



FES Global Census 2022

On behalf of FES, YouGov surveyed 14,998 respondents across fifteen countries to complete the FES Global Census 2022 project. The survey was fielded from August 18-31, 2022. This survey included respondents from Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Poland, South Africa, South Korea, the United Kingdom, the United States, Tunisia, and Turkey. Here, we summarize results concerning the Russia-Ukraine conflict and its relationship to world events.

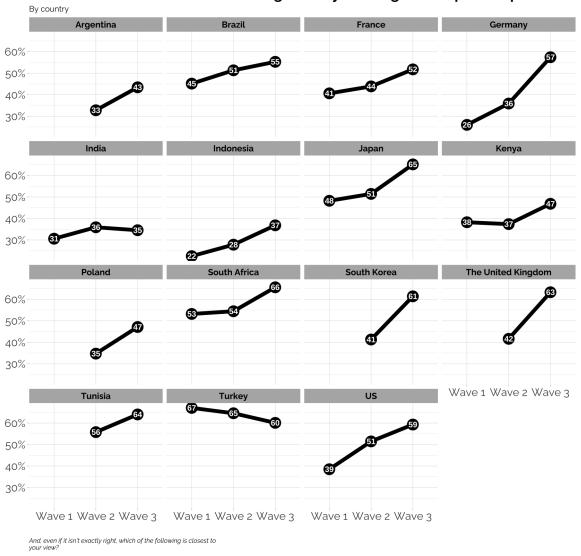
FES Global Census 2022: Countries Around The World Want Global Organizations To Lead Through Troubled Times

- Respondents are more pessimistic today than they were in previous rounds of this project, with higher shares saying global events have generally negatively impacted their lives
- Large shares of respondents in each country worry that democracy is declining in their countries, but also overwhelmingly believe that democracy is important to them personally
- While a few countries are optimistic about the future, majorities in much of the sample believe their own generation is going to be worse off than previous generations were
- Despite this pessimism, many feel that, even if they are imperfect, existing global institutions are best suited to help solve the major problems countries are facing
 - While attitudes toward global affairs overall are negative, favorability toward specific institutions like NATO, the EU, and the UN are high across the sample
- Most believe the best way to deal with the challenges of the future is with greater involvement from global institutions. Additionally, when these global institutions have problems, most would prefer to see their own country step in to help rather than to step back

In each wave of the FES Global Census, respondents are asked if they believe global events have generally had a positive or negative impact on their own lives. In the 2022 wave of the Global Census, belief that "In general, to the extent that events around the world have an impact on my life, those impacts have been negative" reached new highs in most countries and remained roughly similar to last year's result in others.







Believe events around the world have generally had negative impact on personal life

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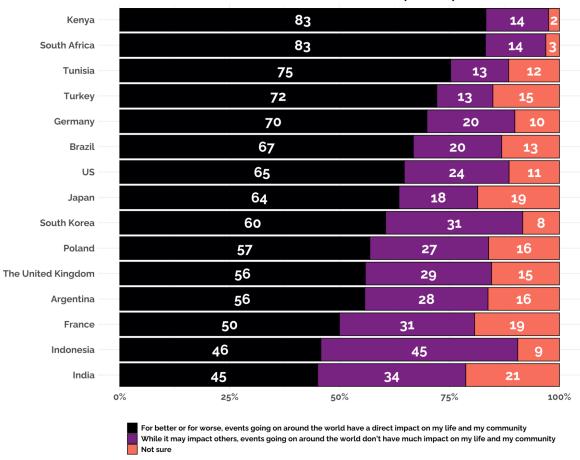
Pessimism about global events rose by about twenty percentage points in Germany, South Korea, and the United Kingdom. It rose by about ten percentage points in Argentina, France, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Poland, South Africa, Tunisia, and the United States. Over the past year, most countries in the FES Global Census saw general increases in pessimism about the impact world events have on peoples' lives.

In addition to feeling pessimism about the general impact of global events on peoples' personal lives, respondents also generally agree these events have clear and direct impacts on their lives. Respondents around the world generally do not feel detached from global events. Rather, overwhelming majorities of people in most countries in the sample were





more likely to agree that "For better or for worse, events going on around the world have a direct impact on my life and my community" rather than they "don't have much impact."



Belief events around the world have an impact on personal life

And even if it isn't exactly right, which of the following is closest to your view?



Views on the state of democracy

Respondents in much of the sample also reported concerns about the state of democracy in their country. The survey asked respondents to report whether they believed their country was becoming generally more democratic now "than it has been in the past," or less democratic. While this concern was not widely held in Kenya, Tunisia, India, or South Korea, net pluralities or majorities of respondents expressed this concern in the other countries in the sample. This includes fully two-thirds of respondents from the United States, with just 7 percent of Americans in the sample believing their country was becoming more democratic now than in the past.





			less der	nocratic				
Kenya	16	22			63			
India	17	33	3			49		
South Korea	18	3	5			47		
Tunisia	24	:	26			50		
Indonesia	20		39			41		
South Africa	3	6		36			28	
Brazil		44		27			29	
Germany	31			54				15
Japan	28			61				10
France	3	7		5	2			11
Argentina		50			31		1	9
Poland		49			34		1	L 7
Turkey		59			19		22	
The United Kingdom		47			46			7
US		67	1			24		9
0	%	25%	50)%		75%		100%
	Overal	ll, my country is b ll, my country is n ll, my country is b	o more or less	democratic n	ow than it	has been	in the pa	ıst

Some countries worry they are becoming less democratic

And even if it isn't exactly right, which of the following is closer to your



While the FES Global Census sampled countries with a wide variety of types of government, respondents across the sample generally said they valued democracy. The survey asked:

And if you had to choose, would you say... <1> Democracy is valuable for its own sake, and I wish my country was more democratic <2> Democracy is a nice value, but the system of government is less important than whether things are generally working well in the country

<3> I do not really value democracy





Few respondents in any country said they "Do not really value democracy," with virtually all respondents selecting the first or second options. Larger shares of respondents in India and South Africa believed democracy was not necessarily as important as whether or not the country was working well. About 32 percent of respondents in France and Tunisia, 35 percent of respondents in Germany, and 29 percent of respondents in the United Kingdom agreed. In every country, more respondents felt that democracy was "valuable for its own sake." Respondents to the FES Global Census are both worried about the future of democracy in their countries and say democracy is valuable to them.

	Most people value de					
US	74			19		7
South Korea	71			23		6
Indonesia	69			26		5
Turkey	68			20	12	
Argentina	65			25	10)
Kenya	65			33		3
Brazil	64			24	12	
Poland	63			26	11	L
Japan	60		24		16	
e United Kingdom	58		29		13	
Germany	58		3	35		7
Tunisia	58		32	2	1:	L
France	56		32		12	
South Africa	49		43			8
India	46		42		12	:
0%	25%	50%	7	5%		100

Most people value democracy for its own sake

YouGov

Pessimism in this wave of the Global Census extends to more general beliefs about the state of the future, and not just the state of democracy in the sample countries. This wave of the survey also asked,

Thinking about your parents' and grandparents' generations, do you think your own generation will generally be [better off, worse off,] or about the same as older generations in the future?





Majorities of respondents in much of the sample, including Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Argentina, the United States, Turkey, and South Africa believed their own generation would be worse off than future generations. Respondents in much of the sample were roughly split on this question, while respondents in much of the global south including Brazil, South Africa, India, Indonesia, and Kenya - were more optimistic.

Kenya		29		26		24		17	7 4
Indonesia		25		38		:	19	5	12
India		25		37		18	8	9	12
South Africa	17	7	27		23			27	5
Germany	14		32		27		14	Ļ	14
Brazil	13		29		24		15		20
Tunisia	9	3	32		30		1	8	11
Poland	9	23		24		24			20
Turkey	8	16	25			36			15
US	8	20		35			26		10
Argentina	7	19	2	5		31			18
South Korea	7		39		3	2		11	11
France	7	17	25			38			13
The United Kingdom	6	23		30		2	28		14
Japan	3 :	18		41			22		16
0%	6	2	5%	50	%	1	75%		10
					nat better of nat worse of orse off				

Believe future will be better or worse

YouGov

Trust in global institutions

This pessimism extends only partially to trust in global institutions. The survey asked respondents to choose between two competing views:





And even if it isn't exactly right, which of the following is closer to your view? <1> Existing global institutions like the United Nations aren't perfect, but they are the best suited to help us handle the world's problems <2> Existing global institutions like the United Nations are inadequate to today's problems, and a new set of global institutions is needed <3> Not sure

In much of the sample, respondents overall believed that even if existing global institutions like the United Nations (UN) were imperfect, they were best suited to help handle the world's problems. In a few countries, including India, Japan, Tunisia, and Turkey, respondents expressed belief that we need new global institutions.

