by -1)
 Answers “Strongly Disagree” to each of the statements is given weight -2 (multiplied by 2)
VOP Index 2 summarizes the scores from both statements



GLOBAL POWER IS NO LONGER CONNECTED TO A MORE SECURED WORLD

USA and China – which are the biggest superpowers now and are expected to continue to be such in the next decade – are also viewed as a major destabilizing factor worldwide. Russia is not an exception in that respect but compared to two years ago is provoking less fears, while China, on the contrary, is increasing them. The European Union is perceived as the most stabilizing factor, but is not expected to be at the table of the superpowers anymore.

UNEXPECTED POLES ON THE GLOBAL POLITICAL MAP? RATHER NOT.

In the decade to come, China and the United States will remain the leading powers – according to the majority of the surveyed population around the world. Russia is also perceived as a superpower in the near future but with less certainty. The EU will rather not play a central international role – at least not the one of a superpower – according to mass expectations. The same applies for the United Kingdom. India and Japan are not perceived as future global superpowers either.

Over the recent years China's political influence has been gaining more and more attention around the world. The trade tension between China and the USA over the last few years has proven that China has affirmed its place as a leader on the political map. That is possibly why people around the world are now most certain of China's 2030 superpower status than ever. Over three fourths of the people in the western EU and more than two thirds of people in Latin America share that opinion.

People in India (as expected perhaps) seem most prone to reject the possibility for China being a superpower in 2030. Almost half of the respondents there think that China will not be among the international leaders. Among regions and largest countries India is also the

only place where the share of those who disagree that China will be a superpower in the world in a decade is bigger than the one of those who agree. But it can be assumed to reflect the level of hostility rather than a rational view.

Hesitant on this matter seem also people in Asia as a whole and also in Russia – with about a third of negative answers. In both places, however, the majority leans towards agreement with the statement (though not so strongly in Russia).

56% of the people around the world agree that in 2030 USA will still be a superpower. People in the Middle East, East Asia and (expectedly) USA seem to be the most confident in this perspective. Respondents in Russia (also as expected), Africa and West Asia on the other hand are most prone to disagree that in ten years' time USA will be a superpower.

Two out of five respondents worldwide believe that Russia will be among the international superpowers in the foreseeable future. More than a third disagrees. Significant is the share of those who cannot form an opinion.

People in Latin America, the Middle East and non-EU European countries are keener to believe in Russia's major role in international relations. Yet, Russians themselves are not so sure about that, as a third of them agrees that Russia will be among the main actors around the globe, but 41% disagree.

The least confident in Russia's supremacy are exactly people in Russia, but also in Asia.

Japan will be a superpower in 2030 according to a third of the world's population. Almost a half disagrees. The rest are not sure. The biggest shares of agreement are registered in Latin America and the Middle East. Most prone to disagreement are people in Europe, Russia and Asia.

India is the least expected to be a tomorrow's superpower. 16% of the respondents worldwide say that within a decade the country will be a major international factor. Two thirds share the opposite opinion. The citizens of India, yet, are firmly convinced that their country is to be a superpower in 2030 – 79% there think so.

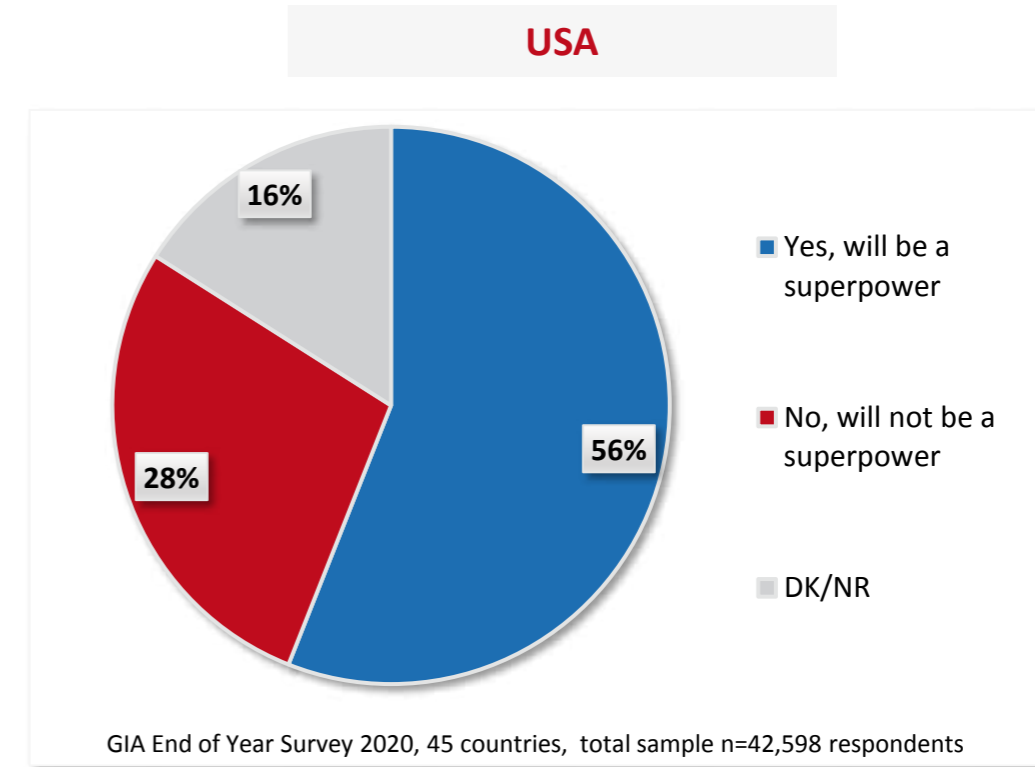
The majority of people around the world do not expect UK to be a superpower at the end of the current decade. This view is expressed by more than a half of the respondents. A fourth is rather willing to accept that the UK will be among the superpowers. The rest hesitate in responding.

The regional analysis shows that citizens of Europe are among the key skeptics when it comes to UK's international role in 10 years. People in the Middle East are keener to believe in UK's international importance. The share of skeptics, though, is the highest one even there.

According to the most significant share of people across the globe EU will not be among the superpowers worldwide either. A third however believes the opposite. More optimistic towards the international level importance of EU are people in the Middle East and Latin America. More skeptic seem the Europeans themselves, especially the western EU citizens.

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030?



**TOP 5 ANSWER
"WILL BE A SUPERPOWER"**

VIETNAM – 92%
FINLAND – 81%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 78%
GEORGIA – 75%
AFGHANISTAN – 73%

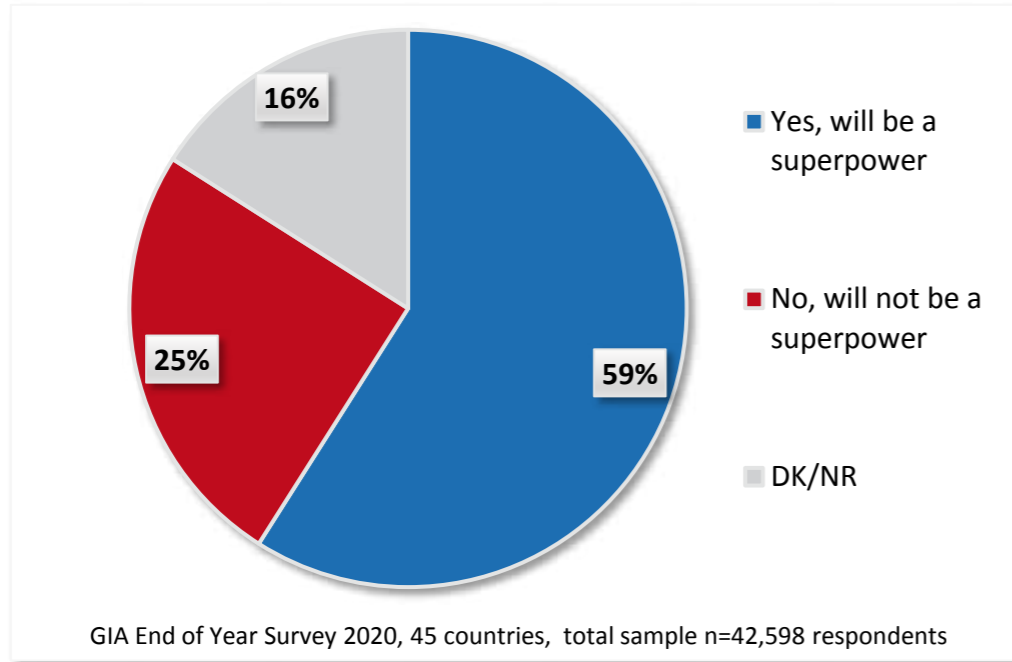
**TOP 5 ANSWER
"WILL NOT BE A SUPERPOWER"**

TURKEY; MALAYSIA – 61%
GHANA -59%
KENYA – 52%
KAZAKHSTAN – 48%
PAKISTAN – 46%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030?

CHINA



**TOP 5 ANSWER
"WILL BE A SUPERPOWER"**

SPAIN – 89%
FINLAND – 86%
COLOMBIA – 80%
THAILAND – 78%
JORDAN -76%

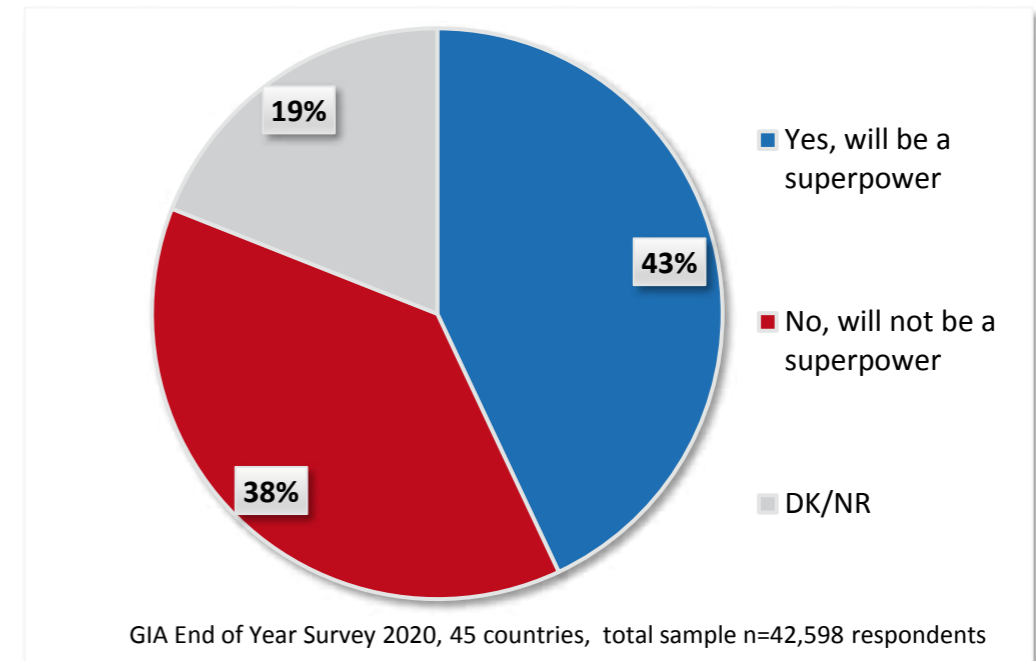
**TOP 5 ANSWER
"WILL NOT BE A SUPERPOWER"**

KENYA – 85%
VIETNAM – 51%
GEORGIA; INDIA – 45%
AFGHANISTAN – 40%
TURKEY – 39%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030?

RUSSIA



**TOP 5 ANSWER
"WILL BE A SUPERPOWER"**

SERBIA – 78%
ARMENIA – 76%
KYRGYZSTAN – 75%
COLOMBIA – 67%
ECUADOR; NORTH MACEDONIA – 65%

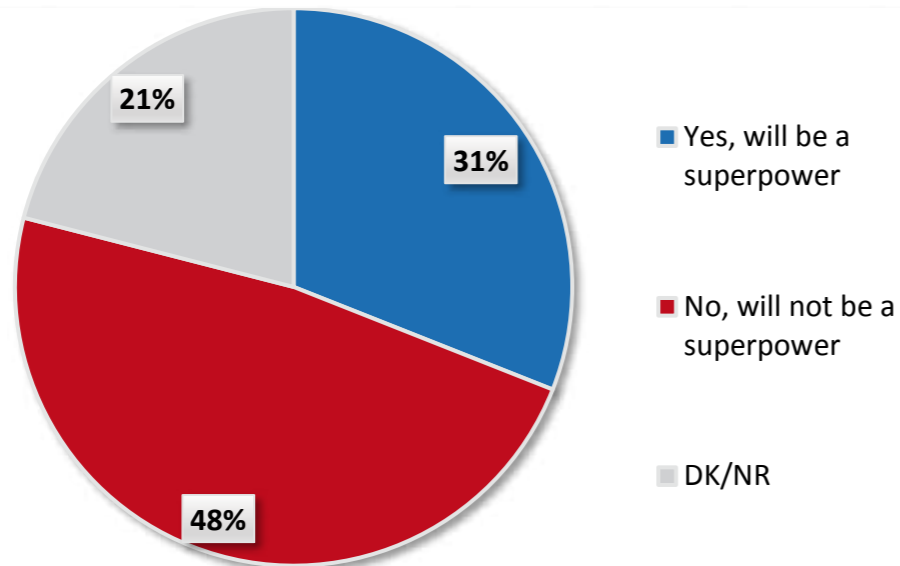
**TOP 5 ANSWER
"WILL NOT BE A SUPERPOWER"**

KENYA – 93%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 75%
UKRAINE – 67%
MALAYSIA; TURKEY – 57%
GEORGIA – 56%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030?

JAPAN



GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 44 countries, total sample n=41,225 respondents
 Note: this item was not asked in the USA survey.

TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL BE A SUPERPOWER"

- VIETNAM – 59%
- IRAQ – 57%
- SPAIN – 53%
- ECUADOR; PERU – 52%
- COLOMBIA; ITALY – 51%

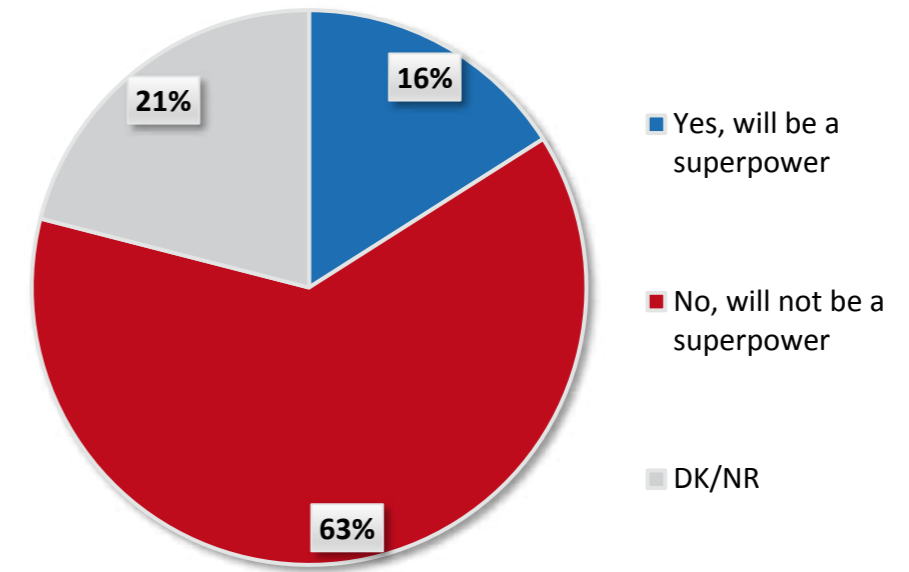
TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL NOT BE A SUPERPOWER"

- KENYA – 92%
- REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 86%
- CZECH REPUBLIC – 71%
- GERMANY – 63%
- AUSTRIA; FINLAND – 62%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030?

INDIA



GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 45 countries, total sample n=42,598 respondents

TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL BE A SUPERPOWER"

- INDIA – 79%
- GHANA – 26%
- ITALY; JAPAN – 23%
- AFGHANISTAN; ARMENIA; COLOMBIA;
ECUADOR; FINLAND – 22%
- PALESTINE – 21%

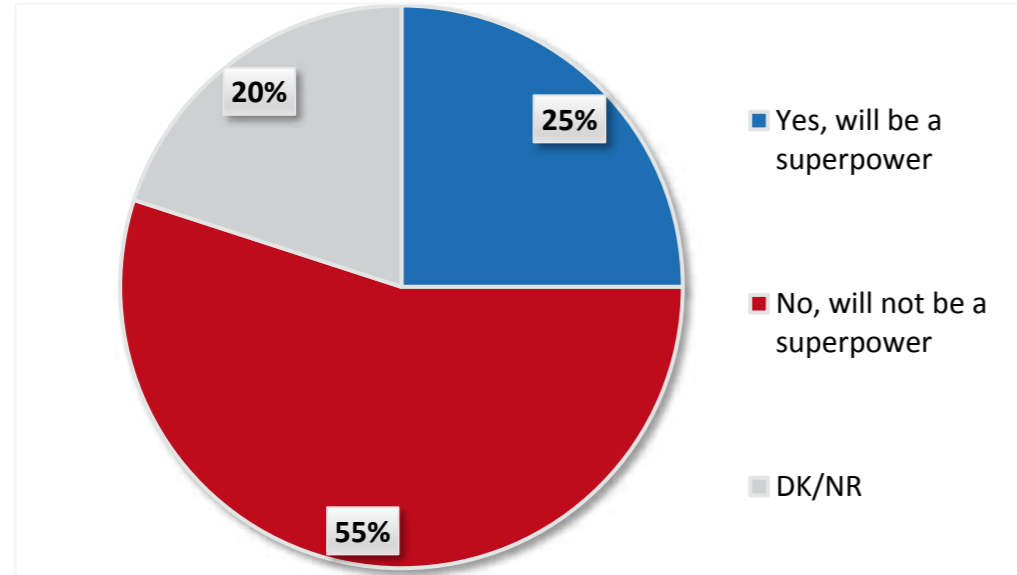
TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL NOT BE A SUPERPOWER"

- KENYA – 97%
- NORTH MACEDONIA – 83%
- MALAYSIA; GEORGIA – 81%
- REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 80%
- UKRAINE – 79%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030?

UK



GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 44 countries, total sample n=41,225 respondents
Note: this item was not asked in the USA survey.

TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL BE A SUPERPOWER"

IRAQ – 50%
AZERBAIJAN – 49%
JORDAN – 48%
ECUADOR; GEORGIA; VIETNAM – 45%
COLOMBIA – 44%

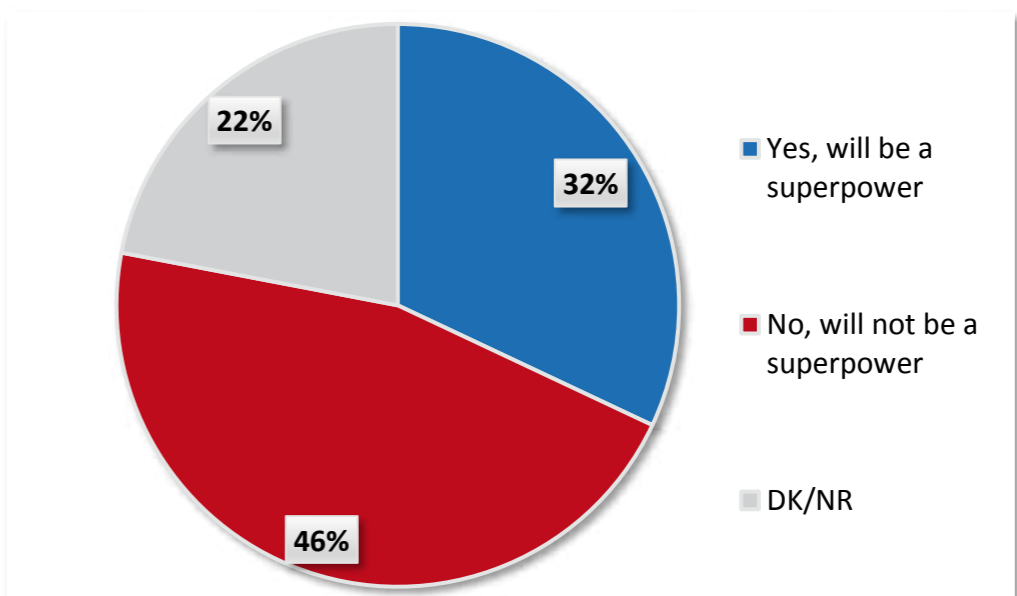
TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL NOT BE A SUPERPOWER"

KENYA – 91%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 82%
FINLAND – 81%
CZECH REPUBLIC – 80%
AUSTRIA – 79%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030?

EUROPEAN UNION



GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 45 countries, total sample n=42,598 respondents

TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL BE A SUPERPOWER"

GEORGIA; VIETNAM – 57%
COLOMBIA – 55%
MALAYSIA – 50%
AZERBAIJAN; IRAQ – 49%
KYRGYZSTAN – 48%

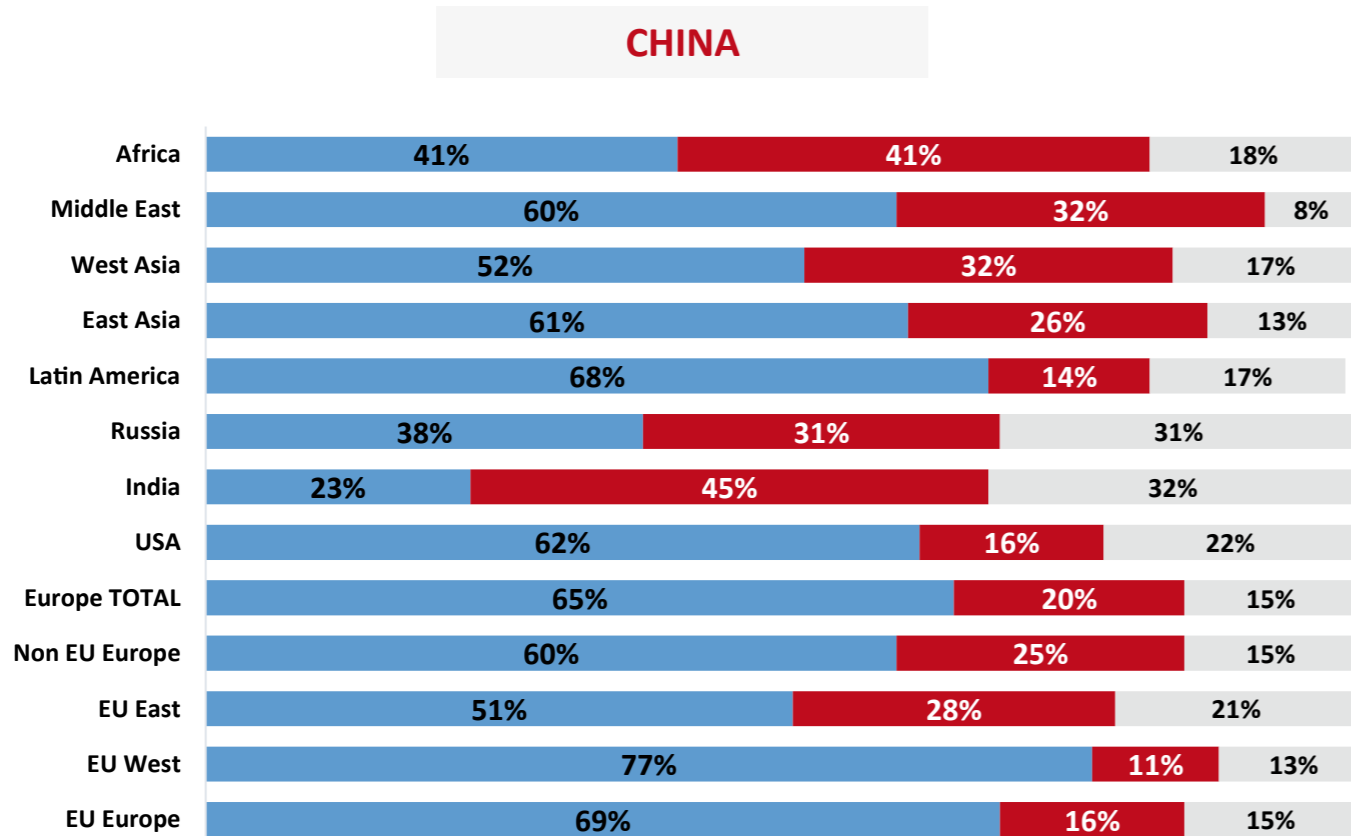
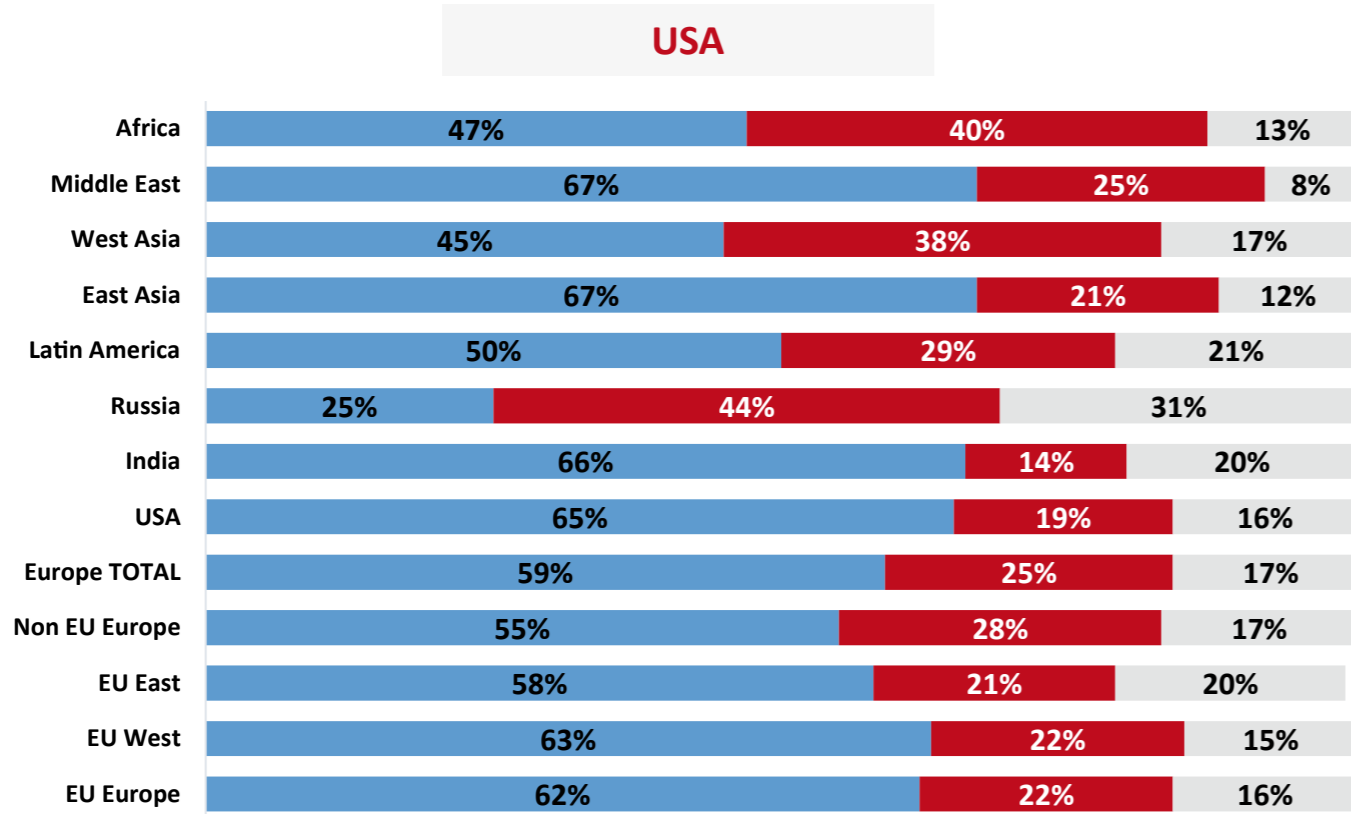
TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL NOT BE A SUPERPOWER"

KENYA – 86%
CZECH REPUBLIC – 67%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 66%
ITALY – 63%
SWITZERLAND – 60%



EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

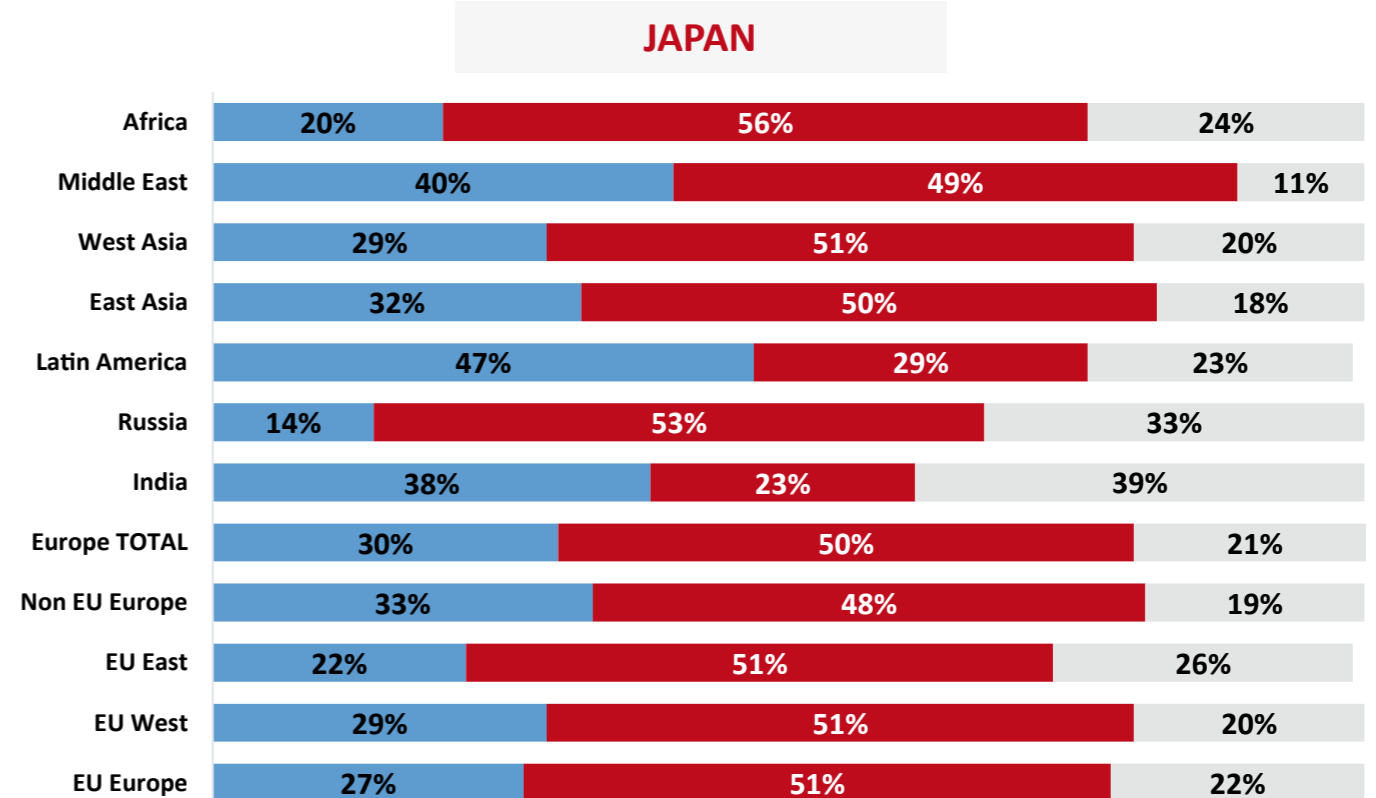
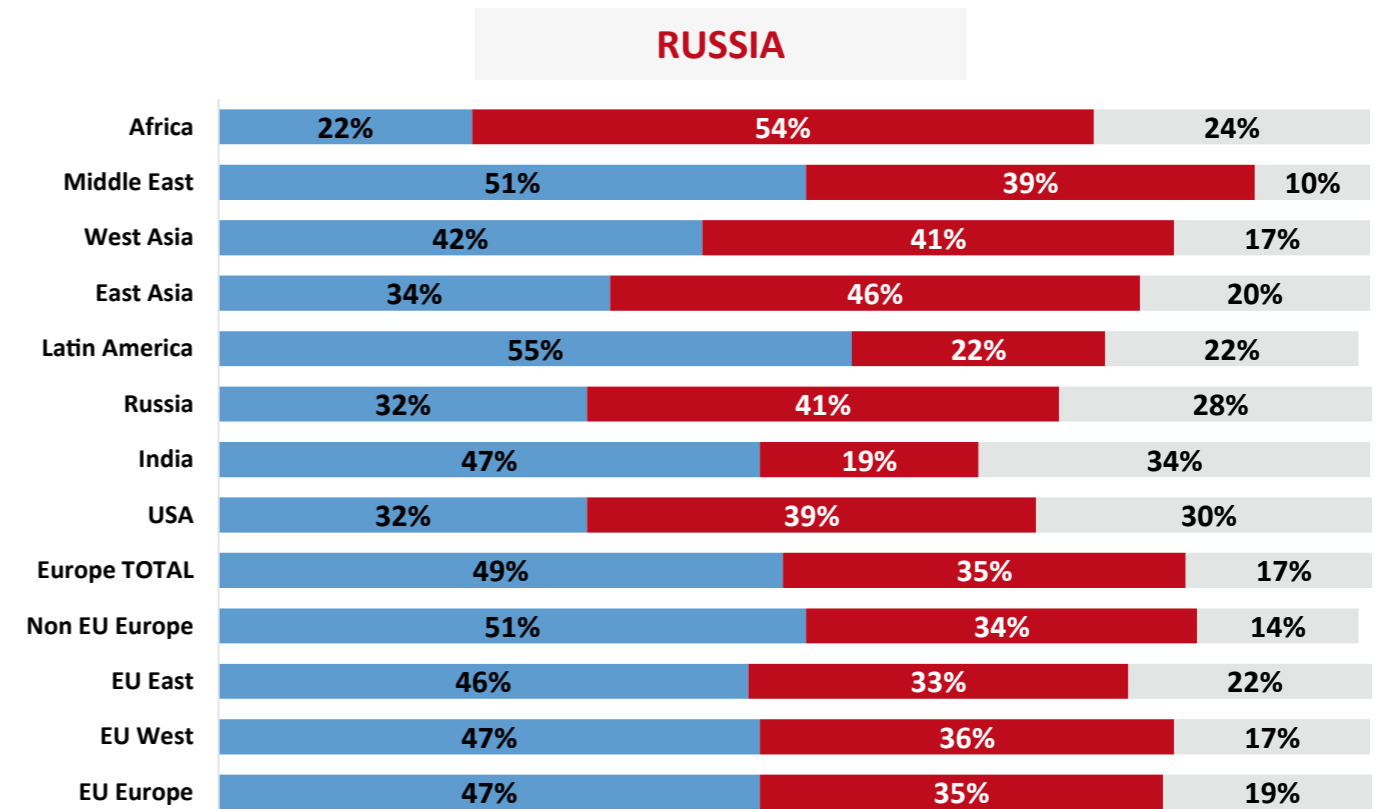
Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030?



Will be Will not be DK/NR

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030?



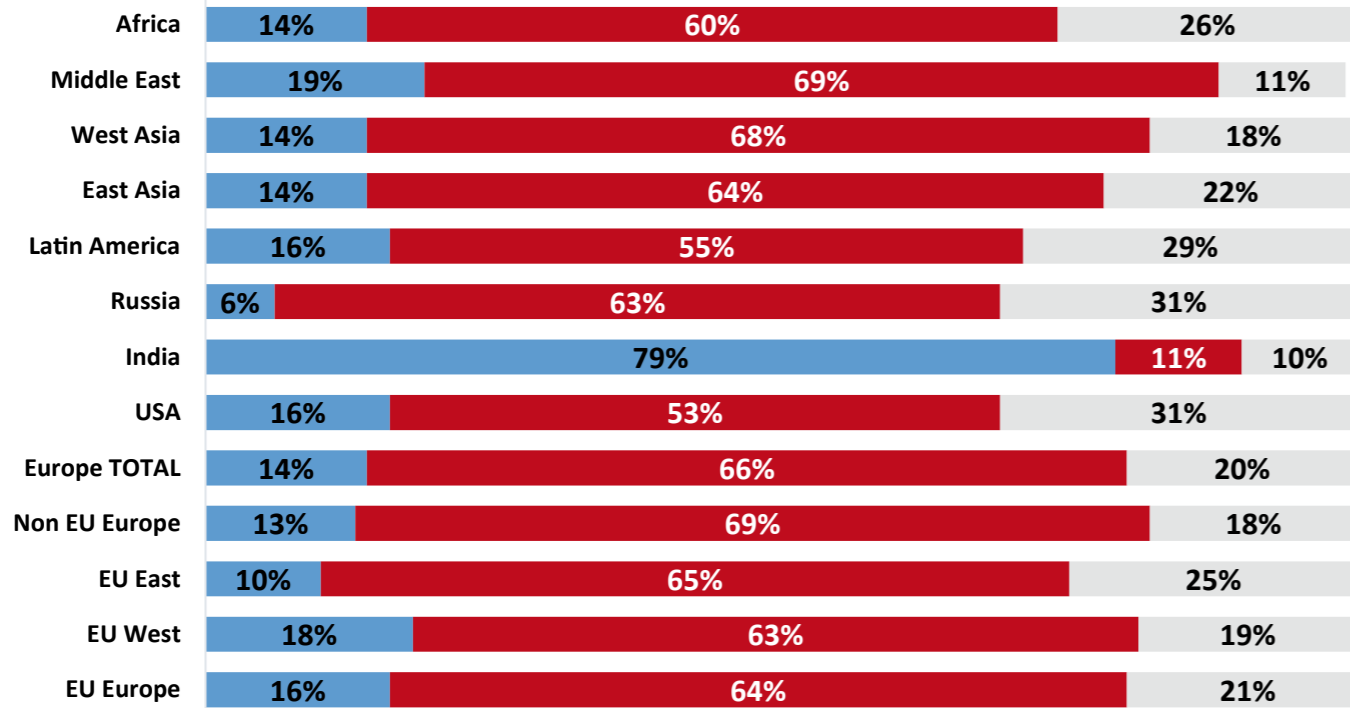
Note: this item was not asked in the USA survey.

