

Seesame x GLOBSEC Policy Institute

Reporty pre ľudí, ktorí nečítajú reporty



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Re
kt

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⚠️ vážnym zisteniam
stráviteľnú ✅ podobu

Prečo sú reporty dôležité

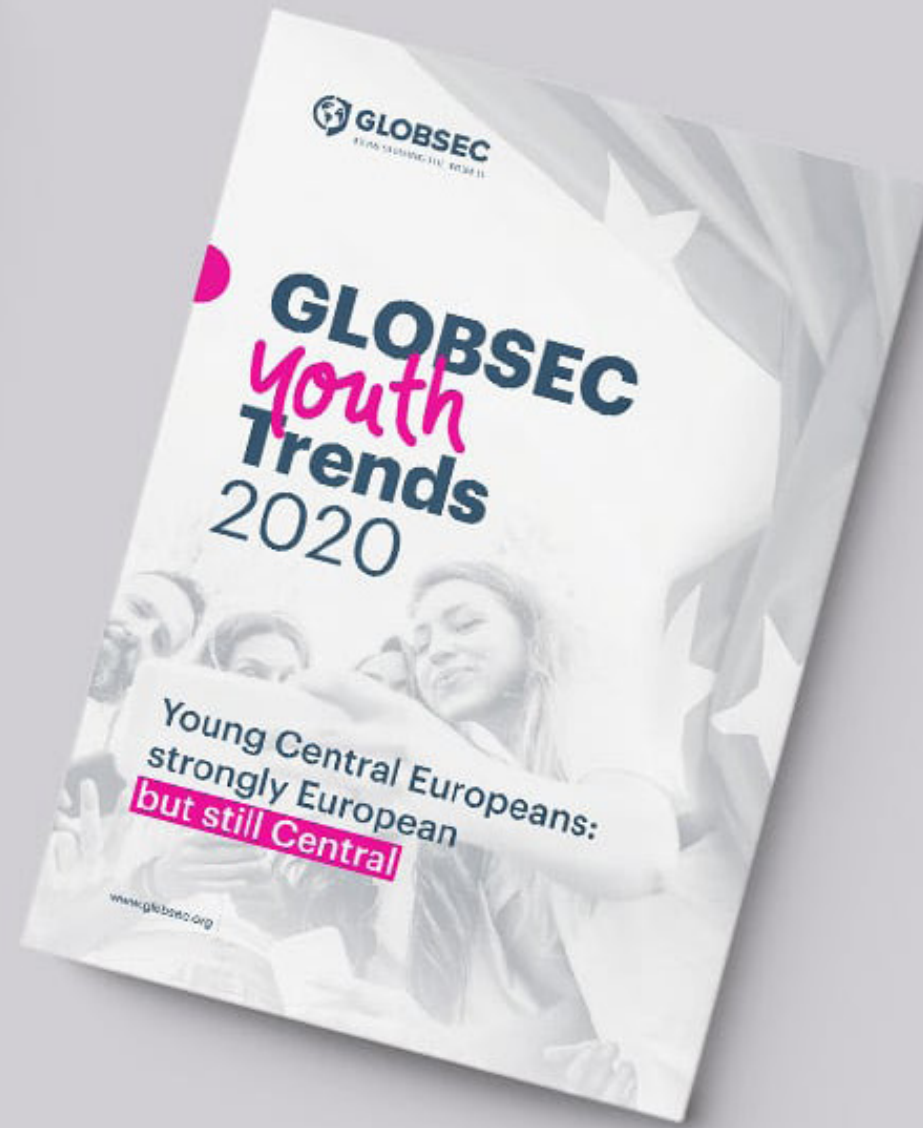
Reporty Globsecu pomenúvajú zásadné fenomény nášho sveta. Pozerajú sa naprieč krajinami na to, ako vnímame geopolitiku, nakoľko prepadáme dezinformáciám, alebo akým výzvam čelia demokracie v strednej a východnej Európe. Ich zistenia sú pre pochopenie tohto zložitého sveta kľúčové, no často je náročné podať ich zrozumiteľným spôsobom.

Brief

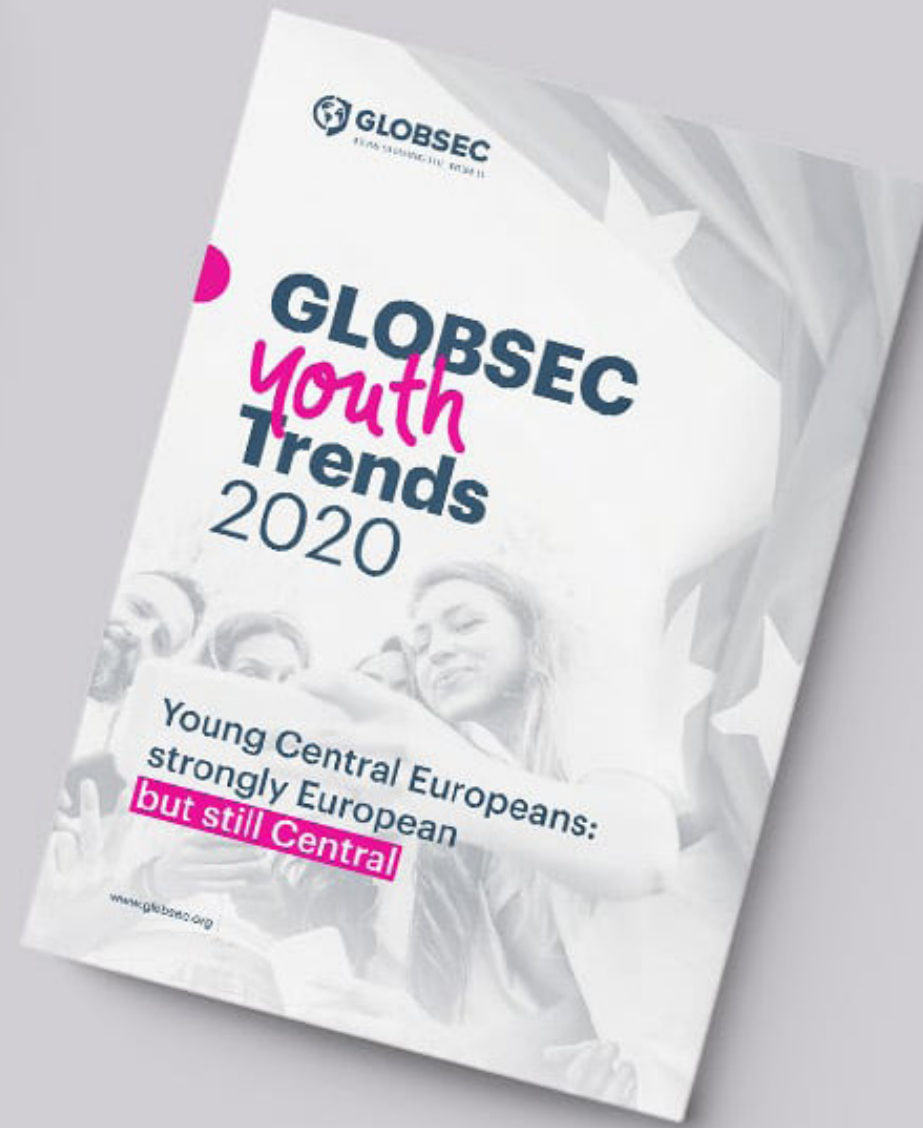
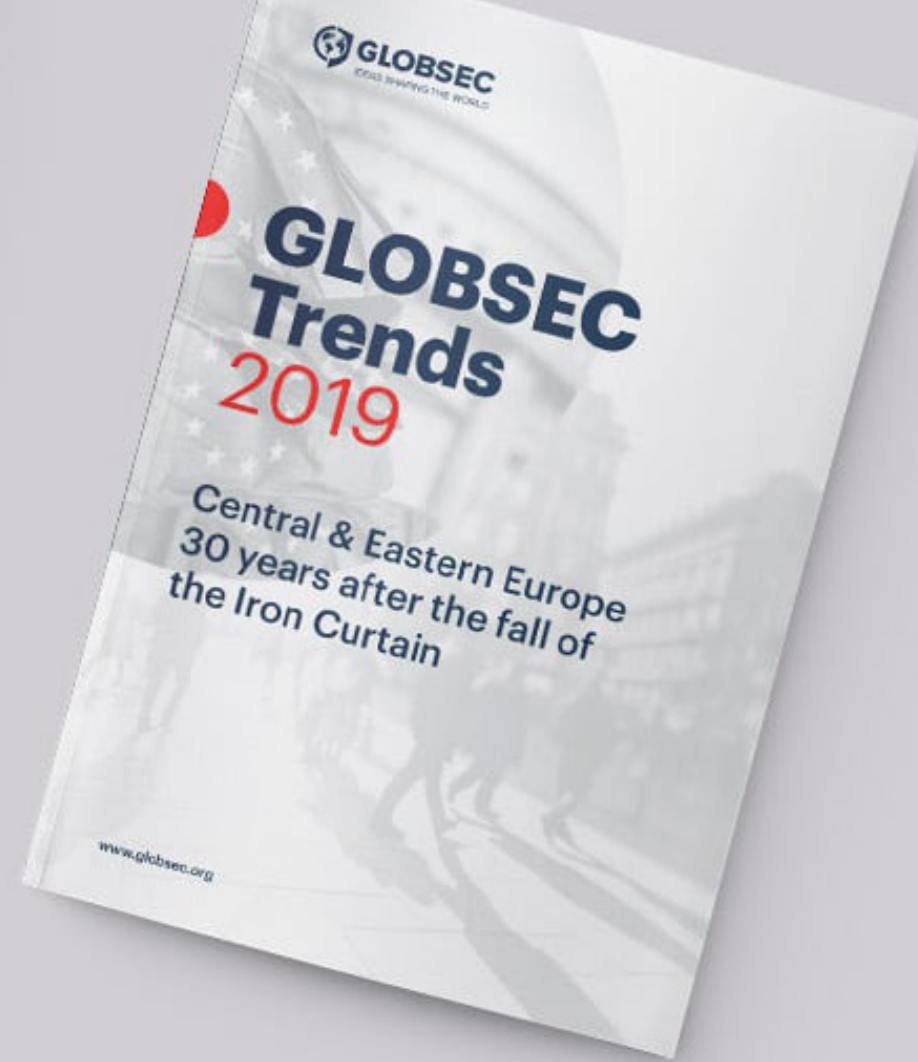
Globsec si uvedomil, že forma je rovnako dôležitá ako obsah. Preto nás už pred rokmi oslovil so zaujímavým zadáním.



Připravte report
pre l'udí,   ktorí
nečítajú  reporty.



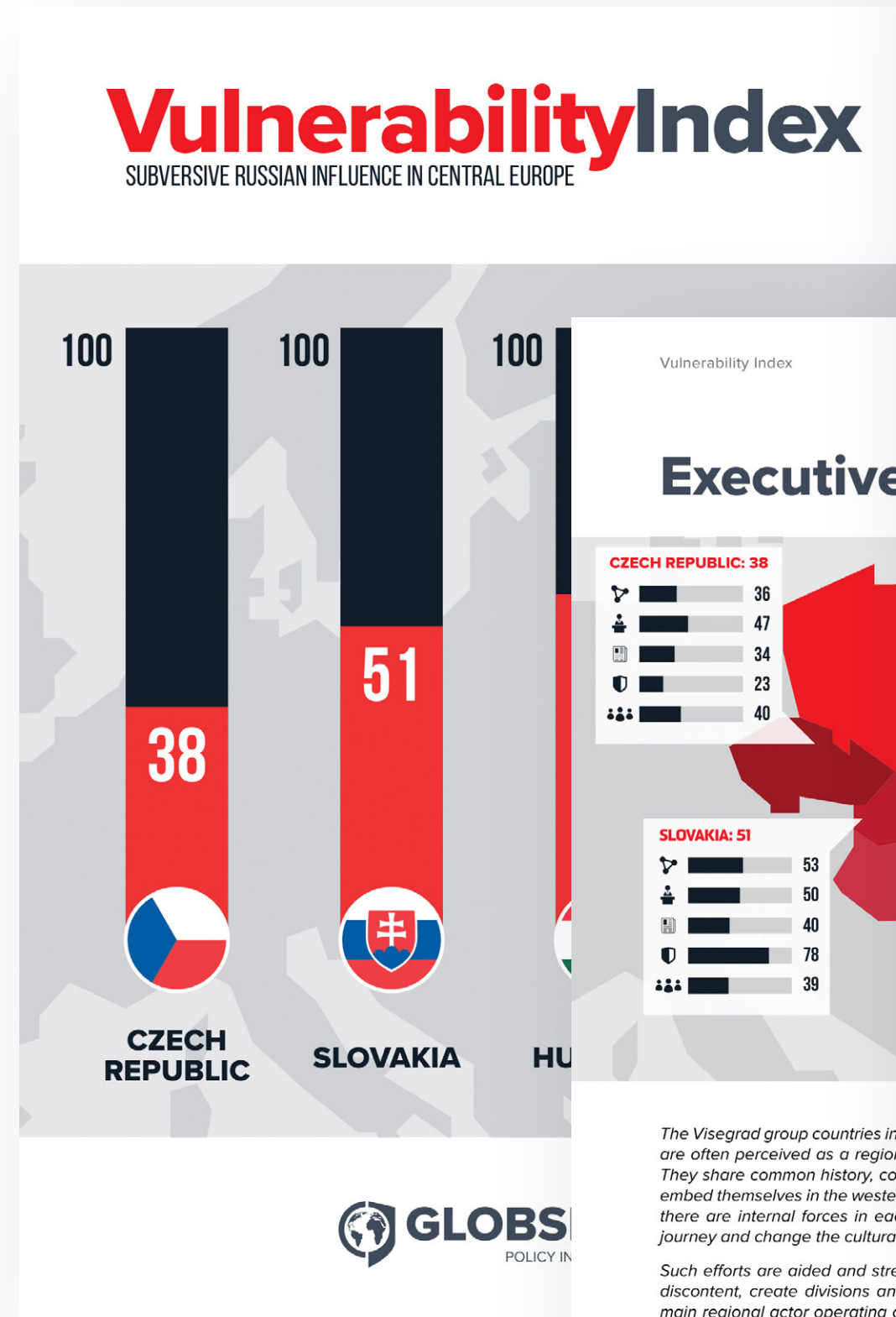
Skúškou našej spolupráce bol report **Globsec Trends 2017** a odvtedy sme spoločne vytvorili celý rad vlajkových správ.



Idea

**Pomocou sofistikovaných
dátových vizualizácií, ilustrácií
a premysleného dizajnu
ukazujeme svet tak, aby mu
rozumel každý.**

Pôvodný dizajn



2017 Globsec Vulnerability Index

Subversive Russian Influence in Central Europe

Despite the wealth of available statistical data and existing research, no attempt was made, until now, to summarise these findings in a concise comparative analysis mapping the vulnerabilities of the V4 countries to such subversive foreign influences. In order to provide decision and opinion makers with an overview of such vulnerabilities, the GLOBSEC Policy Institute developed a methodology based on measurable set of societal and political indicators, analyses of opinion poll data, political landscape, structure of the media and the state of civil society. By pooling together data and insights from the Central European experts, we were able to rank the region's vulnerabilities.

As a result, a fact-based Vulnerability Index of Central European countries was developed to understand the on-going dynamics in Central Europe and attitudes towards the United States, Russia, the European Union and NATO, and to provide a comparative overview of what measures need to be implemented (and in which country) in order to make us more secure. The Vulnerability Index measures vulnerability of a given country on a scale of 0 to 100, where the higher score represents the higher vulnerability to subversive foreign influence.

Our Vulnerability Index shows, that **Hungary is the most vulnerable country in the Visegrad group** to hostile foreign influence with an overall score of **57 out of 100**. This outcome confirms the growing rift between Hungary and Western Europe on many fundamental issues, which is largely a result of Hungary's sliding into illiberalism and the attraction of Hungarian political elites towards the Russian geopolitical orbit. However, this is in contrast with public opinion in Hungary, which, according to polls, clearly prefers a pro-western geopolitical orientation and shows a relatively stable support for NATO, the EU and the U.S.

Slovakia ranked as the second most vulnerable country, with an overall score of 51 out of 100. Transactional and opportunistic attitudes towards the EU and NATO widely shared by the political elites and the public, persistent enmity lies to Russia and political elites' naive perceptions of the Kremlin's geopolitical goals in Central Europe put Slovakia in a very vulnerable position. A small push could change the course of the country in either direction.

The Czech Republic ranked the third among the Visegrad group with an overall vulnerability index of 38 out of 100. Czech society, despite being quite euro-sceptic, simultaneously rejects a pro-Russian orientation. One notable exception is Czech President Miloš Zeman, who is regarded by many as the most important and visible pro-Russian political actor in the region. At the same time, the current Czech government is leading the way in addressing subversive foreign efforts by setting up a dedicated anti-hybrid threats task force at the Ministry of Interior and is in close cooperation with a very active civil society.

