

¹ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

As you may know there are a number of international laws based on agreements between most nations, including our own. These govern a wide set of issues ranging from fishing rights to the use of military force. Which of these two views is closer to yours?

	A. Our nation should consistently follow international laws. It is wrong to violate international laws, just as it is wrong to violate laws within a country.	B. If our government thinks it is not in our nation's interest, it should not feel obliged to abide by international laws.	DK/NR
Chile	58	27	15
Mexico	44	53	3
United States	69	29	2
France	61	35	4
Germany	70	26	4
Great Britain	54	43	3
Poland	62	29	10
Russia	54	34	13
Ukraine	67	19	14
Azerbaijan	60	31	10
Egypt	63	37	0
Iraq	46	31	24
Pakistan	38	56	6
Palestinian Territories	50	46	4
Turkey	46	46	8
Kenya	65	34	1
Nigeria	65	34	2
China	74	18	8
Hong Kong*	47	38	15
Macao	51	37	12
India	49	42	9
Indonesia	53	34	13
South Korea	56	44	1
Taiwan*	68	24	8
Average	57	36	7

*Not included in the Global average

² WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

As compared to the average [Country citizen] would you say you are more supportive or less supportive of consistently abiding by international laws?

	More supportive	Less supportive	About the same (vol.)	Depends (vol.)	DK/NR
Chile	45	21	11	5	18
Mexico	71	14	5	5	5
United States	66	30	-	-	4
France	64	21	4	5	6
Great Britain	57	29	5	1	8
Poland	55	17	17	3	7
Russia	28	15	29	11	18
Ukraine	47	12	16	8	17
Egypt	49	38	7	6	
Iraq	21	41	19	9	11
Palestinian Territories	18	62	11	7	1
Turkey	43	27	14	6	11
Kenya	62	26	8	3	1
Nigeria	57	38	1	4	

Hong Kong*	70	5	10	7	8
Macao*	73	5	1	2	18
India	35	27	14	14	10
Indonesia	54	29	6	5	6
Taiwan*	83	8	0	4	5
	49	28	11	6	8

*Not included in Global Average

³ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs/German Marshall Fund Worldviews 2002**

For each of the following reasons, would you approve or disapprove the use of (own country) military troops?

To uphold international law

	Approve	Disapprove	DK/Other
Great Britain	84	12	4
France	84	13	3
Germany	68	26	7
The Netherlands	86	12	2
Italy	83	14	2
Poland	84	11	6
European Average	80	16	4
United States	76	21	3

⁴ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006**

Based on what you know, do you think [survey country] should or should not participate in the following treaties and agreements?

The treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapon test explosions worldwide

	Should participate	Should not participate	Not sure/Decline
United States	86	10	4
China	73	17	10
India	57	31	12
South Korea	86	13	2

⁵ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006**

Based on what you know, do you think [survey country] should or should not participate in the following treaties and agreements?

An agreement under the treaty banning biological weapons that would allow international inspectors to examine biological research laboratories to ensure that countries are not producing biological weapons

	Should participate	Should not participate	Not sure/Decline
United States	89	8	3
China	65	19	16
India	50	32	19
South Korea	86	12	2

⁶ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006**

Based on what you know, do you think [survey country] should or should not participate in the following treaties and agreements?

The agreement on the International Criminal Court that can try individuals for war crimes, genocide, or crimes against humanity if their own country won't try them

	Should participate	Should not participate	Not sure/Decline
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United States	71	25	5
South Korea	87	11	2

⁷ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006**

Based on what you know, do you think [survey country] should or should not participate in the following treaties and agreements?

The Kyoto agreement to reduce global warming

	Should participate	Should not participate	Not sure/Decline
United States	70	23	7
South Korea	88	11	2

⁸ **Bertelsmann Foundation of Germany 2005**

What is the best framework for ensuring peace and stability?

	A System Led by the United Nations	A System Led by a Balance of Regional Powers	A System Led by a Single World Power	A System Led by Two World Powers	DK/NR
Brazil	36	45	9	6	4
China	51	36	6	3	4
France	46	34	5	4	11
Germany	68	21	4	3	4
Great Britain	47	40	3	2	8
India	33	37	16	12	2
Japan	33	29	1	1	36
Russia	28	33	15	10	14
United States	33	52	6	4	5
Average	42	36	7	5	10

⁹ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2007**

Which statement comes closest to your position?

	As the sole remaining superpower, the United States should continue to be the preeminent world leader in solving international problems.	The United States should do its share in efforts to solve international problems together with other countries.	The United States should withdraw from most efforts to solve international problems.	Not sure/Decline
United States	10	75	12	3
Argentina	1	34	55	10
Armenia	7	58	27	8
China	9	68	14	9
France	3	75	21	1
India	34	42	10	13
Israel	24	62	10	5
Mexico	12	59	22	8
Palestine	5	36	55	4
Peru	10	61	22	7
Philippines	20	55	16	9
Russia	8	42	38	12
South Korea	14	79	6	0

Thailand	8	47	18	27
Ukraine	3	52	34	11
Average	11	56	24	8

¹⁰ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2007**

Please select if you agree or disagree with the following statement: The US is playing the role of world policeman more than it should be.

	Agree	Disagree	Not sure/ Decline
United States	76	21	3
Argentina	62	27	10
Armenia	63	27	10
Australia	80	18	2
China	77	14	9
France	89	11	*
India	53	33	14
Indonesia	68	23	9
Israel	48	48	4
Palestine	74	23	3
Peru	76	21	3
Philippines	31	57	12
Russia	76	12	12
South Korea	73	24	3
Ukraine	67	18	15
Average	68	25	8

¹¹ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2007**

Do you think that the United States has the responsibility to play the role of 'world policeman,' that is, to fight violations of international law and aggression wherever they occur?

	Yes	No	Not sure/ Decline
United States	22	75	3
Armenia	21	70	9
Australia	27	70	3
China	30	61	9
India	53	35	13
Indonesia	20	69	11
Palestine	20	76	4
South Korea	39	60	1
Ukraine	17	69	14
Average	28	65	8

¹² **German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2003**

I am going to read you a list of possible international threats to Europe ("to the United States" in the United States) in the next 10 years. Please tell me if you think each one on the list is an extremely important threat, an important threat, or not an important threat at all.

U.S. unilateralism (If needed: The tendency of the United States to "go it alone")

	Extremely important threat	Important threat	Not important threat	DK/NR
Great Britain	25	43	26	6
France	34	54	11	1
Germany	40	48	11	1
The Netherlands	24	53	19	4
Italy	29	46	21	4
Poland	24	43	18	15
Portugal	28	44	17	11
European Average	31	47	17	5
United States	21	46	24	9

¹³ BBC December 2004

For each of the following possible future trends, please tell me if you would see it as mainly positive or mainly negative... The United Nations becomes significantly more powerful in world affairs.