	J						
Kenya	7	/3			24	3	
Indonesia	59			28	1	3	
South Africa	59			36		6	
South Korea	58			26	15 22 25 26 25 25 21 24 24 25 25 20		
Brazil	52		26		22		
Germany	49		26		25		
he United Kingdom	47		27		26		
Poland	46		29		25		
US	43		36		21		
Argentina	41		34		24		
France	40		35		25		
India	39		42		20		
Japan	33		43		25		
Tunisia	31		48		21		
Turkey	27		55		18		
0%	25%	50%		75%		100	

Belief in ability of existing global institutions to solve problems

Existing global institutions like the United Nations aren't perfect, but they are the best suited to help us handle the world's problems Existing global institutions like the United Nations are inadequate to today's problems, and a new set of global institutions is needed Not sure

And even if it isn't exactly right, which of the following is closer to your



Indeed, when pressed on their views of specific global organizations, many major organizations continue to poll favorably. For example, in each of the countries in our sample except Tunisia, more respondents felt favorably toward the North Atlantic Treaty





Organization (NATO) overall than felt unfavorably. This includes generally positive or ambivalent attitudes in much of the sample, including its member states, as well as Kenya, India, Brazil, South Korea, and Japan.

				Opini	ons tow	aru NA	U					
Poland		26			42			2	2		4	2 4
The United Kingdom	1	9		35			25		6	4	1	0
US		24		30			22		12		8	5
Kenya	2	0		31			34			6	4	5
Germany	14		33	3		3	;1		11		7	4
India		21		24		3	2		10		6	6
Brazil	2	0	22	2		34			9	6		9
France	9		32			37			11		7	4
Turkey	12		26		21		2	1		15		5
South Africa	15		20		3	6		11		7	1	1
South Korea	5	28	}			53				8	3	2 4
Japan	6	24				55				9	2	5
Argentina	7	21			35		12	:	13		1	2
Indonesia	9	16			42			2	1		9	3
Tunisia	6	13		33		19	9		20			8
o	%		25%		50%			75%				100
					Very favoral Somewhat f Neutral or n Somewhat u Very unfavo Have not he	avorable o opinion Infavorable rable						

Opinions toward NATO

And, generally speaking, would you say global organizations have had a lpositive or negativel impact on your life?

YouGov

Notably, attitudes toward the European Union (EU) are similarly positive in most of the sample. While Turkey and the United Kingdom are roughly split on whether they feel favorably or disfavorably toward the EU, countries across the rest of the sample generally feel favorably toward the organization.

While the EU may have recently been a subject of controversy in some countries (most conspicuously Turkey and the UK), the results of the FES Global Census 2022 wave suggest favorability for the EU is generally high across both key member states and other countries around the world. This includes ten percentage point net favorability in the United States.





Mostly	positive or amb	vivalent views t	oward the EU							
Kenya		4	1			37		14		6 20
Poland	20)	3	6		22		14		7 2
South Africa	2	2	29)		30		9	5	5
India	2	2	27			32		9	3	7
Germany	11		34			26	1	B	1	0 2
Brazil	18		26			36		8	6	6
France	12		31		2	6	19	9	ç) 2
Tunisia	10		32		24		17		12	5
South Korea	7		36			46			9	22
Turkey	14		28		16	21		1	.9	2
The United Kingdom	16		22		23		20		18	1
US	12		26		32		13	ç)	8
Argentina	9		27		3	8	1	.2	6	7
Indonesia	9	2	4			49		1	.1	2 4
Japan	5	26				55			8	24
0	%		25%		50%		75%			100%
				Sor Neu Sor Ver	y favorable newhat favora utral or no opi newhat unfav y unfavorable ve not heard o	nion orable e				
And. ger Ipositive	ieratty speaking, wot or negativel impact (ıta you say global ı on your life?	organizations have had a					,	Yo	uGo

Opinions toward the European Union

The United Nations

Indeed, in this wave of the FES Global Census respondents reported feeling overwhelmingly favorable toward the UN as well. Even in countries like the United States, where the country's role in the UN is viewed by some as controversial, American respondents report they feel favorably toward the UN by a 49-34 margin. In the share of the sample that is also generally more optimistic along other dimensions, including Kenya, South Africa, Indonesia, Brazil, and India, only negligible shares of respondents report feeling unfavorably toward the UN.

While respondents in Japan only narrowly favor the UN, by a 24-23 margin, an even larger share, fully 50 percent of respondents in this country, did not report feeling strongly either way. In most of the rest of the sample, between twenty and thirty-five percent of respondents did not express a strong feeling either way. Both favorability toward, and





ambivalence about the United Nations are more prevalent than disfavorable attitudes toward the UN in most of the country.

Mostly	/ positive views t	oward the l	JN									
Kenya			63					24			6	3 31
South Africa		35			3	35		16	;	7	7	6 1
Indonesia		32			33			22			8	32
Brazil		3	8		25	5		17	8		8	3
India		32			30			22		9	Į	52
Poland	14		4	4			;	28		8	3	3 3
South Korea	14		4	3				32			7	22
The United Kingdom	18			37			28	3		8	7	2
US	20)	29	9		16		15		1	9	1
Argentina	15		31			24		16	;	1	L O	4
France	10		35				36		:	10	5	3
Germany	9		35			3	4		1	3	6	2
Turkey	14		29		2	20		20		1	.5	2
Tunisia	11		30			26		17		1	2	4
Japan	5	19			50				16		7	3
o)%		25%		50%			75%				10
And, ger Inselber	nerally speaking, would be a compared in the speaking would be a compared to the speak of the sp	ld you say glob	pal organizations have had a	Sol Ne Sol Ve Ha	utral or r	favorable 10 opinion unfavorable prable						

Opinions toward the United Nations



When pressed on their beliefs about the United Nations, respondents in many countries also agreed that the United Nations "deals effectively with international problems." Support for the UN on this item was not unanimous, with respondents in France, Argentina, the United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, the United States, and Turkey being statistically split or in overall disagreement with this view. For example, respondents from the United States overall disagreed with the idea that the UN effectively deals with international problems, by a 48-39 margin.

The results of the 2022 FES Global Census also suggest that even those who tend to agree the UN is effective do not hold this feeling strongly. In most of the sample, small shares of respondents "strongly agree" with the argument that the United Nations "deals effectively





with international problems." Even in countries where more respondents agree rather than disagree with the statement, the response option "somewhat agree" is much more common than "strongly agree." Although large shares of respondents in most of the sample view the United Nations as an effective organization, this view is not held strongly.

											-	
Kenya			43				42				9	33
Indonesia		29			39	9			19		5	8
India		3	1		3	7		1	6	5		11
South Africa		27			40			1	6		9	7
South Korea	10			48				24		6		12
Brazil	2	:1		3	37		1	8	9		1	5
Japan	14			43			1	.9	8		1	5
Tunisia	2	0		30			22		16		:	L3
Turkey	10		30			23		23			1	5
US	10		29		:	25		23	3		1	.4
Poland	6		32			29		9		2	:4	
Germany	5		32			31		11			20	
The United Kingdom	4		33		24	4	1	3		27	7	
Argentina	9		27		23	1	:	L7		2	24	
France	5		29		27	7		14		2	24	
o	%		25%		5	0%	1	75	%			10
					Somew Somew	ly agree /hat agree /hat disagr ly disagree re	ree					
And whe disagree Denis of	n it comes to the L d with each of the f fectively with inter	Inited Natio ollowing, o	ons, would you say you l r are you unsure? The U oblems	lagree or Jnited Nations	_							
Jedis ej											Yc	buG

Belief United Nations effectively deals with international problems

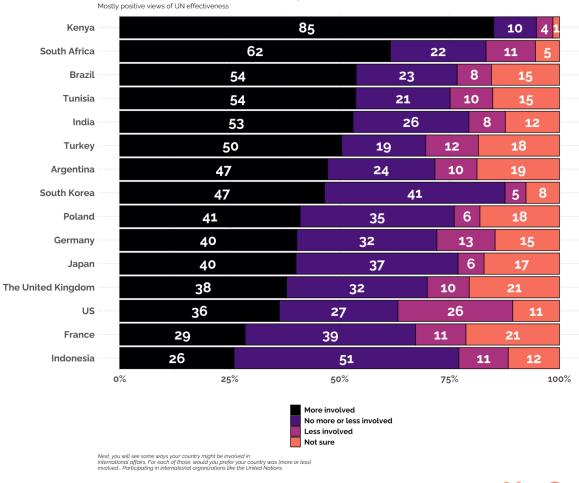
But even in countries like the United States, where skepticism of the UN's effectiveness is relatively high, there is little appetite to withdraw from the UN. The 2022 FES Global Census asked respondents,

Would you prefer your country was [more or less involved in]... Participating in international organizations like the United Nations? <1> More involved <2> No more or less involved <3> Less involved <4> Not sure





By a 36-26 margin, for example, respondents from the United States reported preferring their country to be more involved in the UN rather than less. In each of the other countries in the sample, the net margin was even more favorable toward more involvement in the UN. Even though much of the world is skeptical of the UN's ability to solve problems, and is also pessimistic about the role that global affairs play in their own lives, our results do not suggest respondents would prefer to withdraw from global organizations. If anything, it is possible the perceived problems with these institutions motivate people to express greater support for participating in them.



