LegGov Elite Survey

Technical report

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Introduction

What do today's elites think about global governance? How far do leaders in contemporary politics and society think globally and look to global institutions to tackle global problems? How much confidence do elites have in existing global governance arrangements, such as the Group of Twenty (G20) and the United Nations (UN)? What criteria do elites prioritize when they evaluate global governance institutions? Which legitimation and delegitimating strategies to elites use toward global governance institutions? And which audiences do they target? To what extent are elites' attitudes about global governance institutions different from those of publics at large?

These issues at the core of the Legitimacy in Global Governance (LegGov) research program are important. Today's world has become increasingly global. Society faces major planet-spanning challenges, for example, around digital networks, ecological changes, finance capital, migration, peacebuilding, transborder diseases, and much more. Yet are society's leaders - and societies at large - ready and willing to tackle global problems with global governance? Moreover, what kind of global governance do they have in mind?

Whether global governance happens - to what extents, on what terms, and with what impacts - depends substantially on the attitudes of elites. Both for politics in general and for global politics in particular, society's elites take the lead in setting agendas, constructing institutions, taking and implementing decisions, and assessing policy outcomes. Hence knowing what elites think about global governance can suggest what kinds of global futures are in prospect, as well as what might need to change in order to shift course. Moreover, comparing the views of elites with those of broader populations can reveal a (mis)match between the two.

To study elite attitudes toward global governance, the LegGov research program at the Universities of Stockholm, Lund, and Gothenburg has conducted a major survey (to be referred to as the **LegGov Elite Survey**) of leaders in government, political parties, business, civil society, media, and research. Between October 2017 and August 2019, we interviewed 860 leaders spread across six diverse countries (Brazil, Germany, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, and USA) and a transnational elite group working in global organizations.

To allow for a comparison of elite attitudes with those of broader publics, a unique coordination was set up with Wave 7 of the World Values Survey (WVS 7). We inserted a battery of questions on global governance institutions into WVS 7 and included identical questions in the LegGov Elite survey. The timing of both surveys was coordinated so that the overall field phases encompassed the same time span.

In sum, the LegGov Elite Survey delivers data that makes it possible to study a broad variety of aspects of elite attitudes and reported behavior toward global governance in an ambitious

comparative design that covers multiple global governance institutions, countries (and a transnational elite group), and elite sectors (business, civil society, government bureaucracy, media, party politics, and research). The coordination with the WVS 7 allows for an unprecedented systematic comparison of public and elite attitudes toward global governance in multiple countries.

This report presents full technical details of the survey, including the construction of the questionnaire, the applied sampling procedure, contacting procedure, and survey administration. The full questionnaire in four languages (German, English, Portuguese and Russian) is attached at the end of the report. At the end of 2021, the dataset will be publicly released and available at https://www.statsvet.su.se/leggov/leggov-elite-survey.

Acknowledgements

We begin by thanking the 860 participants in this survey. Without their generous contributions, creating this dataset would not have been possible.

We also thank all colleagues from the Legitimacy in Global Governance program for their valuable input and feedback on the questionnaire.

Execution of the elite survey has also depended substantially on fruitful collaborations with in-country partners who advised on the national samples and/or conducted the interviews. In Brazil we partnered with a team at the State University of Rio de Janeiro (UERJ), comprised of José Mauricio Domingues, Gabriela Caruso, Magno Klein, and Fabricio Mello. To identify and reach elites in the Philippines we benefited greatly from the advice of Bonn Juego. In Russia we collaborated with researchers at the Institute of International Relations and World Economy (IMEMO) in Moscow, including Alexey Kuznetsov, Pavel Timofeev, Eduard Ipatov, Marina Ipatova, and Maria Khorolskaya. In South Africa we cooperated with the Institute for Strategic and Political Affairs (ISPA) at the University of Pretoria, in particular Siphamandla Zondi, Gabila Nubong, Marlie Holtzhausen, Erica Cerejo, Sumien Deetlefs, Sylvia Graham, Edwin Hlase, Nomzamo Malindisa, Mellissa Mlambo, and Ashleigh Shangare. The survey platform CivicPulse, under the coordination of Nathan Lee, helped to collect responses from state-level political representatives in the United States. We are grateful to all of our partners, while also underlining that they have had no influence over survey responses and bear no responsibility for the data analysis.

Research assistants at Stockholm University completed the interviews for Germany, the Philippines, most of the USA sample, and the global elite sample. For this major work we are thankful to Dennis Besseling, Melika Bouhlel, Benjamin Darrah-Morgan, Monique Dugarte, Maria Hornung, Riti Joshi, Charlotta Lidström, Ricarda Richter, Waris Sabah, Georgios Sideras, Ana Sofia Valderas, Paulina Cruz Velasquez, and Dionys Zink. Soetkin Verhaegen coordinated the LegGov Elite Survey.

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1. Designing the questionnaire

The questionnaire of the LegGov Elite Survey contains questions that are identical to those asked in the World Values Survey Wave 7 (WVS 7), as well as original questions developed for the purpose of the LegGov research program.

The questionnaire consists of 35 (grouped) questions (see section 5). It starts with a few easily digestible questions on respondents' interest in global, regional, national, and local politics, and on where they get their information about politics. Next, the survey asks respondents about their attitudes, preferences, evaluations and experience regarding global and regional governance institutions. Questions probe respondents' confidence in these institutions, their preferences and evaluations regarding qualities of global governance institutions (in particular democracy, effectiveness and fairness). Further questions examine perceived influence of one's country in global and regional governance institutions, perceived benefits of one's country from global and regional governance institutions, and experience of and engagement with global governance institutions. The questionnaire then considers respondents' perceptions of citizens' views on global, regional and national governance institutions. Finally, the survey asks respondents about their political and societal values and attitudes (including left-right position, social trust, attitudes about migration, and views on a range of ethical issues), evaluations of the political and economic situation in their country, and a few socio-demographics (gender, age, citizenship, education, and religion).

The global governance institutions covered in the questionnaire include intergovernmental organizations, transgovernmental networks, and private institutions. The fourteen specific institutions are: the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA), the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), the Group of Twenty (G20), the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the International Criminal Court (ICC), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Kimberley Process (KP), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the United Nations (UN), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization (WTO). We can group these institutions as being active in three broad policy fields of economy, security, and sustainable development.

The questionnaire was first prepared in English, for use in the Philippines, South Africa, USA, and global sample. We also made translations into Portuguese for Brazil, German for Germany and Russian for Russia. For questions that also appear in WVS 7, we used the verbatim WVS translation, in order to enable direct comparisons between data from the two surveys. The elite survey questions were translated independently by two native speakers and then compared. Differences in translation were evaluated in comparison with the English original with the aim

to achieve the maximally similar meaning as possible across languages. The complete questionnaire in the four languages is available at the end of this report.

2. Sampling procedure

2.1. Defining elites

The study defines elites as 'people who hold leading positions in key organizations in society that strive to be politically influential'. Hence the survey includes not only 'political elites' (i.e. in government bureaucracies and political parties), but also 'societal elites' (i.e. in business, civil society, media and research). Moreover, we cover not only specialists in global governance, but also political and societal leaders more generally. The study assumes that attitudes in these elite circles can have significant implications for the place of global governance institutions in today's world.

2.2. Quota sampling

The LegGov Elite Survey has taken a quota sample of political and societal elites in six countries, and a 'global sample'. Quota sampling is uniquely suitable for ensuring that respondents cover a wide variety of positions and contexts when no exhaustive database is available for drawing a random sample (more on the selection criteria in section 2.3.). However, in contrast to a random sample, quota sampling does not permit extrapolation of survey results beyond the sample.

Figure 1 and Table 1 present an overview of the geographical subsamples and elite sectors within these subsamples. The figure also indicates the quota of interviews to be completed within each sector. At least 100 interviews had to be conducted in each country and in the global sample, adding up to 700 interviews.[1] Within each subsample, half of the respondents were set to be political elites (25 each for bureaucracy and party politics) and the other half societal elites (12-13 each for business, civil society, media, and research). In the global sample, political elites consist of national representatives at global governance institutions and permanent officials of global governance institutions.

Within the target population of people in leading positions, a distinction can be made between people at the head of organizations and people in other senior positions. As shown in Table 2, the sample consists of people in both types of functions. People in the high-level positions were prioritized as they can be regarded as most influential.

We arrived at the requisite number of respondents in each subsample by using "hard quota" (i.e. the minimum number of respondents of each sector) and "soft quota" (i.e. diversity in

[1] The final sample sizes, as presented in Table 1, are about 20% higher, with 860 respondents in total. This results from simultaneous invitations to interview. Oversampling occurred when more than the minimum required number of people agreed to take the survey. Some oversampling is useful to retain statistical power, given that some respondents do not answer all of the survey questions.

terms of seniority, level of position, orientation, and issue areas). Tables 1 and 2 show the coverage of the final sample in terms of the hard quota, and level of seniority. Section 2.3. provides more information on diversity in terms of level of position, orientation and issue area.

Figure 1. Interview quotas

Total elite sample (700)			
Country samples (100/country, 600 in total)		Global sample (100)	
Political (50/country)	Societal (50/country)	Political (50)	Societal (50)
- Party-politics (25/country) - Government bureaucracy (25/country)	- Business (12/country) - Civil society (13/country) - Media (12/country) - Research (13/country)	- National representatives at global governance institutions (25) - Permanent officials of global governance institutions (25)	- Business (12) - Civil society (13) - Media (12) - Research (13)

Table 1. Final sample, by sector and geographical subsample

	Party-politics	Government bureaucracy	Business	Civil society	Media	Research	National representatives at global governance institutions	Permanent officials of global governance institutions	Total
Brazil	25	39	15	15	14	16	0	0	124
Philippines	25	40	12	15	13	17	0	0	122
Germany	29	31	11	23	13	16	0	0	123
Global	0	0	15	28	14	17	35	29	138
Russia	29	26	12	13	13	15	0	0	108
South Africa	25	31	15	16	17	19	0	0	123
USA	33	32	12	16	11	18	0	0	122
Total	166	199	92	126	95	118	35	29	860
% of total	19.3%	23.1%	10.7%	14.6%	11.0%	13.7%	4.1%	3.4%	100%

Table 2. Final sample, by level of seniority and geographical subsample

	Head organization	Senior staff	Total
Brazil	77	47	124
Germany	91	32	123
Global	98	41	139
Philippines	95	26	121
Russia	94	14	108
South Africa	94	28	122
USA	74	48	122
Total	623	236	859
% of total	72.5%	27.5%	100%

The overall response rate was 31.8 percent, ranging from a low of 22.0 percent in Russia to a high of 56.2 percent in the Philippines (see Table 3). Response rates do not inform about representativeness in the context of quota sampling. However, we record them as an indicator of the practicability of the elite survey. The relatively high response rates for this type of study shows the considerable interest in our study among the approached elites.[2]

Table 3. Response rates by geographical subsample

	Response rate (% took survey of all contacted)
Brazil	37.8%
Germany	35.0%
Global	40.5%
Philippines	56.2%
Russia	22.0%
South Africa	39.7%
USA	25.6%
Total	31.8%

[2] Walgrave, Stefaan and Jeroen K. Joly. (2018). Surveying Individual Political Elites: A comparative three-country study. Quality & Quantity 52(5): 2221–2237.

2.3. Selecting the respondents

2.3.1. Geographical subsamples

As a first step, we selected seven geographical sites from which to invite the elite survey participants. The six focal countries (Brazil, Germany, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, and USA) cover a range of different positions in world affairs: culturally, economically, geographically, and politically. We added a further 'global sample' of elites who are attached to global civil society organizations, global corporations, global media outlets, global research institutes, and global governance institutions themselves.

2.3.2. Organizations

Next, we employed a targeted selection procedure using the positional method as described by Hoffmann-Lange[3] to identify the most relevant people to interview in each geographical subsample. Here we first identified key organizations in society for each of the six countries of the survey as well as the global arena. These lists of organizations covered the six sectors of interest: business, civil society, government bureaucracy, media, party politics, and research. In selecting specific organizations, we drew inter alia upon in-house LegGov expertise and previous work (e.g. Tallberg et al., 2013), generous assistance from scholars specialized in the various countries, participation and accreditation lists for the global governance institutions that are central to our study, and statistics on audience size for media organizations.

2.3.3. Individuals

The second step in the positional method is to identify relevant people in leading positions within the selected organizations. People with a coordinating or strategic function, and working on substantive issues within their organization, were eligible for the study (so excluding pure administrative management). For example, in the party-political category we interviewed elected politicians or their senior advisors. In government bureaucracies, we invited senior figures in the civil service, the diplomatic corps, the judiciary, and the military. In business circles, we interviewed company managers, international relations officers, and senior communication staff. For civil society organizations, we addressed directors, strategic advisors and leading activists. In the media arena, we approached editors and senior journalists. In the research category, we included professors and senior researchers at universities and think tanks. At the global governance institutions themselves, we interviewed leading international civil servants as well as state representatives and their senior advisors (e.g. ambassadors, heads of delegations or negotiators).

[3] Hoffmann-Lange, Ursula. (2009). Methods of Elite Research. In *The Oxford Handbook of Political Behavior,* edited by Russell J. Dalton and Hans-Dieter Klingemann, 911-929. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

We also strived to include a diverse set of respondents in terms of: the level of their position (subnational, national or international) (Table 4); the main orientation of their day-to-day work (subnational, national or international) (Table 5); and the issues they mainly handle, as linked to economy, security, and sustainable development (Table 6). Specifically for respondents from political parties, we paid due attention to the proportion of seats of each party in the national legislature. The samples cover a broad diversity of political views, but include more interviews with politicians from the largest parties. We discuss the details of the resulting diversity of the samples in what follows.

Our sampling strategy ensured that we obtained a sample of elites that is not limited to individuals working on global issues, but also includes elites who work exclusively with domestic political issues. Table 4 illustrates the diversity of the sample in terms of including people in both (sub)national and international-level positions. Table 5 indicates that more than half of the respondents overall are (sub)nationally oriented in their work. For example, the sample is not limited to parliamentarians who are part of the Foreign Affairs committee, or journalists working at the international division of their news outlet. In the global sample, all respondents are considered to be internationally oriented, but national representatives at global governance institutions, and people at national offices of a global organization, are categorized as holding a national-level position.