According to Vulnerability Index, **Poland is the least vulnerable country in the region to subversive foreign influence with a score of 30 out of 100.** Due to the hard lessons learned by Poland in its turbulent history and the contemporary geopolitical situation, Polish society is the most stable ally of the West in the Visegrad Group. Yet, despite having one of the most pro-European populations in Europe, last year Polish voters elected a conservative Eurosceptic government, which shares some common tendencies with the Hungarian regime. Despite its alignment with the EU, Poland rejects any criticism of its governance by Brussels. It holds the United States as its primary and strategic ally.

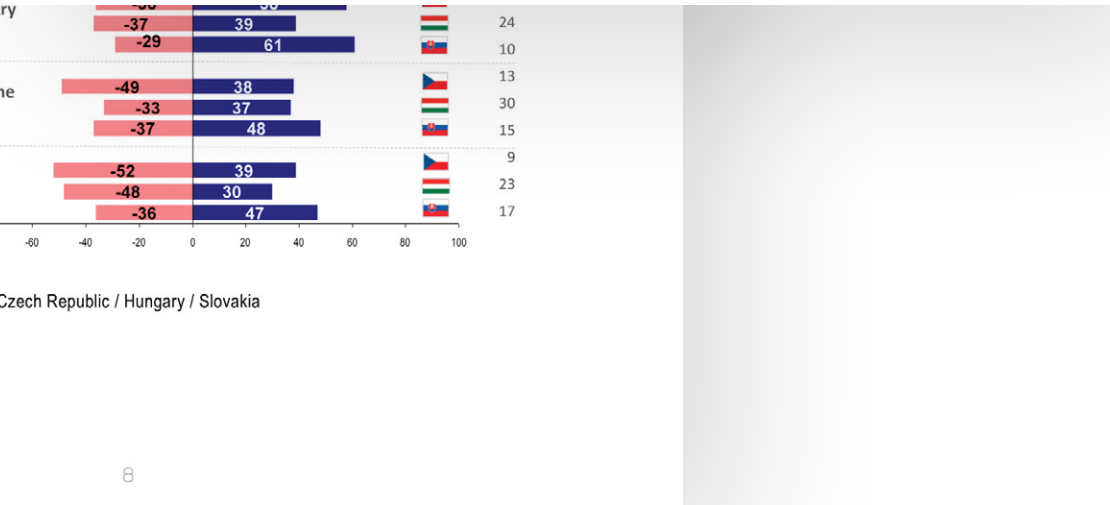
The Visegrad group countries in Central Europe are often perceived as a region that shares common history, culture and values. They embed themselves in the western world and share the same values. However, there are internal forces in each of the Visegrad group countries trying to subvert and undo this journey and change the cultural and geopolitical orientation of each country.

Such efforts are aided and strengthened also by foreign actors who use every opportunity to sow discontent, create divisions and provide alternative narrative for the whole region. Russia as the main regional actor operating outside of the EU-NATO framework is projecting its power in Central Europe region by means of diplomatic activities, energy and economic policy, information warfare and support to domestic political forces (both mainstream and fringe) sympathetic to the Russian narrative, with the overall aim of restoring its influence in the region and weakening the EU and NATO. Following the outcome of the U.S. presidential elections, the issue of Russian influence in Central Europe has become more important than ever.

What are the Visegrad four societies to such subversive foreign influence? What are the weak spots to be remedied and what are the examples of best practices in addressing them?



2016 Globsec Trends



8

Náš redizajn

2021 Globsec Vulnerability Index

Public attitudes dimension is particularly key, with most countries assigned the highest or second highest vulnerability score herein. The driving factors behind such vulnerabilities vary from country to country. In Montenegro and Serbia, Moscow has a strong influence on public opinion of pan-regional proximity, particularly in Serbia, Bulgaria and Czechia. The attitude of the Orthodox Church, moreover, has been identified as a particularly influential actor bolstering the dissemination of these narratives in Montenegro, Serbia and Bulgaria. Dissatisfaction with how the democratic system works and doubts whether it exists at all are rampant across the region, particularly in Serbia, Bulgaria and Czechia. The attitude of the Orthodox Church, moreover, has been identified as a particularly influential actor bolstering the dissemination of these narratives in Montenegro, Serbia and Bulgaria.

Country focus

Focus on Slovakia

Slovakia measures up as one of the three most resilient countries examined in the report.

Civil society, notably, has been instrumental in the country's significant turning points (the fall of Vladimir Mečiar's rule in the 1990s and the change in government following the murder of Ján Kuciak in 2018). The civic and academic space underscores an area of relatively robust resilience. Limited polarization, an academic community free of external influence, and active and sustainable civil society organizations contribute to a rather vibrant civic space. The country's strident pro-transatlantic orientation has been strengthened by the backing of a majority of important political players over the past decade including multiple presidents and foreign ministers. Pro-Kremlin figures, however, continue to make political appearances and seek to exploit the country's key vulnerability – citizen attitudes. Pro-Russian attitudes and a general lack of awareness regarding Beijing's influence constitute key points of societal vulnerability in the country. These counter currents are combined with a strong inclination to believe in disinformation and conspiracy theories. Further paired with a vast ecosystem of outlets that promulgate problematic content, these factors constitute a major vulnerability for the future.

218 GLOBSEC Vulnerability Index Focus on Slovakia

2021 Globsec Trends

Key findings

4 Have you previously heard about the following leaders and if yes, do you perceive them positively or negatively?

Share of those who view a particular world leader positively

Leader	Share of those who view a particular world leader positively
Boris Johnson	Poland 49%, Hungary 49%, Czechia 48%, Estonia 47%, Slovakia 45%, Romania 43%, Latvia 41%, Lithuania 40%, Bulgaria 38%, Austria 27%
Emmanuel Macron	Slovakia 68%, Lithuania 61%, Austria 61%, Czechia 60%, Estonia 57%, Latvia 57%, Romania 50%, Bulgaria 49%, Poland 39%, Hungary 38%

There is a close relationship between identification of the three European countries as strategic partners and the popularity of their three leaders. While Chancellor Merkel is perceived most positively in the region, with 62% of respondents giving her a favourable rating, Emmanuel Macron enjoys an above water image among 54% of people surveyed in CEE and Boris Johnson 43%.

Emmanuel Macron's favourability, notably, correlates with those identifying France as a strategic partner – i.e. in those countries where Macron is viewed most positively. France is also selected as a strategic partner by the highest percentage of respondents. This finding indicates that the perceptions of European countries and their leaders are, to some extent, interlinked, though causality cannot be definitively established.

Highlights from the survey include:

2021 Globsec Vulnerability Index

2021 Globsec Trends

Vulnerability Index 2021



www.vulnerabilityindex.org

Analyzing the
vulnerabilities of eight
Central European and Western
Balkan countries towards
foreign malign influence

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  **Slovakia**

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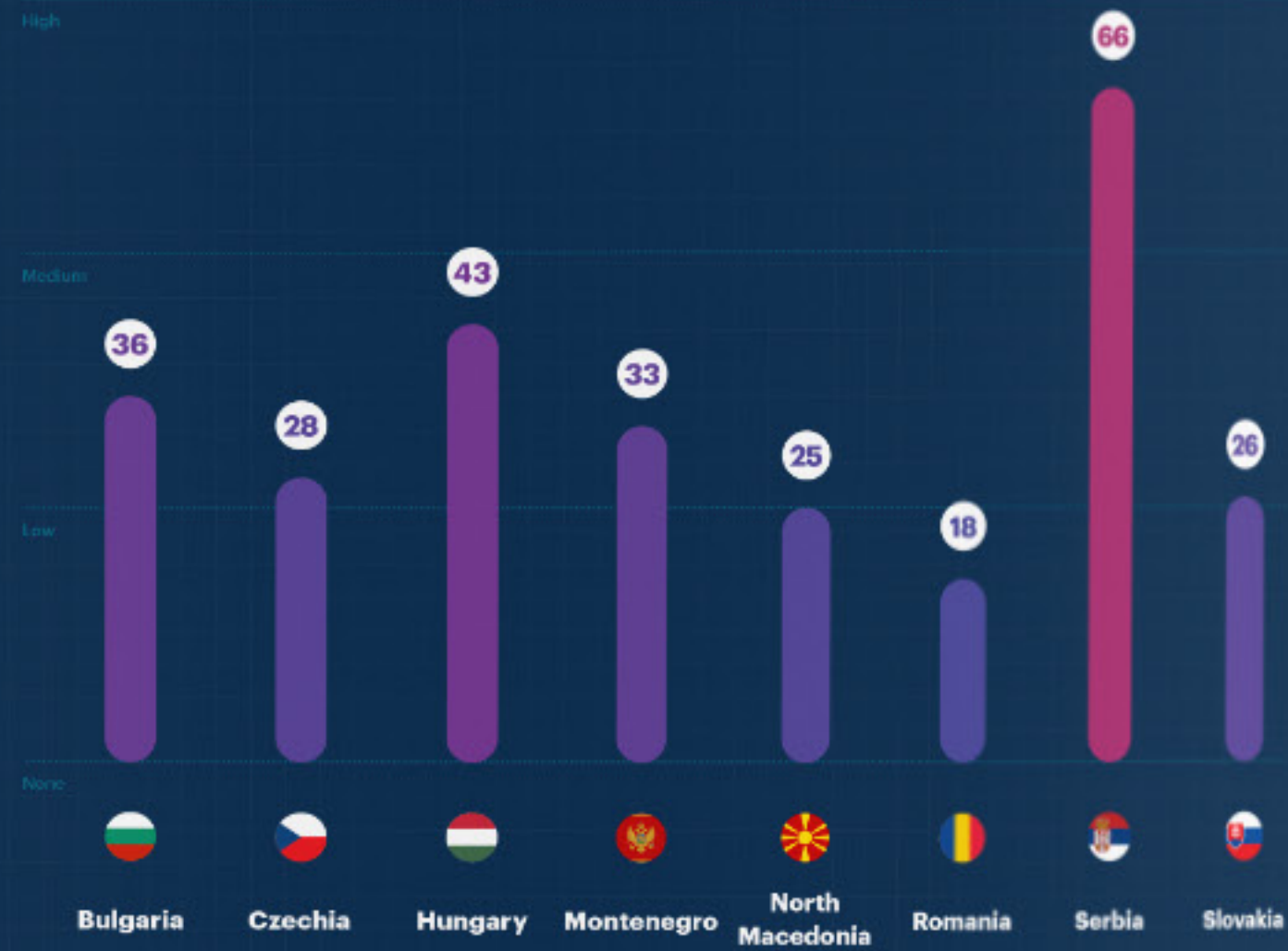
Romania
Serbia

GLOBSEC Vulnerability Index 2021

Bulgaria
Czechia
Hungary
Montenegro
North
Macedonia

→ Political landscape



The extent to which any country could be susceptible to foreign malign influence is broadly influenced by the quality of political representation. This includes the polity's commitment to the rule of law and its willingness to pursue cooperation with or membership in important democratic multilateral organizations that safeguard peace and security.

Central Europe and the Western Balkans regions boast a diverse political landscape, reflecting historical, geographic and cultural differences. These patterns are mirrored in widely contrasting levels of Beijing's and the Kremlin's ability to steer political developments on the ground according to their interests. Despite these differences, however, the political representatives of the countries

included in the Vulnerability Index are surprisingly homogenous in their stable commitment to the EU and NATO, which to some extent limits the scope for interference by malign actors.

The political landscape and its vulnerability to foreign influence, nonetheless, varies relatively widely across the eight covered countries. This variance can be summed up into three

“ Countries displaying greater resilience to foreign influence in the political arena typically display a combination of an enthusiastic orientation towards the EU and NATO and a muted pro-Kremlin and/or pro-Beijing orientation.

facilitated by the witting or unwitting promotion of their interests, is counterbalanced by strong commitments to Euro-Atlanticism. Over the monitoring period from 2016 to June 2021, political representatives in six of eight countries studied generally pursued policies supportive of the EU. NATO, for its part, commands even greater backing, with 7 of 8 countries pursuing constructive long-term cooperation with the Alliance.

Countries in the bottom tier, by contrast, have seen their leaders exhibit strong anti-EU or anti-NATO rhetoric and actions and seek out and implement close ties with the Kremlin and Beijing – political elites in Serbia, for example, have been prodded in this direction due, in part, to the country's absence from Euro-Atlantic structures. This focus, in turn, renders any meaningful foreign policy shift unlikely in the near future.

tiers: countries where political landscape has proven to be somewhat resilient towards malign foreign influence (Romania, North Macedonia, Slovakia and Czechia); places where a moderate level of vulnerability is present (Bulgaria and Montenegro); and countries whose political entities and figures contribute significantly to the country's vulnerability (Serbia and Hungary).

Countries displaying greater resilience to foreign influence in the political arena typically generally display a combination of an enthusiastic orientation towards the EU and NATO and a muted pro-Kremlin and/or pro-Beijing orientation. In other cases, pro-Kremlin and pro-Beijing actions and rhetoric of some political figures, typically

In terms of the extent to which Beijing and the Kremlin have been successful in promoting their interests through close cooperation agreements or political PR in the analyzed countries, the Kremlin still holds significant sway in Bulgaria, Hungary, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia, while promotion of Beijing's interests by influential political actors is somewhat less prevalent but plays an important role in Hungary, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia.

Focus on Slovakia



Slovakia measures up as one of the three most resilient countries examined in the report.

Civil society, notably, has been instrumental in the country's significant turning points (the fall of Vladimir Mečiar's rule in the 1990s and the change in government following the murder of Ján Kuciak in 2018). The civic and academic space underscores an area of relatively robust resilience. Limited polarization, an academic community free of external influence, and active and sustainable civil society

organizations contribute to a rather vibrant civic space.

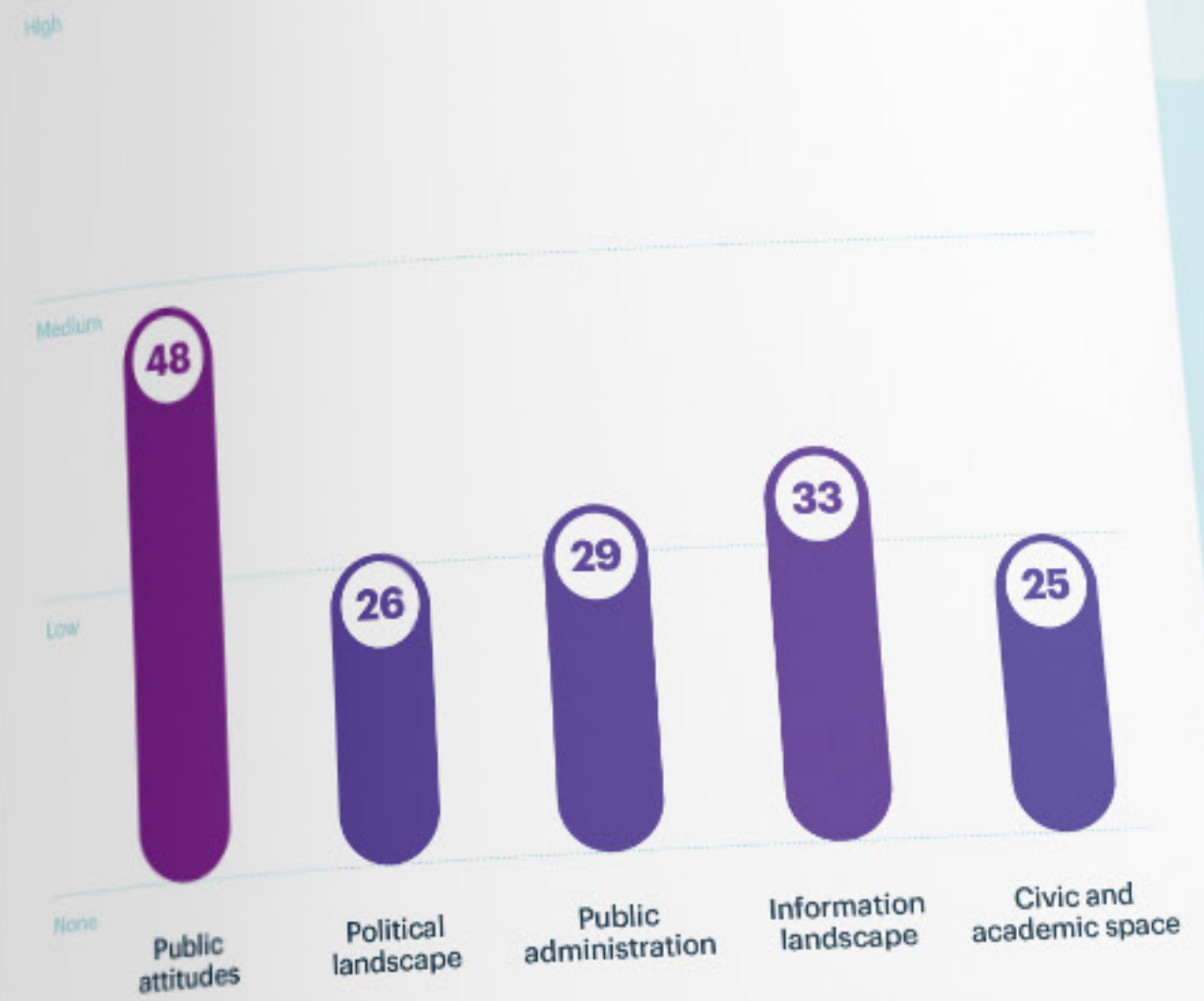
The country's strident pro-transatlantic orientation has been strengthened by the backing of a majority of important political players over the past decade including multiple presidents and foreign ministers. Pro-Kremlin figures, however, continue to make political appearances and seek to exploit the country's key vulnerability – citizen attitudes.