Belief own country should be more involved in UN

YouGov

Even when there is apparent dysfunction at the United Nations, respondents to the FES Global Census believe it is preferable for more countries to get involved in solving disagreements. The survey asked respondents about how the UN should respond when there is disagreement among major parties to the UN, including the countries that occupy the Security Council:





Right now, many important decisions in the United Nations are made by five countries that have large economies and powerful militaries: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These countries are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, a group dedicated to working with the United Nations to maintain peace around the world. Sometimes, these countries have serious disagreements. When these countries have serious disagreements, generally speaking, which of the following is closer to your view?

<1> They should let other member countries of the United Nations step in and help to resolve the disagreement

<2> They should settle the disagreement on their own without trying to drag other United Nations member countries into it <3> Not sure

When it comes to problems that respondents may see in organizations like the UN, the solutions they prefer include greater involvement from member countries, not less. In each country in our sample, more respondents said that "other member countries" should help settle major disputes within the organization.





					15			
Kenya	62			35		3		
South Africa	60			33		8		
South Korea	59		2	24	17			
Germany	53		25		22			
Argentina	52		22		26			
Japan	51		19		30			
Turkey	51		22		27			
US	50		31		19			
he United Kingdom	49		23		27			
Poland	47		22		30			
Indonesia	44		40		17	7		
India	44		32		24			
Brazil	42		31		27			
Tunisia	41		36		23			
France	39		30		30			
0%	25%	50%		75%		100		

How should the UN handle major disagreements between Security Council members

They should let other member countries of the United Nations step in and help to resolve the disagreement They should settle the disagreement on their own without trying to drag other United Nations member countries into it Not sure

Right now, many important decisions in the United Nations are made by five countries that have large economies and powerful militaries: China, France. Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These countries are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, a group dedicated to working with the United Nations to maintain pacea caround the world Sometimes, these countries have serious disagreements. When these countries have serious disagreements, generally spealing, which of the following is Class to your wive?

YouGov

The FES Global Census 2022 overall shows that people around the world believe the future poses significant challenges. The current state of global affairs gives few a sense of optimism. As we explore elsewhere in the Global Census, these relate closely to the challenges posed by rising inflation, and by rising energy costs which many attribute to Russia's ongoing war against Ukraine.

At the same time, people do not believe their country should withdraw from world affairs, nor that currently existing global organizations are powerless to make positive change. To the contrary, they believe existing global institutions should step up to deal with the challenges of the future. They see organizations like the United Nations as vital to ensuring the world survives the challenges of the present and future.

FRIEDRICH EBERT STIFTUNG



Energy prices test world's resolve, but most countries support helping Ukraine against Russia

- Across the sample, respondents were split on whether continuing sanctions against Russia over its war against Ukraine was worth the cost in higher energy prices
- Concern about rising energy prices is ubiquitous across the sample, not just in countries most actively participating in the sanctions regime or in wealthier countries
- Overwhelming majorities of respondents across our sample report that the war between Ukraine and Russia has had a large impact on "day-to-day things like the cost of energy"
 - Nonetheless, the overwhelming majority of respondents also supported providing at least some form of material support to Ukraine in its defense against Russia
 - In some countries, like Germany, respondents who were more worried about the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on energy prices were less likely to support continuing to help Ukraine
 - In most countries in the sample respondents balked at the idea of providing forms of aid to Ukraine that might cause their own country to have to further increase defense spending
- Most respondents also agree that NATO should accept Sweden's and Finland's applications to join, though attitudes on whether Ukraine should join NATO are more mixed
- Majorities across the sample believe the UN should be more involved in resolving the Russia-Ukraine conflict

The countries in the sample are divided on whether sanctions are worth the cost in higher energy prices. We asked respondents,

Would you [support or oppose] increased sanctions against Russia if it meant... -A significant increase in energy prices? -An increase in taxes to cover defense costs? -Oil and gas shortages in Iyour country]? -An increase in the overall cost of living?

The following chart shows the results for the "significant increase in energy prices" item for each country in the sample. There is significant variation across countries in their support for continuing to increase sanctions. For example, while a majority of South Korean respondents support sanctions in this situation, about 24 percent of Tunisian respondents agree.





							leas			•	
Tunisia	11	13		21		20)		3	4	
Turkey	18		14	19)	1	.5		3	5	
Brazil	16		16	17		1	.8		3	33	
Argentina	15		19		19		20			26	
Indonesia —	13		23		20			26		18	
France	11		26	:	L5		22			27	
Germany	13		24	1	1		22			30	
South Africa	19	-	18	5		19			39		
US —	15		24		12		20			29	
he United Kingdom —	14		26		19	9		19		22	
India —	22			24		13		21		18	
Poland	16		3	2		13		21	L	17	
Japan —	19			31		-	L8		20	1	3
Kenya —	2	5		24		4	2	3		24	
South Korea —	2	6		30)		10		20	1	4
0%	%		25%	1	50	o %	I	7	75%		100

Support for sanctions against Russia even if it means a significant increase in energy prices

YouGov

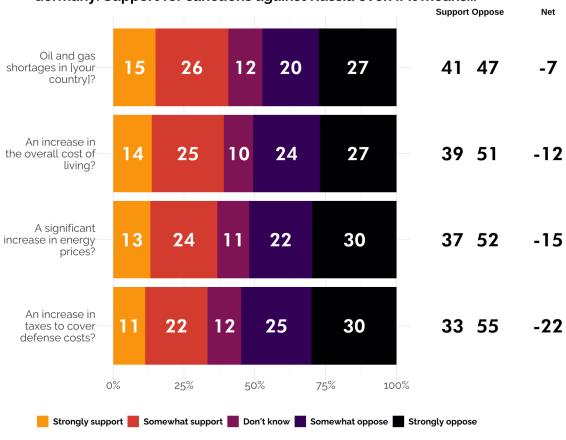
Notably, these results also suggest significant divides among the populations of the countries participating in efforts to provide resources to Ukraine. For example, more respondents in France, Germany, and the US say they would oppose additional sanctions against Russia if it would lead to a significant increase in energy prices domestically.

In each of these cases, respondents who are generally more to the political right are less supportive of increasing sanctions against Russia than are others. For example, in the United States case, 55 percent of Democrats say they would continue to support additional sanctions against Russia even if it meant significantly higher energy prices with 31 percent opposing, while just 25 percent of Republicans would continue to support sanctions 65 percent of Republicans would oppose more sanctions. Similarly, French respondents who said they've voted for Marine Le Pen oppose additional sanctions by a 23-62 margin, compared to a 47-44 margin in favor of increasing sanctions among supporters of Emmanuel Macron.





Additionally, in many countries in our sample, raising the prospect of increased defense costs reduces support for sanctions. For example, respondents in Germany were narrowly split on whether sanctions were worth the impact on the oil and gas supply by a 41-47 margin, they were overwhelmingly opposed to the implications that more sanctions would mean more defense spending, by a 33-55 margin.



Germany: Support for sanctions against Russia even if it means...

YouGov

In context, respondents across our sample are deeply worried about rising energy prices. Elsewhere in the survey, without making a direct connection to Russia's aggression in Ukraine, we asked respondents how worried they were about a variety of economic challenges facing Europe in the near term. Respondents are quite worried about rising energy costs . As such, it is not surprising to see that, no matter a country's level of support for assisting Ukraine, its people are concerned about taking any actions that could drastically impact energy prices.





					a		ope			
South Africa —	12	7	2	5				65		
Kenya	93	8		40	C			49		
Turkey	5	8	12		27			48		
Tunisia	5	4	15		31			45		
Germany	23	3	16		36			43		
Brazil	4	6	15		33	3		42		
The United Kingdom	3	7	18		3	31		43		
Argentina	6	3	12		38	3		4	0	
US	2	11		23		27		3	37	
Indonesia –	3	8	18			37			34	
France	2 !	5	25			37			32	
Poland	5	1	3	23			28		32	
India	3	9	;	23		32	2		32	
Japan	3	10		33			33		20	
South Korea	2	8	2	26			44		20	
	0%		1	25%	1	50%	1	75%		100%
Ne are	xt, you will	see some	ed at all things going on some people are	A little w	se days some p	people	t worried	Very worried	Extremely	y worried

Concern about rising energy highest in poor countries and Europe

Next, you will see some things going on in the world these days some people are worried about, and some people are less worried about. For each of those, please say whether you are lworried, not worried, lor if you are unsure.