The inclusion of internationally oriented organizations and elites in both the global and the country samples raises the question of the demarcation between organizations that qualify for the global sample and those that qualify for the country samples. We based this demarcation on the location of the main office(s) of an organization or institution. A philanthropic foundation based in the USA providing development aid to countries in the Global South, for instance, would be regarded as part of the USA civil society sample. A similar organization with branches in multiple countries would be categorized as part of the global sample. Similarly, the global news branch of a public broadcast with a broad base of reporters around the world would qualify for the global media sample, while a nationally oriented newspaper in the Philippines would be part of the Philippines sample, even though the newspaper also reports on international issues.

Table 4. Final sample, by level of function and geographical subsample

	Subnational	National	International	Total
Brazil	20	100	4	124
Germany	21	99	3	123
Global	0	50	88	138
Philippines	18	103	0	121
Russia	17	91	0	108
South Africa	2	115	5	122
USA	31	88	3	122
Total	109	646	103	858
% of total	12.7%	75.3%	12.0%	100%

Table 5. Final sample, by orientation of respondents and geographical subsample

	Subnational	National	International	Total
Brazil	9	83	32	124
Germany	2	49	72	123
Global	0	0	138	138
Philippines	10	97	14	121
Russia	4	70	34	108
South Africa	3	94	25	122
USA	23	48	51	122
Total	51	441	366	858
% of total	5.9%	51.4%	42.7%	100%

In Table 6, we illustrate the diversity of the sample in terms of the main issue area in which the respondents worked. We have sought to reach diversity across the three broad issue areas covered by the global governance institutions in the survey: namely, economy, security, and sustainable development. We also targeted a fourth category of generalists. Taken together, this strategy allows for investigations of issue-specific dynamics.

Table 6. Final sample, by main issue areas of work and geographical subsample

	Economy	Security	Sustainable development	Generalists (no specific focus)	Other specific issue area	Total
Brazil	39	16	28	39	2	124
Germany	26	27	31	37	2	123
Global	36	39	30	26	7	138
Philippines	37	27	11	41	6	122
Russia	29	17	35	27	0	108
South Africa	34	33	21	34	1	123
USA	26	30	27	38	0	121
Total	227	189	183	242	18	859
% of total	26.4%	22.0%	21.3%	28.2%	2.1%	100%

3. The interviews

3.1. Contacting procedure and timeline

We used a standardized contacting procedure. We first sent the selected people an invitation for an interview by email.[4] This invitation included information on the purpose of the study, the way in which data would be handled (anonymity and confidence), and the practicalities of the interview (i.e. by telephone). Direct email addresses were used when we could find them online. In other cases, we used a more general email address of the invited person's organization. Alternatively, we called or emailed the organization to inquire about the person's contact details. We sent the first interview invitations in October 2017. The last interview took place in early August 2019. Figure 2 presents the start and end dates of the fieldwork in each geographical subsample.

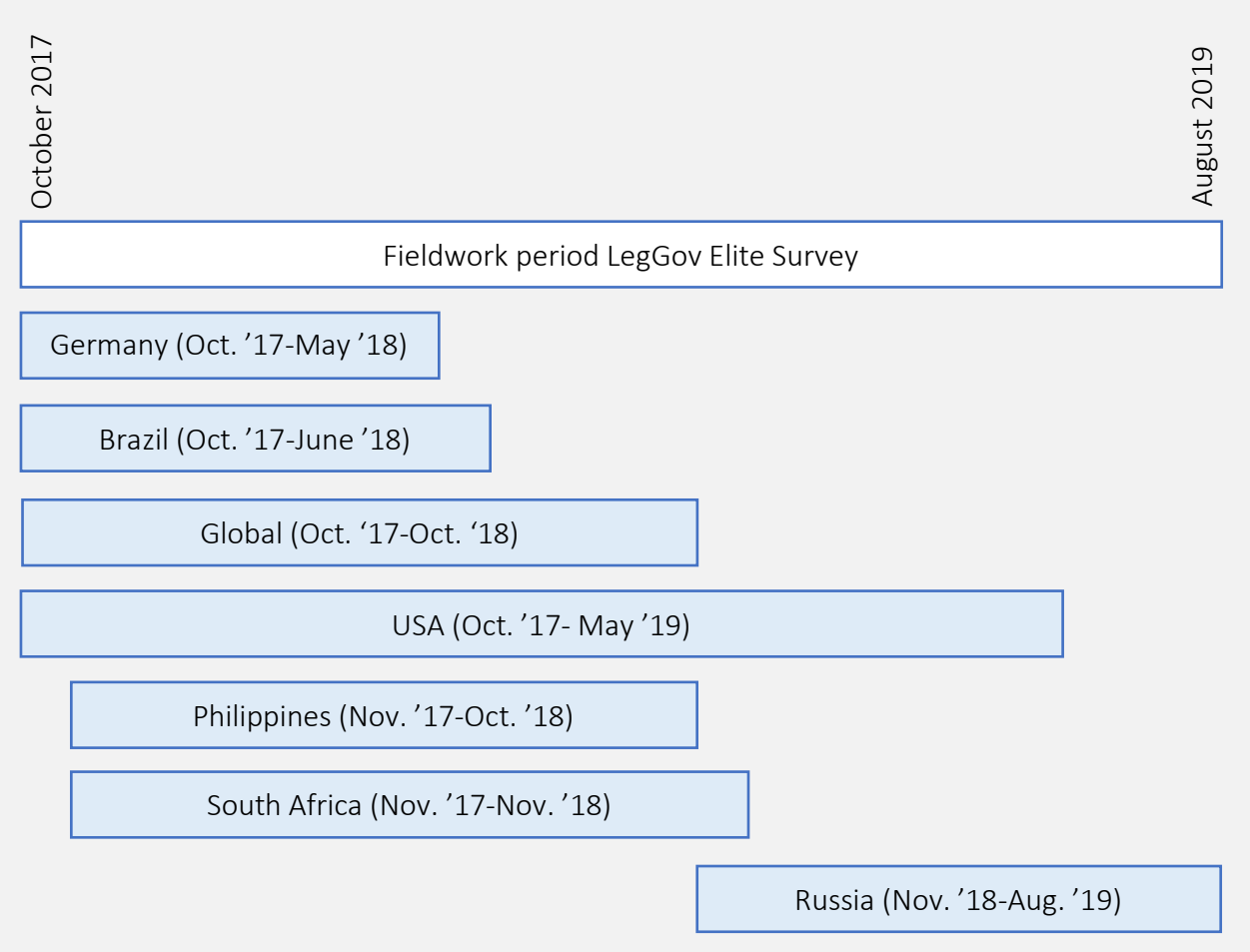
If we received no response to an email invitation after a week, we made a follow-up telephone call to inquire about availability for an interview. When telephone numbers were not available, we followed up through email. Where these attempts were also unsuccessful, we followed up by another email reminder, again stating the relevance of the research and particularly the importance of participation for the quality of our research. After this reminder, we followed up again by calling the office of the person we wanted to interview. In cases where these procedures resulted in neither participation, nor decline, we sent up to two more email

[4] The contacting procedure we used is based on Dillman, Don A., Jolene D. Smyth and Leah Melani Christian. (2014). Internet, Phone, Mail, and Mixed-Mode Surveys: The Tailored Design Method, 4th Edition. Hoboken, NJ, US: John Wiley & Sons Inc., with adaptations made to tailor the method to our specific target group (elites, in contrast to the general public).

reminders, this time offering a link to an online survey[5] that contained exactly the same questionnaire as the telephone survey.

One exception to this procedure was our cooperation with CivicPulse to obtain 20 interviews with state-level legislators and senior staff in the USA. In this case, online survey requests were emailed to participants in the CivicPulse panel. Respondents were not contacted by telephone. Furthermore, those 20 respondents received a shortened version of the questionnaire, given the CivicPulse format of online surveys that take no longer than 10 minutes to complete. This measure accounts for gaps in the dataset with respect to the excluded variables.

Figure 2. Timeline of fieldwork



[5] In the Russian sample, an offline version of the survey was attached to the reminder together with the online link. Respondents could complete this offline survey and return it by email or post. The questionnaire in this document was identical to the one used online and in telephone interviews.

3.2. Survey mode

Our preferred survey mode by telephone offers multiple benefits. First, it allowed us to verify whether the intended person takes the survey (and not an assistant, for instance). Second, it enabled us to record the level of interest and concentration of the respondent during the interview as an indication of the quality of the data.[6] Third, survey by telephone allowed the interviewer to provide standard clarifications should questions come up during the interview.

In cases where we could not get access to a telephone number of invited respondents, we sent a link to the online version of the survey. We also provided this option if the respondent requested it. Time was the main reason for such requests, as it takes less time to complete the survey online than over the phone. In these cases, we clearly communicated that we had specifically invited the respondent for the interview (and not an assistant, for instance) and we added a relevant control question at the end of the online survey. Of the total sample, 81.5% of the interviews were done by telephone and 18.5% online (including the 20 interviews through CivicPulse). The questions and response options in both survey modes were identical, only the CivicPulse survey was shorter.

3.3. The choice for closed-ended survey questions

The choice for a standardized questionnaire rather than qualitative interviews when studying elites requires some additional reflection. As previous studies have noted (e.g. Aberbach et al. 1975), people in leading positions are generally less inclined to participate in surveys. Some interviewees struggled with the standardized approach, which did not allow them to elaborate on their thinking about the issues in question. However, respondents were asked to elaborate their understanding of 'confidence' in governance institutions, as a central concept in our study.

We opted for standardized questionnaires in order to be able to systematically compare elite attitudes toward global governance across countries, across elite sectors, and across global governance institutions, as well as to compare elite attitudes to those of publics at large. Therefore, the comparability of answers to specific questions took priority over capturing more individualized accounts about global governance.

3.4. Truthfulness of the interviewees

The truthfulness of interviewees is an important question for all types of interviewees in any study, but it is a particular concern when respondents' function implies high levels of public visibility. To limit this potential issue, we stressed in all of our communications the confidentiality and anonymity of the interviews. We underlined that all personal data would be

[6] According to interviewer evaluations, 60.7% of the respondents showed great interest while taking the survey, 35.7% was somewhat interested, and 3.5% did not seem interested.

removed at the end of the fieldwork period, that we would only perform large-scale analyses with the data (instead of reporting the responses of individual respondents), and that the use of standardized response options would also contribute to anonymity. After completing a telephone interview, the interviewer reported their impression of whether the respondent was alone when taking the interview and whether they felt that the respondent spoke freely during the interview. In more than 90 per cent of the cases the respondent seemed to be in a situation where the conversation could not be overheard. The impression among interviewers that respondents spoke freely was even greater.

4. Questionnaires

4.1. English

Introduction:

Hello, I am [name] from Stockholm University in Sweden.

(check whether you have the right person on the phone and refer to the appointment made for the survey interview)

I will start by reading the introduction to the survey:
As mentioned when you were contacted earlier, we are carrying out a study of what people who are active in various political and societal sectors think about international politics. The study interviews people in a diverse set of countries around the world, as well as in many international organizations. You have been selected based on the organization you work for, and your position within that organization.

I'd like to ask you about your views on a number of different subjects. We are interested in your personal views – there are no right or wrong answers. Your input will be treated strictly confidentially. We will anonymize your answers. Your participation will contribute to a better understanding of how people in leading positions perceive and shape international politics. It will take about 30 minutes to go through all the questions.

Do you have any questions at this stage?

(For the global sample, start with this question:)
Y0 **Although you are working in a global environment, which country is most at the centre of your social and political life?**

[drop down menu of countries to which all country specifications will be linked]

We'll start with some questions about your personal opinions about politics.

Q199 **How interested would you say you are in politics? Are you**
1 Very interested
2 Somewhat interested
3 Not very interested
4 Not at all interested

Y1 **How interested are you in local politics? Are you**
1 Very interested
2 Somewhat interested
3 Not very interested
4 Not at all interested

Y2 **How interested are you in national politics?**
1 Very interested
2 Somewhat interested
3 Not very interested
4 Not at all interested

Y3 **How interested are you in [African/Asian/European/North American/South American/Eurasian] politics?**
1 Very interested
2 Somewhat interested
3 Not very interested
4 Not at all interested

Y4 **How interested are you in global politics?**
1 Very interested
2 Somewhat interested
3 Not very interested
4 Not at all interested

Q200 **When you get together with your friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally or never?**
1 Frequently
2 Occasionally
3 Never

People learn what is going on in their country and the world from various sources. For each of the following sources, please indicate whether you use it to obtain information daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly or never.

		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Never
Q201	Daily newspaper	1	2	3	4	5
Q202	TV news	1	2	3	4	5
Q203	Radio news	1	2	3	4	5
Q204	Mobile phone	1	2	3	4	5
Q205	Email	1	2	3	4	5
Q206	Internet	1	2	3	4	5
Q207	Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Q208	Talk with friends or colleagues	1	2	3	4	5

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence, or none at all?

		A great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	None at all
Q70	The courts in [country]	1	2	3	4
Q71	The [country] government	1	2	3	4
Q73	The [country] parliament	1	2	3	4
Q82	[regional organization][1]	1	2	3	4
Q83	The United Nations (UN)	1	2	3	4
Q84	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1	2	3	4
Q85	The International Criminal Court (ICC)	1	2	3	4
Q86	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	1	2	3	4
Q87	The World Bank	1	2	3	4
Q88	The World Health Organization (WHO)	1	2	3	4
Q89	The World Trade Organization (WTO)	1	2	3	4
Y5	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4
Y6	The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)	1	2	3	4
Y7	The Group of 20 (G20)	1	2	3	4
Y8	The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)	1	2	3	4
Y9	The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	1	2	3	4
Y10	The Kimberley Process (KP)	1	2	3	4
Y11	The International Federation of Association Football (FIFA)	1	2	3	4

[1] For the national elites, we follow the approach of WVS7 to decide which organization they get: South Africa: the African Union (AU), Germany: the European Union (EU), Philippines: the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), USA: the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)/United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), Brazil: the Mercado Comum do Sul (MERCOSUL), Russia: the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).
We ask the global sample 6 items: AU, EU, ASEAN, NAFTA, MERCOSUL/MERCOSUR and SCO.

