

World Public Favors Globalization and Trade but Wants to Protect Environment and Jobs

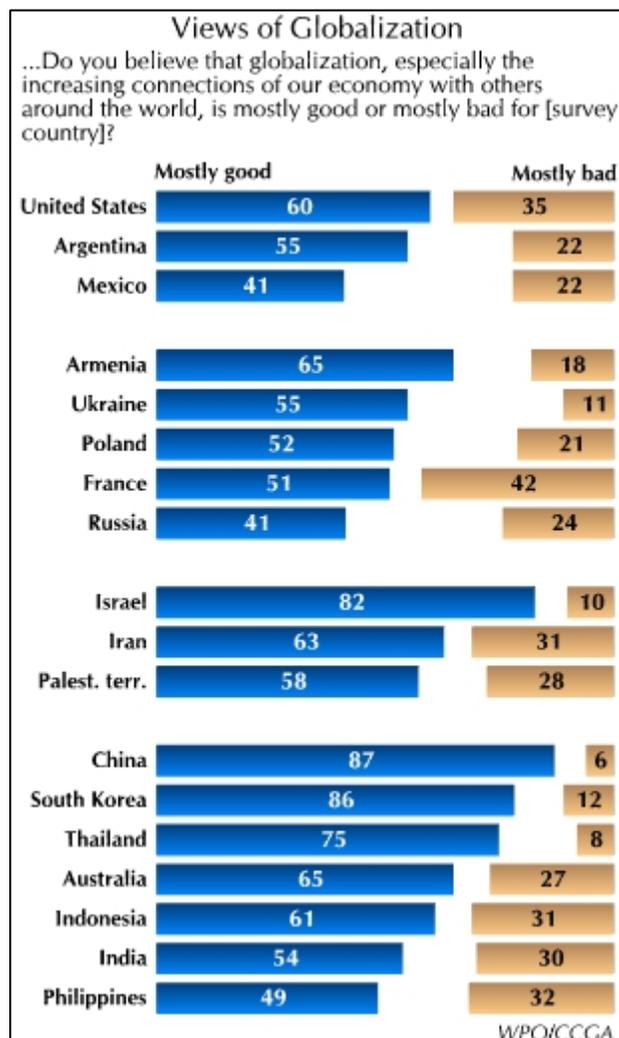
Majorities around the world believe economic globalization and international trade benefit national economies, companies, and consumers. But many think trade harms the environment and threatens jobs and want to mitigate these effects with environmental and labor standards.

[The Chicago Council on Global Affairs](#) and [WorldPublicOpinion.org](#), in cooperation with polling organizations around the world, conducted the survey in countries representing 56 percent of the world’s population: China, India, the United States, Indonesia, France, Russia, Thailand, Ukraine, Poland, Iran, Mexico, South Korea, the Philippines, Australia, Argentina, Peru, Israel, Armenia—and the Palestinian territories.

This is the fifth in a series of reports based on the global poll’s findings that analyze international attitudes on key issues. Not all questions were asked in all countries.

Support for globalization is remarkably strong throughout the world. Seventeen countries plus the Palestinian territories were asked if “globalization, especially increasing connections of our economy with others around the world, is mostly good or mostly bad” for their country. In every case positive answers outweigh negative ones.

