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Chapter 6: World Opinion on the Global Economy
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November 7, 2011

CHAPTER 6: WORLD OPINION ON MANAGING THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

General Views of Globalization and International Trade

International polls find strong support for globalization, though views lean moderately toward the position that the pace of globalization is too fast. People generally see international trade as positive for their country, their nation's companies and a bit less so for their self and family. However, views are more mixed about the impact of international trade on jobs and the environment.

Globalization

Several international polls have found robust support for globalization. Asked in a 2011 Pew Global Attitudes poll about “the growing trade and business ties between [survey country] and other countries,” large majorities in every one of the twenty-two nations polled responded that it was a good thing for their country. Publics in Lebanon (97 percent), Spain (96 percent), Israel (95 percent), and Germany (95 percent) were the most positive, while the lowest levels of enthusiasm were found in the United States (67 percent), the Palestinian Territories (76 percent), and Jordan (77 percent). Overall, an average of 84 percent of respondents said that it was a good thing while 11 percent said increased ties w a bad thing. The responses in 2009 and 2010 polls were very similar.¹

When respondents were asked by Pew in 2009 if these growing ties were good or bad *for them and their families*, support was strong though a bit lower, but majorities in all nations responded that it was a good thing, with the lowest being in Lebanon (55 percent), Jordan (57 percent), and Argentina (57 percent). Overall, 75 percent of respondents said that globalization was a good thing for them and their families, while 17 percent said it was bad.²

WorldPublicOpinion.org (WPO) polling of twenty-five nations conducted 2006-2008 asked respondents if they believed “globalization, especially the increasing connections of their economy with others around the world” was mostly good or mostly bad for their country. Majorities or pluralities in all twenty-five nations responded that globalization was mostly good. On average, 63 percent said it was mostly good and 22 percent said it was mostly bad. The highest levels of enthusiasm were found in Kenya (89 percent), China (87 percent), and South Korea (86 percent), while the lowest levels of support were found in Mexico (41 percent), Russia (41 percent), and the Philippines (49 percent).³

Defining globalization as “the increased trade between countries in goods, services, and investment,” people in nineteen countries were asked whether it is positive or negative for “you and your family's interests” (GlobeScan 2004). Majorities or pluralities in fifteen countries said globalization's effect was positive. In two countries, pluralities said it was negative (France and Uruguay), and in two countries respondents were divided (Argentina and Turkey). On average, 55 percent globally said globalization was positive and 25 percent said it was negative.⁴ In the same year GlobeScan asked the same question in a separate poll of seven African countries. In all, a majority of respondents replied that globalization was positive (65 percent) and 17 percent said it was negative.⁵

At the same time, there seems to be substantial concern that globalization is occurring too quickly. A British Broadcasting Company (BBC)/GlobeScan/Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) poll in twenty-nine countries asked respondents whether they thought economic globalization, including trade and investment, was growing too quickly or too slowly. Majorities or pluralities in twenty countries said it was growing too quickly, in six countries majorities or pluralities said it was growing too slowly, and in three countries majorities or pluralities were divided. On average globally, 51 percent said economic globalization was growing too quickly and 36 percent said it was growing too slowly. Countries with the largest majorities saying it was growing too quickly were the United Arab Emirates (77 percent), Egypt (77 percent), Australia (73 percent), China (72 percent), and Spain (68 percent), while those with majorities saying it was growing too slowly were Turkey (71 percent), the Philippines (71 percent), Portugal (59 percent), and Indonesia (54 percent).⁶

In Europe, globalization appears to be associated heavily in public perceptions with the export of jobs. Eurobarometer polled thirty European countries in 2008 on what globalization brings to mind from a list of options. In the average of all

thirty countries, 36 percent said that globalization brings to mind the relocation of some companies to countries where labor is cheaper, 18 percent said it reminds them of opportunities for their country's companies in terms of new outlets, 16 percent said it brings to mind foreign investment in their country, and 12 percent said it reminds them of increased competition for their country's companies. In twenty-one countries, the relocation of companies was the most common answer and in four countries it was the answer of a majority (France, 63 percent; Germany, 59 percent; Luxembourg, 56 percent; and Finland, 55 percent).⁷

International Trade

International trade is generally seen in a positive light. Between 2006 and 2008, WPO/Chicago Council on Global Affairs (CCGA) asked respondents in twenty-one countries to rate the effect of international trade in a number of dimensions. People in nearly all countries said that the effect of trade was mostly good on the general economy, domestic companies.

- On the effect of trade on **their country's economy**, twenty-one nations said it was good and one nation was divided. On average, 72 percent of surveyed respondents said trade was good for their economy and 21 percent said it was bad. The highest levels of enthusiasm for trade were found in Peru (92 percent), China (88 percent), Israel (88 percent), and Azerbaijan and Kenya (both 85 percent). The least enthusiasm for trade was found in Egypt (49 percent) and the United States (54 percent).⁸
- On the effect of trade on **companies in their country**, all twenty-one nations said it had a good effect. On average, 66 percent of respondents in all countries surveyed said that trade had a good effect and 25 percent said it had a bad effect.⁹

When respondents are asked about the effect of trade on themselves, average support is still positive, though a bit less so.

- On the effect of trade on their **standard of living**, people in twenty nations said trade was good and one nation said trade was bad. On average, 59 percent of respondents in all countries surveyed said it had a good effect and 25 percent said it had a bad effect.¹⁰
- On the effect of trade on **consumers such as themselves**, people in all twenty nations surveyed said trade was good. On average, 65 percent said it was good and 23 percent said it was bad.¹¹

On the question of the effect of trade on jobs and the environment did WPO find a significant divergence from these results.

- While eighteen nations said trade had a good effect on **job creation** in their country, three said it had a bad effect. In the average of all twenty-one nations, 59 percent said it was good and 30 percent said it was bad.¹²
- Although fourteen nations said trade had a good effect on **job security** for their country's workers, four nations said trade had a bad effect, and two nations were divided. On average across all countries surveyed, 50 percent said it was good and 35 percent said it was bad.¹³
- Finally, ten nations said trade had a positive impact on the **environment**, seven said trade was bad for the environment, and four nations were divided on the question. On average across all nations, 44 percent said it was good and 40 percent said it was bad.¹⁴

In November 2010, Eurobarometer found fairly positive views of the effect of trade on the EU. Respondents were asked if they agreed or disagreed with the statement: "The EU has benefited a lot from international trade." Majorities in twenty-six countries and a plurality in one concurred. On average across all twenty-seven EU member states, 65 percent agreed that the EU had benefited a lot and 16 percent disagreed. The highest levels of concordance were found in Sweden (86 percent), Denmark (85 percent), and Cyprus (81 percent).¹⁵

However, asked about “whether you are currently benefiting from international trade or not,” views were more mixed, though they leaned positive. On average across all twenty-seven countries, 44 percent held a positive view and 39 percent were negative. Sixteen publics agreed that they were benefiting (majorities in nine, pluralities in seven), while five publics disagreed (two majorities, three pluralities) and six were divided. The publics most upbeat about trade were Cyprus (73 percent), Sweden (72 percent), and Denmark (61 percent). Just two countries had a majority with a negative view—Latvia (55 percent) and Estonia (51 percent)—as did a plurality of Italians (46 percent).¹⁶

Response to Economic Downturn

Polling conducted in the spring of 2009—during the depths of the global recession—found some softening of majority support for globalization in general with majorities in many nations favoring a temporary increase in protectionism in light of the recession. Europeans have responded to the downturn by looking to the EU to play a stronger role in the European economy.

WPO conducted a poll of twenty-one nations in the spring of 2009, during the depths of the recession.¹⁷ There were some modest signs of softening of support for globalization, as compared to a poll using the same question from late 2006 to early 2008. Of the seventeen nations polled during both periods, publics in eight nations became more negative on globalization, those in four nations more positive, and those in four nations did not have a significant change. On average, there was an 11 percent decrease in “mostly good” responses (63 percent to 52 percent) and a 5 percent increase in “mostly bad” responses (22 percent to 27 percent). Between 2006 and 2008 respondents in all seventeen nations said that globalization was mostly good, but in 2009 those in three nations shifted to a predominantly negative view.

Publics with the greatest increase in “mostly bad” responses were in the Palestinian territories (28 percent to 58 percent), Mexico (22 percent to 46 percent), and Indonesia (31 percent to 44 percent), shifting these countries to a predominantly negative viewpoint. Of the nations which became more positive about globalization, the publics with the greatest increases in “mostly good” responses were in Turkey (39 percent to 51 percent), Poland (52 percent to 59 percent), and South Korea (86 percent to 90 percent).

The 2009 WPO poll also found some support for a temporary increase in protectionism as a response to the recession. Respondents in nineteen countries were asked, “Do you think in the current economic crisis it is a good idea for our government to try to help [your country’s] companies by making it harder for foreign companies to sell products here or do you think that would be a bad idea because other countries will then do the same thing to our companies?” Publics in eleven nations said that it is a good idea, while majorities in seven nations said that it is a bad idea (one nation was divided). On average, 48 percent of all respondents said it is a good idea for their government to try to help companies in their nation this way, as opposed to 43 percent who said that it would be a bad idea. Majorities in Nigeria (70 percent), Egypt (69 percent), and Turkey (67 percent) had the most positive views of temporary protectionism, while majorities in Germany (68 percent), Great Britain (68 percent), and South Korea (68 percent) had the most negative views.¹⁸

European Support for Stronger EU Role in Response to Downturn

In response to the economic downturn, Europeans have shown robust support for a strong EU role in overseeing the economy. A very large majority of Europeans in 27 nations surveyed believe that EU member states should “work together more in tackling the financial and economic crisis” (Eurobarometer, November 2010). Majorities in all twenty-seven countries expressed this sentiment, with an average of 89 percent wanting EU member states to work together more while only seven percent did not. Three publics that were close to unanimous in this belief were Cypriots (97 percent), Belgians (96 percent), and Luxembourgers (95 percent).¹⁹

The same poll presented European publics with “a range of measures to tackle the current financial and economic crisis...being discussed in the European institutions”. Very large majorities (71-75 percent) were confident of the efficacy of “a stronger coordination of economic policy among all the EU member states,” “a closer supervision by the EU of the activities of large financial groups” and “most important international financial groups,” “a closer supervision by the EU

of when public money is used to rescue banks and financial institutions,” “a stronger coordination of economic and fiscal policies among the countries of the euro area.” and “a more important role for the EU in regulating financial services”.²⁰