Will be Will not be DK/NR

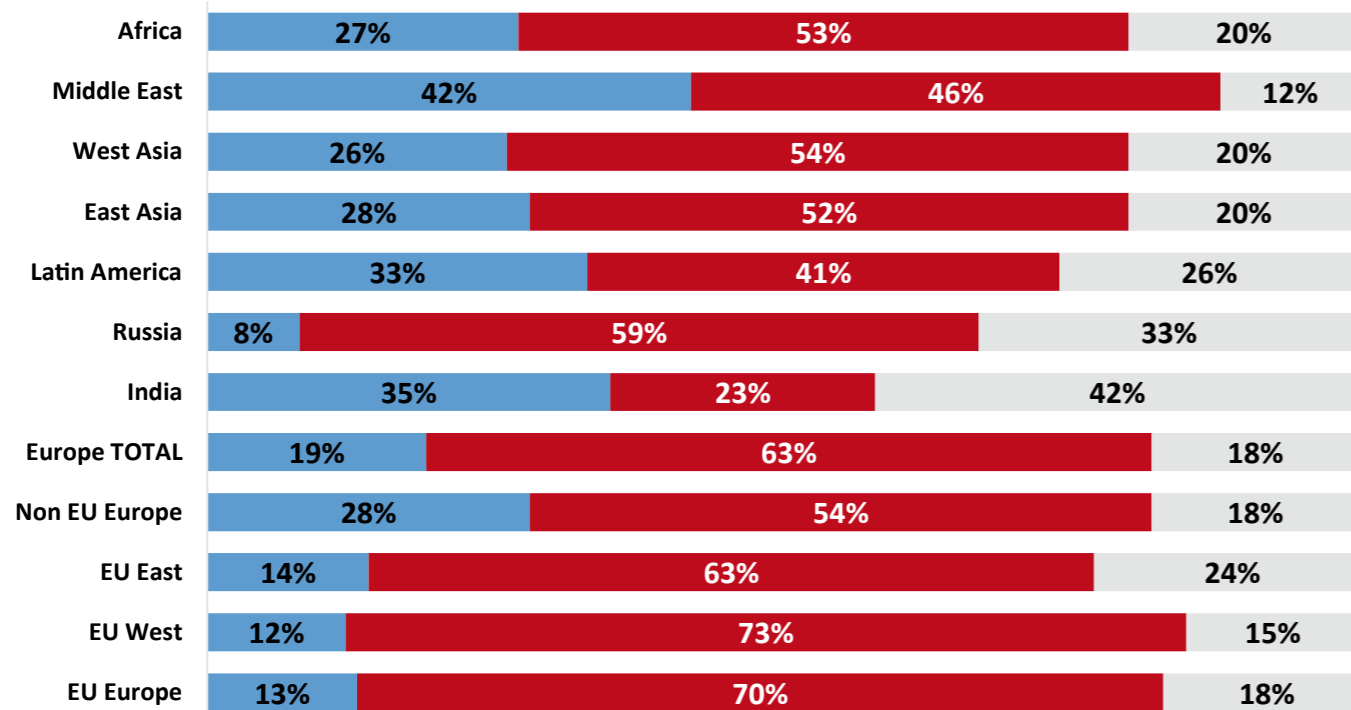
EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030?

INDIA



UK



Note: this item was not asked in the USA survey.

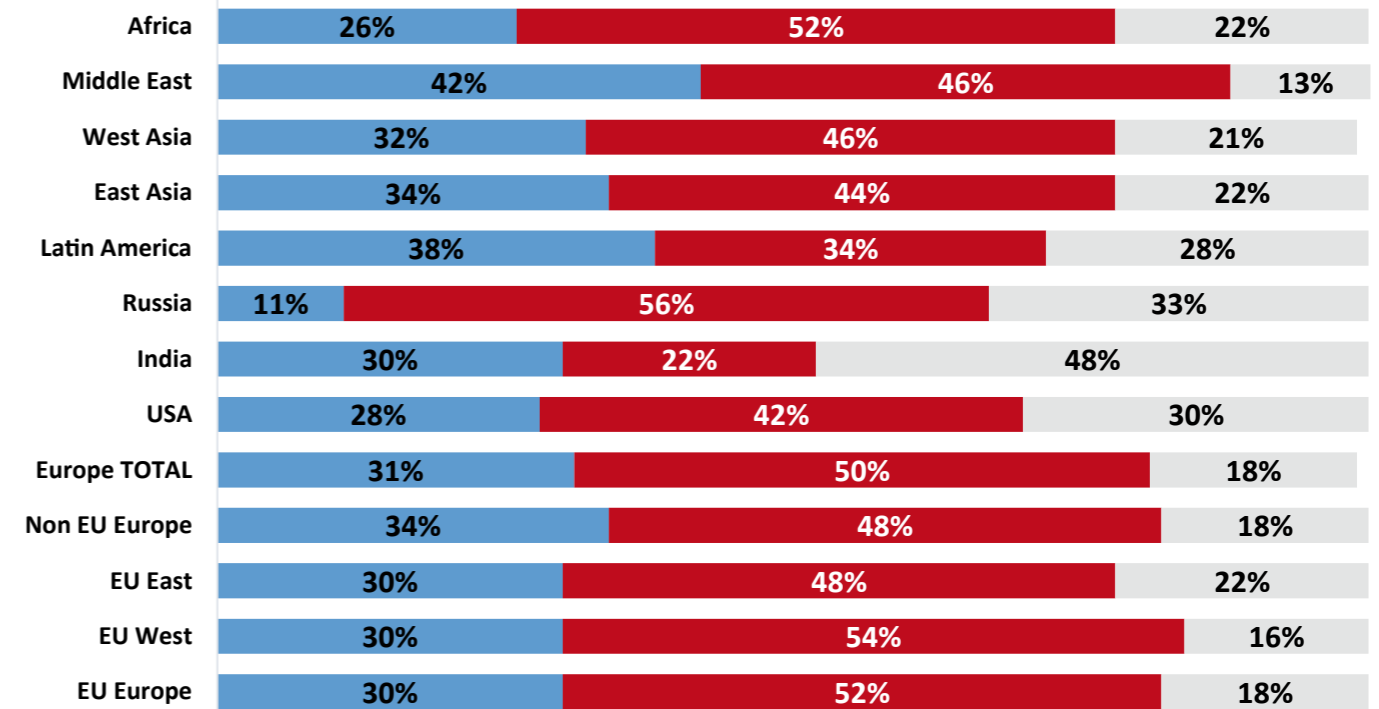
Will be Will not be DK/NR



EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030?

EUROPEAN UNION



Will be Will not be DK/NR





INTERNATIONAL SUPERPOWERS ARE DESTABILIZING THE WORLD. SECONDARY INTERANTIONAL FORCES ARE VIEWED AS RATHER STABILIZING

The USA is expected to continue to be a superpower according to the majority of the respondents around the world, but at the same time the US is perceived as the most destabilizing force. More than a half of the respondents around the world thinks so. A third shares the opposite opinion. The rest do not know.

People in the Middle East and Russia view USA as predominantly destabilizing. But also, citizens of Europe (with significant shares in the West EU countries), West Asia and Latin America. The US policies are considered as stabilizing mainly in India and (but not so prominently) in East Asia.

The attitudes towards the USA’s policies have remained unchanged over the past few years – in 2018 and 2019 the shares of those who considered the US as stabilizing (28% in 2018 and 31% in 2019) and destabilizing (56% in 2018 and 54% in 2019) are practically the same as the ones in the current wave of polling.

The new administration in the USA could bring some change in the global picture. Further waves of polling are to confirm or reject it.

Most of the people worldwide think that Russia’s policies are rather destabilizing too. The structure of the positive and negative answers is similar to the one registered in attitudes towards the USA. About a half of the answers describe Russia as a destabilizing power. A third shares the opposite opinion. A fifth cannot decide. India is among the big nations and regions worldwide where people are most confident in Russia’s stabilizing role as a superpower. Citizens of Russia also perceive their country as rather stabilizing, though with less confidence.



The attitudes towards Russia’s policies are also rather constant for the past few years.

As a whole, perceptions about China worldwide are very much similar to those about the USA and Russia – about half of the surveyed esteem the country as a destabilizing international factor, a third sees China as rather stabilizing. A fifth cannot decide. Yet, it seems that some anxiety about China’s policies shows signs of potential growth – which is to be verified in next years of polling.

China’s policies are viewed rather stabilizing in the regions of West Asia and Africa. Most confident in the opposite statement are people in the EU, the Middle East and also India and East Asia.

Although not expected to remain a superpower in a decade, the EU is the only current superpower evaluated worldwide as a rather stabilizing one – the highest share of the answers around the globe is in favor of that opinion. Two out of five consider the Union stabilizing, a third says it is destabilizing for the world and a fourth hesitates in answering.

On a global scale, mainly the Europeans view the EU as a stabilizing power, but also people in Latin America and East Asia. According to a significant share of the people in the Middle East and Russia however, the EU is rather a destabilizing superpower.

Thus, it seems that there is no international superpower that is perceived as stabilizing by a strong majority. Not good news in a period of pandemic.



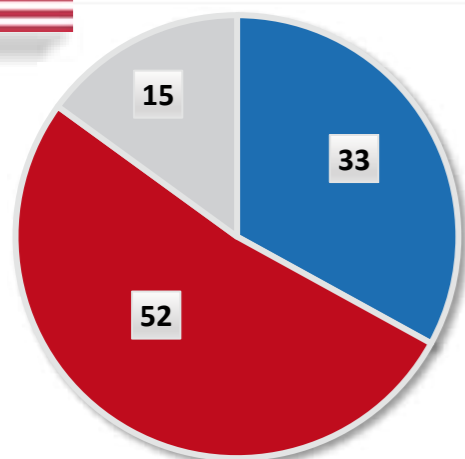
SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION

What do you think about the international policies of the following four superpowers – USA, Russia, China and EU: are their policies stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

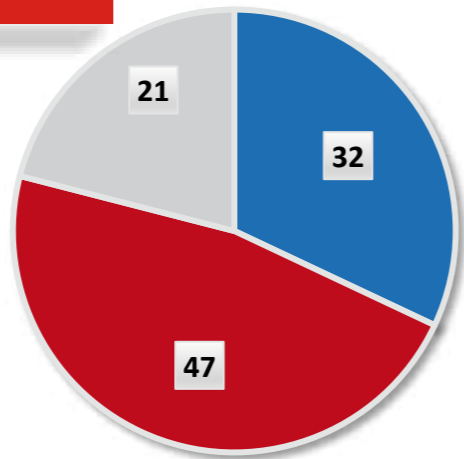
■ Stabilizing ■ Destabilizing ■ DK/NR



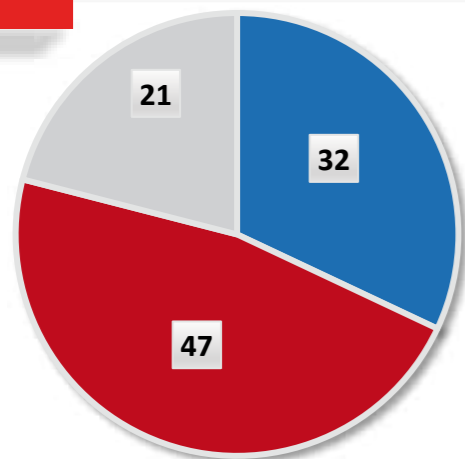
Global NET Score: -19



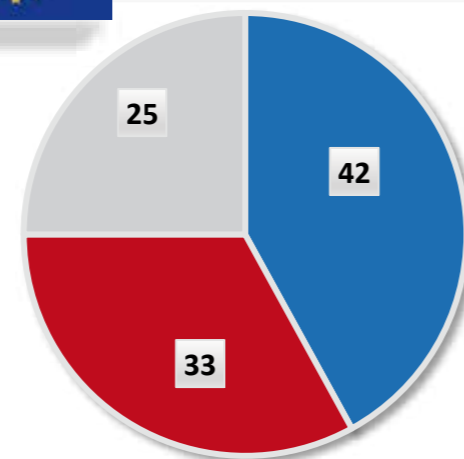
Global NET Score: -15



Global NET Score: -15



Global NET Score: +9



GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 47 countries, total sample n=44,796 respondents

Definitions:
Global NET Score = Stabilizing vs. Destabilizing

SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION

What do you think about the international policies of the following four superpowers – USA, Russia, China and EU: are their policies stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

■ Stabilizing ■ Destabilizing ■ DK/NR

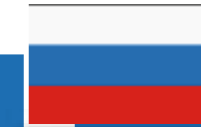


TOP 5 ANSWER "STABILIZING"

- PHILIPPINES – 77%
- GEORGIA – 72%
- VIETNAM – 71%
- NIGERIA – 61%
- KENYA; INDIA – 59%

TOP 5 ANSWER "DESTABILIZING"

- TURKEY; JORDAN – 77%
- SPAIN – 75%
- IRAQ – 74%
- SERBIA – 73%
- SWITZERLAND – 70%



TOP 5 ANSWER "STABILIZING"

- KYRGYZSTAN – 87%
- VIETNAM – 72%
- KAZAKHSTAN – 61%
- SERBIA – 59%
- PHILIPPINES – 57%

TOP 5 ANSWER "DESTABILIZING"

- FINLAND – 87%
- GEORGIA – 78%
- REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 75%
- JORDAN; UKRAINE – 72%
- SPAIN – 70%



TOP 5 ANSWER "STABILIZING"

- MALAYSIA – 69%
- THAILAND; PAKISTAN – 67%
- KENYA – 62%
- COTE D'IVOIRE; SERBIA – 54%
- IRAQ – 53%

TOP 5 ANSWER "DESTABILIZING"

- VIETNAM – 89%
- REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 84%
- AUSTRALIA – 77%
- FINLAND – 76%
- CZECH REPUBLIC – 73%



TOP 5 ANSWER "STABILIZING"

- GEORGIA – 81%
- COLOMBIA – 73%
- VIETNAM – 70%
- GERMANY – 69%
- FINLAND – 68%

TOP 5 ANSWER "DESTABILIZING"

- JORDAN – 68%
- REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 56%
- TURKEY – 54%
- SERBIA – 49%
- COTE D'IVOIRE; IRAQ; PALESTINE – 48%

GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 47 countries, total sample n=44,796 respondents

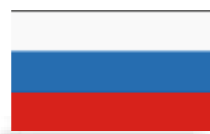
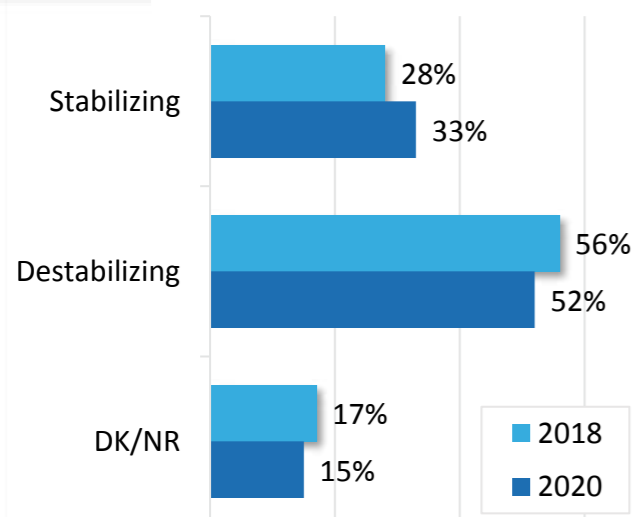
SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION

What do you think about the international policies of the following four superpowers – USA, Russia, China and EU: are their policies stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

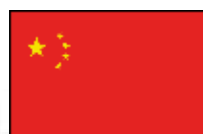
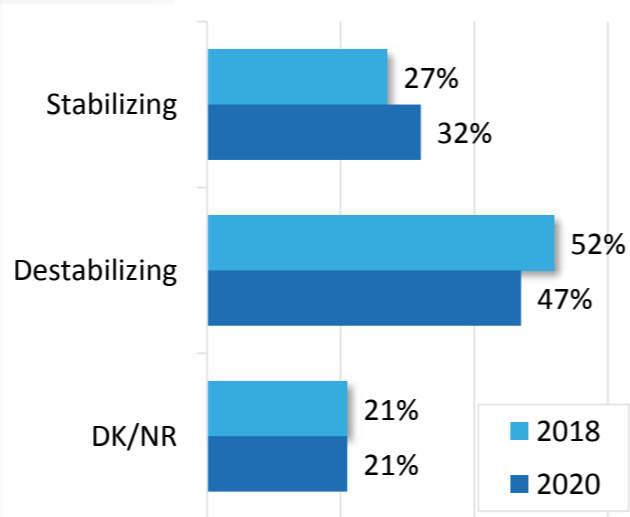
2018 2020



