



## Munich Young Leaders Survey 2022

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# Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey Methodology

- Survey conducted across 18 countries and the U.S. from February 14 to June 3, 2022, totaling 24,525 respondents.
- Based on telephone, face to face and web interviews with nationally representative samples of adults 18 and older.
- The margin of sampling error for the completed set of weighted data is  $\pm 2.8$  to  $\pm 4.5$  percentage points.
- U.S. data comes from a survey of 3,581 U.S. adults conducted from March 21 to 27, 2022. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories.

## Munich Young Leaders Network Methodology

- Munich Young Leaders network data comes from a survey of 114 adults conducted from June 9 to July 7, 2022.
- More than half of the sample is age 40 or older, a quarter is ages 30-39 and about a fifth did not provide a response.
- Respondents come from Western Europe, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, North America, Asia-Pacific and Africa.
- Professional affiliations of respondents include government, civil society, multilateral organizations, academia, media and independent or freelance.

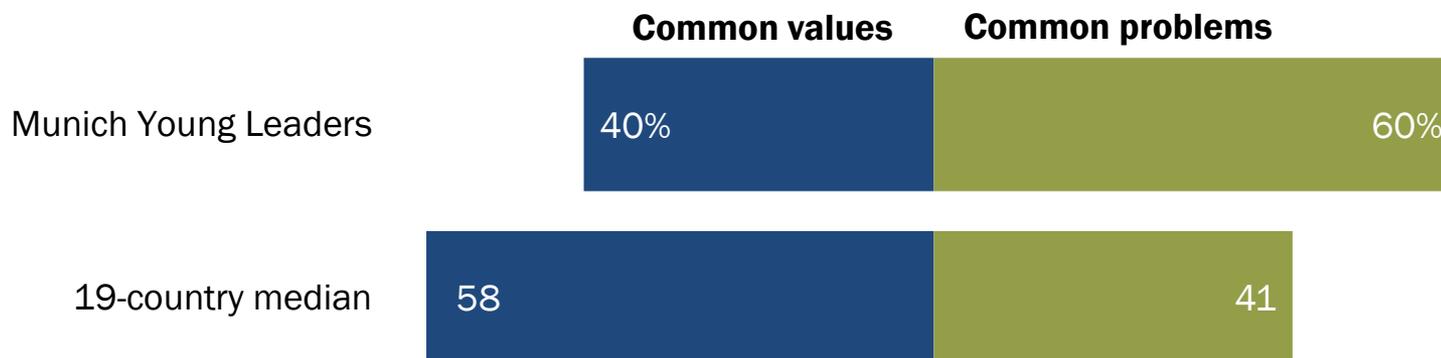
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# **VIEWS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

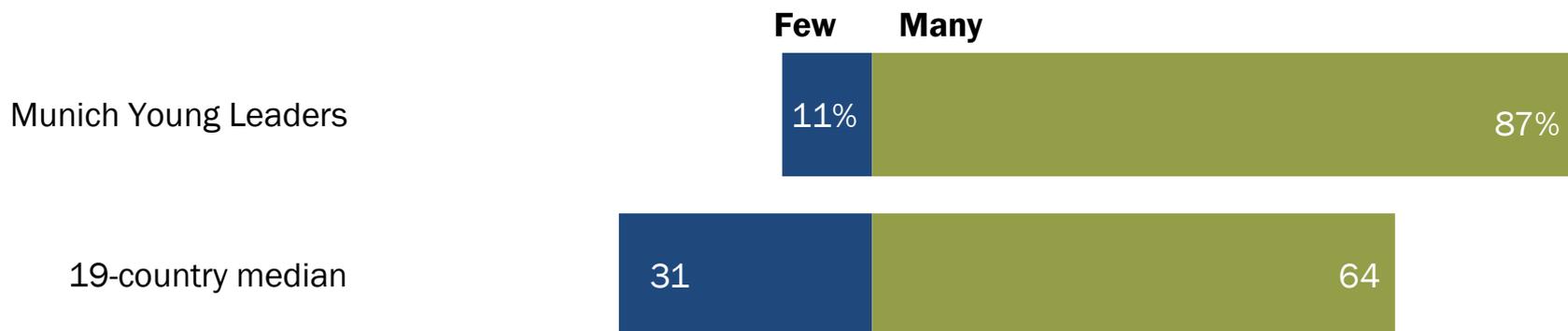
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# Munich Young Leaders network say common problems bring countries together, international cooperation is good for solving many problems

*% who say \_\_ are more important for bringing nations together when thinking about why countries cooperate with each other*



*% who say \_\_ of the problems facing their country can be solved by working with other countries*

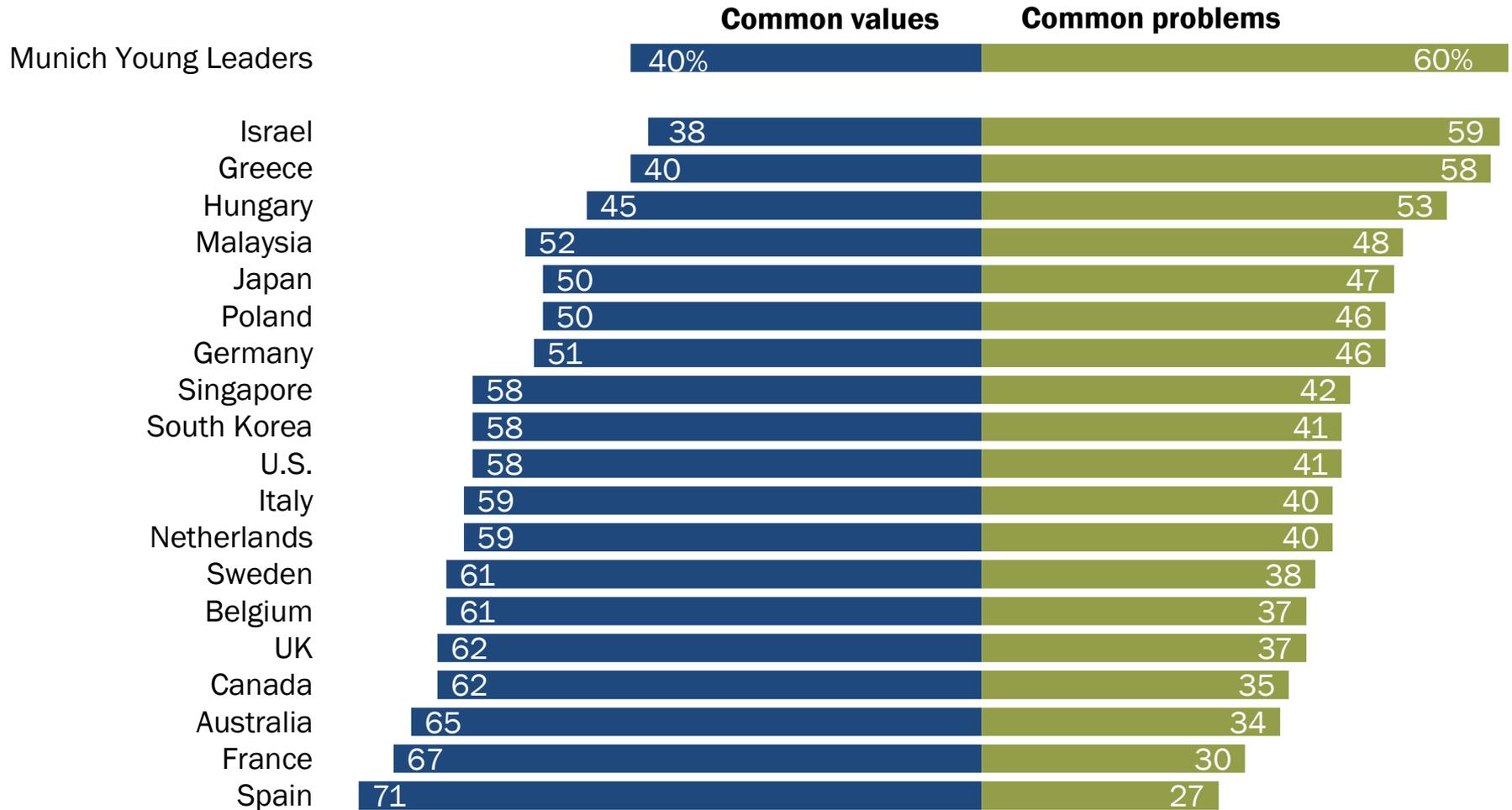


Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Sources: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022. Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey.

# More Munich Young Leaders, Israelis and Greeks see common problems as a source of global cooperation

% who say \_\_\_ are more important for bringing nations together when thinking about why countries cooperate with each other



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Sources: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022. Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey.

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# **WAR IN UKRAINE**

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# Munich Young Leader network strongly approves of actions in response to Russian invasion of Ukraine

% who \_\_\_ of the following actions in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine

Strongly approve   Somewhat approve   Somewhat disapprove   Strongly disapprove

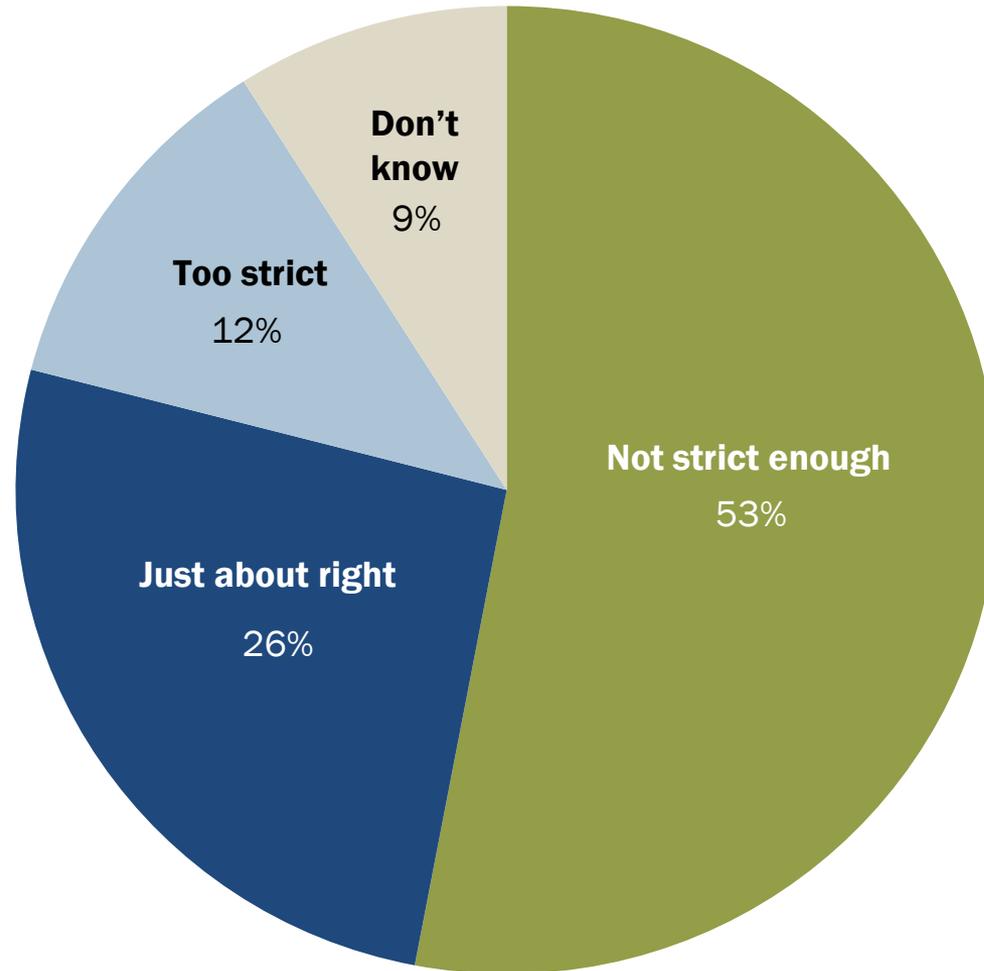


Note: Those who did not answer or said "not sure" not shown.

Sources: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022.