Pro-Russian attitudes and a general lack of awareness regarding Beijing's influence constitute key points of societal vulnerability in the country. These counter currents are combined

with a strong inclination to believe disinformation and conspiracy theories. Further paired with a vast ecosystem of outlets that promulgate problematic content, these factors constitute a major vulnerability for the future.



Vulnerability score overview



Political landscape

Chapter 2

Vulnerability score

26
/100



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The political landscape in Slovakia can be characterized as a fractured space divided on a range of domestic and foreign policy issues. The 2020 parliamentary elections were contested by 25 political parties, with the current parliament entailing a mix of strident backers of liberal democracy, staunch transatlanticists, far-right extremists, and ultra-traditional Catholics.³¹ The past few years, alarmingly, have witnessed an undermining of democracy spurred by a rising exploitation of divisive issues

and the active promotion of disinformation and conspiracy theories. Though views towards Russia and China vary, the transatlantic orientation of the country has received unequivocal support in Slovakia's political space in recent years.



EU membership vs. EU dictate

The country's membership in the EU stays one of the few uncontested areas in the political discourse. Even the far-right Kotleba-LSNS party, which had previously unsuccessfully (due to a lack of signatures) attempted to initiate a referendum on "Slovak exit", has shifted its rhetoric and stopped advocating for leaving the bloc.³² The rhetoric of key political parties on the EU, however, extends beyond

constructive criticism calling for reforms. Numerous benefits go unquestioned, including the Euro currency seen as a source of stability and the Schengen area perceived as a symbol of freedom. Many political actors have, however, framed the Union as an "other" and targeted "Brussels" as a key component in their blame-game. The most prevalent political narrative in the past six years consisted of the so-called

Being in the core [of the EU] will probably mean the loss of further freedoms... maybe, as Slovakia, we will not be able to have our own taxes. That will be unified, dictated to us. Maybe it means having to accept as many migrants as Brussels dictates to you, with no objections!³³

Boris Kollár, leader of Sme Rodina, 2017

There is nothing better than the EU, we are the EU and there is no functioning alternative.³⁴

Robert Fico, leader of SMER-SD and then Prime Minister, 2018

"Brussels dictate" that treats the EU institutions as dominant forces giving orders to Slovakia and oppressing national sovereignty.³⁵

Although the financial and migration crises tended to catalyze emotionally charged rhetoric laying blame at the EU, for some, these postures shifted depending on their political status. Both Robert Fico (SMER-SD) and Igor Matovič (OLANO), for example, took less critical and more constructive stances towards the EU when holding the post of Prime Minister than when they were the party leaders.

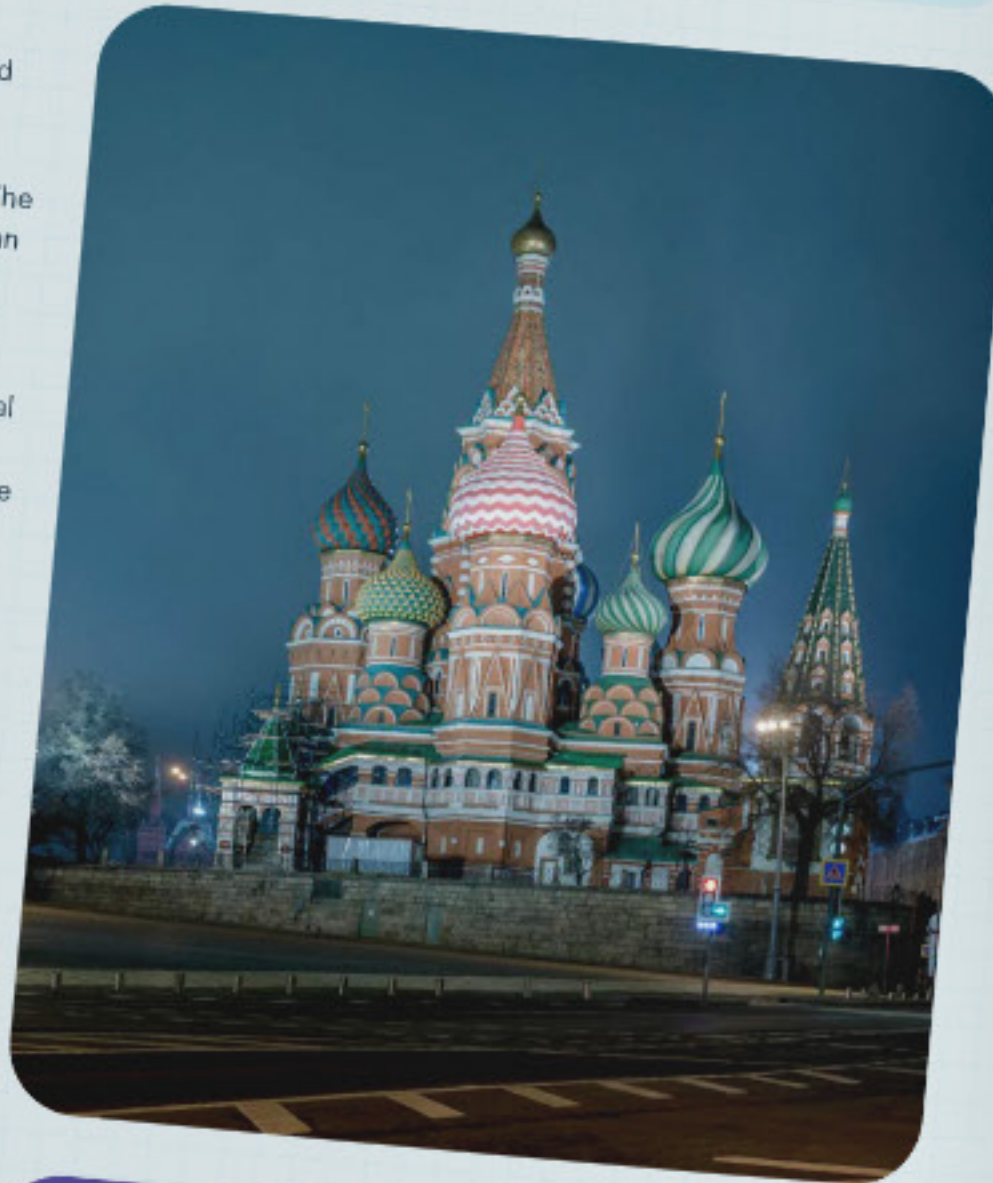
The Russian presence has been unmistakable throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. The Serbian donation of Sputnik V vaccines to North Macedonia,⁴³ for example, was mediated by Ivan Stojilkovic, MP and leader of the Serbian Democratic Party in North Macedonia, who, on multiple occasions, has openly displayed an affinity towards Russia⁴⁴. The government's decision to not procure the Sputnik V vaccine while no other vaccines were available was condemned by almost all opposition party leaders.⁴⁵

Nonetheless, between 2016 and 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs also expelled Russian diplomats on three occasions. The first expulsion in 2018 came as an act of solidarity with the United Kingdom over the Skripal case⁴⁶. Two more in 2021, meanwhile, were accompanied with no official explanation apart from it being a matter of national security.⁴⁷ Some politicians showed neutrality⁴⁸ towards these decisions, though others criticized them openly⁴⁹.

While Macedonian politicians display a cautious approach in commenting on Russia and its actions, most politicians from Albanian parties (except government officials⁵⁰) espouse negative attitudes.⁵¹

✦ **Russia showed Christian love and intelligence and did not respond to the Macedonian decision, but did it in a very principled and cultural way [...] this is a 'deja vu' moment where Macedonia is trying, on one hand, to flatter the West and the EU and to prove itself as the most loyal ally and, on the other hand, to demonstrate power in front of the domestic public.**⁵²

Ivan Stojilkovic,
leader of the Democratic Party of Serbs, 2021



✦ **North Macedonia expelled three Russian diplomats on different occasions since 2018.**

Concerning openness to Beijing

More than 80% of surveyed experts agreed that China's influence in North Macedonia is minor to non-existent. The Chinese Embassy, however, makes its sizable presence in the country apparent through regular meetings with significant political figures, garnering positive coverage in both traditional and social media.⁵³ Two of the biggest Macedonian political parties have expressed their appreciation towards China for promoting a constructive relationship and beneficial cooperation on the economy, healthcare, culture, investment, and infrastructure⁵⁴.

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)⁵⁵, through multiple memoranda

of understanding with China, is being used as a soft power instrument, influencing crucial political decisions. The availability of below-market loans to finance new infrastructure also raises concerns about the emerging levels of debt dependency on Chinese providers of the country.⁵⁶ Cooperation with China was, nevertheless, more than welcomed by the previous VMRO-DPMNE government.

✦ **Successful realization of the projects so far is the best guarantee and motivation for continuing cooperation (with China). In this context, success stories should not only continue, they should be promoted in every possible way.**⁵⁷

Nikola Poposki,
former Minister of Foreign Affairs, 2017



Current Prime Minister Zaev has on many occasions expressed the readiness of his government to implement bilateral infrastructure projects with China which are of great interest to North Macedonia⁵⁸ and indicated appreciation for China's willingness to approve loans to the country for building critical infrastructure.⁵⁹

Politicians from the smaller Albanian parties, meanwhile, seem to hold either neutral or predominantly negative⁶⁰ attitudes towards China but are not as vocal about it as they are towards Russian influence. Even though DUI, the biggest Albanian Party, has voiced concern about the rise of China in their latest manifesto⁶¹ and reiterated its orientation towards the West, some politicians have given indications that they are open-minded towards Beijing, particularly with respect to donations and investments that concern the Albanian population.⁶²

The generally positive sentiment towards China has increased during the pandemic against a backdrop that has seen China offer significant medical support to North Macedonia⁶³ to acclaim from politicians of all stripes. An overt pro-Beijing orientation, in fact, was displayed by Prime Minister Zaev during his visit to a vaccination center, together with the Minister of Health and the Chinese Ambassador⁶⁴. The event witnessed the prime minister openly declare his preference for the Sinovac vaccine.

Trends 2021

Does Central Europe still exist? Is there Central European public opinion?

FORUM



Against a backdrop where identity and centralising the identity of Central Europe, including whether one distinct regional populace exists at all, the GLOBSEC Trends Report of 2021 outlines the fact that the region appears more homogeneous from the outside than from within. External perspectives and away from the region's cultural, political and economic differences and away from the region's shared historical and economic ties are significant. The countries, however, are significant. The Czech Republic by way of illustration, remains one of the most religious countries on the continent. The region is economically and historically diverse.

Notwithstanding these differences, the Central and Eastern European region is not without its shared identity. According to the survey, a majority of examples are uncontradictory, merely aligning with the West, with the region instead seeking to carve out a unique niche. This notion that the region is to serve as a bridge between the East and West is not new, but has arisen through populists in the region are content with pursuing this role at the moment.

The "bridge" identity, at least partially, explains CEE's complicated relationship towards the West. In the EU and NATO membership undepicted, CEE still perceives these institutions as external entities. Sometimes believe it is in their interest to stick to these organisations but refrain from seeking membership of the house (a central rather appears to be a problem if the West and East (Russia and China) engage in fierce competition, a development appears all the more likely.

The survey findings entail that Europeans live in a world that them place Russia as far to the eye can see and the West conversely, to the far West. Meanwhile, finds itself a small world after of confrontation between States and China.



GLOBSEC Trends

2021



www.globsec.org

Central & Eastern Europe one year into the pandemic

JUNE 2021

Key findings

The COVID-19 pandemic and its ramifications continue to reverberate across Central and Eastern Europe, influencing public attitudes on geopolitical topics, world leaders (such as perceptions of friends and foes) and support for democracy.

Our research shows that societies value stability and credible sources during crises. As vaccination campaigns ramp up and Central and Eastern European societies gradually return to pre-COVID-19 routines, this report takes stock of the pandemic and its implications on public trust and attitudes on pressing issues. Key highlights from the survey include:

1

Germany – a beacon of stability in a time of distress

Against the backdrop of pandemic-fueled uncertainty, Germany has emerged as the most important strategic partner in the region according to 57% of respondents. Berlin is followed at a distance by Washington (35%) and Moscow (23%). Apart from Poland and Romania, where the US was more preferred, Germany was the most commonly selected strategic partner in every surveyed country.

2

EU and NATO remain overwhelmingly popular across the CEE region

Support for EU membership, favoured by 78% of respondents on average across the region, remains resolute. Attitudes towards NATO membership are also largely positive, with 73% of respondents, on average, affirming their backing.

3

China's human rights violations are on the radar in CEE

More than 50% of respondents in every surveyed country, apart from Bulgaria, believe that human rights are being systematically violated in China.

4

Russian and Chinese vaccine diplomacy efforts fail to garner public support

Russian and Chinese vaccine diplomacy has been met with only limited success, with merely 5% of people in the region expressing a preference for the Sputnik V vaccine over alternatives and less than 1% for Chinese vaccines like Sinovac.

5

While the willingness of people to get vaccinated has increased, some COVID-19 conspiracy theories still persist

Acceptance of the narrative asserting that public authorities are overestimating the number of COVID-19 cases amounts to at least 20% of the population in every surveyed country.

6

Anti-pandemic measures are seen as a threat to fundamental rights and freedoms

In 7 of 10 countries, a majority of respondents believe that COVID-19 measures will result in a long-term detrimental impact to their rights and freedoms.

7

Trust in medical and scientific authorities underpins vaccine interest

Whereas only 53% of CEE respondents, on average, are interested in getting the COVID-19 jab, this figure grows to 63% among those who trust leading medical experts and scientists.

8

National governments perceived as incompetent in handling the pandemic.

In 8 out of 10 countries, a majority of respondents judge their governments to have handled the pandemic badly. Since October 2020, the number of respondents with this critical view has soared in 5 countries.

9

Democracy does not equate to liberal democracy

The identification of democracy as an ideal governance system has plummeted by 15 percentage points and seen its buy-in fade in 9 of 10 surveyed countries when the word "liberal" is added before democracy. This reflects a significant backlash against liberalism as a term in many parts of the region.

10

Support for more stringent social media regulations gains momentum in CEE

More than 50% of respondents in 7 out of 10 countries agree that social media should be more strictly regulated, yet considerable differences between countries are present.

Country highlights

Country highlight

8 GLOBSEC Trends 2021

Austria



WEST

COVID-19 vaccination potential highest in Austria

Vaccine interest potential, among surveyed countries, is greatest in Austria (81%), with the vast majority either already received the jab or planning to get vaccinated. This willingness to get vaccinated can be attributed, in part, to the relatively robust trust that Austrians express towards medical authorities and pharmaceutical companies.

Of all surveyed countries, **US President Joe Biden is the most popular in Austria**, with 76% perceiving him positively.

Austria also has a strong awareness of human rights violations in China, with **90% of respondents believing that human rights are being systematically violated** there.

The regulation of digital platforms is gaining traction in Austria, with nearly three quarters of the population backing more stringent regulations on social media companies like Facebook, Instagram and YouTube.

Estonia



BALTICS

Estonia indicates greatest level of trust in mainstream media

Estonia enjoys the distinction of being the only surveyed country classified as home to a good media environment, according to the World Press Freedom Index. The GLOBSEC Trends survey confirmed this finding, with **Estonia being one of only two countries in the region experiencing an increase in media trust** (now at 62%) in 2021.

Alongside Poland and Lithuania, **respondents in Estonia affiliate themselves, geopolitically, most closely to the West** (44% believe Estonia should be part of the West).

49% of respondents in Estonia perceive **the US as the most important strategic partner** for the country, with 52% rating US President Joe Biden favourably.

Estonians are the second least likely, following Austria, to fall victim to conspiracy theories concerning COVID-19, with **only 16% in Estonia, on average, accepting these narratives**¹.