Y12 **What does it mean to you to have (or to lack) confidence in a governance organization?**

- _____
  (if the respondent did not spontaneously mention multiple things) **Anything else?**
- _____

Q90 **Nowadays there's a lot of talk about international organizations. People sometimes say that international organizations should prioritize improving people's lives, even if this may imply that decisions are not made democratically. What do you think international organizations should prioritize, being effective or being democratic?**
If your views are somewhat mixed, choose the appropriate number in between. You can choose a number between 1: being effective, and 10: being democratic.

Being effective									Being democratic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Y15 **International organizations can have various objectives. While you can find multiple objectives important, which one of the following three objectives do you think should get the highest priority in international organizations? The international organization is transparent in its decision-making procedures, the international organization takes decisions based on expertise, or the international organization's procedures treat all involved actors equally?**

Y16 **And what do you think should get the second highest priority?**

	Highest priority	Second highest priority
The international organization is transparent in its decision-making procedures	1	1
The international organization takes decisions based on expertise	2	2
The international organization takes decisions in an impartial way	3	3

Y17 **And which one of the following three objectives do you think should get the highest priority in international organizations? The international organization improves democracy in affected countries, the international organization delivers effective solutions to societal problems, or the benefits and costs of the international organization's policies are fairly distributed?**

Y18 **And what do you think should get the second highest priority?**

	Highest priority	Second highest priority
The international organization improves democracy in affected countries	1	1
The international organization delivers effective solutions to policy problems	2	2
The benefits and costs of the international organization's policies are fairly distributed	3	3

Here are some questions about international organizations. Many people don't know the answers to these questions, but if you do please tell me.

		A	B	C
Q91	Five countries have permanent seats on the Security Council of the United Nations. Which one of the following is not a member? A) France, B) China, C) India	1	2	3
Q92	Where are the headquarters of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) located? A) Washington DC, B) London, C) Geneva	1	2	3
Q93	Which of the following problems does the organization Amnesty International deal with? A) Climate change, B) Human rights, C) Destruction of historic monuments	1	2	3

The following questions are about your experience with various international organizations.

How much experience do you have interacting with the following international organizations? Do you have no experience at all, little experience, quite some experience or a lot of experience?

		No experience at all	Little experience	Quite some experience	A lot of experience
Y21	[regional organization][2]	1	2	3	4
Y22	The United Nations (UN)	1	2	3	4
Y23	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1	2	3	4
Y24	The International Criminal Court (ICC)	1	2	3	4
Y25	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	1	2	3	4
Y26	The World Bank	1	2	3	4
Y27	The World Health Organization (WHO)	1	2	3	4
Y28	The World Trade Organization (WTO)	1	2	3	4
Y29	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4
Y30	The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)	1	2	3	4
Y31	The Group of 20 (G20)	1	2	3	4
Y32	The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)	1	2	3	4
Y33	The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	1	2	3	4
Y34	The Kimberley Process (KP)	1	2	3	4
Y35	The International Federation of Association Football (FIFA)	1	2	3	4

[2] For the national elites, we follow the approach of WVS7 to decide which organization they get: South Africa: the African Union (AU), Germany: the European Union (EU), Philippines: the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), USA: the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)/United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), Brazil: the Mercado Comum do Sul (MERCOSUL), Russia: the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).
We ask the global sample 6 items: AU, EU, ASEAN, NAFTA, MERCOSUL/MERCOSUR and SCO.

How satisfied are you with the level of <u>fairness</u> of the following international organizations? You can choose a number between 1: not satisfied at all with its fairness, and 10: completely satisfied with its fairness.

		Not satisfied at all									Completely satisfied
Y36	[regional organization][3]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y37	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y38	The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y39	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

How satisfied are you with the level of <u>democracy</u> of the following international organizations? You can choose a number between 1: not satisfied at all with its democracy, and 10: completely satisfied with its democracy.

		Not satisfied at all									Completely satisfied
Y40	[regional organization][3]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y41	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y42	The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y43	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

How satisfied are you with the level of <u>effectiveness</u> of the following international organizations? You can choose a number between 1: not satisfied at all with its effectiveness, and 10: completely satisfied with its effectiveness.

		Not satisfied at all									Completely satisfied
Y44	[regional organization][3]	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y45	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y46	The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

[3] For the national elites, we follow the approach of WVS7 to decide which organization they get: South Africa: the African Union (AU), Germany: the European Union (EU), Philippines: the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), USA: the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)/United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), Brazil: the Mercado Comum do Sul (MERCOSUL), Russia: the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). We ask the global sample 6 items: AU, EU, ASEAN, NAFTA, MERCOSUL/MERCOSUR and SCO.

Y47	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

How much influence do you think [country] has in the decision-making process in each of the following international organizations? Do you think [country] has no influence at all, little influence, quite some influence or a lot of influence?

		No influence at all	Little influence	Quite some influence	A lot of influence
Y48	[regional organization][3]	1	2	3	4
Y49	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1	2	3	4
Y50	The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)	1	2	3	4
Y51	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4

How much do you think [country] benefits from the decisions taken in each of the following international organizations? Do you think [country] has no benefit at all, a low benefit, a moderate benefit or a major benefit?

		No benefit at all	Low benefit	Quite some benefit	Major benefit
Y52	[regional organization][3]	1	2	3	4
Y53	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1	2	3	4
Y54	The United Nations Security Council (UNSC)	1	2	3	4
Y55	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4

The next questions will be about your professional activities.

Y56 **During the past 12 months, with which of the following international organizations did you most often interact?**

[DROP DOWN MENU list of global governance institutions + "none of these"]

How often do you perform the following activities in relation to [the organization selected in Y56]? Daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly or never?

		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Never
Y57	Make critical public statements, reports, tweets or blogs	1	2	3	4	5
Y58	Make supportive public statements, reports, tweets or blogs	1	2	3	4	5
Y59	Engage in activities that assist **[organization selected in Y56]** in making or implementing its policies	1	2	3	4	5
Y60	Reduce involvement with **[organization selected in Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y61	Evaluate **[organization selected in Y56]** through rankings, ratings or certification	1	2	3	4	5
Y62	Organize or participate in demonstrations against **[organization selected in Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y63	Organize or participate in events to support **[organization selected in Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y64	Provide funding to **[organization selected in Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y65	Withdraw funding from **[organization selected in Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5

When communicating your views on [the organization selected in Y56], how often do you typically address the following groups? Daily, weekly, monthly, less than monthly or never?

		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Less than monthly	Never
Y66	Staff of **[organization selected in Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y67	Staff of other international organizations	1	2	3	4	5
Y68	Representatives of member states of **[organization selected in Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y69	Non-member states to **[organization selected in Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y70	Private companies	1	2	3	4	5
Y71	Private foundations	1	2	3	4	5
Y72	Civil society organizations, such as NGOs, trade unions, think tanks, employer federations	1	2	3	4	5
Y73	The general public in **[organization selected in Y56]**'s member states	1	2	3	4	5
Y74	People that you believe are affected by **[organization selected in Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5

Y75	General communication without a particular target audience	1	2	3	4	5

Next, I have a few questions about your views of the general public in [country].

Citizens' confidence in organizations varies. How much confidence do you think that the general public in [country] on average has in the following organizations? A great deal, quite a lot, not very much, or none at all?

		A great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	None at all
Y76	Their national government	1	2	3	4
Y77	[regional organization][4]	1	2	3	4
Y78	The United Nations (UN)	1	2	3	4
Y79	The International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1	2	3	4
Y80	The International Criminal Court (ICC)	1	2	3	4
Y81	The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	1	2	3	4
Y82	The World Bank	1	2	3	4
Y83	The World Health Organization (WHO)	1	2	3	4
Y84	The World Trade Organization (WTO)	1	2	3	4

Y85 **What do you think the general public in [country] would like international organizations to prioritize, being effective or being democratic?**
If you think their preferences are somewhat mixed, choose the appropriate number in between. You can choose a number between 1: being effective, and 10: being democratic.

Being effective									Being democratic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

[4] For the national elites, we follow the approach of WVS7 to decide which organization they get: South Africa: the African Union (AU), Germany: the European Union (EU), Philippines: the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), USA: the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)/United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), Brazil: the Mercado Comum do Sul (MERCOSUL), Russia: the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).
We ask the global sample 6 items: AU, EU, ASEAN, NAFTA, MERCOSUL/MERCOSUR and SCO.

The following questions will be about your personal opinions on more general policy matters.

Issues may be addressed at different levels of decision-making. What do you think is the most appropriate level for dealing with the following policy areas? The sub-national level, the national level, the regional level (which gathers countries in the same geographical region), or the global level?

		Sub-national level	National level	Regional level	Global level
Y86	Environment	1	2	3	4
Y87	Education	1	2	3	4
Y88	Trade	1	2	3	4
Y89	Employment	1	2	3	4
Y90	Migration	1	2	3	4
Y91	Defense	1	2	3	4
Y92	Human rights	1	2	3	4
Y93	Health	1	2	3	4
Y94	Taxation	1	2	3	4
Y95	Development	1	2	3	4

People sometimes talk about what the aims of their country should be for the next ten years. I will list four of the goals which different people would give top priority.
Q154 **If you had to choose, which one of the things would you say is most important? Maintaining order in the nation, giving people more say in important government decisions, fighting rising prices, or protecting freedom of speech?**

Q155 **And which would be the next most important?**

		Q154 First choice	Q155 Second choice
1	Maintaining order in the nation	1	1
2	Giving people more say in important government decisions	2	2
3	Fighting rising prices	3	3
4	Protecting freedom of speech	4	4

Q255 **People have different views about themselves and how they relate to the world. How close do you feel to your village, town or city? Do you feel**

Q256 **And how close do you feel to your [county, region, district][5]?**
1 Very close
2 Close
3 Not very close
4 Not close at all

Q257 **How close do you feel to [country]?**
1 Very close
2 Close
3 Not very close
4 Not close at all

[5] USA: state, Philippines: province or independent city, South Africa: province.

Q258 **How close do you feel to [continent; adjust to nationality depending on country sample or answer in Y0 for the global sample]?**
1 Very close
2 Close
3 Not very close
4 Not close at all

Q259 **How close do you feel to the world?**
1 Very close
2 Close
3 Not very close
4 Not close at all

Q57 **Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you need to be very careful in dealing with people?**
1 Most people can be trusted
2 Need to be very careful

Q240 **In political matters, people talk of "the left" and "the right." How would you place your views on this scale, generally speaking? You can choose a number between 1: left, and 10: right.**

Left									Right
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Y96 **How satisfied are you with the economic situation of [your country]? You can choose a number between 1: completely dissatisfied, and 10: completely satisfied.**

Completely dissatisfied									Completely satisfied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Q50 **How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household? You can choose a number between 1: completely dissatisfied, and 10: completely satisfied.**

Completely dissatisfied									Completely satisfied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Please tell me for each of the following actions whether you think it can always be justified, never be justified, or something in between. You can choose a number between 1: always justifiable, and 10: never justifiable.

		Always justifiable									Never justifiable
Q182	Homosexuality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Q183	Abortion	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Q185	Divorce	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Q186	Sex before marriage	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Q121 **Now we would like to know your opinion about the people from other countries who come to live in [your country] - the immigrants. How would you evaluate the impact of these people on the development of [your country]?**

Very good	Quite good	Neither good, nor bad	Quite bad	Very bad
5	4	3	2	1

Last, we are interested in your personal opinions on politics in [your country].

Q252 **On a scale from 1 to 10 where "1" is "not satisfied at all" and "10" is "completely satisfied", how satisfied are you with how the political system is functioning in** [**country**] **these days?**

Not satisfied at all									Completely satisfied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Y97 **People sometimes say that national governments should prioritize improving people's lives, even if this may imply that decisions are not made democratically. What do you think the government of** [**country**] **should prioritize, being effective or being democratic?**
If your views are somewhat mixed, choose the appropriate number in between. You can choose a number between 1: being effective, and 10: being democratic.

Being effective									Being democratic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

To finish, I would like to ask you a few background questions.

Q260 **Respondent's sex**

1 Male
2 Female
3 X

Q261 **Can you tell me your year of birth please?**

– – – –

Y100 **Of which country or countries do you hold legal citizenship?**

_____

Q275 **What is the highest level of education you attained[6]?**

0 Early childhood education/no education
1 Primary education
2 Lower secondary education
3 Upper secondary education
4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education
5 Short-cycle tertiary education

[6] These are ISCED codes (International Standard Classification for Education used by UN and UNESCO), which can be translated according to the national context in the different WVS countries. Use the categories written here for the global sample, and the national versions as in WVS for the 6 country samples.

6 Bachelor or equivalent
7 Master or equivalent
8 Doctor or equivalent

Q289 **Do you belong to a religious denomination? If yes, which one?**

0 No: do not belong to denomination
1 Roman Catholic
2 Protestant
3 Orthodox (Russian/Greek/etc.)
4 Jew
5 Muslim
6 Hindu
7 Buddhist
8 Other *(write down)*: _____

That is all the questions. Thank you very much for contributing to our research!

Observations by the interviewer

Respondent's interest (Code how interested the respondent was during the interview):

1 Respondent was very interested.
2 Respondent was somewhat interested.
3 Respondent was not interested.

Interview privacy (Code whether the interview took place in privacy or not):

1 There were no other people around who could follow the interview.
2 There were other people around who could follow the interview.

4.2. German

Stockholm University

Befragung über internationale Themen – Legitimität in Global Governance (LegGov) Forschungsprogramm

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

vielen Dank, dass Sie an unserer Studie teilnehmen! Wir hatten Sie ja bereits kontaktiert und Ihnen bei dieser Gelegenheit mitgeteilt, dass wir eine Studie durchführen, die die Einstellungen von Menschen, die in verschiedenen politischen und gesellschaftlichen Bereichen tätig sind, gegenüber internationaler Politik untersucht.
Wir haben Sie aufgrund der Organisation, für die Sie arbeiten, sowie Ihrer Tätigkeit in dieser Organisation ausgesucht.

