

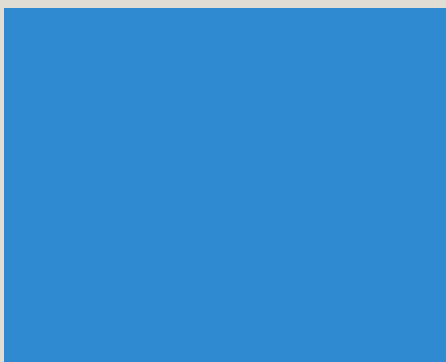
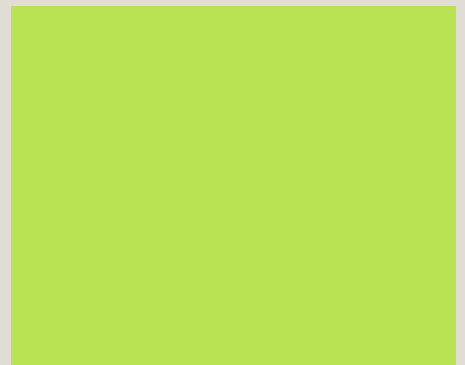


BUILD
THE
SHARED
FUTURE

September 2025

DEMANDING RESULTS

GLOBAL VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



DO PEOPLE STILL BELIEVE IN COUNTRIES COOPERATING?

YES, BUT...

In the lead-up to the United Nations General Assembly High Level Week, a new poll surveyed 36,405 adults across 34 countries to capture how people view the world and international cooperation in a time of seismic change.

The results illustrate an unmistakable reality behind the headlines: despite cuts to development aid and rising nationalist rhetoric around the world, most people still want nations to work together to take on common threats—even if it means compromising on some national interests.

While some countries look inward and headlines claim that support for multilateralism is waning, surveyed individuals see their fates tied to others around the world and would like to see nations work together. But the findings also carry a second message: support for global cooperation is real, yet fragile. Across regions and demographics, people are clear—they back cooperation more when it delivers on issues they care about, improves lives at home, and doesn't come at their expense.

Support for cooperation spans the Global North to Global South, the G7 to G20, and left to center-right politically, though many further to the right remain undecided or unconvinced. With evidence supporting that people are far less likely to support increased international cooperation if it does not benefit them directly, this cautious cross-party backing is real yet tenuous and continued support will depend on showing cooperation delivers.



WHO DID WE HEAR FROM?

Focaldata conducted nationally representative polls in 34 countries, capturing responses from 36,405 quantitative respondents. These were carried out from August 8 to September 10 2025, with broad geographic coverage.

The survey reached representative cohorts based on age, gender, region, education, ethnicity, and most recent political vote to achieve nationally representative samples in each country, with ethnicity and past political votes used applied only where such measures are collected and standard practice. The sample was then weighted to be representative at a minimum by age and gender, with additional weights applied, as appropriate in each country, for region, education, ethnicity, and/or most recent political vote.



Focaldata is a research technology company. Its proprietary AI-powered platform conducts both quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews, accessing over 312 million respondents across 130+ countries through a global network of 4,500+ online panels.

With sample sizes ranging from 708 to 1,266, the margin of error at the 95% confidence level is approximately ± 2 –4 percentage points, with most countries around ± 3.0 percentage points.

When interpreting the findings and figures presented in this report, it is important to note that the terms “Global”, “International” and “Worldwide” refer to the aggregated results from the full sample of 34 countries.

Responses were collected across the following countries and regions.

UNITED STATES & CANADA

LATIN AMERICA

Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Uruguay

WESTERN EUROPE

United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain

EASTERN & CENTRAL EUROPE

Poland, Hungary, Romania

NORTHERN EUROPE

Norway, Sweden

EAST & SOUTH ASIA

China, India, Japan, South Korea

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore

MIDDLE EAST, NORTH AFRICA AND TURKEY (MENAT)

Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Egypt

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Nigeria, South Africa, Kenya, Ghana

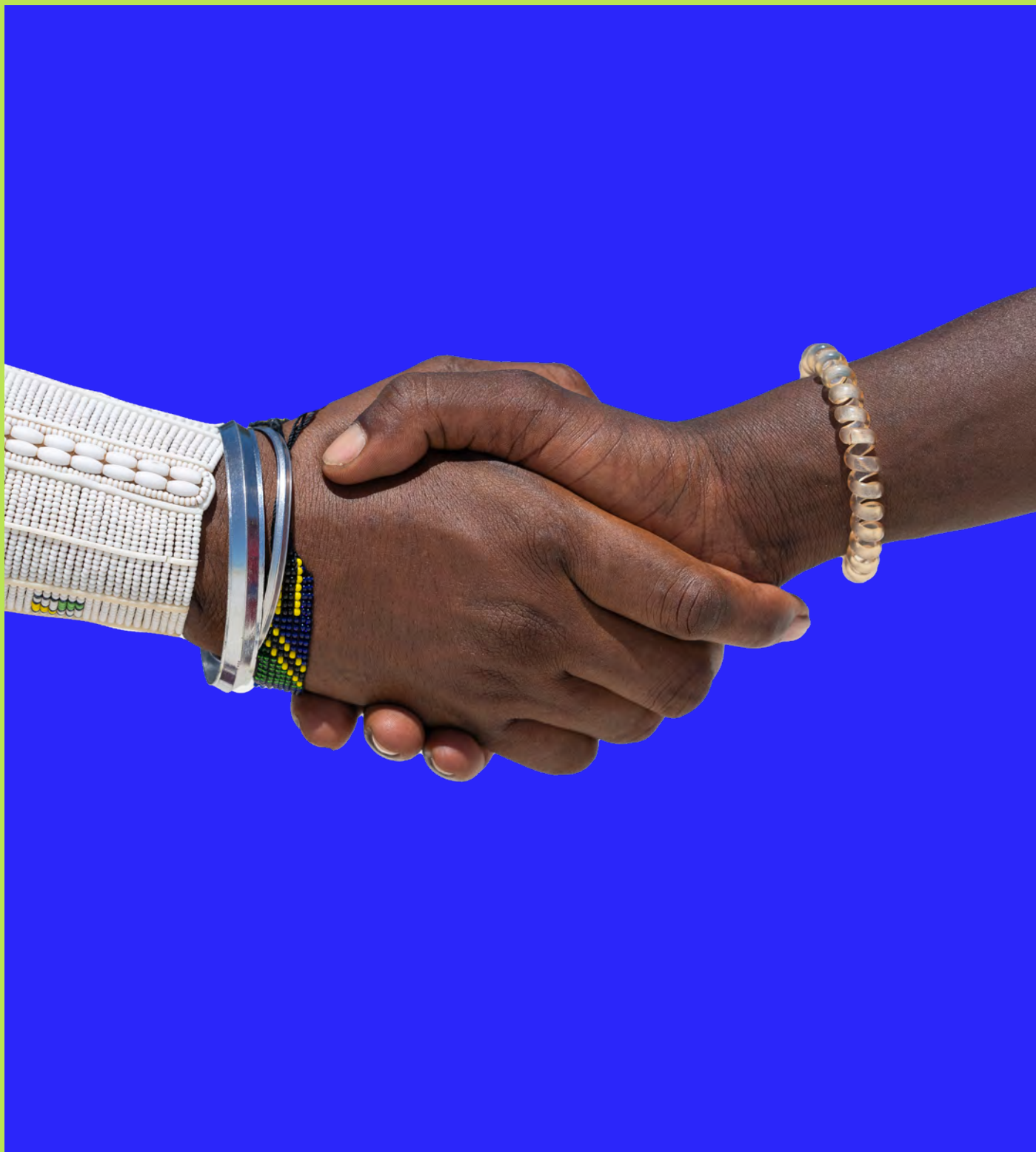
OCEANIA

Australia, New Zealand

This survey was conducted and the report authored by Lily Kennish and Dr. Matt Chennells at Focaldata. The Rockefeller Foundation, in association with its public charity, RF Catalytic Capital (RF/CC), commissioned Focaldata, an independent entity, to conduct this study, polling individuals in 34 countries showing how people view international cooperation. The research involved was carried out entirely by Focaldata. RF/CC are not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the contents of this report.

1

YES



1.1 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS A SHARED PRIORITY

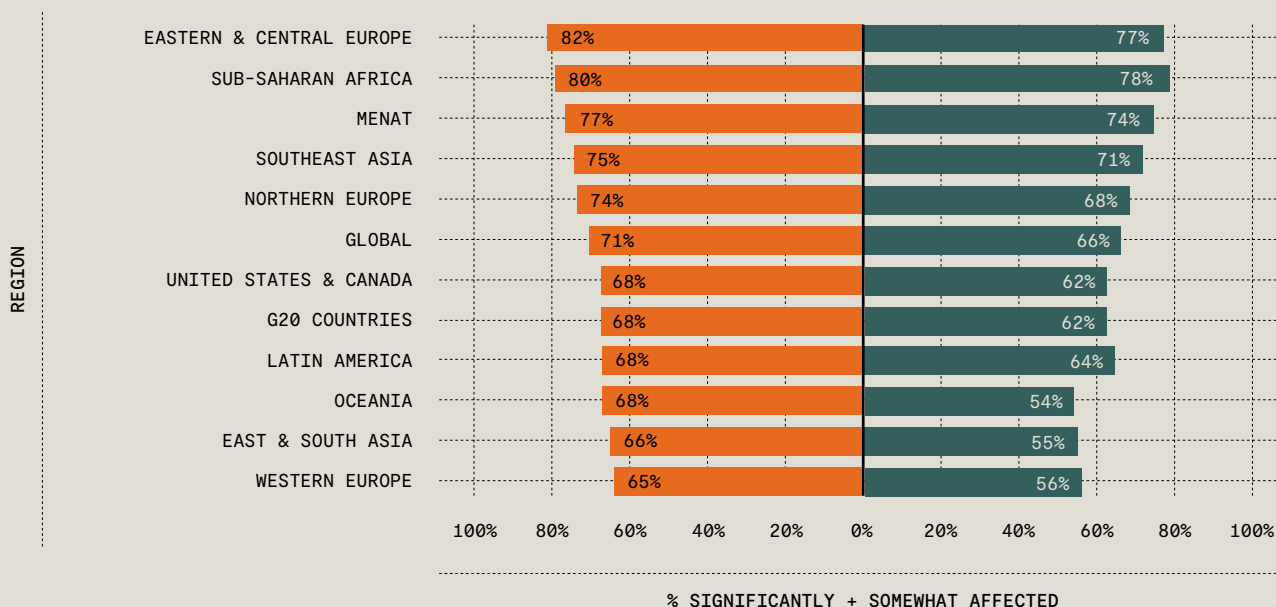
Over half of people worldwide (54%) say their lives are affected by events in other countries. The link between global developments and personal realities is especially strong in the economy, as shown in the image below: while 71% report being affected by changes in their own country's economy, nearly as many (66%) say shifts in the global economy or trade affect them and their families. In other words, people experience the global and the local as deeply intertwined. Global issues are not distant or abstract—they touch lives almost as directly as domestic ones, and cannot be ignored.