# Over half of Munich Young Leaders say economic sanctions against Russia are not strict enough

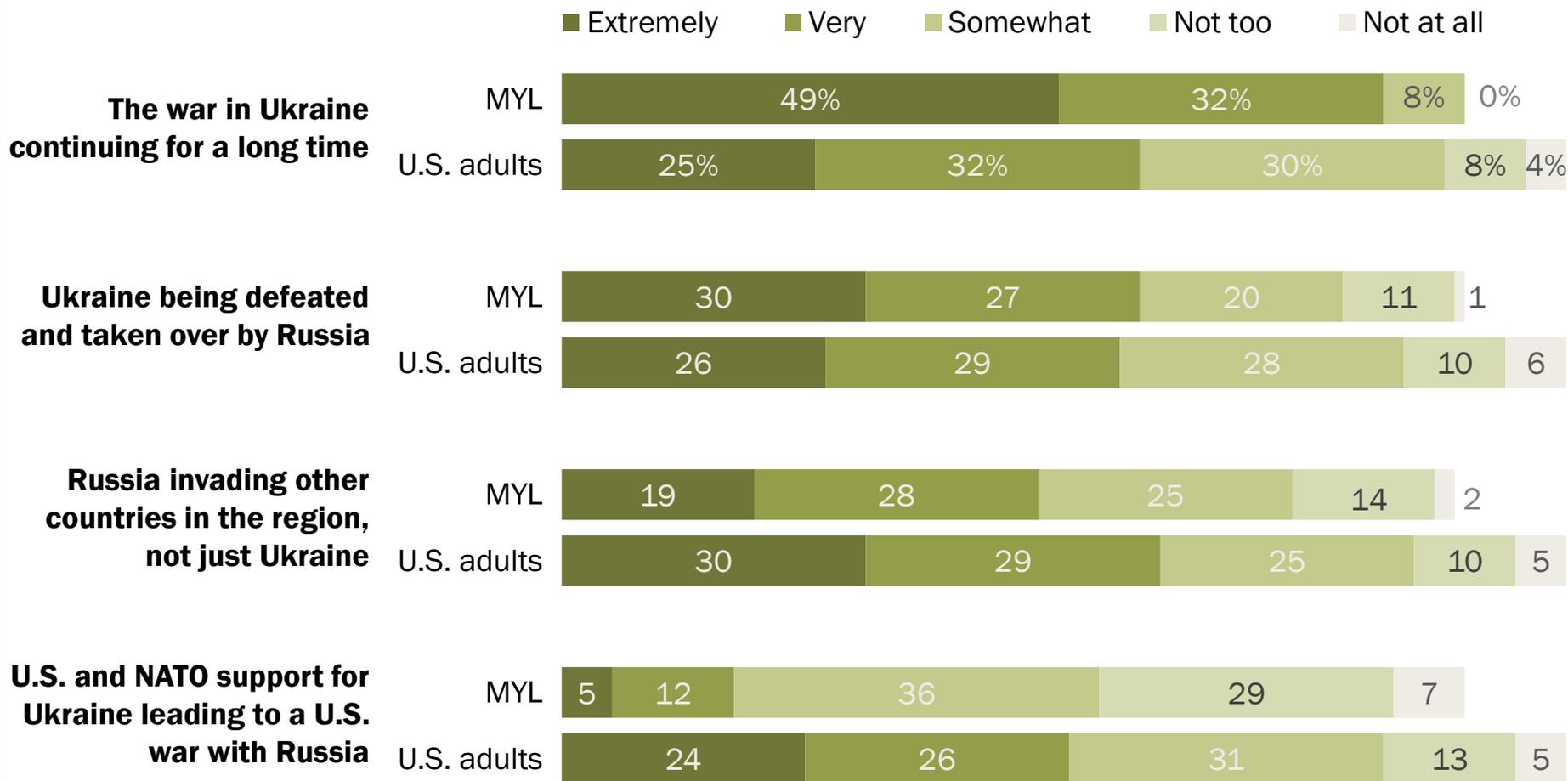
*% who say the current economic sanctions on Russia by countries around the world are...*



Source: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022.

# About half in Munich Young Leader network are extremely concerned war in Ukraine will continue for a long time

% who say they are \_\_ concerned about each of the following

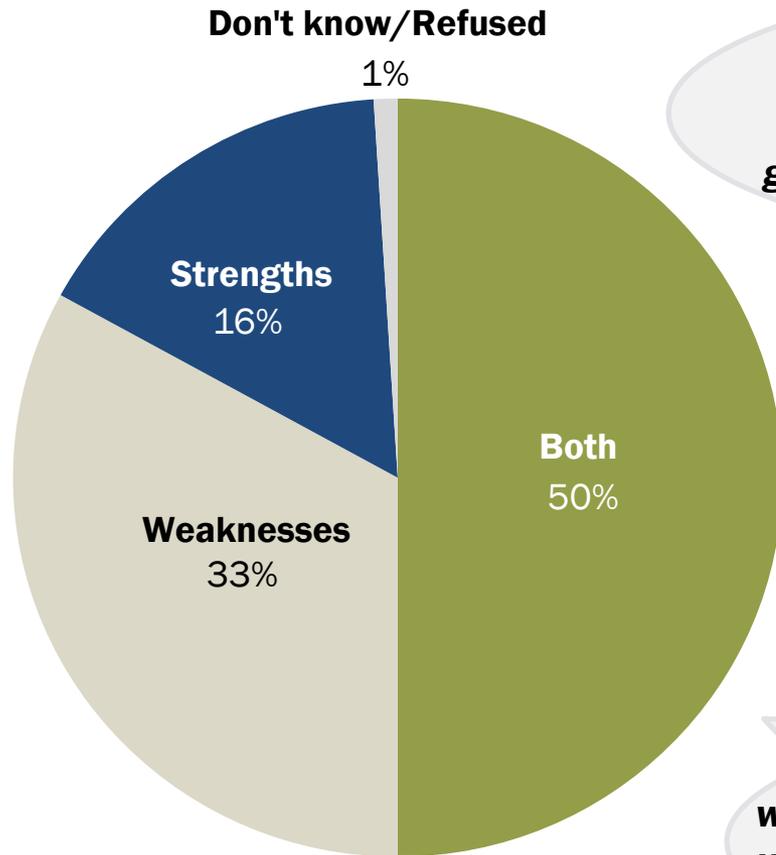


Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022. Survey of U.S. adults conducted April 25 – May 1, 2022.

# Many in the MYL network say the war between Russia and Ukraine demonstrates both strengths and weaknesses of the int'l community

*Has the war between Russia and Ukraine mostly demonstrated the strengths or weaknesses of the international community's ability to work together?*



**“Overall, it has highlighted strengths as well as weaknesses. Effects will be felt in the longer term. The war has reinvigorated NATO and given the EU new geopolitical drive. The UN system is weakened, especially the UN Security Council.”**

**“Strength to react. Difficulties in designing long term strategy and response.”**

**“It has demonstrated the ability of the transatlantic community to work together, but not the ability of the international community to work together.”**

**“The war has demonstrated both the strengths and weaknesses. Coordination for the sanctions against Russia was a lot more substantial and swifter than I expected, but the world is suffering to find a way to finish the war.”**

Note: The graphical representation reflects coding of open-ended responses to this question. Open-ended responses have been lightly edited for clarity.

Source: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022.

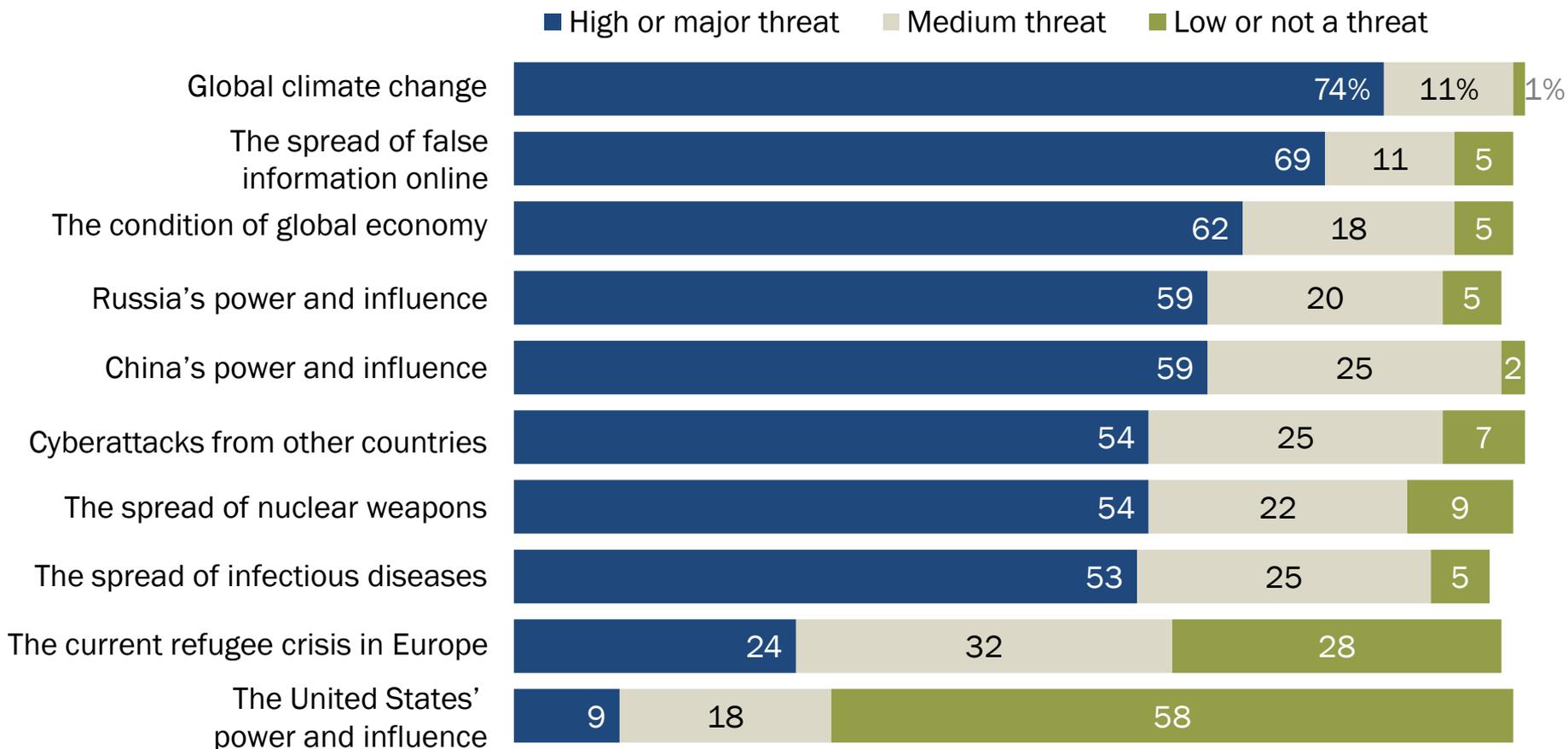
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# **GLOBAL THREATS**

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# About three-quarters of Munich Young Leaders network consider global climate change as a major threat to the world

% who say the following is a \_\_ threat to the world

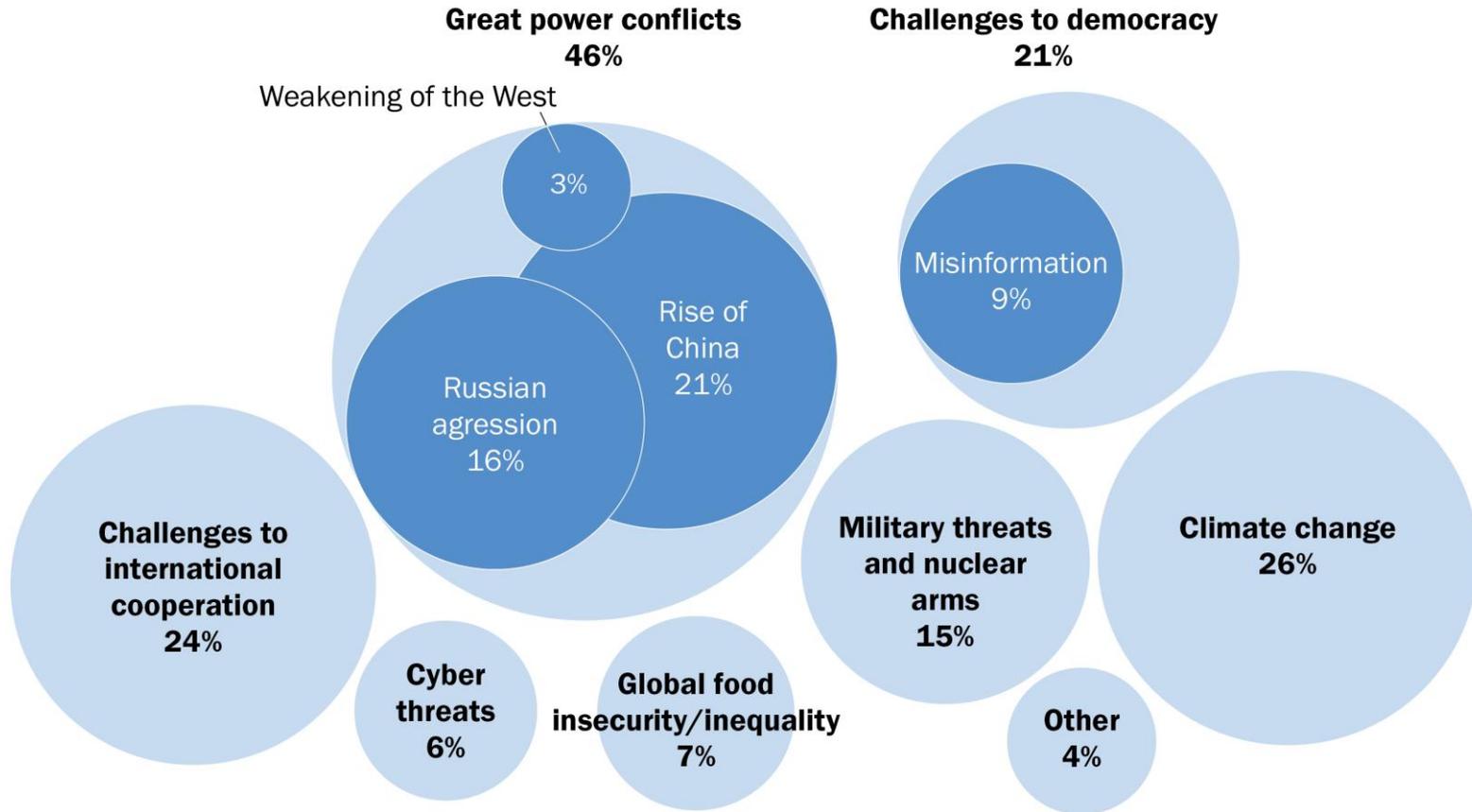


Note: Those who did not answer not shown. Munich Young Leaders survey asked, "How much of a threat, if at all, is each of the following to the world? Please rate each of the following on a scale of 0 (not a threat) to 10 (a major threat)." Ratings: low or not a threat (0-3); medium threat (4-6); high or major threat (7-10).