YouGov

Separately in the survey, we asked respondents if they thought the Russia-Ukraine war was having a "big impact," "some impact," or "not much of an impact" on energy prices, or if respondents were unsure. Across the sample, only negligible shares of respondents felt the war was having no impact.

Those who are more worried about energy prices in general are also faster to attribute at least some of the issue to the Russia-Ukraine war. Across each country, a consistent 20 to 30 percent more respondents who say they are "extremely worried" about energy prices also say Russia's war on Ukraine is having a "big impact" on energy costs. The more worried respondents are about energy prices, the more willing they are to lay blame for these prices in recent conflicts such as Russia-Ukraine.





				•					
Kenya — <mark>04</mark>		1	19				7	7	
South Africa — 2	6		1	18				74	
South Korea	7	4			29			60	
Germany — 6	5	4			33			57	
Turkey	13	3	5		23			59	
Poland	7	6			30			56	
The United Kingdom	7	9)		34			50	
Tunisia	12	2	1	11	27			50	
Brazil	11		1	0	29			49	
France	8		9		35			47	
Japan —	LO	(6		40			45	
India	11		1	.2	3	39		38	
Argentina	1	3		1	8	32		36	
Indonesia	8		12		4	44		36	
US — 6	5		16			44		33	
0%					25%	50	%	75%	100%

Impact of Russia-Ukraine war on energy costs

YouGov

Despite these ubiquitous concerns, respondents in this sample generally support continuing to help Ukraine against Russia's actions. Pluralities in all but Indonesia and Tunisia support "providing Ukraine with help in its war with Russia," with respondents from India being split 31-39 on this question. Notably, in some countries such as Germany, those who are more worried about higher energy prices are also slightly less supportive of continuing to provide Ukraine with support against Russia. For example, about 67 percent of German respondents who say the Russia-Ukraine war has "little impact" on energy prices support assisting Ukraine, compared to just 53 percent of those who say the war has "a big impact" on prices.





				- T			1					
The United Kingdom	13	14			73							
Kenya	19	9		73								
Poland	14	16		69								
Japan	12	19										
US	24	1	11			65	5					
South Korea	18		17 65									
Argentina	21		23				56					
Brazil	23	3	2:	L	56							
South Africa		30		15								
France	2	5	2	22	54							
Germany		31		16			53					
Turkey	21		3	30			50					
India		33			28		39					
Indonesia		38			30			31				
Tunisia			58			2	25	17				
o	%	25	5%	1	50%		75%		100%			
And ev view?	en if it isn't exactly r	Not su	re rally suppo	ort providi	•		s war with Ukra ts war with Ru					

Most countries support helping Ukraine against Russia

YouGov

Similarly, there is high interest in NATO expansion across much of the sample. We asked respondents if they agreed with Sweden and Finland's recent decision to apply for NATO membership. On that question, respondents in each of our samples were on net in support of their membership applications. While large shares of respondents outside of NATO had no opinion either way, in each country we sampled, more respondents approved of rather than disapproved of expanding NATO to include Sweden and Finland.





		30	ipport	for add	aing	JSwec	ien an		land	ONATO		
Tunisia	1	.4	11			5	1			16	7	
Indonesia	11	1	16			42				23	8	
Turkey		21		13		30)		16	2	0	
Argentina	8	6		4	0			24		22		
Brazil	5	7		38				22		27		
India	9		14		26			29		2	2	
South Africa	7	1	1	22			35			25		
France	6	8		24		2	27			35		
South Korea	2 8	3	2	27			39			23	3	
Japan	15		28			3	4			32		
Germany	6	5	16		2	28			4	5		
US	5 3	3	17		27				49			
The United Kingdom	33		19		26				50			
Poland	26		16		3	4				42		
Kenya	4	6	10		3	8				41		
C	0%		2	25%		50	%		75%		100%	
count and se and F	ries in Europ ecurity issue inland to N	oe and No es. Recent ATO if tho.	orth America wh ly, some have p se countries ch	NATO, is an org no have agreed I vroposed adding oose to apply to and Finland to	to cooper the coun join. Gen	Somew Don't kr Somew Strongl	hat suppo y support					

Support for adding Sweden and Finland to NATO

YouGov

Attitudes were more mixed on whether to accept Ukraine's application into NATO. For example, respondents from Germany were split 43-37 against such an application. Respondents from the US and United Kingdom overwhelmingly approved of such an idea, by similar margins to their support for including Sweden and Finland. While still high, at 44-27 overall approval, French support for expanding NATO to include Ukraine was considerably lower than its overall support for including Sweden and Finland (62-14 overall).





				-					
22		14			46		13	5	
21		20			36	:	17	7	
13	14		29	29			15		
17		20	19		27	27 1			
12	13	2	25		29	9 20			
9	8 10		28			44			
17	9		27		22		25		
3 11		23		36	3		25		
11	14	19		2	29				
10	6	34			20				
26	26			36			30		
7 6		32		21	L	34	4		
79		18		36			30		
55	2	3	29)		37			
9	7	18	26	1		39			
0%	2	25%	50)%	7	5%		100%	
enerally speaking, w TO?	rould you (appre	ove or disapprovel d	Somewh Not sure Somewh Strongly	at disar at appr	ove				
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Support for adding Ukraine to NATO



Ultimately, respondents said they want the UN to be more involved in dealing with Russia's war against Ukraine. We asked respondents if they thought the UN should focus on this issue "more," "about the same" as they have already, "less," or if they were unsure. Outright majorities in most of our sample agreed the UN should be focusing more on dealing with this conflict, and only negligible shares said it was something for the UN to deal with less.





	j							
France	42	25	5	9		23		
Indonesia	50	50						
India	52	52						
Tunisia	54	54				21		
Germany	55		18		11	16		
Argentina	55		15	9		21		
US	56		22		11	1 1	.2	
Japan	58		20		4	18		
South Korea	59			26		4	11	
Turkey	60		16		8	17		
The United Kingdom	60		15		5	20		
Poland	61		13		6	20		
Brazil	64		1	.2	6	18		
South Africa	70				18	8	4	
Kenya	82					13	42	
0	% 25%	50%		75 [%]	6		100%	
when it	Focus more No cha g in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once. comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think heral Assembly should focus Imore or lessi on that issue at its meeting onth.		Focus less	Not	sure			

Support for UN leadership on dealing with Russia-Ukraine situation

YouGov

Countries around the world support helping Ukraine defend itself against Russia, but also worry about the conflict's impact on rising energy prices. Those who are more worried about energy prices are slightly, but not overwhelmingly, less likely to support continuing to side with Ukraine. In some countries, those who are politically more to the right are less supportive of siding with Ukraine than others. Ultimately, respondents believe the UN should be more involved in helping to address this conflict.

Against the backdrop of Russian aggression and the new policy paradigm of 'Zeitenwende' (Engl. turning point), Germany has recently decided to pursue an expanded leadership role in Europe, including the modernization of its military. Though some uncertainty remains, the data suggests that respondents in most countries surveyed generally welcome this change.





Kenya	16	14		70								
South Africa	20	18	8				62					
India	29		14		57							
Germany	17	2	28		56							
US	33	3	1	11	56							
France	30					53						
South Korea	32											
Japan								47				
Indonesia		40			16	44						
The United Kingdom	3	37			20 43							
Tunisia		39			19 41			41				
Poland	3	6		24 40			40					
Brazil		40			2	3		37				
Argentina	:	38			2	9		33				
Turkey		52				62 57 56 56 56 53 49 47 43 44 43 41 40 23 37 29 33 26 22 0% 75%						
0	%	25%			50%		75	%	100%			
						elpful						

Trust in Germany's expanded role in Europe

Recently, the German government has decided to spend more of its time and budget to modernize its military and embrace more political leadership in Europe. Generally speaking, do you think this will be \$helpful_text for Europe?