Indeed, across countries, people's instinct is to cooperate. Moreover, a majority (55%) globally agree their country should cooperate on global challenges even if it means compromising on national interests.

Global support is higher in Sub-Saharan Africa (68%) and Asia (East & South East, 64%; Southeast, 56%). The following countries lead the pack globally: India (81%), South Korea (73%), Kenya (72%), Nigeria (71%), and South Africa (70%).

However, high levels of support are not universal. MENAT (49%) and Latin America (50%) show more hesitancy, with the following countries sitting at the bottom of the pack globally: Japan (34%), Argentina (41%), Uruguay (43%), Chile (45%), Indonesia (45%) Morocco (45%).

EXPERIENCES OF CHANGES IN NATIONAL AND GLOBAL ECONOMIES BY REGION



“

How much are you affected by changes in the economy in your own country?
→ SIGNIFICANTLY
→ SOMEWHAT
→ A LITTLE
→ NOT AT ALL

How much is your life or your family affected by changes in the global economy or trade?
→ SIGNIFICANTLY
→ SOMEWHAT
→ A LITTLE
→ NOT AT ALL

■ AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN NATIONAL ECONOMY
■ AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY OR TRADE

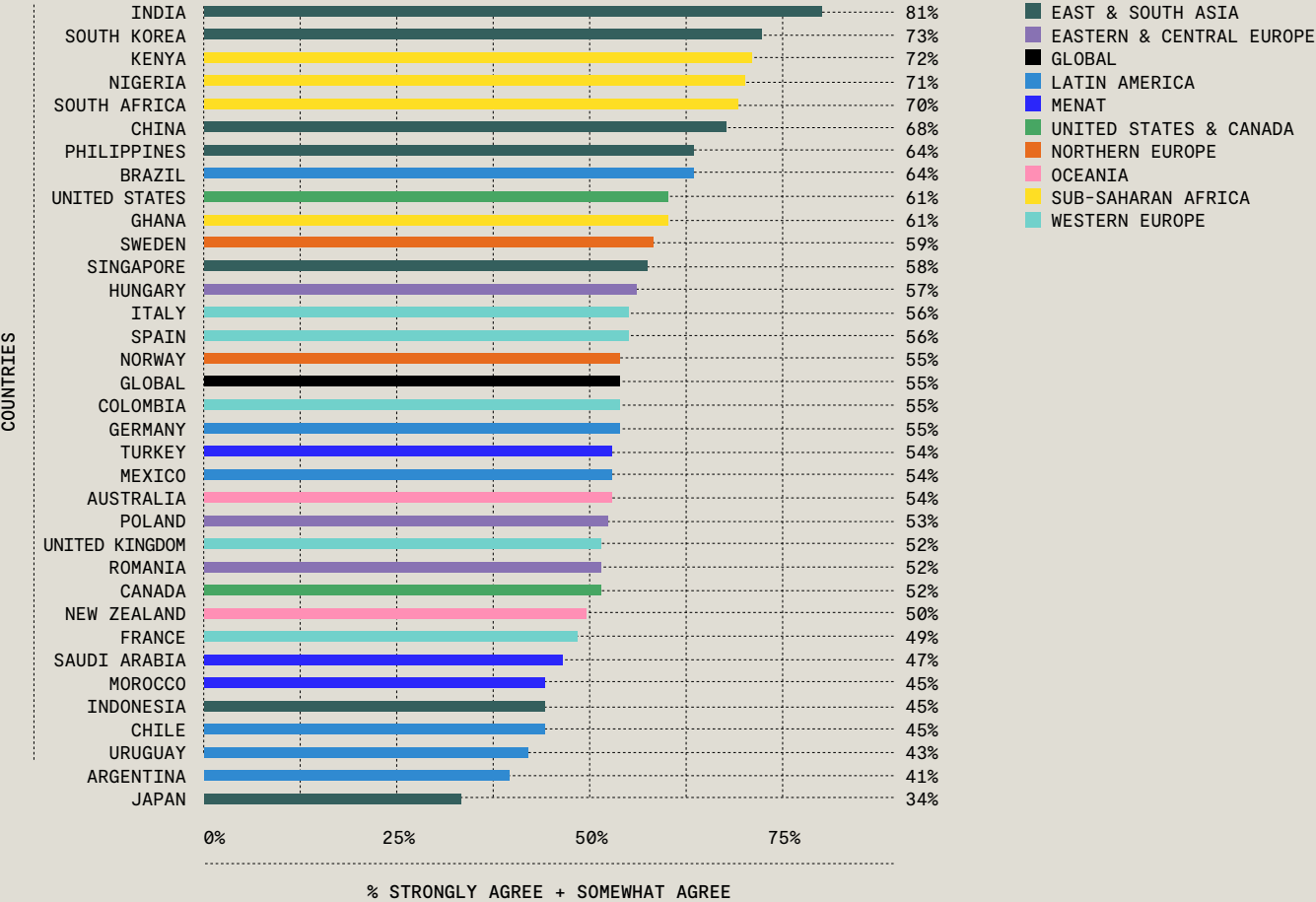
Indeed, across countries, people’s instinct is to cooperate. Moreover, a majority (55%) globally agree their country should cooperate on global challenges even if it means compromising on some national interests.

Global support is higher in Sub-Saharan Africa (68%) and Asia (East & South East, 64%; Southeast, 56%). The following countries lead the pack globally: India (81%), South Korea (73%), Kenya (72%), Nigeria (71%), South Africa (70%), China (68%), Philippines (64%), Brazil (64%), United States (61%), Ghana (61%), Sweden (59%), Singapore (58%), Hungary (57%), Italy (56%), Spain (56%), Norway (55%), GLOBAL (55%), Colombia (55%), Germany (55%), Turkey (54%), Mexico (54%), Australia (54%), Poland (53%), United Kingdom (52%), Romania (52%), Canada (52%), New Zealand (50%), France (49%), Saudi Arabia (47%), Morocco (45%), Indonesia (45%), Chile (45%), Uruguay (43%), Argentina (41%), Japan (34%).

However, high levels of support are not universal. MENAT (49%) and Latin America (50%) show more hesitancy, with the following countries sitting at the bottom of the pack globally: Japan (34%), Argentina (41%), Uruguay (43%), Chile (45%), Indonesia (45%), Morocco (45%).

The figures below show the level of support across all countries and associated regions surveyed in this study.

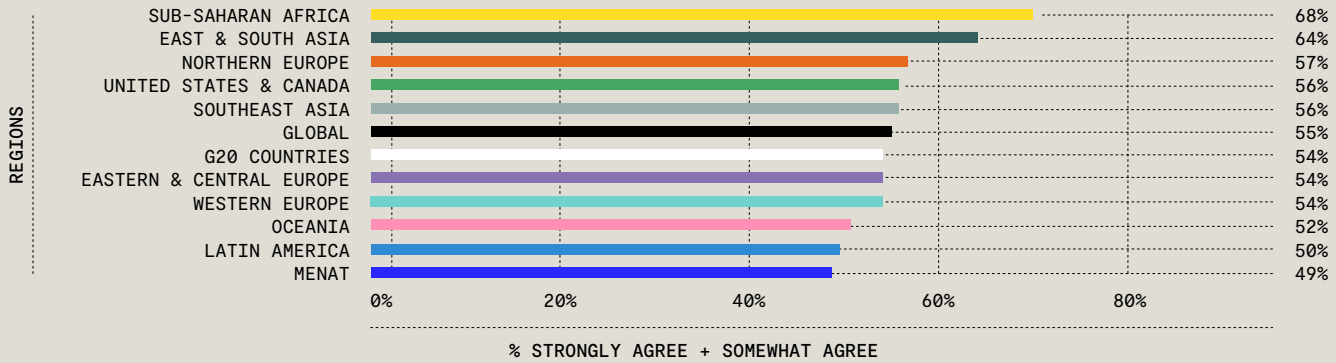
SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EVEN IF IT MEANS COMPROMISING ON SOME NATIONAL INTERESTS BY COUNTRY



“To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “My country should cooperate with other countries to solve global challenges, even if it means compromising on some national interests.”

- STRONGLY AGREE
- SOMEWHAT AGREE
- NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- STRONGLY DISAGREE

SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EVEN IF IT MEANS COMPROMISING ON SOME NATIONAL INTERESTS BY REGION



“

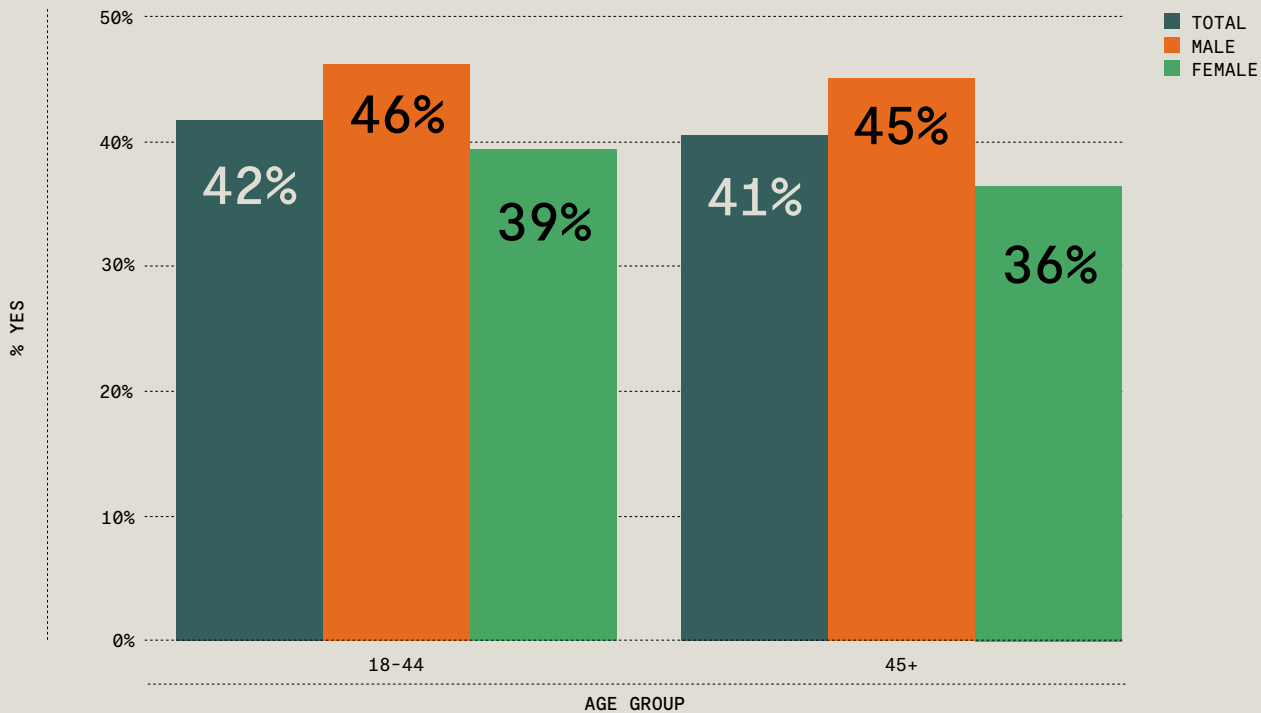
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “My country should cooperate with other countries to solve global challenges, even if it means compromising on some national interests.”