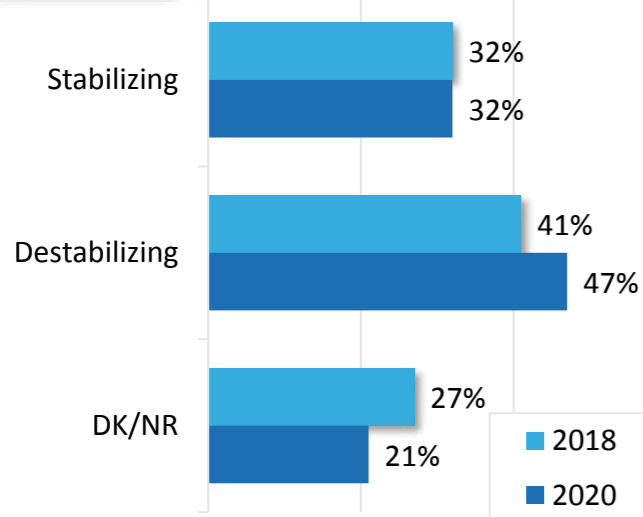
USA



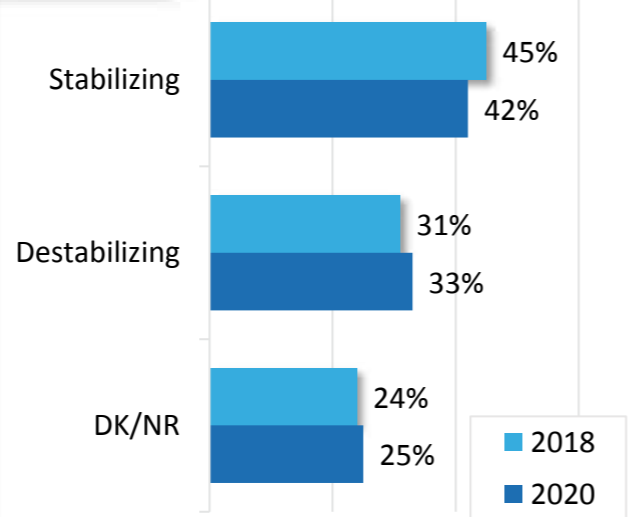
Russia



China



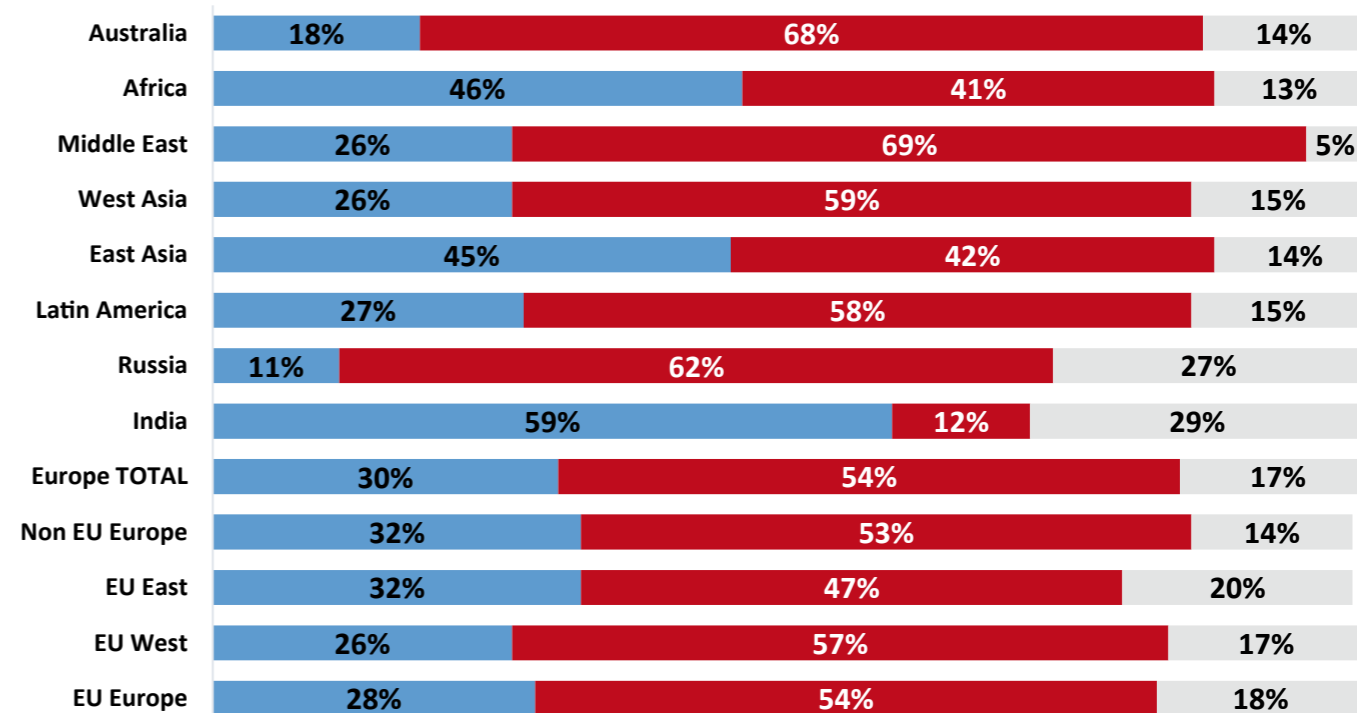
EU



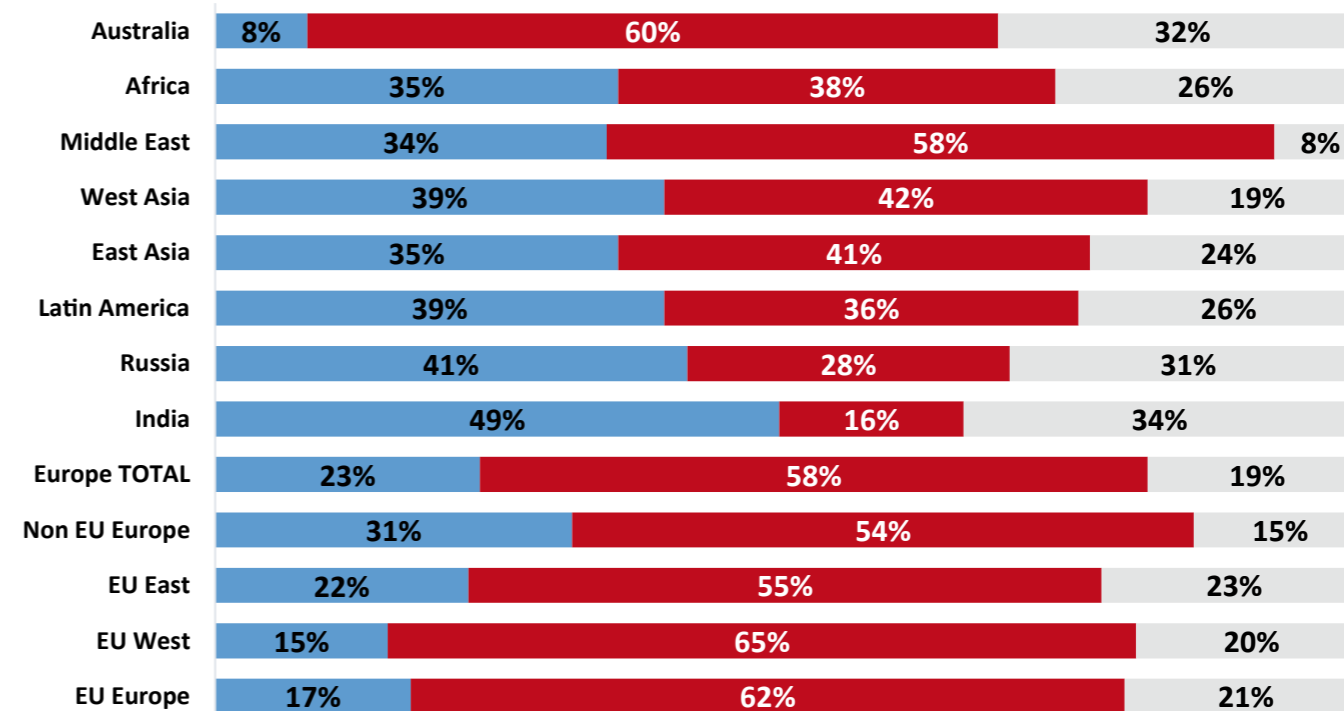
GIA End of Year Surveys 2020, 2018

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?



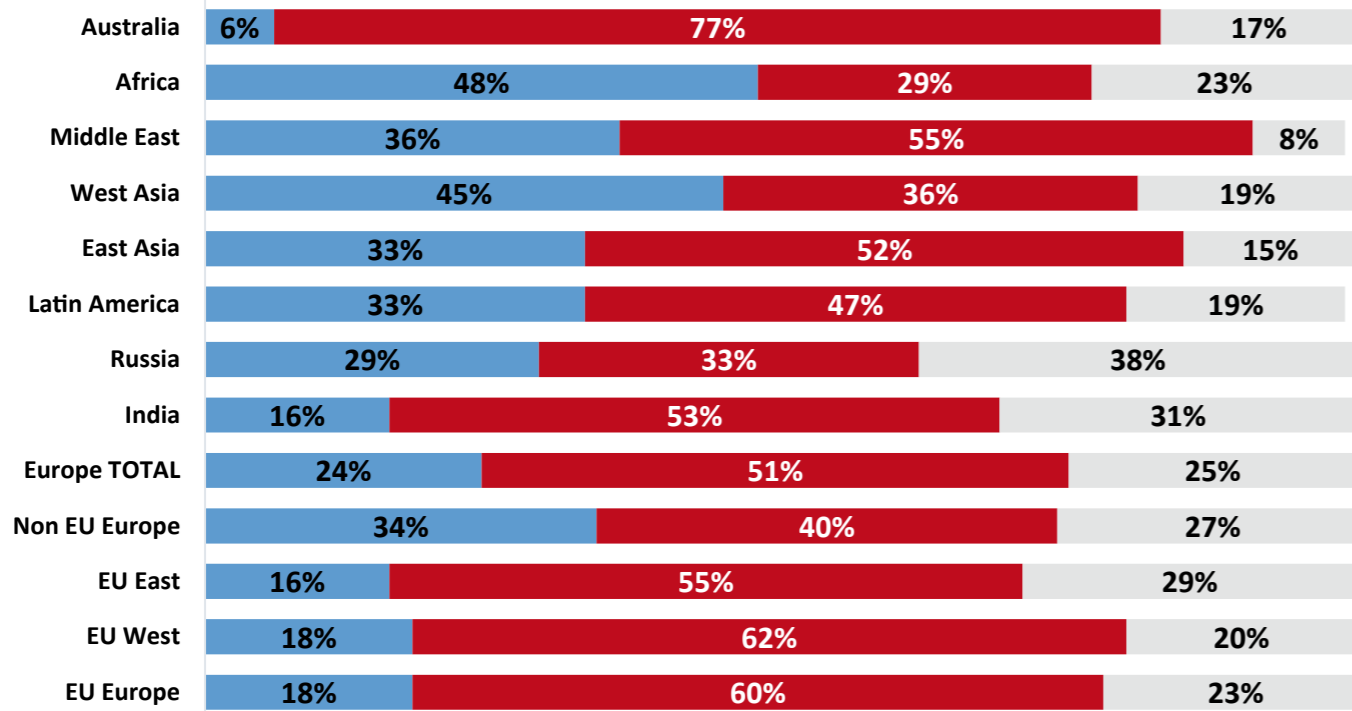
Stabilizing Destabilizing DK/NR

Australian results are quoted in charts/tables, but not included in Global Average calculations (survey data base not available)

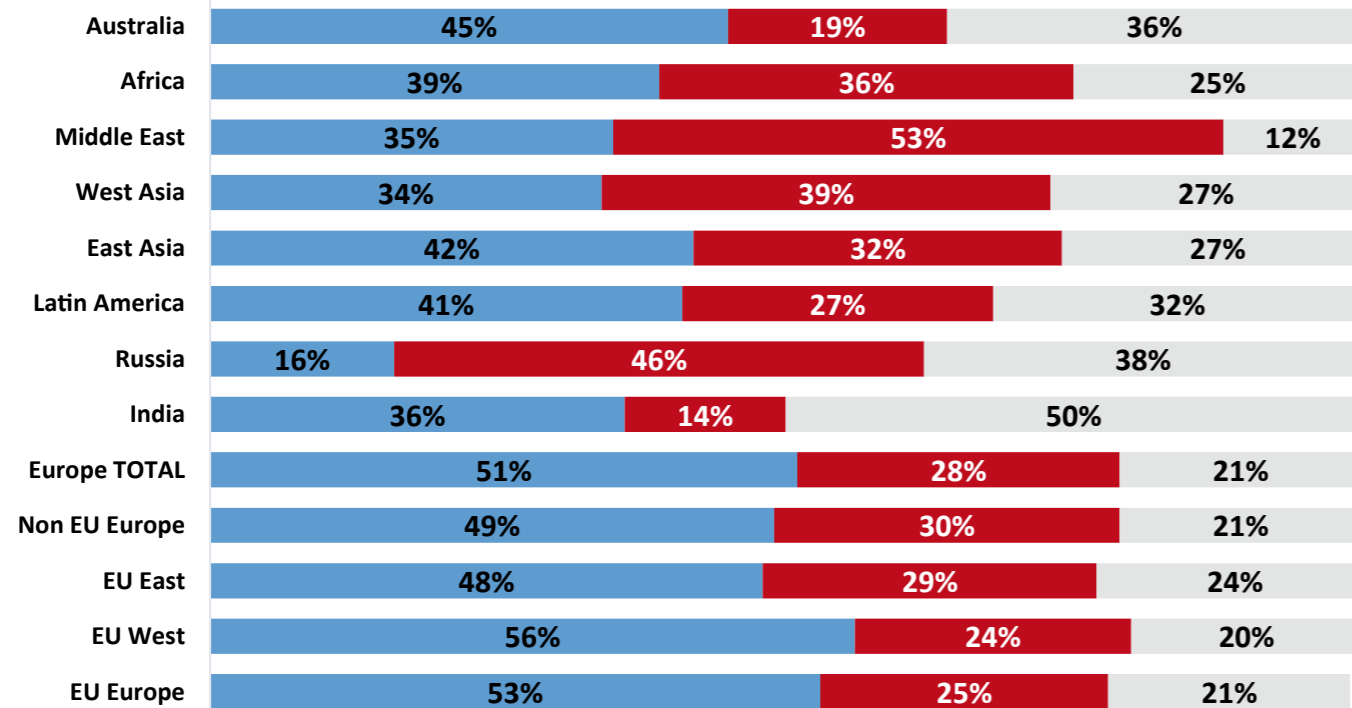
SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION BY REGION



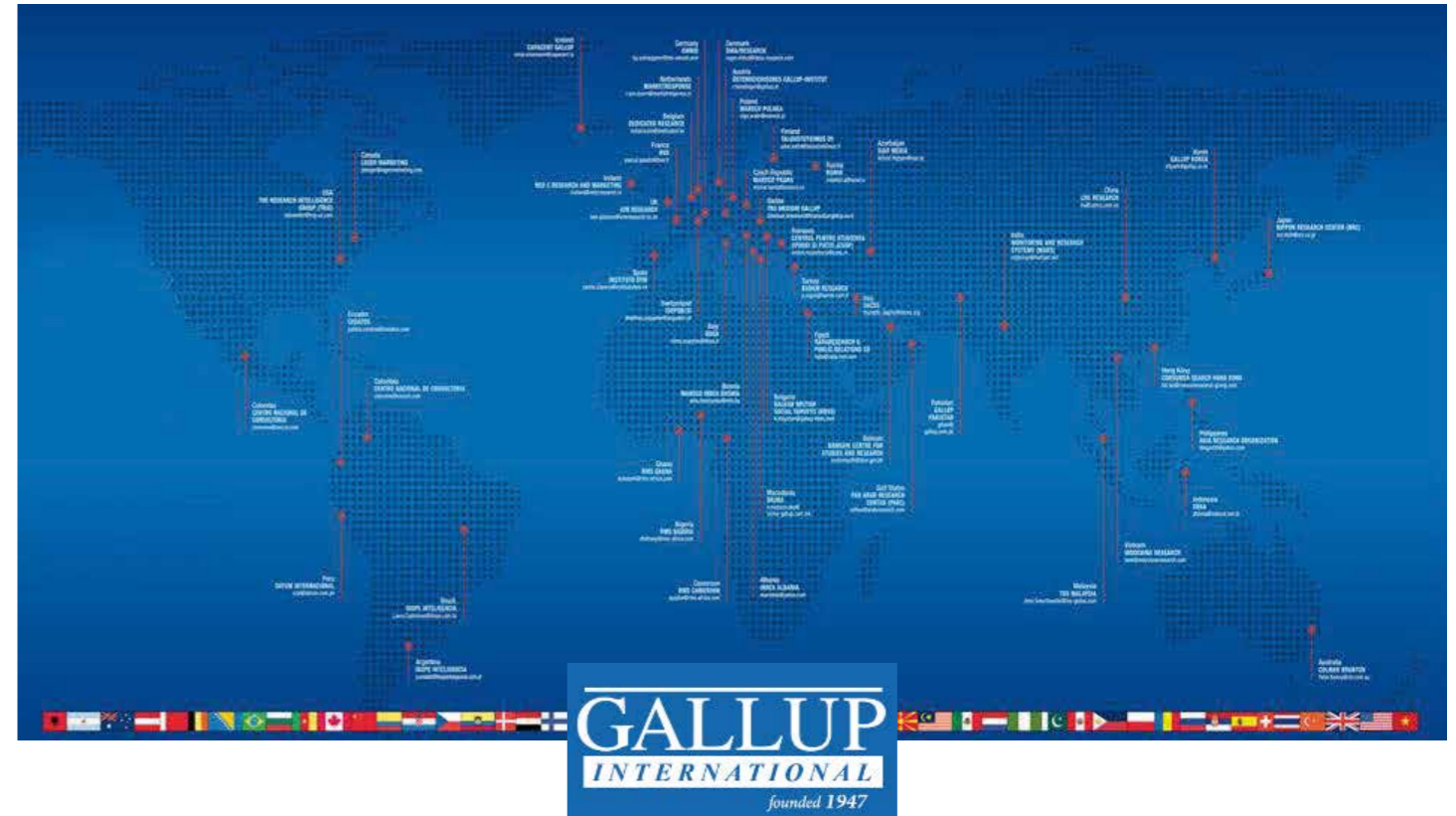
International policy of CHINA – is it stabilizing or destabilizing for the world?



