PRESS RELEASE (also emailed*/faxed separately)

Global Poll

GLOBAL BAROMETER OF ECONOMIC PAIN FOR 2012

VOP: 2011 Annual Global Barometer on Hope and Despair
WIN—Gallup International
The World's Leading Global Barometer

Islamabad, 13 February 2012— A recent global poll shows that while no nation is without its share of misery and pain, the pain caused by the fear of rising labor unrest is heavily concentrated among the rich and the economically rising nations. Findings from the latest global Index of Economic Pain provide a fascinating scale of pain among over 50,000 men and women across all continents of the world. The global survey shows the net global fear of rising labor unrest to be 42%. It is notable that the pain caused by fears of labor unrest is nearly the same in the emerging economies of BRIC, the financially wounded economies of Western Europe and the rich nations of G7. The Index measures 48% in the four leading economies of BRIC, (Brazil, Russia, India and China) and 45% among G7 including USA, Canada, Germany and others. While the top 10 most pained nations are heavily the economically upscale or rising nations, the least pained are heavily downscale economies. The poll findings also show that the miseries of the rich and rising are different from those of the poor and war-torn nations. The economic pain due to net fear of labor unrest is minus (-)19% in Afghanistan and minus (-)17% in Iraq both of whom are on top of the 10 most relaxed nations in term of labor unrest.

A key question in the global survey asked: **So far as you are concerned, do you think that in 2012, economy related protests and industrial disputes in (your country) will increase, decrease, or remain the same?** According to the WIN-Gallup International Global Barometer of Economic Pain 55% believe that economy related protests and industrial disputes will increase, 14% believe that it will decrease while 25% believe that it will remain the same. However 7% did not give a view.

VIEWS FROM PAKISTAN

In Pakistan the Index of Economic Pain is 21%, slightly lower than the global average. Among those interviewed here, 38% fear labor unrest will rise while18% say it will decline. The remaining said it will remain unchanged or they do not know. (*See table 1 ahead*)

Economic Pain scale represents the percent of population in a country who feel labor unrest will rise in the next 12 months minus those who feel it will decline. Labor unrest is a concrete outcome of troubles with managing the economy which could be due to resource short falls, financial or fiscal mismanagement, poor governance, poor industrial relations or a host of other factors. We can say it is one of the most concrete outcomes of that process. Consequently we have chosen expectations about labor unrest and industrial disputes as an indicator of Economic Pain. Like the physical pain experienced by individuals, pains experienced by nations are caused by specific situations which could be fleeting and momentary or persistent.

The Index subtracts those who feel labor unrest will decline *(in this case 13% globally)* from those who feel it will rise *(in this case 55% globally)* to produce the Net Index figure of 42% for the year 2012. It would be interesting to see whether this figure rises or falls in 12 months' time.

THE TOP 10 MOST PAINED NATIONS: (or fearful of labor unrest and industrial disputes)

The top 10 nations most fearful of labor unrest and industrial disputes are the following:

Percent saying they fear that labor unrest and industrial disputes will rise, fall or remain the same in 2012

Countries	Increase	Decrease	Remain the same	Don't know / no response	Net Pain
Ireland	74%	4%	22%	0%	70%
France	72%	4%	24%	0%	68%
China	71%	8%	17%	3%	63%
Belgium	67%	6%	21%	5%	61%
Lebanon	66%	11%	17%	7%	55%
Nigeria	66%	22%	4%	8%	44%
Netherlands	65%	5%	29%	1%	60%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	58%	8%	24%	9%	50%
Italy	56%	7%	33%	4%	49%
Finland	56%	6%	36%	3%	50%

THE TOP 10 MOST RELAXED NATIONS:

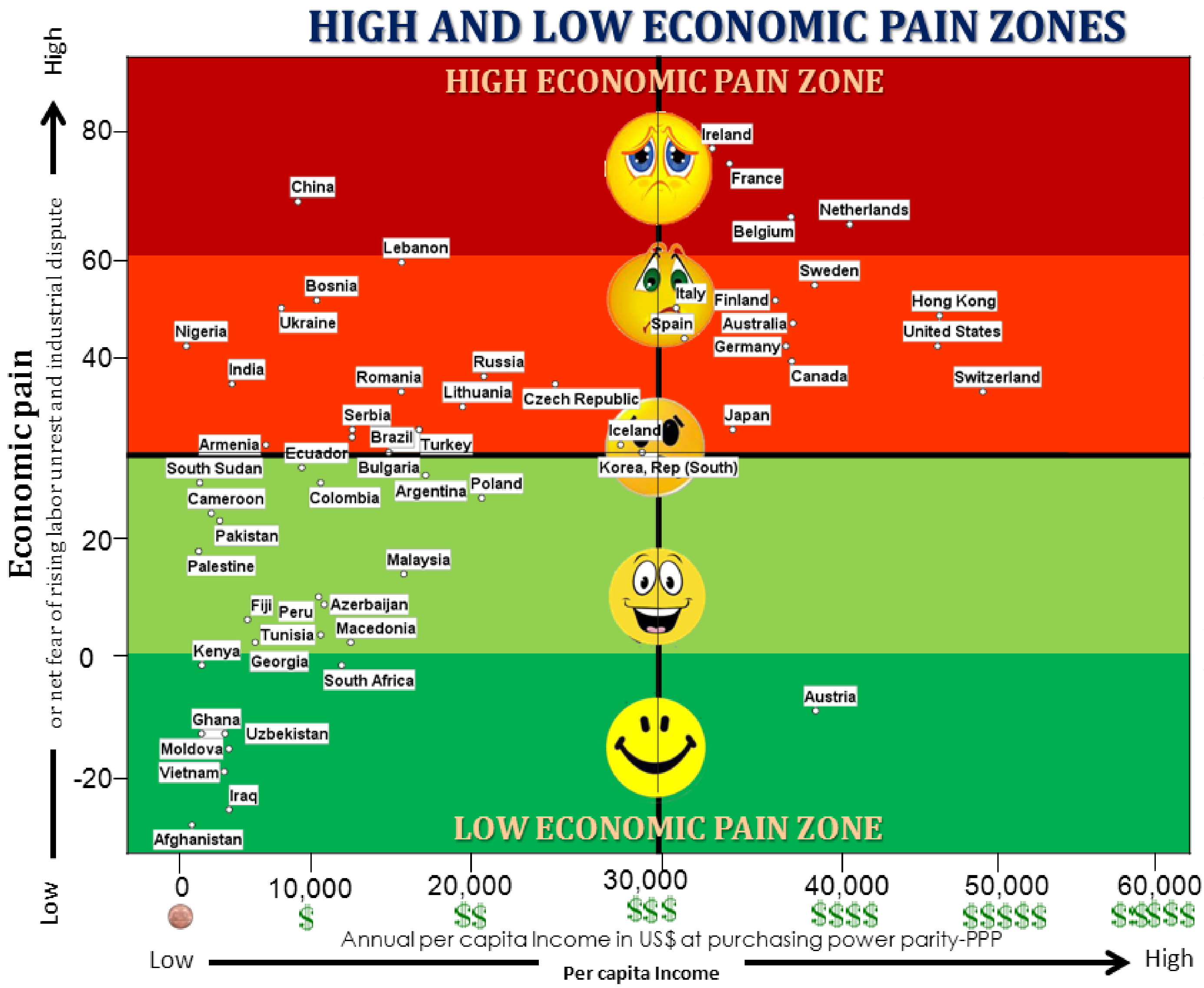
or least fearful of labor unrest and industrial disputes:

The top 10 nations where a relatively low number of people expect labor unrest and industrial disputes to rise this year.

Percent saying they fear that labor unrest and industrial disputes will rise, fall or remain the same in 2012

Countries	Increase	Decrease	Remain the same	Don't know / no response	Net Pain
Afghanistan	24%	43%	27%	6%	-19%
Iraq	26%	43%	22%	9%	-17%
Vietnam	24%	36%	31%	9%	-12%
Moldova	18%	27%	27%	28%	-9%
Uzbekistan	11%	18%	52%	19%	-7%
Ghana	34%	41%	6%	18%	-7%
Austria	45%	49%	2%	3%	-4%
Kenya	35%	33%	14%	19%	2%
South Africa	42%	40%	16%	3%	2%
Georgia	27%	22%	26%	25%	5%

MATRIX OF ECONOMIC PAIN (2012)
Among Rich & Poor Nations of the world



Source: Annual Global Barometer of Economic Pain conducted by affiliates of WIN-Gallup International Association. For further details see website: www.Gallup-international.com

Methodology:

The global barometer of hope and despair is an annual tradition initiated under the chairmanship of Dr. George Gallup in 1977 and is conducted every year since then. This year it was carried out by associates of WIN-Gallup International in 58 countries around the world.