→ STRONGLY AGREE
→ SOMEWHAT AGREE
→ NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
→ SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
→ STRONGLY DISAGREE

Internationally, just under half (42%) of people say that international cooperation is in their personal interests. This varies across gender but less so by broad age group, with this view higher among men

than women (by 5–6 points) and higher among younger respondents (18–44) than older ones (45+) by only a single point.

AGREEMENT THAT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS IN PERSONAL INTERESTS BY AGE GROUPS



“

Do you believe international cooperation is in you and your household’s personal interests today?

→ YES
→ NO
→ NOT SURE

1.2 WHEN PEOPLE BACK INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, WHAT ARE THEY ASKING FOR?

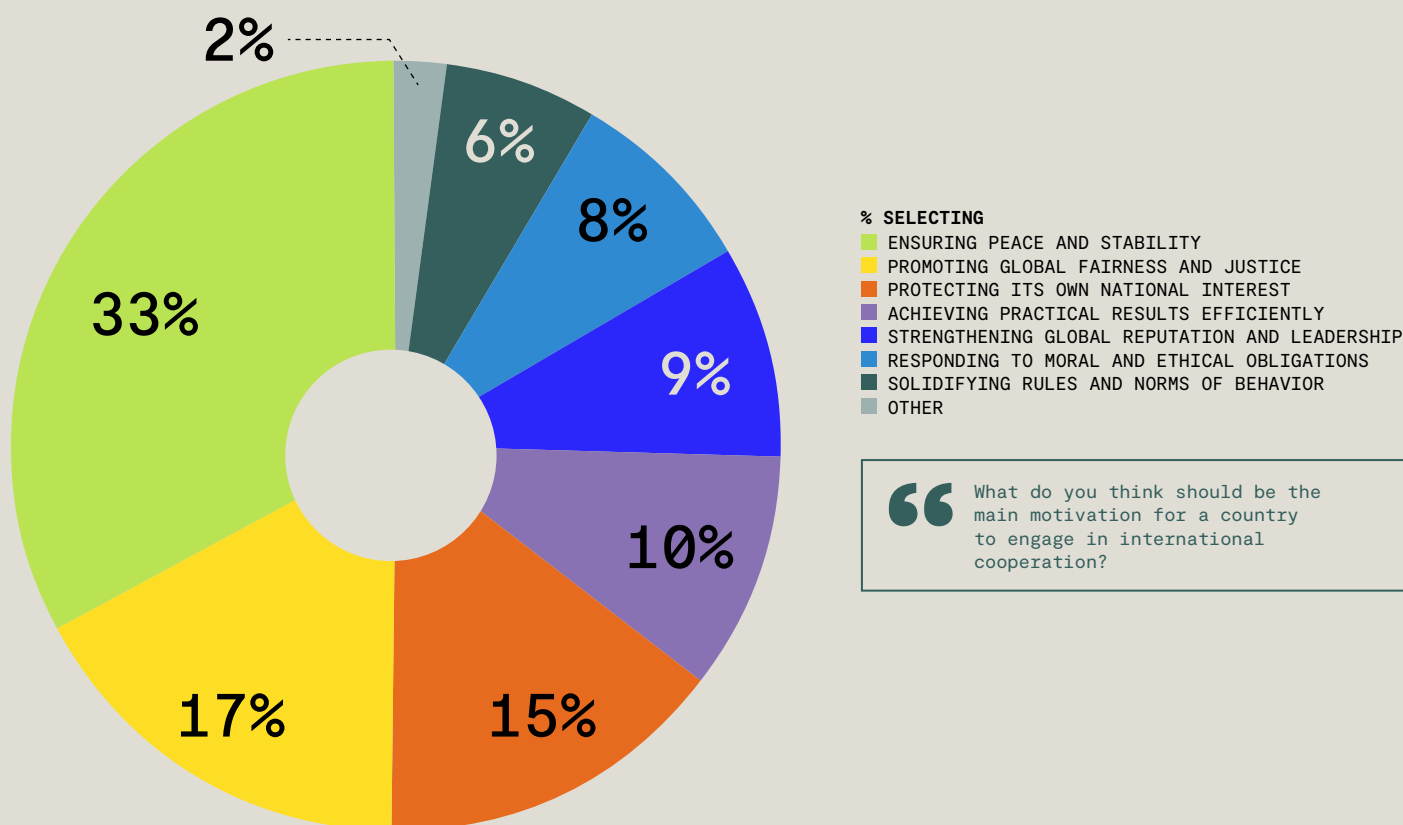
For most, cooperation is not about abstract ideals or diplomatic prestige. When asked what should motivate countries to work together, one in three people worldwide say ensuring peace and stability is the top reason for countries to cooperate, making it the undisputed first motivation in every region surveyed.

Other reasons trail behind: about half as many people cite promoting global fairness and justice (17%) or protecting national interests (15%). A smaller number prioritize moral duty (8%), establishing international norms (7%), or boosting their country's reputation and leadership (9%).

The gap is striking. For some, it is about whether cooperation keeps them safe, prevents conflict, and sustains stability in their lives.



Globally, what should be the main motivation for international cooperation



1.3 HOW DOES INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION CONNECT TO THE ISSUES PEOPLE CARE ABOUT MOST?

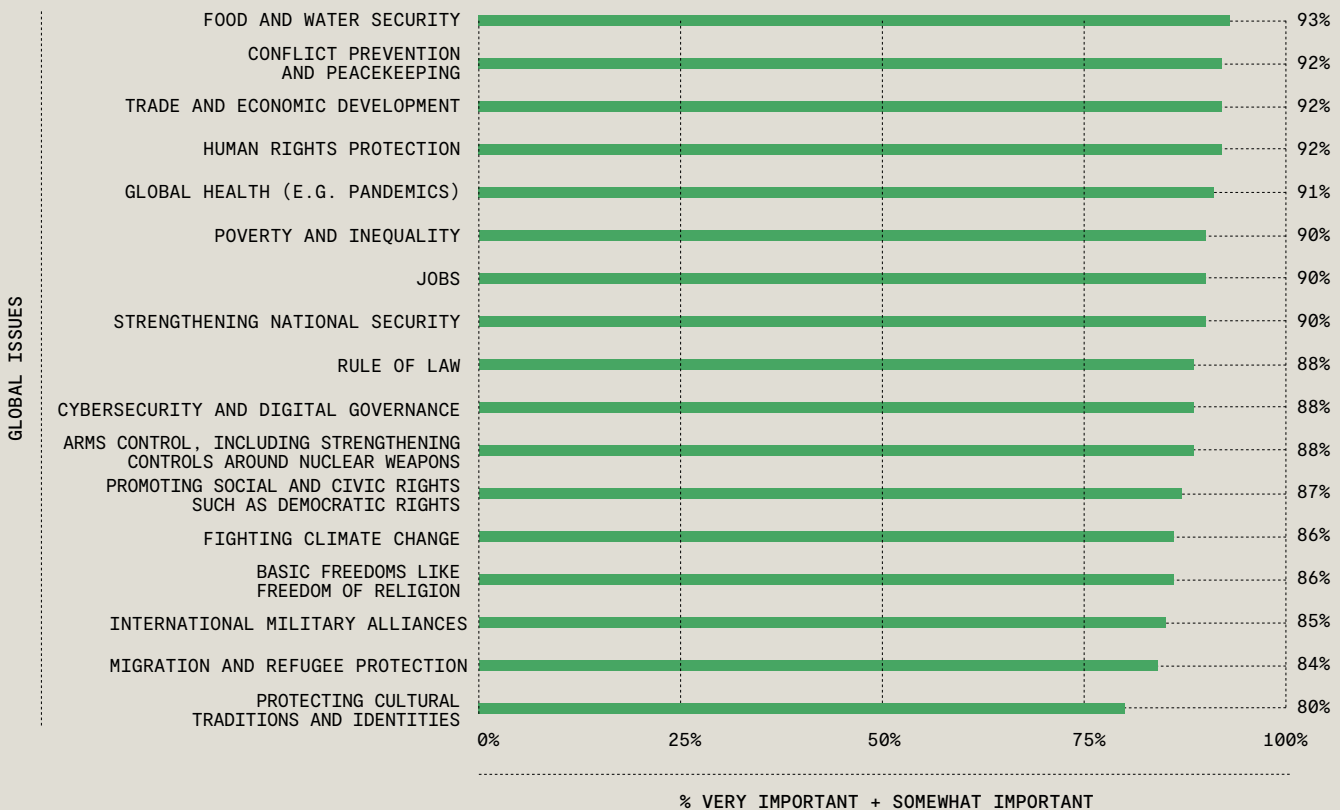
People see global cooperation as essential for managing both everyday needs and global risks. There is overwhelming agreement that international cooperation is important for addressing key issues.

At the top are food and water security (93%), trade and economic development (92%), conflict prevention and peacekeeping (92%), human rights protection (92%), and global health and pandemics (91%), poverty and inequality (90%), jobs (90%), strengthening national security (90%), rule of law (88%), cybersecurity and digital governance (88%), arms control, including strengthening controls around nuclear weapons (88%), promoting social and civic rights such as democratic rights (87%), fighting climate change (86%), basic freedoms like freedom of religion (86%), international military alliances (85%), migration and refugee protection (84%), and protecting cultural traditions and identities (80%).

A second cluster of priorities includes poverty and inequality (90%), jobs (90%), and strengthening national security (90%), showing the strong link people make between cooperation, livelihoods, and stability. Rule of law (88%), cybersecurity and digital governance (88%), arms control (88%), and promoting social and civic rights (87%) also attract broad support.