YouGov

FRIEDRICH EBERT STIFTUNG



President Biden has a long way to go to restore US leadership around the world, and most countries remain skeptical of US leadership

- General trust in the United States to do the right thing is flat or moving against trust in the United States in most countries in the FES Global Census
 - Much of the world is concerned about the possibility the United States will interfere in their country's affairs, while concern about Russia is generally higher in most countries in this wave of the FES Global Census compared to previous waves
- In much of the sample, those on the political left are more concerned about interference from the United States. Respondents from countries in Asia on the political right are more worried about interference from China, and those on the political right in Europe are generally more concerned about interference from the European Union
- Optimism for Joe Biden as a President remains fairly high, with Biden's approval outpacing trust in the United States in most of the 2022 FES Global Census, but has dipped from wave two of the Global Census in most countries
- Respondents across the sample generally disapprove of recent political events in the United States such as the overturning of *Roe v. Wade*
- In most countries in the FES Global Census, people do not yet believe the US is showing a great deal of leadership on issues like dealing with rogue nations around the world, or dealing with climate change
 - In every country in the sample, including the United States, less than 25 percent of the sample believe the US was showing leadership on the subject of climate change
- Many countries in the FES Global Census sample are unsure of President Joe Biden's ability to handle foreign policy, including uncertainty among fully 43 percent of respondents from the US's close ally, the United Kingdom

In each wave of the FES Global Census, respondents are asked

Generally speaking, how often do you trust the United States to do the right thing? <1> Most of the time <2> Some of the time <3> Little of the time <4> Almost never <5> Not sure



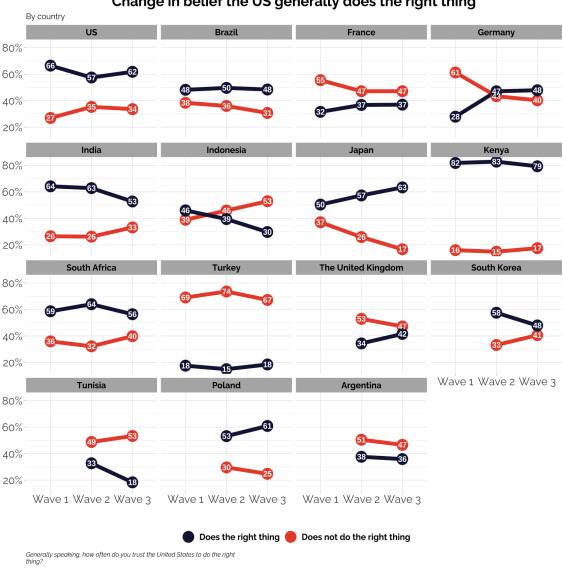


Attitudes toward the United States remain mixed. While Americans themselves are slightly more optimistic about their own country's actions now than in the previous wave, attitudes toward the United States were flat from the previous wave in Brazil, France, Germany, Kenya, Turkey, and Argentina, changing by less than five percentage points from last year in each country. Trust in the United States to do the right thing declined about 10 percentage points in India, Indonesia, South Korea, and Turkey. Trust in the United States declined by about 15 percentage points in Tunisia. Trust in the United States rose about 5 percentage points in Japan, Poland, and the United Kingdom.

Overall, the share of respondents who say they trust the US "little of the time" or "almost never" remains higher than the share of respondents who trust the US "most of the time" or "some of the time" in France, Indonesia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Tunisia, and Argentina. This wave of the FES Global Census suggests the United States has a great deal of room to improve its reputation around the world.







Change in belief the US generally does the right thing

YouGov

Viewed another way, in most countries in the sample, the United States is seen as no more trustworthy than some of the other global powers, and in some cases is viewed as significantly less trustworthy. When asked,

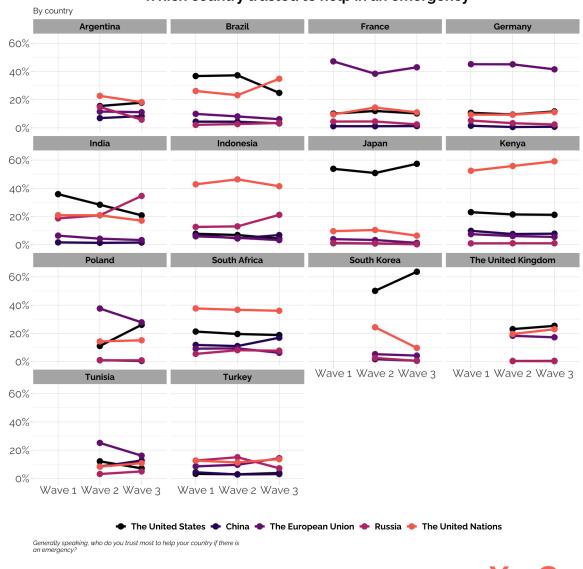
Generally speaking, who do you trust most to help your country if there is an emergency?

Only respondents in Japan, South Korea, and, narrowly, the United Kingdom were most likely to report they trusted the United States the most to help. Respondents from France, Germany, Poland, and Tunisia said they trusted the European Union the most. Respondents





from Argentina narrowly reported they trusted the United Nations the most, as did larger shares of respondents in Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya, and South Africa. Notably, respondents from Brazil changed their views from wave two of the FES Global Census to wave three, from placing the most trust in the United States to placing the most trust in the United Nations.



Which country trusted to help in an emergency



At the same time, many respondents in countries across the sample also report they worry the United States might "interfere in their country's affairs." The survey asked:

Generally speaking, who are you most worried might interfere in your country's affairs?





<1> China <2> The United States <3> Russia <4> The European Union <5> The United Nations <6> Another country <7> Not sure

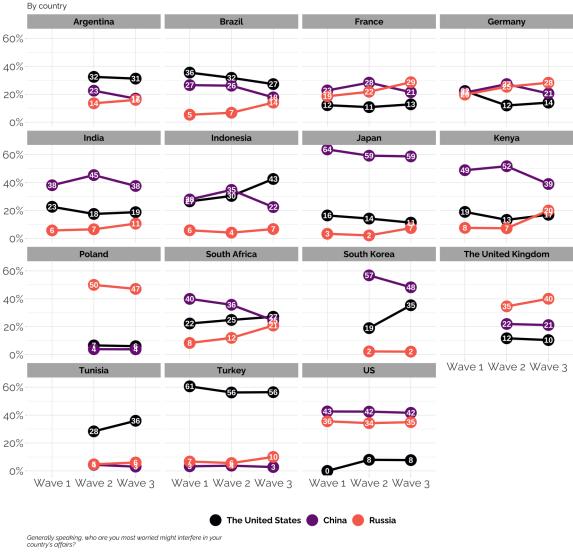
Only negligible shares of respondents in any country in the sample reported being most worried about the European Union, the United Nations, or another country. Most were more worried about Russia, China, or the United States.

Concern about potential interference from Russia is slightly higher now in some countries than it has been in previous waves of the FES Global Census. Concern about interference from Russia grew to replace concern about China in France and Germany, and also grew significantly in the United Kingdom.

At the same time, concern about interference from the United States remains high in many countries. The United States remains the biggest source of concern when it comes to interfering in a country's own affairs among respondents from Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, and Tunisia. This concern grew significantly in South Korea, rising by just under 20 percentage points in the last year, though South Koreans in the FES Global CEnsus remain most concerned about China.







Increased worry about interference from Russia

YouGov

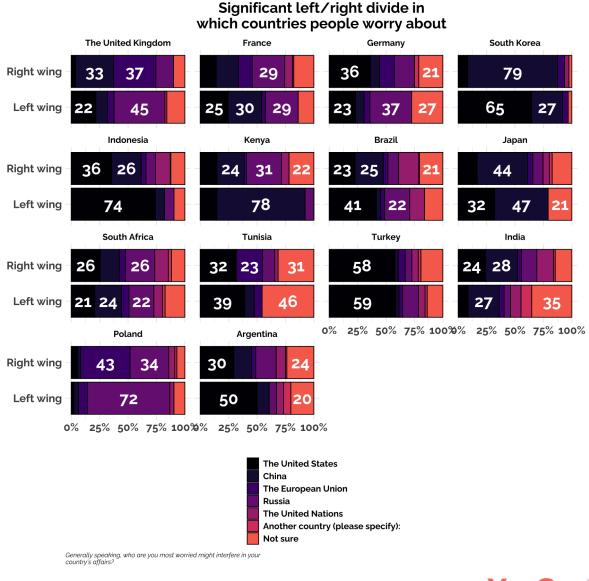
Within many countries in the FES Global Census, there is a significant left-right political dimension underlying which country people are most worried about. For example, in the United Kingdom, respondents who identified as being politically "on the right" are about equally concerned by interference from China (33 percent) and the European Union (37 percent), while those on the left are more concerned about political interference from Russia (45 percent) followed more distantly by concern about the United States (22 percent).

In South Korea, Indonesia, Brazil, Japan, Tunisia, and Argentina, those on the political left are overwhelmingly most concerned about interference from the United States. This is also the case among the political right in Germany. Those who are politically more to the right in





South Korea are mostly concerned about interference from China, and those on the political right in Poland are equally worried about interference from Russia and the European Union.



YouGov

Results for the United States as a country, generally, are mixed in the 2022 wave of the FES Global Census. At the same time, President Joe Biden enjoys high approval ratings in most of the sample. When asked if they generally approve or disapprove of US President Joe Biden, his approval is positive on net in all but three countries in the sample - including the United States. Indeed, President Biden is most controversial in the United States, with large shares of respondents in other countries reporting they were unsure how they felt about Biden.