When asked in the same poll which actor the respondents felt would be most effective in dealing with the effects of the economic crisis, a majority of respondents in the poll chose one of the international organizations presented. On average, 23 percent selected the European Union, 16 percent selected the G20, and 15 percent selected the IMF. An average of 20 percent chose their national government and six percent chose the United States.²¹

However, many Europeans do not want to see their national governments extracting themselves from their responsibilities by deferring to the EU. GMF asked publics in 11 EU member states: “In dealing with the current economic crisis, who should have the primary responsibility? Should it be the primary responsibility of each country’s national government or should it be the primary responsibility of the European Union?” (June 2010). On average, 46 percent thought national governments should have primary responsibility, while 39 percent favored the EU, and seven percent favored both. The publics with the most enthusiasm for EU leadership on the issue included Germany (54 percent), as well as Portugal and Poland (both 47 percent). On the other hand, publics with strongest support for national leadership included the United Kingdom (72 percent), Romania (64 percent), and Spain (48 percent).²²

A similar GMF question in 2011 posed the following to respondents in 12 European countries and Turkey: “Some people say that because of recent economic difficulties, the EU should have more authority over member states’ economic and budgetary policies. Other people say that each member state should retain this authority for itself. Which view is closer to your own?” Majorities or pluralities in eleven European countries and Turkey opted with the latter position that member states should retain this authority. Germany was the only country where a majority (54 percent) favored giving the EU more authority over these areas, while one country was divided. The countries most resistant to increased EU control over member states’ economic policies were the United Kingdom (84 percent), Sweden (75 percent), Bulgaria (58 percent), Poland (58 percent), and Slovakia (58 percent). On average among the European countries, 56 percent opposed additional EU authority and 39 percent favored it.²³

International Regulation of Financial Institutions

Global publics show very strong support for the broad idea of having a global regulating body to ensure that big financial institutions follow international standards. However, publics are divided on whether nations should be free to regulate their own banks that operate internationally. This suggests that some people have not thought through the implications of international regulation of financial institutions. Europeans favor the European Union taking a strong role in reforming how international financial markets are regulated.

A 2009 WPO poll across nineteen countries found that publics are for the most part supportive of a global regulating body to monitor big financial institutions and make sure they follow international standards. Respondents were presented two statements:

- A. To prevent international economic instability, there should be a global regulating body that monitors big financial institutions to make sure they follow international standards.
- B. A global financial regulating body is a bad idea because it would interfere in our economy and could make it less productive.

Publics in seventeen nations favored a global regulating body—position A. Only one chose position B and one was divided. On average, 57 percent of respondents said that there should be a global regulating body that monitors big financial institutions as opposed to 32 percent who said that it would be a bad idea. Publics in China (79 percent), Nigeria (72 percent), and Germany (71 percent) had the most supportive views of such a regulating body. The one nation opposed was the United States (52 percent chose position B) and Russia was divided.²⁴

However, when the same poll highlighted the potential loss of national control, publics in most countries showed less enthusiasm for such international regulation, and eight countries shifted their position. The question presented two statements:

- A. The world economy is so interconnected that nations should agree on standards to regulate banks that operate internationally.
- B. Each nation should maintain the freedom to make its own decisions about regulating its banks when they operate internationally.

Publics in eight nations favored setting international standards to regulate banks that operate internationally, publics in eight nations believed that each nation should maintain the freedom to make its own decisions about regulating its banks, and publics in three nations were divided. On average, 45 percent of respondents said that nations should agree on standards to regulate banks internationally, as opposed to 47 percent who said that each nation should maintain the freedom to make its own regulatory decisions.

Publics in Nigeria (58 percent), Germany (56 percent), and France (55 percent) had the most supportive views of international regulation, while publics in South Korea (66 percent), Mexico (60 percent), Pakistan (58 percent), and the United States (55 percent) had the strongest views in opposition to such regulation.²⁵

Eight publics gave differing answers to the two questions on international regulation. Publics in four nations (Mexico, Egypt, South Korea, and Iraq) shifted from majority or plurality support in the more general question to opposition in the more specific one. Three moved from support to a divided position (Great Britain, Poland, and the Palestinian territories). Two moved from a divided response to opposition to setting international regulation (Russia and Turkey).

Europeans favor internationalized efforts to monitor and regulate financial markets. In November 2010, Eurobarometer asked respondents in the twenty-seven EU member states two similar questions about whether their national government or international bodies are best suited to regulate finance.

When presented as part of a series of questions that asked whether decisions on issues should be made by national governments or jointly within the EU, majorities in twenty-five countries and a plurality in one favored EU decision making for “reform and supervision of the financial sector”. On average, 59 percent of respondents supported joint EU decisions and 36 percent favored decision making by their national governments. The countries most enthusiastic about EU-based actions included Belgium and Germany (both at 73 percent), as well as Cyprus and Latvia (both at 69 percent). The only dissenting country was the United Kingdom, where 61 percent favored their national government making decisions on dealing with the financial sector.²⁶

When presented a range of options for which actor “is best placed to regulate and reform the global financial market,” support for multilateral institutions was even stronger. In the average of all twenty-seven countries polled, 25 percent selected the IMF, 21 percent the EU, 18 percent the G20, nine percent their national government, and seven percent the United States. When considered together, an average of 64 percent chose a multilateral body. Publics with the largest minorities who believed their national government was best suited to regulate global finance included Britons (21 percent), Austrians (14 percent), and Maltese and Portuguese (both 13 percent).²⁷

The same poll found strong support for a larger EU role in “developing new rules for the global financial markets.” Presented with two competing statements, majorities in all twenty-seven countries (an average of 82 percent) agreed that “the EU should take a stronger role.” Presented the statement that “the EU should be less involved”, majorities in fourteen countries and pluralities in seven disagreed, while pluralities in three agreed and three countries were divided. On average, 52 percent of respondents opposed the EU being less involved and 33 percent favored this. The publics most enthusiastic for the EU to take a larger role were Belgians and Cypriots (both 93 percent), as well as Slovaks (92 percent). On the other hand, publics with pluralities desiring less EU involvement included Estonians (50 percent), Poles (42 percent), and Romanians (41 percent).²⁸

Including Labor and Environmental Standards in Trade Agreements

Consistent with concerns about the impact of international trade on jobs and the environment, overwhelming majorities around the world, including in developing countries, support including labor and environmental standards in trade agreements.

A major controversy in trade negotiations has been whether to include labor and environmental standards in trade agreements. Concerns about the effect of trade on jobs as well as the environment has prompted labor and environmental leaders in developed countries to insist that trade agreements include requirements for signatory countries to comply with international labor and environmental standards to prevent a “race to the bottom,” as companies move to countries with minimal protection to cut costs. On the other hand, the leaders of less developed nations have generally opposed such provisions as protectionist ones that would undermine their ability to compete in major markets such as Europe and the United States.

World public opinion clearly sides with proponents of such standards. WPO/CCGA asked two questions related to minimum standards in international trade agreements between 2006 and 2008:

- On requiring countries that are part of international trade agreements to maintain minimum standards for **working conditions**, all eighteen countries polled said such standards should be required. On average globally, 81 percent said they should be required and 10 percent said they should not be required.²⁹
- On requiring countries that are part of international trade agreements to maintain minimum standards for **protection of the environment**, all seventeen countries polled said such standards should be required. On average across all countries polled, 84 percent said they should be required and 8 percent said they should not be required.³⁰

It should be noted that this support included overwhelming majorities in developing countries, such as China, whose leaders oppose such provisions. It is possible that the requirement of higher standards is attractive to the general public because it generates outside pressure to improve working conditions in developing countries.

Assessments of Countries’ Fairness in Trade

Inhabitants of developing countries generally see rich countries as not playing fair in trade negotiations with poor countries. Africans perceive that they do not benefit from trade as much as rich countries do. Europeans have mixed views on whether U.S. trade practices are fair, but lean toward seeing Japan as fair.

Nineteen countries were asked whether they agreed that “rich countries are playing fair in trade negotiations with poor countries” (GlobeScan 2004). Twelve countries disagreed with the statement, five agreed, and two were divided on it. On average, 56 percent disagreed and 31 percent agreed. Interestingly, those saying that rich countries are being fair did not include publics in the rich countries themselves, but developing countries such as Mexico (61 percent), Indonesia (59 percent), and India (55 percent).³¹

When seven African countries were asked the same question in a separate poll, respondents in six countries said rich countries were not playing fair and one was divided (GlobeScan 2004). On average across all seven countries, 60 percent said rich countries were not playing fair and 30 percent said they were playing fair.³²

The same poll also found that most disagreed with the statement that “poor countries benefit as much as rich countries from free trade and globalization.” Out of the six countries asked, only South Africa agreed (52 percent). Five countries disagreed, with Cote d’Ivoire (77 percent) and Zimbabwe (71 percent) disagreeing the most. In the average of all seven countries, 57 percent disagreed and 35 percent agreed.³³

Europeans have mixed views on whether U.S. trade practices are fair, but lean toward seeing Japan as fair. In a poll of six European countries (CCGA/GMF 2002), a majority of Germans (58 percent) and a plurality of Dutch (46 percent) and Poles (39 percent) said that the United States is practicing fair trade with Europe, a majority of the French (74 percent) said it is practicing unfair trade, and Britons and Italians were divided. On average across all six countries, 44 percent said the United States is practicing unfair trade and 43 percent said it is practicing fair trade.³⁴ In the same poll, majorities of

Germans (63 percent) and Dutch (51 percent) and pluralities of Britons (48 percent) and Poles (43 percent) said Japan is practicing fair trade, while a plurality of the French (47 percent) said it is practicing unfair trade and Italians were divided. In the average of all six countries, 48 percent said Japan is practicing fair trade and 31 percent said it is practicing unfair trade.³⁵

Regional Trade Relations

Pacific Rim nations place a high priority on economic relations with each other and generally favor creating free trade relations with each other, though Americans have more mixed views. China, Japan, and South Korea favor a free trade agreement with the Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN). They also favor an East Asia free trade area, but differ on whether to include the United States in it. Views are divided as to whether growing economic relations increase or decrease the likelihood of military conflict. Europeans and Americans favor a new initiative to enhance transatlantic trade and investment ties.