Further down, climate change (86%), basic freedoms like freedom of religion (86%), international military alliances (85%), migration and refugee protection (84%), and protecting cultural traditions and identities (80%) remain widely supported, though they rank below immediate concerns tied to health, security, and prosperity.

GLOBALLY, IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ADDRESSING GLOBAL ISSUES



How important is international cooperation to addressing the following issues?

- VERY IMPORTANT
- SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT
- NOT VERY IMPORTANT
- NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT

When these same issues are plotted against how important they are in people’s own lives, a clear pattern emerges: the more personally important an issue is, the more likely people are to see cooperation as vital to solving it.

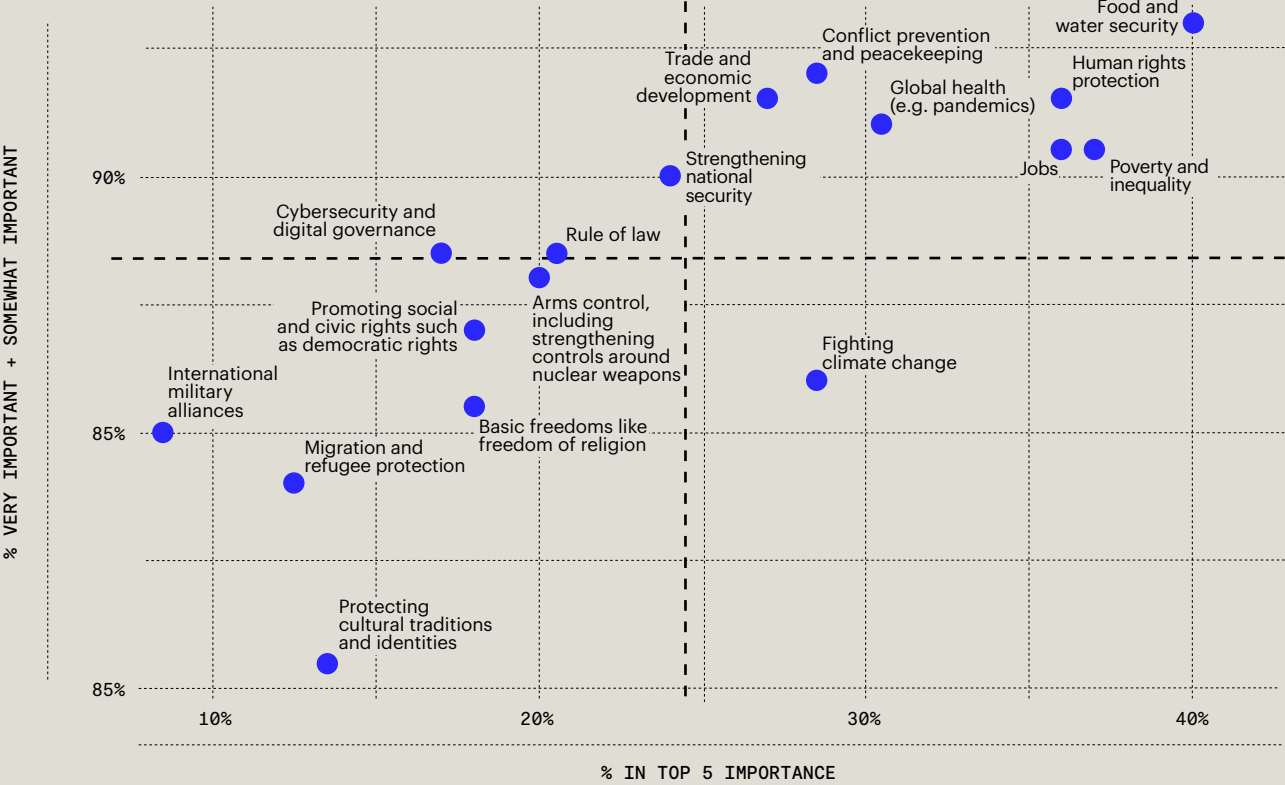
The strongest overlap comes with daily security and wellbeing (food, jobs, poverty, and health) as well as global challenges with concrete local impacts (pandemics, conflict, trade, rights, and security). A second tier of issues—such as rule of law, democratic

rights, basic freedoms, and cybersecurity—are recognised but rank lower. Climate change is the exception: people rate it as highly important personally, but fewer connect it directly to international cooperation.

In short: support for international cooperation is anchored in immediate needs and tangible risks, while more abstract or institutional concerns attract weaker backing.



GLOBALLY, IMPORTANCE OF GLOBAL ISSUES VS IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ADDRESSING GLOBAL ISSUES



Dotted lines represent the average on the two questions. Issues in the top right quadrant are those that over index both on importance to respondents as well as on thinking international cooperation is important for addressing them.

“

In your opinion, which of the following issues are most important to you? Please select up to five.

How important is international cooperation to addressing the following issues?

- VERY IMPORTANT
- SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT
- NOT VERY IMPORTANT
- NOT AT ALL IMPORTANT



2

...BUT



DEMANDING RESULTS — GLOBAL VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

2.1 WHY SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IS FRAGILE

Support for international cooperation is broad but fragile. It depends on whether people see it serving national interests and delivering tangible benefits. To sustain support, leaders must show that compromise abroad brings concrete gains at home—jobs, stability, health, and security. Global efforts also need to demonstrate real impact on the problems they target. Without visible results, today's support could quickly erode.

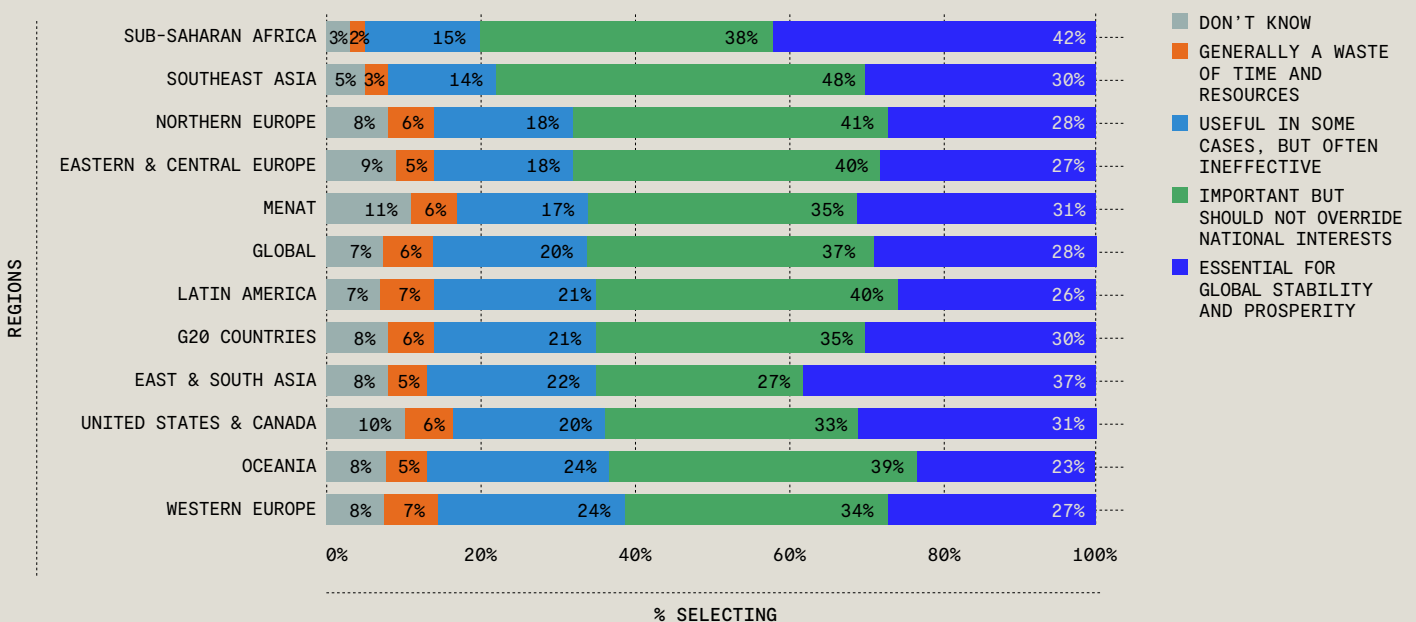
When forced to choose, the world is evenly divided: 46% say their country should pursue its own interests even when others disagree, while 44% favor compromise and taking others' interests into

account. Both views are present in every region. MENAT leans most toward self-interest (56%), while United States & Canada, Western Europe and Northern Europe tilt more toward compromise.

The headline split suggests a stark nationalist-versus-cooperative divide, but the reality is more nuanced. Across countries, most people value cooperation, yet only 28% see it as absolutely essential for global stability and prosperity. The largest share (37%) describe it as important but not at the expense of national interests—a reminder that support is conditional.

The challenge is that a sizeable group remains unconvinced of cooperation's effectiveness: around one in five see it as either sometimes useful but often ineffective or as an outright waste of time and resources. A small but notable minority dismiss it outright.

GENERAL ATTITUDES TOWARD INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BY REGION