YouGov



				віае	n app	rova	ι				
Kenya			47				35		7	4 7	
South Africa		22		40		13			L	14	
Germany	:	16				12	10		16		
India		19	38				16	8	8 20		
Poland	1	15	38	8		12	7		28		
Japan	6		44			13	4		33		
Brazil		18	29		13	3	14		26		
South Korea	7		39			29			7 18		
France	7		38		16	;	14		25		
US		20	25		9	9		43		3	
The United Kingdom	6		37		18		13		25		
Indonesia	7		27	17		11		3	37		
Argentina	6		29	15		L3		3	8		
Tunisia	4	19	18	1	.2			48			
Turkey	6	15	15		3	7			27		
c	%		25%		50%			75%		100%	
Gener States	ally speaki President .	ng, would you say Joe Biden?	you lapprove or disapp	Som Som Stro Not	ngly appi newhat ap newhat di ngly disa sure	prove sapprov					

Biden approval

YouGov

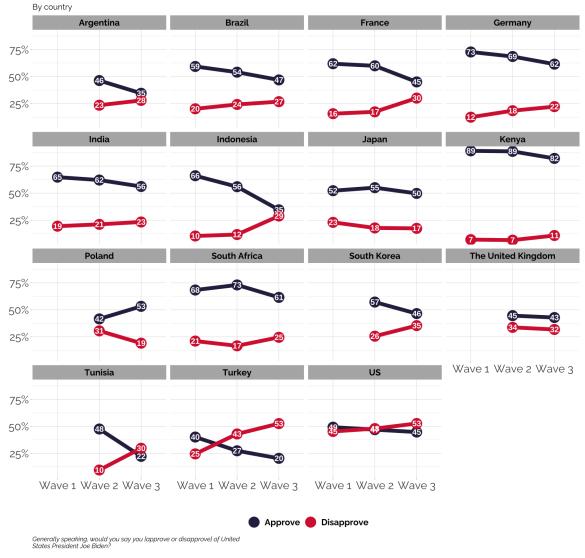
While President Biden's approval is positive overall in most of the sample, over time, his current approval numbers represent a drop from previous waves of the FES Global Census in much of the sample.¹ This includes a continuing downward trend in most countries. In just one country in the sample – Poland– President Biden's favorability improved over the previous wave of the FES Global Census.

¹ In wave 1 of the FES Global Census, conducted in November 2020, the Joe Biden approval item asked about "<u>incoming US President Joe Biden</u>", while the Joe Biden approval item in waves two and three ask for approval about "<u>US President Joe Biden</u>"





Though approval of President Biden remains high in many countries in the FES Global Census sample, he faces increased skepticism from other countries from previous years.



Biden approval over time



While data in the FES Global Census does not clearly explain why respondents expressed the views they expressed about President Joe Biden, the results also show many countries disapproved of the Supreme Court's decision to overturn the precedent in *Roe v. Wade* protecting the right to abortion access in the United States. This includes high disapproval of this decision in the United States, where respondents disapproved of the Supreme Court's ruling by a 52-43 margin.





Among those who had an opinion on the subject, disapproval of the Supreme Court's decision was overwhelming in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan, where only negligible shares of respondents supported the decision. Respondents were more divided elsewhere in the sample, including a 45-39 split among respondents in South Korea, a 37-40 split in Argentina, and a 37-42 split in Brazil. Overall, respondents approved of overturning *Roe v Wade* in Kenya, Indonesia, India, and Tunisia.

							1			1			
Kenya —				52				22		10	14	3	
Indonesia		44 20 11 10							15				
India		23	23 26 18 13					20					
Tunisia		23	23 18			13	3	16		30			
South Africa		2	9		22	2	13	3		31		6	
Brazil		23		1	.9	1	.7		20	22			
Argentina		23		1	7	14		2	3		22		
South Korea	10		29 20				26	26 19					
US			31		12 7 4				45	5			
Turkey		18		15					24				
Poland	10		18		19			28			25		
Japan	5	1	9		23		2	24			29		
Germany	6	9	1	.7			53				14		
France	4	9	10				61				15		
The United Kingdom —	5 4	1 1	1				67				1	3	
	0%		2	25%	l	5	0%		7	5%	1	100%	
peoj mec som	ently, the Unit ole to termina ins states with e have alread sion. Generall	te their pre in the Unite ly done. Mo	gnancy, also ed States car iny internatio	known as ha now severel nal leaders h	iving an abor ly limit or ban ave commen	Somey Somey Strong Don't l at allowed tion. This abortion, as teed on this		port oose					

Support or opposition to overturning Roe v Wade

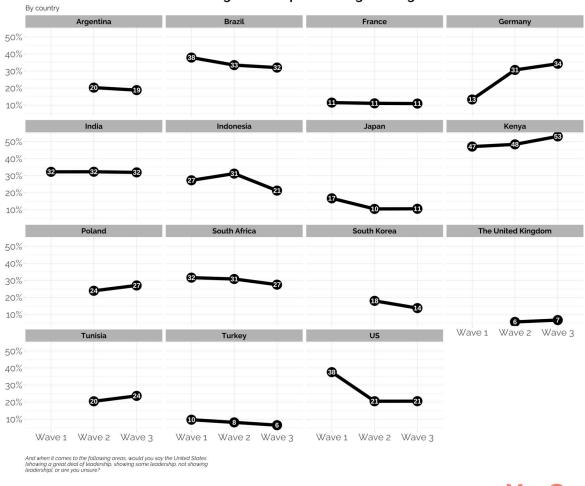


Attitudes toward the United States's handling of other issues are mixed. On the subject of "dealing with rogue nations," for example, the events of the past year are not associated with much change in attitudes toward the United States on this question. Roughly the same share of respondents reported trusting the United States when it came to dealing with





rogue nations now as in the past year in most countries in the sample. Respondents in Kenya moved in favor of United States leadership by about 5 percentage points, and respondents in Germany moved in favor by about 3 percentage points.



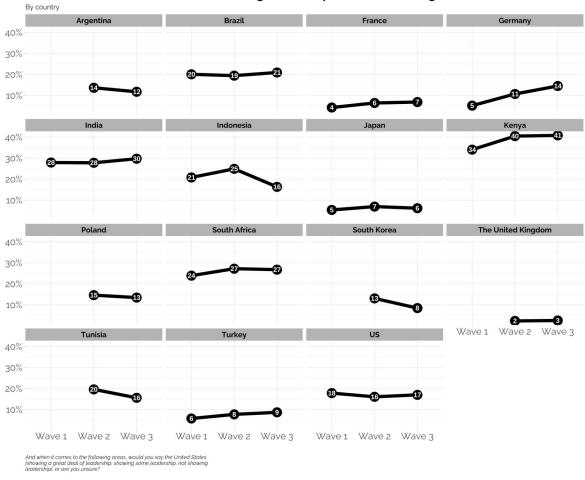
Is the US showing leadership on dealing with rogue nations?



Similarly, on the subject of leadership on climate change, attitudes have not changed toward the US much in the past year. Notably, in no country in the sample – including the United States – did more than one-quarter of respondents report believing the US was showing leadership on climate change.







Is the US showing leadership on climate change?

YouGov

While respondents are skeptical of US leadership, countries across the sample are more favorable toward "Joe Biden's handling of foreign policy" in a more general sense. When it came to the more general question,

Generally speaking, would you say you [approve or disapprove] of the way Joe Biden has been handling foreign policy? <1> Strongly approve <2> Somewhat approve <3> Somewhat disapprove <4> Strongly disapprove <5> Not sure

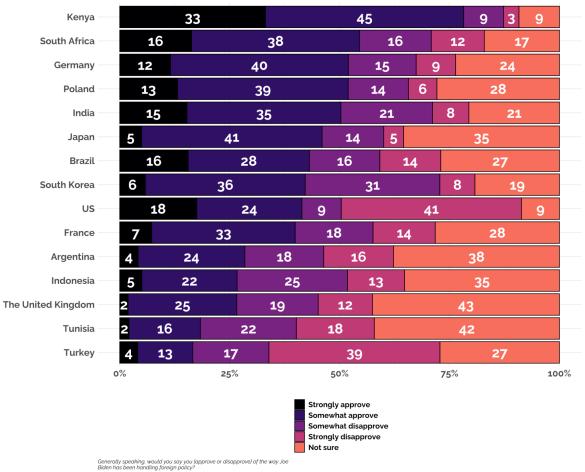
Approval of his foreign policy is net favorable in nine countries, including majority approval in five countries. In the United States, respondents' approval of Biden on the specific issue of foreign policy matches their general approval of Biden. Americans' disapprove of Biden's





handling of foreign policy by a 50-42 margin, and disapprove of Biden in general by a 52-43 margin.