Die Fragen in diesem Fragebogen berühren eine Reihe verschiedener Themen. Wir sind an Ihrer **persönlichen Meinung** interessiert, es gibt also keine richtigen oder falschen Antworten. Ihre Antworten werden anonymisiert und strikt **vertraulich** behandeln. Ihre Angaben werden zu einem **besseren Verständnis** darüber beitragen, wie Menschen in Organisationen wie der Ihren internationale Politik sehen und formen. Das Ausfüllen des Fragebogens dauert ungefährt 15 Minuten.

---

1. Wir beginnen mit Fragen zu Ihrer Meinung über internationale Politik.

   a. Wie stark interessieren Sie sich für Politik? Sind Sie…

   1 ○ **sehr interessiert** 3 ○ **kaum interessiert**

   2 ○ **etwas interessiert** 4 ○ **überhaupt nicht interessiert**

   b. Wie stark interessieren Sie sich für **Kommunalpolitik**? Sind Sie…

   1 ○ **sehr interessiert** 3 ○ **kaum interessiert**

   2 ○ **etwas interessiert** 4 ○ **überhaupt nicht interessiert**

c. Wie stark interessieren Sie sich für **Bundespolitik**? Sind Sie…

1 ○ **sehr interessiert** 3 ○ **kaum interessiert**

2 ○ **etwas interessiert** 4 ○ **überhaupt nicht interessiert**

d. Wie stark interessieren Sie sich für **Europapolitik**? Sind Sie…

1 ○ **sehr interessiert** 3 ○ **kaum interessiert**

2 ○ **etwas interessiert** 4 ○ **überhaupt nicht interessiert**

e. Wie stark interessieren Sie sich für **internationale Politik**? Sind Sie…

1 ○ **sehr interessiert** 3 ○ **kaum interessiert**

2 ○ **etwas interessiert** 4 ○ **überhaupt nicht interessiert**

2. Wenn Sie sich mit Ihren Freunden treffen, reden Sie dann oft, gelegentlich oder nie über Politik?

1 ○ **oft**

2 ○ **gelegentlich**

3 ○ **nie**

3. Die Menschen nutzen unterschiedliche Quellen, um zu erfahren, was um sie herum und in der Welt passiert. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Quellen, ob Sie diese täglich, wöchentlich, monatlich, seltener als monatlich oder niemals nutzen.

		täglich	**wöchentlich**	**monatlich**	**seltener als monatlich**	**niemals**
1	Tageszeitung	1	2	3	4	5
2	Nachrichtensendungen im Fernsehen	1	2	3	4	5
3	Nachrichtensendungen im Radio	1	2	3	4	5
4	Mobiltelefon	1	2	3	4	5
5	E-Mail	1	2	3	4	5
6	Internet	1	2	3	4	5
7	Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
8	Gespräche mit Freunden, Kollegen und Bekannten	1	2	3	4	5

4. Sagen Sie mir bitte für jede der folgenden Organisationen, wie viel Vertrauen Sie in diese haben: sehr viel, ziemlich viel, wenig oder überhaupt kein Vertrauen. (*Es ist kein Problem, falls Sie diese Organisation nicht kennen, aber falls Sie eine allgemeine Vorstellung der Institutionen haben, geben sie bitte an, wie viel Vertrauen Sie in sie haben).*

		sehr viel Vertrauen	**ziemlich viel Vertrauen**	**wenig Vertrauen**	**überhaupt kein Vertrauen**
1	Die Gerichte	1	2	3	4
2	Die Regierung	1	2	3	4
3	Der Bundestag	1	2	3	4
4	Die Europäische Union (EU)	1	2	3	4
5	Die Vereinten Nationen (UNO)	1	2	3	4
6	Der Internationale Währungsfonds (IWF)	1	2	3	4
7	Der Internationale Gerichtshof (ICC)	1	2	3	4
8	Das Nordatlantische Bündnis (NATO)	1	2	3	4
9	Die Weltbank	1	2	3	4
10	Die Weltgesundheitsorganisation (WHO)	1	2	3	4
11	Die Welthandelsorganisation (WTO)	1	2	3	4
12	Das Rahmenübereinkommen der Vereinten Nationen über Klimaänderungen (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4
13	Der Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen (UNO-Sicherheitsrat)	1	2	3	4
14	Die Gruppe der 20 (G20)	1	2	3	4
15	The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)	1	2	3	4
16	Die Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	1	2	3	4
17	Der Kimberley-Prozess	1	2	3	4
18	Der Internationale Fußballverband (FIFA)	1	2	3	4

5. Was bedeutet für Sie, Vertrauen oder kein Vertrauen in eine politische Organisation zu haben? *(Bitte notieren Sie Ihre Angaben unten)*

6. Heutzutage ist viel von internationalen Organisationen die Rede. Manchmal heißt es, internationale Organisationen sollten vor allem das Leben der Menschen verbessern, selbst wenn das vielleicht bedeutet, dass Entscheidungen nicht demokratisch getroffen werden.

   Was sollte ihrer Meinung nach bei **internationalen Organisationen** wichtiger sein: eine wirksame oder eine demokratische Arbeitsweise? Wenn Ihre Meinung irgendwo dazwischen liegt, wählen Sie eine entsprechende Zahl. Sie können eine Zahl zwischen 1: eine wirksame Arbeitsweise und 10: eine demokratische Arbeitsweise wählen.

wirksame Arbeitsweise	○ 1	○ 2	○ 3	○ 4	○ 5	○ 6	○ 7	○ 8	○ 9	○ 10	**demokratische Arbeitsweise**

7. Internationale Organisationen können verschiede Ziele verfolgen. Auch wenn Sie mehrere Ziele wichtig finden können, welche der drei folgenden Ziele sollte Ihrer Meinung nach die **höchste Priorität** in internationalen Organisationen haben?

   1 ○ Die Entscheidungen der internationalen Organisation werden auf transparente Weise getroffen.

   2 ○ Die Entscheidungen der internationalen Organisation basieren auf Expertenwissen.

   3 ○ Die Entscheidungen der internationalen Organisation werden unparteiisch getroffen.

8. Und was sollte Ihrer Meinung nach die **zweithöchste Priorität** haben?

   1 ○ Die Entscheidungen der internationalen Organisation werden auf transparente Weise getroffen.

   2 ○ Die Entscheidungen der internationalen Organisation basieren auf Expertenwissen.

   3 ○ Die Entscheidungen der internationalen Organisation werden unparteiisch getroffen.

9. Und welche der folgenden Ziele sollten Ihrer Meinung nach die **höchste Priorität** in internationalen Organisationen haben?

   1 ○ Die internationale Organisation fördert Demokratie in betroffenen Ländern.

   2 ○ Die internationale Organisation löst gesellschaftliche Probleme effektiv.

   3 ○ Die Kosten und Nutzen der Politik der internationalen Organisation sind gerecht verteilt.

10. Und was sollte Ihrer Meinung nach die **zweithöchste Priorität** haben?

1 ◯ Die internationale Organisation fördert Demokratie in betroffenen Ländern.

2 ◯ Die internationale Organisation löst gesellschaftliche Probleme effektiv.

3 ◯ Die Kosten und Nutzen der Politik der internationalen Organisation sind gerecht verteilt.

11. Nun möchte ich Ihnen einige Fragen zu internationalen Organisationen stellen. Viele Menschen kennen die Antworten nicht, aber wenn Sie sie kennen, geben Sie bitte die richtige Antwort an.

a. Fünf Länder haben einen ständigen Sitz im Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen. Welches der folgenden Länder auf dieser Liste ist kein ständiges Mitglied?

1 ◯ **Frankreich**

2 ◯ **China**

3 ◯ **Indien**

b. Wo befindet sich der Hauptsitz des Internationalen Währungsfonds (IWF)?

1 ◯ **Washington DC**

2 ◯ **London**

3 ◯ **Genf**

c. Um welches der folgenden Probleme kümmert sich die Organisation Amnesty Internationale?

1 ◯ **Klimawandel**

2 ◯ **Menschenrechtsverletzungen**

3 ◯ **Zerstörung historischer Baudenkmäler**

12. Nun zu einigen Fragen über Ihre Erfahrungen mit internationalen Organisationen. Inwieweit haben Sie Erfahrung darin, mit den folgenden Organisationen zu interagieren?

		überhaupt keine Erfahrung	**wenig Erfahrung**	**ziemlich viel Erfahrung**	**sehr viel Erfahrung**
1	Die Europäische Union (EU)	1	2	3	4
2	Die Vereinten Nationen (UNO)	1	2	3	4
3	Der Internationale Währungsfonds (IWF)	1	2	3	4
4	Der Internationale Gerichtshof (ICC)	1	2	3	4
5	Das Nordatlantische Bündnis (NATO)	1	2	3	4
6	Die Weltbank	1	2	3	4
7	Die Weltgesundheitsorganisation (WHO)	1	2	3	4
8	Die Welthandelsorganisation (WTO)	1	2	3	4
9	Das Rahmenübereinkommen der Vereinten Nationen über Klimaänderungen (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4
10	Der Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen (UNO-Sicherheitsrat)	1	2	3	4
11	Die Gruppe der 20 (G20)	1	2	3	4
12	The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)	1	2	3	4
13	Die Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	1	2	3	4
14	Der Kimberley-Prozess	1	2	3	4
15	Der Internationale Fußballverband (FIFA)	1	2	3	4

13. Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit dem Ausmaß an **Gerechtigkeit** der folgenden internationalen Organisationen? Sie können eine Zahl zwischen 1: überhaupt nicht zufrieden mit deren Gerechtigkeit, und 10: völlig zufrieden mit deren Gerechtigkeit, wählen.

		überhaupt nicht zufrieden									**völlig zufrieden**
1	Die Europäische Union	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Der Internationale Währungsfonds (IWF)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Der Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen (UNO-Sicherheitsrat)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Das Rahmenübereinkommen der Vereinten Nationen über Klimaänderungen (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

14. Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit dem Ausmaß an **Demokratie** der folgenden internationalen Organisationen? Sie können eine Zahl zwischen 1: überhaupt nicht zufrieden mit deren Demokratie, und 10: völlig zufrieden mit deren Demokratie, wählen.

		überhaupt nicht zufrieden									**völlig zufrieden**
1	Die Europäische Union	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Der Internationale Währungsfonds (IWF)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Der Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen (UNO-Sicherheitsrat)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Das Rahmenübereinkommen der Vereinten Nationen über Klimaänderungen (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

15. Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit dem Ausmaß an **Effektivität** der folgenden internationalen Organisationen? Sie können eine Zahl zwischen 1: überhaupt nicht zufrieden mit deren Effektivität, und 10: völlig zufrieden mit deren Effektivität, wählen.

		überhaupt nicht zufrieden									**völlig zufrieden**
1	Die Europäische Union	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Der Internationale Währungsfonds (IWF)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Der Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen (UNO-Sicherheitsrat)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Das Rahmenübereinkommen der Vereinten Nationen über Klimaänderungen (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

16. Wieviel Einfluss hat Deutschland Ihrer Meinung nach im Entscheidungsprozess der folgenden internationalen Organisationen?

		überhaupt keinen Einfluss	**wenig Einfluss**	**ziemlich viel Einfluss**	**sehr viel Einfluss**
1	Die Europäische Union	1	2	3	4
2	Der Internationale Währungsfonds (IWF)	1	2	3	4
3	Der Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen (UNO-Sicherheitsrat)	1	2	3	4
4	Das Rahmenübereinkommen der Vereinten Nationen über Klimaänderungen (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4

17. Inwieweit nützen Deutschland Ihrer Meinung nach die Entscheidungen der folgenden internationalen Organisationen?

		überhaupt keinen Nutzen	**wenig Nutzen**	**ziemlich viel Nutzen**	**sehr viel Nutzen**
1	Die Europäische Union	1	2	3	4
2	Der Internationale Währungsfonds (IWF)	1	2	3	4
3	Der Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen (UNO-Sicherheitsrat)	1	2	3	4
4	Das Rahmenübereinkommen der Vereinten Nationen über Klimaänderungen (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4

18. Nun zu einigen Fragen über Ihre beruflichen Aktivitäten. Mit welcher internationalen Organisation haben Sie in den letzten 12 Monaten am häufigsten interagiert? *(Bitte eine Antwort auswählen)*

1	○	Die Europäische Union (EU)
2	○	Die Vereinten Nationen (UNO)
3	○	Der Internationale Währungsfonds (IWF)
4	○	Der Internationale Gerichtshof (ICC)
5	○	Das Nordatlantische Bündnis (NATO)
6	○	Die Weltbank
7	○	Die Weltgesundheitsorganisation (WHO)
8	○	Die Welthandelsorganisation (WTO)
9	○	Das Rahmenübereinkommen der Vereinten Nationen über Klimaänderungen (UNFCCC)
10	○	Der Sicherheitsrat der Vereinten Nationen (UNO-Sicherheitsrat)
11	○	Die Gruppe der 20 (G20)
12	○	Die Internet Cooperation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN)
13	○	Der Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)
14	○	Der Kimberley-Prozess
15	○	Der internationale Fußballverband (FIFA)

19. Wie häufig führen Sie die folgenden Aktivitäten in Bezug auf die oben genannte Organisation (siehe Frage 18) durch?

		täglich	**wöchentlich**	**monatlich**	**seltener als monatlich**	**niemals**
1	Kritische öffentliche Stellungnahmen, oder Berichte, Tweets oder Blogs veröffentlichen	1	2	3	4	5
2	Unterstützende öffentliche Stellungnahmen, oder Berichte, Tweets oder Blogs veröffentlichen	1	2	3	4	5
3	Sich für Tätigkeiten engagieren, die der oben genannten Organisation helfen, ihre Politik umzusetzen	1	2	3	4	5
4	Zusammenarbeit mit der oben genannten Organisation reduzieren	1	2	3	4	5
5	Die oben genannte Organisation durch Rankings, Ratings und Zertifikate bewerten	1	2	3	4	5
6	Demonstrationen gegen die oben genannte Organisation organisieren oder an ihnen teilnehmen	1	2	3	4	5
7	Veranstaltungen zur Unterstützung der oben genannten Organisation organisieren oder an ihnen teilnehmen	1	2	3	4	5
8	Der oben genannten Organisation Gelder bereitstellen	1	2	3	4	5
9	Der oben genannten Organisation Gelder entziehen	1	2	3	4	5