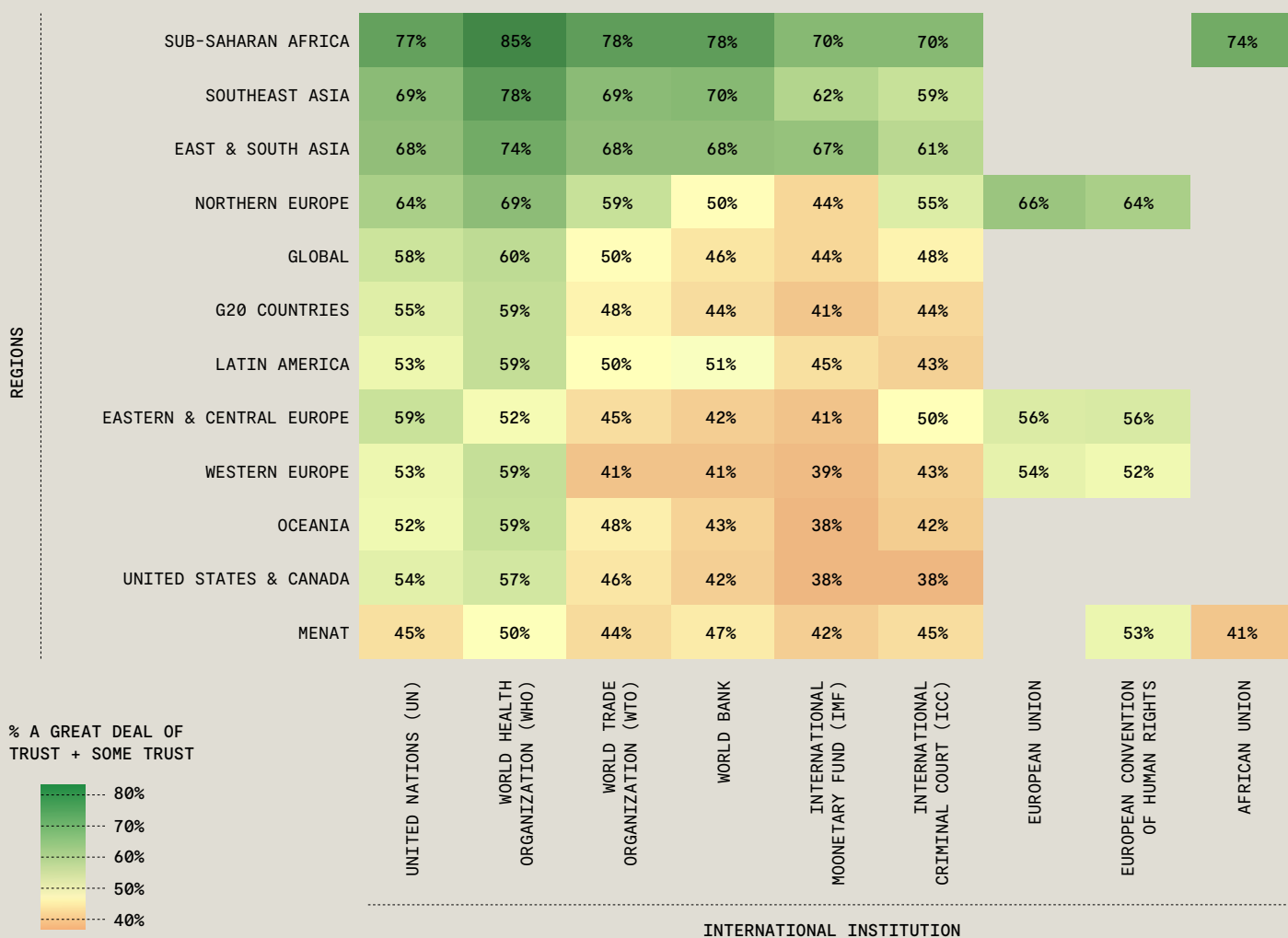
Which of the following best describes your general attitude toward international cooperation?

2.2 BUILD TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS THAT SUPPORT GLOBAL COOPERATION

While people see international cooperation as vital for tackling major issues, trust in the institutions that govern it is notably weaker. Globally, confidence is higher in larger bodies like the United Nations (58%) and the World Health Organization (WHO) (60%), but drops to 50% or below for the World Bank, the International

Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the International Criminal Court (ICC). Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia report the strongest trust overall, while trust is consistently lower in Western Europe, Oceania, United States & Canada, and MENAT. This gap highlights a tension: people broadly value cooperation, but in many middle- and high-income countries, trust in the institutions delivering it remains limited.

TRUST IN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY REGION



How much trust do you have in the following international organizations?

- A GREAT DEAL OF TRUST
- SOME TRUST
- NOT MUCH TRUST
- NO TRUST AT ALL
- DON'T KNOW

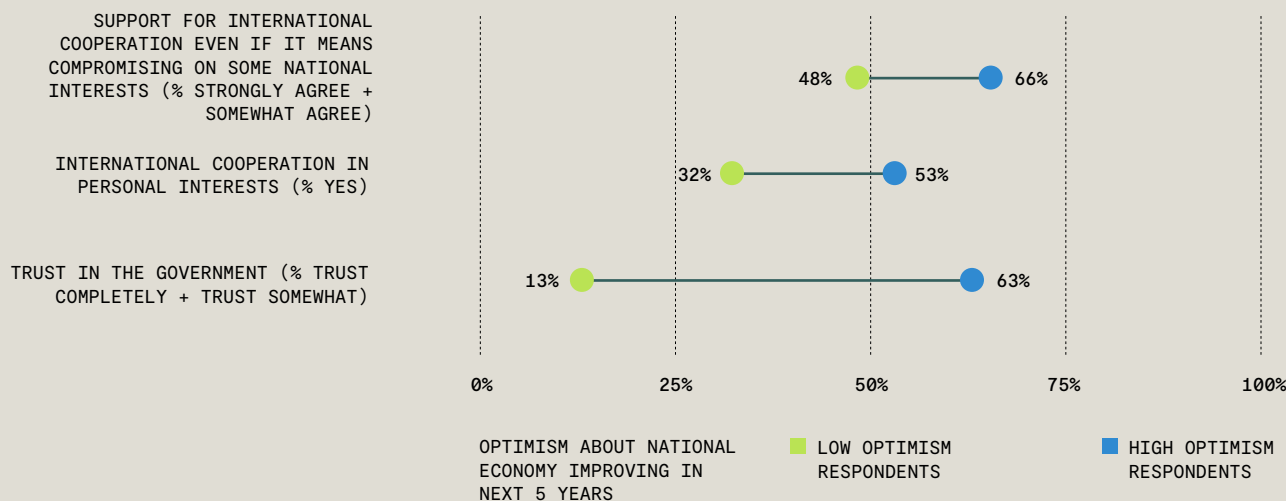
2.3 LOCAL OPTIMISM SHAPES SUPPORT FOR GLOBAL COOPERATION

Support for global cooperation is closely linked to how people view their economic future. Optimism about growth goes hand in hand with stronger backing for cooperation, while pessimism decreases support.

Respondents were asked how optimistic they felt about their national economy improving in the next five years. Support for international cooperation rises sharply among those optimistic about their country's economic future (66%), but drops among the pessimistic (48%). In other words, respondents who are pessimistic about their national economy improving are 18 points less likely to support increased international cooperation. They are 21 points less likely to see it as serving their household's personal interests. They also report drastically lower trust in government (50 points lower).

These findings show that attitudes toward cooperation cannot be separated from confidence in local institutions and the economy. Without greater trust and a more hopeful outlook, public support for international cooperation risks weakening.

LOCALLY, SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BY NATIONAL ECONOMY OPTIMISM



“

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “My country should cooperate with other countries to solve global challenges, even if it means compromising on some national interests.”

- STRONGLY AGREE
- SOMEWHAT AGREE
- NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- STRONGLY DISAGREE

Do you believe international cooperation is in you and your household's personal interests today?

- YES
- NO
- NOT SURE

To what extent do you trust each of the following institutions or individuals? The government

- TRUST COMPLETELY
- TRUST SOMEWHAT
- NEITHER TRUST NOR DISTRUST
- DISTRUST SOMEWHAT
- DISTRUST COMPLETELY

3

GOING FORWARD



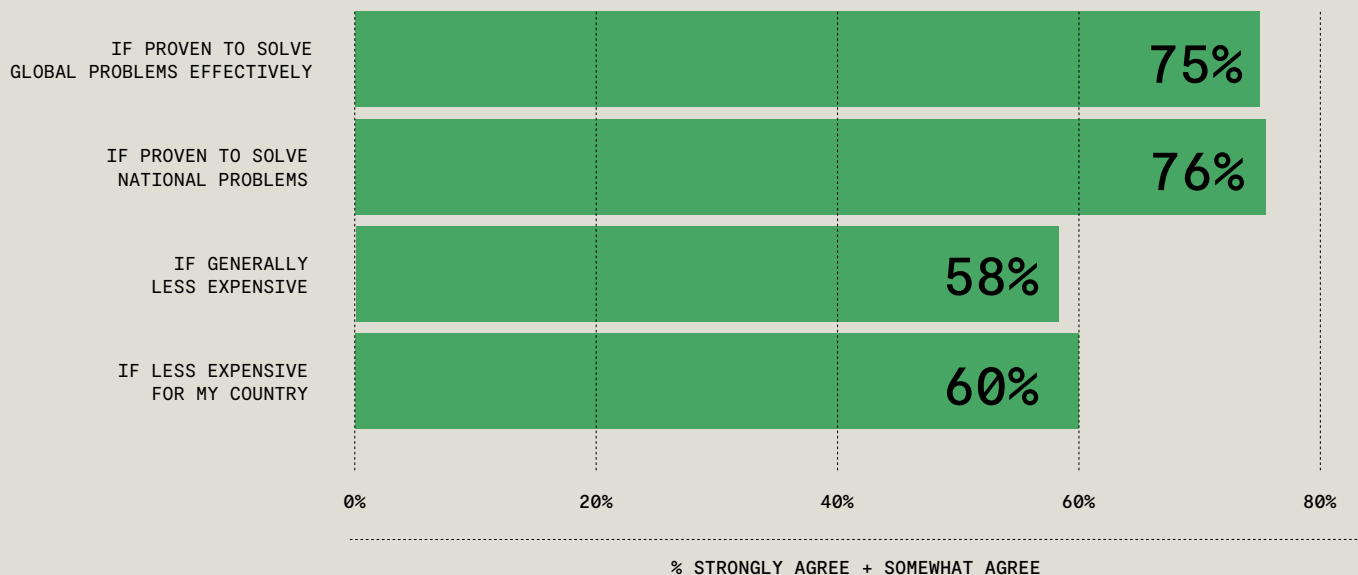
DEMANDING RESULTS — GLOBAL VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

People want cooperation, but they need to see proof it works, impacts them at home and benefits more vulnerable members of society—right now, many don't feel convinced.

3.1 EFFECTIVENESS MATTERS MORE THAN COST-CUTTING

People care less about whether cooperation is cheap, and more about whether it delivers real results. When asked what would increase their support for international cooperation, people respond far more strongly to proof of effectiveness than to promises of lower costs. Globally, support is 15–18 percentage points higher when cooperation is framed as solving problems—whether globally or in their own country—compared to when it is framed around reducing costs.

GLOBALLY, SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS



DEMANDING RESULTS — GLOBAL VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

“ To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements:
 “I’d support international cooperation if it proved it can solve global problems effectively.”
 “I’d support international cooperation if it proved it can solve problems in my country.”
 “I’d support international cooperation if it were less expensive generally.”
 “I’d support international cooperation if it were less expensive for my country.”