Latvia



BALTICS

Latvia supportive of the EU but unfamiliar with Ursula von der Leyen

Respondents in Latvia are among the most ardent proponents of EU membership, with 84% expressing their support for remaining in the bloc. Yet 41% of respondents in the country are unable to express an opinion regarding Ursula von der Leyen.

There is also a rather low level of awareness concerning China in Latvia - **23% are undecided on whether the Chinese regime could be an inspiration for their country**.

Respondents in Latvia are most inclined, among Baltic countries, to believe conspiracy theories concerning COVID-19.

A majority in Latvia, in addition to Bulgaria and Romania, believe that **having a strong and decisive leader** who need not bother with parliament or elections **is good for their country**.

Lithuania



BALTICS

Lithuania exhibits most pronounced pro-Western leanings in region

Despite robust support for EU membership, **only 31% of Lithuanians**, the least in the region, **believe the EU should be responsible for negotiating COVID-19 vaccine purchases**.

Lithuania is the most strident proponent of a Western geopolitical orientation in the region, with **47% preferring to position their country in the West**.

European leaders are popular in Lithuania - Angela Merkel is viewed positively by 72% of respondents, Emmanuel Macron by 61% and Ursula von der Leyen by 52%.

Lithuanians, however, are relatively sceptical of democracy, with **only 70% agreeing that democracy is a good system for their country**, the lowest in the region.

Country highlights

Country highlights

GLOBSEC Trends 2021

9

Suprapowers



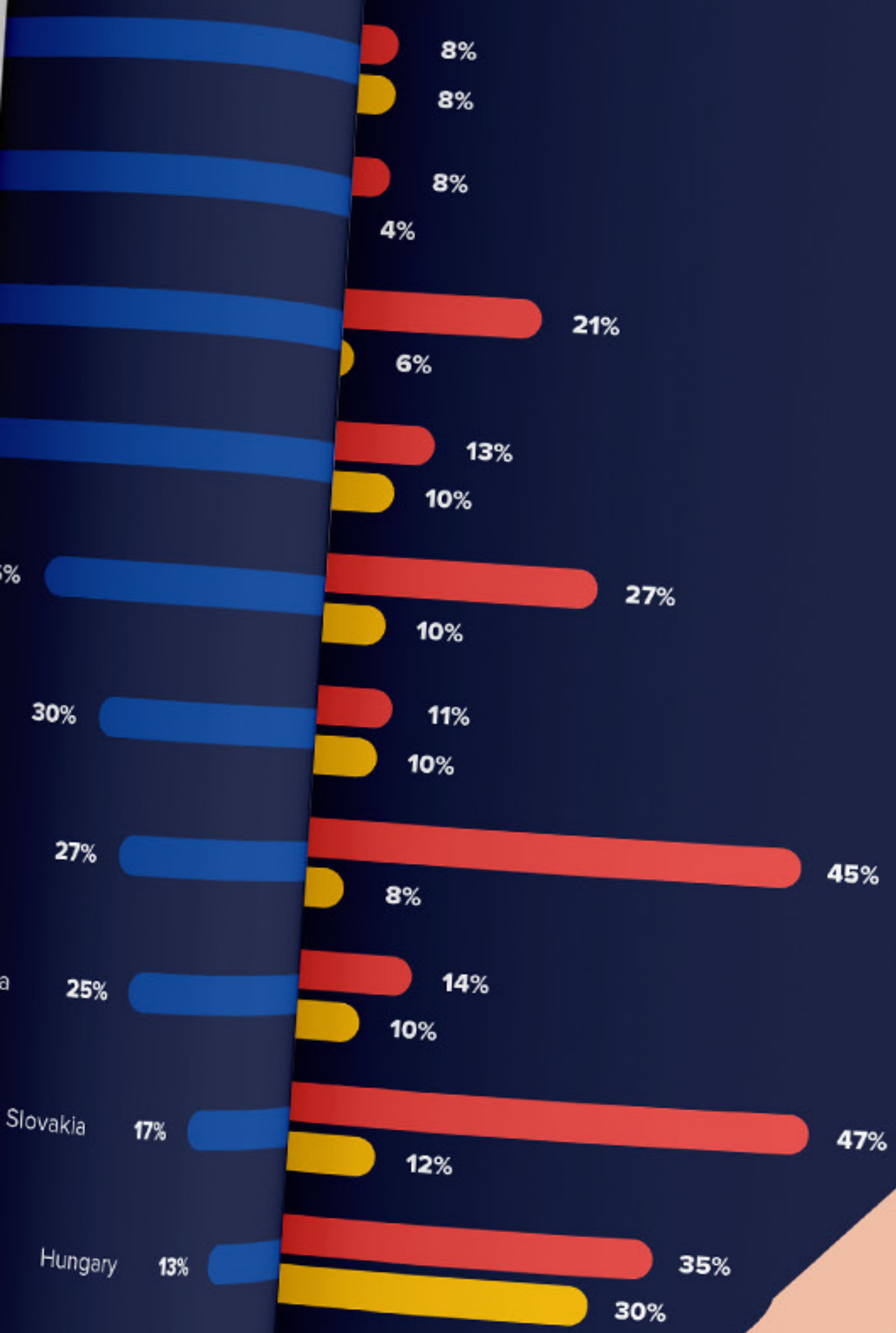
East-West



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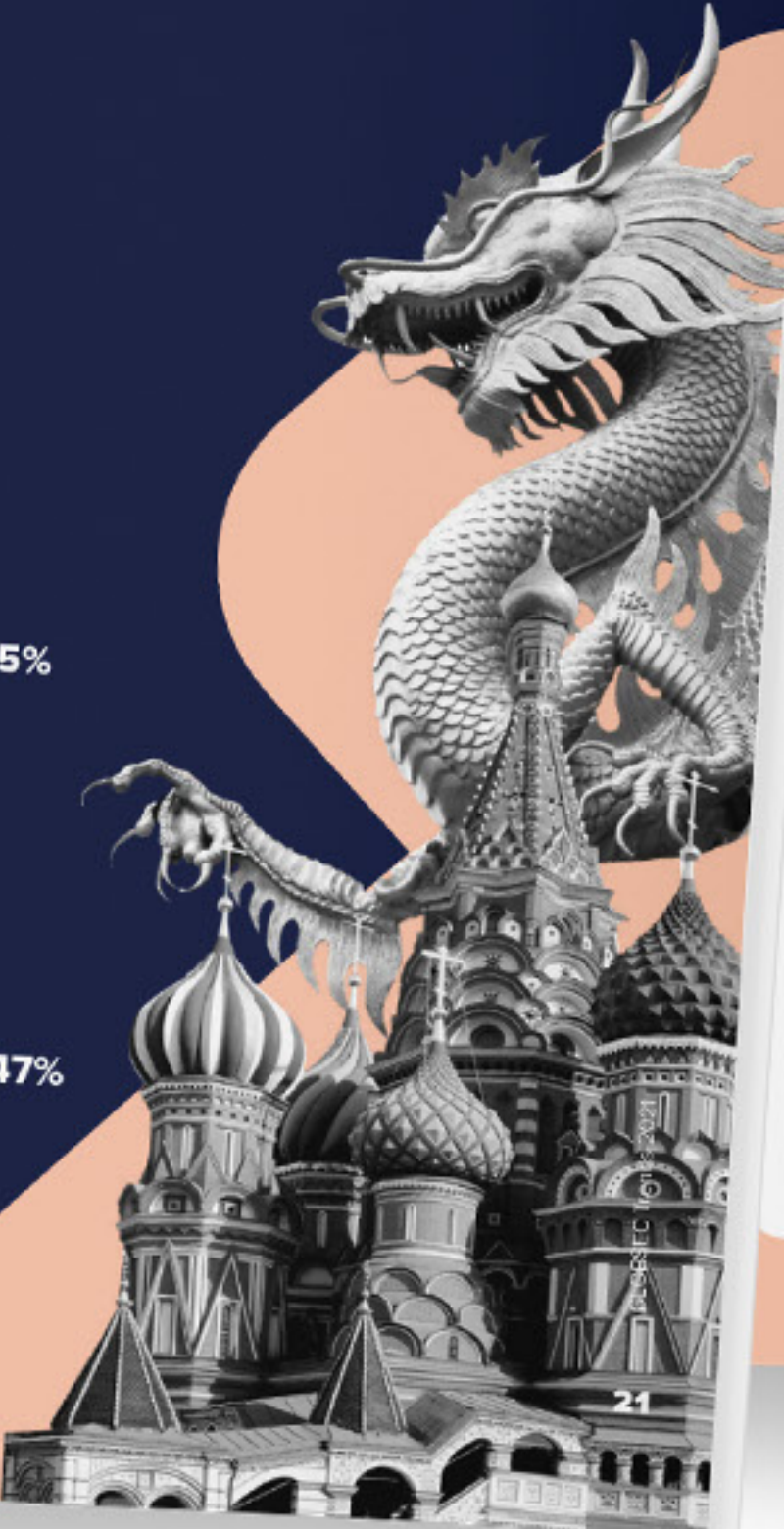
partners

of your country today? Pick max. 2. Respondents could
China, Germany, France and the UK



Hungary the outlier

The survey indicates that Hungary stands out from its peer group, with its public more inclined to classify Russia and China as strategic partners. This finding comes following the country's approval of Russian Sputnik V (Hungary was the first in the EU to take this move) and the Chinese-developed Sinovac vaccine (Hungary remains, at the time of writing, the only EU country to administer it). Hence the high preference for China and Russia is a reflection of the dominant political discourse in Hungary, praising Russian and Chinese vaccines³. It is, nevertheless, intriguing that younger Hungarians are more likely to label Russia a strategic partner. In Bulgaria and Slovakia, meanwhile, this view is most espoused by the oldest sub-groups.



2

Superpowers

2

2



"While anti-Russian sentiments are widely documented and prevalent throughout Romania, there are voices that directly or indirectly praise the country and specifically its leadership. Putin is perhaps perceived as a man of action, a true patriot, and a great leader by a sizeable share of the public. These are all qualities that make a true statesman, according to public opinion. Let us not forget that Russia invests a great deal in strategies aimed at bolstering its image and soft power in the region."

Funky Citizens, Romania

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Joe Biden more popular than the US

states tend to be viewed through the prism of their leaders, attitudes of the top political each of the three "superpower" countries are, notably, very different than views towards their respective leadership. Partnership more generally is perceived to be important to each country.

Ourability ratings of all three superpowers surpass the percentage of respondents rating their respective leadership as strategic partners. This finding is particularly striking in Romania, as it pertains to President Biden and the US, is most striking in Romania (46%), Czechia (38%), Hungary and Slovakia (39%), with Joe Biden viewed in a considerably more favourable light than the country he represents.

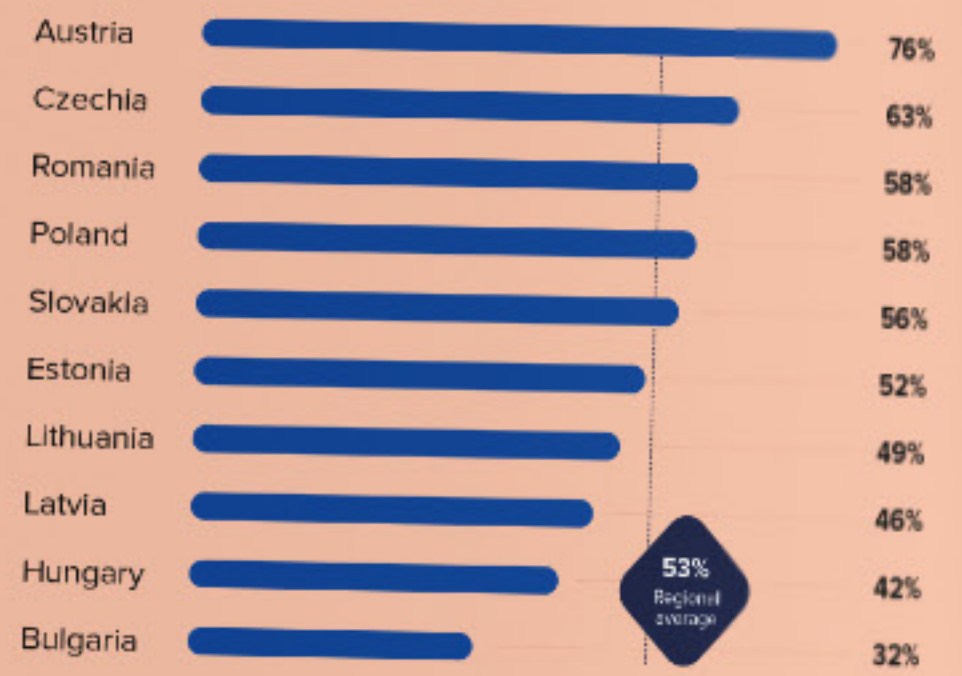
Perception of Vladimir Putin is also telling. He is viewed, not unexpectedly, most favourably in Romania and Slovakia. The placement of Hungary and Romania, respectively, second and fourth, however, is notable. This finding contrasts with robust support for NATO and/or Western orientation in the two countries.

Have you previously heard about the following leaders and if yes, do you perceive them positively or negatively?

Share of those who view a particular world leader positively



Joe Biden, president of the USA



Vladimir Putin, president of Russia

Vladimir Putin's image remained largely stable over the past four years in CEE. Slovakia is an exception to this trend, since the public approval of Kremlin leader has increased by 14%.



The invisible Chinese leader

Despite the increasing economic and political power of China, its leader, Xi Jinping, does not enjoy similar favourability ratings in the survey group as his two peers. Xi Jinping is less popular and less well-known. Unlike Biden and Putin, one in four CEE respondent, in fact, never heard of Xi Jinping. In some countries, the share of those unaware of the leader of the world's most populous country reached 30% or more (Slovakia 39%, Bulgaria 38% and Poland 34%).

One in four CEE respondents never heard of Xi Jinping.

Such perception of Chinese leader attests to the fact that China's presence in the surveyed countries is either viewed with suspicion or largely ignored. Further details on findings pertaining to China are included in the next chapter. SEE PAGE 26

Joe Biden is perceived favourably, on average, by 53% of respondents in surveyed countries.

Vladimir Putin, meanwhile, trails these figures by nearly 20 points, putting his positive sentiment at 35%.

Xi Jinping, for his part, ranks third in the superpower grouping at 16%.

4 Have you previously heard about the following leaders and if yes, do you perceive them positively or negatively?

European partners

Share of those who view a particular world leader positively



Emmanuel Macron's favourability, notably, correlates with those identifying France as a strategic partner – i.e. in those countries where Macron is viewed most positively, France is also selected as a strategic partner by the highest percentage of respondents.

This finding indicates that the perceptions of European countries and their leaders are, to some extent, interlinked, though causality cannot be definitively established.

There is a close relationship between identification of the three European countries as strategic partners and the popularity of their three leaders. While Chancellor Merkel is perceived most positively in the region, with 62% of respondents giving her a favourable rating, Emmanuel Macron enjoys an above water image among 54% of people surveyed in CEE and Boris Johnson 43%.

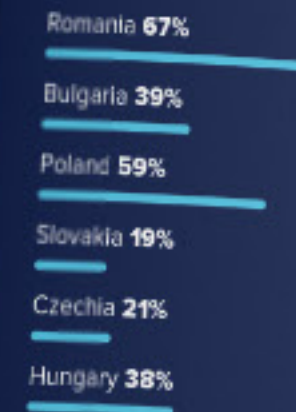


Angela Merkel



Merkel's spike in popularity

Those who found Angela Merkel "likeable" in 2017



Historical data indicates that the popularity of the leaders is not static and rather sensitive to international developments. In GLOBSEC Trends polling in 2017, the image of Angela Merkel was far worse in Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechia and Slovakia than today. Nearly three times as many respondents indeed now perceive Angela Merkel more positively than in 2017 in Slovakia and Czechia. One plausible explanation concerns the fact that the migration crisis, which was still present on the political agenda in 2017, saw Germany stake out a contrasting position to that of the V4 countries.

"Germany has long been a preferred partner in Hungary, with the economic importance of Hungarian-German bilateral relations widely recognised. Audi and Mercedes are among the country's largest employers, a fact frequently mentioned in the Hungarian media. The not too favourable views of Chancellor Merkel and President Macron are probably the result of aggressive targeting of each by pro-government media at different points. Merkel was primarily attacked for her role in the migration crisis, whereas Macron was identified as a key opponent of Prime Minister Orbán on the EU scene following his election victory."

Political Capital, Hungary

No opinion

Up to 25% of respondents in some countries expressed no opinion towards Emmanuel Macron and Boris Johnson. The highest level of indecisiveness was recorded in Latvia and Lithuania (approximately 1 in 4 declined to express an opinion or did not know what to think of on Macron and Johnson), with sizeable pockets of people uncertain in Bulgaria, Estonia and Hungary (approximately 1 in 5). These survey findings could indicate limited societal awareness of political developments in other European countries.