20. Wenn Sie Ihre Ansichten über die oben genannte Organisation (siehe Frage 18) kommunizieren, wie oft sprechen Sie die folgenden Gruppen in der Regel an?

		täglich	**wöchent-lich**	**monatlich**	**seltener als monatlich**	**niemals**
1	Angestellte der oben genannte Organisation	1	2	3	4	5
2	Angestellte anderer Internationaler Organisationen	1	2	3	4	5
3	Repräsentanten von Mitgliedsstaaten der oben genannte Organisation	1	2	3	4	5
4	Drittstaaten (Nicht-Mitglieder) der oben genannten Organisation	1	2	3	4	5
5	Private Unternehmen	1	2	3	4	5
6	Private Stiftungen	1	2	3	4	5
7	Zivilgesellschaftliche Organisationen wie zum Beispiel Nichtregierungsorganisationen, Gewerkschaften, Think Tanks, Arbeitgeberverbände	1	2	3	4	5
8	Die breite Öffentlichkeit in den Mitgliedstaaten der oben genannte Organisation	1	2	3	4	5
9	Menschen, die Ihrer Meinung nach von der oben genannte Organisation beeinflusst werden	1	2	3	4	5
10	Generelle Kommunikation ohne spezifischen Adressaten	1	2	3	4	5

21. Als nächstes einige Fragen zu Ihren Ansichten über die öffentliche Meinung in Deutschland.

Das Vertrauen der Bürger in Organisationen variiert. Wie viel Vertrauen hat Ihrer Meinung nach **die breite deutsche Öffentlichkeit** in die folgenden Organisationen? Sehr viel, ziemlich viel, wenig, oder überhaupt kein Vertrauen? *(Was ist Ihre Einschätzung?)*

		sehr viel Vertrauen	**ziemlich viel Vertrauen**	**wenig Vertrauen**	**überhaupt kein Vertrauen**
1	Die Regierung	1	2	3	4
2	Der Bundestag	1	2	3	4
3	Die Europäische Union (EU)	1	2	3	4
4	Die Vereinten Nationen (UNO)	1	2	3	4
5	Der Internationale Währungsfonds (IWF)	1	2	3	4
6	Der Internationale Gerichtshof (ICC)	1	2	3	4
7	Das Nordatlantische Bündnis (NATO)	1	2	3	4
8	Die Weltbank	1	2	3	4
9	Die Weltgesundheitsorganisation (WHO)	1	2	3	4
10	Die Welthandelsorganisation (WTO)	1	2	3	4

22. Was ist Ihrer Meinung nach laut **der breiten deutschen Öffentlichkeit** wichtiger an **internationalen Organisationen**: eine wirksame oder eine demokratische Arbeitsweise? Wenn Ihre Meinung irgendwo dazwischen liegt, wählen Sie eine entsprechende Zahl. Sie können eine Zahl zwischen 1: eine wirksame Arbeitsweise und 10: eine demokratische Arbeitsweise wählen.

wirksame Arbeitsweise	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	**demokratische Arbeitsweise**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

23. Die folgenden Fragen beziehen sich auf Ihre Meinung über Politik. Themen können auf unterschiedenen politischen Entscheidungsebenen behandelt werden. Was ist Ihrer Meinung nach die **angemessenste Ebene, um sich mit den folgenden Politikbereichen zu befassen**? Die subnationale, die Bundesebene, die supranationale Ebene (auf der Staaten aus der gleichen geographischen Region zusammenarbeiten), oder die globale Ebene?

		subnationale Ebene	**Bundesebene**	**supranationale Ebene**	**globale Ebene**
1	Umwelt	1	2	3	4
2	Bildung	1	2	3	4
3	Handel	1	2	3	4
4	Beschäftigung	1	2	3	4
5	Migration	1	2	3	4
6	Verteidigung	1	2	3	4
7	Menschenrechte	1	2	3	4
8	Gesundheit	1	2	3	4
9	Steuerwesen	1	2	3	4
10	Entwicklung	1	2	3	4

24. Es wird ja viel darüber gesprochen, welche Ziele die Bundesrepublik in den nächsten 10 Jahren vor allem verfolgen sollte. Ich werde Ihnen vier Ziele vorlesehen, die verschiedene Menschen als höchste Priorität ansehen. Wenn Sie entscheiden müssten, welches der folgenden Ziele auf dieser Liste wäre für Sie **das Wichtigste**?

1 ◯ Aufrechterhaltung von Ruhe und Ordnung

2 ◯ Mehr Einfluss der Bürger auf Entscheidungen der Regierung

3 ◯ Kampf gegen steigende Preise

4 ◯ Schutz des Rechts auf freie Meinungsäußerung

25. Und welches wäre für Sie **das zweitwichtigste** Ziel?

1 ○ Aufrechterhaltung von Ruhe und Ordnung

2 ○ Mehr Einfluss der Bürger auf Entscheidungen der Regierung

3 ○ Kampf gegen steigende Preise

4 ○ Schutz des Rechts auf freie Meinungsäußerung

26. Menschen haben verschiedene Ansichten über sich selbst und wie stark Sie sich mit ihrem Umfeld und dem Rest der Welt verbunden fühlen.

a. Wie stark fühlen Sie sich verbunden mit dem **Ort** oder der **Stadt**, in der Sie leben?

1 ○ **sehr verbunden** 3 ○ **nicht sehr verbunden**

2 ○ **ziemlich verbunden** 4 ○ **überhaupt nicht verbunden**

b. Wie stark fühlen Sie sich verbunden mit dem **Bundesland**, in dem Sie leben?

1 ○ **sehr verbunden** 3 ○ **nicht sehr verbunden**

2 ○ **ziemlich verbunden** 4 ○ **überhaupt nicht verbunden**

c. Wie stark fühlen Sie sich verbunden mit dem **Deutschland**?

1 ○ **sehr verbunden** 3 ○ **nicht sehr verbunden**

2 ○ **ziemlich verbunden** 4 ○ **überhaupt nicht verbunden**

d. Wie stark fühlen Sie sich verbunden mit **Europa**?

1 ○ **sehr verbunden** 3 ○ **nicht sehr verbunden**

2 ○ **ziemlich verbunden** 4 ○ **überhaupt nicht verbunden**

e. Wie stark fühlen Sie sich verbunden mit der **Welt**?

1 ○ **sehr verbunden** 3 ○ **nicht sehr verbunden**

2 ○ **ziemlich verbunden** 4 ○ **überhaupt nicht verbunden**

27. Würden Sie ganz allgemein sagen, dass man den meisten Menschen vertrauen kann oder dass man im Umgang mit Menschen nicht vorsichtig genug sein kann?

1 ○ Man kann den meisten vertrauen.

2 ○ Man kann nicht vorsichtig genug sein.

28. In der Politik spricht man von „links“ und „rechts“. Würden Sie ganz allgemein Ihren eigenen politischen Standort beschreiben? Wo auf dieser Skala würden Sie sich selbst einstufen? Sie können eine Zahl zwischen 1: links, and 10: rechts wählen.

links	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	**rechts**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

29. Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit der wirtschaftlichen Situation in Deutschland? Sie können eine Zahl zwischen 1: völlig unzufrieden, and 10: völlig zufrieden wählen.

überhaupt nicht zufrieden	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	**völlig zufrieden**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

30. Wie zufrieden sind Sie mit der finanziellen Situation Ihres Haushalts? Sie können eine Zahl zwischen 1: völlig unzufrieden, and 10: völlig zufrieden wählen.

überhaupt nicht zufrieden	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	**völlig zufrieden**
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

31. Können Sie mir bitte für jeden der folgenden Punkte sagen, ob Sie dies unter keinen Umständen in Ordnung finden, in jedem Fall in Ordnung finden oder irgendetwas dazwischen. Sie können eine Zahl zwischen **1: „Das ist unter keinen Umständen in Ordnung“,** und **10: „Das ist in jedem Fall in Ordnung“** wählen.

		In jedem Fall in Ordnung									**Unter keinen Umständen in Ordnung**
1	Homosexualität	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	Abtreibung	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Scheidung	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Sex vor der Ehe	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

32. Nun geht es um Ihre Meinung zu Zuwanderern, also Menschen aus anderen Ländern, die nach Deutschland kommen, um hier zu leben. Wie wirkt sich Ihrer Meinung nach die Zuwanderung auf die weitere Entwicklung Deutschlands aus?

1 ○ **sehr positiv**

2 ○ **ziemlich positiv**

3 ○ **weder positiv, noch negativ**

4 ○ **ziemlich negativ**

5 ○ **sehr negativ**

33. Abschließend sind wir an Ihrer persönlichen Meinung über Politik in Deutschland interessiert. Manchmal heißt es, nationale Regierungen sollten vor allem das Leben der Menschen verbessern, selbst wenn das vielleicht bedeutet, dass Entscheidungen nicht demokratisch getroffen werden.

Was sollte ihrer Meinung nach bei nationalen Regierungen wichtiger sein: eine wirksame oder eine demokratische Arbeitsweise? Wenn Ihre Meinung irgendwo dazwischen liegt, wählen Sie eine entsprechende Zahl. Sie können eine Zahl zwischen 1: eine wirksame Arbeitsweise und 10: eine demokratische Arbeitsweise wählen.

wirksame Arbeitsweise	○ 1	○ 2	○ 3	○ 4	○ 5	○ 6	○ 7	○ 8	○ 9	○ 10	**demokratische Arbeitsweise**

34. **Zum Schluss einige Hintergrundfragen.**

a. Sind Sie…

1 ◯ **männlich** 2 ◯ **weiblich** 3 ◯ **X**

b. In welchem Jahr sind Sie geboren?

c. Welche Staatsbürgerschaft besitzen Sie? *(Falls Sie mehrere Staatsbürgerschaften besitzen, notieren Sie bitte alle)*

d. Was ist der höchste allgemeinbildende Abschluss, den Sie erreicht haben?

1 ◯ Grundschule nicht beendet

2 ◯ Grundschule beendet, aber (noch) kein Abschluss einer weiterführenden Schule

3 ◯ Volks-/Hauptschulabschluss bzw. Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 10. Klasse

4 ◯ Mittlere Reife/Realschulabschluss bzw. Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 10. Klasse

5 ◯ Fachhochschulreife (Abschluss einer Fachoberschule etc.)

6 ◯ Abitur bzw. Erweiterte Oberschule mit Abschluss 12. Klasse (Hochschulreife)

7 ◯ Hochschulabschluss, Fachhochschulabschluss

8 ◯ Doktor oder gleichwertiger Abschluss

e. Gehören Sie einer Religionsgemeinschaft an? Wenn ja, welcher?

1	○	Ich gehöre keiner Religionsgemeinschaft an
2	○	Der römisch-katholischen Kirche
3	○	Der evangelischen Kirche
4	○	Der orthodoxen Kirche
5	○	Dem Judentum
6	○	Dem Islam
7	○	Dem Hinduismus
8	○	Dem Buddhismus

Das waren alle Fragen. Vielen Dank, dass Sie an unserer Studie teilgenommen haben!

4.3. Portuguese

Olá, eu sou [próprio nome] do IESP-UERJ no Rio de Janeiro.

(check whether you have the right person on the phone and refer to the appointment made for the survey interview)

Eu vou começar lendo a introdução no survey:

Como mencionado quando o(a) Senhor(a) foi contatado(a) anteriormente, estamos realizando um estudo sobre o que as pessoas em posições de liderança pensam sobre a política internacional. O estudo entrevista pessoas em 6 países ao redor do mundo, bem como em muitas organizações internacionais. Este estudo é uma cooperação com a Universidade de Estocolmo na Suécia. O(a) Senhor(a) foi selecionado(a) com base na organização para a qual trabalha e em sua posição nessa organização.

Gostaria de lhe perguntar sobre suas opiniões sobre uma série de assuntos diferentes. Estamos interessados em suas opiniões pessoais - não há respostas certas ou erradas. Sua contribuição será tratada de forma estritamente confidencial e colaborará para uma melhor compreensão de como as pessoas em posições de liderança percebem e moldam a política internacional. Levará cerca de 30 minutos para completarmos todas as perguntas.

O(a) Senhor(a) tem alguma pergunta?

Vamos começar com algumas perguntas sobre suas opiniões pessoais sobre política.

Q199 **Em que medida o(a) Sr.(a) se interessa por política? O (a) senhor(a) se considera**

1 Muito interessado
2 Um pouco interessado
3 Não muito interessado
4 Não sou interessado

Y1 **Em que medida o(a) Sr.(a) se interessa por política local? O senhor(a) se considera**
1 Muito interessado
2 Um pouco interessado
3 Não muito interessado
4 Não sou interessado

Y2 **Em que medida o(a) Sr.(a) se interessa por política nacional? O senhor(a) se considera**
1 Muito interessado
2 Um pouco interessado
3 Não muito interessado
4 Não sou interessado

Y3 **Em que medida o(a) Sr.(a) se interessa por política sul-americana?**
1 Muito interessado
2 Um pouco interessado
3 Não muito interessado
4 Não sou interessado

Y4 **Em que medida o(a) Sr.(a) se interessa por política global?**
1 Muito interessado
2 Um pouco interessado
3 Não muito interessado
4 Não sou interessado

Q200 Quando está com pessoas amigas, com que frequência o(a) Senhor(a) discute assuntos políticos: frequentemente, raramente ou nunca?

1 Frequentemente
2 Raramente
3 Nunca

As pessoas usam diferentes fontes para se informar sobre o que está acontecendo no Brasil e no mundo. Para cada uma das seguintes fontes, indique se a utiliza para ter informações diariamente, semanalmente, mensalmente, menos que mensalmente ou nunca

		Diariamente	Semanalmente	Mensalmente	Menos que mensalmente	Nunca
Q201	Jornais	1	2	3	4	5
Q202	Noticiários na televisão	1	2	3	4	5
Q203	Noticiários no radio	1	2	3	4	5
Q204	Telefone celular	1	2	3	4	5
Q205	E-mail	1	2	3	4	5
Q206	Internet	1	2	3	4	5
Q207	Mídias sociais (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
Q208	Conversas com amigos e colegas	1	2	3	4	5

Vou citar o nome de algumas organizações. Para cada uma, o(a) senhor(a) poderia me dizer em que medida confia nelas: confia totalmente, em parte, pouco, ou não confia nessas organizações?