	Mainly positive	Mainly negative	Depends (vol)	DK/NA (vol)
Argentina	44	22	4	30
Australia	74	17	4	5
Brazil	61	22	6	12
Canada	72	22	1	5
China	54	17	5	23
Chile	69	18	5	8
France	54	37	1	8
Germany	87	7	3	3
Great Britain	75	20	1	4
India	55	23	9	13
Indonesia	77	9	8	6
Italy	58	33	3	7
Japan	65	3	0	32
Lebanon	58	18	10	13
Mexico	71	5	12	12
Russia	57	11	10	22
Philippines	77	18	3	3
Poland	61	11	3	25
South Africa	64	26	2	8
South Korea	56	38	4	3
Spain	78	10	2	10
Turkey	40	24	17	19
United States	59	37	1	3
Average	64	19	5	12

¹⁴ WorldPublicOpinion.org January 2007

For each of the following possible future trends, please tell me if you would see it as mainly positive or mainly negative...

The United Nations becomes significantly more powerful in world affairs

	Mainly positive	Mainly negative	Refused/DK
Iran	70	14	16
United States	66	32	3

¹⁵ WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2007

Strengthening the United Nations

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not important	Not sure/ Decline	Total
United States	40	39	19	2	100
Armenia	41	39	12	8	100
Australia	64	27	9	1	101
China	51	35	8	6	100
India	49	35	10	7	101
Mexico	56	26	14	4	100
South Korea	32	58	9	1	100
Thailand	45	34	4	17	100

¹⁶ German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends - June 2003

Some say that because of the increasing interaction between countries, we need to strengthen international institutions to deal with shared problems. Others say that this would only create bigger, unwieldy bureaucracies.

For the United Nations, please tell me if it needs to be strengthened or not.

	Yes, needs to be strengthened	No, does not need to be strengthened	DK/Refusal
Great Britain	78	18	4
France	71	25	4
Germany	80	18	2
The Netherlands	69	26	5
Italy	72	22	6
Poland	61	23	16
Portugal	81	14	5
European Average	74	21	5
United States	70	26	4

¹⁷ WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008

Thinking about specific steps that could be taken to strengthen the United Nations, here are some options that have been proposed. For each one, select if you would favor or oppose this step.

Having a standing UN peacekeeping force selected, trained and commanded by the United Nations

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure/ Decline
Argentina	48	30	22
Peru	77	19	4
United States	72	24	5
Armenia	75	15	10
France	74	25	1
Great Britain	79	17	4
Poland	63	11	26
Russia	58	22	20
Ukraine	54	19	28
Azerbaijan	64	21	14
Egypt	53	47	0
Iran	62	13	25
Israel	64	31	6
Turkey	51	24	25
Kenya	85	14	1
Nigeria	84	15	1

China	62	25	13
India	58	30	12
Indonesia	74	14	12
Philippines	46	44	9
South Korea	68	30	1
Thailand	73	12	15
Average	66	23	12

¹⁸ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008**

Thinking about specific steps that could be taken to strengthen the United Nations, here are some options that have been proposed. For each one, select if you would favor or oppose this step.

Giving the UN the authority to go into countries in order to investigate violations of human rights

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure/ Decline
Argentina	46	29	24
Peru	75	23	3
United States	75	22	3
Armenia	67	16	18
France	92	8	1
Great Britain	86	11	3
Poland	58	14	28
Russia	64	17	19
Ukraine	66	13	21
Azerbaijan	77	11	12
Egypt	51	49	0
Iran	54	22	25
Israel	64	31	5
Turkey	47	25	28
Kenya	81	17	2
Nigeria	83	15	3
China	57	28	16
India	54	29	17
Indonesia	71	14	15
Philippines	46	46	9
South Korea	74	25	2
Thailand	52	26	22
Average	65	22	13

¹⁹ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008**

Thinking about specific steps that could be taken to strengthen the United Nations, here are some options that have been proposed. For each one, select if you would favor or oppose this step.

Giving the UN the power to regulate the international arms trade

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure/ Decline
Argentina	36	42	22
Peru	52	43	5
United States	60	34	6
Armenia	58	27	15
France	77	22	1
Great Britain	69	26	5
Poland	44	28	28
Russia	55	28	17
Ukraine	57	22	21

Azerbaijan	63	27	10
Egypt	53	47	0
Iran	59	16	26
Israel	60	34	6
Turkey	34	39	27
Kenya	85	13	2
Nigeria	84	15	2
China	59	28	13
India	57	31	12
Indonesia	64	22	15
Philippines	32	58	10
South Korea	75	23	2
Thailand	44	37	19
Average	58	30	12

²⁰ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008**

Thinking about specific steps that could be taken to strengthen the United Nations, here are some options that have been proposed. For each one, select if you would favor or oppose this step.

Giving the UN the power to fund its activities by imposing a small tax on such things as the international sale of arms or oil

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure/ Decline
Argentina	32	42	27
Peru	38	55	7
United States	45	50	5
Armenia	46	28	26
France	70	30	1
Great Britain	61	33	6
Poland	40	27	33
Russia	39	36	25
Ukraine	44	20	36
Azerbaijan	47	30	24
Egypt	39	61	0
Iran	39	31	30
Israel	52	39	9
Turkey	33	36	31
Kenya	74	23	3
Nigeria	65	31	5
China	55	27	17
India	47	37	17
Indonesia	50	33	17
Philippines	33	56	11
South Korea	53	44	3
Thailand	48	29	23
Average	48	36	16

²¹ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008**

Please select whether you agree or disagree with the following statement. When dealing with international problems, [survey country] should be more willing to make decisions within the United Nations even if this means that [survey country] will sometimes have to go along with a policy that is not its first choice.

	Agree	Disagree	Not sure/ Decline
Argentina	41	32	27
Mexico	46	27	27

Peru	50	42	8
United States	60	37	4
Armenia	36	45	19
France	68	29	3
Great Britain	58	32	10
Poland	35	31	34
Russia	33	44	23
Ukraine	30	32	38
Azerbaijan	36	44	20
Egypt	57	43	0
Indonesia	33	50	17
Israel	54	38	8
Palestinian Territories	15	81	4
Turkey	39	29	32
Kenya	66	31	4
Nigeria	60	37	3
China	78	12	10
India	44	35	21
Philippines	26	46	28
South Korea	48	49	3
Thailand	48	25	27
Average	46	38	16

²² **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008**

Do you think that the UN Security Council should or should not have the right to authorize the use of military force for each of the following purposes: to defend a country that has been attacked

	Should	Should not	Not sure/ Decline
Mexico	65	21	13
United States	83	14	4
France	84	13	3
Russia	70	14	17
Azerbaijan	82	11	7
Egypt	78	22	0
Israel	77	17	6
Palestinian Territories	81	17	2
Turkey	68	15	18
Kenya	88	11	1
Nigeria	89	10	1
China	70	18	11
India	66	22	12
Indonesia	71	15	14
South Korea	76	23	1
Thailand	67	14	19
Average	76	16	8

²³ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008**

Do you think that the UN Security Council should or should not have the right to authorize the use of military force for each of the following purposes: to prevent severe human rights violations such as genocide.