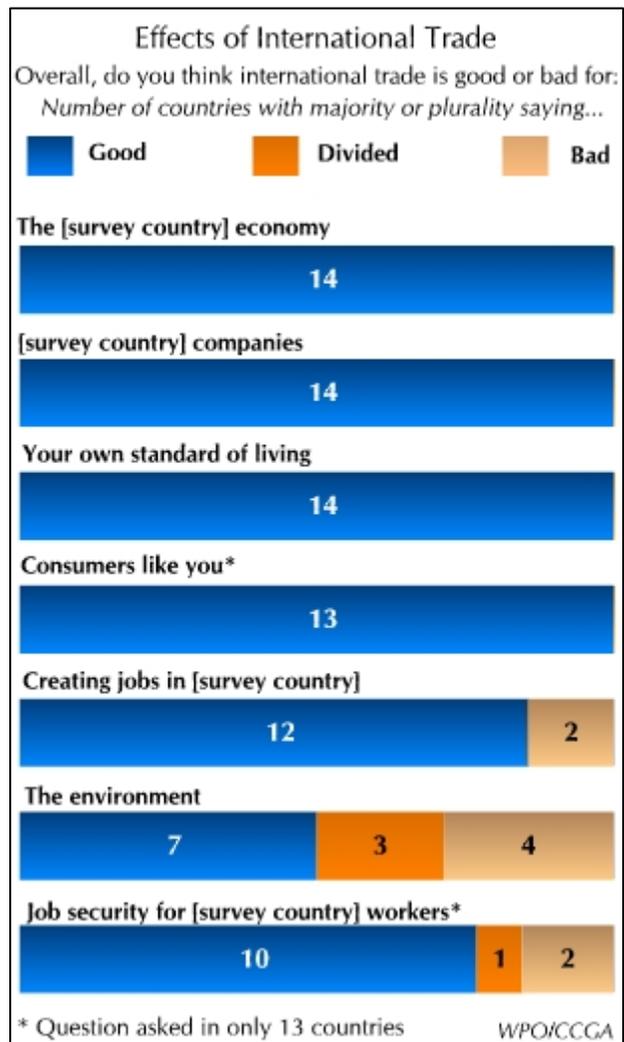
The highest levels of support are found in countries with export-oriented economies: China (87%), South Korea (86%) and Israel (82%). Positive answers fall below 50 percent in only three countries, though such responses outweigh negative replies by wide margins. The greatest skepticism about globalization is found in Mexico (41% good, 22% bad), Russia (41%



good, 24% bad) and the Philippines (49% good, 32% bad). In the United States, 60 percent think globalization is mostly good and 35 percent call it mostly bad.

There is an even stronger consensus around trade’s positive impact on national economies. Respondents in 14 countries were asked whether trade was good or bad for their economy. In all of them, majorities reply that it is good. The highest levels of approval are in China (88%), Israel (88%), South Korea (79%), and Thailand (79%). The highest negative views, though still held by minorities, are found in the United States (42%), France (34%), Mexico (27%) and India (27%).

Majorities say trade benefits their country’s companies in all the countries asked. Israelis (86%), Chinese (78%) and South Koreans (78%) again top the list of those saying trade is “good” for their country’s companies. The highest percentages of negative replies are found in the United States (45%), France (43%) and Russia (34%).



Most of those polled also believe trade benefits consumers. Majorities (ranging from 56 percent to 77 percent) express positive views in all but one country, Argentina, where 46 percent think trade is good for consumers (31% bad). A majority of the French are also positive (61%), though France has the largest percentage expressing negative views (38%). A strong majority of Americans also believes trade is good for consumers (70%).

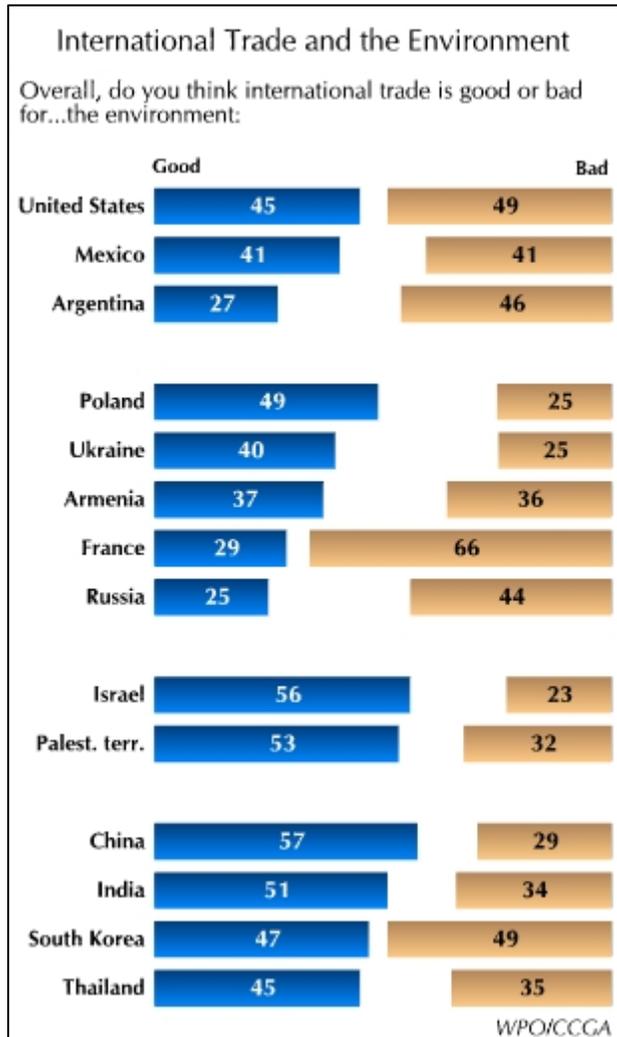
Attitudes about whether trade is good or bad for “your own standard of living” follow a similar pattern. Majorities in all but three countries express positive views. Once again, the most enthusiastic are the Israelis (74%) and the Chinese (73%). Americans are also positive (64%). The three exceptions are: Argentina (good 42%, bad 30%), Russia (good 45%, bad 19%), and France (good 50%, bad 44%).