A poll of five East Asian countries (China, Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, and Vietnam) and the United States found that respondents in all six countries place a high priority on their trade relations with each other (CCGA 2008). Asked how important on a scale from zero to ten (ten meaning extremely important) were economic relations such as trade and investment with each country, all countries received fairly high ratings, with the following means: United States 8.0,³⁶ China 7.5,³⁷ Japan 7.5,³⁸ South Korea 6.5,³⁹ and Indonesia 6.0.⁴⁰ When asked about economic relations with the European Union as a whole, the mean response of the six countries polled was 7.3.⁴¹

The same poll also found that publics in China, Japan, and South Korea generally favor “a free trade agreement that would lower barriers such as tariffs” among themselves. Among the three Asian countries, an average of 74 percent of respondents favored a free trade agreement with the United States.⁴² Similarly, 71 percent of respondents in the United States, China, and South Korea favored a free trade agreement with Japan. On both questions, majorities in all polled countries favored the respective agreements.⁴³

There was some divergence by respondents from the United States, though, on the prospect of free trade with China and South Korea. A majority of U.S. respondents (54 percent) opposed a free trade agreement with China, even though South Koreans (67 percent) and Japanese (53 percent) favored it.⁴⁴ Likewise, people in the United States were divided on the idea of a free trade agreement with South Korea, while Chinese (82 percent) and Japanese (63 percent) were in favor.⁴⁵

Regarding regional trade initiatives, the notion of a free trade agreement with ASEAN countries won strong support in China (84 percent), South Korea (76 percent), and Japan (63 percent).⁴⁶ Similarly, majorities in China (84 percent), South Korea (86 percent), and Japan (70 percent) all favored an East Asia free trade area including all three countries.⁴⁷ However, the three countries were divided over whether to include the United States in such a free trade area. While the Chinese favored the idea (67 percent), majorities were opposed in Japan (57 percent) and South Korea (57 percent).⁴⁸

Finally, pollsters asked publics in China, Japan, and South Korea if greater trade and cultural contact between countries in East Asia in the past ten years has increased or decreased the possibility of military conflict in the region. The South Koreans (59 percent) responded that trade and cultural contact had decreased the possibility of conflict, while a majority of Chinese (58 percent) responded that the possibility of conflict has actually been increased. The Japanese were divided.⁴⁹

Atlantic Trade Relations

Europeans and Americans express support for greater economic ties across the Atlantic. In a GMF poll of six European nations and the United States, respondents were told, “There has been talk recently of a new effort to deepen the economic ties between the European Union and the United States, by making transatlantic trade and investment easier,” and asked, “Would you support a transatlantic initiative like this?” All seven countries favored the new effort by significant majorities (2007). In the average of seven countries, 67 percent favored a transatlantic economic initiative and 24 percent were opposed to it. The highest majorities were in Italy (75 percent) and Britain (74 percent); the lowest was in Slovakia (57 percent).⁵⁰

The World Bank and IMF

In general, majorities in most countries express a positive view of the influence of international financial institutions, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). While both get mildly positive ratings in nearly all countries, the World Bank is more popular than the IMF and a few countries, particularly Argentina and Brazil, have distinctly negative views of the IMF. Publics in many beneficiary countries show high levels of enthusiasm, while those in donor countries are more modest in their support, though still predominantly positive.

The World Trade Organization

The World Trade Organization has a positive international image and there is support for strengthening it. Most countries polled, including the United States, say that their government should comply with adverse WTO decisions.

Global Corporations

Views of the international role of global corporations are mixed. Generally speaking, people are inclined to believe they have a positive influence internationally, but also lean toward not trusting them to operate in the best interests of their society. Africans, especially, hold a very positive view of global corporations and trust them to operate in the best interests of their society.

In a global context, people are inclined to see global companies as having a positive influence. When respondents in thirty-two countries were asked whether global companies were having a mainly positive or mainly negative influence in the world, respondents in twenty-two countries said they were having a mainly positive influence, eight countries said they were having a mainly negative influence, and two countries were divided (BBC/GlobeScan/PIPA 2006). The countries where global corporations were viewed in the most positive light were Nigeria (67 percent positive), South Korea (61 percent), Brazil (60 percent), and the Philippines (60 percent). The most negative were Italy (51 percent negative), Australia (49 percent), and Britain (47 percent). On average across all thirty-two countries, 41 percent said global companies were having a positive influence and 26 percent said they were having a negative influence.⁵¹

However, when the question was placed in a domestic context, views of corporations became more negative. A poll of twenty countries asked whether respondents trusted global companies “to operate in the best interests of our society” (GlobeScan 2004). In eleven countries, most respondents said they had little or no trust, while those in nine countries said they trusted these companies. On average, 51 percent of people in the countries polled said they had little or no trust and 42 percent said they had at least some trust.⁵²

Individuals in African countries showed more trust in global corporations. When GlobeScan also asked seven African countries the same question, majorities or pluralities in six countries said they trusted these companies to operate in the best interests of their society. On average across all seven countries, 56 percent said they trusted global companies and 36 percent said they did not trust them.⁵³

GlobeScan also asked publics in eight African countries whether they were in favor of large foreign companies coming to their country and setting up operations there. Publics in seven out of the eight countries approved, while just one (Egypt) was opposed. On average across all eight countries, 73 percent of the public favored foreign companies coming to their country and 23 percent were opposed.⁵⁴

Foreign Investment

Publics in most countries have a negative view of foreigners buying companies in their country.

A poll of twenty-four countries (Pew 2008) asked respondents whether, when foreigners buy companies in their country, it has a good or bad impact. Publics in twenty countries said this had a bad impact (eighteen majorities, two pluralities), those in three countries said it had a good impact (two majorities, one plurality), and one country was divided. In the average of all twenty-four countries, 59 percent of respondents said foreigners buying domestic companies had a bad impact, while 35 percent said it was good. Majorities seeing foreign purchases of local companies as bad were highest in

Germany (78 percent), Turkey (76 percent), and Argentina (71 percent). The most favorable views of foreign companies playing this role were in India (59 percent), South Africa (52 percent), and Spain (50 percent).⁵⁵

It should be noted that the question did not ask whether such investments should be prohibited, or whether there were positive effects from the respondents' country having a reciprocal right of foreign investment.

Trade and Poverty Reduction

Majorities in most developed and developing countries believe that, to reduce poverty, rich countries should allow more imports from developing countries.

In a seventeen nation poll in 2004, GlobeScan introduced the potential for addressing poverty by allowing more imports, pointing to the trade-offs involved:

Rich countries could reduce poverty in developing countries by allowing them to sell more food and clothing products to rich countries. In rich countries this would lower prices for food and clothing but would also mean significant job losses in these industries.

They then asked:

Would you support or oppose rich countries allowing more food and clothing imports from developing countries even if it meant significant job losses in rich countries?

Publics in fifteen countries (thirteen majorities, two pluralities) supported allowing more imports, and two were opposed (one majority, one plurality). Support was understandably strongest in major developing countries—India (76 percent), China (75 percent), and Indonesia (72 percent), but was also high in Spain (72 percent). The two countries where publics were opposed were both developed countries: the United States (60 percent opposed) and Italy (47 percent opposed, 43 percent in favor). However, of the other eight developed countries in the poll, six were supportive (Spain 72 percent, Britain 59 percent, Germany 58 percent, Canada 51 percent, France 47 percent to 43 percent, and Russia 41 percent to 26 percent).⁵⁶

¹ Pew Global Attitudes Project 2011

What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between (survey country) and other countries – do you think it is a very good thing, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or a very bad thing for our country?

	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused
United States	18	49	19	10	4
Britain	39	48	7	2	3
France	27	56	12	4	0
Germany	40	55	4	0	1
Spain	58	38	2	1	1
Lithuania	47	44	5	1	3
Poland	24	54	11	1	10
Russia	33	50	8	2	6
Ukraine	40	40	11	2	6
Turkey	48	34	8	2	8
Jordan	31	46	16	6	1
Lebanon	50	47	1	1	1
Palestinian Territories	41	35	14	8	2
Israel	44	51	3	1	2
China	25	64	3	1	7
India	48	34	6	2	10
Indonesia	33	50	9	2	5
Japan	56	25	3	4	12
Pakistan	56	25	3	4	12
Brazil	14	67	10	2	7
Mexico	29	50	13	4	4
Kenya	58	33	5	3	1
Average	39	45	8	3	5

Pew Global Attitudes Project 2010

What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between (survey country) and other countries – do you think it is a very good thing, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or a very bad thing for our country?

	Very good	Somewhat good	Good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	Bad	DK/Refused
Lebanon	46	47	93	5	2	7	0
China	20	73	93	3	0	3	4
India	47	43	90	4	2	6	3
Indonesia	29	53	82	12	2	14	4
Japan	16	56	72	18	3	21	7
Pakistan	63	23	86	3	2	5	9
South Korea	34	54	88	7	1	8	4
Argentina	22	50	72	15	6	21	8
Brazil	22	65	87	8	1	9	5
Mexico	23	48	71	13	6	19	10
Kenya	44	40	84	8	6	14	2
Nigeria	44	40	84	8	6	14	2

United States	17	49	66	19	8	27	7
Britain	32	52	84	8	3	11	4
France	23	56	79	15	5	20	0
Germany	33	57	90	7	1	8	1
Spain	33	57	90	7	2	9	2
Poland	21	63	84	10	1	11	5
Russia	33	53	86	7	2	9	5
Turkey	50	33	83	5	6	11	6
Egypt	24	40	64	18	16	34	1
Jordan	31	40	71	18	9	27	2
Average	32	50	82	10	4	14	4

Pew Global Attitudes Project 2009

What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between (survey country) and other countries – do you think it is a very good thing, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or a very bad thing for our country?

	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	Good	Bad	DK/R
United States	16	49	20	10	65	30	5
Canada	32	53	8	3	85	11	5
Britain	29	53	11	3	82	14	4
France	28	55	13	4	83	17	0
Germany	32	53	12	2	85	14	1
Spain	35	54	6	2	89	8	3
Poland	22	59	10	2	81	12	6
Russia	24	56	11	2	80	13	7
Turkey	30	34	13	9	64	22	15
Egypt	24	43	26	8	67	34	1
Jordan	21	39	28	11	60	39	2
Lebanon	46	44	9	0	90	9	1
Palestinian Territories	44	36	12	6	80	18	1
Israel	47	41	6	3	88	9	2
China	26	67	3	0	93	3	3
India	48	48	3	1	96	4	1
Indonesia	21	58	14	1	79	15	5
Japan	20	53	17	4	73	21	6
Pakistan	47	32	9	2	79	11	10
South Korea	24	68	4	0	92	4	4
Argentina	16	49	18	6	65	24	11
Brazil	20	67	8	1	87	9	4
Mexico	27	52	12	4	79	16	6
Kenya	38	42	11	6	80	17	3
Nigeria	52	38	7	2	90	9	1
Average	31	50	12	4	81	16	4

² Pew Global Attitudes Project 2009

Now thinking about you and your family – do you think the growing trade and business ties between our country and other countries are very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad for you and your family?