	Should	Should not	Not sure/ Decline
Mexico	73	17	9
United States	83	13	4
France	85	14	1
Russia	64	20	17

Ukraine	69	11	21
Azerbaijan	79	10	11
Egypt	83	17	0
Iran	69	20	12
Israel	83	15	2
Palestinian Territories	78	20	2
Turkey	64	16	20
Kenya	90	10	1
Nigeria	88	10	2
China	72	18	9
India	63	28	9
Indonesia	83	7	10
South Korea	74	25	1
Thailand	62	23	15
Average	76	16	8

²⁴ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008**

Do you think that the UN Security Council should or should not have the right to authorize the use of military force for each of the following purposes: To stop a country from supporting terrorist groups

	Should	Should not	Not sure/ Decline
Mexico	71	20	9
United States	76	20	3
France	84	16	1
Russia	65	18	17
Azerbaijan	80	10	10
Egypt	81	19	0
Israel	85	12	3
Palestinian Territories	61	36	3
Turkey	69	13	17
Kenya	76	22	2
Nigeria	87	11	2
China	67	23	10
India	60	28	11
Indonesia	81	7	13
South Korea	61	38	1
Thailand	71	16	13
Average	73	19	7

²⁵ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008**

Do you think that the UN Security Council should or should not have the right to authorize the use of military force for each of the following purposes: preventing a country that does not have nuclear weapons from acquiring them.

	Should	Should not	Not sure/ Decline
Mexico	70	21	10
United States	62	33	5
France	50	48	2
Russia	55	27	19
Ukraine	51	22	26
Azerbaijan	59	26	16
Egypt	74	26	0
Israel	62	33	5
Palestinian Territories	38	59	3

Turkey	58	23	19
Kenya	84	15	1
Nigeria	81	17	2
China	47	40	14
India	53	34	13
Indonesia	68	19	14
South Korea	43	55	1
Thailand	52	31	18
Average	59	31	10

²⁶ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008**

Do you think that the UN Security Council should or should not have the right to authorize the use of military force for each of the following purposes: To prevent a country that does not have nuclear weapons from producing nuclear fuel that could be used to produce nuclear weapons

	Should	Should not	Not sure/ Decline
United States	57	39	5
France	50	48	2
Russia	53	22	25
Ukraine	52	20	27
Azerbaijan	59	20	21
Egypt	51	49	0
Israel	54	39	7
Palestinian Territories	39	57	4
Turkey	58	20	23
Kenya	84	15	2
Nigeria	75	21	4
China	47	34	19
India	50	32	18
Indonesia	62	25	14
South Korea	42	56	2
Thailand	59	21	20
Average	56	32	12

²⁷ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008**

Do you think that the UN Security Council should or should not have the right to authorize the use of military force for each of the following purposes: To restore by force a democratic government that has been overthrown

	Should	Should not	Not sure/ Decline
Mexico	54	30	15
United States	57	38	5
France	52	45	3
Russia	35	37	28
Azerbaijan	43	38	19
Egypt	64	36	0
Israel	58	34	7
Palestinian Territories	67	30	3
Turkey	43	32	26
Kenya	76	22	2
Nigeria	76	22	3
China	37	45	18
India	51	34	16
Indonesia	51	28	21
South Korea	32	65	2

Thailand	46	29	25
Average	53	35	12

²⁸ **German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2005**

And, do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with the following:
The use of military force is more legitimate when the United Nations (UN) approves it

	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	DK/Refusal
European Average	28	36	17	13	6
United States	35	34	34	15	2
France	34	40	40	11	1
Germany	23	37	37	15	2
United Kingdom	41	35	35	7	5
Italy	23	38	38	15	3
Netherlands	31	43	43	8	1
Poland	18	39	39	9	16
Portugal	45	33	8	8	7
Spain	24	43	15	11	7
Slovakia	31	36	13	10	10
Turkey	24	25	18	19	14

²⁹ **WorldPublicOpinion.org December 2006**

Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with the following: The use of military force is more legitimate when the United Nations (UN) approves it.

	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	DK/Refusal
Iran	31	38	16	6	9
United States	26	46	16	11	2

³⁰ **German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2003**

Imagine North Korea has acquired weapons of mass destruction. The United States government has decided to attack North Korea to force that country to give up these weapons. Would you support [country] government decision to take part in this military action or not?

	Support	Not support	Don't know/Refused
United Kingdom	37	57	6
France	41	53	6
Germany	20	76	4
The Netherlands	33	61	6
Italy	24	70	6
Poland	37	52	11
Portugal	25	72	3
EU Average	31	63	6
United States	58	31	11

Imagine North Korea has acquired weapons of mass destruction. NATO has decided to attack North Korea to force that country to give up these weapons. Would you support [country] government decision to take part in this military action or not?

	Support	Not support	Don't know/Refused
United Kingdom	55	41	4
France	47	48	5

Germany	34	64	2
The Netherlands	44	51	5
Italy	32	63	5
Poland	38	55	7
Portugal	39	56	5
EU Average	41	54	5
United States	68	24	8

Imagine North Korea has acquired weapons of mass destruction. The United Nations Security Council has decided to attack North Korea to force that country to give up these weapons. Would you support [country] government decision to take part in this military action or not?

	Support	Not support	Don't know/Refused
United Kingdom	56	37	7
France	45	50	5
Germany	33	66	1
The Netherlands	52	46	2
Italy	37	59	4
Poland	31	58	11
Portugal	44	54	2
EU Average	43	53	5
United States	72	24	4

Imagine North Korea has acquired weapons of mass destruction. The United States and its allies have decided to attack North Korea to force that country to give up these weapons. Would you support [country] government decision to take part in this military action or not?

	Support	Not support	Don't know/Refused
United Kingdom	49	48	3
France	43	49	8
Germany	30	63	7
The Netherlands	40	56	4
Italy	24	71	5
Poland	41	47	12
Portugal	34	61	5
EU Average	37	56	6
United States	53	38	9

Imagine Iran has acquired weapons of mass destruction. NATO has decided to attack North Korea to force that country to give up these weapons. Would you support [country] government decision to take part in this military action or not?

	Support	Not support	Don't know/Refused
United Kingdom	66	31	3
France	54	44	2
Germany	29	67	4
The Netherlands	54	43	3
Italy	34	62	4
Poland	51	40	9
Portugal	47	49	4
EU Average	48	48	4
United States	78	17	5

Imagine Iran has acquired weapons of mass destruction. The United States has decided to attack Iran to force that country to give up these weapons. Would you support [country] government decision to take part in this military action or not?

	Support	Not support	DK / Refused
United Kingdom	51	43	6

France	44	52	4
Germany	32	66	2
The Netherlands	45	49	6
Italy	26	68	6
Poland	38	49	13
Portugal	28	66	6
EU Average	38	56	6
United States	67	23	10

Imagine Iran has acquired weapons of mass destruction. The United Nations Security Council has decided to attack Iran to force that country to give up these weapons. Would you support [country] government decision to take part in this military action or not?

	Support	Not support	Don't know/Refused
United Kingdom	70	27	3
France	56	39	5
Germany	46	51	3
The Netherlands	48	46	6
Italy	44	52	4
Poland	38	45	17
Portugal	48	50	2
EU Average	50	44	6
United States	75	16	9

Imagine Iran has acquired weapons of mass destruction. The United States and its allies have decided to attack Iran to force that country to give up these weapons. Would you support [country] government decision to take part in this military action or not?