Trade and the Environment

Respondents around the world express concern about the effect of trade on the environment. In four countries, the idea that trade is bad for the environment is the most common view: France (66% bad, 29% good), the United States (49% bad, 45% good), Argentina (46% bad, 27% good), and Russia (44% bad, 25% good). Opinion is divided in Armenia (36% bad, 37% good), Mexico (41% bad, 41% good), and South Korea (49% bad, 47% good).

In none of the countries polled do large majorities believe trade helps the environment. Those most optimistic about trade’s environmental impact are the Chinese (57%), Israelis (56%) and Palestinians (53%).

There are several reasons why people may think that trade harms the environment. Some may believe that it stimulates growth and consumption, resulting in more factories and cars and ultimately more pollution. Others may assume that by opening domestic markets to foreign goods, trade allows companies to evade environmental laws by moving to countries with more lax regulations.



One way to mitigate the potentially negative impact of trade on the environment is to require minimum environmental standards as part of trade agreements. Critics say, however, that including environmental standards in trade agreements hurts the developing world by raising costs and discouraging investment.

Nonetheless, the publics in developing as well as developed nations show strong support for such standards. Large majorities in all 10 countries asked—ranging between 60 percent and 93 percent—say that trade agreements should include “minimum standards for protection of the environment.” Those in favor include two of the world’s largest developing economies: China and India. The Chinese favor environmental protections by 85 percent to 8 percent and the Indians endorse them by 60 percent to 28 percent.

Trade and Labor

There is significant concern about the effect of trade on employment, especially in more developed countries. Eighty percent of French respondents believe trade has a negative impact on job security in their country and 73 percent think it is also bad for the creation of jobs there. In the United States, 67 percent consider trade harmful for U.S. workers' job security and 60 percent call it detrimental for job creation. In Argentina and South Korea, respondents are divided about whether trade helps preserve jobs, though they tend to say trade is good for creating jobs.

In the other countries polled, majorities view trade as positive for job creation while majorities or pluralities think it is good for job security. Israelis, Mexicans and Thais are those most positive that trade helps create jobs (74% each). The largest majority saying trade is good for job security is in China (65%) while Indians (49% good, 37% bad) and Russians (43% good, 32% bad) are among the more skeptical.

Anxiety about trade's impact on labor is also expressed in a question about foreign policy goals. Respondents in seven countries were asked to judge the importance of possible foreign policy goals, including "protecting the jobs" of their country's workers. In all seven countries, majorities gave this goal the top rating of "very important:" Armenia (84%), Australia (83%), the United States (76%), China (71%), South Korea (68%), Thailand (66%), and India (54%).

Concerns about the effect of trade on jobs has prompted labor leaders in developed countries to insist that trade agreements include labor standards that would require signatory governments to comply with international labor standards, such as prohibiting child labor and allowing workers to form labor unions. They argue that such standards would prevent a "race to the bottom" by companies that move to countries without minimal worker protections in search of lower costs.

As in the case of environmental standards, those opposed say that adding labor protections to trade agreements would hurt developed countries by raising costs and discouraging investment.