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Globálny zásah

Aj vďaka nášmu vizuálnemu spracovaniu sa dáta Globsecu každoročne dostávajú k stovkám dôležitých stakeholderov, ale aj miliónom bežných ľudí, ktorí vďaka nim lepšie chápu stav dnešného sveta.

GLOBSEC Trends 2021 a Vulnerability Index 2021

Najnovšie reporty Globsecu sa objavili vo viac ako 170 výstupoch renomovaných zahraničných aj domácich médií.

GLOBSEC Trends 2021 a Vulnerability Index 2021

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euronews.

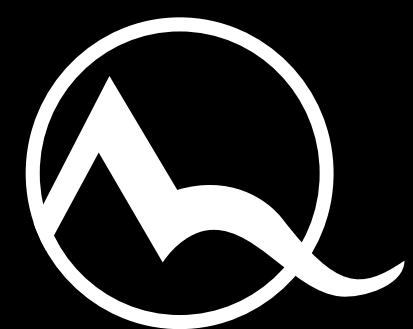
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BalkanInsight

VISEGRAD / INSIGHT

24

Český rozhlas



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HIN HOSPODÁRSKE
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TREND
Týždenník o ekonomike a podnikaní

EU Influence: Who's most vulnerable to foreign influence? — MEP takes over Hungarian opposition party — Tobacco lobbying gets scrutiny

BY LILI BAYER
December 3, 2021 | 12:15 pm

f t in e p

PRESS PLAY TO LISTEN TO THIS ARTICLE

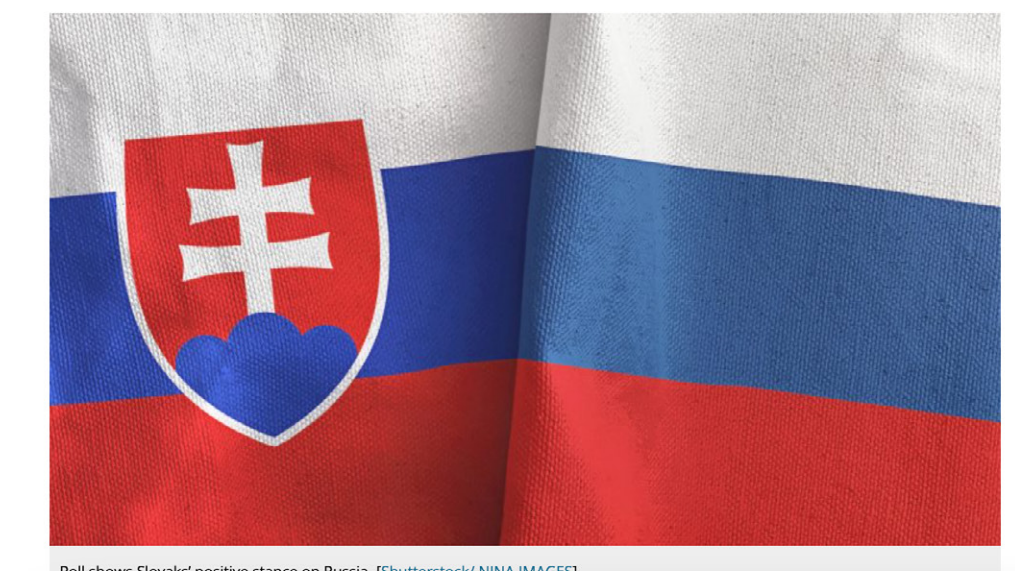
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Research shows Slovaks' positive stance on Russia

By Irena Jenčová | EURACTIV.sk 4 Jun 2021



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 - European Liberal Forum (ELF)
 - LOGOS Public Affairs
 - NABU - Naturschutzbund Deutschland e.V.
 - Party of the European Left
 - PES Group in the European Committee of the Re...
 - Renew Europe in the European Committee of th...
 - S&D - Socialists and Democrats in the European ...
 - WeMove Europe
 - Wilfried Martens Centre for European Studies

Srbija najranjivija u Jugoistočnoj Evropi na uticaj Rusije i Kine

22 novembar, 2021 Rade Ranković

Podelite

f t p e



Slovakia is second EU country to roll out Russia's Sputnik V COVID-19 vaccine

By Euronews with AP • Updated: 07/06/2021

EURONEWS TONIGHT SLOVAKIA SPUTNIK V ROLLOUT SECOND EU COUNTRY TO ROLLOUT RUSSIAN JAB DESPITE LACK OF REGULATOR APPROVAL

01:45 / 02:22

Vorbehalte gegenüber China und Russland

Umfrage



03.06.2021 um 19:22 von Wolfgang Böhm folgen

f t p e a+ a-

Speichern Drucken Vorlesen

APA/AFP/SPUTNIK/SERGEI ILYIN

Österreichs Bevölkerung wünscht sich eine geeinte EU, sympathisiert mit Biden, aber will sich nicht gänzlich dem...

Česko patří v regionu k nejodolnějším zemím vůči vlivu Ruska a Číny, tvrdí studie organizace Globsec

15. 11. 2021

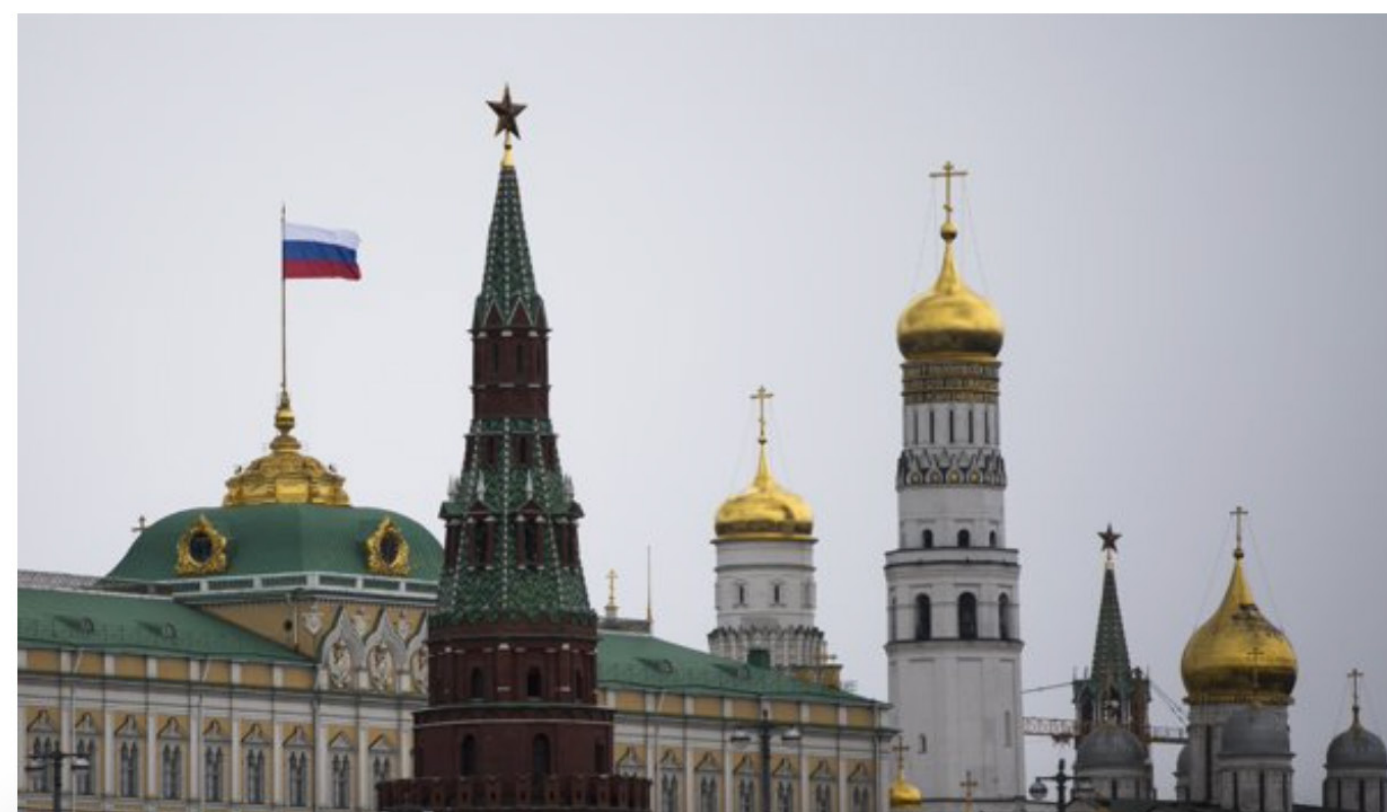
Česko se z osmi zkoumaných evropských zemí řadí ke státům, které jsou nejodolnější vůči vlivu Ruska a Číny. Tento stav by mohl ještě posílit v souvislosti s výsledky říjnových voleb do Poslanecké sněmovny. Vyplývá to z nejnovější studie, kterou představila slovenská nevládní organizace Globsec. Stejnou odolnost naměřil Globsec v Rumunsku.

15. nov 2021 o 14:08

Sympatie voči Rusku a prijímanie falošných správ patria k slabinám Slovákov

Vyplyva to zo štúdie organizácie GLOBSEC o odolnosti a zraniteľnosti krajín voči zahraničnému vplyvu.

SITA
Tlačová agentúra



PLUS Ako Rusko a Čína ovplyvňujú Európu: najhoršie je Srbsko, Slovensko skončilo za Českom

Svet | 15.11.2021 16:00

+ PLUS Ako Rusko a Čína ovplyvňujú Európu: najhoršie je Srbsko, Slovensko skončilo za Českom



Ľudia v rôznych krajinách sa líšia v postoji k vakcínam. Prečo?

3.6.2021 14:02 Spoločnosť Koronavírus



Zdroj foto: TASR/František Iván

Ochota ľudí dať sa zaočkovať je vyššia v krajinách, kde s konšpiračným naratívom, že



23. nov 2021 o 17:09

Podpora NATO na Slovensku rastie aj napriek hoaxom a konšpiráciám

Slovensko patrí medzi zraniteľnejšie krajiny, ktoré napádajú dezinformátori.

Tomáš Rybár, Juraj Rizman
Redakcia, Externý prispievateľ

03.06.2021 13:49 | Správy | Domáce správy

Biden alebo Putin? Slováci vyjadrili, ktorého prezidenta majú radšej

Zdieľaj Diskusia / 67

Máte tip? Dajte nám vedieť





Ivan Bartoš ●
@PiratIvanBartos



Dnes jsem se setkal s předsedou vlády Slovenské republiky Eduardem Hegerem. Společně jsme probírali i se zástupci evropského byznysu postcovidovou nápravu země i zasažených regionů a pocovidový plán obnovy, který slovenská vláda předkládá občanům i Evropské komisi.

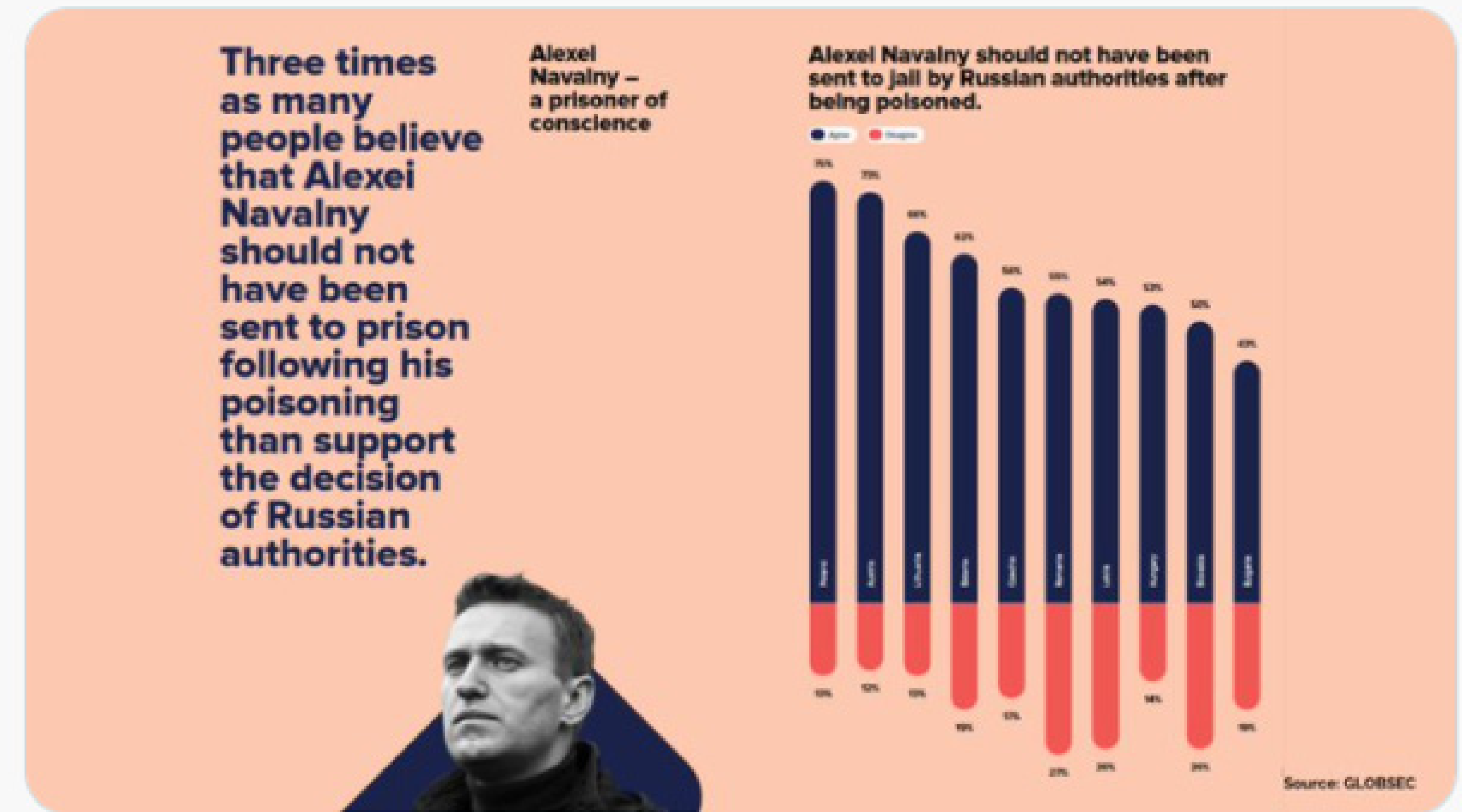
[Translate Tweet](#)



EUvsDisinfo ✓ @EUvsDisinfo · Jun 6, 2021



Despite tons of [#disinformation](#), pro-Kremlin outlets have failed to convince people in Central and Eastern Europe about Navalny's prison sentence, as shown by a new report of [@GLOBSEC](#). See for more **trends**: [globsec.org/wp-content/upl...](#)