Notably, the United States's close ally, the United Kingdom, feels unfavorably toward Biden's handling of foreign policy, by a 27-31 margin. Fully 43 percent of respondents in the United Kingdom are unsure of Biden. Respondents from close US ally South Korea are narrowly split, approving of Biden's foreign policy by just a 42-39 margin. Approval of US foreign policy is considerably higher in other close US allies such as Germany and Japan.



Approval of Joe Biden's handling of foreign policy

YouGov

Ultimately, countries in the FES Global Census remain skeptical of US leadership, including increasing skepticism of US leadership on key issues and increasing skepticism of US President Joe Biden. While it is commonly believed that the change in US leadership would lead to large and rapid improvements in its reputation abroad, the FES Global Census suggests this is not the case. Respondents across the sample continue to demand more of the United States when it comes to evaluating its leadership on key issues like climate change and global security.





Countries around the world worry about China's intentions, but see opportunities in its economic expansion

- Countries around the world believe China will inevitably grow more economically powerful
- While countries in the traditional West believe this growth will present challenges for their own country, those in Africa and South America are more optimistic that China's rise will present economic opportunities for their own countries
- Countries in the West are more skeptical of China's motives when it comes to making investments in other countries, while elsewhere, respondents are more likely to believe China invests in other countries to enjoy the mutual benefits of economic growth
- Recent events around the world have increased countries' suspicions of Russia, but not China. In many countries, respondents around the world are less likely to say they are worried about interference from China now than they were in previous waves of the FES Global Census

In the 2022 FES Global Census, respondents were asked to consider three possible futures for China:

And when it comes to China, which of the following is closer to your view? <1> China will grow more wealthy and powerful over the next few years, and this will present problems for my country <2> China will grow more wealthy and powerful over the next few years, and this will present opportunities for my country

<3> China will not grow much more wealthy or powerful over the next few years <4> Not sure

For better or for worse, most countries believe China will continue to grow more wealthy and powerful over the next few years. For example, fully 75 percent of US respondents believe China will continue to grow, with 64 percent worried that this will present problems for the US, and just 11 percent saying it will present opportunities instead. In most of the traditional West, concern about future problems outweighed optimism for future opportunities.

Conversely, respondents were more optimistic outside of the West. For example, Kenya was split 46-45 narrowly in favor of China's continued economic growth, with similar splits observed in South Africa, Argentina, Turkey, and Brazil. In Tunisia, an outright majority of respondents said they were optimistic that China's continued growth would present opportunities for their country, with just 11 percent worried that it would present problems.





		economic strength												
US	1	7	8	1	1				64					
The United Kingdom		26		5	13	3			57	7				
Germany		21	1	LO	14	4	56			6				
South Korea	14		15		17	7	54							
Japan		24			18	:	10			49				
France		26		1	1	16	16 48							
Kenya	4 5			4	46		45							
South Africa	9	5		42 43				43						
Indonesia		27		5			30 38							
India		22		1	7		23	}	38					
Argentina		32	2		7		2	8		34				
Turkey		30)		10			28		3	2			
Poland		3	4			13		23		3	31			
Brazil		29			8		3	33			31			
Tunisia		28			8			51			1	.3		
o	%		2	5%		50%				75%		100%		
	China	will grow will not g	more we	althy an	d power	ful over tl	he next fe	ew years, and ew years, and e next few yea	this will pre					

Belief in China's future economic strength

And when it comes to China, which of the following is closer to your view?

YouGov

In the survey, respondents were asked to evaluate the motives of China's government when it came to the investments China had made around the world. Specifically, respondents were asked,

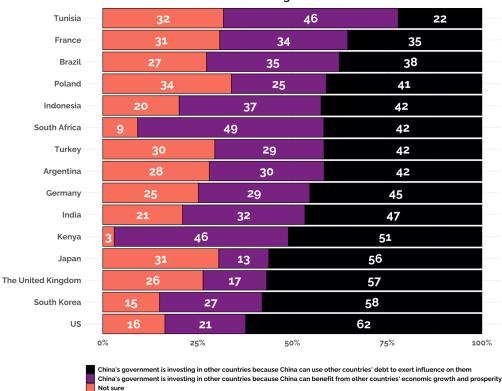
And even if it isn't exactly right, which of the following is closer to your view? <1> China's government is investing in other countries because China can use other countries' debt to exert influence on them <2> China's government is investing in other countries because China can benefit from other countries' economic growth and prosperity <3> Not sure

Generally speaking, those who were more optimistic about China's economic future with respect to opportunities from their own countries were more optimistic about the motives of China's government. That said, countries that were optimistic about China's economic future were more skeptical about the motives of its government. For example, while only 13





percent of respondents from Tunisia reported believing that China's continued economic growth presented problems for their country, about 22 percent worried that China would use its debt as leverage over other countries.



Trust in China's global investments

And even if it isn't exactly right, which of the following is closer to you



Recent events over the past year have made respondents generally more worried about interference from Russia, and less worried about interference from China. In each wave of the FES Global Census respondents are asked,

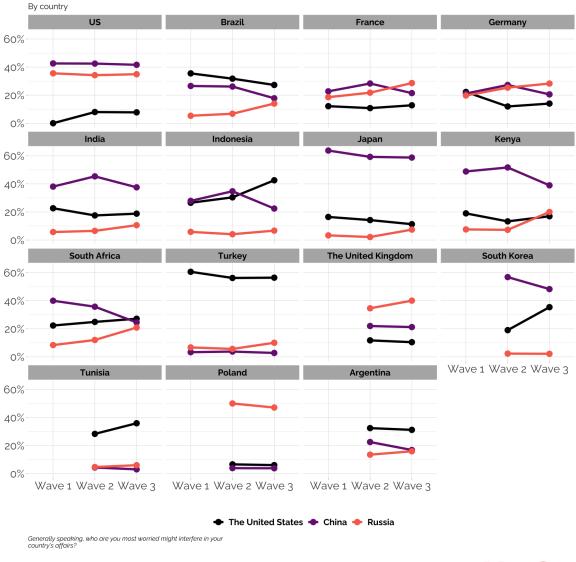
Generally speaking, who are you most worried might interfere in your country's affairs? <1> China <2> The United States <3> Russia <4> The European Union <5> The United Nations <6> Another country <7> Not sure

In each wave of the survey, only negligible shares of respondents report the European Union or the United Nations, with the vast majority of responses divided between Russia,





China, and the United States. In the most recent wave, worry about China fell in nine of the countries in our sample, and remained roughly stable in six others.



Increased worry about interference from Russia



Ultimately, respondents are divided on whether China's economic growth presents a danger or opportunity to their own country. There is little disagreement that China will continue to grow more wealthy and powerful over the near term. In the most recent wave of the FES Global Census, results suggest that respondents in many countries are less worried about China now than in the past, but also remain skeptical of China's intentions.





Appendix: All Countries' Top Agenda Items for the UN General Assembly

The FES Global Census asked respondents about what the UN should prioritize at the next meeting of the General Assembly. The item asked:

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus [more or less] on that issue at its meeting next month.

-Protecting human rights around the world

-Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic

-Expanding economic prosperity around the world

-Keeping the world safe from terrorism or rogue nations

-Protecting democratic freedoms around the world

-Combating climate change

-Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations

-Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction

-Addressing cybersecurity threats

-Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between Russia and Ukraine

<1> Should focus more on this

<2> Should not change how much they focus on this

<3> Should focus less on this

<4> Not sure

This appendix summarizes the results for each country in the FES Global Census. In many countries, "Protecting human rights around the world" and handling the Russia-Ukraine conflict topped the list of priorities. In most countries, respondents reported feeling less worried about the COVID-19 pandemic.





Argentina: Agenda for next UN session

Protecting human rights around the world		65			11	5	19	
Combating climate change		64			11	5	20	
Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations		64			12 6		18	
Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		64				7	20	
Expanding economic prosperity around the world	_	62				5	20	
Keeping the world safe from terrorism or rogue nations		61				5	21	
Protecting democratic freedoms around the world		59		13	13		21	
Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]		55		15	.5 9		21	
Addressing cybersecurity threats	4	49		9	8		24	
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic	4	48		21		0	20	
(0% 25	5% 5'	0%		75	5%		100%

Focus more No change Focus less Not sure

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus imore or less! on that issue at its meeting next month.