Respondents in developed countries, not surprisingly, overwhelmingly support including labor standards in international trade agreements, including nine out of ten respondents in the United States (93%), Israel (91%), Argentina (89%), and Poland (88%).

But adding labor protections to trade agreements also receives strong support in many less developed countries that are known for low-cost labor markets. In China, 84 percent favor them as do majorities in Mexico (67%), India (56%) and the Philippines (55%).

This is contrary to the widespread assumption that laborers in developing countries would oppose the imposition of higher standards because they desire the competitive advantages derived from lower labor costs. It is possible that the requirement of higher standards is

attractive because it generates outside pressure to improve working conditions in their countries.

Complying With WTO Rulings

While respondents around the world tend to support international trade as an engine of economic growth, they are less enthusiastic about the World Trade Organization (WTO), which was founded in 1995 to enforce trade rules and resolve international trade disputes among member states. Most countries lean toward compliance with adverse rulings by the WTO, but there is substantial variation.

After being told that the WTO was “established to rule on disputes over trade treaties,” respondents in eight countries were asked: “If another country files a complaint with the World Trade Organization and it rules against [survey country], as a general rule, should [survey country] comply with that decision or not?”

The US public, despite its reservations about international trade, shows the highest support for obeying WTO decisions. Seventy-three percent of Americans endorse compliance. This is a slight increase from 2004, when 69 percent favored compliance. American views about compliance with WTO decisions are consistent with the support they have shown in this and other polls for strengthening multilateral institutions.

Majorities in two other countries also endorse compliance with WTO rulings: China (58%) and Mexico (53%). Mexican support is up 5 points since 2004.

Modest pluralities favor obeying WTO decisions in three countries. These include India (37% yes, 29% no), Thailand (34% yes, 17% no) and Ukraine (40% yes, 12% no). In all three countries, substantial minorities say “it depends” or “not sure.”

South Korea is the only country where a majority opposes complying with adverse WTO decisions (52% no, 37% yes). But while opposition to compliance has remained unchanged since 2004 (52%), support has dropped 11 points from 48 percent. South Koreans have suffered adverse WTO rulings regarding their ship building and computer chip industries in recent years. The WTO has also forced South Korea to open up its market to rice imports.

Armenians tend to oppose compliance (35% no, 26% yes), though many Armenians (38%) are uncertain, saying it depends or don’t know. Filipinos are divided (48% yes, 49% no).

Globalization and Trade: Results by Country

Americas

ARGENTINA

Graciela Romer y Asociados, December 2006

Although some blame globalization for the economic collapse of 2001, Argentines tend to believe it benefits their country and their economy. However, they are skeptical about the effect of international trade on individuals and the environment. Fifty-five percent of Argentines say that globalization, “especially the increasing connections of our economy with others around the world,” is “mostly good” for their country, while just 22 percent say it is mostly bad and 23 percent do not offer an opinion. Like most other publics polled, majorities of Argentines say that international trade overall is good for the Argentine economy (65%) and Argentine companies (61%). There is less agreement about whether it is good for Argentines themselves. Forty-six percent of Argentine respondents think that trade is good for “consumers like you”—the lowest number among all countries polled—but 31 percent say it is bad for them (23% do not answer). Argentines are the least confident of the publics polled about whether international trade is good for their “standard of living:” 42 percent say it is, while 30 percent say it is bad. A modest majority of Argentines (53%) sees international trade as good for creating jobs in Argentina, but they are divided on whether trade is positive or negative for “job security for Argentine workers” (38% good, 39% bad, 23% no response). These doubts about whether workers benefit from trade may be why Argentines strongly support including “minimum standards for working conditions” into trade agreements (89%). Argentines are doubtful that international trade is good for the environment: 46 percent think that it is bad and 27 percent think it is good. Nine in 10 Argentine respondents (90%) want environmental protections to be part of trade agreements.