	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	Good	Bad	DK/R
United States	11	52	21	7	63	28	8
Canada	25	60	7	2	85	9	6
Britain	20	60	10	3	80	13	8
France	20	62	14	4	82	18	0
Germany	18	64	13	1	82	14	4
Spain	25	60	6	1	85	7	7
Poland	18	64	9	1	82	10	8
Russia	15	50	11	2	65	13	22
Turkey	22	40	12	8	62	20	18
Egypt	18	42	28	11	60	39	1
Jordan	16	41	27	14	57	41	2
Lebanon	21	34	28	15	55	43	2
Palestinian Territories	38	44	10	5	82	15	2
Israel	31	53	6	2	84	8	8
China	16	66	5	0	82	5	12
India	39	55	4	1	94	5	1
Indonesia	13	58	21	2	71	23	6
Japan	16	57	15	2	73	17	10
Pakistan	34	40	7	2	74	9	18
South Korea	17	70	5	0	87	5	8
Argentina	11	46	17	6	57	23	19
Brazil	12	71	11	1	83	12	6
Mexico	22	52	13	3	74	16	9
Kenya	27	44	17	8	71	25	4
Nigeria	42	45	9	3	87	12	2
Average	22	53	13	4	75	17	8

³ WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008

Do you believe that globalization, especially the increasing connections of our economy with others around the world, is mostly good or mostly bad for [country]?

	Mostly good	Mostly bad	DK
United States	60	35	5
Argentina	55	22	23
Mexico	41	22	37
Peru	70	27	3
Armenia	65	18	17
France	51	42	7
Great Britain	53	30	17
Poland	52	21	27
Russia	41	24	34
Ukraine	55	11	34
Azerbaijan	63	16	20

Egypt	79	21	0
Iran	63	31	6
Israel	82	10	7
Palestinian Territories	58	28	15
Turkey	39	28	33
Nigeria	78	18	4
Kenya	89	9	2
Australia	65	27	8
China	87	6	7
India	54	30	16
Indonesia	61	31	8
Philippines	49	32	20
South Korea	86	12	2
Thailand	75	8	17
Average	63	22	15

⁴ GlobeScan June 2004

As you may know, there are both positive and negative impacts from increasing globalization occurring in the world. By globalization, I mean the increased trade between countries in goods, services and investment. Thinking of you and your family's interests, do you think the overall effect of globalization is very positive, somewhat positive, somewhat negative, or very negative?

	Positive	Negative	Very positive	Somewhat positive	Somewhat negative	Very negative	Neutral/Other	DK/NA
Argentina	32	30	5	26	17	13	23	15
Brazil	72	22	17	55	15	7	4	2
Canada	67	30	10	57	23	8	1	2
Chile	54	22	12	42	18	4	20	4
China	60	13	9	51	12	1	21	6
France	35	45	1	34	36	9	15	5
Germany	55	38	5	51	34	4	5	1
Great Britain	67	28	9	59	23	5	2	3
India	73	18	31	42	10	8	7	2
Indonesia	61	22	14	47	19	3	16	1
Italy	53	31	6	46	25	6	14	3
Mexico	67	19	15	52	15	4	8	7
Nigeria	70	15	31	39	9	6	13	2
Russia	28	16	5	23	10	5	46	10
South Africa	71	19	26	45	12	7	6	4
Spain	55	19	15	40	13	6	18	8
Turkey	30	31	4	27	26	5	22	16
Uruguay	28	32	3	25	20	12	27	13
United States	65	31	8	57	24	8	1	2
Average	55	25	12	43	19	6	15	6

⁵ GlobeScan June 2004

As you may know, there are both positive and negative impacts from increasing globalization occurring in the world. By globalization, I mean the increased trade between countries in goods, services and investment. Thinking of you and your family's interests, do you think the overall effect of globalization is very positive, somewhat positive, somewhat negative, or very negative?

	Positive	Negative	Very positive	Somewhat positive	Somewhat negative	Very negative	Depends/ Neither	DK/ NA
South Africa	71	19	26	45	12	7	6	4
Zimbabwe	35	28	18	17	17	11	22	14
Tanzania	53	26	18	35	16	10	11	9
Kenya	79	8	45	34	5	2	7	6
Nigeria	70	15	31	39	9	6	13	2
Ghana	82	9	39	43	6	3	5	5
Cote d'Ivoire	70	19	29	41	15	5	8	2
Average	65	17	29	36	11	6	11	6

⁶ BBC February 2008

Overall do you think economic globalization, including trade and investment, is growing much too quickly, a bit too quickly, a bit too slowly, or much too slowly?

	Growing much too quickly	Growing a bit too quickly	About Right/ Depends/DK/NA	Growing a bit too slowly	Growing much too slowly
Canada	19	42	7	25	7
United States	19	35	9	28	9
Chile	22	30	14	22	12
Central America	18	27	7	30	18
Argentina	12	31	32	20	5
Brazil	10	26	13	21	30
Mexico	9	14	31	19	27
Spain	39	29	11	16	5
France	30	34	16	15	5
Italy	30	29	11	17	13
Great Britain	15	40	10	28	7
Germany	17	35	21	23	4
Portugal	13	23	5	35	24
Russia	10	13	52	16	9
United Arab Emirates	43	34	6	13	4
Egypt	24	53	1	16	6
Lebanon	32	27	6	21	14
Israel	17	30	19	21	13
Turkey	3	12	14	43	28
Ghana	21	34	7	28	10
Nigeria	15	39	10	25	11
Kenya	14	31	8	34	13
Australia	20	53	6	18	3
China	23	49	11	13	4
India	23	27	31	13	6
Japan	14	36	36	11	3
South Korea	12	38	11	32	7
Indonesia	11	29	6	39	15
Philippines	5	19	5	47	24
Average	19	32	14	24	12

⁷ Eurobarometer Spring 2008

There are multiple consequences of the globalization of trade. When you hear the word “globalization”, what comes first to mind?

	Opportunities for (nationality) companies in terms of new outlets	Foreign investments in (our country)	Relocation of some companies to countries where labor is cheaper	Increased competition for (nationality) companies	Other	DK
Belgium	13	20	48	16	1	2
Bulgaria	16	19	26	16	1	22
Czech Republic	18	21	35	16	1	9
Denmark	35	6	36	18	1	4
Germany	20	8	59	8	2	3
Estonia	25	15	24	21	1	14
Greece	9	23	50	17	1	0
Spain	16	15	30	13	4	22
France	10	8	63	12	2	5
Ireland	15	11	39	13	1	21
Italy	17	21	31	15	3	13
Cyprus	8	27	21	35	1	8
Latvia	12	18	24	30	1	15
Lithuania	20	18	20	14	3	25
Luxemburg	8	9	56	19	1	7
Hungary	12	26	38	16	1	7
Malta	18	22	24	23	1	12
Netherlands	35	6	38	13	3	5
Austria	12	15	50	16	2	5
Poland	19	25	23	14	2	17
Portugal	12	24	35	17	0	12
Romania	16	23	24	12	1	24
Slovenia	14	17	40	20	2	7
Slovak Republic	15	26	36	15	1	7
Finland	15	10	55	13	4	3
Sweden	30	7	40	16	3	4
United Kingdom	11	16	38	15	2	18
Croatia	8	31	31	19	1	10
Turkey	12	19	19	8	1	41
Macedonia	21	30	23	11	1	14
European Average	16	18	36	16	2	12

⁸ WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008

Do you think international trade is good or bad for: The [survey country] economy:

	Good	Bad	DK
United States	54	42	4
Argentina	65	20	15
Mexico	59	27	15
Peru	92	7	2
Armenia	75	15	9
France	64	34	2
Great Britain	67	24	9
Poland	76	11	13

Russia	66	20	13
Ukraine	78	9	13
Azerbaijan	85	7	8
Egypt	49	51	0
Israel	88	6	6
Palestinian Territories	70	25	5
Turkey	72	10	18
Kenya	85	14	1
Nigeria	62	36	2
China	88	8	4
India	64	27	9
Indonesia	60	35	6
South Korea	79	20	1
Thailand	79	10	11
Average	72	21	8

⁹ WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008

Do you think international trade is good or bad for: [survey country] companies

	Good	Bad	DK
United States	52	45	3
Argentina	61	22	16
Mexico	66	23	11
Armenia	64	21	15
France	55	43	2
Great Britain	65	26	10
Poland	77	9	14
Russia	51	34	15
Ukraine	69	10	21
Azerbaijan	80	8	13
Egypt	52	48	0
Israel	86	8	6
Palestinian Territories	67	25	8
Turkey	70	12	19
Kenya	76	23	2
Nigeria	54	44	3
China	78	12	9
India	59	31	10
Indonesia	49	39	13
South Korea	78	21	1
Thailand	70	13	17
Average	66	25	10

¹⁰ WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008

Do you think international trade is good or bad for: Your own standard of living

Good	Bad	DK
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United States	64	31	5
Argentina	42	30	28
Mexico	53	29	18
Armenia	60	19	21
France	50	44	6
Great Britain	73	17	10
Poland	59	12	29
Russia	45	19	36
Ukraine	53	10	37
Azerbaijan	65	5	30
Egypt	44	56	0
Israel	74	10	15
Palestinian Territories	62	26	12
Turkey	61	16	23
Kenya	82	17	2
Nigeria	63	35	2
China	73	15	12
India	54	30	15
Indonesia	51	33	16
South Korea	56	38	6
Thailand	59	23	18
Average	59	25	16

¹¹ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008**

Do you think international trade is good or bad for: Consumers like you

	Good	Bad	DK
United States	70	26	4
Argentina	46	31	23
Armenia	56	28	16
France	61	38	1
Great Britain	75	17	8
Poland	70	12	18
Russia	59	22	19
Ukraine	66	10	24
Azerbaijan	67	10	23
Egypt	54	46	0
Israel	77	12	11
Palestinian Territories	57	30	13
Turkey	62	17	22
Nigeria	77	21	2
Kenya	79	20	2
China	69	17	14
India	61	28	11
Indonesia	59	32	9
South Korea	68	29	3
Thailand	65	19	16
Average	65	23	12