2

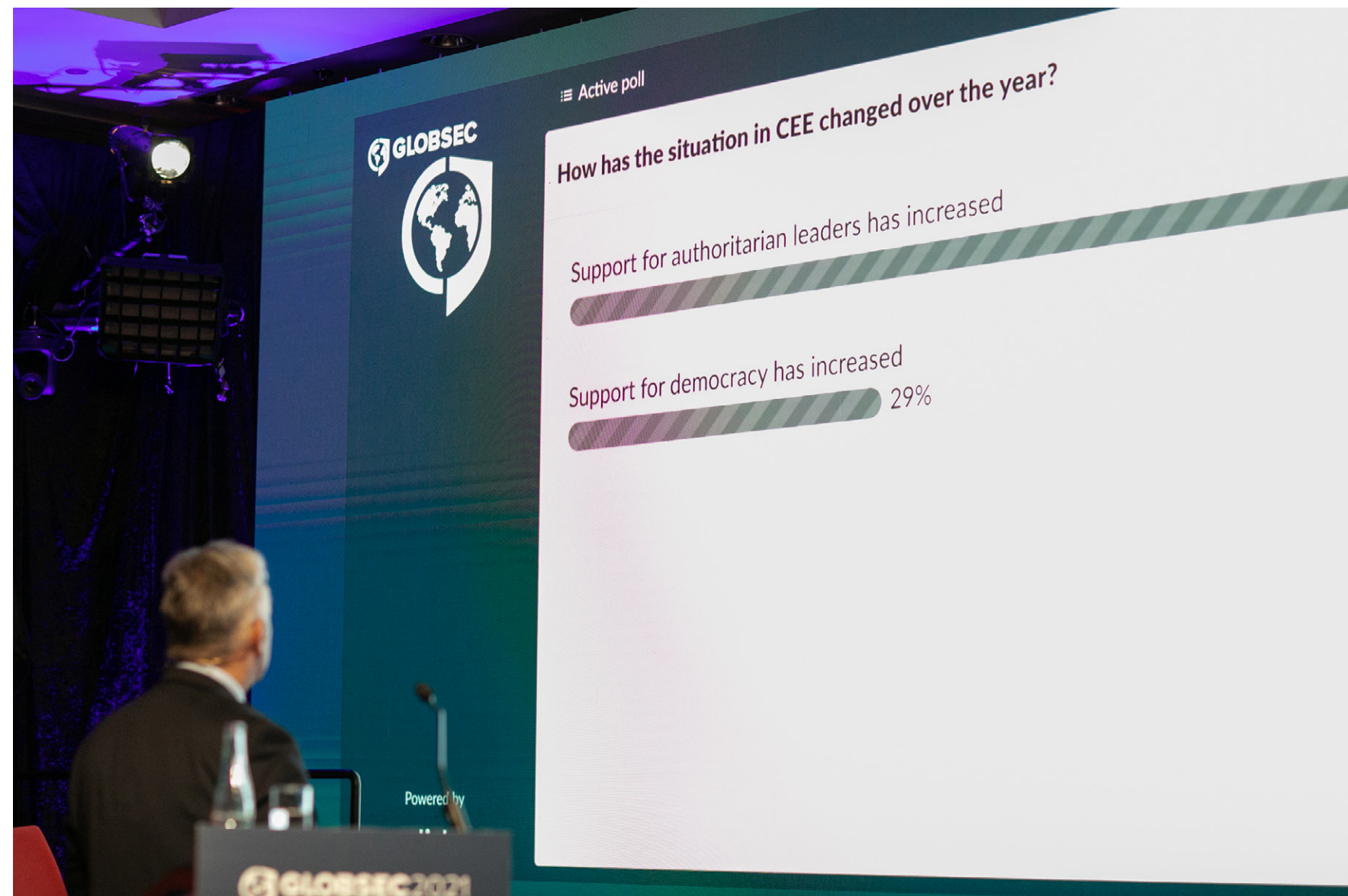
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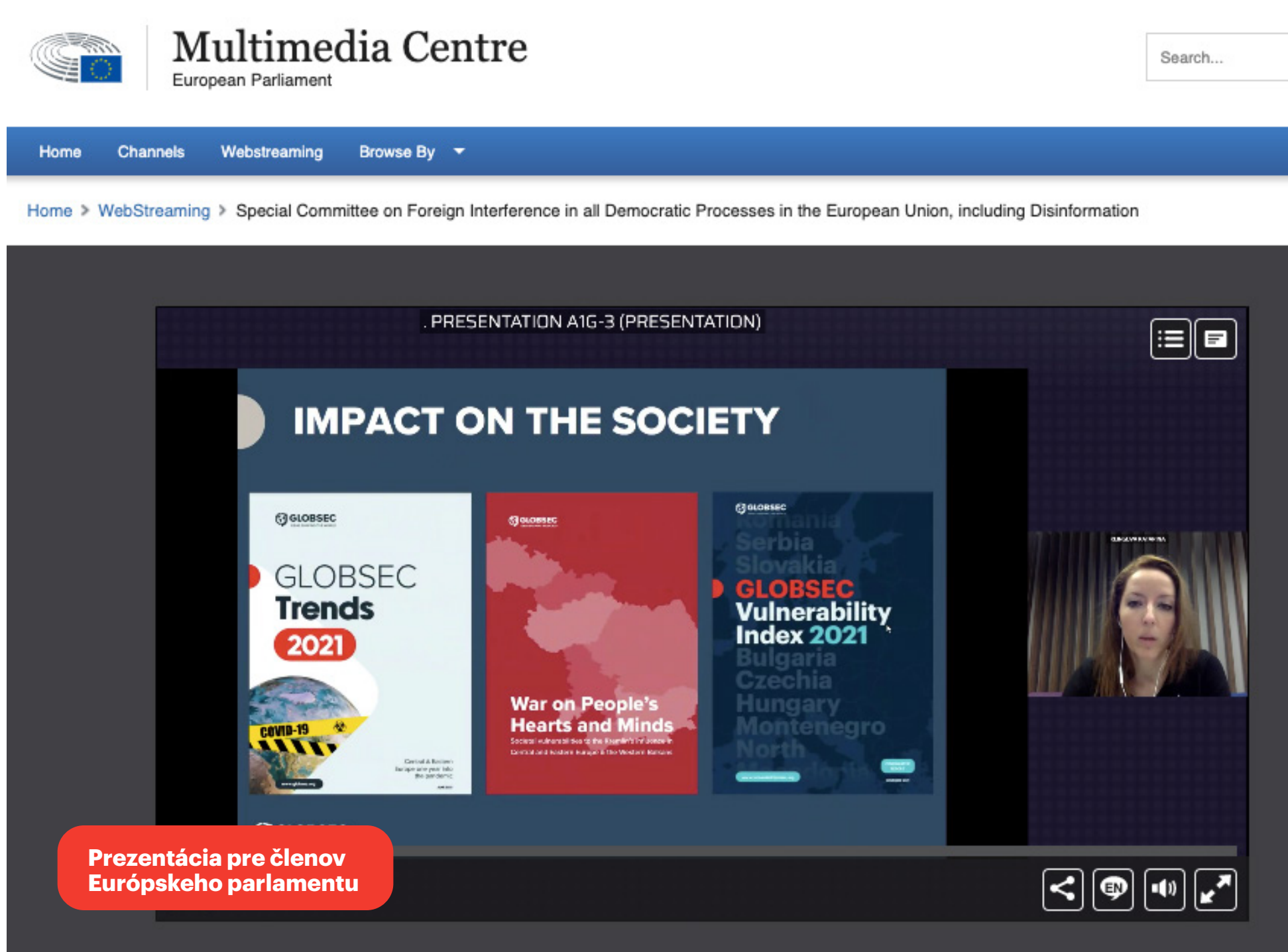




GLOBSEC Trends na GLOBSEC Bratislava Forum 2021



Prezentácia v centrále NATO v Bruseli



Vzniká to spoločne

Ako väčšina vecí u nás aj reporty pre Globsec vznikajú v úzkej spolupráci s klientom. Po načítaní prvého draftu reportu spravíme spoločný workshop, na ktorom si rozvrhneme štruktúru a zobrazenie kľúčových častí. Dohodneme si základné vizuálne rámce a hlavný odkaz celej publikácie.

COVID-19

GLOBALSEC Trends 2021



COVID-19

Since October 2020, worrying signs of the COVID-19 second wave began manifesting across Europe, with rapid spikes in the number of reported cases¹². By March 2021, CEE countries, which had been commended during the first wave for their quick imposition of strict lockdown measures (and few COVID-19 related fatalities), were among those most affected¹³.

Slovakia, for example, garnered negative international press coverage, recording the highest COVID-19 related death rate per million citizens in the world¹⁴. Similarly, Hungary, Czechia, Bulgaria, Poland and Romania found themselves among the top 25 countries with the highest death rate per million citizens¹⁵.

There are several factors at play that contributed to this debacle including an extensive easing of safety precautions during the summer, inadequate preparation for the second wave and hesitant attitudes towards the reimposing of lockdowns in autumn and winter¹⁶ along with poor quality of health care systems. As CEE countries reel from the devastating impact of the second wave on families, livelihoods and the economy, the implementation of an efficient vaccination strategy presents a viable path forward.

GLOBALSEC Trends 2021

Tvorba vizuálneho konceptu

Kedže pracujeme s dátami, ich správna vizuálna reprezentácia je najdôležitejšia. Tvorba konceptu nie je iba o farbách či písme, ale o tom, ktoré informácie sú najdôležitejšie a ako s nimi pracovať v prospech danej témy. Vďaka tomu sú všetky kľúčové zistenia jasné na prvý pohľad a čitateľ si ich ľahko zapamätá. Týmto spôsobom do detailu ladíme grafy, strany a celé kapitoly.

Media



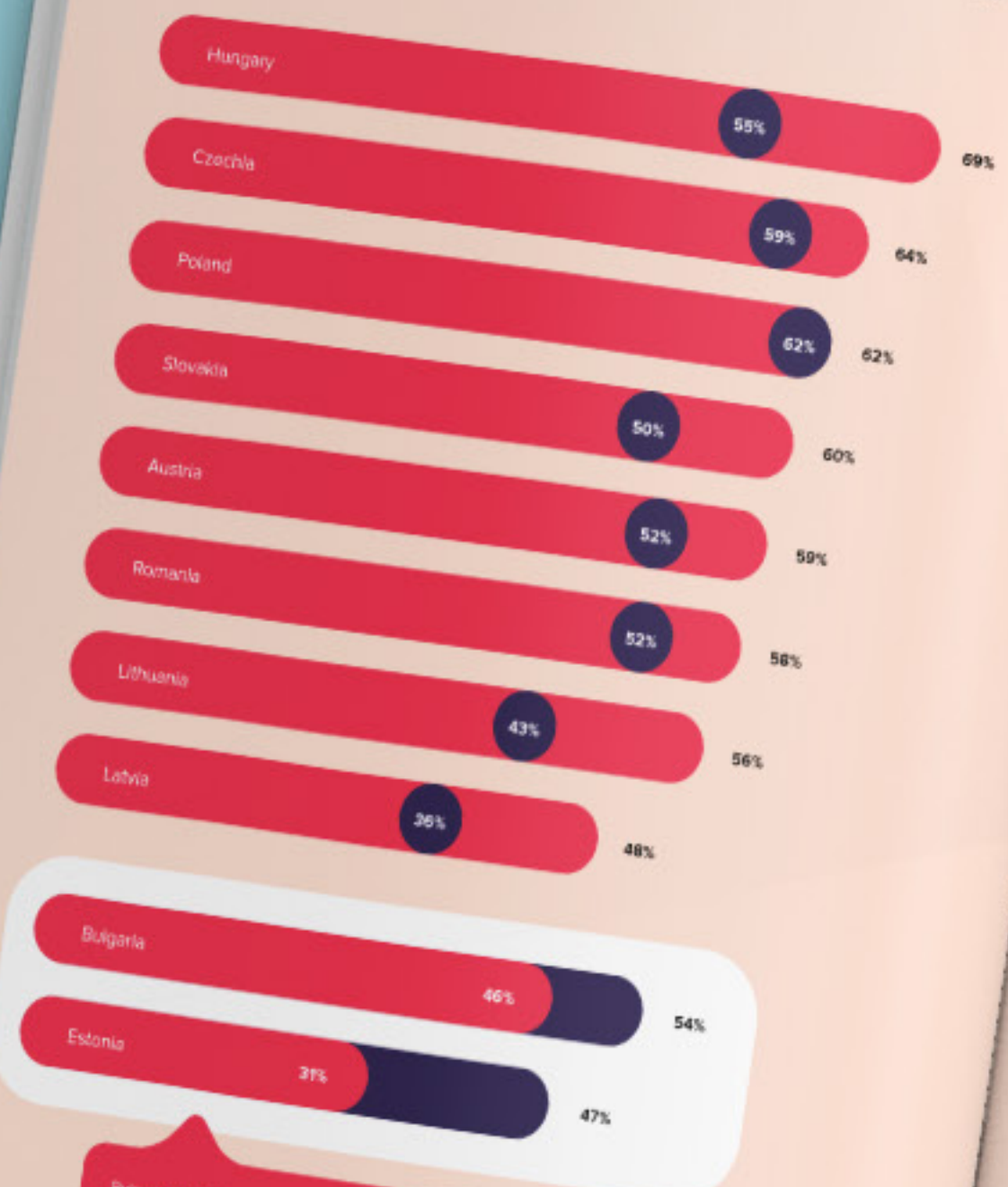
one (Estonia) of 10 surveyed CEE countries as meeting the bar for a good media environment. The media climate was, nonetheless, evaluated as satisfactory in Austria, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Czechia and Romania²⁵. Three countries - Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria - were judged to have a problematic media environment according to the index.

The media in surveyed CEE countries, in addition to the challenges noted above, must also cope with pervasive distrust of their institution by vast majorities of the population.

Mistrust towards mainstream media

Mistrust was calculated as the percentage of respondents who responded to the question "How much do you personally trust or distrust mainstream media in (your country)?" with (a) rather distrust or (b) completely distrust.

2021 2020



Bulgaria and Estonia are the only two countries in the region where the mistrust towards mainstream media decreased.

Distrust on the rise

In addition to the widespread mistrust of the mainstream media, a widespread mistrust of 8 countries' media also exists, however reaching an average value of 65% of respondents. This finding reflects the widespread media climate challenges in these countries as the most-fragile - in addition to its high mistrust in the face of government corruption - media control and its impact on media ownership.

"In addition, the increase in mistrust can be explained to a large extent by the rise of multi-ownership of mainstream media outlets (MOM) - Media groups, etc. Although not always in the same way, the rise in mistrust could also be explained by the rising popularity of new independent media like *Al Jazeera* (the alternative to the state-owned *Al Jazeera*), and the growing media market presence of pro-Western outlets such as *BBC* and *Al Jazeera*." - Center for the Study of European Politics

Excluding Estonia, 58% of respondents in the countries lack trust in mainstream media, a concerning increase from 51% in March 2020.



Publikáciou to nekončí

Hľadáme nielen ideálnu formu samotného reportu, ale aj pridružených obsahov: social media postov, explainer videí, interaktívnych máp a ďalších nosičov, ktoré nám pomáhajú čo najzrozumiteľnejšie komunikovať zistenia Globsecu.

Social media posty

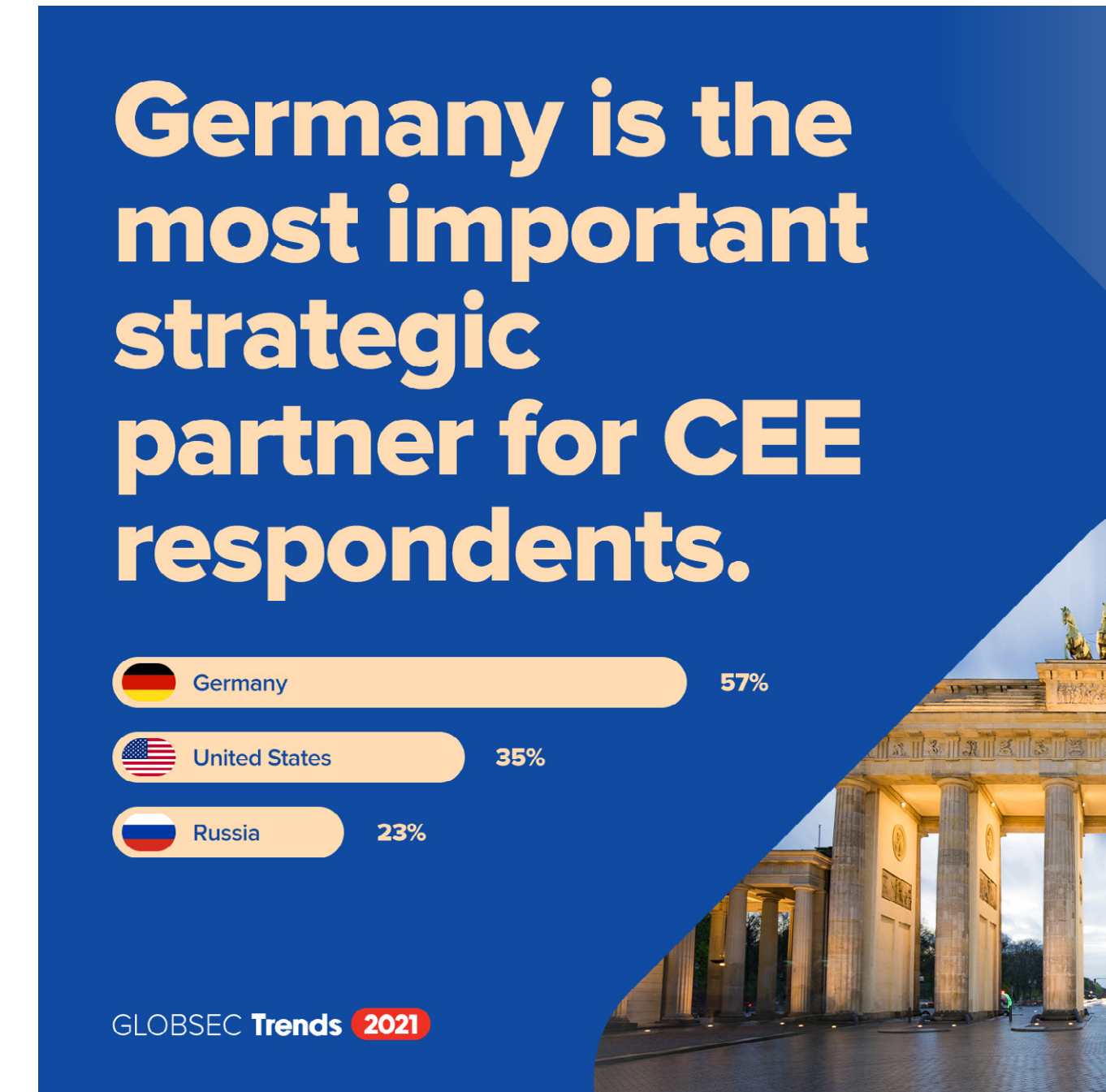


More about conspiracy theories in CEE

www.globsec.org

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Trends
2021
Central & Eastern Europe one year into the pandemic

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More about the perceptions of Russia in CEE

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IDEAS SHAPING THE WORLD

59% in CEE believe Alexei Navalny should not have been sent to jail by Russian authorities after

More about the perceptions of Russia in CEE

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Trends
2021
Central & Eastern Europe one year into the pandemic

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IDEAS SHAPING THE WORLD

In 8 out of 10 countries, a majority of respondents judge their governments to have handled the pandemic badly.

