

GLOBAL SURVEY SHOWS WORLD FAVOURS SANCTIONS AGAINST UN VIOLATIONS



Image courtesy: nypost.com

The survey from WIN-Gallup International shows that if a global referendum was to be held, the pro-sanctions vote would be 11% ahead of anti-sanctions. Among large nations, India leads the pro-sanctions group while China leads the anti-sanctions group.

According to a report to be presented to the UN Secretary General, at the opening session of the world body's General Assembly in New York on 15th September, the popular opinion in many nations around the world is opposed to UN Sanctions, while the balance of opinion is in favour of these sanctions in other countries. If the world held a mock referendum among the over 7 billion people of the world on this issue, the report predicts that, pro-sanction populations would be roughly 11%

ahead of the anti-sanctions populations, with 50% being pro-sanctions and 39% being anti-sanctions.

The world-wide polling network, WIN-Gallup International is producing the report, in collaboration with the Geneva based Global Governance Unit.

The report will be presented as a policy note to the UN Secretary General at the opening of this year's Annual General Assembly of the UN in New York. The world-wide poll surrogating as a global referendum was conducted among more than 60,000 men and women.

The study focused on 6 types of issues which can theoretically trigger sanctions. These are unprovoked military aggression against another state; genocide of groups within the country; violation of nuclear non-proliferation treaties; support for terrorists; removal of a democratically elected government and the violation of environmental protection treaties. The Index is constructed by aggregating the views on all 6 types of sanctions.

Those surveyed were selected through a worldwide lottery or random sampling to represent the views of a cross-section of the world's people, as opposed to the states to which they belong, and whose official delegations will be making speeches and voting in the chambers of the United Nations around the same time as the presentation of this report.

TOUGH TASK FOR THE UN SECRETARY GENERAL



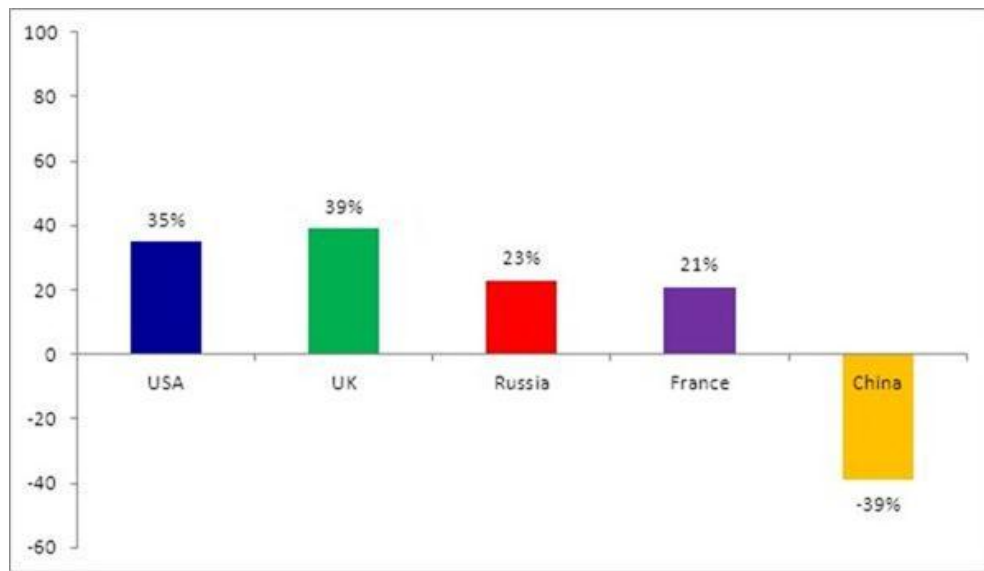
Image courtesy: gadebate.un.org

The report predicts a tough task ahead for the UN Secretary General on getting both a world-wide and regional consensus, because of strong national and regional polarization on the legitimacy of UN Sanctions.

The report shows that even though sanctions enjoy an overall majority, some segments of global population hold polar opposite views on the subject. For example, while the balance of opinion, or net support, in India weighs heavily in favour of sanctions at + 40%, the balance of opinion in its neighbouring China is highly opposed to sanctions with a score of -39%.