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



Australian results are quoted in charts/tables, but not included in Global Average calculations (survey data base not available)



Results by Country



HOPE INDEX 2020

As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2021 will be better, worse or the same as 2020?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Optimists	Pessimists	Neutrals	DK/NR	NET Score
Row %					
Global Average	42%	25%	25%	8%	+17
AFGHANISTAN	31%	38%	28%	2%	-7
ARGENTINA	47%	29%	15%	9%	+18
ARMENIA	49%	18%	11%	22%	+31
AUSTRALIA	59%	10%	17%	14%	+49
AUSTRIA	48%	26%	22%	4%	+22
AZERBAIJAN	73%	8%	13%	5%	+65
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	50%	19%	23%	9%	+31
BULGARIA	16%	45%	25%	15%	-29
COLOMBIA	49%	20%	29%	2%	+29
COTE D'IVOIRE	85%	3%	5%	7%	+82
CZECH REPUBLIC	20%	39%	35%	6%	-19
ECUADOR	51%	22%	21%	6%	+29
FINLAND	57%	10%	29%	5%	+47
GEORGIA	61%	23%	12%	4%	+38
GERMANY	42%	22%	29%	7%	+20
GHANA	50%	33%	15%	3%	+17
HONG KONG	23%	57%	17%	3%	-34
INDIA	68%	11%	15%	5%	+57
INDONESIA	72%	6%	15%	7%	+66
IRAQ	38%	34%	27%	1%	+4
ITALY	13%	56%	28%	3%	-43
JAPAN	27%	17%	35%	21%	+10
JORDAN	54%	25%	16%	5%	+29
KAZAKHSTAN	56%	6%	30%	8%	+50
KENYA	23%	42%	19%	15%	-19
KOSOVO	65%	11%	19%	5%	+54
KYRGYZSTAN	67%	9%	12%	12%	+58
NORTH MACEDONIA	50%	26%	22%	3%	+24

Definitions:

Optimists = Better
Pessimists = Worse
Neutrals = The same

HOPE INDEX 2020

As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2021 will be better, worse or the same as 2020?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Optimists	Pessimists	Neutrals	DK/NR	NET Score
Row %					
MALAYSIA	44%	20%	35%	1%	+24
MEXICO	38%	17%	32%	13%	+21
NIGERIA	78%	9%	7%	7%	+69
PAKISTAN	47%	30%	13%	10%	+17
PALESTINE	19%	38%	32%	11%	-19
PERU	43%	9%	31%	17%	+34
PHILIPPINES	52%	11%	31%	6%	+41
POLAND	15%	47%	26%	13%	-32
RUSSIA	16%	29%	45%	10%	-13
SERBIA	23%	36%	39%	2%	-13
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	11%	33%	54%	2%	-22
SPAIN	46%	29%	23%	2%	+17
SWITZERLAND	42%	25%	24%	9%	+17
THAILAND	21%	33%	43%	3%	-12
TURKEY	34%	37%	20%	9%	-3
UKRAINE	37%	30%	21%	12%	+7
UK	53%	14%	23%	10%	+39
USA	59%	16%	17%	8%	+43
VIETNAM	67%	8%	24%	1%	+59

Definitions:

Optimists = Better
Pessimists = Worse
Neutrals = The same

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

Compared to this year, in your opinion, will next year be a year of economic prosperity, economic difficulty or remain the same for your country?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Prosperity	Difficulty	The same	DK/NR
Row %				
Global Average	25%	45%	24%	6%
AFGHANISTAN	23%	54%	22%	2%
ARGENTINA	22%	58%	17%	4%
ARMENIA	25%	50%	14%	11%
AUSTRALIA	19%	48%	24%	9%
AUSTRIA	18%	70%	9%	2%
AZERBAIJAN	63%	16%	16%	4%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	9%	66%	20%	4%
BULGARIA	5%	64%	20%	11%
COLOMBIA	25%	31%	43%	1%
COTE D'IVOIRE	78%	7%	7%	7%
CZECH REPUBLIC	8%	52%	35%	5%
ECUADOR	40%	30%	25%	4%
FINLAND	10%	48%	37%	4%
GEORGIA	33%	45%	18%	4%
GERMANY	20%	63%	15%	3%
GHANA	41%	30%	18%	11%
HONG KONG	17%	63%	16%	4%
INDIA	56%	24%	15%	5%
INDONESIA	48%	14%	27%	11%
IRAQ	25%	44%	30%	1%
ITALY	8%	67%	21%	4%
JAPAN	16%	37%	27%	20%
JORDAN	37%	39%	19%	5%
KAZAKHSTAN	25%	26%	40%	8%
KENYA	14%	39%	25%	22%
KOSOVO	37%	37%	21%	5%
KYRGYZSTAN	58%	22%	15%	5%
NORTH MACEDONIA	28%	52%	18%	2%

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

Compared to this year, in your opinion, will next year be a year of economic prosperity, economic difficulty or remain the same for your country?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Prosperity	Difficulty	The same	DK/NR
Row %				
MALAYSIA	24%	38%	38%	1%
MEXICO	17%	49%	22%	12%
NIGERIA	72%	14%	10%	5%
PAKISTAN	48%	30%	12%	10%
PALESTINE	14%	43%	32%	12%
PERU	23%	48%	20%	9%
PHILIPPINES	40%	22%	33%	5%
POLAND	4%	62%	23%	11%
RUSSIA	6%	47%	40%	8%
SERBIA	15%	53%	31%	2%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	10%	49%	39%	1%
SPAIN	26%	58%	14%	2%
SWITZERLAND	14%	62%	20%	5%
THAILAND	12%	38%	48%	2%
TURKEY	15%	58%	20%	7%
UKRAINE	11%	53%	30%	5%
UK	9%	71%	12%	8%
USA	27%	44%	22%	8%
VIETNAM	59%	14%	27%	*

HAPPINESS INDEX



In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy or very unhappy about your life?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Very happy	Happy	Neither happy nor unhappy	Unhappy	Very unhappy	DK/NR	NET Score
Row %							
Global Average	12%	41%	31%	11%	4%	2%	+38
AFGHANISTAN	14%	34%	36%	12%	4%	*	+32
ARGENTINA	13%	41%	34%	9%	2%	2%	+43
ARMENIA	6%	29%	40%	15%	8%	3%	+12
AUSTRALIA	12%	47%	25%	12%	3%	1%	+44
AUSTRIA	9%	46%	33%	9%	2%	1%	+44
AZERBAIJAN	35%	45%	15%	3%	1%	1%	+76
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	13%	40%	37%	7%	2%	1%	+68
BULGARIA	3%	38%	46%	9%	1%	3%	+31
COLOMBIA	17%	63%	15%	3%	*	2%	+77
COTE D'IVOIRE	7%	61%	23%	8%	1%	*	+59
CZECH REPUBLIC	5%	31%	48%	12%	2%	2%	+22
ECUADOR	26%	54%	18%	3%	*	*	+77
FINLAND	7%	49%	34%	8%	2%	*	+46
GEORGIA	10%	39%	41%	7%	3%	*	39
GERMANY	9%	43%	35%	10%	3%	1%	39
GHANA	18%	20%	21%	25%	13%	2%	0
HONG KONG	6%	29%	35%	20%	8%	1%	8
INDIA	23%	41%	24%	10%	2%	*	52
INDONESIA	20%	44%	30%	4%	*	1%	60
IRAQ	11%	37%	22%	19%	12%	*	17
ITALY	4%	36%	51%	6%	1%	2%	33
JAPAN	15%	47%	28%	2%	1%	8%	59
JORDAN	5%	42%	22%	22%	9%	*	16
KAZAKHSTAN	15%	63%	19%	*	*	2%	78
KENYA	*	36%	39%	25%	*	*	11
KOSOVO	16%	47%	21%	10%	4%	1%	49

HAPPINESS INDEX



In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy or very unhappy about your life?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Very happy	Happy	Neither happy nor unhappy	Unhappy	Very unhappy	DK/NR	NET Score
Row %							
KYRGYZSTAN	45%	40%	15%	*	*	*	+85
NORTH MACEDONIA	5%	24%	38%	21%	11%	1%	-3
MALAYSIA	8%	46%	25%	17%	4%	*	+33
MEXICO	12%	33%	36%	8%	7%	5%	+30
NIGERIA	40%	40%	9%	7%	3%	*	+70
PAKISTAN	42%	23%	8%	7%	18%	1%	+40
PALESTINE	4%	22%	40%	22%	10%	4%	-6
PERU	13%	40%	41%	3%	1%	1%	+49
PHILIPPINES	8%	50%	26%	13%	3%	*	+42
POLAND	8%	43%	33%	10%	2%	5%	+39
RUSSIA	7%	34%	33%	16%	6%	5%	+19
SERBIA	7%	44%	39%	7%	1%	1%	+43
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	3%	46%	44%	6%	*	1%	+43
SPAIN	11%	54%	26%	7%	2%	*	+56
SWITZERLAND	12%	47%	32%	5%	1%	2%	+53
THAILAND	5%	41%	39%	14%	1%	*	+31
TURKEY	7%	39%	31%	15%	6%	1%	+25
UKRAINE	5%	43%	14%	27%	9%	2%	+12
UK	5%	42%	33%	14%	6%	1%	+27
USA	15%	45%	21%	13%	5%	1%	+42
VIETNAM	14%	46%	38%	1%	*	*	+59

COVID-19



Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statement – I think the Government is handling the Coronavirus well

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NR
Row %					
Global Average	17%	37%	25%	17%	4%
AFGHANISTAN	24%	38%	24%	15%	*
ARGENTINA	18%	27%	29%	21%	4%
ARMENIA	26%	28%	12%	31%	4%
AUSTRALIA	23%	59%	10%	4%	4%
AUSTRIA	11%	41%	27%	16%	4%
AZERBAIJAN	69%	17%	6%	7%	1%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	2%	16%	54%	21%	6%
BULGARIA	7%	25%	37%	19%	11%
COLOMBIA	6%	35%	38%	21%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	24%	44%	18%	9%	4%
CZECH REPUBLIC	9%	36%	31%	18%	6%
ECUADOR	10%	24%	42%	23%	1%
FINLAND	23%	51%	16%	7%	3%
GEORGIA	23%	37%	24%	16%	1%
GERMANY	17%	44%	23%	12%	5%
GHANA	34%	38%	15%	9%	5%
HONG KONG	11%	35%	25%	26%	3%
INDIA	42%	44%	9%	4%	1%
INDONESIA	18%	51%	22%	6%	3%
IRAQ	16%	20%	27%	36%	*
ITALY	8%	31%	32%	22%	8%
JAPAN	3%	40%	35%	8%	14%
JORDAN	21%	34%	25%	19%	1%
KAZAKHSTAN	12%	54%	20%	4%	10%
KENYA	*	73%	21%	6%	*
KOSOVO	17%	28%	11%	38%	6%
KYRGYZSTAN	18%	22%	32%	25%	4%

COVID-19



Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statement – I think the Government is handling the Coronavirus well

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NR
Row %					
NORTH MACEDONIA	8%	36%	34%	20%	2%
MALAYSIA	30%	49%	17%	4%	*
MEXICO	10%	18%	30%	35%	7%
NIGERIA	12%	27%	29%	29%	4%
PAKISTAN	31%	32%	23%	10%	5%
PALESTINE	24%	43%	22%	9%	2%
PERU	6%	40%	33%	15%	6%
PHILIPPINES	16%	49%	28%	5%	2%
POLAND	7%	22%	33%	31%	7%
RUSSIA	10%	35%	25%	23%	6%
SERBIA	19%	38%	27%	12%	4%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	23%	66%	10%	1%	*
SPAIN	2%	26%	48%	18%	5%
SWITZERLAND	14%	48%	21%	11%	6%
THAILAND	16%	58%	19%	6%	1%
TURKEY	13%	48%	26%	9%	3%
UKRAINE	3%	18%	32%	45%	3%
UK	5%	27%	30%	29%	10%
USA	7%	21%	33%	34%	5%
VIETNAM	83%	17%	*	*	*

COVID-19



Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statement - I am willing to sacrifice some of my human rights if it helps prevent the spread of the virus

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NR
Row %					
Global Average	27%	43%	16%	8%	5%
AFGHANISTAN	31%	43%	18%	6%	1%
ARGENTINA	21%	36%	21%	12%	11%
ARMENIA	61%	18%	3%	13%	5%
AUSTRALIA	29%	46%	12%	5%	8%
AUSTRIA	33%	45%	11%	8%	2%
AZERBAIJAN	35%	24%	10%	25%	6%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	11%	51%	26%	6%	6%
BULGARIA	12%	44%	19%	12%	13%
COLOMBIA	13%	51%	28%	6%	1%
COTE D'IVOIRE	47%	41%	7%	3%	2%
CZECH REPUBLIC	15%	45%	21%	13%	6%
ECUADOR	23%	45%	21%	7%	5%
FINLAND	29%	47%	10%	6%	8%
GEORGIA	54%	36%	5%	4%	1%
GERMANY	39%	41%	10%	7%	4%
GHANA	42%	29%	19%	10%	*
HONG KONG	18%	50%	19%	7%	6%
INDIA	35%	43%	11%	6%	5%
INDONESIA	17%	52%	18%	5%	9%
IRAQ	62%	25%	6%	7%	*
ITALY	22%	46%	19%	5%	8%
JAPAN	3%	28%	34%	13%	23%
JORDAN	26%	57%	12%	4%	1%
KAZAKHSTAN	18%	41%	15%	8%	17%
KENYA	5%	67%	22%	6%	*
KOSOVO	65%	12%	7%	6%	10%
KYRGYZSTAN	54%	29%	10%	6%	1%

COVID-19



Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statement - I am willing to sacrifice some of my human rights if it helps prevent the spread of the virus

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NR
Row %					
NORTH MACEDONIA	35%	41%	18%	3%	3%
MALAYSIA	18%	55%	19%	6%	1%
MEXICO	26%	25%	18%	23%	8%
NIGERIA	20%	42%	19%	13%	6%
PAKISTAN	38%	44%	12%	2%	5%
PALESTINE	17%	40%	26%	14%	3%
PERU	16%	39%	26%	11%	8%
PHILIPPINES	34%	50%	13%	2%	1%
POLAND	16%	42%	19%	13%	10%
RUSSIA	15%	39%	27%	12%	8%
SERBIA	21%	46%	20%	9%	4%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	12%	68%	17%	2%	*
SPAIN	13%	62%	16%	3%	7%
SWITZERLAND	24%	45%	15%	12%	4%
THAILAND	26%	59%	9%	3%	3%
TURKEY	9%	69%	15%	3%	4%
UKRAINE	33%	35%	11%	13%	8%
UK	25%	46%	12%	7%	10%
USA	27%	38%	14%	15%	6%
VIETNAM	50%	46%	4%	*	*

COVID-19



Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statement - Travel restrictions between countries are acceptable in order to fight against the spreading of the Coronavirus

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NR
Row %					
Global Average	33%	42%	15%	7%	4%
AFGHANISTAN	30%	42%	21%	6%	1%
ARGENTINA	37%	39%	14%	6%	4%
ARMENIA	49%	19%	7%	23%	2%
AUSTRALIA	52%	39%	4%	3%	2%
AUSTRIA	38%	42%	11%	6%	3%
AZERBAIJAN	60%	21%	9%	8%	2%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	11%	43%	32%	11%	3%
BULGARIA	20%	46%	15%	10%	9%
COLOMBIA	17%	46%	29%	8%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	38%	37%	14%	7%	3%
CZECH REPUBLIC	22%	46%	20%	9%	3%
ECUADOR	26%	45%	21%	7%	1%
FINLAND	63%	30%	4%	2%	1%
GEORGIA	48%	34%	11%	5%	1%
GERMANY	45%	38%	9%	5%	3%
GHANA	19%	56%	11%	4%	11%
HONG KONG	32%	49%	13%	4%	3%
INDIA	38%	43%	13%	4%	2%
INDONESIA	37%	51%	8%	2%	2%
IRAQ	46%	25%	16%	12%	*
ITALY	27%	43%	16%	6%	8%
JAPAN	30%	55%	5%	2%	8%
JORDAN	16%	48%	22%	12%	2%
KAZAKHSTAN	20%	55%	13%	3%	9%
KENYA	2%	62%	28%	8%	1%
KOSOVO	31%	27%	15%	16%	12%
KYRGYZSTAN	41%	27%	16%	13%	4%

COVID-19



Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statement - Travel restrictions between countries are acceptable in order to fight against the spreading of the Coronavirus

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NR
Row %					
NORTH MACEDONIA	30%	40%	19%	8%	3%
MALAYSIA	45%	39%	12%	3%	*
MEXICO	55%	20%	9%	12%	4%
NIGERIA	29%	42%	16%	11%	3%
PAKISTAN	29%	39%	17%	8%	7%
PALESTINE	20%	46%	24%	7%	3%
PERU	34%	44%	14%	4%	3%
PHILIPPINES	42%	44%	9%	4%	1%
POLAND	22%	49%	13%	8%	7%
RUSSIA	26%	42%	19%	9%	5%
SERBIA	27%	41%	22%	7%	3%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	37%	51%	11%	1%	*
SPAIN	14%	63%	18%	2%	4%
SWITZERLAND	31%	41%	14%	9%	4%
THAILAND	19%	62%	14%	3%	2%
TURKEY	10%	67%	16%	2%	5%
UKRAINE	30%	28%	21%	15%	6%
UK	48%	39%	6%	4%	4%
USA	48%	37%	7%	5%	4%
VIETNAM	79%	20%	1%	*	*

COVID-19



Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statement – I believe the threat from the Coronavirus is exaggerated

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NR
Row %					
Global Average	15%	27%	31%	22%	5%
AFGHANISTAN	24%	34%	29%	11%	2%
ARGENTINA	12%	22%	40%	16%	10%
ARMENIA	29%	21%	11%	35%	4%
AUSTRALIA	7%	14%	32%	43%	4%
AUSTRIA	12%	20%	31%	33%	4%
AZERBAIJAN	23%	19%	12%	42%	4%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	16%	35%	37%	7%	5%
BULGARIA	12%	30%	32%	12%	14%
COLOMBIA	3%	30%	46%	20%	1%
COTE D'IVOIRE	20%	22%	29%	24%	5%
CZECH REPUBLIC	10%	33%	31%	16%	9%
ECUADOR	11%	28%	33%	26%	1%
FINLAND	6%	11%	37%	42%	4%
GEORGIA	9%	18%	35%	36%	2%
GERMANY	10%	16%	27%	43%	5%
GHANA	11%	26%	38%	21%	4%
HONG KONG	13%	24%	33%	27%	4%
INDIA	27%	31%	26%	11%	5%
INDONESIA	18%	31%	35%	10%	6%
IRAQ	34%	17%	22%	27%	1%
ITALY	12%	27%	31%	20%	9%
JAPAN	4%	13%	49%	23%	11%
JORDAN	9%	23%	39%	27%	2%
KAZAKHSTAN	7%	37%	36%	6%	13%
KENYA	2%	58%	31%	8%	1%
KOSOVO	47%	24%	9%	15%	5%
KYRGYZSTAN	24%	27%	23%	21%	6%