More about the impact of COVID-19 on society

www.globsec.org

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Trends
2021
Central & Eastern Europe one year into the pandemic

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IDEAS SHAPING THE WORLD

Social media posty



In 5 of 8 countries

the **civic space** is characterised by high levels of political polarisation.



Find out more at www.vulnerabilityindex.org



In 5 of 8 countries

public attitudes are the main point of vulnerability to foreign malign influence.



Find out more at www.vulnerabilityindex.org



In 4 of 8 countries

the **Orthodox Church** has been identified as a particularly influential actor bolstering the dissemination of pro-Kremlin narratives.



Find out more at www.vulnerabilityindex.org



176 of 200 survey experts

believe that public authorities do not sufficiently address the influence of **pro-Beijing actors** in the region.



Find out more at www.vulnerabilityindex.org



In 5 of 8 countries

political entities and representatives expressed mostly positive attitudes towards **Russia**.



In 7 of 8 countries

The awareness of **Beijing's influence** operations is still rather limited, but Confucius Institutes have been door openers in all of them.

 Slovakia

33

 Serbia

53

Various **levels of information manipulation** were observed in the information landscapes across the region.

The most pro-Western

Political representatives of  **North Macedonia** are the most pro-Western in the region, with 8/100 in their attitudes towards the EU and NATO.

Explainer videá

➔ Ever wondered about countries' vulnerability to Russian and Chinese influence?

www.vulnerabilityindex.org

GLOBSEC
IDEAS SHAPING THE WORLD

How vulnerable is 🇸🇰 Slovakia to foreign malign influence?

GLOBSEC
Vulnerability Index

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29/100

Czechia is among the most resilient Central European countries.

➔ Focus on Czechia

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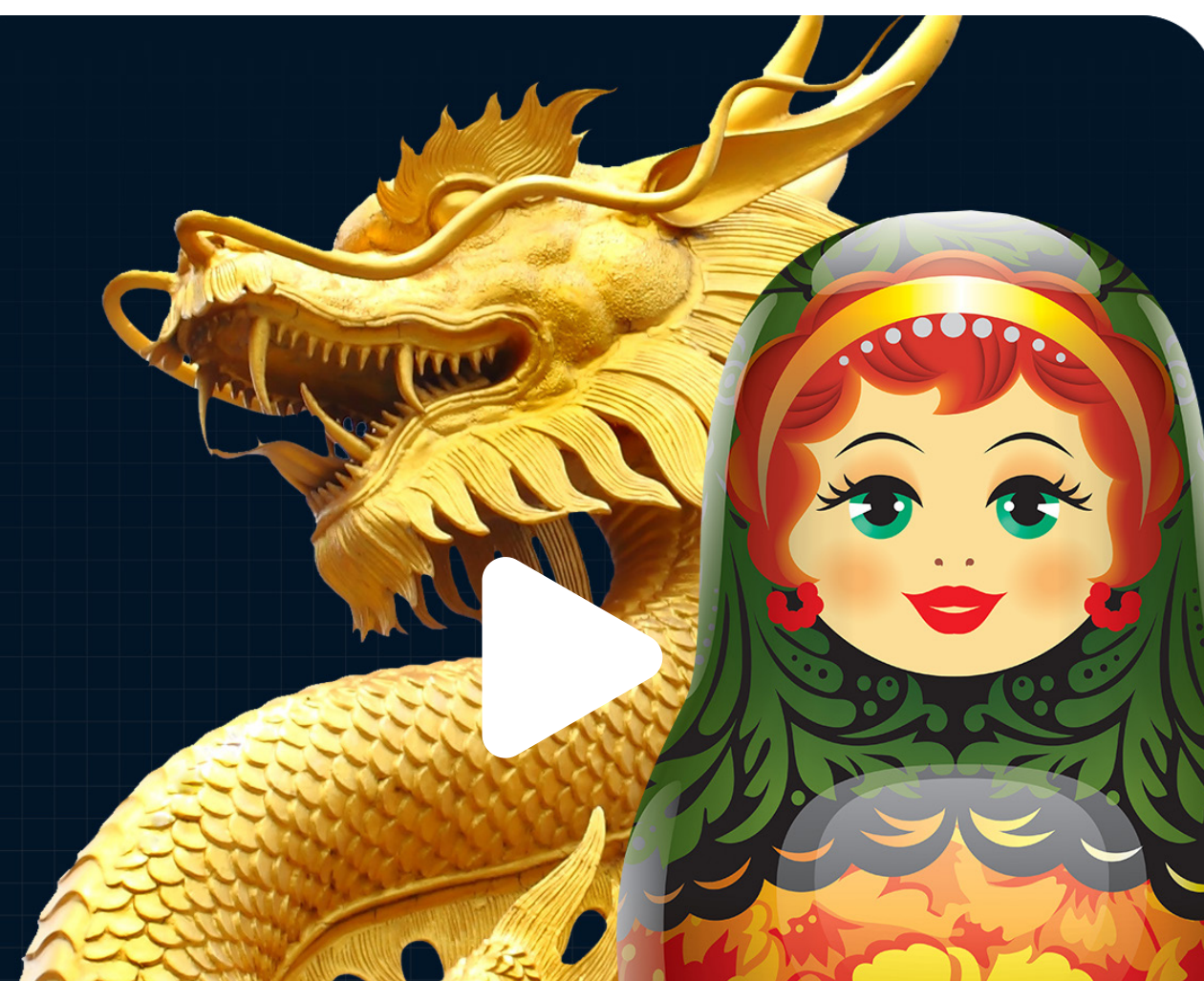


Read more at www.vulnerabilityindex.org

GLOBSEC
Vulnerability Index 2021
Romania
Serbia
Slovakia
Bulgaria
Czechia
Hungary
Montenegro

42/100

Bulgaria has several weak spots exploitable by foreign malign actors.



How vulnerable is 🇲🇰 North Macedonia to foreign malign influence?

52/100
Public attitudes

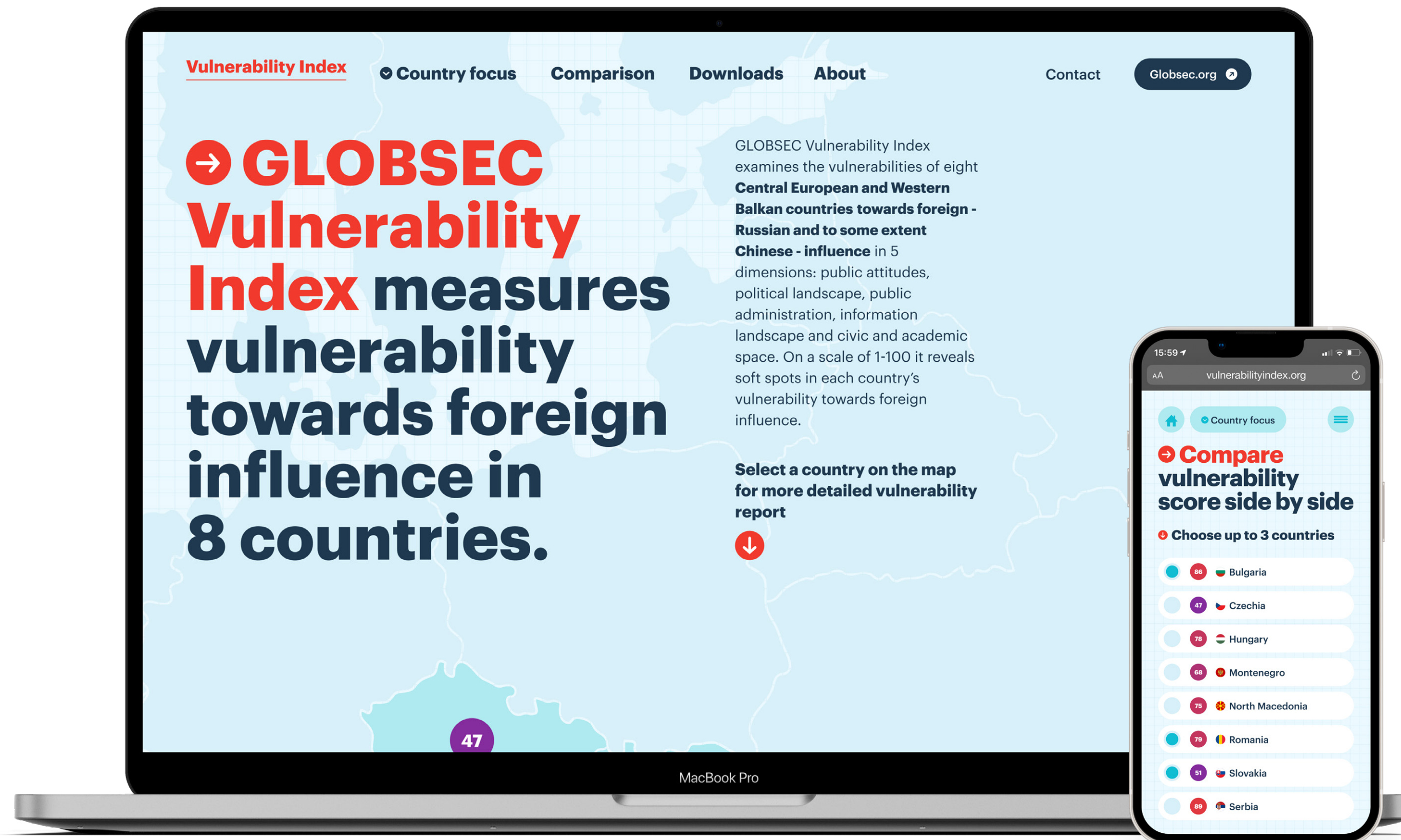
Public attitudes are more vulnerable to dimerisation, polarised and ethno-nationally is exploited by pro-Kremlin narratives, including the Serbian Orthodox Church, frequently spread anti-NATO narratives.

Vulnerability Index 2021 je aj online

Klasický papierový report rozšíril

interaktívny web

→ vulnerabilityindex.org



GLOBSEC Vulnerability Index measures vulnerability towards foreign influence in 8 countries.

GLOBSEC Vulnerability Index examines the vulnerabilities of eight Central European and Western Balkan countries towards foreign-Chinese - influence in 5 dimensions: public attitudes, political landscape, public administration, information landscape and civic and academic space. On a scale of 1-100 it reveals soft spots in each country's vulnerability towards foreign influence.

Select a country on the map for more detailed vulnerability report

Contribute

- Vulnerability Index
- Public attitudes
- Political landscape
- Public administration
- Information landscape
- Civic and academic space

Like The Index? Share it with friends

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Focus on Romania

Public opinion polls conducted on a representative sample of 1000+ respondents per country

Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index

World Press Freedom Index

Selected variables and subindices of V-Dem Index

Civil Society Organization Sustainability Index

The scale

On a scale of 1-100, where 1 means the most resilient and 100 the most vulnerable, it reveals the level of resilience of each country in analysed dimensions and identifies gaps and soft spots.

The most resilient | The most vulnerable

Countries covered

Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia

Downloads

The Index is coupled with a series of White Papers providing specific policy recommendations to domestic and international stakeholders.

View downloads

GLOBSEC Vulnerability Index is a result of the work of eight partnering organisations with GLOBSEC in lead.

View partners

Project was financially supported by the US Department of State's Global Engagement Center.

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COVID-19 scepticism widespread across Romania

Introduction | Reading time 4 min | Go to chapter 1 2 3 4 5

Pellentesque ac finibus tellus. Integer vehicula augue posuere ipsum maximus, at accumsan sapien gravida. Sed placerat leo vel mi commodo venenatis. Integer iaculis vehicula ligula eget pulvinar. Praesent rutrum quis massa a ullamcorper. Nam bibendum dignissim tellus, nec molestie nulla feugiat quis.

Focus on other country

Bulgaria
Czechia
Hungary
Montenegro
North Macedonia
Romania
Slovakia
Serbia

Download detailed Romania country report with our recommendations

Download (PDF)

The most resilient | The most vulnerable

Share this country report

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Public attitudes

Chapter 1 | Reading time 4 min | Go to chapter 1 2 3 4 5

Vulnerability score

focused on Public attitudes

78/100

>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Proin auctor blandit augue id faucibus. Nullam et bibendum lorem, eu euismod libero.

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Compare vulnerability more side by side

Up to 3 countries

Bulgaria | Czechia | Hungary | Montenegro | North Macedonia | Romania | Slovakia | Serbia

Go more in-depth with Country focus or download The Index with specific policy recommendations for later reading.

View downloads

Public attitudes | Political landscape | Public administration | Information landscape | Civic and academic space

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Focus on Montenegro

Back to Vulnerability Index map

Capital: Podgorica
Population: 0.6M

Vulnerability score

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"We need to re-start a debate about pan-Slavism."

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GLOBSEC Vulnerability Index measures vulnerability towards foreign influence in 8 countries.

Vulnerability Index | Country focus | Comparison | Downloads | About | Contact

GLOBSEC Vulnerability Index examines the vulnerabilities of eight Central European and Western Balkan countries towards foreign-Chinese - influence in 5 dimensions: public attitudes, political landscape, public administration, information landscape and civic and academic space. On a scale of 1-100 it reveals soft spots in each country's vulnerability towards foreign influence.

Select a country on the map for more detailed vulnerability report

Romania

Vulnerability score: 79/100

Public attitudes: 78

Political landscape: 91

Public administration: 55

Information landscape: 75

Civic and academic space: 28

Read country summary

Like The Index? Share it with friends

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- Bulgaria
- Czechia
- Hungary
- Montenegro
- North Macedonia
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Serbia

Central Balkan an, ese, is: al

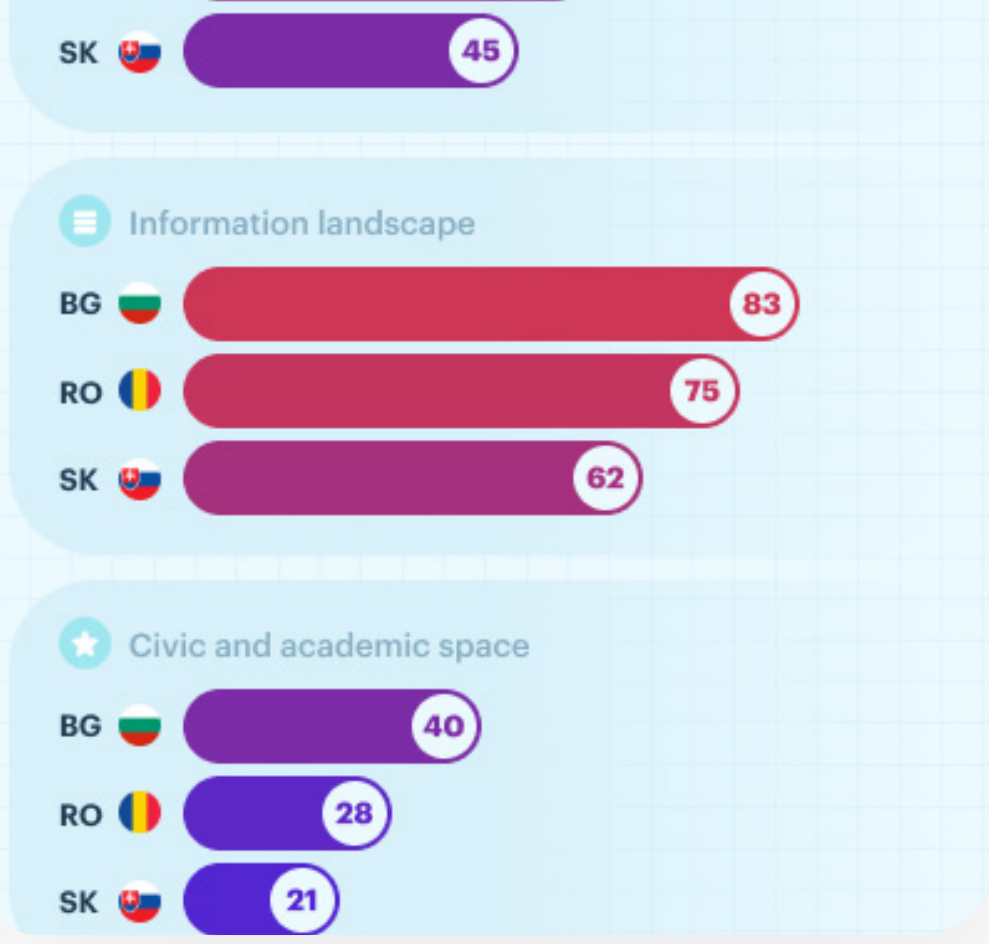
The Index is a result of multi-method research combining:

- Expert surveys with at least 20 experts per country
- Expert interviews conducted by analysts in each country

Downloads

The Index is coupled with series of White Papers providing specific policy recommendations to domestic and international stakeholders.

