



Global Poll: Most of the World Nations Favor Sanctions Against United Nations Violations

Dr. Nabil Kukali: The United Nations measures the sanctions with different standards and gauges and failed till now to do justice to the Palestinian people.

Introduction:

This global poll has been conducted by WIN/Gallup International in collaboration with the Geneva based Global Governance Unit., WIN/Gallup International is made up of the (77) largest independent market research and polling firms in their respective countries with combined revenue of over €500 million and covering (95%) of the world's market.



Dr. Kukali

For more than (60) years WIN/Gallup International members have demonstrated their expert ability to conduct multi-country surveys on a comparable basis and deliver the highest quality. Their members are leading national institutes with a profound local knowledge of research methods and techniques, statistical sources, customs and cultural differences of their own countries and societies. These are carefully selected by the Association Board. With only one member agency per country, the State of Palestine is represented in this Association by the **Palestinian Center for Public Opinion (PCPO)**, which has been founded in 1994 and is run since then by its founder and president **Dr. Nabil Kukali**, who once declared that “the membership of PCPO in WIN/Gallup International as the sole representative of the State of Palestine is a great achievement for the State of Palestine and an international recognition of our ability, efficiency and credibility to conduct as a Palestinian center global surveys and public opinion polls in any part of the world”.

Objective of the Survey

The objective of this survey is to highlight how people globally favor or not the imposition of UN sanctions on nations, that violate the UN resolutions.

Methodology

The survey has been conducted among more than 60,000 men and women in (61) countries, with the general average of ca. 1,000 respondents for each country.

Key Results of the Survey

The respondents were asked the following question: **“Sometimes the United Nations (UN) imposes sanctions or punishment against a country by banning other countries to trade with certain individuals, groups or businesses in that country. For each of the following, do you strongly support, support, oppose or strongly oppose such punishment by the United Nations if a country:**

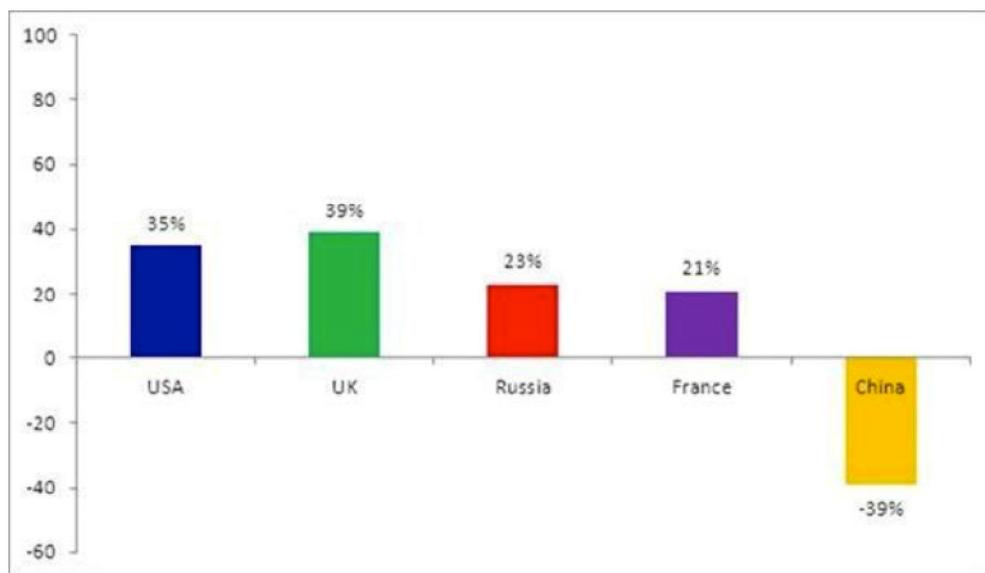
- a. Wages unprovoked military aggression against another state.**
- b. Commits genocide of groups within the country**
- c. Violates nuclear non-proliferation treaties**
- d. Supports terrorism**
- e. Removes a democratically elected government**
- f. Violates environmental protection treaties?**

And the pivotal result was that *out of the (61) countries surveyed, 49 are pro-sanctions, 11 are anti-sanctions and 1 is on the fence.*

If a mock referendum was held among the over 7 billion people of the world on this issue, the report predicts that, pro-sanction populations would be roughly 11% ahead of the anti-sanctions populations, with 50% being pro-sanctions and 39% being anti-sanctions. The report predicts a tough task ahead for the United Nations Secretary General on getting both a worldwide and regional consensus, because of strong national and regional polarization on the legitimacy of United Nations Sanctions.

While the balance of opinion, or net support, in India weighs heavily in favor of sanctions at +40%, the balance of opinion in its neighboring China is highly opposed to sanctions with a score of -39%. As for the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, who hold the right to veto United Nations Resolutions, the split of popular opinion among their people is also worth noting.

