

THE

POLICY Institute

LONDON

# The Age of Impunity?

## **Global attitudes to human rights**

Ipsos Global Advisor research, in partnership with the Policy Institute at King's College London Q1. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Half around the world believe countries should intervene to stop war crimes – though not quite as convinced their own country should be the one intervening

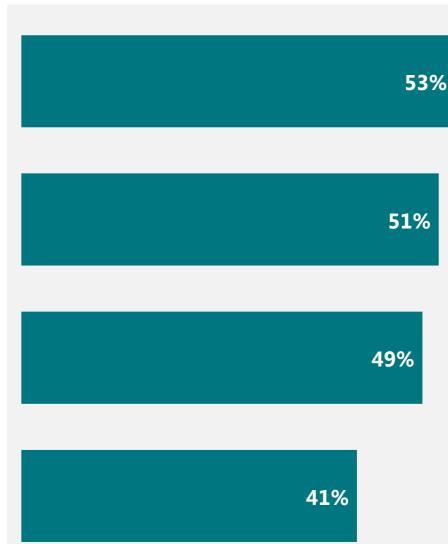


### % Agree across all countries

should always put avoiding civilian casualties and following the rules of warfare ahead of the [NATIONALITY] national interest If a country commits war crimes other countries should intervene to stop it, even if that infringes on its sovereignty If [COUNTRY] commits war crimes other countries should intervene to stop our country, even if that infringes on our sovereignty If another country commits war crimes [COUNTRY] should

The [NATIONALITY] military

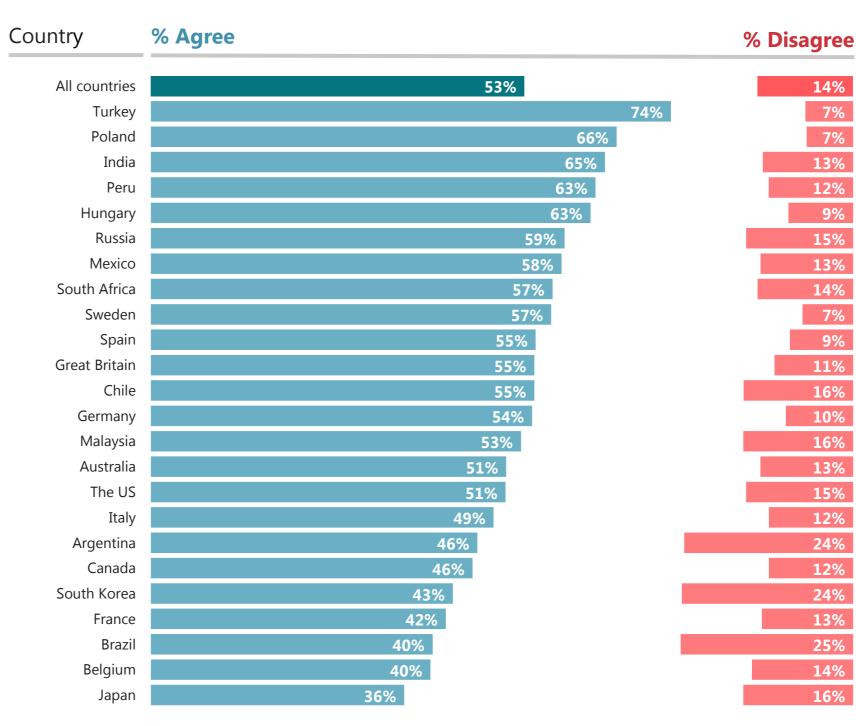
intervene to stop it, even if that infringes on its sovereignty



Q1. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The [NATIONALITY] military should always put avoiding civilian casualties and following the rules of warfare ahead of the [NATIONALITY] national interest

Every country more likely to put protecting civilian casualties ahead of national interest, especially Turkey and Poland – but less convinced in Brazil, Belgium and Japan