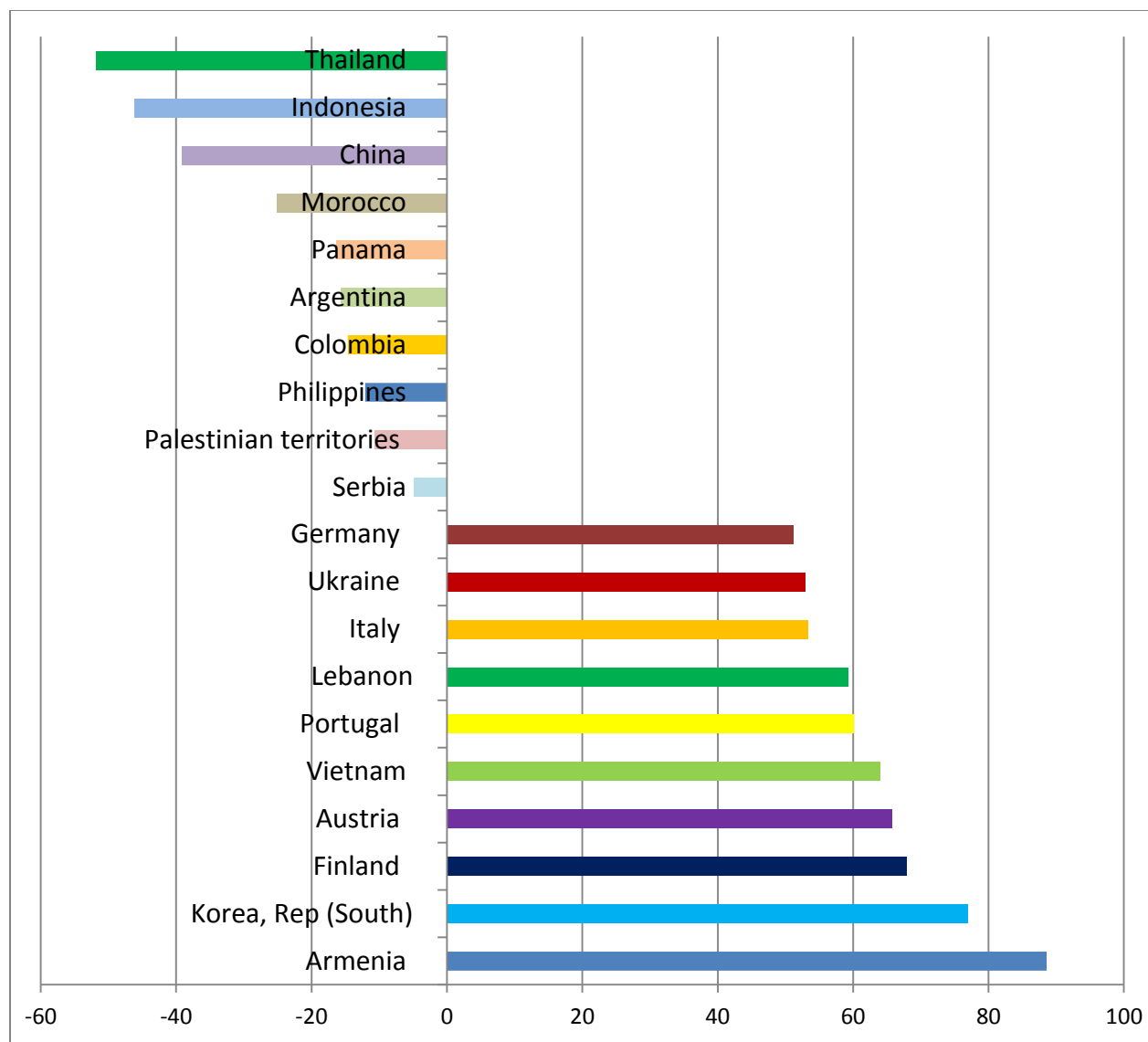
As for the permanent members of the UN Security Council, who hold the right to veto UN Resolutions, the split of popular opinion among their people is also worth noting.

USA (+35%); UK (+39%); RUSSIA (+23%); FRANCE (+21%); CHINA (-39%).



TOP 10 NATIONS MOST SUPPORTIVE OF SANCTIONS are the following: Armenia, South Korea, Finland, Austria, Vietnam, Portugal, Lebanon, Italy, Ukraine, Germany.

THE BOTTOM 10 NATIONS OPPOSING SANCTIONS are Thailand, Indonesia, China, Morocco, Panama, Argentina, Colombia, Philippines, Palestine, Serbia.



For more details on regional scores, click on:

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