MEXICO

Center for Economic Research and Teaching (CIDE)/Mexican Council of Foreign Relations (COMEXI), July 2006

Mexicans tend to view globalization and international trade as positive for Mexico, though they have mixed feelings about its effects on the environment. While the most common view is that globalization is “mostly good” for Mexico (41%), about one in four (26%) volunteers that it is equally good and bad and one in five (22%) says that it is “mostly bad.” Mexicans are positive about international trade. Majorities also see trade as positive for the Mexican economy (59%) and their own standard of living (53%). Two-thirds (66%) believe it is good for Mexican companies and nearly three-quarters (74%) say it is good for creating jobs in Mexico. Sixty-seven percent agree that countries signing international trade agreements should be required to maintain “minimum standards for working conditions.” When asked whether international trade is good or bad for the environment, Mexicans are divided, with equal numbers saying it is good (41%) and bad (41%) and one in five (19%) declining to answer. Three out of four Mexican respondents (76%) say trade agreements should require countries to maintain

“minimum standards for the protection of the environment.” A majority (53%) believes that Mexico should generally comply with adverse World Trade Organization decisions, about a fifth (21%) say it should not and 18 percent say it depends.

UNITED STATES

Chicago Council on Global Affairs, July 2006

Most Americans believe that globalization is beneficial for the United States, though they tend to think that international trade is bad for American jobs and the environment. Sixty percent say that the globalization, “especially the increasing connections of our economy with others around the world” is “mostly good” for the United States, while 35 percent say it is “mostly bad.” Modest majorities of Americans see international trade as good for the US economy (54%) and for American companies (52%), though these majorities are smaller than in the other countries polled. Substantial majorities, however, feel that trade is good for consumers like themselves (70%) and for their own standard of living (64%). Americans are second only to the French in their belief that trade hurts employment. A majority believes that international trade is bad for “creating jobs” in the United States (60%) and bad for the “job security” of American workers (67%). An overwhelming majority (96%) of Americans sees “protecting the jobs of American workers” as a very (76%) or somewhat (20%) important foreign policy goal. This concern about job is reflected in their very strong support for including “minimum standards for working conditions” in trade agreements (93%). Slightly more see trade as bad for the environment (49%) than see it as good (45%). Nine in 10 Americans (91%) want countries that sign trade agreements to be required to maintain environmental protections. A large majority of Americans believe that the United States should comply with World Trade Organization rulings made against their country: three-quarters (73%) say that the US government should comply with WTO decisions “as a general rule” and only one-fifth (22%) say it should not.

Asia

AUSTRALIA

Lowy Institute, July 2006

Most Australians view globalization favorably and believe that protecting Australian jobs should be a foreign policy goal. Sixty-five percent say that globalization is “mostly good” for the country, while only one quarter (27%) say that it is “mostly bad.” Australians also agree nearly unanimously (98%) that protecting the jobs of Australians workers should be an important foreign policy goal, including 83 percent who say it should be “very important.”

CHINA

Chicago Council on Global Affairs, July 2006

The Chinese are among the most enthusiastic about the benefits of globalization and trade. Nearly nine in 10 (87%) Chinese believe that “the increasing connections of our economy with others around the world” is mostly good for China, the largest majority in the 18 countries asked. The Chinese are also the most positive about the effects of international trade, with very large majorities saying it is good for China’s economy (88%) and Chinese companies (78%) and also good for the Chinese people’s standard of living (73%) and for Chinese consumers (69%). This positive attitude about trade extends to its effect on Chinese jobs: about seven in 10 say trade is good for creating jobs in China (73%) and for the job security of Chinese workers (65%). Nine in 10 Chinese respondents (92%) say that “protecting the jobs of Chinese workers” is a very (71%) or somewhat (21%) important foreign policy goal. Nearly as many (84%) think that “minimum standards for working conditions” should be part of international trade agreements. Unlike most other publics, the Chinese tend to believe international trade is good for the environment (57%) while only 29 percent say it is bad. Nonetheless, more than four in five Chinese respondents (85%) support requiring trade agreements to include environmental protections. The Chinese public supports China’s compliance with adverse rulings from the World Trade Organization: 58 percent believe that China should comply with these decisions as a general rule, while 19 percent say it should not and 16 percent believe it depends on the situation.