	Support	Not support	Don't know/Refused
United Kingdom	58	40	2
France	47	49	4
Germany	33	63	4
The Netherlands	40	55	5
Italy	38	60	2
Poland	40	47	13
Portugal	38	54	8
EU Average	42	53	5
United States	73	20	7

³¹ **Pew Global Attitudes Project 2004**

Now a question about using military force, do you think (survey country) should have U.N. approval before it uses military force to deal with an international threat or do you think that would make it too difficult for our country to deal with international threats?

	U.N. approval	Too difficult	Don't know/Refused
United States	41	48	10
Great Britain	64	30	6
France	63	35	2
Germany	80	15	6
Russia	37	41	21
Turkey	45	44	11
Pakistan	38	34	28
Jordan	47	38	15
Morocco	42	42	16

³² German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2004

If a situation like Iraq arose in the future, do you think it is essential to secure the approval of the UN before using military force, or don't you think it is essential?

	Essential	Not essential	DK/Refusal
European Average	78	15	7
United States	58	38	4
France	86	10	5
Germany	78	18	5
United Kingdom	83	15	3
Italy	87	10	3
Netherlands	85	13	1
Poland	73	12	15
Portugal	69	16	15
Spain	86	9	5
Slovakia	78	11	11
Turkey	59	26	15

³³ German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2004

If there was UN approval, would you be willing to use the [COUNTRY'S] armed forces to intervene in a foreign country in order to eliminate the threat of a terrorist attack?

	Yes	No	DK/Refusal
European Average	65	29	6
United States	78	15	7
France	82	16	2
Germany	56	42	2
United Kingdom	77	18	6
Italy	77	20	3
Netherlands	76	21	2
Poland	53	36	11
Portugal	57	30	14
Spain	77	18	5
Slovakia	61	24	15
Turkey	30	52	18

³⁴ German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2004

If there was UN approval, would you be willing to use the [COUNTRY'S] armed forces to establish peace in a civil war in an African country?

	Yes	No	DK/Refusal
European Average	55	38	7
United States	66	27	6
France	70	25	5
Germany	40	55	5
United Kingdom	65	25	9
Italy	68	27	4
Netherlands	67	29	5
Poland	27	64	9
Portugal	52	28	20
Spain	68	24	8
Slovakia	26	57	17
Turkey	4	48	8

³⁵ **German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2004**

Would you still support the use of the [COUNTRY'S] armed forces if the UN does not approve it?

	Yes	No	DK/Refusal
European Average	27	68	5
United States	49	46	5
France	29	67	4
Germany	16	83	1
United Kingdom	31	66	3
Italy	25	69	6
Netherlands	26	71	3
Poland	24	63	13
Portugal	37	56	7
Spain	28	67	6
Slovakia	24	66	10
Turkey	41	53	6

³⁶ **German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2005**

Here is a list of statements about NATO. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of them:
NATO approval makes military action legitimate

³⁷ **GMF Transatlantic Trends 2004**

If there was NATO approval, would you be willing to use the [COUNTRY'S] armed forces to intervene in a foreign country in order to eliminate the threat of a terrorist attack?

	Yes	No	DK/Refusal
European Average	61	32	7
United States	79	16	5
France	76	21	3
Germany	51	47	2
United Kingdom	74	20	7
Italy	65	29	6
Netherlands	78	21	1
Poland	56	29	15
Portugal	58	30	12
Spain	76	20	4
Slovakia	50	31	19
Turkey	34	52	14

GMF Transatlantic Trends 2004

If there was NATO approval, would you be willing to use the [COUNTRY'S] armed forces to establish peace in a civil war in an African country?

	Yes	No	DK/Refusal
European Average	50	42	8
United States	60	34	6
France	58	35	7
Germany	34	63	4
United Kingdom	64	28	7

Italy	64	29	7
Netherlands	63	34	3
Poland	26	64	10
Portugal	54	29	17
Spain	61	29	10
Slovakia	19	59	23
Turkey	42	45	13

³⁸ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008**

Giving the UN the authority to go into countries in order to investigate violations of human rights

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure/ Decline
Argentina	46	29	24
Peru	75	23	3
United States	75	22	3
Armenia	67	16	18
France	92	8	1
Great Britain	86	11	3
Poland	58	14	28
Russia	64	17	19
Ukraine	66	13	21
Azerbaijan	77	11	12
Egypt	51	49	0
Iran	54	22	25
Israel	64	31	5
Turkey	47	25	28
Kenya	81	17	2
Nigeria	83	15	3
China	57	28	16
India	54	29	17
Indonesia	71	14	15
Philippines	46	46	9
South Korea	74	25	2
Thailand	52	26	22
Average	65	22	13

³⁹ **WorldPublicOpinion.org 2008**

As you may know, the members of the UN General Assembly have agreed on a set of principles called the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Some people say the United Nations should actively promote such human rights principles in member states. Others say this is improper interference in a country's internal affairs and human rights should be left to each country. Do you think the UN SHOULD or SHOULD NOT actively promote human rights in member states?

	Should	Should not	DK / NS
Argentina	91	4	5
Mexico	85	12	3
United States	70	25	5
France	76	20	4
Germany	91	8	2
Britain	68	24	8
Italy	81	14	5
Russia	55	29	16
Ukraine	73	9	18
Azerbaijan	89	8	4
Egypt	64	33	3

Jordan	50	33	17
Palestinian Territories	54	41	5
Turkey	60	19	20
Kenya	94	4	2
Nigeria	87	12	1
China	62	16	22
Hong Kong*	73	16	12
Macau*	68	15	17
India	55	26	19
Indonesia	70	13	17
South Korea	62	35	4
Taiwan*	78	12	10
Thailand	44	25	31
Average	70	19	10

⁴⁰ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2008

Would you like to see the UN do more, do less, or do about the same as it has been doing to promote human rights principles?

	Do more	Do less	Do about the same as it has been doing	DK / NS
Argentina	85	2	8	5
Mexico	88	2	8	2
United States	59	7	28	5
France	64	6	26	4
Germany	58	7	34	2
Britain	64	6	22	8
Italy	83	6	8	3
Russia	45	8	23	24
Ukraine	57	4	18	22
Azerbaijan	58	9	29	4
Egypt	55	22	22	1
Jordan	62	17	8	13
Palestinian Territories	48	23	26	3
Turkey	69	7	8	16
Kenya	91	5	3	1
Nigeria	88	7	4	1
China	51	5	15	29
Hong Kong*	65	2	26	7
Macau*	65	1	22	12
India	54	14	16	17
Indonesia	66	6	12	17
South Korea	69	3	25	3
Taiwan*	62	2	25	11
Thailand	60	7	13	20
Average	65	8	17	10

⁴¹ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2008

Do you think the UN should make efforts to further the rights of women or do you think this is improper interference in a country's internal affairs?

	Make efforts to further the rights of women	Improper interference in a country's internal affairs	DK / NS
Argentina	78	18	4
Mexico	88	9	3
United States	59	38	2
France	74	19	7

Britain	70	26	5
Russia	52	30	18
Ukraine	69	16	16
Azerbaijan	66	23	11
Egypt	30	70	
Iran	52	36	12
Palestinian Territories	49	48	3
Turkey	70	20	11
Kenya	91	8	1
Nigeria	66	32	2
China	86	10	4
Hong Kong*	67	23	10
India	48	28	24
Indonesia	74	16	10
South Korea	78	21	1
Thailand	64	21	15
Average	67	26	8

⁴² WorldPublicOpinion.org 2008

In May 2008, Burma, [if you feel it is necessary, Add: “also known as Myanmar”] had a major cyclone that left over a million people without food and water. Though the Burmese government was not effectively delivering aid, it refused to let in relief organizations. As a general rule, in such circumstances, should the UN bring in shipments of aid, escorted by military protection if necessary, even against the will of the government OR do you think this would be too much of a violation of a country’s sovereignty?