Download The Index in full



consectetur a. Integer condimentum ultricies arcu vel tristique. **Pellentesque consectetur massa et lacus pulvinar, ac volutpat lectus rhoncus.** Aliquam convallis arcu consequat diam viverra.

- Select chapter
- Civic and academic space

Civic and academic space

Chapter 5 Reading time 6 min

Pellentesque volutpat sodales mauris, vel ultricies metus. Integer bibendum consectetur laoreet. Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci⁷ luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia curae.

Vulnerability score

Romania



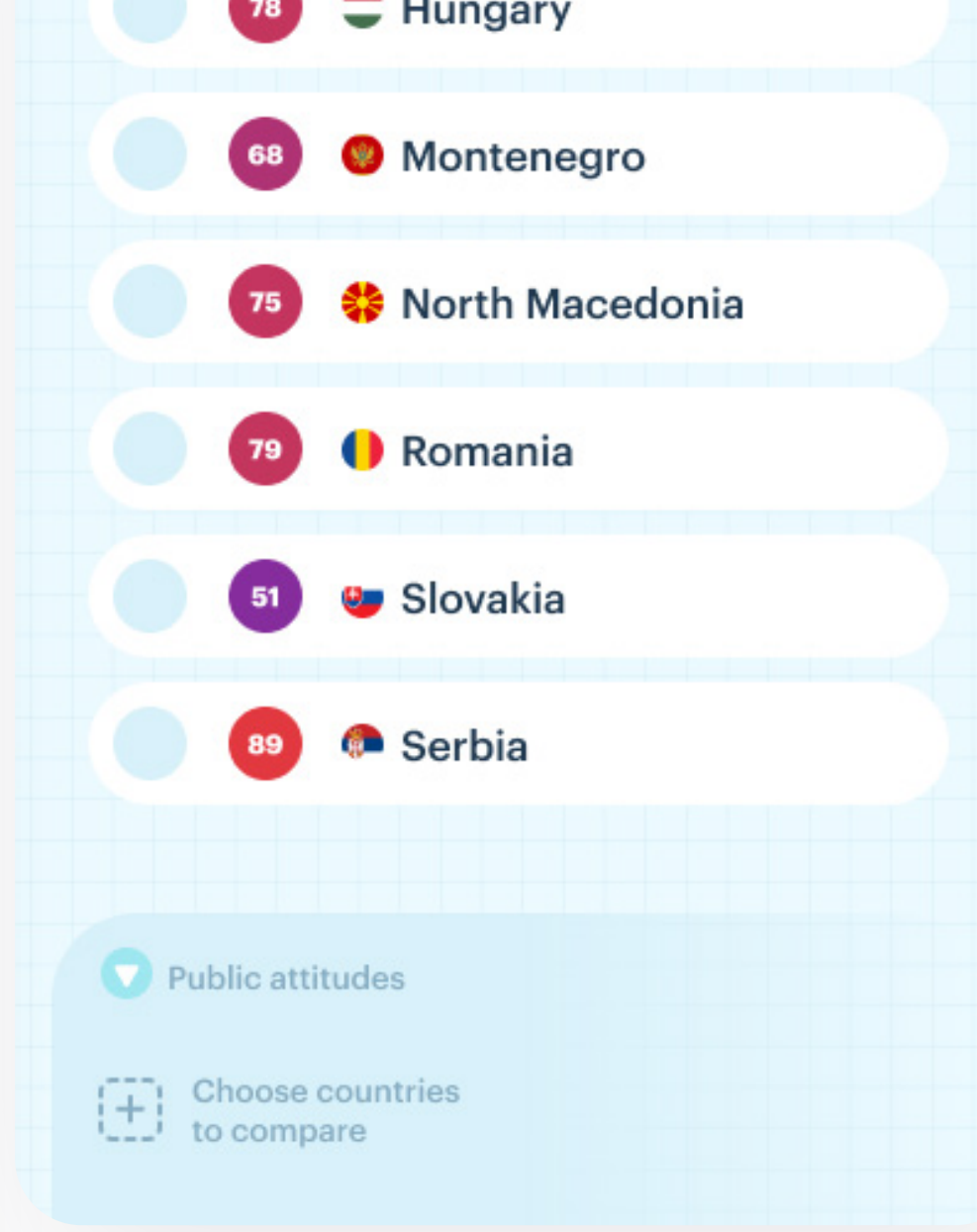
COVID-19

Country focus

massa et lacus pulvinar, ac volutpat lectus rhoncus. Aliquam convallis arcu consequat diam viverra.

- Select chapter
- Political landscape

Political



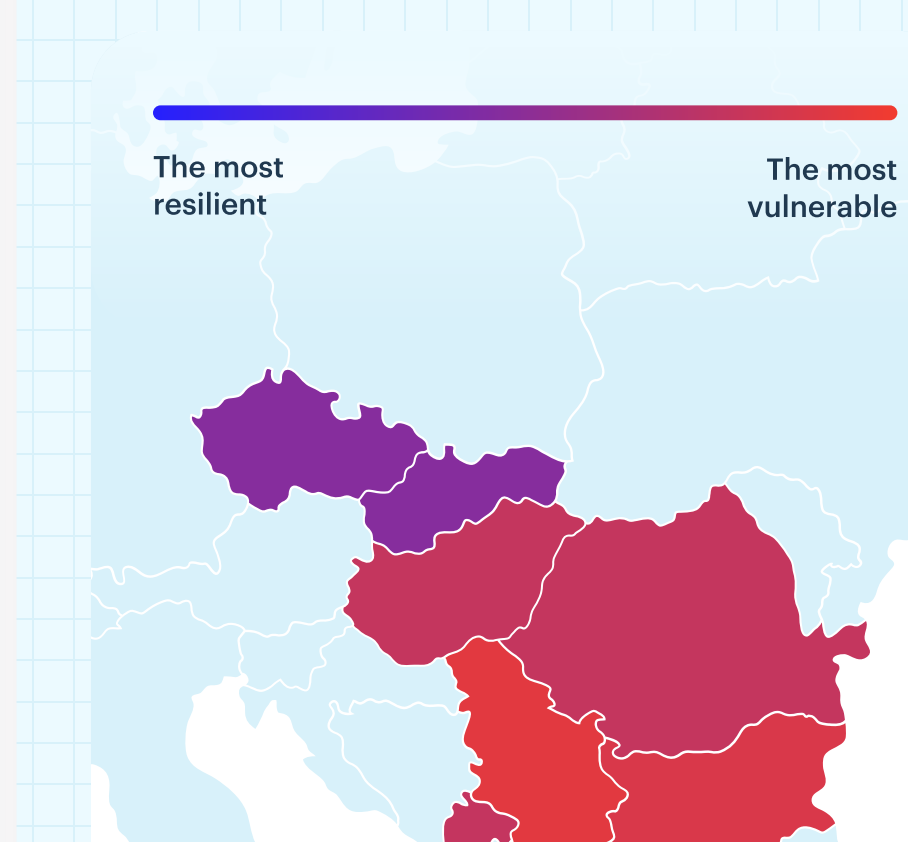
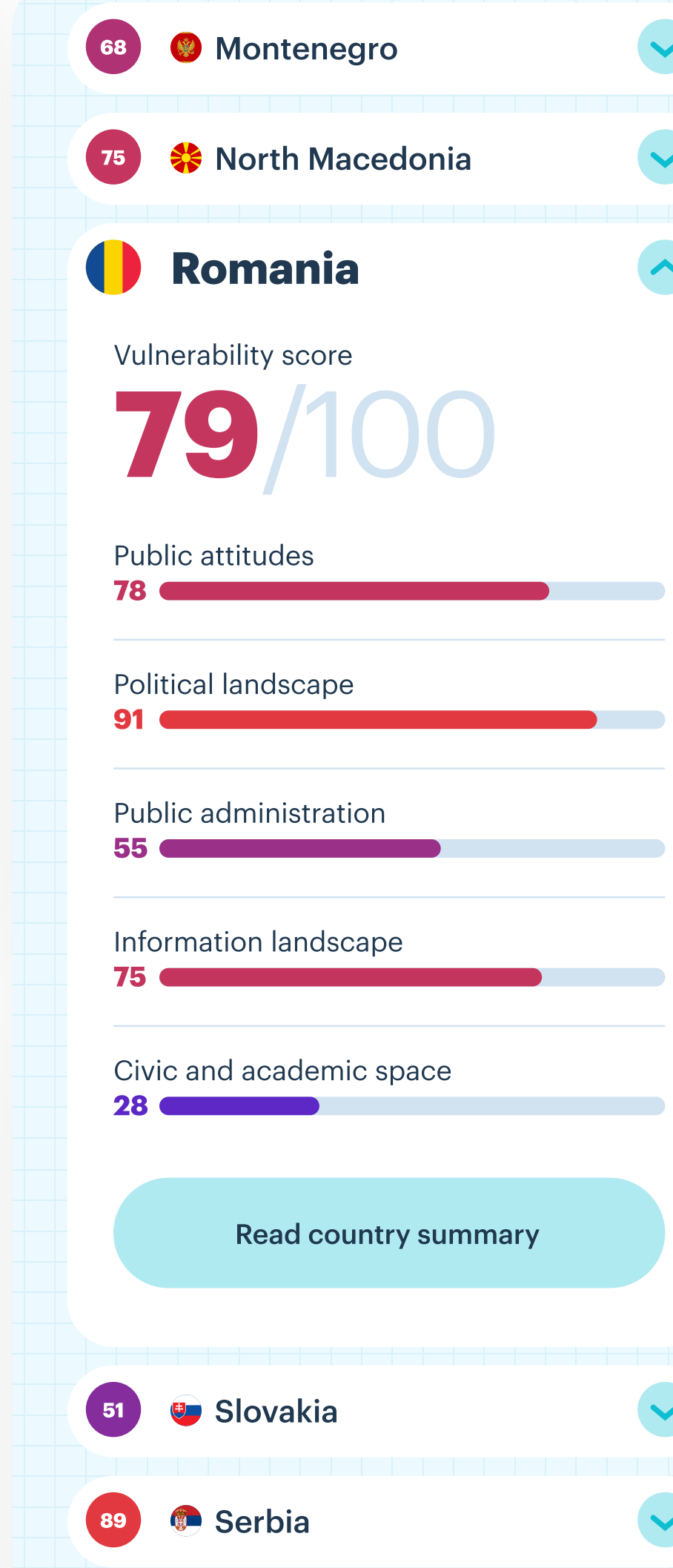
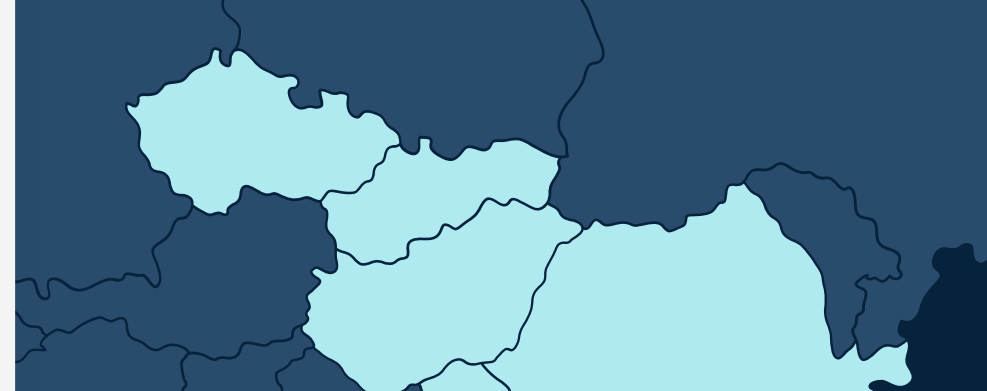
The scale

On a scale of 1-100, where 1 means the most resilient and 100 the most vulnerable, it reveals the level of resilience of each country in analysed dimensions and identifies gaps and soft spots.

The most resilient | The most vulnerable

Countries covered

Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia





15:59 vulnerabilityindex.org

Country focus

- Bulgaria
- Czechia
- Hungary
- Montenegro
- North Macedonia
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Serbia

is an active vulnerability Euro coun and t influ public landscape, public administration, information landscape and civic and academic space.

The Index is a result of multi-method research combining:
Expert surveys with at least 20 experts per country

Seesame x GLOBSEC Policy Institute ❤️

“Naše výskumy sú často zložité a vychádzajú z veľmi rôznorodých dát a analýz. Spolu so Seesame sa nám však darí pretaviť ich do formy, ktorá je na prvý pohľad zrozumiteľná pre analytikov, novinárov aj bežných ľudí. Navyše sa Seesame podarilo vytvoriť z našich GLOBSEC Trends značku, ktorá každým rokom zaujme novotou, ale zároveň ostáva rozpoznateľná pre partnerov, ktorí našu prácu sledujú.



Dominika Hajdu

riaditeľka Centra pre demokraciu a odolnosť,
GLOBSEC

Seesame x GLOBSEC Policy Institute ❤️

To je pre think tank zo strednej Európy, ktorý musí bojovať s veľkými organizáciami z Bruselu či Washingtonu, obrovskou devízou. Spolupráca so Seesame nás každoročne posúva vpred, núti nás rozmýšľať nielen o obsahu, ale aj o forme, a pomáha našej analytickej práci vo svete think tankov vyniknúť.”



Dominika Hajdu

riaditeľka Centra pre demokraciu a odolnosť,
GLOBSEC

Prezentácie a briefinky **GLOBSEC Vulnerability Index 2021**

Závery výskumu GLOBSEC Vulnerability Index 2021 boli prezentované na nasledujúcich eventoch:

- o Tlačový brífing pre cca 10 slovenských, českých a maďarských novinárov
- o 5 separátnych tlačových brífingov v partnerských krajinách (Rumunsko, Bulharsko, Srbsko, Čierna Hora, Severné Macedónsko)
- o Asi 15 briefingov a 10 prezentácií

V Bratislave

- o Pre predstaviteľov štátnej správy SR
- o Pre členov zahraničných misií a občianskej spoločnosti na SR organizovaná v spolupráci s ambasádou Francúzska v Bratislave
- o Pre predstaviteľov ambasády Kanady

V Bruseli

- o Cca 10 predstaviteľov NATO
- o 12 predstaviteľov Európskej komisie
- o 5 poslancov Európskeho parlamentu
- o Misia Spojených štátov pri Európskej únii

Prezentácie a briefinky **GLOBSEC Vulnerability Index 2021**

Vo Washingtone DC

- o Cca 20 zamestnancov Ministerstva zahraničných vecí Spojených štátov
- o Asi 15 predstaviteľov amerických think-tankov a mimovládnych organizácií
- o Workshop s predstaviteľmi Taiwanu

V Štokholme

- o Špeciálna prezentácia GLOBSEC Vulnerability Indexu na workshope Európske centrum excelentnosti pre boj proti hybridným hrozbám
- o Asi 50 expertov na hybridné hrozby a podvratné aktivity realizované Ruskom a Čínou z EÚ krajín

Online

- o pre asi 10 predstaviteľov USAID (americkej agentúry)
- o Prezentácia na asi 10 konferenciách /webinároch v Srbsku, v USA a na Slovensku
- o „Hearing“ v INGE komisii Európskeho parlamentu

Prezentácie a briefingy **GLOBSEC Trends 2021**

GLOBSEC Bratislava Forum 2021: prezentácia výsledkov pred publikom cca 200 účastníkov z celého sveta; súkromná prezentácia pre 4 novinárov z New York Times, Foreign Policy, a pod.; debata za okrúhlym stolom s 20 expertami, vrátane bývalej prezidentky Chorvátska, riaditeľky plánovania NATO, a pod.

Spolu asi 20 briefingov a prezentácií, okrem iného pre:

- o pre ambasády: Belgicka, Fínska, USA, UK, Španielska
- o pre slovenskú a českú štátnu správu
- o pre Európsku komisiu a Európsky parlament
- o pre ministerstvo zahraničných vecí Ukrajiny

Dáta citované:

- o Igorom Matovičom počas rozhovoru s Braňom Závodským
- o Nemeckým prezidentom počas verejnej debaty s GLOBSECom v septembri 2021

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