¹² WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008

Do you think international trade is good or bad for: Creating jobs in [survey country]

	Good	Bad	DK
United States	37	60	3
Argentina	53	30	17
Mexico	74	15	11
Armenia	61	26	13
France	26	73	2
Great Britain	52	37	11
Poland	71	14	15
Russia	52	27	21
Ukraine	66	14	20
Azerbaijan	77	9	14
Egypt	36	64	0
Israel	74	19	8
Palestinian Territories	62	26	11
Turkey	66	15	19
Kenya	70	27	2
Nigeria	50	46	4
China	73	17	10
India	56	32	11
Indonesia	55	37	9
South Korea	60	38	2
Thailand	74	13	13
Average	59	30	10

¹³ WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008

Do you think international trade is good or bad for: Job security for [survey country] workers

	Good	Bad	DK
United States	30	67	3
Argentina	38	39	23
Armenia	52	24	25
France	19	80	2
Great Britain	45	46	9
Poland	53	21	26
Russia	43	32	25
Ukraine	50	16	34
Azerbaijan	57	11	32
Egypt	35	65	0
Israel	63	25	12
Palestinian Territories	57	29	14
Turkey	62	16	22
Kenya	70	24	5
Nigeria	45	50	5

China	65	22	13
India	49	37	14
Indonesia	47	37	16
South Korea	51	47	2
Thailand	64	20	16
Average	50	35	15

¹⁴ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008**

Do you think international trade is good or bad for: The environment

	Good	Bad	DK
United States	45	49	6
Argentina	27	46	27
Mexico	41	41	19
Armenia	37	36	27
France	29	66	5
Great Britain	39	47	14
Poland	49	25	26
Russia	25	44	31
Ukraine	40	25	36
Azerbaijan	42	33	25
Egypt	37	63	0
Israel	56	23	21
Palestinian Territories	53	32	14
Turkey	58	19	23
Kenya	62	35	3
Nigeria	49	48	3
China	57	29	13
India	51	34	15
Indonesia	27	56	18
South Korea	47	49	4
Thailand	45	35	20
Average	44	40	17

¹⁵ **Eurobarometer November 2010**

Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding international trade and the EU. The EU has benefited a lot from international trade.

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
Belgium	10	56	20	3	11
Bulgaria	26	50	5	1	18
Czech Republic	15	59	15	2	9
Denmark	31	54	7	0	8
Germany	23	53	11	1	12
Estonia	16	50	11	2	21
Ireland	18	52	7	1	22
Greece	13	45	29	8	5

Spain	17	45	12	3	23
France	9	50	16	4	21
Italy	9	45	17	5	24
Cyprus	38	43	6	1	12
Latvia	22	49	10	2	17
Lithuania	16	47	6	2	29
Luxembourg	18	50	13	1	18
Hungary	19	44	18	4	15
Malta	13	50	6	1	30
Netherlands	26	54	8	1	11
Austria	17	48	20	3	12
Poland	11	51	11	1	26
Portugal	8	41	19	4	28
Romania	17	44	7	2	30
Slovenia	22	47	16	3	12
Slovakia	11	60	18	2	9
Finland	17	64	8	1	10
Sweden	38	48	2	1	11
United Kingdom	13	51	11	3	22
European Average	15	50	13	3	19

¹⁶ Eurobarometer November 2010

Nowadays, international trade has an important place in the EU: this means that goods and services from outside are imported into the EU, while EU goods and services are exported around the world. Could you tell me whether you are currently benefiting from international trade or not?

	Yes, benefiting a lot	Yes, benefiting a little	No, not really benefiting	No, not at all benefiting	DK
Belgium	10	37	31	15	7
Bulgaria	6	28	17	19	30
Czech Republic	9	38	28	16	9
Denmark	19	42	21	7	11
Germany	11	37	26	17	9
Estonia	5	33	24	27	11
Ireland	9	40	16	11	24
Greece	9	42	24	21	4
Spain	11	35	13	22	19
France	7	32	33	12	16
Italy	5	26	27	19	23
Cyprus	24	49	11	10	6
Latvia	7	28	30	25	10
Lithuania	10	29	13	26	22
Luxembourg	13	41	25	7	14
Hungary	5	44	26	16	9
Malta	12	43	12	10	23
Netherlands	18	40	14	14	14
Austria	7	42	26	16	9
Poland	6	34	21	17	22
Portugal	6	40	20	13	21
Romania	4	32	18	25	21

Slovenia	9	38	22	22	9
Slovakia	9	42	25	16	8
Finland	12	45	25	13	5
Sweden	28	44	13	5	10
United Kingdom	11	39	19	10	21
European Average	9	35	23	16	17

¹⁷ **WorldPublicOpinion.org 2006-2008**

Turning to something else, do you believe that globalization, especially the increasing connections of our economy with others around the world, is mostly good or mostly bad for [country]?

	Mostly good	Mostly bad	DK
United States	60	35	5
Argentina	55	22	23
Mexico	41	22	37
Peru	70	27	3
Armenia	65	18	17
France	51	42	7
Great Britain	53	30	17
Poland	52	21	27
Russia	41	24	34
Ukraine	55	11	34
Azerbaijan	63	16	20
Egypt	79	21	0
Iran	63	31	6
Israel	82	10	7
Palestinian Territories	58	28	15
Turkey	39	28	33
Nigeria	78	18	4
Kenya	89	9	2
Australia	65	27	8
China	87	6	7
India	54	30	16
Indonesia	61	31	8
Philippines	49	32	20
South Korea	86	12	2
Thailand	75	8	17
Aggregate average	63	22	15

WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

First of all, do you believe that globalization, especially the increasing connections of our economy with others around the world, is mostly good or mostly bad for [Country]?

	Mostly good	Mostly bad	Neither good nor bad (vol.)	Depends (vol.)	DK/NR
Chile	52	13	17	3	16

Mexico	38	46	8	3	5
United States	53	44	0	0	3
France	47	38	6	4	5
Germany	46	35	7	10	3
Great Britain	49	38	8	1	5
Poland	59	24	12	2	4
Russia	32	26	14	13	15
Ukraine	53	13	14	0	21
Azerbaijan	63	16	5	4	12
Egypt	41	26	23	10	0
Iraq	30	20	18	3	29
Palestinian Territories	22	58	17	2	0
Turkey	51	26	6	2	16
Kenya	67	24	6	2	1
Nigeria	74	19	3	3	1
China	85	4	3	3	6
Hong Kong	81	11	4	2	2
Macau	71	11	6	2	10
Taiwan	81	4	4	2	10
India	56	19	13	7	5
Indonesia	39	44	3	5	10
Pakistan	55	17	13	14	2
South Korea	90	9	1	0	0
Average	52	27	9	4	7

¹⁸ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

Do you think in the current economic crisis it is a good idea for our government to try to help [country] companies by making it harder for foreign companies to sell products here or do you think that would be a bad idea because other countries will then do the same thing to our companies?

	Good idea	Bad idea	DK/NR
Mexico	61	39	0
United States	42	55	3
France	36	57	7
Germany	25	68	7
Great Britain	29	68	3
Poland	35	53	12
Russia	55	27	18
Ukraine	53	18	30
Egypt	69	31	1
Iraq	47	24	30
Pakistan	46	47	7
Palestinian Territories	48	37	15
Turkey	67	24	9

Kenya	59	40	1
Nigeria	70	28	2
China	31	63	6
Hong Kong	28	65	7
Macau	43	36	21
India	49	41	10
Indonesia	55	33	12
South Korea	30	68	2
Taiwan	32	50	18
Average	48	43	9

¹⁹ Eurobarometer November 2010

For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

EU Member States should work together in tackling the financial and economic crisis.

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Not very effective	Not at all effective	DK
Belgium	46	50	3	0	1
Bulgaria	58	34	4	0	4
Czech Republic	36	53	6	1	4
Denmark	43	46	5	1	5
Germany	56	37	3	1	3
Estonia	52	40	3	0	5
Ireland	51	37	2	1	9
Greece	51	37	8	2	2
Spain	59	34	2	0	5
France	47	45	3	1	4
Italy	45	44	6	2	3
Latvia	44	50	2	1	3
Cyprus	68	29	1	0	2
Lithuania	45	46	3	1	5
Luxembourg	49	46	2	1	2
Hungary	49	43	6	1	1
Malta	43	46	2	0	9
Netherlands	51	40	4	1	4
Austria	35	50	11	2	2
Poland	38	50	5	1	6
Portugal	33	51	11	1	4
Romania	47	38	5	1	9
Slovenia	54	37	4	1	1
Slovakia	44	50	4	1	1
Finland	47	47	3	1	2
Sweden	56	34	5	2	3
United Kingdom	29	50	10	4	7
European Average	46	43	5	2	4

²⁰ Eurobarometer November 2010

A range of measures to tackle the current financial and economic crisis is being discussed in the European institutions. For each, could you tell me whether you think it could be effective or not?

A stronger coordination of economic policy among all the EU member states.

	Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	DK
Belgium	23	64	10	0	3
Bulgaria	38	44	6	1	11
Czech Republic	18	53	17	2	10
Denmark	25	55	12	2	6
Germany	34	46	11	2	7
Estonia	19	51	13	1	16
Ireland	41	38	6	1	14
Greece	34	47	12	3	4
Spain	39	45	5	1	10
France	22	59	7	3	9
Italy	31	51	8	3	7
Cyprus	49	40	5	1	5
Latvia	20	53	16	1	10
Lithuania	15	51	13	1	20
Luxembourg	26	59	8	2	5
Hungary	24	41	26	3	6
Malta	25	49	4	0	22
Netherlands	23	62	8	2	5
Austria	23	51	18	4	4
Poland	13	62	9	0	16
Portugal	22	50	17	2	9
Romania	37	40	9	1	13
Slovenia	39	43	10	4	4
Slovakia	28	61	6	1	4
Finland	26	52	14	2	6
Sweden	19	48	21	5	7
United Kingdom	11	46	21	5	17
European Average	26	51	11	2	10

A range of measures to tackle the current financial and economic crisis is being discussed in the European institutions. For each, could you tell me whether you think it could be effective or not?