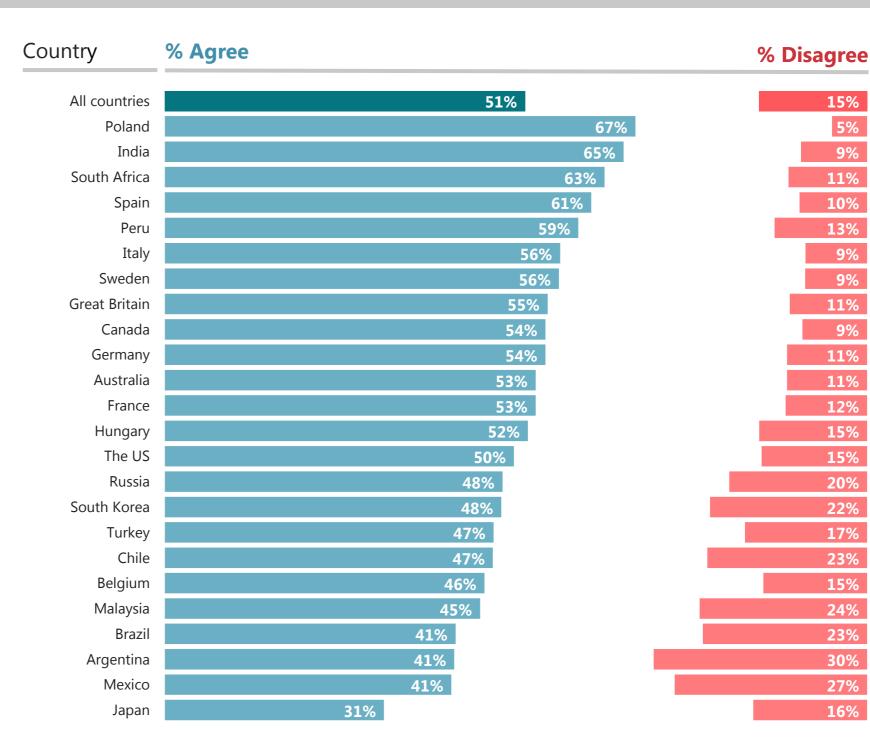




Q1. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statement? If a country commits war crimes other countries should intervene to stop it, even if that infringes on its sovereignty

Similarly most countries on balance support intervention to stop war crimes, especially Poland, India and South Africa, but less so in several Latin American countries





Base: 17,022 online adults aged 16-74 across 24 countries,

5%

9%

9%

9%

9%

Q1. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statement? If another country commits war crimes [COUNTRY] should intervene to stop it, even if that infringes on its sovereignty

But most countries are less likely to support *intervention to stop war* crimes if it requires action by their own country – changes particularly notable in Hungary, South Korea, several Latin American countries and Sweden

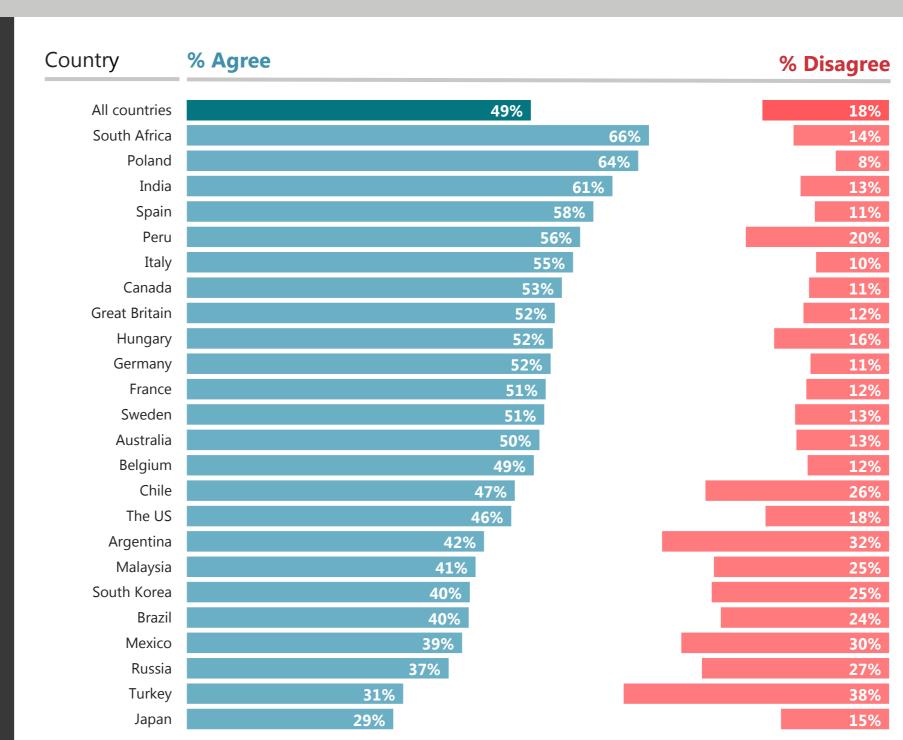
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Country	% Agree	% Disagree
All countries	41%	23%
India	66%	10%
Poland	54%	10%
South Africa	54%	20%
Spain	49%	14%
Canada	47%	15%
Turkey	47%	19%
Australia	47%	17%
Italy	46%	16%
The US	46%	19%
Great Britain	46%	18%
Belgium	44%	18%
France	44%	14%
Peru	41%	27%
Germany	41%	17%
Sweden	41%	18%
Russia	41%	25%
Brazil	36%	30%
Malaysia	33%	33%
Chile	33%	37%
Argentina	29%	41%
Mexico	29%	38%
Hungary	28%	34%
South Korea	27%	35%
Japan	20%	26%