COVID-19



Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statement – I believe the threat from the Coronavirus is exaggerated

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NR
Row %					
NORTH MACEDONIA	20%	29%	36%	13%	3%
MALAYSIA	13%	39%	34%	13%	1%
MEXICO	9%	11%	20%	50%	9%
NIGERIA	29%	35%	21%	10%	5%
PAKISTAN	31%	39%	15%	7%	8%
PALESTINE	15%	36%	28%	18%	3%
PERU	9%	25%	38%	23%	5%
PHILIPPINES	24%	46%	22%	6%	2%
POLAND	15%	21%	32%	21%	12%
RUSSIA	8%	24%	33%	27%	8%
SERBIA	17%	29%	30%	19%	5%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	5%	23%	43%	28%	1%
SPAIN	3%	25%	57%	10%	4%
SWITZERLAND	15%	21%	32%	27%	5%
THAILAND	16%	36%	25%	16%	8%
TURKEY	2%	24%	57%	12%	5%
UKRAINE	23%	27%	21%	22%	6%
UK	8%	14%	30%	40%	8%
USA	12%	21%	20%	43%	3%
VIETNAM	6%	16%	38%	39%	1%

COVID-19



Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statement - If a new Coronavirus/COVID-19 vaccine became publicly available and is considered safe and effective, I would take it

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NR
Row %					
Global Average	32%	35%	14%	12%	8%
AFGHANISTAN	50%	33%	12%	3%	1%
ARGENTINA	51%	28%	5%	6%	11%
ARMENIA	41%	10%	4%	39%	6%
AUSTRALIA	41%	36%	6%	6%	11%
AUSTRIA	25%	24%	15%	23%	14%
AZERBAIJAN	48%	19%	9%	20%	4%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	15%	28%	25%	19%	13%
BULGARIA	11%	31%	19%	17%	22%
COLOMBIA	22%	56%	16%	4%	1%
COTE D'IVOIRE	33%	26%	18%	18%	5%
CZECH REPUBLIC	17%	33%	20%	14%	16%
ECUADOR	38%	39%	13%	5%	5%
FINLAND	48%	29%	5%	7%	12%
GEORGIA	46%	30%	9%	12%	3%
GERMANY	31%	26%	13%	17%	14%
GHANA	45%	30%	16%	9%	*
HONG KONG	20%	52%	15%	5%	8%
INDIA	40%	45%	6%	3%	6%
INDONESIA	26%	49%	12%	2%	11%
IRAQ	67%	21%	6%	6%	*
ITALY	28%	36%	16%	12%	8%
JAPAN	27%	47%	8%	4%	14%
JORDAN	23%	41%	17%	16%	3%
KAZAKHSTAN	23%	33%	18%	10%	15%
KENYA	5%	49%	36%	8%	1%
KOSOVO	49%	7%	5%	24%	15%
KYRGYZSTAN	45%	21%	11%	21%	2%

COVID-19



Thinking specifically about the Coronavirus (COVID-19) how strongly do you agree or disagree with each of the following statement - If a new Coronavirus/COVID-19 vaccine became publicly available and is considered safe and effective, I would take it

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NR
Row %					
NORTH MACEDONIA	16%	24%	23%	26%	12%
MALAYSIA	31%	53%	13%	2%	1%
MEXICO	52%	21%	9%	9%	10%
NIGERIA	22%	36%	18%	18%	6%
PAKISTAN	30%	33%	22%	11%	4%
PALESTINE	22%	41%	23%	11%	4%
PERU	31%	39%	14%	8%	8%
PHILIPPINES	30%	34%	22%	8%	5%
POLAND	21%	31%	16%	16%	16%
RUSSIA	12%	31%	25%	21%	11%
SERBIA	16%	33%	23%	16%	12%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	24%	64%	10%	1%	1%
SPAIN	12%	55%	24%	4%	4%
SWITZERLAND	22%	25%	15%	24%	15%
THAILAND	33%	54%	6%	3%	4%
TURKEY	7%	65%	17%	4%	6%
UKRAINE	43%	22%	10%	20%	5%
UK	46%	28%	6%	7%	12%
USA	39%	27%	10%	12%	11%
VIETNAM	70%	28%	2%	*	1%

ATTITUDES TOWARD VACCINES



In your opinion, if a new Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine became publicly available and is considered safe and effective, what will the majority of population in your country do – agree or disagree to take such a vaccine?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will agree	Will not agree	No clear majority	DK/NR
Global Average	53%	17%	22%	8%
AFGHANISTAN	65%	26%	8%	1%
ARGENTINA	77%	4%	14%	5%
ARMENIA	38%	13%	30%	18%
AUSTRIA	39%	18%	40%	4%
AZERBAIJAN	52%	26%	10%	13%
B&H	27%	31%	35%	8%
BULGARIA	27%	23%	27%	23%
COLOMBIA	63%	5%	31%	1%
COTE D'IVOIRE	32%	31%	31%	6%
CZECH REPUBLIC	37%	25%	26%	12%
ECUADOR	71%	19%	7%	3%
FINLAND	74%	4%	18%	4%
GEORGIA	72%	12%	9%	7%
GERMANY	48%	12%	35%	5%
GHANA	32%	18%	32%	19%
HONG KONG	56%	13%	26%	4%
INDIA	78%	8%	6%	7%
INDONESIA	75%	7%	10%	9%
IRAQ	76%	9%	13%	2%
ITALY	52%	15%	23%	9%
JAPAN	72%	1%	15%	12%
JORDAN	42%	25%	31%	2%
KAZAKHSTAN	44%	19%	14%	23%
KENYA	53%	38%	5%	4%
KYRGYZSTAN	47%	24%	19%	10%

ATTITUDES TOWARD VACCINES



In your opinion, if a new Coronavirus (COVID-19) vaccine became publicly available and is considered safe and effective, what will the majority of population in your country do – agree or disagree to take such a vaccine?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will agree	Will not agree	No clear majority	DK/NR
NORTH MACEDONIA	28%	32%	36%	4%
MALAYSIA	68%	8%	23%	*
MEXICO	50%	15%	24%	11%
NIGERIA	43%	21%	27%	10%
PAKISTAN	41%	25%	23%	10%
PALESTINE	42%	27%	25%	*
PERU	56%	17%	18%	9%
PHILIPPINES	55%	13%	28%	4%
POLAND	40%	20%	23%	17%
RUSSIA	30%	25%	32%	13%
SERBIA	31%	28%	33%	7%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	78%	10%	10%	2%
SPAIN	51%	8%	36%	5%
SWITZERLAND	42%	18%	34%	7%
THAILAND	80%	8%	5%	6%
TURKEY	62%	13%	19%	7%
UKRAINE	52%	11%	27%	10%
UK	66%	6%	20%	7%
USA	46%	11%	33%	9%
VIETNAM	92%	1%	7%	*

ATTITUDES TOWARD VACCINES



When considering your willingness to vaccinate yourself in general, would you say the global Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has made you more likely to vaccinate yourself, less likely, or has there been no change?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	A lot more likely	Somewhat more likely	Somewhat less likely	A lot less likely	No change in views	DK/NR
Row %						
Global Average	23%	27%	10%	8%	28%	5%
AFGHANISTAN	26%	43%	19%	4%	6%	2%
ARGENTINA	30%	23%	5%	4%	30%	8%
ARMENIA	18%	18%	6%	18%	32%	8%
AUSTRIA	8%	27%	7%	4%	51%	4%
AZERBAIJAN	30%	15%	7%	5%	36%	7%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	13%	24%	10%	9%	38%	7%
BULGARIA	19%	16%	8%	16%	27%	14%
COLOMBIA	7%	30%	8%	2%	51%	2%
COTE D'IVOIRE	14%	6%	7%	23%	49%	1%
CZECH REPUBLIC	11%	32%	15%	12%	21%	8%
ECUADOR	35%	26%	11%	4%	22%	3%
FINLAND	8%	20%	4%	2%	65%	2%
GEORGIA	36%	18%	15%	6%	22%	4%
GERMANY	12%	22%	7%	4%	51%	4%
GHANA	29%	25%	1%	3%	27%	15%
HONG KONG	14%	45%	16%	5%	14%	5%
INDIA	38%	25%	9%	7%	13%	9%
INDONESIA	39%	28%	10%	7%	8%	9%
IRAQ	54%	13%	8%	5%	19%	1%
ITALY	18%	41%	12%	4%	20%	6%
JAPAN	24%	24%	*	1%	38%	13%
JORDAN	24%	20%	5%	7%	42%	1%
KAZAKHSTAN	18%	27%	7%	6%	22%	20%
KENYA	16%	36%	23%	18%	5%	2%
KYRGYZSTAN	20%	22%	16%	16%	21%	5%
NORTH MACEDONIA	13%	26%	13%	13%	34%	1%
MALAYSIA	30%	37%	9%	7%	15%	1%

ATTITUDES TOWARD VACCINES



When considering your willingness to vaccinate yourself in general, would you say the global Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has made you more likely to vaccinate yourself, less likely, or has there been no change?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	A lot more likely	Somewhat more likely	Somewhat less likely	A lot less likely	No change in views	DK/NR
Row %						
MEXICO	23%	22%	9%	7%	34%	5%
NIGERIA	28%	26%	13%	10%	21%	3%
PAKISTAN	36%	20%	8%	22%	10%	4%
PALESTINE	19%	30%	23%	16%	9%	*
PERU	21%	38%	14%	6%	16%	6%
PHILIPPINES	34%	25%	17%	12%	8%	4%
POLAND	18%	23%	8%	11%	29%	12%
RUSSIA	12%	29%	13%	8%	26%	11%
SERBIA	17%	30%	15%	14%	22%	3%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	32%	52%	6%	1%	7%	2%
SPAIN	8%	14%	3%	2%	71%	2%
SWITZERLAND	10%	28%	8%	6%	43%	5%
THAILAND	44%	37%	8%	5%	2%	3%
TURKEY	15%	16%	3%	2%	56%	7%
UKRAINE	14%	18%	4%	1%	51%	13%
UK	15%	22%	4%	4%	50%	4%
USA	20%	23%	5%	5%	41%	5%
VIETNAM	53%	31%	11%	1%	3%	1%

ATTITUDES TOWARD VACCINES

And, in your opinion, what do people in your country think about this? Would you say the global Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has made them more likely to be vaccinated, less likely, or has there been no change?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	A lot more likely	Somewhat more likely	Somewhat less likely	A lot less likely	No change in views	DK/NR
Row %						
Global Average	22%	33%	12%	8%	16%	9%
AFGHANISTAN	21%	41%	20%	6%	9%	3%
ARGENTINA	36%	32%	8%	4%	13%	8%
ARMENIA	17%	21%	6%	14%	23%	19%
AUSTRIA	6%	46%	12%	4%	24%	8%
AZERBAIJAN	27%	20%	9%	5%	22%	17%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	14%	33%	13%	12%	17%	11%
BULGARIA	16%	19%	9%	13%	16%	28%
COLOMBIA	9%	42%	8%	5%	35%	1%
COTE D'IVOIRE	8%	6%	13%	40%	27%	4%
CZECH REPUBLIC	11%	30%	21%	9%	15%	14%
ECUADOR	40%	30%	11%	3%	12%	4%
FINLAND	10%	53%	6%	1%	20%	10%
GEORGIA	33%	28%	20%	1%	9%	8%
GERMANY	8%	43%	13%	4%	22%	10%
GHANA	28%	23%	4%	3%	27%	15%
HONG KONG	15%	49%	15%	6%	9%	7%
INDIA	37%	24%	10%	6%	11%	12%
INDONESIA	36%	31%	13%	9%	4%	7%
IRAQ	50%	17%	9%	6%	18%	1%
ITALY	20%	44%	12%	3%	12%	9%
JAPAN	40%	35%	1%	*	9%	14%
JORDAN	17%	18%	8%	12%	43%	2%
KAZAKHSTAN	16%	28%	8%	8%	20%	21%
KENYA	16%	32%	28%	19%	4%	1%
KYRGYZSTAN	15%	25%	22%	11%	17%	11%
NORTH MACEDONIA	11%	32%	13%	16%	20%	9%
MALAYSIA	38%	36%	8%	4%	12%	1%

ATTITUDES TOWARD VACCINES

And, in your opinion, what do people in your country think about this? Would you say the global Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has made them more likely to be vaccinated, less likely, or has there been no change?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	A lot more likely	Somewhat more likely	Somewhat less likely	A lot less likely	No change in views	DK/NR
Row %						
MEXICO	20%	25%	12%	11%	23%	9%
NIGERIA	23%	24%	15%	9%	21%	8%
PAKISTAN	26%	26%	9%	21%	7%	12%
PALESTINE	17%	26%	24%	17%	11%	*
PERU	21%	39%	16%	5%	12%	7%
PHILIPPINES	33%	28%	17%	8%	8%	6%
POLAND	17%	33%	10%	10%	12%	19%
RUSSIA	13%	29%	13%	10%	23%	13%
SERBIA	11%	33%	19%	10%	20%	7%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	30%	53%	7%	1%	6%	3%
SPAIN	19%	39%	4%	3%	25%	11%
SWITZERLAND	9%	43%	14%	6%	19%	9%
THAILAND	41%	35%	10%	3%	4%	8%
TURKEY	23%	25%	5%	2%	32%	13%
UKRAINE	14%	29%	5%	1%	33%	18%
UK	14%	41%	9%	3%	19%	15%
USA	14%	45%	10%	4%	14%	13%
VIETNAM	51%	33%	10%	2%	3%	1%

WILL OF THE PEOPLE

**How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement:
“My country is ruled by the will of the people”**

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)



Country	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NR
Row %					
Global Average	14%	32%	29%	20%	5%
AFGHANISTAN	24%	32%	25%	19%	*
ARGENTINA	18%	24%	31%	22%	4%
ARMENIA	23%	30%	10%	32%	4%
AUSTRIA	8%	38%	31%	20%	3%
AZERBAIJAN	60%	24%	4%	9%	3%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	2%	6%	51%	40%	2%
BULGARIA	2%	17%	30%	44%	6%
COLOMBIA	3%	19%	48%	29%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	16%	26%	34%	17%	7%
CZECH REPUBLIC	10%	43%	29%	14%	3%
ECUADOR	10%	34%	34%	21%	1%
FINLAND	11%	54%	20%	11%	4%
GEORGIA	12%	28%	31%	27%	1%
GERMANY	11%	38%	28%	18%	5%
GHANA	49%	32%	3%	*	5%
HONG KONG	11%	26%	31%	25%	8%
INDIA	40%	43%	12%	5%	1%
INDONESIA	21%	29%	34%	10%	6%
IRAQ	18%	12%	22%	48%	*
ITALY	9%	34%	27%	22%	8%
JAPAN	4%	35%	29%	8%	24%
JORDAN	16%	20%	28%	30%	6%
KAZAKHSTAN	8%	40%	30%	7%	15%
KENYA	*	18%	70%	11%	*
KYRGYZSTAN	39%	28%	13%	16%	4%
NORTH MACEDONIA	3%	26%	46%	24%	2%
MALAYSIA	16%	47%	27%	9%	1%

WILL OF THE PEOPLE

**How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement:
“My country is ruled by the will of the people”**

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)



Country	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NR
Row %					
MEXICO	10%	15%	30%	40%	5%
NIGERIA	10%	15%	25%	48%	3%
PAKISTAN	20%	26%	26%	22%	5%
PALESTINE	25%	34%	24%	13%	3%
PERU	12%	29%	37%	15%	8%
PHILIPPINES	15%	58%	20%	4%	3%
POLAND	10%	21%	29%	32%	8%
RUSSIA	9%	27%	26%	32%	7%
SERBIA	13%	34%	29%	18%	6%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	7%	50%	35%	8%	*
SPAIN	7%	36%	38%	17%	2%
SWITZERLAND	14%	51%	23%	9%	4%
THAILAND	5%	34%	34%	19%	8%
TURKEY	5%	41%	34%	16%	5%
UKRAINE	6%	17%	31%	43%	3%
UK	7%	34%	34%	15%	10%
USA	10%	36%	29%	18%	7%

FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement:
“In general elections in my country are free and fair”

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NR
Row %					
Global Average	18%	35%	24%	18%	5%
AFGHANISTAN	12%	25%	31%	32%	1%
ARGENTINA	20%	38%	22%	15%	5%
ARMENIA	44%	24%	9%	18%	6%
AUSTRIA	39%	45%	8%	5%	4%
AZERBAIJAN	60%	19%	6%	11%	3%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	1%	8%	50%	37%	4%
BULGARIA	3%	19%	29%	36%	12%
COLOMBIA	3%	26%	42%	28%	1%
COTE D'IVOIRE	16%	23%	34%	18%	8%
CZECH REPUBLIC	15%	52%	19%	9%	4%
ECUADOR	6%	32%	38%	23%	1%
FINLAND	65%	29%	3%	1%	2%
GEORGIA	20%	28%	26%	24%	2%
GERMANY	40%	42%	9%	5%	3%
GHANA	45%	37%	2%	2%	4%
HONG KONG	14%	31%	22%	26%	7%
INDIA	36%	44%	11%	6%	3%
INDONESIA	31%	44%	13%	6%	6%
IRAQ	8%	6%	26%	60%	*
ITALY	15%	43%	23%	11%	8%
JAPAN	7%	40%	25%	9%	20%
JORDAN	8%	26%	32%	29%	5%
KAZAKHSTAN	8%	41%	30%	9%	13%
KENYA	*	25%	62%	12%	*
KYRGYZSTAN	34%	18%	18%	25%	5%
NORTH MACEDONIA	5%	44%	34%	11%	7%
MALAYSIA	15%	54%	23%	7%	1%

FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS

How strongly do you agree or disagree with the statement:
“In general elections in my country are free and fair”

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	DK/NR
Row %					
MEXICO	10%	21%	28%	34%	6%
NIGERIA	5%	11%	29%	53%	3%
PAKISTAN	17%	27%	29%	20%	7%
PALESTINE	13%	37%	26%	20%	5%
PERU	11%	38%	32%	14%	5%
PHILIPPINES	13%	50%	30%	5%	2%
POLAND	13%	31%	26%	21%	9%
RUSSIA	8%	28%	26%	30%	7%
SERBIA	13%	33%	27%	20%	7%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	14%	59%	23%	3%	*
SPAIN	10%	57%	27%	4%	3%
SWITZERLAND	23%	54%	14%	5%	4%
THAILAND	3%	27%	38%	27%	5%
TURKEY	7%	51%	25%	12%	4%
UKRAINE	12%	25%	31%	27%	5%
UK	24%	54%	10%	4%	8%
USA	27%	37%	15%	15%	5%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030:

USA

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NR
Global Average	56%	28%	16%
AFGHANISTAN	73%	23%	4%
ARGENTINA	50%	22%	28%
ARMENIA	50%	26%	23%
AUSTRIA	62%	21%	17%
AZERBAIJAN	49%	29%	22%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	50%	27%	23%
BULGARIA	46%	23%	31%
COLOMBIA	61%	35%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	46%	31%	23%
CZECH REPUBLIC	65%	24%	11%
ECUADOR	65%	29%	5%
FINLAND	81%	10%	9%
GEORGIA	75%	15%	11%
GERMANY	52%	30%	18%
GHANA	31%	59%	10%
HONG KONG	63%	23%	14%
INDIA	66%	14%	20%
INDONESIA	65%	17%	18%
IRAQ	71%	18%	10%
ITALY	63%	23%	15%
JAPAN	65%	8%	28%
JORDAN	72%	21%	6%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030:

USA

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NR
KAZAKHSTAN	20%	48%	33%
KENYA	45%	52%	4%
KYRGYZSTAN	37%	39%	24%
NORTH MACEDONIA	60%	31%	9%
MALAYSIA	37%	61%	2%
MEXICO	36%	38%	27%
NIGERIA	66%	17%	17%
PAKISTAN	24%	46%	29%
PALESTINE	61%	31%	8%
PERU	41%	29%	30%
PHILIPPINES	71%	15%	14%
POLAND	61%	18%	21%
RUSSIA	25%	44%	31%
SERBIA	67%	25%	8%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	78%	19%	3%
SPAIN	62%	30%	8%
SWITZERLAND	47%	33%	21%
THAILAND	68%	17%	14%
TURKEY	27%	61%	12%
UKRAINE	36%	42%	22%
UK	56%	23%	21%
USA	65%	19%	16%
VIETNAM	92%	4%	4%



EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030:

CHINA

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NR
Global Average	59%	25%	16%
AFGHANISTAN	54%	40%	6%
ARGENTINA	67%	12%	22%
ARMENIA	62%	20%	18%
AUSTRIA	73%	14%	13%
AZERBAIJAN	44%	33%	23%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	64%	17%	20%
BULGARIA	50%	19%	31%
COLOMBIA	80%	17%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	65%	19%	17%
CZECH REPUBLIC	49%	39%	12%
ECUADOR	73%	22%	5%
FINLAND	86%	7%	7%
GEORGIA	43%	45%	12%
GERMANY	70%	14%	16%
GHANA	32%	31%	37%
HONG KONG	57%	30%	12%
INDIA	23%	45%	32%
INDONESIA	69%	14%	18%
IRAQ	59%	35%	7%
ITALY	75%	10%	14%
JAPAN	48%	19%	33%
JORDAN	76%	17%	7%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030:

CHINA

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NR
KAZAKHSTAN	42%	29%	29%
KENYA	14%	85%	1%
KYRGYZSTAN	53%	28%	18%
NORTH MACEDONIA	57%	32%	12%
MALAYSIA	67%	32%	1%
MEXICO	64%	16%	20%
NIGERIA	56%	25%	20%
PAKISTAN	60%	14%	26%
PALESTINE	53%	38%	9%
PERU	62%	11%	27%
PHILIPPINES	55%	31%	14%
POLAND	55%	23%	22%
RUSSIA	38%	31%	31%
SERBIA	75%	17%	8%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	70%	27%	2%
SPAIN	89%	7%	4%
SWITZERLAND	64%	18%	18%
THAILAND	78%	10%	13%
TURKEY	47%	39%	14%
UKRAINE	56%	27%	17%
UK	66%	13%	21%
USA	62%	16%	22%
VIETNAM	42%	51%	6%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030:

RUSSIA

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NR
Global Average	43%	38%	19%
AFGHANISTAN	50%	43%	7%
ARGENTINA	48%	19%	33%
ARMENIA	76%	12%	13%
AUSTRIA	49%	35%	17%
AZERBAIJAN	45%	35%	20%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	59%	22%	19%
BULGARIA	58%	14%	28%
COLOMBIA	67%	29%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	23%	43%	34%
CZECH REPUBLIC	42%	45%	13%
ECUADOR	65%	27%	8%
FINLAND	48%	40%	12%
GEORGIA	33%	56%	11%
GERMANY	39%	42%	20%
GHANA	24%	40%	36%
HONG KONG	27%	53%	20%
INDIA	47%	19%	34%
INDONESIA	44%	26%	30%
IRAQ	57%	36%	7%
ITALY	58%	24%	18%
JAPAN	22%	36%	43%
JORDAN	60%	28%	12%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030:

RUSSIA

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NR
KAZAKHSTAN	56%	17%	27%
KENYA	6%	93%	1%
KYRGYZSTAN	75%	14%	11%
NORTH MACEDONIA	65%	24%	11%
MALAYSIA	39%	57%	4%
MEXICO	51%	27%	22%
NIGERIA	35%	38%	27%
PAKISTAN	13%	53%	33%
PALESTINE	42%	47%	11%
PERU	52%	18%	30%
PHILIPPINES	45%	31%	24%
POLAND	40%	35%	25%
RUSSIA	32%	41%	28%
SERBIA	78%	16%	7%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	20%	75%	5%
SPAIN	47%	44%	10%
SWITZERLAND	40%	37%	23%
THAILAND	34%	40%	26%
TURKEY	29%	57%	14%
UKRAINE	16%	67%	16%
UK	41%	32%	27%
USA	32%	39%	30%
VIETNAM	57%	34%	9%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030:

JAPAN

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NR
Global Average	31%	48%	21%
AFGHANISTAN	32%	59%	9%
ARGENTINA	34%	30%	36%
ARMENIA	34%	44%	22%
AUSTRIA	18%	62%	20%
AZERBAIJAN	44%	32%	24%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	32%	39%	29%
BULGARIA	27%	33%	40%
COLOMBIA	51%	45%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	17%	48%	34%
CZECH REPUBLIC	15%	71%	14%
ECUADOR	52%	40%	8%
FINLAND	21%	62%	17%
GEORGIA	39%	50%	10%
GERMANY	13%	63%	24%
GHANA	26%	39%	35%
HONG KONG	22%	61%	17%
INDIA	38%	23%	39%
INDONESIA	49%	24%	27%
IRAQ	57%	37%	6%
ITALY	51%	30%	18%
JAPAN	16%	46%	39%
JORDAN	34%	54%	12%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030:

JAPAN

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NR
KAZAKHSTAN	13%	50%	37%
KENYA	8%	92%	*
KYRGYZSTAN	46%	35%	19%
NORTH MACEDONIA	36%	52%	12%
MALAYSIA	50%	48%	2%
MEXICO	49%	25%	26%
NIGERIA	28%	44%	28%
PAKISTAN	14%	54%	32%
PALESTINE	32%	54%	15%
PERU	52%	18%	31%
PHILIPPINES	47%	32%	21%
POLAND	25%	46%	29%
RUSSIA	14%	53%	33%
SERBIA	40%	44%	16%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	10%	86%	4%
SPAIN	53%	39%	8%
SWITZERLAND	17%	60%	23%
THAILAND	17%	53%	31%
TURKEY	35%	50%	15%
UKRAINE	33%	48%	19%
UK	24%	48%	29%
VIETNAM	59%	35%	6%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030:

INDIA

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NR
Global Average	16%	63%	21%
AFGHANISTAN	22%	70%	8%
ARGENTINA	8%	55%	38%
ARMENIA	22%	56%	21%
AUSTRIA	13%	69%	18%
AZERBAIJAN	17%	58%	25%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	10%	65%	25%
BULGARIA	12%	55%	34%
COLOMBIA	22%	75%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	10%	54%	35%
CZECH REPUBLIC	11%	76%	13%
ECUADOR	22%	70%	8%
FINLAND	22%	61%	17%
GEORGIA	9%	81%	10%
GERMANY	11%	69%	20%
GHANA	26%	35%	39%
HONG KONG	15%	67%	18%
INDIA	79%	11%	10%
INDONESIA	13%	51%	36%
IRAQ	20%	77%	3%
ITALY	23%	56%	20%
JAPAN	23%	31%	46%
JORDAN	15%	71%	14%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030:

INDIA

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NR
KAZAKHSTAN	4%	61%	35%
KENYA	3%	97%	*
KYRGYZSTAN	15%	66%	19%
NORTH MACEDONIA	5%	83%	12%
MALAYSIA	17%	81%	2%
MEXICO	9%	56%	35%
NIGERIA	17%	53%	30%
PAKISTAN	5%	71%	25%
PALESTINE	21%	64%	15%
PERU	19%	39%	42%
PHILIPPINES	12%	61%	27%
POLAND	9%	62%	29%
RUSSIA	6%	63%	31%
SERBIA	20%	62%	18%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	14%	80%	6%
SPAIN	19%	73%	8%
SWITZERLAND	14%	64%	22%
THAILAND	4%	62%	34%
TURKEY	10%	71%	18%
UKRAINE	6%	79%	15%
UK	18%	53%	29%
USA	16%	53%	31%
VIETNAM	13%	77%	10%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030:

UK

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)



Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NR
Global Average	25%	55%	20%
AFGHANISTAN	32%	59%	8%
ARGENTINA	24%	40%	36%
ARMENIA	42%	38%	20%
AUSTRIA	5%	79%	16%
AZERBAIJAN	49%	27%	24%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	21%	54%	25%
BULGARIA	18%	50%	32%
COLOMBIA	44%	53%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	15%	48%	37%
CZECH REPUBLIC	9%	80%	11%
ECUADOR	45%	47%	8%
FINLAND	8%	81%	11%
GEORGIA	45%	45%	10%
GERMANY	5%	77%	18%
GHANA	40%	40%	20%
HONG KONG	23%	63%	14%
INDIA	35%	23%	42%
INDONESIA	42%	30%	29%
IRAQ	50%	43%	7%
ITALY	19%	62%	19%
JAPAN	12%	43%	46%
JORDAN	48%	39%	13%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030:

UK

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)



Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NR
KAZAKHSTAN	8%	57%	35%
KENYA	9%	91%	*
KYRGYZSTAN	31%	44%	26%
NORTH MACEDONIA	26%	59%	14%
MALAYSIA	42%	56%	2%
MEXICO	28%	45%	27%
NIGERIA	43%	32%	26%
PAKISTAN	13%	55%	32%
PALESTINE	34%	51%	15%
PERU	30%	31%	39%
PHILIPPINES	39%	36%	25%
POLAND	15%	57%	29%
RUSSIA	8%	59%	33%
SERBIA	21%	63%	16%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	13%	82%	6%
SPAIN	22%	70%	8%
SWITZERLAND	6%	72%	22%
THAILAND	15%	49%	36%
TURKEY	22%	63%	15%
UKRAINE	31%	53%	16%
UK	16%	65%	20%
VIETNAM	45%	47%	8%



EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS



**Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030:
EUROPEAN UNION**

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NR
Global Average	32%	46%	22%
AFGHANISTAN	40%	50%	10%
ARGENTINA	31%	29%	40%
ARMENIA	34%	43%	23%
AUSTRIA	26%	59%	14%
AZERBAIJAN	49%	27%	23%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	36%	44%	20%
BULGARIA	39%	32%	29%
COLOMBIA	55%	41%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	20%	47%	33%
CZECH REPUBLIC	21%	67%	12%
ECUADOR	46%	46%	8%
FINLAND	33%	51%	16%
GEORGIA	57%	32%	11%
GERMANY	35%	48%	17%
GHANA	31%	39%	30%
HONG KONG	30%	54%	16%
INDIA	30%	22%	48%
INDONESIA	45%	24%	31%
IRAQ	49%	46%	5%
ITALY	18%	63%	19%
JAPAN	13%	37%	50%
JORDAN	46%	39%	15%

EXPECTATIONS ABOUT SUPERPOWERS



**Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030:
EUROPEAN UNION**

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NR
KAZAKHSTAN	13%	48%	38%
KENYA	14%	86%	*
KYRGYZSTAN	48%	28%	23%
NORTH MACEDONIA	29%	56%	15%
MALAYSIA	50%	47%	3%
MEXICO	37%	34%	30%
NIGERIA	39%	35%	27%
PAKISTAN	16%	49%	35%
PALESTINE	34%	49%	17%
PERU	34%	26%	39%
PHILIPPINES	39%	36%	26%
POLAND	32%	41%	27%
RUSSIA	11%	56%	33%
SERBIA	29%	55%	16%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	28%	66%	6%
SPAIN	41%	51%	8%
SWITZERLAND	20%	60%	19%
THAILAND	25%	42%	33%
TURKEY	28%	57%	15%
UKRAINE	28%	52%	21%
UK	25%	52%	24%
USA	28%	42%	30%
VIETNAM	57%	35%	7%

SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION

What do you think about the international policy of **USA** – is this policy stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NR	Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NR
Global Average	33%	52%	15%	JORDAN	15%	77%	8%
AFGHANISTAN	41%	56%	4%	KAZAKHSTAN	15%	49%	36%
ARGENTINA	25%	57%	19%	KENYA	59%	34%	7%
ARMENIA	21%	62%	17%	KYRGYZSTAN	30%	54%	17%
AUSTRALIA	18%	68%	14%	NORTH MACEDONIA	43%	48%	9%
AUSTRIA	34%	50%	16%	MALAYSIA	34%	66%	1%
AZERBAIJAN	28%	52%	20%	MEXICO	19%	63%	18%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	23%	64%	13%	NIGERIA	61%	23%	17%
BULGARIA	19%	55%	26%	PAKISTAN	15%	63%	22%
COLOMBIA	35%	61%	4%	PALESTINE	34%	60%	6%
COTE D'IVOIRE	30%	50%	20%	PERU	18%	64%	19%
CZECH REPUBLIC	31%	58%	11%	PHILIPPINES	77%	13%	11%
ECUADOR	47%	47%	7%	POLAND	44%	31%	24%
FINLAND	29%	59%	12%	RUSSIA	11%	62%	27%
GEORGIA	72%	19%	10%	SERBIA	16%	73%	11%
GERMANY	27%	53%	20%	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	41%	56%	3%
GHANA	30%	61%	10%	SPAIN	16%	75%	9%
HONG KONG	42%	47%	11%	SWITZERLAND	16%	70%	15%
INDIA	59%	12%	29%	THAILAND	58%	23%	19%
INDONESIA	36%	40%	24%	TURKEY	9%	77%	14%
IRAQ	25%	74%	1%	UKRAINE	40%	37%	23%
ITALY	26%	53%	21%	UK	20%	55%	26%
JAPAN	18%	44%	38%	VIETNAM	71%	25%	5%

SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION

What do you think about the international policy of **RUSSIA** – is this policy stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NR	Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NR
Global Average	32%	47%	21%	JORDAN	15%	72%	13%
AFGHANISTAN	40%	53%	6%	KAZAKHSTAN	61%	7%	32%
ARGENTINA	31%	34%	35%	KENYA	47%	44%	9%
ARMENIA	56%	30%	14%	KYRGYZSTAN	87%	6%	6%
AUSTRALIA	8%	60%	32%	NORTH MACEDONIA	30%	54%	17%
AUSTRIA	20%	56%	23%	MALAYSIA	52%	44%	4%
AZERBAIJAN	35%	45%	20%	MEXICO	44%	27%	29%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	36%	46%	19%	NIGERIA	36%	36%	29%
BULGARIA	42%	25%	33%	PAKISTAN	19%	41%	40%
COLOMBIA	41%	52%	7%	PALESTINE	34%	57%	9%
COTE D'IVOIRE	32%	35%	33%	PERU	35%	33%	32%
CZECH REPUBLIC	19%	69%	12%	PHILIPPINES	57%	22%	22%
ECUADOR	50%	37%	13%	POLAND	10%	64%	26%
FINLAND	4%	87%	9%	RUSSIA	41%	28%	31%
GEORGIA	13%	78%	10%	SERBIA	59%	28%	12%
GERMANY	14%	64%	23%	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	14%	75%	11%
GHANA	26%	39%	36%	SPAIN	15%	70%	15%
HONG KONG	31%	47%	23%	SWITZERLAND	11%	68%	21%
INDIA	49%	16%	34%	THAILAND	38%	31%	31%
INDONESIA	40%	17%	43%	TURKEY	19%	60%	21%
IRAQ	49%	47%	4%	UKRAINE	12%	72%	16%
ITALY	28%	48%	24%	UK	10%	63%	27%
JAPAN	6%	46%	48%	VIETNAM	72%	19%	10%

SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION

What do you think about the international policy of **CHINA** – is this policy stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NR	Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NR
Global Average	32%	47%	21%	JORDAN	27%	62%	11%
AFGHANISTAN	48%	46%	7%	KAZAKHSTAN	41%	20%	39%
ARGENTINA	25%	51%	24%	KENYA	62%	31%	8%
ARMENIA	42%	20%	38%	KYRGYZSTAN	30%	51%	19%
AUSTRALIA	6%	77%	17%	NORTH MACEDONIA	20%	56%	24%
AUSTRIA	19%	56%	25%	MALAYSIA	69%	29%	2%
AZERBAIJAN	37%	33%	29%	MEXICO	44%	34%	22%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	33%	43%	24%	NIGERIA	51%	29%	20%
BULGARIA	19%	35%	45%	PAKISTAN	67%	13%	21%
COLOMBIA	40%	55%	5%	PALESTINE	30%	60%	10%
COTE D'IVOIRE	54%	22%	24%	PERU	28%	47%	25%
CZECH REPUBLIC	15%	73%	12%	PHILIPPINES	51%	33%	16%
ECUADOR	44%	47%	9%	POLAND	15%	53%	32%
FINLAND	10%	76%	13%	RUSSIA	29%	33%	38%
GEORGIA	31%	43%	26%	SERBIA	54%	32%	14%
GERMANY	20%	57%	23%	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	12%	84%	4%
GHANA	26%	34%	40%	SPAIN	24%	63%	13%
HONG KONG	46%	42%	12%	SWITZERLAND	14%	63%	23%
INDIA	16%	53%	31%	THAILAND	67%	13%	20%
INDONESIA	35%	38%	28%	TURKEY	23%	52%	25%
IRAQ	53%	43%	4%	UKRAINE	35%	28%	36%
ITALY	26%	53%	20%	UK	11%	61%	28%
JAPAN	4%	65%	31%	VIETNAM	5%	89%	5%

SUPERPOWERS POLICIES EVALUATION

What do you think about the international policy of **EU** – is this policy stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NR	Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NR
Global Average	42%	33%	25%	JORDAN	17%	68%	15%
AFGHANISTAN	46%	45%	9%	KAZAKHSTAN	17%	30%	53%
ARGENTINA	36%	20%	44%	KENYA	52%	41%	8%
ARMENIA	32%	35%	33%	KYRGYZSTAN	50%	19%	31%
AUSTRALIA	45%	19%	36%	NORTH MACEDONIA	43%	37%	20%
AUSTRIA	60%	20%	20%	MALAYSIA	53%	43%	3%
AZERBAIJAN	41%	33%	26%	MEXICO	41%	25%	34%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	50%	31%	19%	NIGERIA	47%	26%	27%
BULGARIA	55%	19%	26%	PAKISTAN	17%	36%	47%
COLOMBIA	73%	21%	7%	PALESTINE	36%	48%	16%
COTE D'IVOIRE	28%	48%	25%	PERU	30%	31%	39%
CZECH REPUBLIC	42%	43%	15%	PHILIPPINES	56%	20%	24%
ECUADOR	46%	35%	19%	POLAND	47%	23%	30%
FINLAND	68%	17%	15%	RUSSIA	16%	46%	38%
GEORGIA	81%	9%	10%	SERBIA	35%	49%	16%
GERMANY	69%	13%	18%	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	33%	56%	11%
GHANA	28%	33%	39%	SPAIN	58%	28%	14%
HONG KONG	44%	34%	22%	SWITZERLAND	48%	29%	23%
INDIA	36%	14%	50%	THAILAND	35%	32%	33%
INDONESIA	45%	13%	42%	TURKEY	23%	54%	23%
IRAQ	48%	48%	4%	UKRAINE	50%	25%	25%
ITALY	33%	41%	26%	UK	44%	26%	31%
JAPAN	17%	21%	63%	VIETNAM	70%	18%	12%

METHODOLOGY, PARTICIPANTS, SAMPLE SIZE AND MODE OF FIELD WORK

A total of 44,796 persons were interviewed globally. In each country a representative sample of around 1000 men and women was interviewed during October-December 2020 either face to face, via telephone or online. The margin of error for each survey is between 3% and 5% at 95% confidence level.