	UN should bring in shipments of aid, escorted by military protection if necessary	This would be too much of a violation of a country’s sovereignty	DK / NS
Argentina	86	8	7
Mexico	69	27	4
United States	53	43	5
France	70	26	4
Germany	74	23	3
Great Britain	68	26	7
Italy	66	24	10
Russia	40	40	20
Ukraine	42	29	29
Azerbaijan	55	38	7
Egypt	48	48	4
Jordan	46	37	17
Palestinian Territories	65	31	4
Turkey	61	19	20
Kenya	81	14	5
Nigeria	57	32	10
China	59	28	12
Hong Kong	63	28	9
Macau	63	26	11
India	51	24	26
Indonesia	55	17	28
South Korea	58	37	4
Taiwan	78	15	6
Thailand	52	14	33
Average	60	28	12

⁴³ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

In response to the charges made by the International Criminal Court, President Bashir has expelled humanitarian groups that have been providing food and other aid to the displaced civilians living in refugee camps. If, as a result, many people in these camps start dying from hunger and exposure, do you think the UN should bring in food and other aid, escorted by military protection if necessary, even against the will of the government OR do you think this would be too much of a violation of Sudan's sovereignty?

	UN should bring in shipments of aid, escorted by military protection if necessary	This would be too much of a violation of a country's sovereignty	DK / Ref
Egypt	61	38	1
Iraq	46	29	24
Pakistan	37	42	21
Palestinian Territories	60	38	2
Turkey	58	17	25
Kenya	82	16	2
Nigeria	68	27	5
Average	59	30	11

⁴⁴ **WorldPublicOpinion.org 2006-2008**

Some people say that the UN Security Council has the responsibility to authorize the use of military force to protect people from severe human rights violations such as genocide, even against the will of their own government. Others say that the UN Security Council does not have such a responsibility. Do you think that the UN Security Council does or does not have this responsibility?

	Has this responsibility	Does not have this responsibility	Not sure/ Decline
Argentina	48	27	25
United States	74	22	4
Armenia	66	19	16
France	54	39	7
Great Britain	70	22	8
Poland	54	15	31
Russia	48	31	21
Ukraine	40	16	44
Azerbaijan	42	23	35
Egypt	80	20	0
Iran	59	25	16
Israel	64	28	8
Palestinian Territories	69	27	4
Turkey	39	20	40
Kenya	89	8	3
Nigeria	78	18	5
China	76	13	11
India	51	25	25
Indonesia	82	5	14
Thailand	44	22	33
Average	61	21	18

⁴⁵ **World PublicOpinion.org 2009**

Do you think that when there are concerns about the fairness of elections countries should or should not be willing to have international observers from the United Nations monitor their elections?

	Should	Should not	DK/NR
Chile	63	14	23
Mexico	68	30	3
United States	67	31	2
France	71	25	4

Germany	78	18	4
Great Britain	81	15	4
Russia	45	40	15
Ukraine	63	25	12
Azerbaijan	83	8	9
Egypt	61	39	0
Iraq	65	23	12
Pakistan	55	38	7
Palestinian Territories	57	41	2
Turkey	46	45	9
Kenya	82	17	1
Nigeria	78	22	1
China – Hong Kong*	55	36	9
China – Macau*	63	23	14
India	45	48	7
Indonesia	20	74	6
Taiwan*	61	33	6
Average	63	31	7

* Not included in Global Average

⁴⁶ **WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009**

Do you think that [Country] would or would not benefit from having international observers monitor elections here?

	Would	Would not	DK/NR
Chile	59	16	25
Mexico	66	30	4
United States	46	51	3
France	45	50	6
Germany	49	36	14
Great Britain	46	51	3
Russia	43	42	15
Ukraine	63	25	12
Azerbaijan	71	16	14
Egypt	63	37	0
Iraq	67	21	12
Pakistan	49	43	8
Palestinian Territories	57	40	3
Turkey	46	45	9
Kenya	85	14	1
Nigeria	74	24	3
China – Hong Kong*	55	36	10
China – Macau*	66	23	11
India	38	51	11
Indonesia	25	62	14
Taiwan*	59	32	10
Average	55	36	9

*Not included in the Global Average

⁴⁷ **World Values Survey 2005-2008**

Some people believe that certain kinds of problems could be better handled by the United Nations or regional organizations rather than by each national government separately. Others think that these problems should be left entirely to the national governments. I'm going to mention some problems. For each one, would you tell me whether you think that policies in this area should be decided by the national governments, by regional organizations, or by the United Nations? Aid to developing countries

	National govts	Regional orgs	UN	National govts, w/ UN coordination	Non profit/ NGO	DK	No answer	N/A
Italy	19	19	56	0	0	5	1	0
Spain	15	18	54	0	0	13	1	0
United States	31	22	41	0	0	3	3	0
Canada	34	9	51	0	0	6	0	0
Japan	14	14	42	0	17	0	8	0
Mexico	23	11	58	6	0	1	0	0
South Africa	29	17	47	0	0	0	8	0
Australia	32	14	49	0	0	0	5	0
Sweden	14	31	51	0	0	4	0	0
Argentina	18	7	50	0	0	23	1	0
Finland	26	15	55	0	0	2	1	0
South Korea	32	11	56	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	21	16	61	0	0	3	0	0
Switzerland	28	16	52	0	0	3	1	0
Brazil	26	15	50	0	0	6	3	0
Chile	23	12	54	0	0	9	1	0
India	23	12	24	0	0	40	0	0
Slovenia	10	45	33	0	0	10	2	0
Bulgaria	7	40	40	0	0	12	0	0
Romania	19	26	36	0	0	17	2	0
China	17	6	29	0	0	47	1	0
Taiwan	22	31	44	0	0	3	0	0
Turkey	31	16	44	0	0	8	1	0
Ukraine	19	17	50	0	0	11	3	0
Ghana	24	16	55	0	0	4	2	0
Moldova	20	36	39	0	0	4	0	0
Georgia	22	12	58	0	0	8	0	0
Thailand	65	25	9	0	0	0	1	0
Indonesia	13	25	51	0	0	8	2	1
Vietnam	13	15	61	0	0	9	1	0
Serbia	20	18	52	0	0	8	2	0
New Zealand	17	0	23	48	0	7	5	0
Egypt	26	21	50	0	0	4	0	0
Morocco	19	13	42	0	0	0	26	0
Iran	19	20	56	0	0	4	1	0
Jordan	16	17	54	0	0	12	0	0
Cyprus	24	39	37	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	20	20	57	0	0	3	1	0
Andorra	25	11	62	0	0	2	1	0
Malaysia	18	43	38	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	12	11	59	0	0	13	3	2
Ethiopia	11	11	68	0	0	5	4	1
Mali	21	12	55	0	0	7	5	1
Rwanda	17	19	61	0	0	3	0	0
Zambia	15	29	48	0	0	4	3	0
Germany	23	26	46	0	0	4	1	0
Average	22	19	48	1	0	7	2	0