Q1. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statement? If [COUNTRY] commits war crimes other countries should intervene to stop our country, even if that infringes on our sovereignty

On average half are willing to accept intervention in their own country's affairs if it commits war crimes – but balance of opinion tighter in Russia and some Latin American countries, and opposed in Turkey

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Q2. Which of these statements, if any, is closest to how you think your country should consider international laws on human rights when deciding what to do?

On average, four in ten think their country should never break international laws on human rights – but two in ten say human rights no more important than other considerations



#### % Across all countries

My country should never break

international laws on human

My country should only break

in extreme circumstances

do, but no more than other

My country should ignore

when deciding what to do

considerations

None of these

Don't know

international laws on human rights

International laws on human rights should be one of the factors taken into account when deciding what to

international laws on human rights

rights

38% 21% 22% 3% 3% 13%

Q2. Which of these statements, if any, is closest to how you think your country should consider international laws on human rights when deciding what to do?

Support for <u>never</u> breaking laws on human rights highest in Poland, Hungary, and Spain – but less than half in most countries



Country	% Should never break laws	% Only brea extreme circ		but	e into account % no more than considerations	Shoul ignor
All countries		38%	21%		22%	3%
Poland			58%	9%	20%	2%
Hungary		4	9%	18%	13%	3%
Spain		4	9% 1	4%	19%	2%
Argentina		48	<b>3%</b> 14	4%	22%	2%
South Africa		46%	<b>6</b> 14%	6	28%	2%
Chile		46%	<b>11%</b>		29%	3%
Russia		46%	13%		27%	1%
Germany		46%		22%	9%	3%
Turkey		44%		27%	16%	4%
Mexico		43%	14%		30%	2%
Italy		40%	13%		28%	3%
India		39%	239	%	25%	7%
Canada		35%	21%		19%	1%
France		34%	19%		14%	4%
Australia		34%	20%		22%	4%
Peru		34%	28	%	27%	5%
Sweden		33%	28	%	19%	4%
Belgium		33%	22%		19%	7%
Great Britain		32%	28%		20%	4%
Brazil		31%	22%		20%	5%
The US	28	3%	27%		23%	3%
Japan	24%	2	5%		19%	1%
Malaysia	22%	12%		46%	6	6%
South Korea	13%			51%	25%	2%

Q3a. Which two or three of the following, if any, do you think should be most *important to [YOUR* COUNTRY's] leaders when deciding on relations with other countries?

Q3b. And which two or three of the following, if any, do you think <u>are</u> most important to [YOUR COUNTRY's] leaders when deciding on relations with other countries?

*Economic and security* benefits seen as most *important in international* relations – human rights and respect for international law equal third

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	% Should be most important: all countries	% is most important
Economic benefits	44%	47%
Security benefits	40%	38%
The human rights record of that country	30%	25%
Whether or not that country obeys international law	30%	25%
Whether or not that country is a democracy	20%	17%
The environmental impact of that country	20%	17%
Military benefits	19%	22%
Historical relations between the countries	14%	17%
Other	2%	2%
None of these	2%	3%
Don't know	11%	12%

Q3a. Which two or three of the following, if any, do you think <u>should be</u> most important to [YOUR COUNTRY's] leaders when deciding on relations with other countries? Economic benefits