Source: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022.

# Many in Munich Young Leader network name great power conflicts as top threat facing the world

*Please explain which international issue you see as the greatest threat to the world and why?*

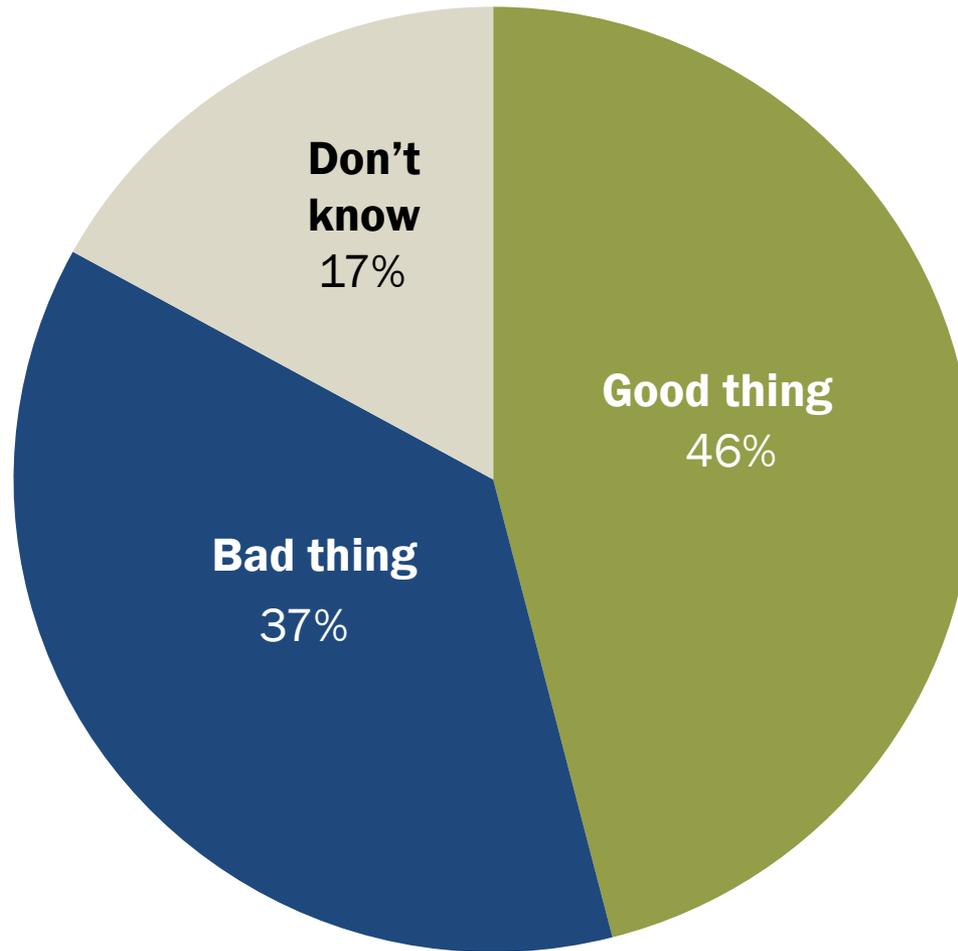


Note: Percentages represent frequencies of each topic taken from total number of responses (n=68). Total may exceed 100% due to multiple responses (first two coded).

Source: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022.

# Many in Munich Young Leader network split on views of social media's impact on democracy

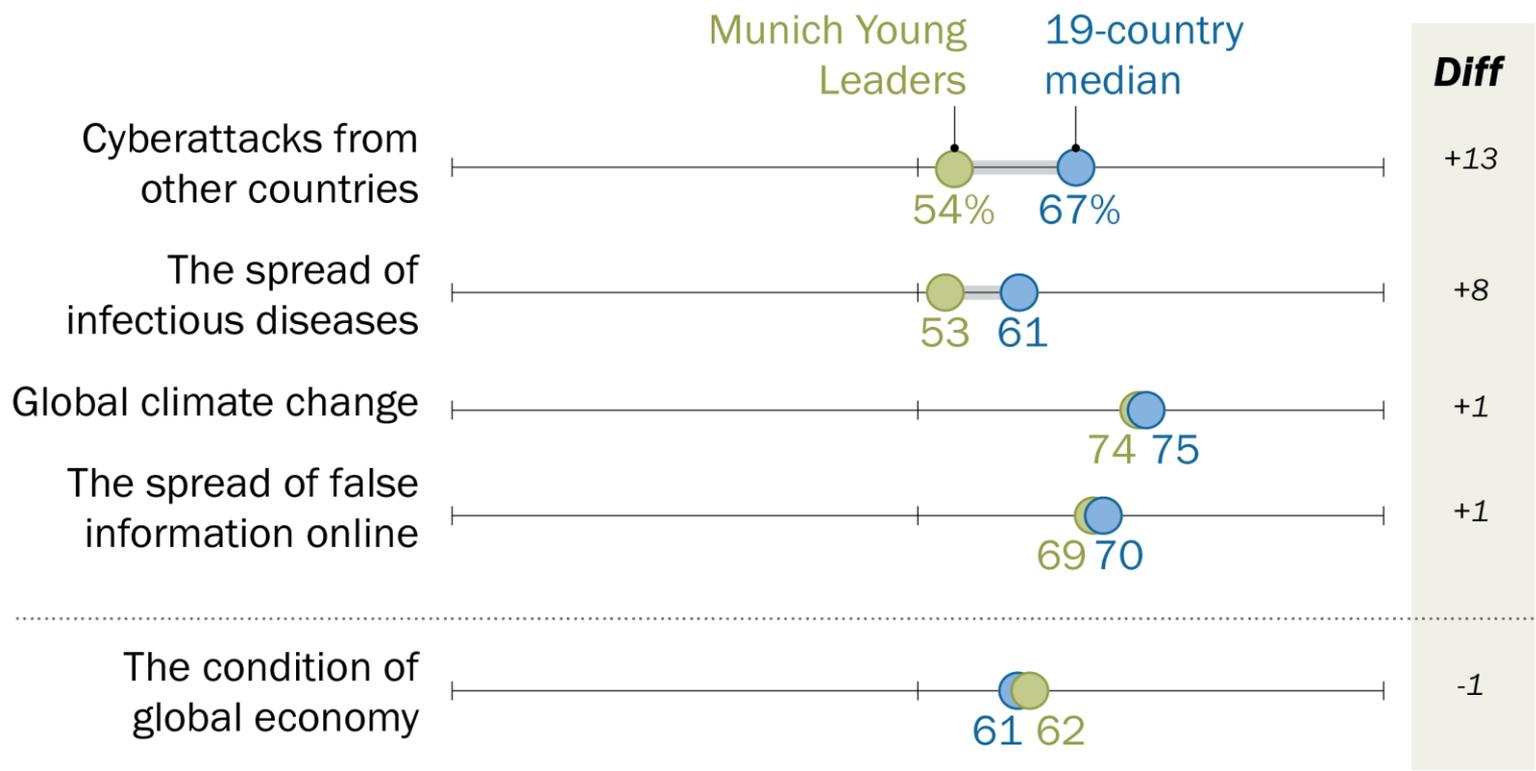
*% who say social media has been a \_\_\_ for democracy in their country*



Source: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022.

# Fewer among Munich Young Leaders network concerned about cyberattacks and infectious diseases than international public, but similarly concerned about climate change, false information & economy

% who say \_\_ is a major threat to the world/your country



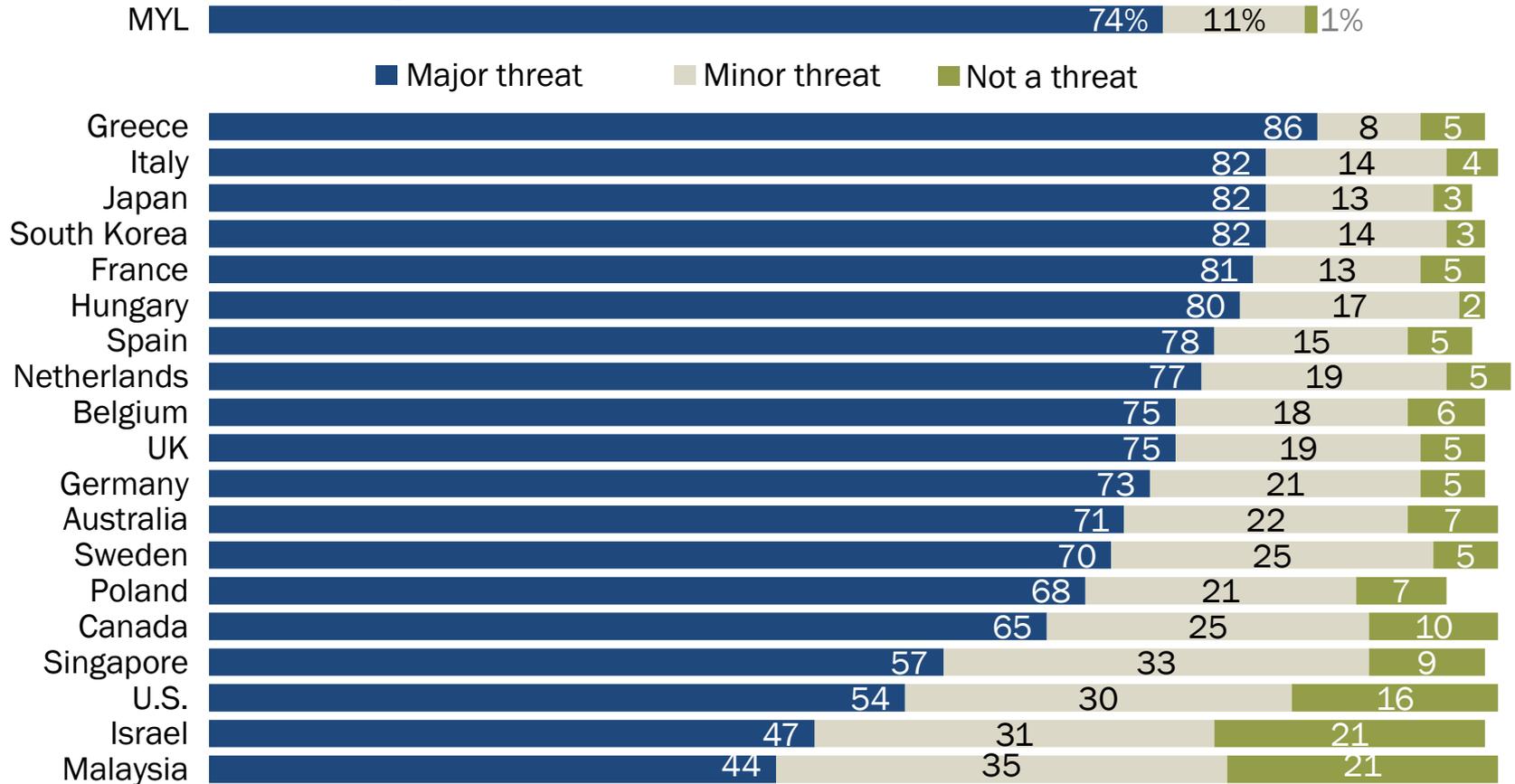
Note: Munich Young Leaders survey asked, “How much of a threat, if at all, is each of the following to the world? Please rate each of the following on a scale of 0 (not a threat) to 10 (a major threat).” Figures represent responses 7 through 10, which have been coded as a “high or major threat.” Global Attitudes survey asked, “Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)?”

Sources: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022. Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey.

# Munich Young Leader network as concerned about threat of climate change as many in the general public

% who say **climate change** as \_\_\_ to the world/your country

■ High or major threat ■ Medium threat ■ Low or not a threat

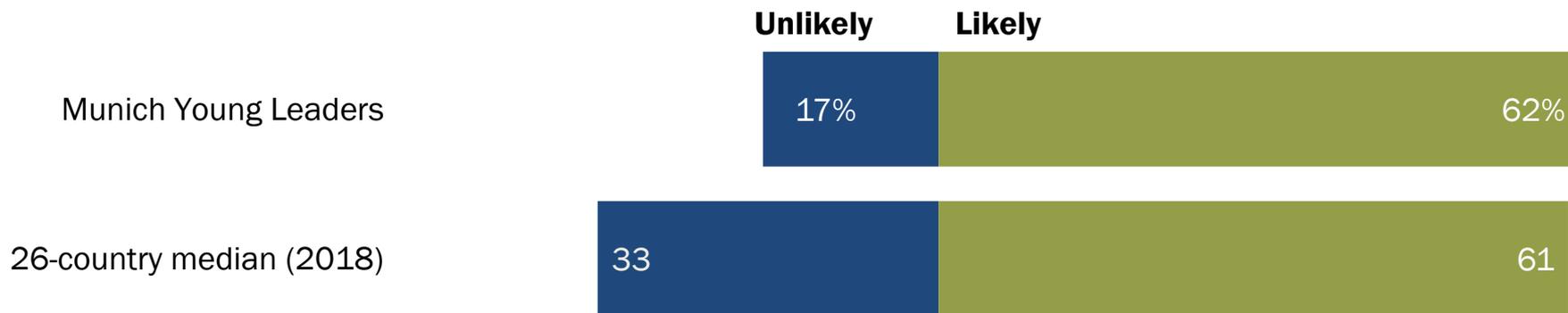


Note: Those who did not answer not shown. Munich Young Leaders survey asked, “How much of a threat, if at all, is each of the following to the world? Please rate each of the following on a scale of 0 (not a threat) to 10 (a major threat).” Ratings: low or not a threat (0-3); medium threat (4-6); high or major threat (7-10). Global Attitudes survey asked, “Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)?”