⁴⁸ World Values Survey 2005-2008

Some people believe that certain kinds of problems could be better handled by the United Nations or regional organizations rather than by each national government separately. Others think that these problems should be left entirely to the national governments. I'm going to mention some problems. For each one, would you tell me whether you think that policies in this area should be decided by the national governments, by regional organizations, or by the United Nations? Refugees

	National govts	Regional orgs	UN	National govts, w/ UN coordination	Non profit / NGO	DK	No answer	N/A
Italy	32	22	37	0	0	8	1	0
Spain	13	20	54	0	0	14	0	0
United States	34	27	32	0	0	3	3	0
Canada	46	11	33	0	0	9	1	0
Japan	17	15	46	0	15	0	7	0
Mexico	36	14	42	8	0	2	0	0
South Africa	31	15	45	0	0	0	10	0
Australia	38	14	43	0	0	0	5	0
Sweden	33	23	41	0	0	3	0	0
Argentina	22	5	48	0	0	24	2	0
Finland	42	17	37	0	0	3	1	0
South Korea	31	9	60	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	45	15	36	0	0	4	0	0
Switzerland	32	16	48	0	0	4	1	0
Brazil	30	15	45	0	0	7	3	0
Chile	29	9	51	0	0	10	1	0
India	30	16	12	0	0	43	0	0
Slovenia	20	44	24	0	0	11	1	0
Bulgaria	15	27	44	0	0	14	0	0
Romania	31	19	28	0	0	19	2	0
China	22	6	27	0	0	45	1	0
Taiwan	24	23	50	0	0	3	0	0
Turkey	37	19	35	0	0	9	1	0
Ukraine	29	18	39	0	0	11	3	0
Ghana	18	13	64	0	0	3	2	0
Moldova	39	29	26	0	0	6	0	0
Georgia	67	8	21	0	0	4	0	0
Thailand	45	25	29	0	0	0	1	0
Indonesia	42	9	40	0	0	7	2	0
Vietnam	22	15	52	0	0	10	1	0
Serbia	36	16	38	0	0	8	2	0
New Zealand	25	0	20	41	0	9	5	0
Egypt	30	23	43	0	0	4	0	0
Morocco	14	17	44	0	0	0	26	0
Iran	22	15	58	0	0	4	1	0
Jordan	15	16	57	0	0	13	0	0
Cyprus	42	20	38	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	31	16	48	0	0	5	1	0
Andorra	30	12	55	0	0	2	1	0
Malaysia	25	36	39	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	15	13	51	0	0	15	3	3
Ethiopia	13	13	61	0	0	7	6	2
Mali	27	13	41	0	0	11	7	2
Rwanda	10	17	72	0	0	2	0	0
Zambia	13	20	62	0	0	3	2	0
Germany	25	25	45	0	0	5	1	0
Average	29	17	43	1	0	8	2	0

⁴⁹ World Values Survey 2005-2008

Some people believe that certain kinds of problems could be better handled by the United Nations or regional organizations rather than by each national government separately. Others think that these problems should be left entirely to the national governments. I'm going to mention some problems. For each one, would you tell me whether you think that policies in this area should be decided by the national governments, by regional organizations, or by the United Nations? International peacekeeping

	National govts	Regional orgs	UN	National govts, w/ UN coordination	Non profit/ NGO	DK	No answer	N/A
Italy	22	12	60	0	0	6	1	0
Spain	15	13	59	0	0	12	0	0
United States	28	16	50	0	0	4	3	0
Canada	22	7	66	0	0	5	0	0
Japan	11	8	72	0	2	0	6	0
Mexico	22	5	65	0	0	6	1	0
South Africa	47	14	32	0	0	0	7	0
Australia	21	9	66	0	0	0	4	0
Sweden	19	8	70	0	0	3	0	0
Argentina	22	5	52	0	0	21	1	0
Finland	29	10	58	0	0	2	1	0
South Korea	47	6	47	0	0	0	1	0
Poland	28	6	64	0	0	2	0	0
Switzerland	27	9	60	0	0	3	1	0
Brazil	22	5	66	0	0	6	2	0
Chile	40	6	44	0	0	9	1	0
India	44	10	14	0	0	32	0	0
Slovenia	26	30	33	0	0	10	1	0
Bulgaria	22	17	50	0	0	11	0	0
Romania	38	11	34	0	0	14	2	0
China	18	2	36	0	0	44	1	0
Taiwan	25	16	55	0	0	3	0	0
Turkey	46	9	37	0	0	8	1	0
Ukraine	52	8	29	0	0	8	3	0
Ghana	23	9	64	0	0	3	1	0
Moldova	37	19	39	0	0	5	0	0
Georgia	79	2	15	0	0	3	0	0
Thailand	77	21	2	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	14	4	74	0	0	7	1	0
Vietnam	50	7	35	0	0	8	1	0
Serbia	51	9	32	0	0	7	2	0
New Zealand	6	0	33	49	0	8	5	0
Egypt	36	17	44	0	0	3	*	0
Morocco	50	4	29	0	0	0	18	0
Iran	41	12	42	0	0	4	1	0
Jordan	24	19	44	0	0	13	0	0
Cyprus	30	22	47	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	32	12	53	0	0	2	1	0
Andorra	26	8	64	0	0	2	1	0
Malaysia	51	21	28	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	47	6	34	0	0	9	2	2
Ethiopia	41	10	40	0	0	5	3	1
Mali	46	5	38	0	0	6	3	1
Rwanda	50	41	8	0	0	1	0	0
Zambia	29	19	47	0	0	4	1	0
Germany	20	20	54	0	0	6	1	0
Average	34	11	45	1	0	7	2	0

⁵⁰ World Values Survey 2005-2008

Some people believe that certain kinds of problems could be better handled by the United Nations or regional organizations rather than by each national government separately. Others think that these problems should be left entirely to the national governments. I'm

going to mention some problems. For each one, would you tell me whether you think that policies in this area should be decided by the national governments, by regional organizations, or by the United Nations? Protection of the environment