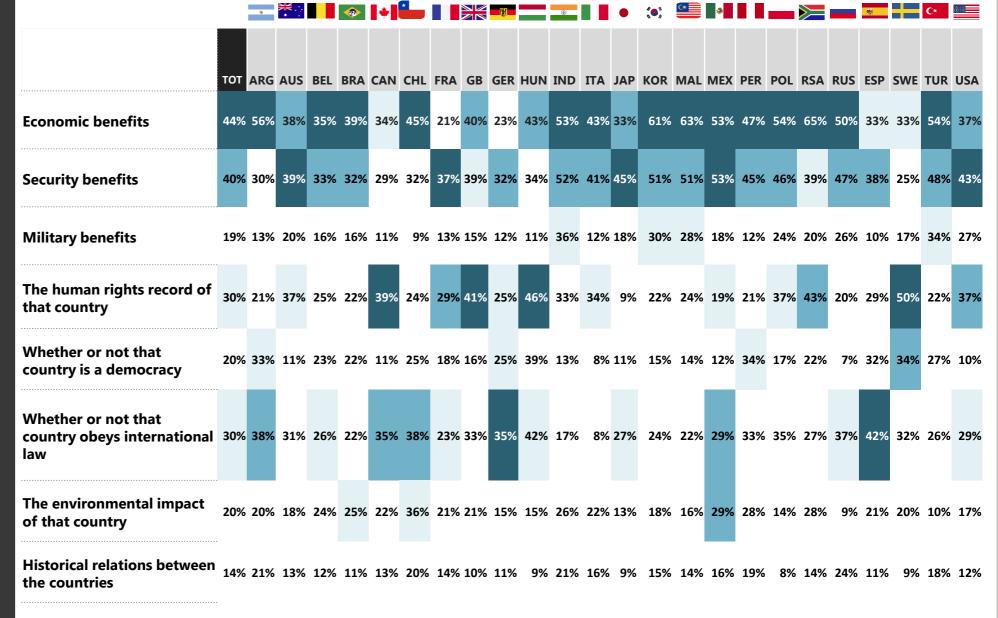
Economic benefits important in most countries – but human rights at least as important in Australia, Canada, Britain, Hungary, Sweden and US.

#### Top three:

#1 most important per country

#2 most important per country

#3 most important per country



#### Base: 17,022 online adults aged 16-74 across 24 countries,

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Q3b. And which two or three of the following, if any, do you think <u>are</u> most important to [YOUR COUNTRY's] leaders when deciding on relations with other countries?

Nearly every country thinks their leaders put economic benefits first in international relations – Sweden the only one that thinks human rights are more important to their leaders

#### Top three:

#1 most important per country

#2 most important per country

#3 most important per country

## TOT ARG AUS BEL BRA CAN CHL FRA GB GER HUN IND ITA JAP KOR MAL MEX PER POL RSA RUS ESP SWE TUR USA **Economic benefits** 47% 55% 43% 38% 41% 38% 49% 28% 49% 34% 53% 55% 44% 39% 65% 62% 56% 51% 53% 68% 47% 41% 33% 55% 43% **Security benefits** 38% 32% 40% 31% 33% 30% 32% 33% 40% 27% 32% 51% 39% 34% 53% 57% 49% 33% 43% 36% 41% 36% 25% 48% 40% **Military benefits** 22% 15% 27% 17% 16% 16% 14% 15% 27% 13% 26% 38% 15% 19% 35% 29% 20% 16% 28% 21% 30% 12% 16% 36% 30% The human rights record of 25% 19% 26% 28% 22% 28% 22% 25% 26% 22% 17% 33% 31% 4% 18% 25% 20% 22% 35% 35% 23% 26% 45% 13% 27% that country Whether or not that 17% 31% 10% 19% 22% 10% 24% 16% 11% 15% 14% 11% 9% 7% 14% 14% 15% 36% 16% 20% 7% 30% 32% 19% 13% country is a democracy Whether or not that country obeys international 25% 32% 25% 24% 23% 25% 39% 23% 20% 26% 19% 18% 8% 17% 25% 23% 29% 36% 34% 25% 33% 35% 29% 18% 21% law The environmental impact 17% 23% 14% 22% 23% 19% 30% 20% 13% 14% 5% 24% 19% 5% 13% 14% 24% 24% 11% 21% 12% 17% 18% 11% 12% of that country Historical relations between 17% 24% 15% 13% 13% 18% 24% 11% 16% 11% 22% 22% 16% 15% 16% 11% 19% 19% 12% 19% 24% 16% 8% 15% 15% the countries