INDIA

Chicago Council on Global Affairs, July 2006

A majority of Indians believe globalization benefits their country and think international trade is positive for their economy and the environment. Asked whether globalization and the “increasing connections of our economy with others around the world” are “mostly good” or “mostly bad,” Indians say good by a margin of 54 percent to 30 percent. International trade is seen as good for India’s economy (64%) and for Indian companies (59%). Majorities believe that trade is good for “consumers like you” (61%) and somewhat fewer agree that it is good for “your own standard of living” (54%). Fifty-six percent of Indian respondents think international trade is good for creating jobs in India but a third of them (32%) say it is bad. About half (49%) say trade is good for Indian workers’ job security (37% bad). More than eight in ten Indians (84%) believe that protecting domestic jobs is an important foreign policy goal, though they are less likely than other publics to say it is very important (54%). Contrary to the popular perception that people in developing countries oppose labor standards to gain an edge in the global labor market, majorities say international trade agreements should require countries to maintain minimum standards for working conditions (56%) and for protection of the environment (60%). Indian attitudes about whether their country should obey adverse World Trade Organization rulings are mixed: 37 percent believe it should comply as a general rule, 29 percent say it should not, and 21 percent feel it depends.

INDONESIA

Lowy Institute, July 2006

Most Indonesians believe that globalization has a mainly positive effect on their country. Asked whether globalization, “especially the increasing connections of our economy with others around the world,” is mostly good or bad for Indonesia, 61 percent believe it is mostly good. Only 31 percent feel it is mostly bad.

PHILIPPINES

Social Weather Stations, November 2006

Filipinos tend to think globalization is good for their country, though they are among the most skeptical of the publics polled. The Philippine public also divides over whether their government should comply with World Trade Organization rulings. Although only half of Filipinos think globalization is good for their country, positive attitudes outnumber negative ones by a margin of 49 percent to 32 percent (20 percent decline to answer). A majority of respondents (55%) think “minimum standards for working conditions” should be part of trade agreements, while just 30 percent believe they should not be required. Asked if the Philippines should “as a general rule” comply with adverse decisions made by the World Trade Organization, Filipinos are again equally divided: 48 percent believe it should and 49 percent believe that it should not.

SOUTH KOREA

East Asia Institute, July 2006

Most South Koreans believe that globalization is good for their country and that international trade has mainly positive effects, except on the environment. Nearly nine in 10 South Koreans (86%) say that globalization is “mostly good” for their country, the largest majority after the Chinese. Very few (12%) take the opposite view. Nearly eight in 10 Koreans (79%) see international trade as good for South Korea’s economy, for Korean companies (78%) and for creating jobs in the South Korean economy (60%). Attitudes are slightly less positive about trade’s effect on individuals: 68 percent agree that international trade is good for “consumers like you” and 56 percent believe it benefits “your own standard of living.” Only a bare 51 percent majority thinks trade is good for South Korean workers’ job security, while 47 percent disagree. Protecting domestic jobs is considered an issue that should be one of South Korea’s important foreign policy goals by nearly all respondents: 97 percent, including 68 percent who say it is very important. South Koreans are divided about international trade’s effect on the environment: 49 percent say it is bad and 47 percent good. They also believe South Korea should not “as a general rule” comply with adverse World Trade Organization rulings by a margin of 52 percent to 37 percent. Ten percent say it depends. Armenia is the only other country among the seven countries asked about this that tends to favor noncompliance.

THAILAND

ABAC Poll Research Center, September 2006

Thais generally view globalization favorably and believe that international trade is beneficial for their country's economy, companies, and for both workers and consumers. Three-quarters (75%) of respondents in Thailand call globalization "mostly good" for their country and only 8 percent say it is "mostly bad." Most Thais also think international trade is good for their economy (79%) and for Thai companies (70%). Strong majorities also say trade benefits individual Thais: 65 percent say it helps consumers in their country and raises their standard of living (59%). About three out of four say international trade is good for creating jobs in Thailand (74%) and nearly two out of three say it helps keep Thai jobs secure (64%). Domestic job security is viewed as an important foreign policy goal: 85 percent say that "protecting the jobs of Thai workers" should be a very (66%) or somewhat (18%) important foreign policy goal. Thais are less convinced that trade is good for the environment, though this is the most common view by a margin of 45 percent to 35 percent. Seven out of ten (69%) say "minimum standards for protection of the environment" should be included in trade agreements. Thais have somewhat mixed opinions about what their government should do if the World Trade Organization rules against it on a complaint: 34 percent say it should comply as a general rule, while 17 percent say it should not and 25 percent believe it depends. One quarter (24%) decline to answer.