Sample and Field Work:

A total of 51,425 persons were interviewed globally. In each country a national probability sample of around 1000 men and women was interviewed either face to face (35 countries; n=33,890), via telephone (12 countries; n=11,378) or online
(9 countries; n=6,157). Details are attached. The field work was conducted during November 2011- January 2012. In general the error margin for surveys of this kind is +3-5% at 95% confidence level.

The global average has been computed according to the share of the covered adult population of the surveyed countries.

ECONOMIC PAIN FOR 2012

Hope and Despair for Economy in 2012: Country-wise Data

Question: So far as you are concerned, do you think that in 2012, economy related protests and industrial disputes in (your country) will increase, decrease, or remain the same?

Percent of Respondents

Global Average*	51425	**55%**	**13%**	**25%**	**7%**	**42%**
Countries in alphabetical order	**Sample Size** Unweighted N	Increase	Decrease	Remain the same	Don't know / no response	Net Pain=Fear of Increase minus Decrease
Afghanistan	1031	24%	43%	27%	6%	-19%
Argentina	1002	43%	16%	39%	2%	27%
Armenia	500	46%	15%	24%	15%	31%
Australia	1040	52%	5%	35%	8%	47%
Austria	1003	45%	49%	2%	3%	-4%
Azerbaijan	510	30%	20%	29%	21%	10%
Belgium	528	67%	6%	21%	5%	61%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1000	58%	8%	24%	9%	50%
Brazil	2002	48%	16%	29%	7%	32%
Bulgaria	997	37%	8%	31%	23%	30%
Cameroon	504	45%	23%	26%	7%	22%
Canada	1003	49%	7%	38%	5%	42%
China	500	71%	8%	17%	3%	63%
Colombia	606	37%	11%	49%	3%	26%
Czech Republic	1000	46%	8%	40%	6%	39%
Ecuador	400	43%	15%	36%	5%	28%
Fiji	1020	34%	25%	31%	9%	8%
Finland	984	56%	6%	36%	3%	50%
France	1671	72%	3%	25%	0%	68%
Georgia	1000	27%	23%	25%	25%	5%
Germany	502	46%	2%	50%	2%	44%
Ghana	1505	34%	41%	6%	18%	-7%
Hong Kong	500	53%	5%	39%	3%	48%
Iceland	852	43%	12%	43%	1%	31%
India	1091	53%	13%	20%	14%	39%
Iraq	1000	26%	43%	22%	9%	-17%
Ireland	1001	74%	4%	22%	0%	70%
Italy	987	56%	8%	32%	4%	49%
Japan	1200	34%	1%	38%	27%	33%
Kenya	1000	35%	33%	14%	19%	2%
Korea, Rep (South)	1524	38%	8%	48%	7%	30%
Lebanon	500	66%	11%	17%	7%	55%
Lithuania	1025	43%	7%	41%	8%	36%
Macedonia	1209	25%	20%	42%	12%	5%
Malaysia	520	32%	17%	40%	12%	14%
Moldova	1086	18%	27%	27%	28%	-9%
Netherlands	505	65%	5%	29%	1%	60%

Nigeria	1049	66%	22%	4%	8%	44%
Pakistan	2705	38%	18%	29%	15%	21%
Palestinian territories (West Bank and Gaza)	626	32%	15%	30%	24%	17%
Peru	1207	29%	18%	40%	14%	11%
Poland	520	37%	13%	39%	11%	24%
Romania	1050	49%	10%	28%	12%	38%
Russian Federation	1000	49%	9%	28%	14%	40%
Serbia	1037	45%	12%	32%	11%	33%
South Africa	200	42%	39%	17%	3%	2%
South Sudan	1020	44%	18%	13%	26%	26%
Spain	1146	55%	10%	30%	5%	45%
Sweden	501	54%	2%	41%	4%	52%
Switzerland	507	46%	8%	41%	5%	38%
Tunisia	503	45%	38%	11%	6%	6%
Turkey	1031	50%	17%	29%	5%	33%
Ukraine	1013	55%	6%	20%	19%	49%
United States	1002	55%	11%	29%	5%	44%
Uzbekistan	500	11%	18%	52%	19%	-7%
Vietnam	500	24%	36%	31%	9%	-12%

Note 1: Global Average is weighted according to Weighting Scheme explained in the Methods Chapter
2: In some cases the totals may not add up to 100 or mismatch with earlier tables to the extent of 1%. Please ignore this, as it is due to round off error.

Source: Annual Global Barometer on Hope and Despair conducted by affiliates of WIN-Gallup International Association.

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