Brazil: Agen	da for nex	t UN se	ssion

Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations	67	10	5	17
Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	67	10	6	17
Combating climate change	65	13	5	17
Protecting human rights around the world	65	13	6	16
Keeping the world safe from terrorism or rogue nations	64	14	5	17
Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]	64	12	6	18
Expanding economic prosperity around the world	64	13	6	17
Protecting democratic freedoms around the world	62	13	6	19
Addressing cybersecurity threats	59	17	5	19
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic	60	17	7	16
c	0% 25% 50%	75	%	100%

Focus more No change Focus less Not sure

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus (more or less) on that issue at its meeting next month.





France: Agenda for next UN session

Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		49			2	3	5	22			
Combating climate change		52			1	19		21			
Keeping the world safe from terrorism or rogue nations		49			2	3	6	22			
Protecting human rights around the world		45			27		7	21			
Addressing cybersecurity threats		41			30	30		7		23	
Protecting democratic freedoms around the world		40			30	30		23			
Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]		42			25		9	23			
Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations		38			30		8	25			
Expanding economic prosperity around the world		30		32		10		28			
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic		25		34	4			24			
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Focus more No change Focus less Not sure

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus Imore or less! on that issue at its meeting next month.





Germany: Agenda for next UN session

Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		63			16	5	4	17	
Keeping the world safe from terrorism or rogue nations		59			21			16	
Protecting human rights around the world		57			22		5	16	
Protecting democratic freedoms around the world		57			21	21 !		17	
Combating climate change		59				.5 10		16	
Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations		51		2	25	6	5	18	
Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]		55		:	18		L	16	
Addressing cybersecurity threats		48		2	7	5		19	
Expanding economic prosperity around the world		40 30		30		9		21	
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic		37 29		29	1			16	
	0%	25%	50	%		75%		10	o %

Focus more No change Focus less Not sure

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus imore or less! on that issue at its meeting next month.





India: Agenda for next UN session

Keeping the world safe from terrorism or rogue nations	61	18	6	14
Addressing cybersecurity	56	24	6	14
Expanding economic prosperity around the world	56	24	7	13
Combating climate change —	56	22	7	15
Protecting human rights around the world	56	22	7	14
Protecting democratic	56	21	8	15
Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations	54	24	8	15
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic	54	24	8	13
Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	52	26	7	16
Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]	52	24	9	14
	0% 25% 50%	75%	,	1009

Focus more No change Focus less Not sure

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus imore or less! on that issue at its meeting next month.





Indonesia: Agenda for next UN session

Expanding economic prosperity around the world		62		18	9	11	
Protecting human rights around the world		60		19	9	12	
Keeping the world safe from		59		21	8	12	
Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		56		20	10	13	
Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations		55		23	10	13	
Combating climate change —		54	23		10	13	
Addressing cybersecurity	Į	51		25	9	14	
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic		54		22	13	11	
Protecting democratic	Ę	51		25	11	12	
Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]	5	50 2		1	16	13	
	0% 2!	5% 50	%	75	%	10	o %

Focus more No change Focus less Not sure

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus imore or less! on that issue at its meeting next month.





Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		59		17		4	19	
Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]		58		20		4	18	
Keeping the world safe from terrorism or rogue nations		56				4	20	
Combating climate change –		56				6	19	
Addressing cybersecurity threats		52			4		22	
Protecting human rights around the world		49		26		5	20	
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic		48		27		6	19	
Protecting democratic freedoms around the world		44		28	5		23	
Expanding economic prosperity around the world		42 31		31	4		23	
Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations		39 30		30	6		25	
	0%	25%	50%		75 [%]	6		100%

Focus more No change Focus less Not sure

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus imore or less! on that issue at its meeting next month.





Kenya: Agenda for next UN session

Protecting human rights around the world		83			13	31
Keeping the world safe from terrorism or rogue nations		80			16	22
Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]		82			13	42
Expanding economic prosperity around the world		78			17	41
Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations		77			18	42
Combating climate change —		76				
Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		75			18	5 2
Protecting democratic freedoms around the world		70			24	51
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic		71				
Addressing cybersecurity		67		2	3	63
	0% 2	5%	50%	75%		100%

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus imore or less! on that issue at its meeting next month.

Focus more No change Focus less Not sure





Poland: Agenda for next UN session

Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]	61			13	3	6 20	0
Keeping the world safe from terrorism or rogue nations		59		17	,	5 20	0
Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	58			15	6	5 21	
Protecting human rights around the world	55			21		5 1	9
Protecting democratic freedoms around the world	47			24	7	22	
Addressing cybersecurity	47	7		23	7	23	
Expanding economic prosperity around the world	47	7	;	22	8	23	
Combating climate change	4	9		20	10	22	2
Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations	41		27	7	9	23	
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic	33 26		26	18	3	23	
c	0% 25	%	50%		75%	%	100%

Focus more No change Focus less Not sure

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus imore or less! on that issue at its meeting next month.





South Korea: Agenda for next UN session

Combating climate change		65			2	2	ļ	5 8		
Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]		59 2			26		4	11		
Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		59			25			11		
Keeping the world safe from terrorism or rogue nations		57			29			9		
Protecting human rights around the world		53	33			33		9		
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic		52	30				8	9		
Protecting democratic freedoms around the world		50	34			6	10			
Addressing cybersecurity threats		47	35			6	11			
Expanding economic prosperity around the world		48	32		32		8	12		
Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations		40	36		36		36		L	12
	0%	25%	50%		75%	%		10		

Focus more No change Focus less Not sure

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus (more or less) on that issue at its meeting next month.





South Africa: Agenda for next UN session

Protecting human rights around the world		75			15	4	5
Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations		75		17	4	4	
Keeping the world safe from terrorism or rogue nations		74				5	4
xpanding economic prosperity around the world		74				5	4
Protecting democratic freedoms around the world		70	:	19		4	
Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		69	1	7	7	6	
Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]		70			.8	8	4
Combating climate change		69			19		5
Addressing cybersecurity threats		65			23		6
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic		49 30		0	1	6	5
	0%	25% 5	0%	75%			10

Focus more No change Focus less Not sure

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus imore or less! on that issue at its meeting next month.





Tunisia: Agenda for next UN session

Expanding economic prosperity around the world	6	68		11	4	17	
Combating climate change	6		12	6	17		
Protecting human rights around the world	6	65			6	17	
Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	63	63		13	6	18	
Keeping the world safe from	62	62			5	17	
Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations	61	1	.5	6	18		
Protecting democratic freedoms around the world	54		19	8		20	
Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]	54		16	9		21	
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic	52	52		Ś	9	18	
Addressing cybersecurity threats	47		6 7	,	30		
o	% 25% 5			75%		1	00%

Focus more No change Focus less Not sure

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus imore or less! on that issue at its meeting next month.





Turkey: Agenda for next UN session

Protecting human rights around the world	e	i 1	16	5	17	
Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	e	62		6	18	
Keeping the world safe from terrorism or rogue nations	6	61		6	18	
Combating climate change	6	1	15	6	17	
Expanding economic prosperity around the world	6	61		7	17	
Protecting democratic	6	60		7	17	
Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations	58	58		6	19	
Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]	6	60		8	17	
Addressing cybersecurity	51	51 2		7	19	
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic	47	47 25		10	18	
c)% 25%	50%		75%	10	0%

Focus more No change Focus less Not sure

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus (more or less) on that issue at its meeting next month.





The United Kingdom: Agenda for next UN session

Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]		60			15	4	5	20				
Combating climate change —		58			14		0	18				
Keeping the world safe from terrorism or rogue nations		51			26	5		18				
Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		48			25	6		21				
Protecting human rights around the world		43 29		29		29		}	20			
Addressing cybersecurity threats		39	30) 7			24				
Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations		39	31		31		31			22		
Protecting democratic freedoms around the world	:	37	34		34		34		7			23
Expanding economic prosperity around the world	3	34		10		10		10			24	
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic	19		39		23		2			20		
	0%	25%		50%		75%	0	100				

Focus more 📕 No change 📕 Focus less 📕 Not sure

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus imore or lessi on that issue at its meeting next month.





Expanding

The United States: Important Issues for Next UN Session

Protecting human rights around the world		62			24			69		
Keeping the world safe from terrorism or rogue nations		62				2	22	7	10	
Preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction		59				23	3	7	12	
Addressing cybersecurity threats		54				25	5 7		13	
Helping resolve conflicts around the world, like the conflict between [Russia and Ukraine]		56				22		11	12	
Protecting democratic freedoms around the world		53				26		8	13	
Protecting the rights of minorities and vulnerable populations		51				26		12	11	
xpanding economic prosperity around the world		40 3		31	14			15		
Combating climate change -		47 15		15	5 29			9		
Dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic		31 30		30		30		9		
	0%	25%		50%		75%			10	00%

Focus more No change Focus less Not sure

Bearing in mind that the United Nations cannot focus on everything at once, when it comes to the following issues, please say for each whether you think the UN General Assembly should focus imore or less! on that issue at its meeting next month.