Middle East

IRAN

WorldPublicOpinion.org, December 2006

Most Iranians see globalization as positive for their country. Asked whether globalization, "especially the increasing connections of our economy with others around the world," is mostly good or mostly bad for Iran, a significant majority (63%) says that it is mostly good. Less than one third (31%) believe that it is mostly bad.

ISRAEL

Tami Steinmetz Center for Peace Research / Evens Program for Conflict Resolution and Mediation, November 2006

Israelis are among those most positive about the benefits of globalization and international trade. More than four in five Israelis (82%) see globalization as "mostly good" for Israeli; just one in 10 see it as "mostly bad." International trade is also viewed favorably. Very large majorities believe it is good for the Israeli economy (88%) and Israeli companies (86%), the largest percentages among the publics polled. About three-quarters also see trade as positive for Israelis themselves: 77 percent say it is good for "consumers like you" and 74 percent say it is good for "your own standard of living." Three out of four Israelis see international trade as good for creating Israeli jobs (74%),

and a majority believes it is also good for Israeli job security (63%). An overwhelming majority (91%) says countries should be required to accept “minimum standards for working conditions” under trade agreements. Israel is one of the few three countries where a majority (56%) thinks trade is good for the environment; only a quarter (23%) say it is bad. Nonetheless, nine out of 10 (93%) Israelis also think trade agreements should include minimum standards for protection of the environment.

PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

Palestinian Center for Public Opinion, October 2006

Most Palestinians believe that globalization and international trade are good for their economy in general and for Palestinians themselves. They also are one of the few publics that think trade is good for the environment. Fifty-eight percent say that globalization, “especially the increasing connections of our economy with others around the world,” is mostly good for their economy, while only 28 percent say it is mostly bad. Palestinians also consistently see international trade as being positive for their economy (70%) and for Palestinian companies (67%). Similarly, Palestinians agree that trade helps their own standard of living (62%) and consumers like themselves (57%) as well as being good for job creation (62%) and for job security (57%). Fifty-three percent of Palestinian respondents view international trade as a positive influence on the environment, while one third (32%) sees it as negative.

Europe

ARMENIA

Armenian Center for National and International Studies, December 2006

A majority of Armenians view globalization favorably and feel that international trade has a positive impact on their economy and on individual well-being. Sixty-five percent of Armenians say that globalization is “mostly good” for Armenia, while fewer than one in five (18%) believe it is “mostly bad.” Three-quarters (75%) of Armenian respondents view international trade as good for the economy and 64 percent view it as good for Armenian companies. Somewhat smaller majorities believe that international trade is good for Armenians themselves: 60 percent say it is positive for their standard of living and 56 percent believe it is good for them as consumers. A majority (61%) of Armenians think international trade helps job creation in Armenia. Only a slim majority, however, thinks it is good for job security for Armenian workers (52%) while a quarter say it is bad (24%). Domestic employment is an important issue for Armenians: 94 percent say “protecting the job security of Armenian workers” should be an important foreign policy goal, including 84 percent who say it is very important. Most (79%) also think “minimum standards for working conditions” should be part of trade agreements. Attitudes about international trade’s effect on the environment are mixed: 37 percent believe it is good, while 36 percent say it is bad, and 27 percent decline to answer. Nonetheless, four out of five Armenians (82%) think environmental protections should be

incorporated into trade agreements. Armenia is one of only two publics (along with South Korea) where the most common view is that their government should refuse to accept adverse rulings from the World Trade Organization: 35 percent say Armenia should not comply while only 26 percent think that it should and 24 percent say it depends.