		Absoluta	Bastante	Não muita	Nenhuma
Q70	Justiça (Judiciário e Ministério Público)	1	2	3	4
Q71	Governo Federal	1	2	3	4
Q73	Congresso Nacional (Câmara e Senado)	1	2	3	4
Q82	Mercado Comum do Sul (Mercosul)	1	2	3	4
Q83	Organização das Nações Unidas (ONU)	1	2	3	4
Q84	Fundo Monetário Internacional (FMI)	1	2	3	4
Q85	Tribunal Penal Internacional (TPI)	1	2	3	4
Q86	Organização do Tratado do Atlântico Norte (OTAN)	1	2	3	4
Q87	Banco Mundial	1	2	3	4
Q88	Organização Mundial da Saúde (OMS)	1	2	3	4
Q89	Organização Mundial do Comércio (OMC)	1	2	3	4
Y5	Convenção-Quadro das Nações Unidas para a Mudança do Clima (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4
Y6	Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas (CSNU)	1	2	3	4

Y7	Grupo dos 20 (G20 financeiro)	1	2	3	4
Y8	Corporação da Internet para Atribuição de Nomes e Números (ICANN)	1	2	3	4
Y9	Conselho de Manejo Florestal (*FSC)*	1	2	3	4
Y10	Processo de Kimberley (PK)	1	2	3	4
Y11	Federação Internacional de Futebol (FIFA)	1	2	3	4

Y12 **O que significa para o (a) senhor(a) ter (ou não ter) confiança em uma organização de governança?**

- _____
  *(se o entrevistado não mencionar muita coisa espontaneamente)***Algo mais?**
- _____
- *(Escreva caso o entrevistado espontaneamente adicionar mais coisas)***:**_____

Q90 **Hoje em dia se fala muito sobre organizações internacionais. Algumas pessoas dizem que as organizações internacionais deveriam priorizar a melhoria de vida das pessoas, mesmo se isso significar tomar decisões não democraticamente. O que o (a) senhor(a) acha que as organizações internacionais deveriam priorizar, serem eficazes ou serem democráticas?**
Se sua opinião não se encaixar exatamente nessas duas opções, escolha um número entre estes dois extremos. O (a) senhor(a) pode escolher um número entre 1: ser eficaz, e 10: ser democrático.

Ser eficaz									Ser democrático
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Y15 **Organizações internacionais podem ter vários objetivos. Mesmo se achar vários objetivos importantes, qual desses três objetivos o (a) senhor(a) acha que deve ter a mais alta prioridade em organizações internacionais?**

Y16 **E qual o (a) senhor(a) acha que deve ter a segunda mais alta prioridade?**

	Mais alta prioridade	Segunda mais alta prioridade
A organização internacional deve ser transparente em seus procedimentos de tomada de decisão	A	A
A organização internacional deve tomar decisões baseadas em conhecimento especializado	B	B
Os procedimentos da organização internacional devem tratar todos os atores envolvidos de maneira imparcial	C	C

Y17 **E qual dos três objetivos seguintes o (a) senhor(a) acha que deve ter a mais alta prioridade em organizações internacionais?**

Y18 **E qual o (a) senhor(a) acha que deve ter a segunda mais alta prioridade?**

	Mais alta prioridade	Segunda mais alta prioridade
A organização internacional deve melhorar a democracia em países afetados	A	A
A organização internacional deve proporcionar soluções para problemas sociais	B	B
A organização internacional deve distribuir de forma justa os custos e benefícios de suas políticas	C	C

Em seguida teremos algumas perguntas sobre organizações internacionais. Muitas pessoas não sabem as respostas, mas se o (a) senhor(a) souber, por favor me diga.

		A	B	C
Y91	Cinco países têm assentos permanentes no Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas. Qual dos países a seguir não é um deles? A) França, B) China, C) Índia	1	2	3
Y92	Onde se localiza a sede do Fundo Monetário Internacional (FMI)? A) Washington DC, B) Londres, C) Genebra	1	2	3
Y93	Qual dos problemas a seguir é tratado pela organização Anistia Internacional? A) Mudança Climática, B) Direitos Humanos, C) Destruição de monumentos históricos	1	2	3

As próximas questões são sobre sua experiência com várias organizações internacionais.

Quanta experiência de interação com as seguintes organizações internacionais o (a) senhor(a) tem ? O (a) senhor(a) tem nenhuma experiência, pouca experiência, alguma experiência ou muita experiência?

		Nenhuma experiência	Pouca experiência	Alguma experiência	Muita experiência
Y21	Mercado Comum do Sul (Mercosul)	1	2	3	4
Y22	Organização das Nações Unidas (ONU)	1	2	3	4
Y23	Fundo Monetário Internacional (FMI)	1	2	3	4
Y24	Tribunal Penal Internacional (TPI)	1	2	3	4
Y25	Organização do Tratado do Atlântico Norte (OTAN)	1	2	3	4
Y26	Banco Mundial	1	2	3	4
Y27	Organização Mundial da Saúde (OMS)	1	2	3	4
Y28	Organização Mundial do Comércio (OMC)	1	2	3	4
Y29	Convenção-Quadro das Nações Unidas para a Mudança do Clima (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4
Y30	Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas (CSNU)	1	2	3	4
Y31	Grupo dos 20 (G20 financeiro)	1	2	3	4
Y32	Corporação da Internet para Atribuição de Nomes e Números (ICANN)	1	2	3	4
Y33	Conselho de Manejo Florestal (*FSC)*	1	2	3	4

Y34	Processo de Kimberley (PK)	1	2	3	4
Y35	Federação Internacional de Futebol (FIFA)	1	2	3	4

O quanto o (a) senhor(a) está satisfeito com o nível de <u>justiça</u> das seguintes organizações internacionais? O (a) senhor(a) pode escolher um número entre 1: completamente insatisfeito com seu grau de justiça, e 10: completamente satisfeito com seu grau de justiça

		Completamente insatisfeito									Completamente satisfeito
Y36	Mercado Comum do Sul (MERCOSUL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y37	Fundo Monetário Internacional (FMI)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y38	Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas (CSNU)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y39	Convenção-Quadro das Nações Unidas para a Mudança do Clima (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

O quanto o (a) senhor(a) está satisfeito com o nível de <u>democracia</u> das seguintes organizações internacionais? O (a) senhor(a) pode escolher um número entre 1: completamente insatisfeito com seu grau de democracia, e 10: completamente satisfeito com seu grau de democracia

		Completamente insatisfeito									Completamente satisfeito
Y40	Mercado Comum do Sul (MERCOSUL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y41	Fundo Monetário Internacional (FMI)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y42	Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas (CSNU)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y43	Convenção-Quadro das Nações Unidas para a Mudança do Clima (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

O quanto o (a) senhor(a) está satisfeito com o nível de <u>eficácia</u> das seguintes organizações internacionais? O (a) senhor(a) pode escolher um número entre 1: completamente insatisfeito com seu grau de eficácia, e 10: completamente satisfeito com seu grau de eficácia

		Completamente insatisfeito									Completamente satisfeito
Y44	Mercado Comum do Sul (MERCOSUL)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y45	Fundo Monetário Internacional (FMI)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Y46	Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas (CSNU)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Y47	Convenção-Quadro das Nações Unidas para a Mudança do Clima (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Quanta influência o (a) senhor(a) acha que o Brasil tem no processo de decisão em cada uma das seguintes organizações internacionais? O (a) senhor(a) acha que o Brasil tem nenhuma influência, pouca influência, alguma influência ou muita influência?

		Nenhuma influência	Pouca influência	Alguma influência	Muita influência
Y48	Mercado Comum do Sul (MERCOSUL)	1	2	3	4
Y49	Fundo Monetário Internacional (FMI)	1	2	3	4
Y50	Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas (CSNU)	1	2	3	4
Y51	Convenção-Quadro das Nações Unidas para a Mudança do Clima (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4

O quanto o (a) senhor(a) acha que o Brasil se beneficia com as decisões tomadas em cada uma das seguintes organizações internacionais? O (a) senhor acha que o Brasil tem nenhum benefício, pouco benefício, benefício moderado ou grande benefício?

		Nenhum benefício	Pouco benefício	Algum benefício	Grande benefício
Y52	Mercado Comum do Sul (MERCOSUL)	1	2	3	4
Y53	Fundo Monetário Internacional (FMI)	1	2	3	4
Y54	Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas (CSNU)	1	2	3	4
Y55	Convenção-Quadro das Nações Unidas para a Mudança do Clima (UNFCCC)	1	2	3	4

As próximas perguntas serão sobre suas atividades profissionais.

Y56 **Durante os últimos 12 meses, com quais das seguintes organizações internacionais você interagiu mais frequentemente?**

[DROP DOWN MENU list]

Com que frequência você realiza as seguintes atividades com relação a [a organização selecionada em Y56]? Diariamente, semanalmente, mensalmente, menos que mensalmente ou nunca?

		Diariamente	Semanalmente	Mensalmente	Menos que mensalmente	Nunca
Y57	Fazer criticas publicamente a respeito dela em relatórios, *tweets* ou blogs	1	2	3	4	5

Y58	Apoia-la publicamente em declarações, relatórios, *tweets* ou blogs	1	2	3	4	5
Y59	Engajar-se em atividades que auxiliam **[organização selecionada em Y56]** em fazer ou implementar suas políticas	1	2	3	4	5
Y60	Diminuir o envolvimento com**[organização selecionada em Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y61	Avaliar **[organização selecionada em in Y56]** por meio de rankings, notas ou certificações	1	2	3	4	5
Y62	Organizar ou participar em demonstrações contra **[organização selecionada em Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y63	Organizar ou participar de eventos de apoio a **[organização selecionada em Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y64	Fornecer financiamento para **[organização selecionada em Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y65	Retirar o financiamente de **[organização seleciona em Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5

Ao comunicar seus pontos de vista sobre[a organização selecionada em Y56], com qual frequência o (a) senhor(a) se refere aos seguintes grupos? Diariamente, semanalmente, mensalmente, menos que mensalmente ou nunca?

		Diariamente	Semanalmente	Mensalmente	Menos que mensalmente	Nunca
Y66	Funcionários da **[organização selecionada em Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y67	Funcionários de outras organizações internacionais	1	2	3	4	5
Y68	Representantes dos Estados-membros da **[organização selecionada em Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y69	Estados não membros da **[organização selecionada em Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y70	Empresas privadas	1	2	3	4	5
Y71	Fundações privadas	1	2	3	4	5
Y72	Organizações da sociedade civil, como ONGs, sindicatos, think tanks, federações patronais	1	2	3	4	5
Y73	A população em geral dos Estados-membros de **[organização selecionada em Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y74	Pessoas que o (a) senhor(a) considera que sejam afetadas por **[organização selecionada em Y56]**	1	2	3	4	5
Y75	Comunicação em geral sem uma audiência específica	1	2	3	4	5

Em seguida, tenho algumas perguntas sobre como você percebe a opinião da população brasileira em geral.

A confiança dos cidadãos nas organizações varia. Quanta confiança o (a) senhor(a) acha que a população brasileira tem das seguintes organizações? Total, muita, não muita ou nenhuma?

		Total	Muita	Não muita	Nenhuma
Y76	Governo federal	1	2	3	4
Y77	Mercado Comum do Sul (MERCOSUL)	1	2	3	4
Y78	Organização das Nações Unidas (ONU)	1	2	3	4
Y79	Fundo Monetário Internacional (FMI)	1	2	3	4
Y80	Tribunal Penal Internacional (TPI)	1	2	3	4
Y81	Organização do Tratado do Atlântico Norte (OTAN)	1	2	3	4
Y82	Banco Mundial	1	2	3	4
Y83	Organização Mundial da Saúde (OMS)	1	2	3	4
Y84	Organização Mundial do Comércio (OMC)	1	2	3	4

Y85 **Para o (a) senhor(a), o que a população brasileira gostaria que as organizações internacionais priorizassem: que fossem eficazes ou que fossem democráticas?**
Se sua resposta não se encaixa exatamente nessas duas opções, escolha um número entre estes dois extremos. O (a) senhor(a) pode escolher um número entre 1: ser eficaz, e 10: ser democrático.

Ser eficaz									Ser democrático
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

As próximas perguntas serão sobre suas opiniões pessoais em assuntos mais gerais sobre política.

Questões podem ser abordadas em diferentes níveis de tomada de decisão. Qual nível o(a) senhor(a) considera o mais apropriado para lidar com as seguintes áreas da política? O nível subnacional, nacional, regional (que reúne países da mesma região geográfica) ou o global?