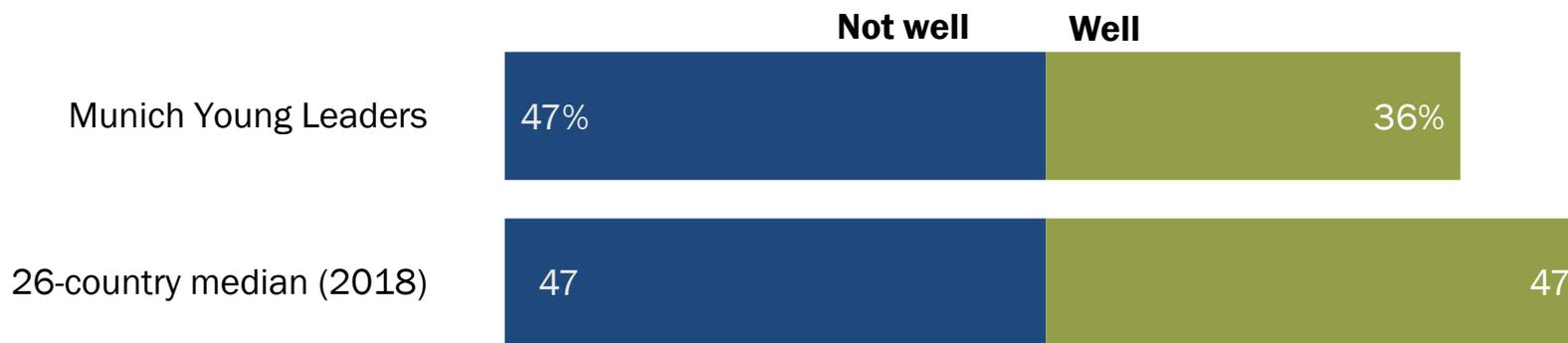
Sources: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022. Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey.

# Majorities concerned about cyber threats to election integrity

*% who say it is \_\_ that, in the future, a cyberattack will result in elections in their country being tampered with*



*% who say they think their country is \_\_ prepared to handle a major cyberattack on its computer systems*



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Sources: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022. Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey.

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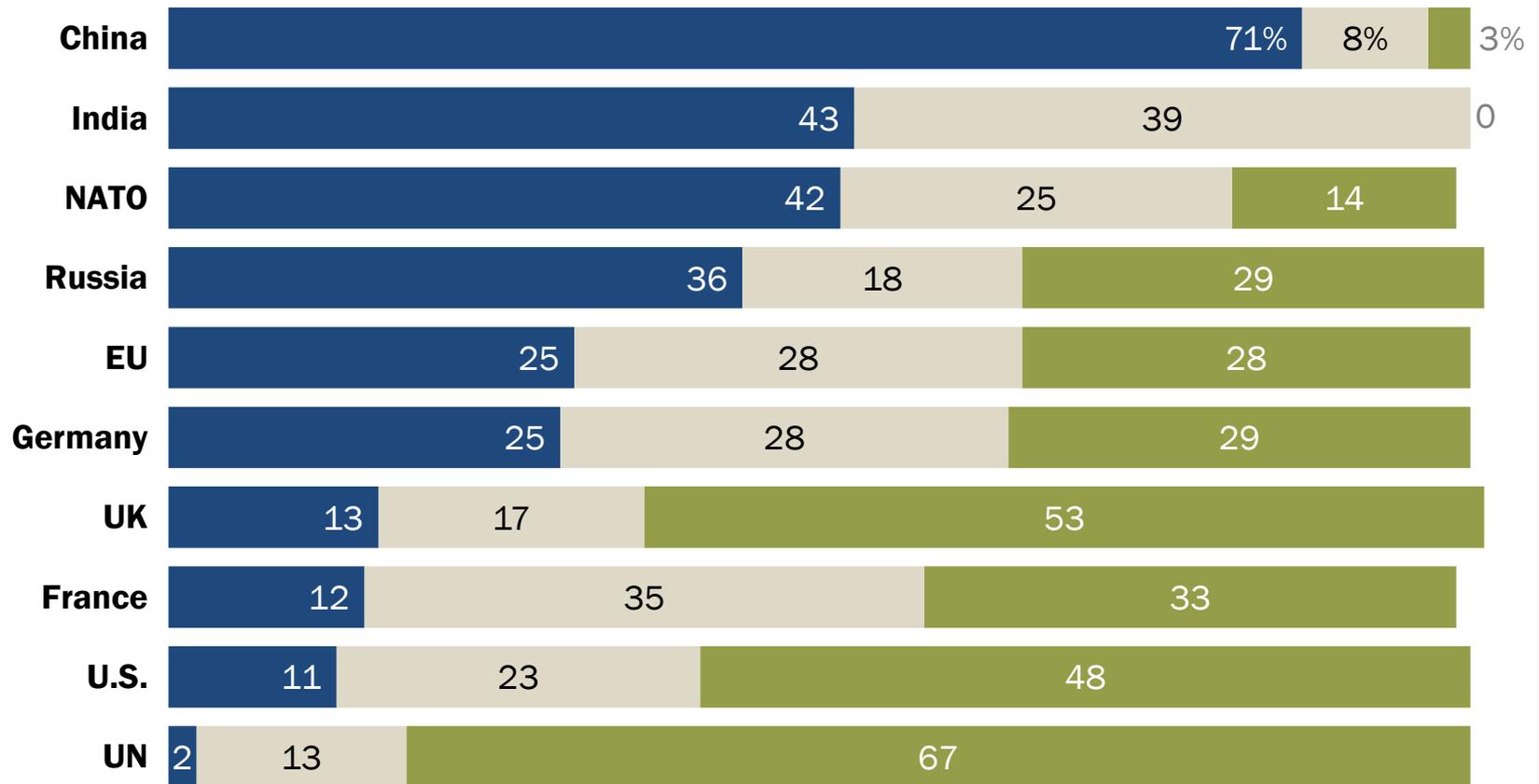
# **GLOBAL INFLUENCE**

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# Many across the MYL network believe China's influence in the world has been getting stronger

% who say \_\_\_'s influence in the world in recent years has been ...

■ Getting stronger ■ Staying about the same ■ Getting weaker

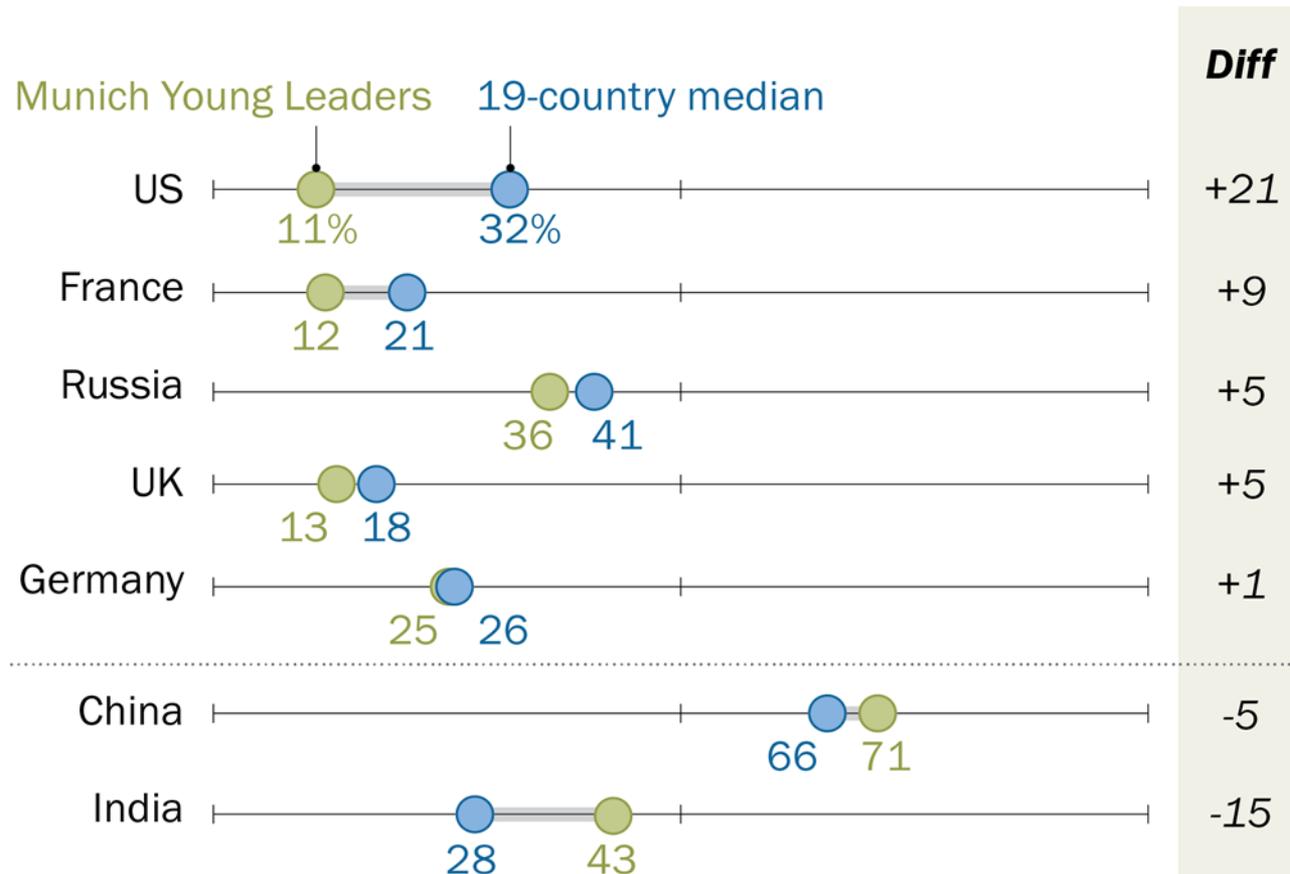


Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Sources: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022.

# Fewer in Munich Young Leader network say U.S. influence is getting stronger than international publics, but more bullish on India

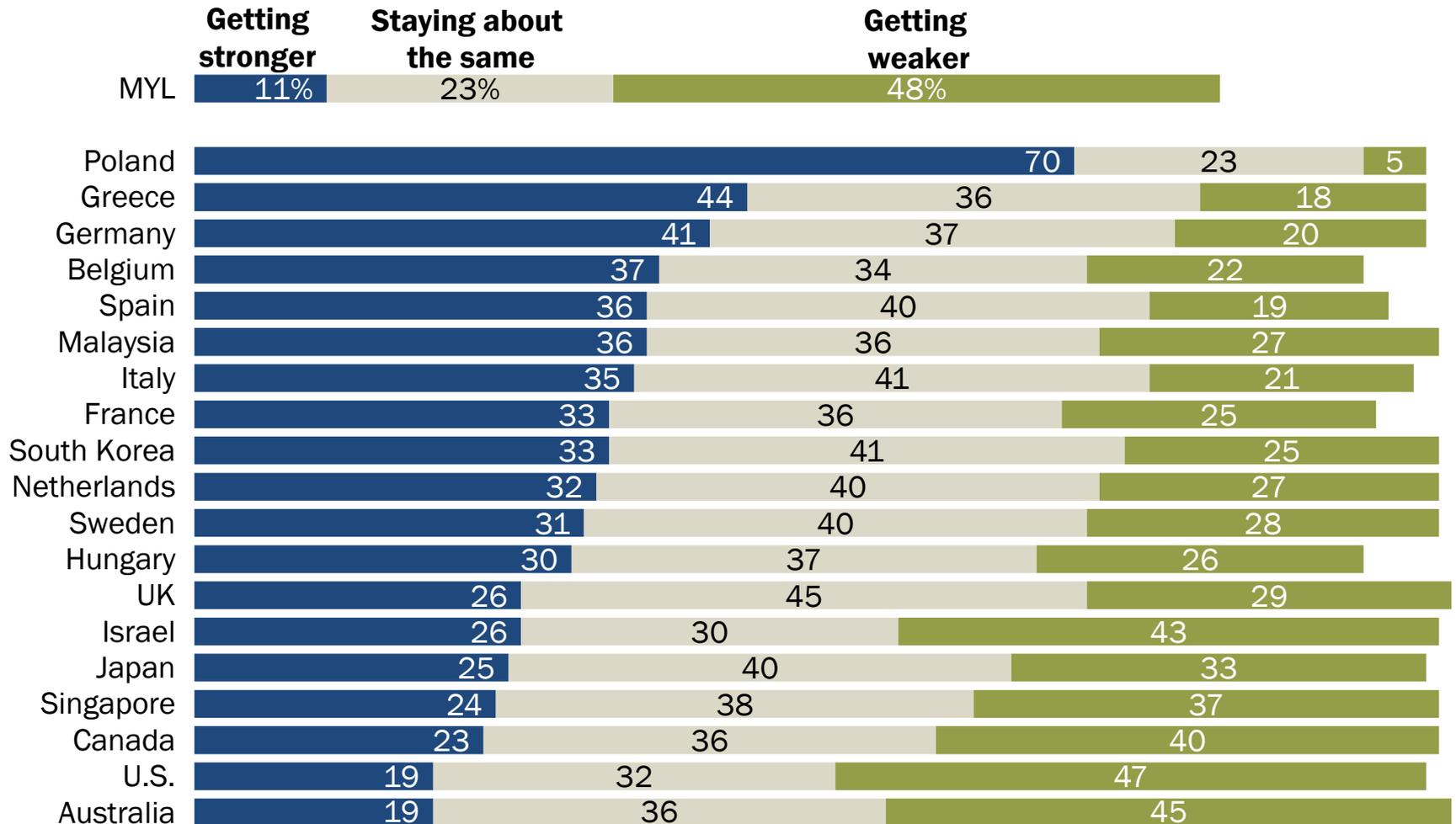
% who say \_\_\_ 's influence in the world in recent years has been getting stronger



Sources: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022. Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey.