	National govts	Regional orgs	UN	National govts, w/ UN coordination	Non profit / NGO	DK	No answer	N/A
Italy	45	29	19	0	0	6	1	0
Spain	28	20	40	0	0	13	0	0
United States	42	33	18	0	0	3	3	0
Canada	52	23	20	0	0	4	0	0
Japan	17	26	31	0	16	0	7	0
Mexico	41	19	32	6	0	1	0	0
South Africa	48	32	15	0	0	0	6	0
Australia	46	29	20	0	0	0	6	0
Sweden	39	34	25	0	0	2	0	0
Argentina	40	11	30	0	0	18	1	0
Finland	40	40	18	0	0	2	1	0
South Korea	54	27	20	0	0	0	*	0
Poland	59	21	18	0	0	2	0	0
Switzerland	46	19	32	0	0	3	1	0
Brazil	51	25	18	0	0	5	2	0
Chile	51	21	19	0	0	7	1	0
India	37	21	8	0	0	33	0	0
Slovenia	39	36	13	0	0	10	2	0
Bulgaria	48	28	14	0	0	10	0	0
Romania	51	24	8	0	0	15	2	0
China	34	9	16	0	0	40	1	0
Taiwan	66	17	15	0	0	2	0	0
Turkey	33	41	18	0	0	8	1	0
Ukraine	49	30	9	0	0	8	3	0
Ghana	62	28	7	0	0	2	1	0
Moldova	51	37	7	0	0	4	0	0
Georgia	72	15	9	0	0	4	0	0
Thailand	61	33	6	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	79	4	5	0	0	5	2	6
Vietnam	48	20	24	0	0	7	1	0
Serbia	41	34	16	0	0	7	2	0
New Zealand	43	0	8	37	0	7	5	0
Egypt	57	17	24	0	0	2	0	0
Morocco	36	22	22	0	0	0	20	0
Iran	39	35	22	0	0	4	1	0
Jordan	44	19	26	0	0	12	0	0
Cyprus	46	40	15	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	62	19	18	0	0	2	1	0
Andorra	54	22	22	0	0	2	1	0
Malaysia	45	43	12	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	50	16	19	0	0	10	3	2
Ethiopia	36	18	36	0	0	6	3	1
Mali	49	28	12	0	0	6	4	1
Rwanda	48	43	7	0	0	1	0	0
Zambia	55	26	13	0	0	5	2	0
Germany	36	29	31	0	0	4	1	0
Average	47	25	18	1	0	6	2	0

⁵¹ World Values Survey 2005-2008

Some people believe that certain kinds of problems could be better handled by the United Nations or regional organizations rather than by each national government separately. Others think that these problems should be left entirely to the national governments. I'm

going to mention some problems. For each one, would you tell me whether you think that policies in this area should be decided by the national governments, by regional organizations, or by the United Nations? Human Rights

	National govts	Regional orgs	UN	National govts, w/ UN coordination	Non profit / NGO	DK	No answer	N/A
Italy	27	15	51	0	0	6	2	0
Spain	16	14	56	0	0	13	1	0
United States	42	18	33	0	0	3	3	0
Canada	45	10	40	0	0	4	1	0
Japan	27	11	47	0	9	0	7	0
Mexico	41	9	41	0	0	7	2	0
South Africa	60	16	20	0	0	0	5	0
Australia	30	9	56	0	0	0	5	0
Sweden	17	9	72	0	0	2	0	0
Argentina	39	4	38	0	0	19	1	0
Finland	33	8	56	0	0	2	1	0
South Korea	49	9	41	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	49	7	41	0	0	3	0	0
Switzerland	26	8	63	0	0	3	1	0
Brazil	44	11	39	0	0	5	2	0
Chile	51	7	32	0	0	9	1	0
India	36	10	13	0	0	41	0	0
Slovenia	39	30	20	0	0	9	1	0
Bulgaria	34	26	30	0	0	10	0	0
Romania	43	10	30	0	0	15	2	0
China	32	4	17	0	0	48	1	0
Taiwan	56	10	31	0	0	3	0	0
Turkey	40	12	39	0	0	8	1	0
Ukraine	57	13	20	0	0	8	3	0
Ghana	67	9	22	0	0	1	1	0
Moldova	55	17	24	0	0	4	0	0
Georgia	79	7	11	0	0	4	0	0
Thailand	50	24	26	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	55	3	34	0	0	6	2	1
Vietnam	59	5	27	0	0	7	1	0
Serbia	50	8	34	0	0	6	2	0
New Zealand	25	0	19	43	0	8	5	0
Egypt	45	15	37	0	0	2	*	0
Morocco	34	6	42	0	0	0	18	0
Iran	16	5	75	0	0	4	1	0
Jordan	21	16	50	0	0	13	0	0
Cyprus	29	36	35	0	0	0	1	0
Trinidad and Tobago	45	11	41	0	0	2	1	0
Andorra	28	8	61	0	0	2	1	0
Malaysia	38	29	34	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	32	6	45	0	0	12	3	3
Ethiopia	20	12	54	0	0	7	6	2
Mali	35	7	44	0	0	7	5	2
Rwanda	29	37	32	0	0	2	1	0
Zambia	54	13	26	0	0	3	3	0
Germany	20	19	55	0	0	4	1	0
Average	40	12	38	1	0	7	2	0

People have different views about themselves and how they relate to the world. Using this card, would you tell me how strongly you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about how you see yourself? ((Read out and code one answer for each statement): I see myself as a world citizen

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	No answer
Italy	20	40	29	8	2	1
Spain	20	48	14	4	13	1
United States	20	45	24	5	2	4
Canada	29	55	12	2	2	1
Japan	11	61	4	1	22	-
Mexico	35	55	7	2	1	0
South Africa	42	41	10	3	4	-
Australia	21	56	18	1	-	3
Sweden	18	65	15	1	2	-
Argentina	15	48	24	5	7	1
Finland	18	45	28	7	2	0
South Korea	14	66	16	3	-	-
Poland	21	48	20	4	7	0
Switzerland	32	46	18	5	0	-
Brazil	27	51	19	2	1	0
Chile	26	41	19	9	5	0
India	27	31	13	3	25	0
Slovenia	17	52	17	7	6	1
Bulgaria	17	25	30	20	8	-
Romania	15	33	26	14	11	2
China	10	51	10	1	27	1
Turkey	37	43	11	3	5	1
Ukraine	25	29	23	13	8	2
Ghana	45	39	12	1	1	1
Moldova	26	36	28	6	3	0
Georgia	22	22	32	16	9	1
Thailand	33	63	4	0	-	0
Indonesia	29	58	7	1	3	1
Vietnam	31	52	6	-	8	3
Colombia	40	54	3	1	2	-
Serbia	30	44	17	4	3	2
Egypt	28	28	24	19	1	0
Morocco	14	26	26	20	-	14
Iran	30	51	16	2	0	0
Jordan	34	33	14	13	6	-
Cyprus	28	45	23	3	-	1
Trinidad and Tobago	25	47	24	3	1	1
Andorra	25	62	11	2	0	0
Malaysia	41	49	9	1	-	0
Burkina Faso	42	37	10	3	6	2
Ethiopia	41	49	7	1	2	1
Mali	59	32	4	1	2	2
Rwanda	43	55	1	1	1	0
Zambia	32	37	21	5	4	1
Germany	16	32	28	15	7	1
Average	27	45	16	5	6	1

Do you consider yourself more a citizen of [country], more a citizen of the world, or both equally?