		Nível subnacional	Nível nacional	Nível regional	Nível global
Y86	Meio-ambiente	1	2	3	4
Y87	Educação	1	2	3	4
Y88	Comércio	1	2	3	4
Y89	Emprego	1	2	3	4
Y90	Migração	1	2	3	4
Y91	Defesa	1	2	3	4
Y92	Direitos humanos	1	2	3	4
Y93	Saúde	1	2	3	4
Y94	Impostos	1	2	3	4
Y95	Desenvolvimento	1	2	3	4

Q154 **Fala-se muito sobre quais objetivos o Brasil deve procurar atingir nos próximos dez anos. O(a) Senhor(a) poderia dizer quais objetivos a seguir considera o mais importante: manter a ordem no país, dar mais voz às pessoas em decisões governamentais importantes, lutar contra o aumento dos preços ou proteger a liberdade de expressão?**

Q155 **E qual seria o segundo mais importante?**

		Q154 Primeira escolha	Q155 Segunda escolha
1	Manter a ordem no país	1	1
2	Dar aos cidadãos mais capacidade de participação nas decisões importantes do Governo	2	2
3	Combater o aumento dos preços	3	3
4	Defender a liberdade de expressão	4	4

Q255 **As pessoas têm diferentes visões sobre elas próprias e como se relacionam com o mundo. Quanto o(a) senhor(a) se sente próximo(a) da sua cidade? O(a) senhor(a) se sente**

1 Muito próximo(a)
2 Próximo(a)
3 Não muito próximo(a)
4 Nem um pouco próximo(a)

Q256 **E quanto o(a) Senhor(a) se sente próximo(a) do seu estado (entendido como unidade federativa)?**

1 Muito próximo(a)
2 Próximo(a)
3 Não muito próximo(a)
4 Nem um pouco próximo(a)

Q257 **Quanto o(a) senhor(a) se sente próximo(a) do Brasil?**

1 Muito próximo(a)
2 Próximo(a)
3 Não muito próximo(a)
4 Nem um pouco próximo(a)

Q258 **Quanto o(a) senhor(a) se sente próximo da América do Sul?**

1 Muito próximo(a)
2 Próximo(a)
3 Não muito próximo(a)
4 Nem um pouco próximo(a)

Q260 **Quanto o(a) senhor(a) se sente próximo(a) do mundo?**

1 Muito próximo(a)
2 Próximo(a)
3 Não muito próximo(a)
4 Nem um pouco próximo(a)

Q57 **De modo geral, o(a) sr. (a) diria que pode confiar na maioria das pessoas ou precisa ser muito cuidadoso com elas?**

1 A maioria das pessoas são de confiança.
2 É preciso ser muito cuidadoso.

Q240 **Quando se trata de política, as pessoas falam de "esquerda" e de "direita. De um modo geral, onde o(a) Senhor(a) se colocaria nesta escala? O(a) Senhor(a) pode escolher um número entre 1: esquerda e 10: direita.**

Esquerda									Direita
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Y96 **O quanto o (a) senhor(a) está satisfeito com a situação econômica do Brasil? O (a) senhor(a) pode escolher um número entre 1: completamente insatisfeito, e 10: completamente satisfeito.**

Completamente insatisfeito									Completamente satisfeito
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Q50 **Em que medida o(a) Senhor(a) está satisfeito(a) com a situação da renda de sua família? O(a) senhor(a) pode escolher um número entre 1: esquerda e 10: direita**.

Completamente insatisfeito(a)									Completamente satisfeito(a)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Por favor, indique, para cada uma dessas ações, se o(a) Senhor(a) acha que sempre se justificam, nunca se justificam ou se sua opinião fica entre essas duas possibilidades. O(a) Senhor(a) pode escolher um número entre: 1, sempre justificável, e 10: nunca justificável.

		Sempre justificável									Nunca justificável
Q182	Homossexualidade	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Q183	Aborto	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Q185	Divórcio	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Q186	Sexo antes do casamento	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Q121 **Agora, gostaríamos de conhecer sua opinião sobre as pessoas de outros países que moram no Brasil – os imigrantes. Como o(a) Senhor(a) avaliaria o impacto dessas pessoas no desenvolvimento do Brasil?**

Muito bom	Bastante bom	Nem bom nem ruim	Bastante ruim	Muito ruim
5	4	3	2	1

Por fim, estamos interessados em suas opiniões pessoais sobre política no Brasil.

Q252 **Em uma escala de 1 a 10, onde "1" significa "não satisfeito(a)" e "10" significa "completamente satisfeito(a)", o quanto o(a) Senhor(a) está satisfeito(a) com o funcionamento do sistema político no Brasil hoje em dia?**

Completamente insatisfeito(a)									Completamente satisfeito(a)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Y97 **Algumas pessoas dizem que os governos nacionais deveriam priorizar a melhoria de vida das pessoas, mesmo se isso significar tomar decisões não democraticamente. O que o (a) senhor(a) acha que o governo do Brasil deve priorizar, ser eficaz ou ser democrático?**
Se sua opinião não se encaixar exatamente nessas duas opções, escolha um número entre estes dois extremos. O (a) senhor(a) pode escolher um número entre 1: ser eficaz, e 10: ser democrático.

Ser eficaz									Ser democrático
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Para terminar, gostaria de fazer algumas perguntas mais gerais sobre o(a) Senhor(a).

Q260 *Sexo do(a) entrevistado(a)*

1 Masculino
2 Feminino
3 X

Q261 **Qual é o ano de seu nascimento?**

_ _ _ _

Y100 **De qual país ou quais países o (a) senhor(a) possui cidadania legal?**

_____

Q275 **Qual é o maior nível educacional que o(a) Sr(a) atingiu?**

0 Educação infantil /nenhuma educação formal
1 Anos iniciais do ensino fundamental (1ª a 5ª ano)
2 Anos finais do ensino fundamental (6ª a 9ª ano)
3 Ensino médio
4 Educação posterior ao ensino médio sem ser nível ensino universitário
5 Educação universitária de curta duração
6 Educação superior (graduação universitária)
7 Mestrado ou equivalente
8 Doutorado ou equivalente

Q289 **O(a) Senhor(a) pertence a alguma religião ou grupo religioso? (Se sim:) Qual?**

0 Não: não pertence a nenhuma denominação
1 Católica
2 Protestante
3 Ortodoxa (Russa/Grega/etc.)
4 Judaica
5 Islâmica
6 Hindu
7 Budista
8 Outra, especifique *(anote)*: _____

Essas são todas as perguntas. Muito obrigado por contribuir com a nossa pesquisa.

4.4. Russian

Опрос по международной политике

Благодарим вас за участие в нашем исследовании.
Как вам уже сообщали ранее, мы проводим исследование, изучая, что люди на руководящих должностях думают о международной политике. В этом опросе принимают участие респонденты из шести стран по всему миру, а также сотрудники многих международных организаций. Вас пригласили для участия в этом исследовании, поскольку вы работаете в стенах влиятельной организации и занимаете в ней руководящую должность.
Мы бы хотели узнать ваше мнение по нескольким вопросам. Нас интересует ваше личное представление, поэтому правильных или неправильных ответов здесь быть не может. Предоставленная вами информация останется конфиденциальной. Ответы не содержат каких-либо персональных данных. Ваше участие в опросе поможет нам лучше понять, как люди, занимающие руководящие должности, относятся к международной политике и влияют на неё. Опрос займёт около 20 минут.

Начнем с вопросов о вашем личном мнении о политике.

1.Скажите, пожалуйста, насколько Вы интересуетесь политикой?

	Очень интересуюсь	**Скорее интересуюсь, чем нет**	**Не очень интересуюсь**	**Совсем не интересуюсь**	**Не знаю**
Политикой вообще	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
политикой на местном уровне	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
политикой нашей страны	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
политикой в Евразийском регионе	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
мировой политикой	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

2.Когда Вы собираетесь с друзьями, Вы обсуждаете политические вопросы часто, иногда или никогда?

☐Часто
☐Иногда
☐Никогда
☐Не знаю

3. Люди узнают о происходящем в России и в мире из разных источников. По каждому из следующих источников скажите, пользуетесь ли Вы им каждый день, каждую неделю, каждый месяц, реже, чем раз в месяц, или никогда?

	Еже-дн евно	**Раз в неделю**	**Раз в месяц**	**Реже, чем раз в месяц**	**Никогда**
Новости из разговоров с друзьями или коллегами	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ежедневные газеты	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Телевизионные новости	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Новости по радио	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Новости по сотовому телефону	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Новости по электронной почте	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Новости через Интернет	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Новости через социальные сети - Фейсбук, Твиттер, и т.п.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

4. Сейчас я перечислю Вам некоторые организации и общественные институты. Скажите, насколько Вы доверяете каждому из них - полностью доверяете, доверяете в некоторой степени, не очень доверяете или совсем не доверяете?

(Сейчас я перечислю Вам некоторые организации и общественные институты. Скажите, насколько Вы доверяете каждому из них - полностью доверяете, доверяю в некоторой степени, не очень доверяете или совсем не доверяете?)

	Полностью доверяю	**В некоторой степени доверяю**	**Не очень доверяю**	**Совсем не доверяю**	**Не знаю**
Система правосудия	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Правительство	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Парламент	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Шанхайская организация сотрудничества (ШОС)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Организация Объединенных Наций (ООН)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Международный валютный фонд (МВФ)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Международный уголовный суд (МУС)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Северо-Атлантический Союз (НАТО)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Всемирный банк	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Всемирная организация здравоохранения (ВОЗ)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Всемирная торговая организация (ВТО)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Рамочная Конвенция ООН об изменении климата (РКИК)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Совет Безопасности ООН	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Большая двадцатка (G20)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Интернет-корпорация по присвоению имен и номеров (ICANN)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Совет по сохранению лесного фонда	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Кимберлийский процесс (КП))	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Международная федерация футбола (FIFA)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

5. Что вы понимаете под доверием (недоверием) к государственной организации?

<пожалуйста, запишите ваш ответ здесь>

6. Сегодня много говорят о международных организациях. Иногда высказывается мнение, что главной задачей международных организаций должно стать улучшение жизни людей, даже если решения не всегда принимаются демократическим путем. Как Вы считаете, что должно быть важнее для международных организаций - быть эффективными или быть демократичными? Выберите ту цифру на шкале, которая наиболее точно соответствует Вашему мнению. Если не можете дать однозначный ответ, выберите соответствующее число на шкале. Вы можете выбрать число между 1 (результативность) и 10 (соблюдение принципов демократии).

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**

Быть эффективными — Быть демократичными

7. Международные организации могут ставить перед собой различные цели. Хотя можно привести много таких целей в качестве примера, какая из трех указанных ниже, по вашему мнению, должна быть приоритетной для международных организаций?

☐Международная организация при вынесении решений должна соблюдать принцип открытости
☐Международная организация должна принимать решения, основываясь на знаниях экспертов
☐ Международная организация должна принимать объективные решения
☐Не знаю

8.Какая цель, по вашему мнению, вторая по важности?

☐Международная организация при вынесении решений должна соблюдать принцип открытости
☐Международная организация должна принимать решения, основываясь на знаниях экспертов
☐ Международная организация должна принимать объективные решения
☐Не знаю

9. А какая из трех следующих целей, по вашему мнению, должна быть приоритетной для деятельности международной организации? Международная организация должна повышать демократические стандарты в соответствующих странах, эффективно разрешать социальные проблемы или же польза и издержки политического курса международной организации должны распределяться справедливо?

☐ Международная организация должна повышать демократические стандарты в соответствующих странах
☐ Международная организация должна эффективно разрешать социальные проблемы
☐ Польза и издержки политического курса международной организации должны распределяться справедливо
☐Не знаю

10. Какая цель, по вашему мнению, вторая по важности?

☐ Международная организация должна повышать демократические стандарты в соответствующих странах
☐ Международная организация должна эффективно разрешать социальные проблемы
☐ Польза и издержки политического курса международной организации должны распределяться справедливо
☐Не знаю

Сейчас я задам Вам несколько вопросов о международных организациях. Многие люди не знают ответов на эти вопросы, поэтому не стесняйтесь – дайте ответ, если он у Вас есть, а если нет – то просто скажите об этом. Итак…

11. Пять стран имеют постоянное представительство в Совете Безопасности ООН. Какая одна из следующих стран НЕ является членом Совета Безопасности?
☐ Франция
☐ Китай
☐ Индия
☐Не знаю

12.Где расположена штаб-квартира Международного Валютного Фонда (МВФ)?
☐ Вашингтон
☐ Лондон
☐ Женева
☐Не знаю

13.Какого рода проблемами занимается организация Амнести Интернейшнл?
☐ Изменение климата
☐ Права человека
☐ Сохранение исторических памятников
☐Не знаю

Следующие вопросы касаются вашего опыта взаимодействия с различными международными организациями.

14. Каков ваш опыт взаимодействия с указанными международными организациями? У вас отсутствует подобный опыт, имеется небольшой, некоторый или большой опыт?

	Опыт отсутствует	Имеется небольшой опыт	Имеется некоторый опыт	Имеется большой опыт	Не знаю
Шанхайская организация сотрудничества (ШОС)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Организация Объединенных Наций (ООН)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Международный валютный фонд (МВФ)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Международный уголовный суд (МУС)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Организация Североатлантического договора (НАТО)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Всемирный банк	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Всемирная организация здравоохранения (ВОЗ)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Всемирная торговая организация (ВТО)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Рамочная Конвенция ООН об изменении климата (РКИК)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Совет Безопасности ООН	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Большая двадцатка (G20)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Интернет-корпорация по присвоению имен и номеров (ICANN)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Совет по сохранению лесного фонда	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Кимберлийский процесс (КП)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Международная федерация футбола (FIFA)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

15. Насколько вы удовлетворены тем, как указанные международные организации следуют принципу <u>беспристрастности</u>? Вы можете выбрать число между 1 (абсолютно не удовлетворены) и 10 (полностью удовлетворены).

A. Шанхайская организация сотрудничества (ШОС)

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Абсолютно не удовлетворены							Полностью удовлетворены		

B. Международный валютный фонд (МВФ)

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Абсолютно не удовлетворены							Полностью удовлетворены		

C. Совет Безопасности ООН

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Абсолютно не удовлетворены							Полностью удовлетворены		

D. Рамочная Конвенция ООН об изменении климата (РКИК)

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Абсолютно не удовлетворены							Полностью удовлетворены		

16. Насколько вы удовлетворены тем, как указанные международные организации <u>соблюдают принципы демократии</u>? Вы можете выбрать число между 1 (абсолютно не удовлетворены) и 10 (полностью удовлетворены).

A. Шанхайская организация сотрудничества (ШОС)

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Абсолютно не удовлетворены							Полностью удовлетворены		

B. Международный валютный фонд (МВФ)

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Абсолютно не удовлетворены							Полностью удовлетворены		

C. Совет Безопасности ООН

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Абсолютно не удовлетворены							Полностью удовлетворены		

D. Рамочная Конвенция ООН об изменении климата (РКИК)

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Абсолютно не удовлетворены							Полностью удовлетворены		

17. Насколько вы удовлетворены <u>результативностью деятельности</u> указанных международных организаций? Вы можете выбрать число между 1 (абсолютно не удовлетворены) и 10 (полностью удовлетворены).