Base: 17,022 online adults aged 16-74 across 24 countries,

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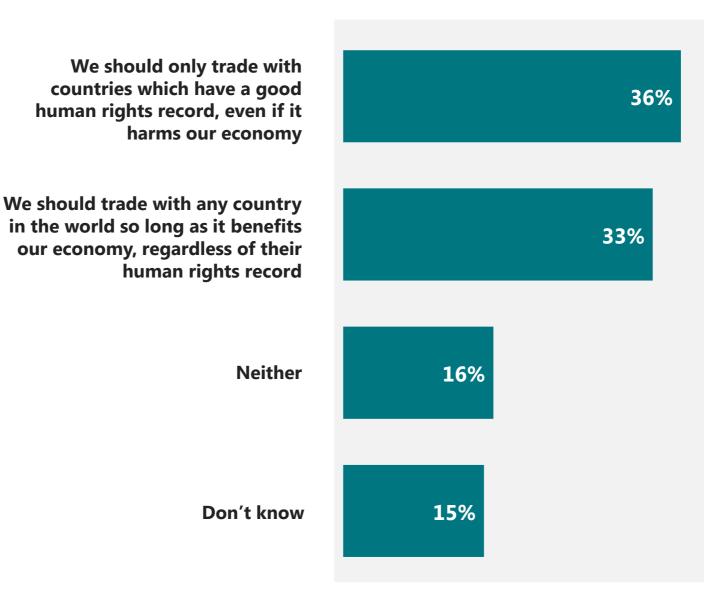
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## Q4. Which of the following, if any, is closest to your views about [YOUR COUNTRY's] trade with other countries?

Globally, public opinion is split on whether human rights should take precedence over trade benefits



#### % Across all countries



## Q4. Which of the following, if any, is closest to your views about [YOUR COUNTRY's] trade with other countries?

European countries – especially Sweden and Britain – most likely to only want to trade with countries with good human rights records. Russia, South Korea, Malaysia, Turkey and Latin American countries more likely to prioritise trade regardless of human rights

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Country	
Country	

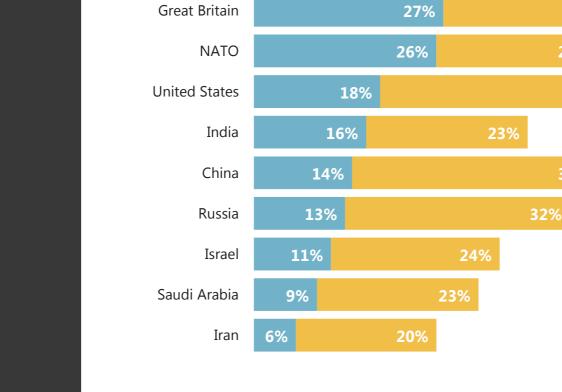
% Only trade with countries with good human rights, even if harms economy

All countries	36%
Sweden	50%
Great Britain	50%
Poland	49%
Germany	49%
Spain	47%
Hungary	44%
Belgium	43%
France	43%
India	42%
Canada	42%
the US	41%
Australia	40%
Italy	39%
South Africa	34%
Japan	34%
Chile	31%
Peru	30%
Brazil	28%
Turkey	27%
Malaysia	27%
Argentina	25%
Mexico	18%
South Korea	16%
Russia	15%

33%
18%
20%
30%
17%
27%
29%
26%
 14%
40%
17%
19%
21%
25%
30%
17%
43%
53%
31%
49%
39%
52%
62%
45%
55%

Q5. For each of the following, do you think they CURRENTLY mostly use their influence for good or for bad around the world?

Canada and the UN most likely to be seen as using their influence for good – less so for Iran, Saudi Arabia, Israel and Russia.