# Fewer among MYL network say U.S. influence is getting stronger, but they align more closely with U.S. public's assessment

% who say *the United States'* influence in the world in recent years has been ...



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Sources: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 - July 7, 2022. Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey.

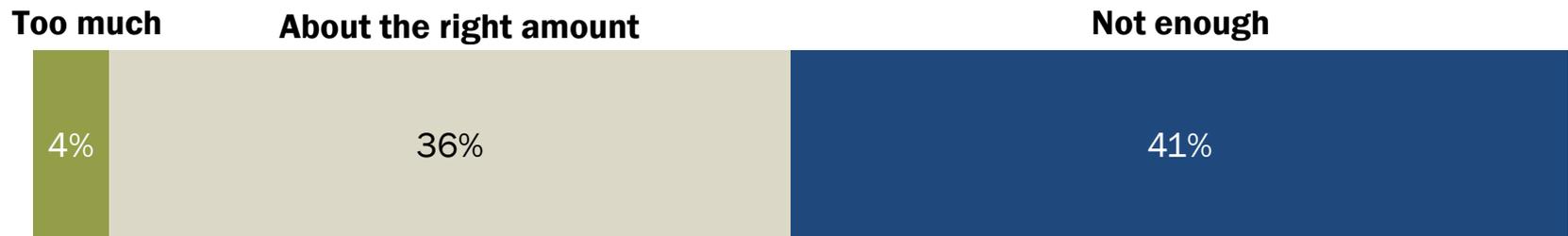
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# **FOREIGN POLICY EXPERTS & COMMUNICATIONS**

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# Few in Munich Young Leaders network say foreign policy experts have too much influence on policy decisions

*% who say foreign policy experts have \_\_ influence in shaping foreign policy decisions made by international leaders*



*% who say foreign policy experts are \_\_ at communicating foreign policy to the public*



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022.

# MYLs see diversity, accessibility and social media as key elements to increase visibility of foreign policy expertise

*What are some of the ways to increase the visibility or voice of foreign policy experts when it comes to influencing foreign policy decisions by international leaders?*

**“More inclusive policy-making process”**

**“Foreign policy experts should come from more diverse area expertise, e.g., technology and climate change, instead of pure political science or a military/security background”**

**“Communicating more simple, compelling messages”**

Note: Open-ended responses have been lightly edited for clarity.

Source: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 - July 7, 2022.

## Themes

Increasing diversity among experts and policy makers

Accessibility of language for non-experts

Increasing visibility of research and use of social media platforms to increase public reach

Bringing experts to the table with policy makers, bridging the gap between expertise and execution

More horizontally collaborative research across different fields

# With wide perceptions gaps between expert communities and the general public, MYLs say foreign policy can feel irrelevant

*What are the greatest obstacles to successfully communicating foreign policy to the general public?*

***“Lack of strategic communication and advocacy campaigns targeting decision makers”***

***“Overcomplication by experts. Fail to connect emotionally with publics”***

***“The experts need to look like the public that you want to reach and talk to audiences in vocabulary they understand”***

***“There is a large gap between the expert community and the general public regarding the realities and limits of policy making”***

## **Themes**

Feeling of irrelevance to average person’s everyday life

Inaccessible language, lack of knowledge about politics and international affairs among general public

No appropriate platform to compete with the rest of the news cycle

Prevalence of misinformation and clickbait media

Simplification and social media

Note: Open-ended responses have been lightly edited for clarity.

Source: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022.

# MYLs suggest increased social media presence to bridge gap between foreign policy experts and scholars

*What are the best practices in successfully communicating foreign policy to the general public?*

**“Stop using foreign policy-specific jargon: speak normally and without pretense. Give examples to relate foreign policy issues to the lives of the general public (prices, housing, food, family, etc.)”**

**“Making a narrative that it would relate to general public's life”**

**“Social media”**

**“Connecting emotionally with publics, not just on a rational level”**

## **Themes**

Effective use of news and social media platforms

Informed journalists capable of providing context for policy

Accessible language

Bridging the gap between policy and everyday values and goals

Efforts to make policy information more entertaining and “catchy”

Note: Open-ended responses have been lightly edited for clarity.

Source: Survey of the Munich Young Leaders network conducted June 9 – July 7, 2022.

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Has the war between Russia and Ukraine mostly demonstrated the strengths or weaknesses of the international community's ability to work together? Please explain.

#1	The Russian invasion breathed new life into NATO, but it also showed that inaction (in response to the original Russian invasion) and laid the groundwork for the current situation.
2	Mostly strength - though it would be more helpful if the rhetoric of one P5 member would match its stance on Ukraine's territorial integrity. The jury is also still out on the long-term compliance with sanctions if the war grinds on.
3	It brought Western players closer to each other. Added Finland and Sweden to NATO. Opened perspective of EU membership to Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia. None of this would have otherwise happened. At the same time, it further exposed different security and energy positions/interests within EU and structural weakness of unanimous voting on some key issues (sanctions, enlargement).
4	Either/or. The war is a tragic anomaly caused by a bloody dictator.
5	The war demonstrated the ability for Western countries (not the international community) to tackle a set of issues they have prepared to handle for 70 years. Russia is a special case of "we know that enemy"
6	Yes and no. Pre-invasion, we saw the weakness at its worst, unable to stop the invasion and prevent catastrophe. We're also very weak at deterring from committing war crimes and suffering. There is unprecedented strength in the economic response, but that generated a global economic crisis and unless the war ends, it will get worse.
7	Overall, it has highlighted strengths as well as weaknesses. Effects will be felt in the longer term. The war has reinvigorated NATO and given the EU new geopolitical drive. The UN system is weakened, especially the UN Security Council.
8	The strength of cooperation shouldn't be overrated. In parts of the international community, cooperation worked quite well so far, but discussions in New York and Geneva show a much more diverse picture of international positions on the issue. Further cooperation, and widening the group of countries that cooperate, will need a lot of diplomatic and political investment.
9	Mostly strengths.
10	Both. The war exposed the inability to stop a determined perpetrator, but demonstrated international resolve in the response to the invasion.
11	It demonstrated its huge weaknesses. Otherwise, Russia wouldn't even dare to attack Ukraine because Putin would know about the bad consequences for himself. Putin did so in 2022, because the world didn't introduce any really strong sanctions after

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity

	2008 and 2014. Moreover, Germany has even increased its dependency on Russia after Putin started war with Ukraine in 2014. The EU still has not learned how to turn its economic power into political and military power. The United Nations is not a value-oriented organization in practice at all and have to be completely reformed.
12	Both
13	Weakness: the conflict would have been needed to be solved before.
14	Mostly the strengths: coordinated actions on sanctions, international isolation, travel bans, and weapons provision. Shame the BRICS aren't stepping up though.
15	The war initially demonstrated strength in a coordinated response from the Western powers, after 3 months this unity is fading. The weakness is in not having proper mechanisms to bring Russia into account; institutions like UN do not have enough authority to impose international order over Russia.
16	Cooperation was too little too late.
17	Mostly weaknesses: the response is indiscriminate and has contributed to multiple global crises, including in energy and food. It risks alienating Russians regardless of their position. Russia is becoming entrenched and has seen its concerns only corroborated. At the same time, great parts of the world remain without understanding for the reasons behind both Russia's behavior and Western reaction.
18	Weaknesses; only few countries responded to Russia's invasions, others continued business as usual hiding behind slogans as the rules-based order is dismantled.
19	It demonstrated the weakness of the international community's capabilities to work together
20	Weakness
21	Strength in the first weeks of the war, when unity and sense of purpose was high. Weakness as fatigue and willingness to accommodate Putin grows.
22	It depends on definition of the international community and the level of cooperation. Yes, for UNGA vote in March. No, for sanctions beyond Western countries.
23	Both. On the one hand, a lot has been done, perhaps even above expectations. On the other, it showed the difficulty of deterring a rogue regime and the need to do much more.
24	Weaknesses. Failure to build a sustainable security architecture in Eastern Europe

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity

25	While I would like to think it has strengthened the ability of the international community to work together, the conflict has demonstrated that there is little that can be done to promote rule of law when a major country violates it.
26	Dangerous
27	The strengths. It has shown like-minded nations rally together to face Russian aggression.
28	The war between Russia and Ukraine seems to indicate a re-emergence of a polarized global politics. The inability of the UN, as representative of the international community, to provide any significant action in response to the Russian invasion shows that there is no common value and norms at the global level yet. Thus far, the Russian invasion that impacts the whole world is still seemingly a grave concern only to the West.
29	The war has shown both: unprecedented cooperation which is unfortunately still not good enough.
30	The war has mostly demonstrated the strengths, as the Western countries have stood united against Russia and decided on sanctions very quickly and in good coordination.
31	The war has shown the strength to react, but also the difficulties in designing long term strategy and response.
32	In a way it is a mix but the percentage is more on the weaknesses, especially on the role of the UNSC and it's failure in ending this war.
33	It has improved the capacity of liberal democracies to work together, including the members of the G7, NATO, the EU and the Quad (and formerly ardently neutral countries, such as Switzerland), however, it has highlighted the perception gap between the Global South and its Northern neighbours on the means of international collaboration in resolving conflict. While the global North addresses issues of sovereignty and territorial control, the global South will wrestle with the impact of food, energy and technology scarcity that can emerge in the medium-term. International cohesion and the functionality of international law (including its accountable implementation) relies on the international community addressing these issues in tandem and at speed.
34	Russia's invasion of Ukraine has demonstrated that there are still some red lines for the vast majority of states even if they have disagreements on other fronts. At the same time, we have witnessed once again the inability of international organizations to prevent egregious violations of basic international norms or to hold transgressors accountable.
35	It has demonstrated the ability of the transatlantic community to work together, but not the ability of the international community as a whole to work together.

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity

36	No. There are too many double standards, and in parts of the world Europe looks to be taking an entitled stand, which in a strange sense creates a form of sympathy for the Russian argument on its own security. Russia is the aggressor, but Europe's behaviour is not particularly reassuring. That is, nobody has a moral high ground here; which leaves us to ask - how do we build a strong response? Around what ideas? Or does only self-interest count now, either as individual countries or clusters?
37	I believe the international community is working well, not only diplomatically but also military-wise.
38	Mostly demonstrated the strength of the international community - but also only to a certain extent and with view to certain countries. The western world is united but it's also clear that beneficiaries of the current crisis are not willing to join in sanctioning Russia completely. So, what we see is in some point a divided community. The transatlantic relationship got stronger over this conflict while the view on China has become far more critical and will lead to a different approach towards dealing with China as an aftermath.
39	How do you define "the international community" here? The condemnation of the Russian war by the majority of UN member countries was a demonstration of strength. And even if the current problems facing many states due to the existing interdependence within the international world economic system suggest just the opposite, it is to be hoped that Russia's isolation within this system will have a deterrent effect on other states in the long term.
40	It demonstrated more the weakness to work together, but that also reflects how relatively isolated regional conflicts don't usually receive widespread, global consensus on actions.
41	Yes, unfortunately progress has been fragmented with national priorities coming before the humanitarian considerations of the war. The lack of food security and energy security for developing countries.
42	The reaction to sanctions has demonstrated solidarity among the U.S. and American allies, but not the rest of the world - because many countries in the global south are concerned about impact of the sanctions on the global economy, and believe the West is hypocritical and even racist by reacting to tragedy in Ukraine but not in Yemen.
43	Weaknesses - only sanctioning, boycotting in every (even in culture and sports) field, not just economy, while reaffirming own values and opinions won't solve any conflict with at least 2 parties involved. For me it seems, the lessons of past centuries, European-Russian relations as well as Cold War time have been poorly learned or almost completely forgotten.
44	Both: Russian invasion made clear how weak basic international norms are once again, but the response surprised Putin in how united the West was – but mostly the West, and not the entire international community.
45	The war demonstrated strength for EU and NATO but weakness for the international community.