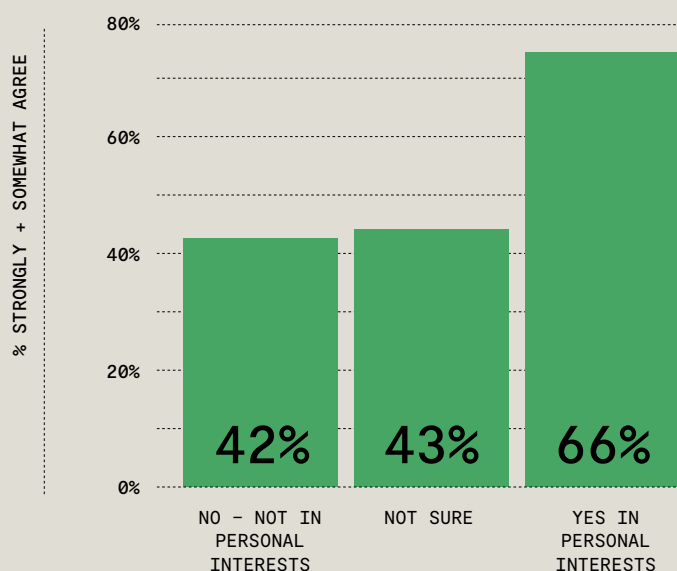
- STRONGLY AGREE
- SOMEWHAT AGREE
- NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- STRONGLY DISAGREE



3.2 COOPERATION MUST DELIVER AT HOME

Support is stronger when people see cooperation improving their own households' lives. Personal stakes—perceptions of personal benefit—are powerful predictors of support for international cooperation. People who believe international cooperation serves them and their household are over 30 points more likely to back greater cooperation and compromise than those who do not. Those who are unsure are almost as skeptical as outright opponents, showing that uncertainty is neutrality; it risks sliding toward doubt. The message is clear: support for international cooperation is fragile when people are unconvinced of its personal value.

GLOBALLY, SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION BY PERSONAL INTEREST PERCEPTION



“

Do you believe international cooperation is in you and your household's personal interests today?

- YES
- NO
- NOT SURE

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “My country should cooperate with other countries to solve global challenges, even if it means compromising on some national interests.”

- STRONGLY AGREE
- SOMEWHAT AGREE
- NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- STRONGLY DISAGREE

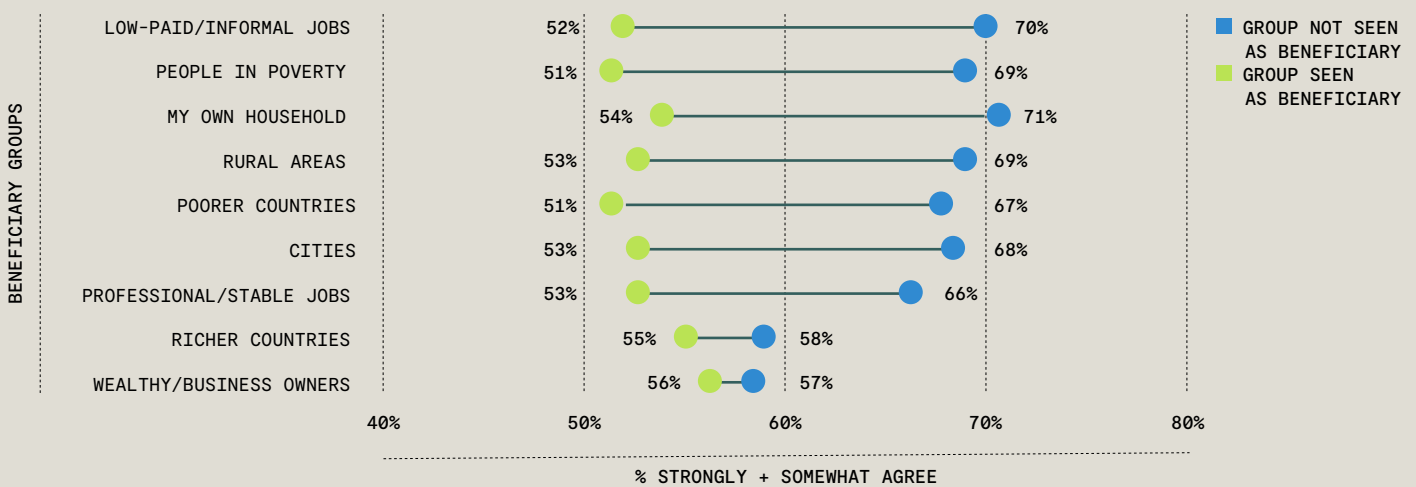


3.3 WHO PEOPLE THINK BENEFITS FROM INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION MATTERS

Support for international cooperation hinges less on abstract ideals than on whether people believe it improves their own lives. The figure shows how support shifts depending on which groups are seen as beneficiaries of cooperation.

People are significantly more supportive when they think that they and those like them will benefit: those who see their household as a beneficiary show 18 points higher support for greater cooperation than those who do not. The effect is especially strong when vulnerable groups are beneficiaries—people in low-paid informal work (+18 percentage points), those living in poverty (+18 percentage points), and rural populations. By contrast, differentials are smallest, and overall support lowest, when people think wealthier business owners, people in richer countries, and those in stable, higher-paying jobs are the most likely to benefit.

**GLOBALLY, SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
BY BENEFICIARY PERCEPTION**



“ To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “My country should cooperate with other countries to solve global challenges, even if it means compromising on some national interests.”

- STRONGLY AGREE
- SOMEWHAT AGREE
- NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- STRONGLY DISAGREE

Which groups do you think would gain from greater international cooperation?



ANNEX



BROAD SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ACROSS IDEOLOGIES

Across the United States, United Kingdom, France, and Germany, there is a strikingly wide coalition of support for international cooperation: large, almost two-thirds majorities across the left, center-left, center, and center-right.

The main source of skepticism comes from parties from the right; yet even here the picture is not one of outright rejection. In parties like Reform UK in the United Kingdom, RN in France, and AfD in Germany, support is split roughly three ways: around a third in favor, a third opposed, and a third undecided.

Many on the right—as well as undecided voters—remain on the fence, and could move either way depending on how cooperation is framed and whether it delivers visible benefits at home.

The United States stands out: overall support is higher (61%) though with Democrats over three-quarters (77%) support global cooperation with compromise. Among Republicans, a majority (50%) would support more international cooperation which involved compromise and only around a quarter (28%) reject this. By contrast, support in parts of Western Europe are more fragile.

Patterns beyond Europe and the United States show a mixed but often cross-party picture. In South Africa, support is especially strong, cutting across the political spectrum and even drawing in populist parties. Brazil also shows broad backing, with cooperation supported from the left through to much of the right. By contrast, support is weaker and more fragmented in Indonesia and Argentina, where skepticism is sharper among some parties, and views do not always align neatly with the traditional left-right divide.



UNITED STATES

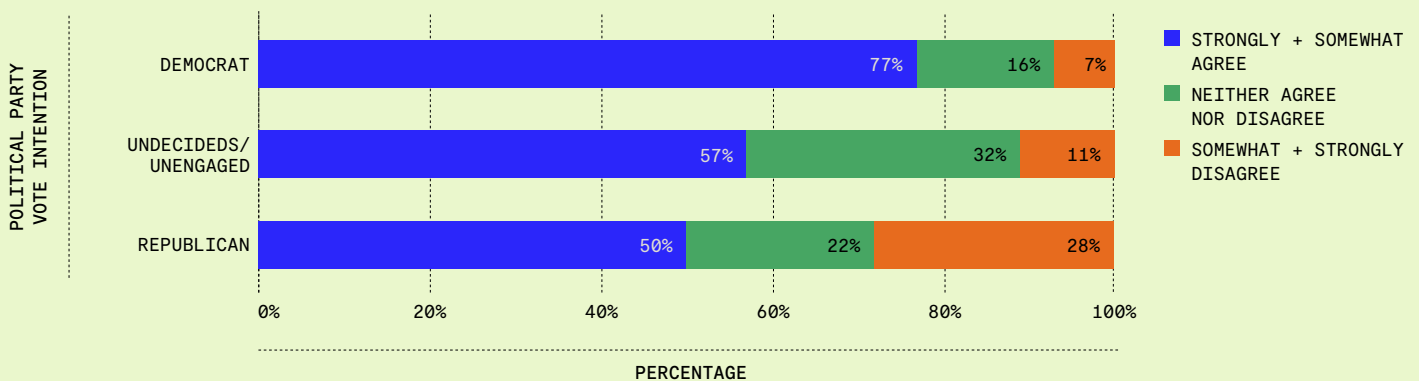
Overall support for international cooperation, even if it means compromising on some national interests, is 61%.

Half of Republicans support international cooperation and only around a quarter reject it.

The difference across the political spectrum is far less pronounced than in many other countries



SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EVEN IF IT MEANS COMPROMISING ON SOME NATIONAL INTERESTS IN THE UNITED STATES



“

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “My country should cooperate with other countries to solve global challenges, even if it means compromising on some national interests.”

- STRONGLY AGREE
- SOMEWHAT AGREE
- NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
- SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
- STRONGLY DISAGREE



UNITED KINGDOM

Overall support for international cooperation even if it means compromising on some national interests is 52%.

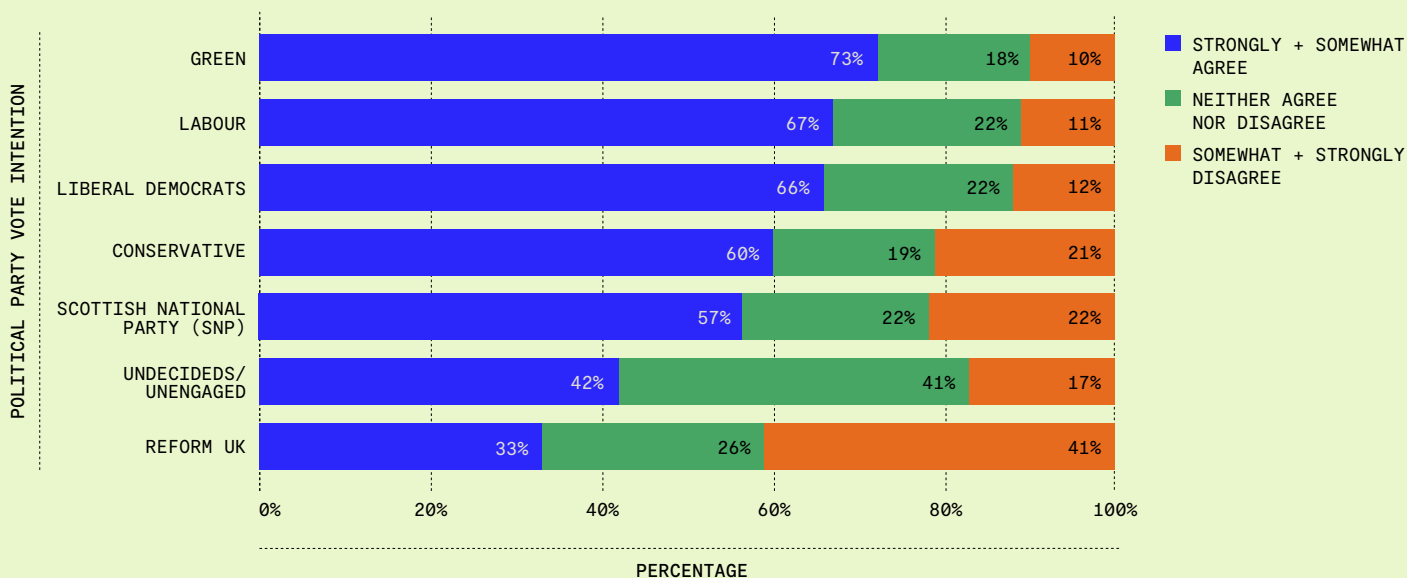
Around two-thirds of Labour, Conservatives, Liberal Democrats, and Greens back cooperation.