A closer supervision by the EU of the activities of large financial groups/most important international financial groups

	Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	DK
Belgium	31	53	12	2	2
Bulgaria	36	43	7	0	14
Czech Republic	24	51	14	2	9
Denmark	24	45	20	3	8
Germany	48	36	9	3	4
Estonia	18	50	13	1	18
Ireland	50	31	6	1	12
Greece	38	40	12	5	5
Spain	44	38	5	1	12

France	25	52	9	4	10
Italy	31	49	10	2	8
Cyprus	39	44	4	2	11
Latvia	21	50	18	1	10
Lithuania	15	48	14	2	21
Luxembourg	28	50	14	2	6
Hungary	27	41	22	4	6
Malta	24	42	4	1	29
Netherlands	23	53	16	2	6
Austria	23	45	21	6	5
Poland	16	54	12	1	17
Portugal	27	46	19	2	6
Romania	35	41	9	1	14
Slovenia	42	38	12	3	5
Slovakia	43	46	8	0	3
Finland	26	51	14	2	7
Sweden	23	41	24	3	9
United Kingdom					
European Average	30	45	12	3	10

A range of measures to tackle the current financial and economic crisis is being discussed in the European institutions. For each, could you tell me whether you think it could be effective or not?

A closer supervision by the EU when public money is used to rescue banks and financial institutions.

	Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	DK
Belgium	31	52	13	2	2
Bulgaria	44	37	6	1	12
Czech Republic	25	49	13	3	10
Denmark	20	42	26	4	8
Germany	50	34	9	3	4
Estonia	20	41	20	3	16
Ireland	55	29	4	1	11
Greece	40	38	13	5	4
Spain	47	34	6	3	10
France	30	45	10	6	9
Italy	37	44	9	3	7
Cyprus	49	36	7	1	7
Latvia	29	47	15	2	7
Lithuania	18	49	12	2	19
Luxembourg	33	46	13	4	4
Hungary	31	39	21	4	5
Malta	32	41	4	1	22
Netherlands	26	46	20	4	4
Austria	25	42	23	5	5
Poland	18	48	15	3	16
Portugal	28	46	18	2	6
Romania	39	36	9	1	15
Slovenia	46	37	9	4	4

Slovakia	43	46	7	1	3
Finland	33	47	13	3	4
Sweden	22	47	18	4	9
United Kingdom	18	39	22	6	15
European Average	34	41	13	3	9

A range of measures to tackle the current financial and economic crisis is being discussed in the European institutions. For each, could you tell me whether you think it could be effective or not?

A stronger coordination of economic and financial policies among the countries of the euro area.

	Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	DK
Belgium	21	66	9	1	3
Bulgaria	40	43	4	0	13
Czech Republic	16	55	16	2	11
Denmark	19	55	15	3	8
Germany	35	44	11	3	7
Estonia	19	50	12	1	18
Ireland	46	34	4	2	14
Greece	31	47	13	4	5
Spain	38	46	5	1	10
France	21	60	7	3	9
Italy	30	51	9	3	7
Cyprus	48	40	5	1	6
Latvia	19	51	17	1	12
Lithuania	15	48	14	1	22
Luxembourg	26	60	7	1	6
Hungary	23	43	25	2	7
Malta	28	45	3	1	23
Netherlands	23	58	11	1	7
Austria	22	49	21	3	5
Poland	12	57	12	1	18
Portugal	23	49	18	2	18
Romania	33	41	8	1	17
Slovenia	38	45	9	3	5
Slovakia	29	57	9	1	4
Finland	28	53	13	1	5
Sweden	17	52	19	4	8
United Kingdom	9	44	23	5	19
European Average	25	50	12	2	11

A range of measures to tackle the current financial and economic crisis is being discussed in the European institutions. For each, could you tell me whether you think it could be effective or not?

A more important role for the EU in regulating financial services.

	Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	DK
Belgium	22	62	11	1	4

Bulgaria	27	51	7	1	14
Czech Republic	16	52	18	2	12
Denmark	10	44	30	6	10
Germany	29	44	14	3	10
Estonia	14	51	15	1	19
Ireland	38	42	6	2	12
Greece	26	49	15	5	5
Spain	40	41	6	1	12
France	22	55	9	3	11
Italy	28	52	9	2	9
Cyprus	31	48	9	2	10
Latvia	17	51	18	2	12
Lithuania	14	52	13	1	20
Luxembourg	22	56	13	2	7
Hungary	21	47	24	2	6
Malta	22	46	5	1	26
Netherlands	17	56	19	2	6
Austria	20	46	24	5	5
Poland	11	55	14	1	19
Portugal	22	49	17	2	10
Romania	27	44	10	2	17
Slovenia	36	44	12	3	5
Slovakia	27	57	11	0	5
Finland	18	55	19	2	6
Sweden	14	46	25	4	11
United Kingdom	10	41	24	9	16
European Average	23	48	14	3	12

²¹ Eurobarometer November 2010

In your opinion, which of the following is best able to take effective actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis?

	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The European Union	The United States	The G20	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
Belgium	12	32	7	23	17	1	3	5
Bulgaria	13	36	5	18	8	1	4	15
Czech Republic	6	14	12	37	15	1	4	11
Denmark	15	15	11	25	20	0	2	12
Germany	17	22	3	19	18	0	9	12
Estonia	11	30	7	19	11	1	4	17
Ireland	13	32	6	4	21	1	3	20
Greece	17	37	4	10	7	2	18	5
Spain	17	23	12	10	17	1	7	13
France	17	22	5	18	20	1	6	11
Italy	16	29	10	12	15	1	4	13
Cyprus	18	29	6	18	15	2	6	6
Latvia	13	23	7	26	11	1	8	11

Lithuania	12	29	8	16	9	2	6	18
Luxembourg	15	32	4	18	18	1	2	10
Hungary	13	23	10	27	15	1	4	7
Malta	26	31	6	12	8	0	1	16
Netherlands	16	17	4	35	18	1	2	7
Austria	20	21	7	11	18	1	11	11
Poland	15	35	9	9	9	0	3	20
Portugal	15	29	12	8	12	0	6	18
Romania	29	27	5	12	10	1	3	13
Slovenia	10	30	8	11	18	2	14	7
Slovakia	9	32	4	24	15	1	7	8
Finland	12	20	6	15	36	1	2	8
Sweden	34	16	4	21	13	1	2	9
United Kingdom	40	9	4	11	12	0	5	19
European Average	20	23	6	16	15	1	6	13

²² German Marshall Fund June 2010

In dealing with the current economic crisis, who should have the primary responsibility? Should it be the primary responsibility of each country's national government or should it be the primary responsibility of the European Union?

	Each country's national government	The European Union	Both	DK/Refusal
France	47	43	7	3
Germany	42	54	2	3
United Kingdom	72	25	1	2
Italy	23	29	47	1
Netherlands	47	46	6	1
Poland	42	47	8	3
Portugal	43	47	9	2
Spain	48	45	7	
Slovakia	36	22	39	3
Bulgaria	34	24	38	4
Romania	64	15	20	1
European Average	46	39	13	2

²³ German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2011

Some people say that because of recent economic difficulties, the EU should have more authority over member states' economic and budgetary policies. Other people say that each member state should retain this authority for itself. Which view is closer to your own?

	EU should have more authority over member states' economic and budgetary policies	Each member state should retain this authority for itself	DK/Refusal
European Average	39	56	5

Turkey	18	52	30
Bulgaria	35	58	8
France	40	55	4
Germany	54	44	2
Italy	46	47	7
Netherlands	42	55	3
Poland	32	58	10
Portugal	32	58	10
Romania	41	47	12
Slovakia	35	58	7
Spain	43	53	5
Sweden	20	75	4
United Kingdom	12	84	4

²⁴ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

Which of these two positions is closer to yours?

	A. To prevent international economic instability, there should be a global regulating body that monitors big financial institutions to make sure they follow international standards.	B. A global financial regulating body is a bad idea because it would interfere in our economy and could make it less productive.	DK/ NR
Mexico	61	33	5
United States	44	52	4
France	70	24	6
Germany	71	24	5
Great Britain	60	36	5
Poland	48	25	27
Russia	39	36	25
Ukraine	42	29	29
Egypt	62	37	1
Iraq	42	31	27
Pakistan	59	37	3
Palestinian Territories	56	41	3
Turkey	41	36	23
Kenya	68	30	2
Nigeria	72	27	2
China	79	13	8
Hong Kong	65	31	4
Macau	66	21	14
India	51	40	10
Indonesia	51	23	27
South Korea	62	36	2
Taiwan	67	23	10
Average	57	32	11

²⁵ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

Which of these two positions is closer to yours?

	A. The world economy is so interconnected that nations should agree on standards to regulate banks that operate internationally	B. Each nation should maintain the freedom to make its own decisions about regulating its banks when they operate internationally.	DK/NR
Mexico	37	60	3
United States	43	55	2
France	55	41	4
Germany	56	41	4
Great Britain	48	48	4
Poland	45	42	14
Russia	38	47	15
Ukraine	40	36	24
Egypt	47	53	0
Iraq	35	39	26
Pakistan	39	58	4
Palestinian Territories	48	49	3
Turkey	33	50	17
Kenya	51	47	2
Nigeria	58	41	1
China	51	41	8
Hong Kong	49	49	2
Macau	49	43	8
India	49	42	10
Indonesia	39	34	27
South Korea	33	66	1
Taiwan	49	44	7
Average	45	47	9

²⁶ Eurobarometer November 2010

And for each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?

Reform and supervision of the financial sector

	(NATIONALITY) Government	Jointly within the EU	DK
Belgium	25	73	2
Bulgaria	29	55	16
Czech Republic	44	53	3
Denmark	44	50	6
Germany	23	73	4
Estonia	35	58	7
Ireland	28	64	8
Greece	41	57	2
Spain	26	68	6
France	29	65	6
Italy	32	62	6
Cyprus	29	69	2
Latvia	27	69	4
Lithuania	32	61	7
Luxembourg	35	62	3
Hungary	39	58	3
Malta	32	58	10
Netherlands	30	66	4
Austria	40	58	2
Poland	40	53	7
Portugal	29	67	4
Slovenia	42	56	2
Slovakia	36	61	3
Finland	41	56	3
Sweden	45	51	4
United Kingdom	61	34	5
European Average	36	59	5

27 Eurobarometer November 2010

In your opinion, which of the following is best placed to regulate and reform the global financial market?