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity

46	It demonstrates the weaknesses of the international community and the double standards that many countries had with the invasion of other countries such as Syria, the US invasion in Iraq, and the conflict in Palestine.
47	The war demonstrates the strength of the community (mainly Western one) which succeeded to unite itself and weakness of others who decided to stay aside and wait.
48	Within the transatlantic community it has shown the strength, but it has exposed Western weaknesses in bringing the world worse community on board.
49	There is a lot of cooperation, but the longer the war rages, the more cleavages become visible in the international cohesion.
50	The duration of the war and the fact of happening of wars in Europe shows that the international norms and institutions are eroded, thus weakened.
52	UNSC neutralized. Role of China creating less consensus on support for Ukraine and established rules and norms.
53	It's brought to the surface the existing divisions between those countries clearly self-identifying as being part of "The West" and thus "in-between", and sometimes highly dependent on either Russia or China or both.
54	It demonstrates the weakness of the international community; this war could have been avoided if the international community is really have been working together proactively to prevent the Russian regime atrocities. The Russian invasion of Syria in 2015 was an early alarm which has supposed to be taken seriously by the international community, where the Russian regime tested the sophisticated weapons. Proactive measures should have been taken accordingly to stop Putin's war crimes in Syria and elsewhere. But unfortunately, the invasion of Ukraine is the cost of not to intervene, which is a very high price that costs innocent people their lives.
55	It showed again that the transatlantic alliance is necessary. However, there should be more understanding within the community to accommodate individual concerns. Mainstream is not necessarily good for everyone which may strangle the cooperation if the war continues long.
56	I'm impressed by the EU's unprecedented unity, leadership and quick reaction. The war demonstrated the IC's strengths - in terms of showing the spirit of unity and consolidated stance, but weakness - in terms of lacking possibility to influence Russia and its leadership to stop the war.
57	I think the war has united the West or western countries. It is noticeable that a number of Latin American or African countries have been neutral, which often is not discussed or taken into account.

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity

58	Weaknesses: veto system at the UNSG gives power to P5 Members. The ever-changing nature of warfare makes it hard for the international system to cope with. Rise of political extremism also effecting the international community. Either my way or the highway. Look at Nordstream2.
59	Both. The West is mostly united and has put in place a lot of measures: Sanctions, weapons for Ukraine, etc. On the other hand, the risk of a divided world with the West on the one and Russia/China on the other side has highly increased.
60	Weaknesses.
61	On the contrary, it is a demonstration of the failure of the assumption that the recovery of Russia and the economic rise of China can lead to stronger ties between international superpowers and a safer world. On the other hand it supports the argument that liberal democracies work together
62	Yes, misunderstanding and lack of cooperation with each other.
63	It's a failure of deterrence. It's demonstrated some Western unity, but the "international community" - if that means the UN - is largely sitting the conflict out.
64	The war has demonstrated the fragility of the international community. In particular, it has severely undermined the international legal order, based on the prohibition of the use of force and the principle of territorial integral as enshrined in the UN Charter. Whether it can be repaired remains open, given that new powers such as China may want to rebuild a different order. At the same time, the so-called West has reacted in unprecedented unity in defense of the old order, with NATO emerging stronger than before. The risk now is that we will see a fragmented international community, falling apart into different camps or even blocs. Cooperation within a bloc could be based on shared values, whereas cooperation across blocs would be more selective and strongly interest-driven.
65	Both strengths and weaknesses.
66	Strengths, because of unity and joint actions, but there is limited capacity to stop the war.
67	A new world order is being formulated where the United States is still the biggest player in both global security and economic arenas however contested by Chinese and Russian continuously rising power. The international community's ability to work together will grow on regional levels and thematic issues however on the global universal scale the current indicators shows very weak capacity to do so except on the issue of climate change which isn't going to be a priority when compared to food security for some countries (developing, mainly Africa) and energy security for others (developed, mainly Europe). The pressure of food and energy security issues will lead to strategic disturbances and distorted coordination between international players especially regarding the position from the status of the war in Ukraine. China is the only net winner from the current conflict escalation

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	and the rest of the world including Russia (despite the local currency recovery against the dollar and other economic signals of progression) and the United States and Europe are losing grounds on economic levels. The world needs to intensify regional and sub regional cooperation on thematic issues, especially energy and food security, then try to align those efforts with the efforts in the climate change arena.
68	The war has reminded us of the importance of shared values and outcomes. As such it has shown the strength of the international community in reflecting the revulsion felt about Russia's actions, and this has led to unprecedented joint activity in the post-Cold War era. There remain limitations in that the "international community" is always hampered by the pace of the slowest partner, but we have achieved more than would have been imagined 6 months ago.
69	The weakness. You got to stop the bully sooner.
70	Weaknesses - not enough being done to support Ukraine
71	No. The Russia-Ukraine conflict has shown, once again, the limits of the international community to work together against state actors. It has demonstrated the strength of NATO as an alliance and the G7 as a grouping. But it has also shared the international power of countries that do not wish to follow norms and can do as they please.
72	This demonstrated only the strength of the Western world to work together, to an extent, but not the international community.
73	Both.
74	The war has demonstrated NATO's ability to work together, the UN Security Council's inability to enforce peace if a permanent member wages war, and an overwhelming consensus in Europe on sanctioning blatant violations of international law and fundamental European security agreements (Charter of Paris).
75	Strength and resolve, initially that is. However, here is the weakness, likely to dissipate in the medium term as national interest returns to dominate.
76	At once, it has shown the cohesion of the "Western" alliance (NATO plus Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, New Zealand and other likeminded nations) but also deep divides within the international community on how to respond to Russia's aggression -- think of India!
77	Strengths.
78	Mostly demonstrated weakness in relationships, faults in the international system and hypocrisies and biases by certain countries.

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity



79	It has paradoxically shown both its strengths and weaknesses. The mostly united quick sanctions response showed strength, the weapons deliveries were too slow to start but the ramping up has shown strength though not enough. It has shown the weakness of the international community's ability to work together because just in the Western bloc, even after the invasion, threat assessments continue to differ and affect heavy weapons deliveries. Russian propaganda continues to have currency in some African and Asian countries in terms of the food crisis that is upon us.
80	The war has demonstrated both the strengths and weaknesses. Coordination for the sanction against Russia was more substantial and swift than I expected, but the world is suffering to find a way to finish the war.

What are some of the ways to increase the visibility or voice of foreign policy experts when it comes to influencing foreign policy decisions by international leaders?

#81	Get better at laying out issues in comprehensible terms for broad public consumption without oversimplifying, and especially without hate mongering.
82	Showcase a diversity in research and work and have them be a part of the conversation and decision-making process.
83	The inclusion of foreign policy experts in a more formal capacity in global forums such as G20, G7, etc.
84	Getting them active on media is crucial, but also on social media platforms - beyond the usual echo chambers, academic publications, etc.
85	First, there is a need to define what makes one a so-called foreign policy expert (i.e. One who wrote books? Served in the country? Been around the world? Or read a few books and makes up his mind about an issue?). Second, international leaders already have enough voices either through MOFA and its experts/advisors or in case there isn't one, then they can be part of the National Security Apparatus or within Parliament Foreign Affairs Committee. Foreign policy decisions should be made in the right forums, not through public space (see Brexit).
86	Building and promoting communities of experts to weigh in on key issues.
87	Producing more credible research and analysis, not just opinion pieces.
88	Track 1.5 dialogue, inclusion in formal state-based dialogues beyond international fora like MSC and Shangri-La etc.
89	More inclusive policy making process.
90	Direct dialogue with policy makers, clear governance structure.
91	Experts applying for a job in the administration.
92	Communicating more simple, compelling messages.
93	Sound and well thought arguments, instead of trying to react and analyze on Twitter speed.
94	More cooperation with policymakers, more horizontal cooperation with other experts in different fields (economics, IT, climate change, healthcare etc.)
95	Early, cross-generational and international consultation, including a wider berth of sector expertise (technology, climate/environment/food/water); greater usage of scenario-planning capacities (including using gaming, VR, and other tech abilities); amplification of next-generation, female and nationally diverse voices (even in national policy consultations). More

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity

	local exposure of foreign policy expertise to increase general knowledge, facility and access to foreign policy expertise among the voting electorate.
96	Twitter, op-eds, people-to-people (experts and decision-makers) contact.
97	Visibility and influence are certainly not the same thing, rather on the contrary: For real influence, experts need leaders' confidence. Excellence combined with reliability and discretion.
98	Offer good advice.
99	Supporting inclusiveness in democratic processes.
100	SNS would be the best way to make them vocal.
101	More proactive relationships with leaders and policymakers, shorter policy recommendations, less intellectualizing, more operational approaches.
102	Have them work together.
103	Concentrate more on solid analysis and not on possible media outlet - more seriousness, less hype.
104	Adapting social media techniques.
105	Seeing the world as it is; being mindful of policymakers' accountability to the electorate not expert; trying new approaches and thinking outside of the box.
106	A better public understanding of the role of foreign policy in general (as opposed to domestic policy). A better translation of theory into everyday language.
107	Better vetting in media.
108	Trust to their expertise from stakeholders' personal networks.
109	They must be in the helm of policy making and execution branches.
110	Leaders lead and adviser advise. International relations is an imprecise science (exhibit A: Russian invasion of Ukraine which most experts derided as a possibility) and experts need to be aware of that. For experts to increase their visibility or voice they need to understand the dilemmas of leadership and reflect that in their commentary. This will enable greater pickup of their views rather than abstract academic discussions.
111	Improving decision-making processes in governmental organizations and making the decision-making processes more transparent and subject to public debate

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112	I don't know who appoints foreign policy experts to be as such at all. Generally speaking, I would say, first of all, the generations of foreign policy experts must change (just thinking of Henry Kissinger with his outdated point of view concerning Russia). The problem is that we have so many dictatorial and authoritarian world leaders who don't listen to the experts at all or only listen to those experts they like.
113	To consider the socioeconomic impact of foreign policy directions especially with issues of energy and food security. Experts should try to align the ideal values with pragmatic interest in a manner that leads to sustainability of the strategic direction.
114	Probably social media.
115	Better alignment with government needs through, inter alia, better interaction with government (e.g. more joint strategy retreats) or input papers of experts better geared to practical needs.
116	A Russian war, but I'm not hoping at all for a Chinese war to come anytime soon!
117	Twitter is replacing op eds. Germany is ill prepared for this (see current criticism of NSC Ploetner). In Germany: More foreign policy focused panels. And more journalists with serious FP focus. State of FP discussion on major TV channels is subpar by US or British standards.
118	Facilitating topical discussions and publishing reports on specific issues.
119	Undertaking collaborative research is the need of the hour for foreign policy experts. Otherwise, they end up becoming mouthpieces of the government and lose credibility.
120	Educating the general public about the (medium and long term) impact of foreign policy on their daily lives, so that they force politicians to pay attention to experts.
121	Credibility, international acceptance. Not being afraid of expressing opinion (also pressures from liberal mainstream).
122	What do you mean by foreign policy experts? This isn't clear. Civil servants informing their political leadership?
123	By increasing their popularity in the society via media and social media.
124	Political and rule of law reform, funding, media access.
125	Political leaders taking responsibility for taking professional advice even when this means going against popular views and opinions on foreign policy.
126	Not sure if we really lack the voice of foreign policy experts too much. We have a big number of them everywhere - but does it increase the quality of the discussion, or the decision-making process?

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127	Not being smart from the field side but having been themselves inside the practical political game for some time in order to know how the game works from inside and what is a practical, implementable useful advice and is what only a theoretical one.
128	The influence of foreign policy experts influence and impact change from one country to another.
129	Learn to communicate with general public.
130	Working closely with them in hybrid formats of joint decision-making.
131	Structural, cultural, and organizational changes.
132	Foreign policy experts should come from more diverse area expertise, e.g., technology and climate change, instead of pure political science and military/security background.
133	Provide venues and opportunities for foreign policy experts to present end-user friendly analysis in mainstream outlets and platforms that would be accessible and visible to decision makers as well as the citizenry at large. Populist slogans and social media disinformation crowd out sensible analysis and expertise, which are often presented in end user-unfriendly forms and platforms.
134	I'd argue that younger experts don't have influence. I think older experts have more influence, but they have a more limited worldview. We need younger voices and also these younger voices should speak to youth of the world. Think tanks are top-heavy and not diverse when it comes to race, gender etc. We need new voices, and they should have more influence.
135	Participating in government decision making process. More but precise exchange.
136	Hearings in national parliaments.

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What are the greatest obstacles to successfully communicating foreign policy to the general public?