Reform UK is split: about a third support, one-quarter neutral, and ~40% oppose, showing no clear anti-cooperation mandate.

Undecided voters lean open, with fewer than one-fifth opposing.



SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EVEN IF IT MEANS COMPROMISING ON SOME NATIONAL INTERESTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM



“

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “My country should cooperate with other countries to solve global challenges, even if it means compromising on some national interests.”

→ STRONGLY AGREE
→ SOMEWHAT AGREE
→ NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
→ SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
→ STRONGLY DISAGREE



FRANCE

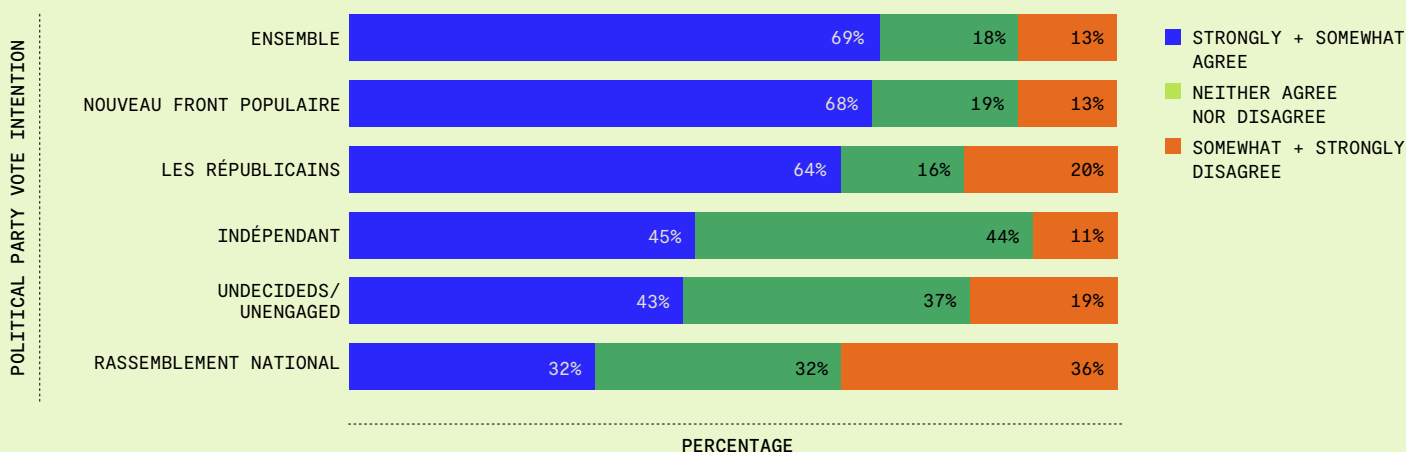
Overall support for international cooperation, even if it means compromising on some national interests, is just under 49%.

There is strong support among NFP, Ensemble and Les Républicains supporters, highlighting broad cross-party appeal.

Rassemblement National voters are split roughly a third each among support, neutral, and oppose.



SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EVEN IF IT MEANS COMPROMISING ON SOME NATIONAL INTERESTS IN FRANCE



“

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “My country should cooperate with other countries to solve global challenges, even if it means compromising on some national interests.”

→ STRONGLY AGREE
→ SOMEWHAT AGREE
→ NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
→ SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
→ STRONGLY DISAGREE



GERMANY

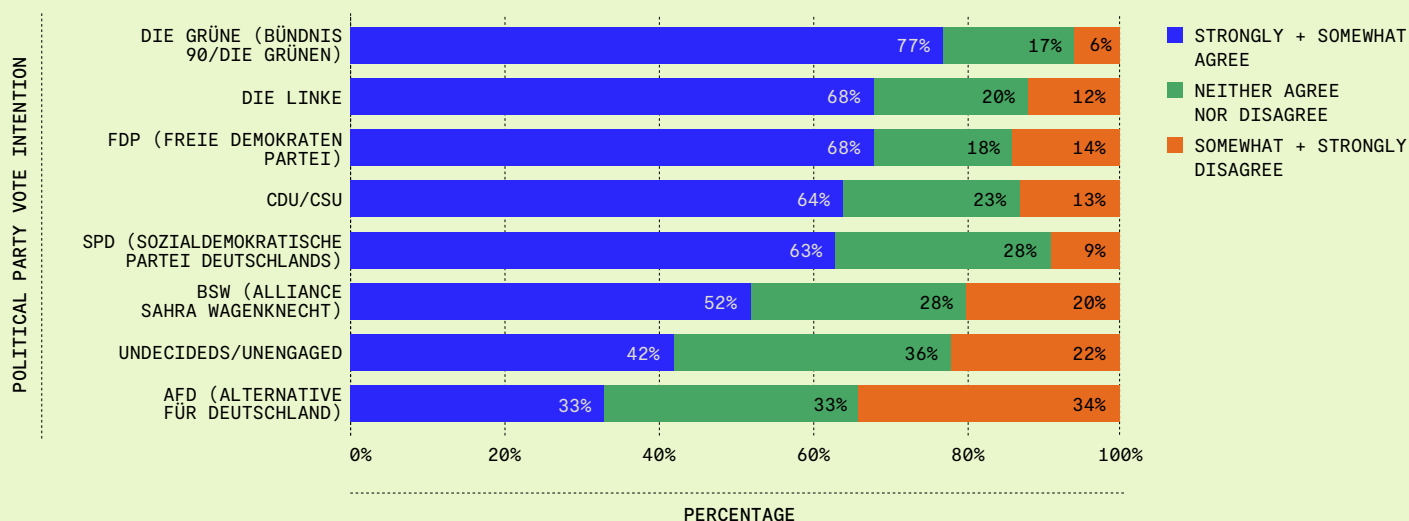
Overall support for international cooperation even if it means compromising on some national interests, is 55%.

Broad coalitions across the left and center—supporters of Die Linke, Greens, SPD and CDU/CSU show near or above two-thirds support.

AfD voters are split: around a third support, a third neutral, and a third oppose.



SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EVEN IF IT MEANS COMPROMISING ON SOME NATIONAL INTERESTS IN GERMANY



“To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “My country should cooperate with other countries to solve global challenges, even if it means compromising on some national interests.”

→ STRONGLY AGREE
→ SOMEWHAT AGREE
→ NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
→ SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
→ STRONGLY DISAGREE



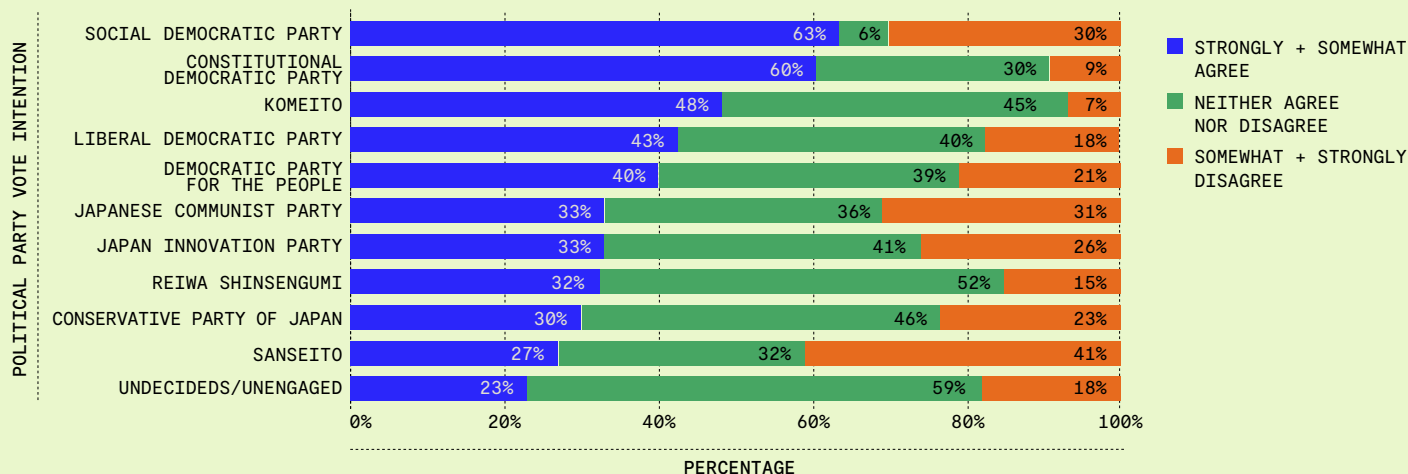
JAPAN

Overall support for international cooperation, even if it means compromising on some national interests, is 34%—the lowest among the countries considered.

Support is stronger on the left and weaker on the right. The right do not outright reject cooperation, but many remain uncertain.



SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EVEN IF IT MEANS COMPROMISING ON SOME NATIONAL INTERESTS IN JAPAN



“

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “My country should cooperate with other countries to solve global challenges, even if it means compromising on some national interests.”

→ STRONGLY AGREE
→ SOMEWHAT AGREE
→ NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
→ SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
→ STRONGLY DISAGREE



SOUTH AFRICA

Overall support for international cooperation, even if it means compromising on some national interests, is 70%.