A. Шанхайская организация сотрудничества (ШОС)

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Абсолютно не удовлетворены							Полностью удовлетворены		

B. Международный валютный фонд (МВФ)

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Абсолютно не удовлетворены							Полностью удовлетворены		

C. Совет Безопасности ООН

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Абсолютно не удовлетворены							Полностью удовлетворены		

D. Рамочная Конвенция ООН об изменении климата (РКИК)

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Абсолютно не удовлетворены							Полностью удовлетворены		

18. По вашему мнению, насколько сильно Россия влияет на принятие решений указанными международными организациями?
Вы считаете, что Россия не имеет никакого влияния, имеет небольшое, некоторое или большое влияние?

	Не имеет никакого влияния	**Имеет небольшое влияние**	**Имеет некоторое влияние**	**Имеет большое влияние**	**Не знаю**
Шанхайская организация сотрудничества (ШОС)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Международный валютный фонд (МВФ)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Совет Безопасности ООН	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Рамочная Конвенция ООН об изменении климата (РКИК)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

19. По вашему мнению, какую выгоду Россия получает от решений каждой из перечисленных международных организаций?
Вы считаете, что Россия не получает никакой выгоды или получает незначительную, определенную либо значительную выгоду?

	Не получает выгоды	Получает незначительную выгоду	Получает некоторую выгоду	Получает значительную выгоду	Не знаю
Шанхайская организация сотрудничества (ШОС)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Международный валютный фонд (МВФ)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Совет Безопасности ООН	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Рамочная Конвенция ООН об изменении климата (РКИК)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Следующие вопросы касаются вашей профессиональной деятельности.

20. На протяжение последних 12 месяцев с какой из перечисленных международных организаций вы взаимодействовали больше всего?

выберите организацию

21. Как часто вы совершаете указанные ниже действия при взаимодействии с организацией, выбранной в вопросе 20?

	Ежедневно	Еженедельно	Ежемесячно	Реже одного раза в месяц	Никогда	Не знаю
Делаете публичные заявления, составляете отчеты либо размещаете твиты или публикации критического характера	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Делаете публичные заявления, составляете отчеты либо размещаете твиты или публикации одобрительного характера	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Принимаете участие в мероприятиях организации в поддержку создания или реализации политического курса этой организации	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Ограничиваете взаимодействие с организацией	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Оцениваете организацию посредством сертификации или составления рейтингов	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Организовываете демонстрации против деятельности организации либо принимаете участие в них	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Организовываете мероприятия в поддержку деятельности организации либо принимаете участие в них	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Предоставляете финансирование организации	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Прекращаете финансирование организации	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

22. Делясь своим мнением об организации, выбранной вами в вопросе 20, как часто вы обращаетесь к указанным группам? Ежедневно, еженедельно, ежемесячно, реже одного раза в месяц или никогда?

	Ежедневно	Еженедельно	Ежемесячно	Реже одного раза в месяц	Никогда	Не знаю
Сотрудники	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Сотрудники других международных организаций	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Представители стран-членов	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Представители стран, которые не являются членами	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Частные компании	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Частные фонды	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Организации, представляющие гражданское общество, например неправительственные организации, профсоюзы, научно-исследовательские организации, федерации работодателей	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Широкая общественность стран-членов	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Люди, которых затрагивает деятельность	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Общение с людьми без определенной целевой аудитории	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Далее я задам вам несколько вопросов о ваших взглядах на общество в России.

23. Степень доверия граждан к различным организациям разнится. По вашему мнению, насколько общество в России доверяет следующим организациям? Очень доверяет, в значительной степени доверяет, не очень доверяет или вообще не доверяет? (Каково ваше мнение?)

	Полностью доверяет	В некоторой степени доверяет	Не очень доверяет	Совсем не доверяет	Не знаю
Правительство	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Шанхайская организация сотрудничества (ШОС)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Организация Объединенных Наций (ООН)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Международный валютный фонд (МВФ)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Международный уголовный суд (МУС)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Северо-Атлантический Союз (НАТО)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Всемирный банк	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Всемирная организация здравоохранения (ВОЗ)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Всемирная торговая организация (ВТО)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

24. По вашему мнению, общество в России предпочло бы, чтобы деятельность международных организаций была результативной или осуществлялась с соблюдением принципов демократии? Если не можете дать однозначный ответ, выберите соответствующее число на шкале.
Вы можете выбрать число между 1 (результативность) и 10 (соблюдение принципов демократии).

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Быть эффективными						Быть демократичными			

25. Следующие вопросы касаются вашего личного мнения об общих политических понятиях. Вопросы касаются различных уровней принятия решений. На каком уровне целесообразно принимать следующие политические решения? Местном, национальном, региональном (страны одного региона) или международном уровне?

	На местном уровне	На национальном уровне	На региональном уровне	На международном уровне	Не знаю
Окружающая среда	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Образование	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Торговля	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Трудовая занятость	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Миграция	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Оборона	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Права человека	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Здравоохранение	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Налогообложение	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Развитие	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

26. Сейчас многие обсуждают цели нашей страны на следующие десять лет. Я перечислю четыре цели, которые разные люди считают самыми важными.
Если бы Вы могли выбирать, что Вы назвали бы самой важной целью нашей страны на ближайшие 10 лет?

☐ Поддержание порядка в стране
☐ Предоставление людям возможности больше влиять на правительство при принятии решений
☐ Борьба с ростом цен
☐ Защита свободы слова
☐ Не знаю

27. А что Вы считаете следующим по важности?

☐ Поддержание порядка в стране
☐ Предоставление людям возможности больше влиять на правительство при принятии решений
☐ Борьба с ростом цен
☐ Защита свободы слова
☐ Не знаю

28. Люди по-разному воспринимают себя и свое место в мире. По вашим ощущениям, насколько близким вы чувствуете себя…

Очень важно отвечать на вопросы, подразумевая одну страну, то есть Россию. Следующие вопросы также о России.

	Очень близким	Близким	Не очень близким	Совсем НЕ близким	Не знаю
С Вашим городом или поселком? Вы себя чувствуете…	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Со своей областью/ республикой? Вы себя чувствуете…	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Насколько сильна ваша связь с Россией? Вы себя чувствуете…	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Насколько сильна ваша связь с Евразией? Вы себя чувствуете…	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Насколько сильна ваша связь с миром в целом?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

29. Если говорить в целом, Вы считаете, что большинству людей можно доверять или нужно быть очень осторожными в отношениях с людьми?

☐ Большинству можно доверять
☐ Нужно быть очень осторожными в отношениях с людьми

30. Говоря о политике, люди используют слова “левые” и “правые”. Говоря в общем, куда бы Вы поместили свои взгляды на этой шкале?

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
левые						**правые**			

31. Насколько вы удовлетворены экономической ситуацией в России?
Вы можете выбрать число между 1 (совершенно не удовлетворены) и 10 (полностью удовлетворены).

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
совершенно не удовлетворены						полностью удовлетворены			

32. Насколько Вы удовлетворены финансовым положением Вашей семьи?
Вы можете выбрать число между 1 (совершенно не удовлетворены) и 10 (полностью удовлетворены).

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
совершенно не удовлетворены						полностью удовлетворены			

33. Теперь я буду называть Вам различные действия, а Вы, используя шкалу, скажите мне, в какой степени это действие, на Ваш взгляд, может быть оправдано? «10» означает, что оно может быть оправдано всегда, а «1» - никогда не может быть оправдано. Вы также можете выбрать любую цифру между этими оценками. Итак, может ли, по Вашему мнению, быть оправдано и в какой степени?

A. Однополые отношения

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Никогда не может быть оправдано						Всегда может быть оправдано			

B. Аборт

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Никогда не может быть оправдано						Всегда может быть оправдано			

C. Развод

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Никогда не может быть оправдано						Всегда может быть оправдано			

D. Сексуальные отношения до брака

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Никогда не может быть оправдано						Всегда может быть оправдано			

34.Теперь мне хотелось бы узнать Ваше мнение об иммигрантах, то есть о людях из других стран, которые переезжают жить в Россию. Какое влияние, на Ваш взгляд, эти люди оказывают на развитие России?

☐ Очень хорошее
☐ Довольно хорошее
☐ В чем-то хорошее, в чем-то плохое
☐ Довольно плохое
☐ Очень плохое
☐ Не знаю

Наконец, мы хотели бы узнать ваше мнение относительно политической ситуации в России.

35. Используя шкалу от 1 до 10, где 1 означает "совершенно не удовлетворены", а 10 - "полностью удовлетворены", скажите, насколько Вы удовлетворены тем, как работает политическая система в России в наши дни?

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
совершенно не удовлетворены						полностью удовлетворены			

36. Некоторые считают, что правительство прежде всего должно заботиться об улучшении уровня жизни людей, даже если при этом придется принимать решения с нарушением демократических принципов. Что, по вашему мнению, должно быть важнее для правительства России: результативность или соблюдение принципов демократии?
Если не можете дать однозначный ответ, выберите соответствующее число на шкале. Вы можете выбрать число между 1 (результативность) и 10 (соблюдение принципов демократии).

Сформулируйте свое понимание результативности.
Сформулируйте свое понимание соблюдения принципов демократии.

☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Быть эффективными						Быть демократичными			

В завершение опроса я задам вам несколько личных вопросов.

37. Ваш пол?
☐Мужской ☐Женский

38. В каком году Вы родились?

☐

39.Гражданином какой страны (или стран) вы являетесь?

☐

40. Какой наивысший уровень образования Вы получили? Имеется в виду только законченный уровень образования.

Вообще не учился в школе или закончил лишь 1-2 класса школы (незаконченная начальная школа)	☐
Закончил 3-7 классов средней школы, но не получил аттестата об основном общем образовании	☐
Получил аттестат об основном общем образовании (7 классов по системе до 1958 года, 8 классов по советской системе 60-80-х годов или 9 классов по современной системе), но не получил никакого профессионального образования	☐
Законченное среднее общее образование (10 лет по старой системе, 11 лет по новой), получил аттестат, но не получил никакого профессионального образования	☐
Начальное профессиональное образование - закончил ПТУ, ФЗУ, ФЗО, профессионально-технический лицей, которые не давали среднего общего образования (до 2 лет обучения)	☐
Начальное профессиональное образование - закончил ПТУ, профессионально-технический лицей, которые также дали среднее общее образование, или на базе полного среднего (1-3 года обучения)	☐
Среднее профессиональное образование - закончил техникум, училище, колледж (2-4 года обучения)	☐
Получил диплом бакалавра в вузе после 4 лет обучения по новой двухступенчатой системе	☐
Получил диплом магистра в вузе после дополнительных 2 лет обучения по новой системе	☐
Законченное высшее образование по 5-6-летней системе (диплом специалиста)	☐
Научная степень - кандидат, доктор наук	☐
Не знаю	☐

41. Исповедуете ли Вы какую-либо религию?
(Если да): **то какую?**

Пожалуйста, выберите опцию

42. Как называется ваша должность или позиция?

☐

Вы ответили на все вопросы. Благодарим вас за участие в нашем исследовании!

Codebook issue areas

Issue area	Topic	Examples
1: Economy	Trade, economic integration, and industry	Competition Consumer rights Corporate governance Export promotion Industry and entrepreneurship Innovation Intellectual property rights Non-tariff measures Small- and medium enterprises Microfinance Tariff and import restrictions Trade negotiations and agreements Tourism
1: Economy	Finance and monetary policy	Banking system and financial institution regulation Consumer finance Exchange rates Financial markets Monetary issues Productivity and growth Public finance and fiscal policy Securities and insurance regulation Taxation
1: Economy	Labor and employment	Employee relations and labor unions Employment benefits Labor markets Labor standards and labor law Migrant workers Worker safety and protection Youth employment and child labor
Depending on the angle of the organization: **1: Economy (most cases)** **OR** **2: Human security**	Science and technology	Biotechnology Communications Computer industry and security Digital government Governance of space and space exploration International scientific cooperation Internet Newspaper, publishing, broadcast industry Postal service Telephone and telecommunication Weather forecast and oceanography

2: Human security	Security and defence	Defense alliances and security assistance Disarmament, arms control and nuclear proliferation Military aid and weapons sales Military installations and personnel Military intelligence Civil defense Intra-state violence and conflict Military interventions and operations Peacebuilding and peacekeeping Mediation and arbitration Terrorism
2: Human security	Human rights	Children's rights Ethnic minorities and racial issues Freedom of speech, voting rights, right to privacy Access to information Gender equality and gender-based violence Women's rights Indigenous peoples Refugees Religious, age, handicap-based discrimination and violence War crimes, crimes against humanity Torture and cruel punishments
2: Human security	Law and crime	Bribery and Corruption Crime against children Crime prevention Drug production, trafficking Organized crime Police, weapon control, prisons Rule of law Terrorism Transitional justice
3: Sustainable development	Environment and natural resource management	Air pollution Chemical safety Climate change Consumption Disaster risk reduction Environmental risk management Hazardous waste Land conservation Natural resource and forest management Species, plants protection, biodiversity Sustainable development

		Waste and recycling Water safety, supply, pollution, conservation
3: Sustainable development	Agriculture, fisheries, commodities	Agricultural development Animal and crop diseases Animal production Commodity regulation Fisheries and Fishing Food inspection and safety
3: Sustainable development	Economic development	Poverty reduction Foreign aid Good governance promotion Housing and Settlement Hunger and malnutrition Industrial development Population and development Disaster relief and humanitarian action Rural development Urban development and planning Water, sanitation and hygiene
3: Sustainable development	Health and Social Affairs	Infants and children Public health Disease prevention, treatment, immunization Nutrition Migration Housing Welfare
Depending on the angle of the organization: **3: Sustainable development** **OR** **1: Economy**	Energy and transport	Airport, airlines, air traffic control and safety Alternative energy Fossil energy Maritime issues Nuclear energy Railroad transportation and safety Road traffic, road safety, highway construction
4: Other (included in 'generalist')	International affairs	Diplomats, embassies, citizens abroad, passports International organizations and agreements International law Organization of international meetings
4: Other (included in 'generalist')	Governance	Bureaucratic oversight Public governance and management Regulatory reform Risk governance Statistics

		Tax administration Budgets Appointments Staffing (Pensions, salaries, and benefits) Audits Meeting governance IO premises and offices IO-IO cooperation TNA access and cooperation Organizational development (membership, institutional architecture, rules of procedure, etc.) Appreciation and recognition Implementation encouragement

Source: Based on the codebook used by Lundgren, Squatrito and Tallberg (2018).