	The (NATIONALITY) Government	The European Union	The United States	The G20	The IMF (International Monetary Fund)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
Belgium	3	25	5	26	31	1	3	6
Bulgaria	4	29	6	26	16	1	2	16
Czech Republic	2	14	11	32	26	1	2	12
Denmark	5	16	4	25	39	1	1	9
Germany	7	22	2	21	28	1	7	12
Estonia	3	21	4	20	29	1	3	19
Ireland	8	32	7	8	22	1	2	20
Greece	9	33	8	15	10	2	16	7
Spain	9	22	9	11	28	1	5	15
France	4	16	5	22	33	1	4	15
Italy	9	28	10	13	22	1	3	14
Cyprus	4	27	10	25	22	2	4	6
Latvia	3	26	9	20	19	1	3	19
Lithuania	4	19	5	24	34	0	2	12
Luxembourg	4	19	5	24	34	0	2	12
Hungary	6	21	14	29	18	1	3	8
Malta	13	26	7	14	21	1	0	18
Netherlands	3	12	4	36	35	1	1	8
Austria	14	20	6	12	26	2	8	12
Poland	8	31	10	10	16	0	2	23
Portugal	13	31	11	7	13	0	6	19
Slovenia	3	27	4	13	29	4	11	9
Slovakia	8	29	4	19	28	1	3	8
Finland	4	18	3	11	55	1	1	7
Sweden	6	12	2	31	36	0	1	12
United Kingdom	21	10	4	17	24	0	4	20
European Average	9	21	7	18	25	1	4	15

²⁸ Eurobarometer November 2010

Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding the role of the European union in the economy?

The EU should take a stronger role in developing new rules for the global financial markets

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
Belgium	37	56	4	1	2
Bulgaria	55	35	2	1	7
Czech Republic	27	54	5	1	13
Denmark	33	48	9	3	7
Germany	46	41	5	2	6
Estonia	27	54	7	1	11
Ireland	42	39	2	2	15
Greece	34	49	8	4	5
Spain	43	40	2	1	14
France	40	50	1	1	8
Italy	30	51	10	2	7
Cyprus	59	34	2	0	5
Latvia	25	56	7	2	10
Lithuania	18	62	5	2	13
Luxembourg	38	52	5	2	3
Hungary	42	49	4	1	4
Malta	31	44	3	1	21
Netherlands	34	51	9	3	3
Austria	32	46	13	4	5
Poland	21	60	6	1	12
Portugal	26	56	8	1	9
Slovenia	41	45	4	3	7
Slovakia	36	56	5	0	3
Finland	31	54	8	2	5
Sweden	33	50	10	2	5
United Kingdom	20	45	13	7	15
European Average	34	48	7	2	9

Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding the role of the European Union in the economy?

The EU should be less involved in developing new rules for the global financial markets

	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
Belgium	4	19	49	22	6
Bulgaria	12	12	39	21	16
Czech Republic	7	34	32	14	13
Denmark	6	25	38	21	10
Germany	7	14	39	31	9
Estonia	10	40	27	5	18
Ireland	10	19	29	17	25
Greece	8	30	40	14	8
Spain	8	23	24	26	19
France	8	18	39	20	15
Italy	10	29	28	14	19
Cyprus	11	20	34	20	15
Latvia	8	31	32	12	17
Lithuania	8	28	28	9	27
Luxembourg	10	27	28	13	12
Hungary	7	24	38	21	10
Malta	6	22	31	16	25
Netherlands	4	14	49	26	7
Austria	13	30	34	14	9
Poland	9	33	31	6	21
Portugal	6	33	29	15	17
Slovenia	11	28	35	18	8
Slovakia	12	30	31	18	9
Finland	9	28	39	13	11
Sweden	9	29	41	15	6
United Kingdom	12	28	33	8	19
European Average	9	24	34	18	15

²⁹ WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008

Do you think that countries that are part of international trade agreements should or should not be required to maintain minimum standards for working conditions?

	Should be required	Should not be required	DK
United States	93	5	2
Argentina	89	1	10
Mexico	67	22	11
Armenia	79	9	11
Great Britain	95	3	2
Poland	88	2	10
Ukraine	85	2	12
Azerbaijan	80	12	8
Egypt	77	23	0
Iran	75	7	18
Israel	91	5	3
Turkey	76	6	19
Kenya	96	4	0
Nigeria	87	13	1

China	84	8	7
India	56	25	19
Indonesia	82	5	13
Philippines	55	30	15
Average	81	10	9

³⁰ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2008**

Do you think that countries that are part of international trade agreements should or should not be required to maintain minimum standards for protection of the environment?

	Should be required	Should not be required	DK
United States	91	5	4
Argentina	90	1	9
Mexico	76	13	11
Armenia	82	9	9
Great Britain	96	2	2
Poland	90	2	8
Ukraine	88	2	10
Azerbaijan	83	6	10
Egypt	93	7	0
Israel	93	4	2
Turkey	75	6	19
Nigeria	87	12	1
Kenya	95	5	0
China	85	8	7
India	60	28	12
Indonesia	79	8	13
Thailand	69	10	21
Average	84	8	8

³¹ **GlobeScan June 2004**

For each of the following statements, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree.

Rich countries are playing fair in trade negotiations with poor countries

	Agree	Disagree	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Depends/ Neither	DK/NA
Argentina	34	37	16	18	14	24	1	28
Brazil	20	76	7	13	24	52	2	2
Canada	23	72	6	16	31	40	*	6
Chile	42	37	12	30	24	13	5	17
China	48	36	11	37	28	8	9	7
France	16	76	5	11	32	44	1	8
Germany	34	63	20	14	33	30	1	2
Great Britain	23	68	7	16	33	35	2	8
India	55	37	20	35	23	14	2	7
Indonesia	59	36	29	30	30	6	2	3
Italy	14	77	3	11	31	46	3	7
Mexico	61	34	33	28	17	16	*	5

Nigeria	45	46	19	27	22	24	1	7
Russia	8	72	2	7	38	34	3	16
South Africa	37	50	18	19	23	27	4	9
Spain	19	75	6	13	40	35	2	4
Turkey	14	51	4	10	33	18	4	32
Uruguay	15	65	4	10	18	47	3	18
United States	25	62	5	20	34	28	2	10
Average	31	56	12	19	28	28	2	10

³² **GlobeScan June 2004**

For each of the following statements, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree.

Rich countries are playing fair in trade negotiations with poor countries

	Agree	Disagree	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Depends/ Neither	DK/ NA
South Africa	37	50	18	19	23	27	4	9
Zimbabwe	12	72	4	8	28	44	4	13
Tanzania	36	49	14	22	24	25	6	9
Kenya	40	55	19	21	24	32	1	4
Nigeria	45	46	19	27	22	24	1	7
Ghana	34	62	14	20	22	40	1	3
Cote d'Ivoire	10	88	3	6	37	51	*	2
Average	30	60	13	17	26	35	2	7

³³ **GlobeScan June 2004**

For each of the following statements, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree.

Poor countries benefit as much as rich countries from free trade and globalization

	Agree	Disagree	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Depends/ Neither	DK/ NA
South Africa	52	42	31	21	19	23	2	4
Zimbabwe	13	71	4	9	37	34	4	12
Tanzania	33	56	12	20	22	33	5	7
Kenya	39	56	21	19	21	34	2	3
Ghana	45	52	21	24	20	32	1	2
Cote d'Ivoire	21	77	7	14	42	35	*	2
Average	35	57	16	19	26	31	2	5

³⁴ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs/German Marshall Fund World Views 2002**

In general, do you think that the following countries practice fair trade or unfair trade with Europe?

The United States

	Fair trade	Unfair trade	DK/ Refused
United Kingdom	45	45	11

France	20	74	6
Germany	58	31	11
The Netherlands	46	38	17
Italy	44	41	16
Poland	39	26	34
European Average	43	44	14

³⁵ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs/German Marshall Fund World Views 2002**

In general, do you think that the following countries practice fair trade or unfair trade with Europe?

Japan

	Fair trade	Unfair trade	DK/ Refused
United Kingdom	48	32	20
France	37	47	15
Germany	63	23	15
The Netherlands	51	24	25
Italy	40	37	24
Poland	43	18	40
European Average	48	31	21

³⁶ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs Asia Soft Power 2008**

Please indicate how important you think economic relations such as trade and investment with each of the following countries are to [survey country's] economy? Please answer on a 0 to 10 scale; with 0 meaning not at all important and 10 meaning extremely important.

United States

	Average
United States	n/a
China	7.6
Japan	8.0
South Korea	8.5
Indonesia	7.7
Vietnam	8.0
Average	8.0

³⁷ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs Asia Soft Power 2008**

Please indicate how important you think economic relations such as trade and investment with each of the following countries are to [survey country's] economy? Please answer on a 0 to 10 scale; with 0 meaning not at all important and 10 meaning extremely important.

China

	Average
United States	6.5
China	n/a
Japan	7.4

South Korea	8.3
Indonesia	7.7
Vietnam	7.5
Average	7.5

³⁸ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs Asia Soft Power 2008**

Please indicate how important you think economic relations such as trade and investment with each of the following countries are to [survey country's] economy? Please answer on a 0 to 10 scale; with 0 meaning not at all important and 10 meaning extremely important.

Japan	
	Average
United States	7.2
China	6.7
Japan	n/a
South Korea	7.8
Indonesia	8.1
Vietnam	7.8
Average	7.5

³⁹ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs Asia Soft Power 2008**

Please indicate how important you think economic relations such as trade and investment with each of the following countries are to [survey country's] economy? Please answer on a 0 to 10 scale; with 0 meaning not at all important and 10 meaning extremely important.

South Korea	
	Average
United States	5.1
China	6.8
Japan	6.6
South Korea	n/a
Indonesia	7.0
Vietnam	6.8
Average	6.5

⁴⁰ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs Asia Soft Power 2008**

Please indicate how important you think economic relations such as trade and investment with each of the following countries are to [survey country's] economy? Please answer on a 0 to 10 scale; with 0 meaning not at all important and 10 meaning extremely important.

Indonesia	
	Average
United States	n/a
China	5.8
Japan	5.9
South Korea	6.3
Indonesia	n/a
Vietnam	n/a
Average	6.0

⁴¹ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs Asia Soft Power 2008**

Please indicate how important you think economic relations such as trade and investment with each of the following countries are to [survey country's] economy? Please answer on a 0 to 10 scale; with 0 meaning not at all important and 10 meaning extremely important.

European Union

	Average
United States	7
China	7.6
Japan	7.1
South Korea	7.4
Indonesia	7.5
Vietnam	7.1
Average	7.3

⁴² Chicago Council on Global Affairs Asian Soft Power 2008

Do you think (survey country) should or should not have a free trade agreement that would lower barriers such as tariffs with each of the following countries?