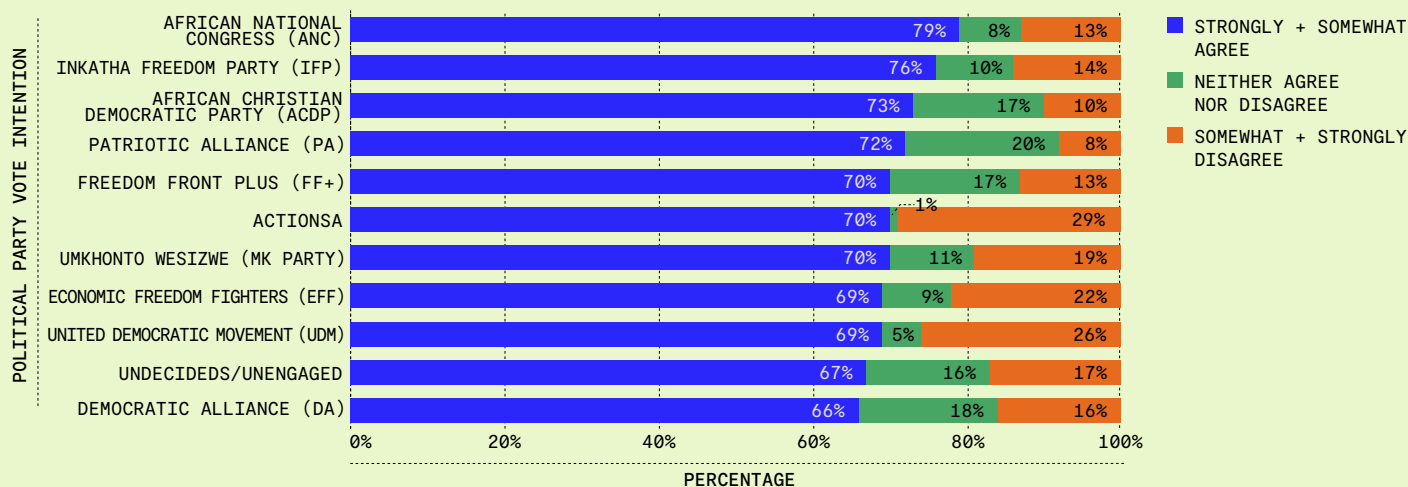
Broad-based support exists, highest among centrist ANC supporters.

Even populist parties (EFF, MK Party) see over two-thirds of their supporters back international cooperation.

Supporters of the centrist-liberal DA party remain broadly supportive, though are the least supportive.



SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EVEN IF IT MEANS COMPROMISING ON SOME NATIONAL INTERESTS IN SOUTH AFRICA



“To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “My country should cooperate with other countries to solve global challenges, even if it means compromising on some national interests.”

→ STRONGLY AGREE
→ SOMEWHAT AGREE
→ NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
→ SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
→ STRONGLY DISAGREE



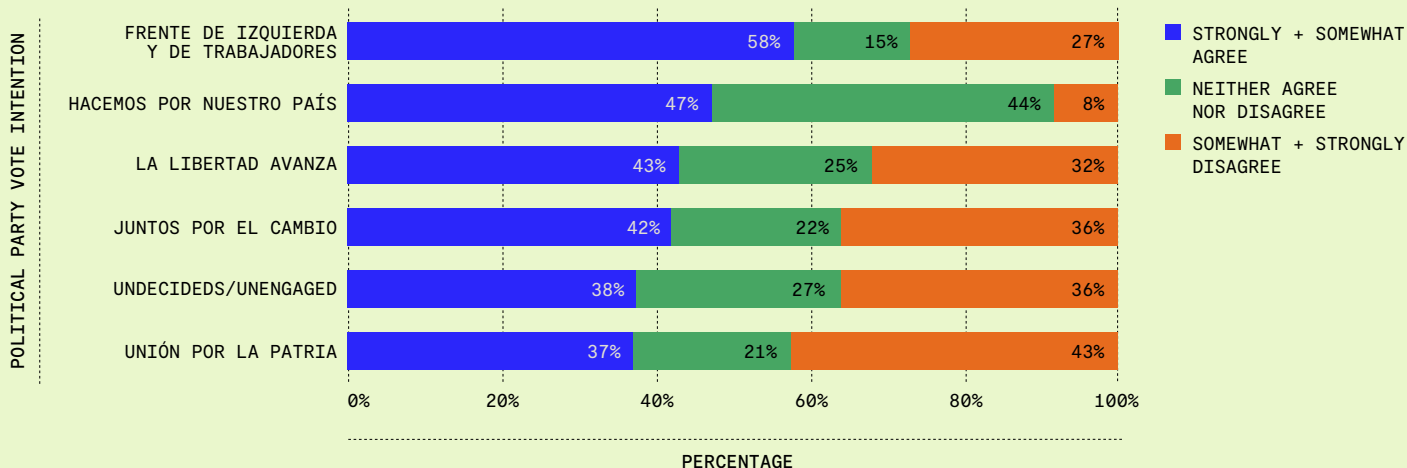
ARGENTINA

Overall support for international cooperation, even if it means compromising on some national interests, is 41%.

Unión por la Patria, the largest party on the left, shows low support (37%), while 43% of right-leaning La Libertad Avanza supporters show support, indicating that views do not follow a simple left-right divide.



SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EVEN IF IT MEANS COMPROMISING ON SOME NATIONAL INTERESTS IN ARGENTINA



“To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “My country should cooperate with other countries to solve global challenges, even if it means compromising on some national interests.”

→ STRONGLY AGREE
→ SOMEWHAT AGREE
→ NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
→ SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
→ STRONGLY DISAGREE



BRAZIL

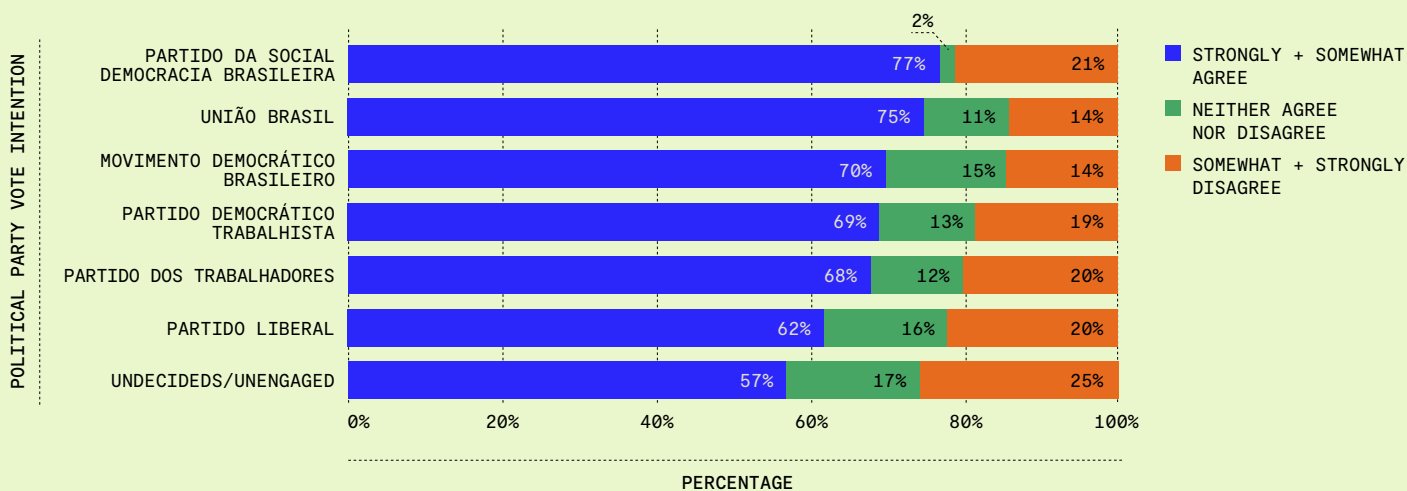
Overall support for international cooperation, even if it means compromising on some national interests, is 64%.

A broad coalition from left to center-right shows strong majorities (approx. 68–75%).

Right-leaning Partido Liberal supporters show higher opposition, though nearly two-thirds still support international cooperation.



SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EVEN IF IT MEANS COMPROMISING ON SOME NATIONAL INTERESTS IN BRAZIL



“

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “My country should cooperate with other countries to solve global challenges, even if it means compromising on some national interests.”

→ STRONGLY AGREE
→ SOMEWHAT AGREE
→ NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
→ SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
→ STRONGLY DISAGREE



INDONESIA

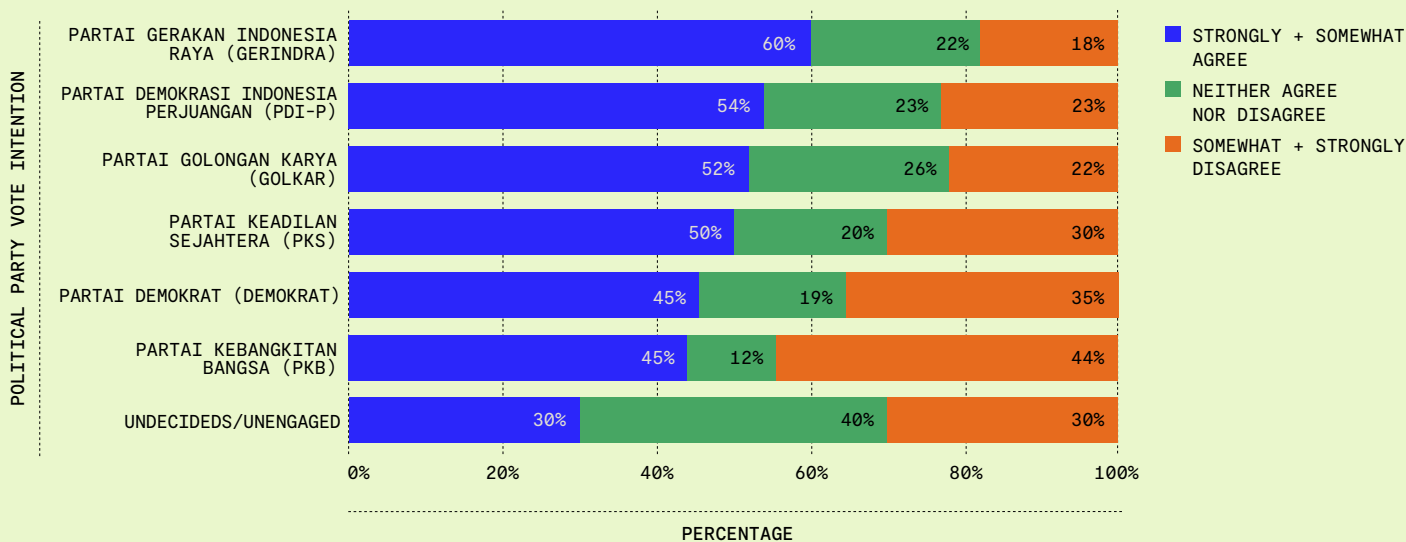
Overall support for international cooperation, even if it means compromising on some national interests, is 45%.

Mainstream secular parties (PDI-P, Golkar) show about half their supporters backing cooperation, indicating cross-party appeal.

Skepticism is strongest among PKS and PKB, though roughly half of their supporters still back cooperation.



SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION EVEN IF IT MEANS COMPROMISING ON SOME NATIONAL INTERESTS IN INDONESIA



“To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “My country should cooperate with other countries to solve global challenges, even if it means compromising on some national interests.”

→ STRONGLY AGREE
→ SOMEWHAT AGREE
→ NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE
→ SOMEWHAT DISAGREE
→ STRONGLY DISAGREE

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