% Mostly

good

Canada

Germany

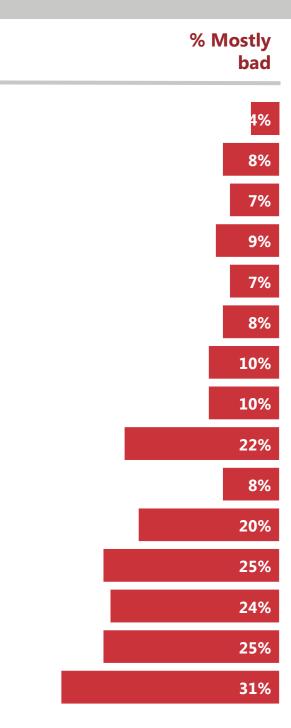
United Nations

**European Union** 

My country\*

France

Country



% Good

and bad

17%

23%

23%

35%

27%

28%

37%

22%

28%

28%

37%

35%

32%

30%

28%

28%

Base: 17,022 online adults aged 16-74 across 24 countries, \*asked in the 17 countries not already specified

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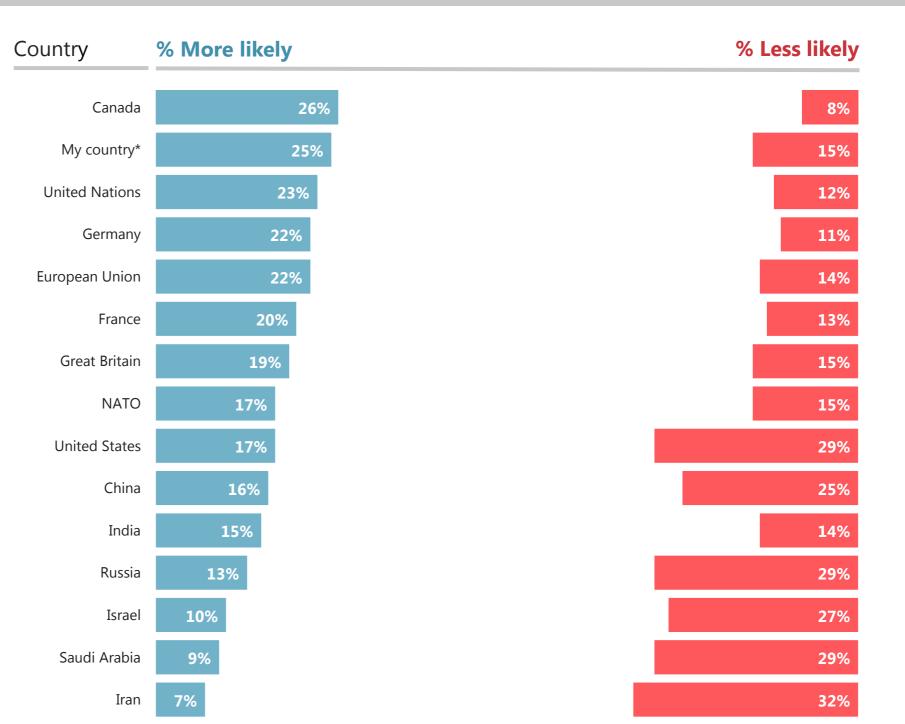
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Q6. And for each of the following, COMPARED WITH 10 YEARS AGO, do you think they are NOW more likely, less likely or about as likely to use their influence for good around the world?

Most do not see big changes in countries' use of influence over the last ten years, but around three in ten think Iran, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Russia, and the US less likely to use their influence for good than previously

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Base: 17,022 online adults aged 16-74 across 24 countries, \*asked in the 17 countries not already specified

- This survey is an international sample of 17,022, adults aged 18-74 in the US, South African, Turkey and Canada, and age 16-74 in all other countries, were interviewed. The Fieldwork was conducted from 19<sup>th</sup> April- 3 May 2019. Approximately 1000+ individuals participated on a country by country basis via the Ipsos Online Panel with the exception of Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden and Turkey, where each have a sample approximately 500+.
- 15 of the 24 countries surveyed online generate nationally representative samples in their countries (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and United States).
- Brazil, Chile, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, South Africa and Turkey produce a national sample that is more urban & educated, and with higher incomes than their fellow citizens. We refer to these respondents as "Upper Deck Consumer Citizens". They are not nationally representative of their country.



- Where results do not sum to 100 or the 'difference' appears to be+-1 more/less than the actual, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses or the exclusion of don't knows or not stated responses.
- The precision of Ipsos online polls are calculated using a credibility interval with a poll of 1,000 accurate to +/- 3.1 percentage points and of 500 accurate to +/- 4.5 percentage points. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website

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