FRANCE

Efficiency 3, March 2007

The French (along with the Americans) are among those most skeptical about the benefits of international trade. While a slim majority of French respondents believe that globalization is positive for their country, they tend to be more negative than others about its impact on workers and the environment. Fifty-one percent of the French say that “the increasing connections of our economy with others around the world” is “mostly good” for France while 42 percent say it is “mostly bad”—the largest percentage among the 18 countries asked. Although 64 percent believe that international trade is beneficial for the French economy, 34 percent say it is bad (34%) and while 55 percent think trade is good for French companies, 43 percent believe the opposite. Majorities say international trade is positive for individual well being, though large numbers disagree. Sixty-one percent say trade is good for consumers like themselves (38% say bad) and fifty percent think it is good for their own standard of living (44% say bad). Most French respondents, however, agree that international trade is bad for labor. Four out of five (80%) say that trade harms job security in their country and three out of four (73%) think it has a negative impact on domestic job creation—the highest percentages among the 13 publics polled. The French are also the most likely to say that international trade hurts the environment: two-thirds (66%) believe it is bad for the environment, and less than three in 10 (29%) say it is good.

POLAND

CBOS, September 2006

Poles tend to believe that globalization is positive and that international trade is good for their economy and the environment. A slight majority (52%) of Poles say that globalization, “especially the increasing connections of our economy with others around the world,” is mostly good for their country, while 21 percent believe it is mostly bad and 27 percent decline to answer. Large numbers of Poles see international trade positively: more than three-quarters say it is good for the Polish economy (76%) and Polish companies (77%). Polish respondents also believe that individuals benefit from international trade. Seventy percent say it is good for consumers like themselves and 59 percent see it as good for their own standard of living. While a large majority (71%) sees trade as positive for “creating jobs in Poland,” only a small majority (53%) believes it is good for “job security for Polish workers,” while 21 percent say it is bad and 26 percent are unsure. Nearly nine in 10 respondents (88%) say “minimum standards for working conditions” should be required under trade agreements. Poles believe international trade is good for the environment by a margin of 49 percent to 25 percent, though 26 percent

decline to answer. But an overwhelming 90 percent majority still says environmental protections should be required under trade agreements.

RUSSIA

Levada Center, September 2006

Russians are lukewarm about globalization's benefits although they tend to be positive about the effects of international trade. Forty-one percent of Russians say that globalization is "mostly good" for their country, the smallest proportion among the 18 countries polled. Only one quarter (24%) say it is "mostly bad," however, and more than one-third (34%) declines to offer an opinion. Two-thirds (66%) believe that international trade is good for Russia's economy, and a slight majority (51%) feels it is good for Russian companies, though a third (34%) say it is bad. About three in five (59%) think that international trade benefits consumers like themselves (22% disagree) and 45 percent say that it helps their own standard of living (19% disagree and 36% are unsure). Russians also tend to see international trade as positive for Russian workers: 52 percent believe it is good for "creating jobs in Russia" while 27 percent say it is not. Smaller numbers (43%) say trade is good for the job security of Russian workers (32% say it is bad). Russians tend to think international trade harms the environment, with 44 percent saying it is bad and just 25 percent saying it is good (31% do not answer).

UKRAINE

Kiev International Institute of Sociology, September 2006

Ukrainians believe globalization and international trade are generally positive for their country, though they are less sure that it protects jobs. Fifty-five percent say that globalization is "mostly good" for their country, and just 11 percent feel it is "mostly bad," though one-third (34%) are unsure or do not answer. However, large majorities believe that international trade is good for the Ukrainian economy (78%) and Ukrainian companies (69%). More modest majorities think trade promotes individual well being: Two-thirds (66%) say that it is good for "consumers like you" and a modest majority (53%) agrees that it is good for "your own standard of living." Two-thirds (66%) believe it is good for creating jobs in the Ukraine (14% bad) but only half (50%) think it is positive for "job security for Ukrainian workers," with 16 percent saying it is bad (34% do not answer). More than four out of five respondents (85%) believe countries signing trade agreements should maintain "minimum standards for working conditions." Ukrainians tend to see international trade as good for the environment (40%) though one in four (25%) say it is bad and more than a third (36%) do not reply. An overwhelming majority (88%) says environmental protections should be included in trade agreements. Forty percent of Ukrainians say their country should comply with adverse World Trade Organization rulings "as a general rule" but 29 percent say it depends and 12 percent say it should not (19% do not answer).