	Citizen of [country]	Citizen of the world	Both equally	Neither/None of the above	DK/NS
Argentina	64	10	24	0	1
Mexico	56	9	35	1	0
United States	72	5	22		1
France	48	14	37	2	0
Germany	59	19	18	3	1
Great Britain	59	9	29	2	1
Italy	51	21	27		1
Russia	79	5	13	2	1
Ukraine	81	6	10	2	1
Azerbaijan	89	4	5	1	1
Egypt	73	13	13	1	0
Jordan	80	8	7	2	3
Palestinian Territories	70	14	13	2	1
Turkey	80	9	10	1	0
Kenya	88	9	3		0
Nigeria	69	11	19	0	1
China - Mainland	35	6	44		15
China - Hong Kong	62	5	29	2	2
China - Macao	61	6	27	2	4
India	40	14	32	6	9
Indonesia	68	2	27	0	4
South Korea	83	5	11	1	0
Taiwan	36	8	54	1	2
Thailand	48	15	23	3	11
Average	66	10	20	1	3

⁵⁴ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

In general, when [Country] government negotiates with other countries do you think that the government:

	A. Should be more ready to act cooperatively to achieve mutual gains	B. Tends to be too willing to compromise and is often taken advantage of.	DK/NR
Chile	60	26	15
Mexico	35	63	2
United States	54	44	2
France	43	48	9
Germany	47	46	8
Great Britain	31	65	4
Poland	34	53	14
Russia	54	34	12
Ukraine	49	35	16
Azerbaijan	67	29	4
Egypt	76	23	1
Iraq	60	24	16
Pakistan	42	54	5
Palestinian Territories	69	29	2
Turkey	81	14	5
Kenya	71	28	1
Nigeria	73	26	1
China	63	30	7
China – Hong Kong	72	18	10
China - Macao	60	29	11
India	59	34	7
Indonesia	52	40	8
South Korea	28	71	1

Taiwan	42	49	9
Average	55	39	7

⁵⁵ **German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2011**

Some people say that the United States and the European Union have enough common values to be able to cooperate on international problems. Others say that the US and the EU have such different values that cooperating on international problems is impossible. Which view is closer to your own?

	Enough common values to cooperate on international problems	Such different values that cooperating on international problems is impossible	DK/Refusal
European Average	68	26	5
United States	71	23	6
Turkey	37	40	23
Bulgaria	70	18	12
France	68	31	2
Germany	66	31	3
Italy	74	22	4
Netherlands	72	23	5
Poland	63	23	15
Portugal	73	23	3
Romania	69	17	14
Slovakia	59	26	15
Spain	72	25	3
Sweden	68	27	5
United Kingdom	64	30	6

German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2010

Some people say that the United States and the European Union have enough common values to be able to cooperate on international problems. Other say that the United States and the European Union have such different values that cooperating on international problems is impossible. Which view is closer to your own?

	Enough common values to cooperate on international problems	Such different values that cooperating on international problems is impossible	DK/Refusal
European Average	67	25	8
United States	77	23	0
France	67	31	2
Germany	74	24	2
United Kingdom	64	34	3
Italy	78	19	3
Netherlands	76	21	2
Poland	65	24	11
Portugal	77	22	1
Spain	76	22	2
Slovakia	66	23	11
Turkey	39	31	30
Bulgaria	71	11	18
Romania	71	14	14

German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2008

Some people say that the United States and the European Union have enough common values to be able to cooperate on international problems. Other say that the United States and the European Union have such different values that cooperating on international problems is impossible. Which view is closer to your own?

	Enough common values to cooperate on international problems	Such different values that cooperating on international problems is impossible	DK/Refusal
European Average	55	35	10
United States	67	23	10
France	60	38	2
Germany	54	43	3
United Kingdom	52	41	7
Italy	63	35	3
Netherlands	59	37	4
Poland	56	28	16
Portugal	57	36	8
Spain	59	36	4
Slovakia	59	25	16
Turkey	27	33	39
Bulgaria	57	24	19
Romania	72	12	15

⁵⁶ **German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2007**

Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following.

When our country acts on a national security issue, it is critical that we do so together with our closest allies

	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	DK/Refusal	Agree	Disagree
European Average	42	38	8	7	4	80	15
United States	61	28	5	5	2	89	9
France	52	38	5	4	1	90	9
Germany	48	37	8	6	1	86	14
United Kingdom	50	35	8	4	3	85	12
Italy	35	46	12	7	1	81	19
Netherlands	60	31	4	4	1	91	8
Poland	40	45	7	3	6	85	9
Portugal	45	31	9	9	7	76	17
Spain	41	47	7	4	2	88	11
Slovakia	32	39	12	5	12	71	17
Turkey	21	26	12	23	18	47	35
Bulgaria	35	43	7	4	10	78	11
Romania	37	39	7	5	12	76	12

⁵⁷ **German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2005**

[Europe] Do you think a more powerful European Union *should* compete or cooperate with the United States?

[United States] Do you think a more powerful European Union *would* compete or cooperate with the United States?

	Compete with the United States	Cooperate with the United States	Both - Spontaneous	Neither - Spontaneous	DK/Refusal
European Average	17	74	4	3	3
United States	41	45	7	1	6
France	16	81	1	1	1
Germany	13	84	2	1	1

United Kingdom	17	72	2	5	5
Italy	12	80	6	1	1
Netherlands	9	87	2	1	1
Poland	7	85	3	2	3
Portugal	27	62	4	2	5
Spain	12	80	3	4	2
Slovakia	17	67	8	4	4
Turkey	37	35	10	8	10

⁵⁸ **German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2011**

Do you think that the partnership in security and diplomatic affairs between the United States and the European Union should become closer, should remain about the same, or should the [European Union/United States] take a more independent approach from the [United States/European Union]?

	Become closer	Remain about the same	Take a more independent approach	DK/Refusal
European Average	39	21	38	3
United States	33	31	33	3
Turkey	12	33	34	22
Bulgaria	32	31	33	4
France	42	14	44	1
Germany	33	25	41	1
Italy	50	10	36	3
Netherlands	30	25	44	1
Poland	40	26	27	8
Portugal	29	25	44	2
Romania	50	31	15	4
Slovakia	28	34	32	6
Spain	47	8	43	2
Sweden	25	35	36	4
United Kingdom	26	29	39	4

German Marshall Fund June 2010

Do you think that the partnership in security and diplomatic affairs between the United States and the European Union should become closer, should remain about the same, or should the [European Union/United States] take a more independent approach from the [United States/European Union]?

	Become closer	Remain about the same	Take a more independent approach	DK
European Average	38	19	37	6
United States	45	25	30	1
France	42	11	45	2
Germany	35	26	39	1
United Kingdom	30	23	45	2
Italy	53	8	38	1
Netherlands	32	20	47	2
Poland	45	20	30	5
Portugal	33	22	45	1
Spain	52	9	38	2
Slovakia	31	32	33	4

Turkey	10	30	30	31
Bulgaria	38	25	30	7
Romania	56	23	17	5

⁵⁹ **German Marshall Fund June 2010**

Some people say that China and [ASK IN THE US] the US/[ASK IN EUROPE] the EU have enough common values to be able to cooperate on international problems. Other people say that China and [ASK IN THE US] the US/[ASK IN EUROPE] the EU have such different values that cooperating on international problems is impossible. Which view is closer to your own?

	Have enough common values	Have different values	[DK/Refusal]
United States	53	47	
France	32	65	4
Germany	18	78	4
United Kingdom	41	56	3
Italy	26	65	9
Netherlands	43	50	7
Poland	22	66	12
Portugal	35	57	8
Spain	35	59	6
Slovakia	23	64	14
Turkey	14	46	40
Bulgaria	34	40	26
Romania	37	40	23
European Average	27	61	12