#137	Complicated concepts and references to complicated historic or theoretic context.
138	People's lack of interest; other priorities; lack of clear connection of foreign policy to daily lives.
139	Jargon and platforms that target an in-group and their irrelevance to the "popular" debates that shape and inform public sentiment and everyday politics.
140	They are difficult problems.
141	Brief news cycles and a number of other, non-foreign-policy related subjects.
142	Relative minor interest in foreign policy issues by the public, complicated professional language of experts.
143	Probably depends on the country. If no war or migration "crisis" or so, people feel no direct impact on their lives. And foreign policy is not black and white but different shades of grey, needs time and effort to explain/understand.
144	The interest of the general public in foreign policy is limited compared to other issues.
145	Germany TV standards on FP are low. Host compositions are weird, and expertise seen as exotic. Will take time to overcome, probably rooted parochial selection mechanisms.
146	Cliques (few folks dominating the airwaves), lack of appreciation of social media, and too much jargon, wonkish echo chambers, and self-satisfied discourse.
147	Short term interests of ordinary citizens.
148	Complexity, lack of fora, competing for attention with non-experts.
149	They often seem to live in another world. With other problems (if any). These experts have to keep their ears close to the "simple people". They should keep an eye on their private and social life. And they should present themselves as relatable people in social media.
150	Not using the right platforms to reach target audience. Not using the right 'language' as well.
151	Capturing the public attention. They can get their "analysis" from "experts" on social media

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity

152	To communicate their ideas, foreign policy experts use jargon that ordinary people don't understand. They don't bother to talk the language of people outside of their small circle. Foreign policy experts often don't take the time to relate their thoughts about foreign policy to domestic policies that affect the daily lives of ordinary people. They speak in high, conceptual tones and fail to explain to the public why those ideas practically matter.
153	Lack of incentives to invest time into effective messaging.
154	Lack of strategic communication and advocacy campaigns targeting decision makers.
155	The complexity of the challenges on this front. The general public is occupied with economic and other hardships. It is hard to explain the connection. The rise of populism
156	Overly complicated intellectual frameworks.
157	Politicians
158	Lack of interest by the people.
159	Exposure: Foreign policy professionals are overly focused on influencing the signifiers of power, not the actual sources of power in democracy - the voters.
160	Explain complex situations quite easily to attract attention of the ordinary people.
161	Public is not ready to discuss complex foreign policy issues. Reductionist, black/white narratives dominating the discourse. Social media shaped attention spans and sensationalism do not help.
162	Complexity
163	Competing against a cacophony of politically motivated disinformation. The ability to give a measured and academically responsible analysis and still make it interesting to the public.
164	Complexity and disinformation
165	Translating it to language and concepts that the general public understand easily. Experts enjoy speaking "expertise" - as well they should given it gives life to their intellectuality. But complex notions need transitioning to a way that the general public can relate to for them to take off.
166	Too much noise in social media and limited attention of the general public.
167	Starting at the viewpoint of the public and giving the information the public needs and not starting at a too high level. A doctor has to explain the diagnosis also in a very basic general way even though knowing much more about it.
168	Too geeky.

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity

169	That the media mostly do not care about foreign policy issues when there is not a crisis.
170	Topic is not “sexy” and too difficult for general public.
171	Indifference.
172	Low level of popularity, expert language
173	The current formats of transporting foreign policy content to the public that are not up to today’s communication reality, especially of the young.
174	The complexity of problems; and sometimes also the (useless) use of jargon in groups that have already lost the touch with the broader public.
175	It's complicated! It is not black or white and takes more than 140 characters to explain.
176	Simplifying concepts without oversimplifying.
177	Topics too complex to explain within the simplifying media framework, not enough interest of the public, not enough "celebrities" within the community.
178	The rise of the internet and social media makes it hard to communicate as it gives power to people, who are not accountable (question of accountability), to try to influence foreign policy given the failure of the general public to make decisions based on one’s head rather than the heart and not having the full picture.
179	Stubborn TV production teams and polarized public discourse.
180	Packing it in a language that is accessible to all and countering misinformation.
181	Populism, meager engagement from policy elites, policy and funding reforms
182	Adequate messaging general public, not taking seriously main concerns (even simple) of the people, hypocrisy in communication (treating people as little children and manipulating them in own favor)
183	The experts are very specialized and often don't take the knowledge and concern of the public not into account.
184	Face-to-face interaction.
185	The experts need to look like the public that you want to reach, and also talk to audiences in vocabulary they understand.
186	The mediatization and even romanticizing of foreign policy issues and their prevalence in TV and social media. Politicians' use of foreign policy for domestic purposes - taking positions on them is easy since does not often have direct consequences for constituencies, but they can be used to show resolve and strength.

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity



187	Foreign policy has remained an elite "genre". The people do not need to understand the complexity, so they are not paying attention. Consequently, the politicians are not paying attention either, as foreign policy does not bring in votes.
188	Balancing between nuance and simple messaging
189	In general, the public consumes political information only in small quantities. I believe that especially public radio and television, including countries like Germany, should be shaped towards more political debates and information and less towards entertainment.
190	There is a large gap between the expert community and the general public regarding the realities and limits of policy making.
191	Understanding the microeconomic and livelihood aspects of citizens due to foreign policy directions. For example, how would the support of Ukraine affect my life as a citizen?
192	The kind of language (mostly arguing in and using language of the own expert- and foreign policy community bubble) and the biased as well as very often too one-sided opinion of many foreign policy experts.
193	Lack of understanding of general public's concerns.
194	Overcomplication by experts. Failing to connect emotionally with publics.
195	General public doesn't take much interest in political party infighting.

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity

What are the best practices in successfully communicating foreign policy to the general public?

#196	NATO accession of Sweden and Finland
197	KISS - keep it short and simple.
198	Fareed Zakharia I think does it best, but there are also folks on social media who are doing pretty well, from Twitter to Youtube and all. In my own humble ways, I try to communicate complicated issues from CNN International and New York Times to my social media outlets with just over 400k followers
199	Good question... Have a persistent and attractive cross platform campaign, maybe.
200	Making a narrative that it would relate to general public's life
201	Clear, repetitive, direct language by engaged leaders that speak to people daily lives
202	The best practices could be learned from the expansion of the EU membership in 1990s and 2000s: a dream of common interest and values together. Values should align with common interest to fill the gap between strategic direction and what the citizen expects for his lifestyle or should change in his lifestyle. Citizen welfare is the key.
203	Using the right kind of language
204	Transparency, social media, and advanced communication technology
205	Regular press briefings
206	Smart thoughts, easy language. With an open ear for concerns, fears and counterarguments.
207	Clear consistent communication
208	Meetings, visual materials in social media
209	Reaching various groups by organizing debates, conferences, and workshops which are open for public attendance-participation.
210	Speak clearly, don't lie to people, tell them about the limits of what you or anyone can know about certain things.
211	Speaking in the language of the public helps communicating foreign policy easily.
212	Strong social media presence

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213	Use every media, i.e. social media, to explain why it matters. Try to engage people into discussions.
214	Depend on the country and concrete case
215	TV and Twitter debates engaging in fact checks.
216	Look for knowledgeable journalists, establish good exchange/working relationship, raise topics with multipliers before crisis and after, don't shy away from public discussions in small towns, countryside etc.
217	Satire
218	The ability to create a constant presence in the media responding to global issues. The ability to make the public understand the direct relevance certain issues are to their lives.
219	The connection of foreign and domestic policy - i.e. decoding foreign policy (foreign policy for the middle class) to give it inherent meaning to voters. Townhalls, public panel discussions, engagements with schools (including students and parents), online forums - anything that affords greater interactivity.
220	Connecting emotionally with publics, not just on a rational level.
221	Leveling and engaging with the public as opposed to talking at them. Tying foreign policy to domestic issues (e.g., gas prices).
222	Social media and talking to mainstream tabloids.
223	Infotainment.
224	Address schools and universities more!
225	Through tv programs, town hall meetings and short Vedic's on social media platforms
226	Speaking to non-traditional audiences, including sports channels and entertainment channels. Having different/diverse and younger voices can be beneficial. Changing the messenger...too many older white men.
227	Good rhetorical skills and knowledge, media competence, charisma and appearance.
228	Coining memorable phrases that stick
229	Clear intelligible short sentences. Limit historic references to the strict minimum. Give operational practical recommendations, that provide some way forward outside of the doom and gloom.
230	Simple messages and videos that explain historical background to current developments.
231	Role models and leaders engagement in social and mass media, funding and rule of law reform.

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity

232	Communicate in easy digestible and not "own-bubble"-language - look at your topics from at least two sides - keep in mind the fact that it's not only about one view of reality or that "the map isn't the territory", never!
233	Ability to explain complicated concepts in a simple way.
234	Honest, clear, and credible communication. Having a constant message rather having different officials giving different messages.
235	Authenticity, trustworthiness, truthfulness, rational, reality-based, openness, educational style (also explaining shortcomings of policies, contradictions), admitting mistakes. In one word: Robert Habeck.
236	Not using grand rhetoric and overpromising outcomes.
237	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Effective social media use to go direct to the people.</li> <li>2. Mass market newspaper op-eds to create a public debate.</li> <li>3. Engaging politicians to stand up as champions of an idea and act as a reinforcing mechanism in public discourse.</li> </ol>
238	Gamification and fictionalization of the topic (e.g. <a href="https://theforge.defence.gov.au/future-of-learning-and-education/an-eye-for-a-storm/full-article">https://theforge.defence.gov.au/future-of-learning-and-education/an-eye-for-a-storm/full-article</a> )
239	Accessible language, forms, and platforms that bridge the gaps among popular sentiments, public debates, policy experts, and elected officials.
240	Social media
241	Stop using foreign policy-specific jargon. Speak normally and without pretense. Give examples to relate foreign policy issues to the lives of the general public (prices, housing, food, family, etc.)
242	Through social networks and television.
243	Germany outreach programme under Steinmeier FM
244	Using simplified concepts and language, using popular comms channels accessed by populations, main-stream media improving standards.
245	Positioning foreign policy as a science that requires trainman to be understood. Early education of foreign policy issues at school.
246	Interviews, articles, social media communication, face to face interaction
247	Easy-to-understand, interactive and well-produced podcasts.
248	Better education systems; more visibility; more diversity

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249	Short, well framed messages, more exposure.
250	Make clear where people's concerns lie and what consequences security policy issues can have for everyone.

Please explain which international issue you see as the greatest threat to the world and why. It does not have to be from the list above.

#251	Inability of great countries to compete in a peaceful way, and implosion of democracy in the U.S.
252	The growing disregard for the agreed-upon, rules-based global order and thus the return of the use of force by major powers.
253	China. It has the requisite power and apparent intention of upending the liberal international order. No other country enjoys that combination.
254	Displacement caused by climate change.
255	Cyberattacks and new forms of warfare that, in a sense, render hollow our traditional defences as well as the traditional bases on which security is built, locally as well as globally. Manipulations of elections is linked to this.
256	Climate change
257	Climate change in the longer term. China's politics as the more immediate major threat.
258	Climate change, unjust economic distribution, nuclear weapons.
259	Unwanted nuclear escalation.
260	The collapse of rules-based world order and eroding power projection of the West, resulting in rogue and autocratic regimes gaining strength and other regimes hedging.
261	Global warming – because it's an existential threat.
262	The weakening of the West in the face of increasingly strident Russia and China.
263	Authoritarian regimes manipulating public opinion and increasingly aggressive behaviour - demonstrated willingness to resort to force or coercion to achieve national objectives.
264	China's power and influence as China's idea of man is the pure opposite of the Western's idea of man.
265	Global climate change because it has the ability to severely impact human as well as complete planetary life in a short matter of time - if so, major negative consequences such as wars on food, water, resources as well as huge refugee movements might shatter the planet as it has never been the case before.
266	China - with a long-term approach aiming at dominating the global economic order, multilateral cooperation and global security.
267	Rise of populism, democratic backsliding. Not only, but also in the US.

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity

268	Kremlin's pattern of aggression against sovereign countries (Ukraine, Georgia, and Moldova), attempt to redraw borders of Europe and establish new zones of influence. Pattern of military occupation of sovereign territories (like Crimea, Georgia's Abkhazia and South Ossetia regions, Donbass, Transnistria).
269	Water and food insecurity, rise of non-state actors (giving them legitimacy - See the Houthis), rise of the machines
270	China and Russia, two authoritarian regimes with nukes that care little about others and a rules-based international order. On top and partly as a consequence: a future refugee crisis (not the current one, but a much larger one).
271	The ability to manage US-China competition because it has significant military, economic, ideological, and social ramifications that will shape the world order and affect the livelihood, peace, and prosperity of peoples around the world.
272	The use of misinformation and the way it has spread in the last 10 years has polarized communities.
273	The rise of China and Russia. They possess massive economic and military capabilities, they are both authoritarian, and they want to tilt the international balance into their favor and the favor of their alliances with authoritarian regimes worldwide
274	China's rise will change the whole fabric of international order and cooperation in every political relevant field (sec., eco., trade etc.)
275	False/misinformation as it influences all aspects, including the threats above and beyond and it molds perception and understanding of the people and creates false narratives.
276	Russia
277	Cybersecurity and mercenary spyware company. It's not only a threat to the international security, but also to threaten the security of individuals. Also, a serious threat to freedom of expression and essential human rights, globally and it empowers the global authoritarianism and weakness the liberal democracy, globally.
278	Russian aggression.
279	Advancement of regimes
280	Food and energy security which aligns with the global economy issue. Russian and Ukrainian trade exports in the grain and energy markets will highly affect the global economy and the development levels on the long run-in addition to serious threat for food security in developing countries and energy security in the developed.
281	Russia and China
282	Disinformation online is perhaps one threat that can further exacerbate on other threats to the world. For example, the effectiveness of the global and national responses to the recent Covid-19 pandemic has been challenged in many countries due to various hoaxes. On many other issues the norms and arguments which help stabilize the international system (e.g., opposition to invasions, climate change) are challenged by politically motivated disinformation.