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



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

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

President of WIN/Gallup International, Jean-Marc Leger has made the following comment on the findings of the survey:

The poll we release today presents the global views on the legitimacy of the imposed United Nations' Sanctions. It is essential that the overall public opinion be taken into account in the decision making process of major debates in our society, such as this one. We are proud at WIN/Gallup International to provide a scientific window into the thoughts and behaviors of the world's population and thus hope to make our contribution as global citizens.

Analysis of the Survey Results

MENA and West and South Asia were covered by India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Turkey, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Algeria and Morocco. This region has almost one third of the world population and is dominated by Hindus and Muslims. MENA and West and South Asia well accepts the sanctions almost as much as Europe in average and Lebanon is at global top it. It is obvious that the region is the most unstable part of the world, so UN needs to work overtime here very often. The UN seems to be some sort of security resort for the people of these eight (8) countries in the region. That's why their people support UN and UN sanctions. The least

supported sanction for those 8 countries is *UN imposes punishment against a country that removes a democratically elected government*, as nobody wants any external agent to interfere in her/his country's internal affairs.

Lebanon is the most supportive country in the region with (59 %) average net score. This is attributable to the fact that it suffers as a small country from violence from its neighbors.

In India, the average net support is (40 %), and the most supported sanctions are about *terrorists* (50 %) and *environment* (47 %). They are followed by *military attack* and *removal of democratically elected governments*.

In Turkey, the average net support is almost the same as India, (39 %). Sanctions towards *anti-nuclear* (51 %) and *anti-environment* (49 %) actions are the most supported ones.

Bangladesh has (34 %) average net support, and the most supported sanctions are about *military aggression* (50 %) and *genocide* (47 %). This is perceivable in the light of the suffering of the Bangladeshi people during their independence struggle against Pakistan.

The average net support to the UN sanctions in Afghanistan is (26 %), where the most supported sanction is punishment to *a country that carries out an unprovoked military attack on another country* (35 %), which seems to be fair enough after spending decades with foreign attacks.

Coming to Pakistan, the average net support to UN sanctions is (25 %). Pakistan has the highest score on *military attack* (46 %) and also one of the highest scores on *genocides* (48 %). This latter is highly applicable to a multi-cultural state like Pakistan. It makes sense for the public to be in favor of such punishments with the goal of achieving greater peace and tolerance.

As to the Arab countries surveyed, we have already mentioned the supportive attitude of Lebanon to the UN sanctions. Algeria has (24 %) average net support. The most supported sanction is about *genocide* (31 %), followed by sanction on *environment* (30 %), whilst *nuclear* scored only (13 %) and is therefore one of the least supported sanctions.

The picture is totally different in Morocco, where we have an average net non-support of (-25 %) for the UN sanctions.

In Palestine, an average net non-support of (- 11%) for the UN sanctions has been established. This means, that opponents exceed supporters by (11 %) for all six types of sanctions.

Comment of Dr. Nabil Kukali on the Palestine Result

Dr. Nabil Kukali, in his capacity as president and founder of the Palestinian Center for Public Opinion (PCPO) commented the Palestine result of this poll by saying that “the reason for this result is the conviction of the Palestinian people that the United Nations measures the sanctions against the countries of the world with different standards”. “How many UN resolutions”, he wondered, “have been issued against Israel for its violations of the international laws and norms and the human rights of the Palestinian people and none of these resolutions, with the US backing of Israel, has been implemented ?!!. Subsequently, no any UN punishment has been imposed on Israel as to force it to withdraw the actions taken”. **Dr. Kukali** added that “Israel has committed almost all violations that should lead to the imposition of UN sanctions, such as *military aggressions against its neighbors, targeted killings of hundreds of Palestinians (Gaza wars), concealed support of terrorism, violation of nuclear non-proliferation treaties* by not permitting the UN-observers to inspect its nuclear depots.” “Furthermore”, **Dr. Kukali** added, “Israel has *violated the laws of environmental protection* by dumping Palestinian residential areas adjacent to the settlements with industrial wastes and sewage...not to mention scores of UNSC resolutions regarding its *occupation of lands of others and building illegal settlements on them, the imposition of an unjust blockade on Gaza...etc.*.” After all this, are the Palestinians to be blamed for their stance towards the UN sanctions and their legitimacy?” **Dr. Kukali** wondered.

As to the non-supportive position of Morocco towards the UN sanctions (- 25 %), **Dr. Kukali** attributed this result to the weakness of the United Nations in the Western Sahara issue and the decades long and still unsettled conflict with the Polisario Front.

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Please contact us if you have any questions about Research & Polling and its services.

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