United States

	Should Have	Should Not Have	Not Sure/ Decline
United States	n/a	n/a	n/a
China	84.4	11.1	4.5
Japan	63.2	28.8	8
South Korea	75.4	22.3	2.3
Indonesia	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vietnam	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	74	21	5

⁴³ Chicago Council on Global Affairs Asian Soft Power 2008

Do you think (survey country) should or should not have a free trade agreement that would lower barriers such as tariffs with each of the following countries?

Japan

	Should Have	Should Not Have	Not Sure/ Decline
United States	59.0	35.8	5.2
China	78.9	16	5.2
Japan	n/a	n/a	n/a
South Korea	73.6	24.0	2.4
Indonesia	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vietnam	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	71	25	4

⁴⁴ Chicago Council on Global Affairs Asian Soft Power 2008

Do you think (survey country) should or should not have a free trade agreement that would lower barriers such as tariffs with each of the following countries?

China

	Should Have	Should Not Have	Not Sure/ Decline
United States	41	54.3	4.6
China	n/a	n/a	n/a
Japan	53.4	39.0	7.7
South Korea	66.7	30.6	2.7

Indonesia	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vietnam	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	54	41	5

⁴⁵ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs Asian Soft Power 2008**

Do you think (survey country) should or should not have a free trade agreement that would lower barriers such as tariffs with each of the following countries?

South Korea

	Should Have	Should Not Have	Not Sure/ Decline
United States	48.6	45.6	5.8
China	82.1	12.2	5.7
Japan	63.4	28.9	7.7
South Korea	n/a	n/a	n/a
Indonesia	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vietnam	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	65	29	6

⁴⁶ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs Asian Soft Power 2008**

Do you think (survey country) should or should not have a free trade agreement that would lower barriers such as tariffs with each of the following countries?

ASEAN countries

	Should Have	Should Not Have	Not Sure/ Decline
United States	n/a	n/a	n/a
China	83.8	9.9	6.3
Japan	62.6	25.9	11.5
South Korea	76.0	20.0	4.0
Indonesia	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vietnam	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	74	19	7

⁴⁷ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs Asian Soft Power 2008**

Should or shouldn't there be an East Asia free trade area including China, Japan, and South Korea?

	There should be	There shouldn't be	Not Sure/ Decline
United States	n/a	n/a	n/a
China	83.6	13.6	2.8
Japan	70.0	22.6	7.4
South Korea	86.0	8.0	6.0
Indonesia	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vietnam	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	80	15	5

⁴⁸ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs Asian Soft Power 2008**

Do you think this free trade area should or shouldn't include the United States?

	Yes, it should	No, it shouldn't	Not Sure/ Decline
United States	n/a	n/a	n/a
China	66.5	31.1	2.4
Japan	39.6	57.4	3.0

South Korea	41.3	57.2	1.5
Indonesia	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vietnam	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	49	49	2

⁴⁹ **Chicago Council on Global Affairs Asian Soft Power 2008**

Do you think greater trade and cultural contact between countries in East Asia in the past ten years has increased or decreased the possibility of military conflict in the region?

	Very much increased	Somewhat increased	Somewhat decreased	Very much decreased	Has no effect	Not Sure/Decline
United States	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
China	29.3	28.9	16.5	17.1	1.5	6.8
Japan	8.3	35.7	34.0	6.5	6.3	9.2
South Korea	2.9	29.3	47.3	12.3	4.6	3.5
Indonesia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Vietnam	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average	14	31	33	12	4	7

⁵⁰ **German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trade and Poverty Reduction Survey October 2007**

There has been talk recently of a new effort to deepen the economic ties between the European Union and the United States, by making transatlantic trade and investment easier. Would you support a transatlantic initiative like this?

	Yes	No	DK/Refused
Germany	66	27	7
France	64	35	1
Italy	75	17	5
Poland	68	14	19
Slovakia	57	29	14
United Kingdom	74	17	9
United States	64	25	11
European Average	67	24	9
Average w/United States	67	23	9

⁵¹ **BBC January 2006**

Please tell me if you think each of the following are having a mainly positive or mainly negative influence in the world.

Global companies

	Mainly positive	Mainly negative	Depends (vol)	Neither/No difference (vol.)	DK/NA/ (vol)
Afghanistan	49	16	18	5	12
Argentina	26	40	6	1	28
Australia	30	49	8	4	9
Brazil	60	27	5	1	6
Canada	39	39	6	4	11

Congo	43	14	23	5	14
Finland	32	45	12	2	9
France	37	44	11	1	7
Germany	42	32	15	6	5
Ghana	46	13	23	5	12
Great Britain	36	47	4	3	10
India	41	14	21	6	18
Indonesia	53	24	17	1	4
Iran	49	42	2	4	3
Iraq	32	26	34	3	4
Italy	21	51	8	7	12
Kenya	50	11	18	6	15
Mexico	23	33	21	8	15
Nigeria	67	11	12	3	7
Philippines	60	17	10	1	12
Poland	49	13	9	5	23
Russia	27	18	16	6	33
Saudi Arabia	31	10	40	8	11
Senegal	51	8	18	3	20
South Africa	50	7	15	5	23
South Korea	61	32	2	1	4
Spain	36	36	13	3	12
Sri Lanka	22	12	8	2	56
Tanzania	50	13	26	6	5
Turkey	21	27	30	7	16
United States	44	38	4	4	10
Zimbabwe	30	11	30	10	18
Average	41	26	15	4	14

⁵² **GlobeScan June 2004**

Please tell me how much you trust each of the following institutions to operate in the best interests of our society. Would you say you have a lot of trust, some trust, not much trust, or no trust at all?

Global companies operating in [COUNTRY]

	Trust	No trust	A lot of trust	Some trust	Not much trust	No trust at all	DK/NA
Argentina	23	69	5	18	31	38	8
Australia	40	57	3	37	37	20	4
Brazil	39	60	8	31	30	30	1
Canada	53	40	3	50	27	13	6
Chile	33	64	7	27	37	26	3
China	69	21	13	56	19	2	8
France	22	72	1	20	43	30	6
Germany	41	56	7	34	43	13	2
Great Britain	45	50	3	42	33	17	5

India	59	39	20	39	23	16	2
Indonesia	62	35	11	51	32	2	3
Italy	23	71	2	21	43	28	7
Mexico	51	47	11	41	29	18	2
Nigeria	52	40	15	36	24	15	5
Russia	19	72	2	18	35	37	8
Spain	52	46	10	42	34	12	2
South Africa	63	29	18	44	19	9	6
Turkey	32	50	5	27	40	10	16
Uruguay	21	69	3	18	29	40	10
United States	51	41	3	47	28	13	8
Average	42	51	8	35	32	20	6

⁵³ **GlobeScan June 2004**

Please tell me how much you trust each of the following institutions to operate in the best interest of our society. Would you say you have a lot of trust, some trust, not much trust, or no trust at all in?

Global companies operating in [COUNTRY]

	Trust	Do not trust	A lot	Some	Not much	No trust at all	DK/NA
South Africa	63	29	18	44	19	9	8
Zimbabwe	28	60	4	24	32	28	112
Tanzania	46	42	16	30	25	17	12
Kenya	67	27	25	42	20	7	6
Nigeria	52	40	15	36	24	15	9
Ghana	79	17	34	46	12	5	4
Cote d'Ivoire	54	40	13	41	31	9	6
Average	56	36	18	38	23	13	9

⁵⁴ **GlobeScan June 2004**

For each of the following statements, please tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree, or strongly disagree.

I am in favor of large foreign companies coming to my country and setting up their operations here.

	Agree	Disagree	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree	Depends/Neither	DK/NA
South Africa	71	20	41	30	9	11	5	4
Zimbabwe	80	11	48	32	4	6	3	6
Tanzania	50	42	22	29	25	18	4	3
Kenya	80	17	55	24	8	9	2	1
Nigeria	84	15	51	33	9	6	1	1
Egypt	39	58	25	14	4	54	*	3

Ghana	89	10	61	28	6	4	*	*
Cote d'Ivoire	89	10	59	30	7	3	1	*
Average	73	23	45	27	9	14	2	2

⁵⁵ **Pew Global Attitudes Project Spring 2008**

When foreigners buy (survey country) companies, do you think this has a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or a very bad impact on our country?

	Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused
United States	3	22	33	34	7
Great Britain	6	37	34	15	9
France	3	30	42	25	0
Germany	2	18	58	20	3
Spain	7	43	31	8	12
Poland	4	33	36	20	7
Russia	7	22	33	32	5
Turkey	5	11	15	61	8
Egypt	5	22	32	38	3
Jordan	10	23	35	28	3
Lebanon	13	26	31	25	5
Australia	4	26	46	21	3
China	3	28	42	16	11
India	18	41	21	17	3
Indonesia	4	24	39	27	5
Japan	2	25	52	17	4
Pakistan	13	24	17	26	20
South Korea	3	35	50	9	4
Argentina	2	19	37	34	9
Brazil	4	36	43	13	4
Mexico	15	33	27	20	5
Nigeria	17	25	16	38	3
South Africa	26	26	16	26	5
Tanzania	13	19	28	39	2
Average	8	27	34	25	6

⁵⁶ **GlobeScan June 2004**

Rich countries could reduce poverty in developing countries by allowing them to sell more food and clothing products to rich countries. In rich countries this would lower prices for food and clothing but would also mean significant job losses in these industries.

Would you support or oppose rich countries allowing more food and clothing imports from developing countries even if it meant significant job losses in rich countries?

	Support	Oppose	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	DK/NA
Argentina	53	20	15	39	17	3	26
Brazil	63	34	24	39	18	16	3
Canada	51	43	13	38	27	16	6
Chile	54	22	14	40	17	5	23

China	75	18	16	59	16	2	8
France	47	43	8	39	29	14	11
Germany	58	39	10	48	31	7	3
Great Britain	59	35	20	39	24	11	6
India	76	22	35	40	12	10	2
Indonesia	72	21	24	48	17	4	7
Italy	43	47	10	32	34	12	11
Mexico	70	20	42	28	13	7	10
Russia	41	26	11	30	18	8	33
Spain	72	16	19	52	10	6	12
Turkey	65	30	19	47	19	11	5
Uruguay	52	18	17	35	14	4	29
United States	35	60	6	28	35	25	6
Average	58	30	18	40	21	10	12

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