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity

283	Global warming, uncontrolled development of strong AGI (artificial general intelligence).
284	Cyber and misinformation- can significantly undermine resilience.
285	Loss of faith by citizenry in democratic institutions and processes.
286	Climate change and loss of biodiversity.
287	Election of populist nationalist leaders.
288	Start of the global war, access of terroristic units to WMDs.
289	The permanent damage to the international legal system, i.e. the return of the supremacy of the law of the strongest over the rule of law! This development would set our humankind back decades in its development. Not only when it comes to the integrity of national borders, but also when it comes to climate protection, human rights, economic and financial agreements, or other legal regimes, there can be no tolerance for a breach of the law.
290	Revisionist powers that are prepared to wage wars of conquest and pursue genocidal campaigns against civilian populations and ethnic cleansing through systematic displacement of native populations.
291	Every country acting for itself economically.
292	International cooperation on long term climate change.
293	If the Chinese party state keeps being convinced that any sort of internal liberalization is a threat to its stability and power, there is an enormous double risk: against China's own stability and prosperity since it probably needs better adaptive mechanisms than increased top-down control can provide, and against all the countries Beijing is trying to exploit.
294	The spread of infectious diseases and imbalance of power.
295	China building an alternative system with it at the center.
296	Currently the condition of the world economy. Supports a "my country first" attitude and brings less money to multiple fora of international cooperation (fight against hunger etc.)
297	Authoritarian countries might follow the example of Russia and resort to unilateral actions to claim/occupy territories of other countries. International legal order is broken. Security balance is wrecked. Nuclear race returns with new players, even non-state actors.
298	The spread of false information online is a big international threat. The loss of trust in reliable sources and the propaganda attitudes of all countries are deeply concerning.
299	China is the greatest threat: a putative economic and military superpower with a radically different view of the world order to that the international community has broadly coalesced around for 80 years poses a challenge of a different order to anything else.
300	The rise of China and the next, even more potent, challenger to the international system.

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity

301	Major threat is a cyberattack as it cannot be physically seen by us. We have to be aware that it could make our readiness extremely weak.
302	Failure of international diplomacy to respond to key threats in this list (namely, climate change, nuclear proliferation and armed conflict) under the influence of short-termism and domestic politics.
303	Food security, scarcity and climate change.
304	The parallel existence of threats and the impotent political elite's detachment from the reality. Whether we like it or not, we need to have a priority list of threats to manage them. Paying too much attention on domestic audiences and PC-ness is not one of them in the short term.
305	Social media platforms that create polarization in societies - leading to internal instability and ineffective governments.
306	Climate change should be much more front and center.
307	Global economic and democratic downturn, Russia's and China's power and influence.
308	<p>1) Putin's Russia has developed an absolutely unprecedented, even for the 20th. century, scale of propaganda that destroys free societies also in EU-countries. It fuels uncertainties and indecisiveness. All this leads to the fact that even in the period of war against the whole Europe, the population in the EU-countries does not stand behind Ukraine as strongly as needed.</p> <p>2) China is also trying to work against human rights and against the values for which the people of Ukraine today give their lives. The fact is that China is actually on Putin's side in this war. I think in the long term, China poses an even greater danger than Putin's Russia today. Unfortunately, the EU, again, is doing nothing to counter this. The UNO is absolutely helpless here to help human rights prevail around the world. This was once again shown by an absolutely shameful visit by Michelle Bachelet to China earlier this year.</p> <p>3) If Europe wants to remain strong in all respects and not compromise its values, its wealth and internal security, it must stop the flow of refugees from non-European countries and secure its external borders. the demographic situation in the countries of Africa and Asia is such that the flow of economic refugees to Europe will grow catastrophically in the coming years. For the EU, this is one of the biggest challenges. The demographic situation in the countries of Africa and Asia is such that the flow of economic refugees to Europe will grow catastrophically in the coming years. For the EU, this is one of the biggest challenges.</p>
309	Russia, including Russia-China cooperation.
310	Climate change. Structural, irreversible, higher impact on poorest and least prepared.
311	1. Global climate change, 2. Nuclear armament, 3. Russian malign influence, 4. Deterioration of global economy, 5. Dysfunctionality of international organizations.
312	A complete breakdown of international systems.

Responses have been lightly edited for clarity



313	The climate change.
314	Resumption of internationalized frozen conflicts in which major powers are involved.
315	Climate change, because it will be irreversible, of enormous impact, including on global and regional stability, and will require bold joint action from the whole of the international community that will always be undermined by particular (economic and other) interests.
316	War in Ukraine, impact on global economies.
317	Medium term: climate change, and new global economic shocks, but disinformation plus democratic dysfunction serious immediate crises.
318	The confluence of these events exacerbates and accelerates the threat potential of all of these phenomena taken individually. Hence, the greatest current threat is the degree of complexity inherent in these issues. Finally, a cross-cutting threat is the inability of populations to fully grasp this complexity through the means of the political process and media consumption, i.e. the threat of political leadership and electorates no longer being able to see threats through a similar lens.

	<b>Q1. When thinking about why countries cooperate with each other, what is more important for bringing nations together?</b>				
	<b>Common values</b>	<b>Common problems</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>N=</b>
<b>2022 Munich Young Leaders survey</b>	40	60	0	100	114

	<b>Q2. Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right?</b>				
	<b>MANY of the problems facing my country can be solved by working with other countries</b>	<b>FEW of the problems facing my country can be solved by working with other countries</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>N=</b>
<b>2022 Munich Young Leaders survey</b>	87	11	2	100	114

	<b>Q3a. As you may know, many nations have taken action in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Do you approve or disapprove of each of these following actions? a. Keeping strict economic sanctions on Russia</b>							
	<b>Strongly approve</b>	<b>Somewhat approve</b>	<b>Somewhat disapprove</b>	<b>Strongly disapprove</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>N=</b>
<b>2022 Munich Young Leaders survey</b>	68	11	9	3	1	8	100	114

	<b>Q3b. As you may know, many nations have taken action in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Do you approve or disapprove of each of these following actions? b. Sending military equipment and weapons to Ukraine</b>							
	<b>Strongly approve</b>	<b>Somewhat approve</b>	<b>Somewhat disapprove</b>	<b>Strongly disapprove</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>N=</b>
<b>2022 Munich Young Leaders survey</b>	67	12	3	6	4	8	100	114

	<b>Q3c. As you may know, many nations have taken action in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Do you approve or disapprove of each of these following actions? c. Having large numbers of NATO military forces in NATO countries near Ukraine</b>							
	<b>Strongly approve</b>	<b>Somewhat approve</b>	<b>Somewhat disapprove</b>	<b>Strongly disapprove</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>N=</b>
<b>2022 Munich Young Leaders survey</b>	59	18	6	5	4	8	100	114

	<b>Q3d. As you may know, many nations have taken action in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Do you approve or disapprove of each of these following actions? d. Restrictions on buying Russian crude oil and other sources of energy</b>							
	<b>Strongly approve</b>	<b>Somewhat approve</b>	<b>Somewhat disapprove</b>	<b>Strongly disapprove</b>	<b>Not sure</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>N=</b>
<b>2022 Munich Young Leaders survey</b>	60	19	8	3	3	8	100	114

	<b>Q4. Are the current economic sanctions on Russia by countries around the world too strict, not strict enough, or just about right?</b>					
	<b>Too strict</b>	<b>Not strict enough</b>	<b>Just about right</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>N=</b>
<b>2022 Munich Young Leaders survey</b>	12	53	26	9	100	114

	Q5a. How concerned are you about the possibility of each of the following? a. U.S. and NATO support for Ukraine leading to a U.S. war with Russia							
	Extremely concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	5	12	36	29	7	11	100	114

	Q5b. How concerned are you about the possibility of each of the following? b. Ukraine being defeated and taken over by Russia							
	Extremely concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	30	27	20	11	1	11	100	114

	Q5c. How concerned are you about the possibility of each of the following? c. The war in Ukraine continuing for a long time							
	Extremely concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	49	32	8	0	0	11	100	114

	Q5d. How concerned are you about the possibility of each of the following? d. Russia invading other countries in the region, not just Ukraine							
	Extremely concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	19	28	25	14	2	11	100	114

	Q6. How likely or unlikely do you think it is that, in the future, a cyberattack will result in elections in your country being tampered with?							
	Very likely	Somewhat likely	Somewhat unlikely	Very unlikely	Has already happened	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	20	42	12	5	5	15	100	114

	Q7. In general, how well prepared do you think your country is able to handle a major cyberattack on computer systems in this country?							
	Very well prepared	Somewhat well prepared	Not too well prepared	Not at all well prepared	DK/Refused	Total	N=	
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	4	32	39	8	16	100	114	

	Q8a. How much of a threat, if at all, is each of the following to the world? Please rate each of the following on a scale of 0 (not a threat) to 10 (a major threat). a. Global climate change							
	Not a threat	Low threat	Mid threat	High threat	Major threat	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	0	1	11	37	37	15	100	114

	Q8b. How much of a threat, if at all, is each of the following to the world? Please rate each of the following on a scale of 0 (not a threat) to 10 (a major threat). b. The condition of the global economy							
	Not a threat	Low threat	Mid threat	High threat	Major threat	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	0	5	18	51	11	15	100	114

	Q8c. How much of a threat, if at all, is each of the following to the world? Please rate each of the following on a scale of 0 (not a threat) to 10 (a major threat). c. The spread of infectious diseases							
	Not a threat	Low threat	Mid threat	High threat	Major threat	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	0	5	25	39	14	16	100	114

	Q8d. How much of a threat, if at all, is each of the following to the world? Please rate each of the following on a scale of 0 (not a threat) to 10 (a major threat). d. The spread of false information online							
	Not a threat	Low threat	Mid threat	High threat	Major threat	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	0	5	11	44	25	16	100	114

	Q8e. How much of a threat, if at all, is each of the following to the world? Please rate each of the following on a scale of 0 (not a threat) to 10 (a major threat). e. Cyberattacks from other countries							
	Not a threat	Low threat	Mid threat	High threat	Major threat	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	0	7	25	36	18	15	100	114

	Q8f. How much of a threat, if at all, is each of the following to the world? Please rate each of the following on a scale of 0 (not a threat) to 10 (a major threat). f. China's power and influence							
	Not a threat	Low threat	Mid threat	High threat	Major threat	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	0	2	25	37	22	15	100	114

	Q8g. How much of a threat, if at all, is each of the following to the world? Please rate each of the following on a scale of 0 (not a threat) to 10 (a major threat). g. Russia's power and influence							
	Not a threat	Low threat	Mid threat	High threat	Major threat	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	0	5	20	33	26	15	100	114

	Q8h. How much of a threat, if at all, is each of the following to the world? Please rate each of the following on a scale of 0 (not a threat) to 10 (a major threat). h. The United States' power and influence							
	Not a threat	Low threat	Mid threat	High threat	Major threat	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	36	22	18	6	3	15	100	114

	Q8i. How much of a threat, if at all, is each of the following to the world? Please rate each of the following on a scale of 0 (not a threat) to 10 (a major threat). i. The spread of nuclear weapons							
	Not a threat	Low threat	Mid threat	High threat	Major threat	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	1	8	22	41	13	15	100	114

	Q8j. How much of a threat, if at all, is each of the following to the world? Please rate each of the following on a scale of 0 (not a threat) to 10 (a major threat). j. The current refugee crisis in Europe							
	Not a threat	Low threat	Mid threat	High threat	Major threat	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	8	20	32	18	6	15	100	114

	Q9a. For each of the following, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been... a. The United States						Total	N=
	Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused				
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	11	48	23	18		100	114	

	Q9b. For each of the following, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been... b. China						Total	N=
	Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused				
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	71	3	8	18		100	114	

	Q9c. For each of the following, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been... c. Russia					
	Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	36	29	18	18	100	114

	Q9d. For each of the following, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been... d. India					
	Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	43	0	39	18	100	114

	Q9e. For each of the following, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been... e. Germany					
	Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	25	29	28	18	100	114

	Q9f. For each of the following, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been... f. France					
	Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	12	33	35	19	100	114

	Q9g. For each of the following, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been... g. The United Kingdom					
	Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	13	53	17	18	100	114

	Q9h. For each of the following, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been... h. NATO					
	Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	42	14	25	19	100	114

	Q9ai. For each of the following, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been... i. The European Union					
	Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	25	28	28	18	100	114

	Q9j. For each of the following, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been... j. The United Nations					
	Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	2	67	13	18	100	114

	Q10. Overall, when you consider all the advantages and disadvantages of social media, would you say social media has been more of a good thing or more of a bad thing for democracy in your country?				
	Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	46	37	17	100	114

	Q11. Do you think foreign policy experts have too much, not enough or about the right amount of influence in shaping foreign policy decisions made by international leaders?					
	Too much influence	Not enough influence	About the right amount of influence	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	4	41	36	19	100	114

	Q12. Do you think foreign policy experts are very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective or not effective at all at communicating foreign policy to the general public?						
	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not very effective	Not effective at all	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	3	31	44	4	19	100	114

	Q13. What is your age?					
	18-29	30-39	40 and older	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	0	25	54	21	100	114

	Q14. Please indicate the regional category below that includes the country of which you are a citizen or national.									
	Western Europe	Eastern Europe, Central Europe or Balkans	Central America or South America	North America	Asia or Oceania	Middle East	Africa	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	29	18	0	11	8	11	2	20	100	114

	Q15. Which of the following best describes your professional affiliation?									
	Other (please specify)	Civil society (non-governmental organizations, community organizations, private foundation, etc.)	Government Institution (local, national)	International Government Organization (bilateral, multilateral)	Academia	Media	Independent/Freelance	DK/Refused	Total	N=
2022 Munich Young Leaders survey	7	20	36	5	4	3	5	20	100	114