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

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

Regions Coverage:

- EU Total: combines EU West and EU East (n=8945)
- EU West: Austria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK (n=6131)
- EU East: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Poland (n=2814)
- Non-EU Europe: Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine (n=7715)
- Europe Total: (n=16660)
- USA (n=1373)
- India (n=1007)
- Russia (n=1500)
- Latin America: Argentina, Columbia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru (n=3920)
- East Asia: Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Vietnam (n=7363)
- West Asia: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey (n=4876)
- Middle East: Iraq, Jordan, Palestine (n=3282)
- Africa: Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire (n=3807)
- Australia (n=1008)

Note: USA, India, Russia and Australia are not included in any other regional category.

GIA MEMBERS AND PARTNERS

Country	Supplier	Country	Supplier
AFGHANISTAN	ACSOR-Surveys	KENYA	Mind Pulse
ARGENTINA	Voices! Research & Consultancy	KOSOVO	Be Research LLC
ARMENIA	MPG LLC	KYRGYZSTAN	M-VECTOR
AUSTRALIA*	Roy Morgan	NORTH MACEDONIA	BRIMA
AUSTRIA	Österreichisches Gallup Institut	MALAYSIA	Central Force
AZERBAIJAN	SIAR Research and Consulting Group	MEXICO	BRAIN
B&H	Mareco Index Bosnia	NIGERIA	Market Trends International
BULGARIA	Gallup International	PAKISTAN	Gallup Pakistan
COLOMBIA	Centro Nacional de Consultoría	PALESTINE	PCPO
COTE D'IVOIRE	EMC	PERU	DATUM Internacional
CZECH REPUBLIC	MARECO Ltd. Praha	PHILIPPINES	PSRC
ECUADOR	CEDATOS	POLAND	MARECO POLSKA
FINLAND	Taloustutkimus Oy	RUSSIA	Romir
GEORGIA	GORBI	SERBIA	TMG Insights
GERMANY	GIA	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Gallup Korea
GHANA	Positive Insights	SPAIN	SIGMA DOS
HONG KONG	CSG	SWITZERLAND	Gallup AG
INDIA	GIA	THAILAND	Infosearch co.ltd
INDONESIA	Deka	TURKEY	Barem
IRAQ	IIACSS	UKRAINE	ROMIR and Kyiv International Institute of Sociology
ITALY	DOXA	UK	ORB International
JAPAN	NRC	USA	Survey Monkey
JORDAN	Infographic Market Research	VIETNAM	Indochina Research
KAZAKHSTAN	BISAM - CENTRAL ASIA		

* Australian results are quoted in charts/tables, but not included in Global Average calculations (data base not available)

IN MEMORIAM

Sad news in difficult times – our former President Tony Cowling (ABC as we referred to him with love) passed away in Epsom at the age of 84 after very short stay in a hospital.

Few people on Earth have experienced the achievements he did and at the same time have kept their modesty and normality.

ABC literally saved GIA in the 90s, revived the Association, integrated many members with TNS and later Kantar.

GIA is joining the Foundation at his honor and will be committed to its goals and active in its initiatives.

Yes, it is true that almost three decades ago he came one evening to Sofia from India without his luggage as described down below. We had a long working dinner at the Sheraton downtown followed by a partnership agreement for the region on the next day. We had already been friends but from that day we became a family.

I have traveled all around the World and had the privilege to meet in person endless number of Presidents, Prime Ministers, CEO's of giant global companies, celebrities and champions. Everyone of those people in a different and personal way more or less was affected by power and glory. But ABC – never!

Kancho Stoychev,

President of Gallup International Association (GIA)



Tony Cowling Foundation

The Foundation is a not-for-profit organisation (CIC). It has been set up as a tribute to the man who had a positive effect on the lives of many people.

Its aim is to create a memorial to Tony which will foster the values that he encouraged.

Foremost amongst these were his commitments to inclusion, innovation and internationalism.

In the pages which follow you will find a description of how we intend to do this and of how you can help. You can read more about Tony and his professional life and comments about him from many of his colleagues and friends.

But first please register your interest. You can do this by clicking on the button below and we'll contact you to update you on developments.

Aims of the foundation

Our aim is to recognise the contribution that Tony made to the growth and development of the market research industry.

We will do this by working with partners to encourage education and research on areas relevant to the future of the research industry.

We are launching a major fund-raising exercise to finance the projects we intend to establish. Our initial target is to raise £250,000.

You can help in various ways:

One-off donations

Regular monthly or annual donations to ensure the continuity of the Foundation

Leaving a bequest to the Foundation in your will



Tony Cowling

Professional Biography

In 1965 Tony was one of the founders of a small market research company Taylor Nelson.



Taylor Nelson

Under his leadership, Taylor Nelson became an established and respected part of the UK research scene with particular skills in consumer and healthcare research. The company grew rapidly and in 1989 it was listed on the London Stock Exchange.



AGB

Over time Tony came to recognise the growing international demands for research created by globalisation and deregulation in many industries. In 1992 the opportunity arose to respond to this through the acquisition of AGB. It had particular skills in TV audience measurement and in consumer purchasing panels.



Gallup International Association

In 1995 Taylor Nelson became the UK member of the GIA. The GIA was an association of independent companies with extensive coverage around the world. It also provided strong links into social research and opinion polling. Tony served as President of the GIA and over time a number of GIA member companies joined the Taylor Nelson Group.



Sofres

The next step in creating a genuinely international network came in 1997 through a merger with Sofres. Sofres was the leading research company in France and had gradually built a formidable presence first in Europe and later in Asia and in North America. At this point the company was renamed Taylor Nelson Sofres (TNS).



TNS

Tony was committed to enlarging the business by imaginative investment in technology and in developing the people who worked in the company. One of his initiatives in 2000 was the creation of the TNS University. This was a programme for training staff from around the world in both technical and commercial skills; it also enabled researchers from different backgrounds and cultures to meet, share experience and learn from one another.



NFO

Further acquisitions took place, notably US-based NFO in 2003. This together with internal growth led to a point where the company had a presence in 80 countries and employed 15,000 people. Under Tony's leadership and through his drive and determination it had become one of the largest market research companies in the world.



Kantar

In 2008 TNS was acquired by WPP and Tony was appointed Life President.

An Obituary

The following was published by the Market Research Society following Tony's death in March 2020

Tony Cowling was one of the founders of a start-up research company which under his leadership grew to become one of the largest in the world. He was born in 1936 and grew up in Kent. As a young man he was an accomplished sportsman and had football trials with Chelsea F C.

Marriage to Renée

In 1962 he married Renée who is French. Her Gallic charm and vibrancy was a counterpoint to his outwardly modest and understated manner. They set up home in Epsom and had two children, Didier and Danielle, and five grandchildren

Founding of Taylor Nelson

He joined the market research industry in the early 60's and in 1965 along with Liz Nelson and Hugh Stammers created Taylor Nelson. He remained with the company for over 40 years. Taylor Nelson became an established and respected feature of the UK research scene and in 1992 acquired the UK interests of AGB Research. Tony was very much the driving force behind this move which provided scale and created a platform from which the company could grow. Tony identified the structural change needed to meet the opportunities offered by the globalisation of many client industries.

Creating a global Research Company

In 1997 he successfully negotiated a merger with Sofres the leading company in France. As chief executive of the combined business Tony was well on the way to fulfilling his vision of creating a genuinely global research company. When he stood down as chairman in 2006 TNS had operating subsidiaries in more than 80 countries and employed 15,000 people.

Stamina

Among Tony's enduring characteristics were his stamina and his tireless capacity for work. A story is told of a short visit to India with a colleague to pursue a potential joint venture deal. Tony was well into his 60's, the colleague significantly younger. After a seemingly endless flight they arrived at

what was then Bombay airport. They waited for their bags to be delivered in the baggage hall, but Tony's failed to arrive. His only clothes were the ones he was wearing. They set off for their hotel and arrived with just over half an hour to spare before the first meeting. After a quick wash and brush-up Tony appeared, bright-eyed and keen to get down to business. He then explained that the deal would need to be concluded that day. His bewildered and exhausted companion asked why. The plan had been to be in Bombay for three days. Tony had received a call to say that he was urgently needed in Bulgaria! He was making arrangements to fly to Sofia that evening. The hotel had arranged for a tailor to come and measure him for a change of clothes which would be available later in the day. The deal was concluded, and he departed having had no sleep for more than 24 hours. The visit to Bulgaria resulted in another deal, this time an acquisition. History does not tell when or whether he managed to get any sleep.

Management style

As a manager Tony was very much hands-on, able to absorb and recall an extraordinary amount of detail. In any discussion he always seemed better informed than anyone else. He was admired and respected by colleagues who found his style highly motivational. He could make them positively want to do what he wanted them to do. But most of all people liked working for him. He was shrewd but at the same time sociable.

Chelsea FC

He enjoyed the company of friends and colleagues. He was equally comfortable in the pub chatting with a beer in one hand as he was talking to investors or merchant bankers. In recent years, he frequently invited family, friends and former colleagues to Stamford Bridge where he had season tickets to watch his beloved Chelsea FC.

Retirement

After retiring as chairman of TNS in 2006 Tony became life president. Throughout his life he was an enthusiastic representative of the market research industry. At different times he was chairman of the Association of Market Survey Organisations (AMSO) and president of Gallup International Association. In 2006 Tony was awarded the MRS Gold Medal. He died on 14th March 2020 after a short illness.

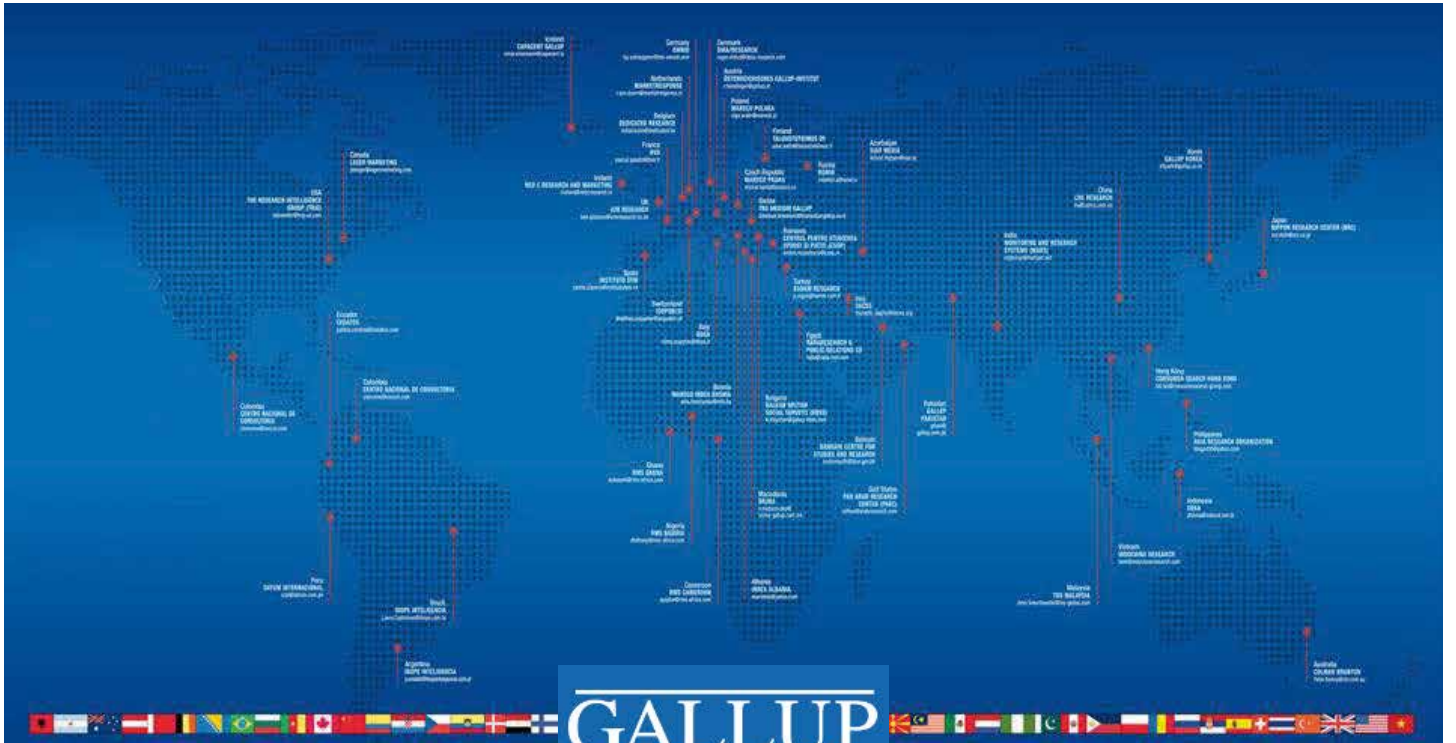


1. ABC birthday party, London 2005, with Kancho Stoychev

2. GIA Board in Sofia 2003, just after meeting the Bulgarian Tsar and PM – HM Simeon Saxe-Koburg-Gotha

3, 4. GIA Annual meetings





GALLUP

INTERNATIONAL

founded 1947



Gallup International Association

Secretariat

23, James Boucher Blvd.
Sofia 1164, Bulgaria
e-mail: secretariat@gallup-international.com
tel. +359-2-9694 101

Management Headquarters

1, Lobkowitzplatz
A-1010 Vienna, Austria
e-mail: management@gallup-international.com
tel. +431- 470 47 24-0

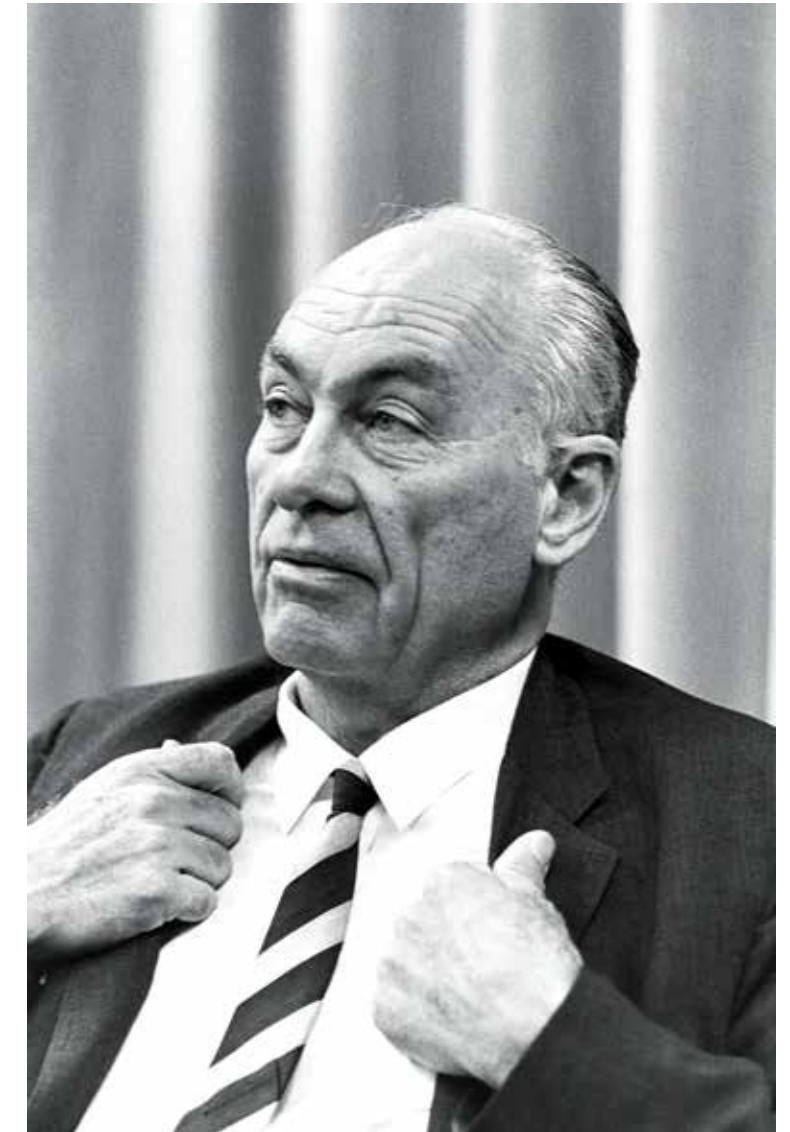
Legal Office

Höschgasse 28
CH-8008 Zürich, Switzerland

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It contains the survey results from End of the Year 44th Annual Global Poll and snap Polls on Covid-19 pandemic situation.



'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