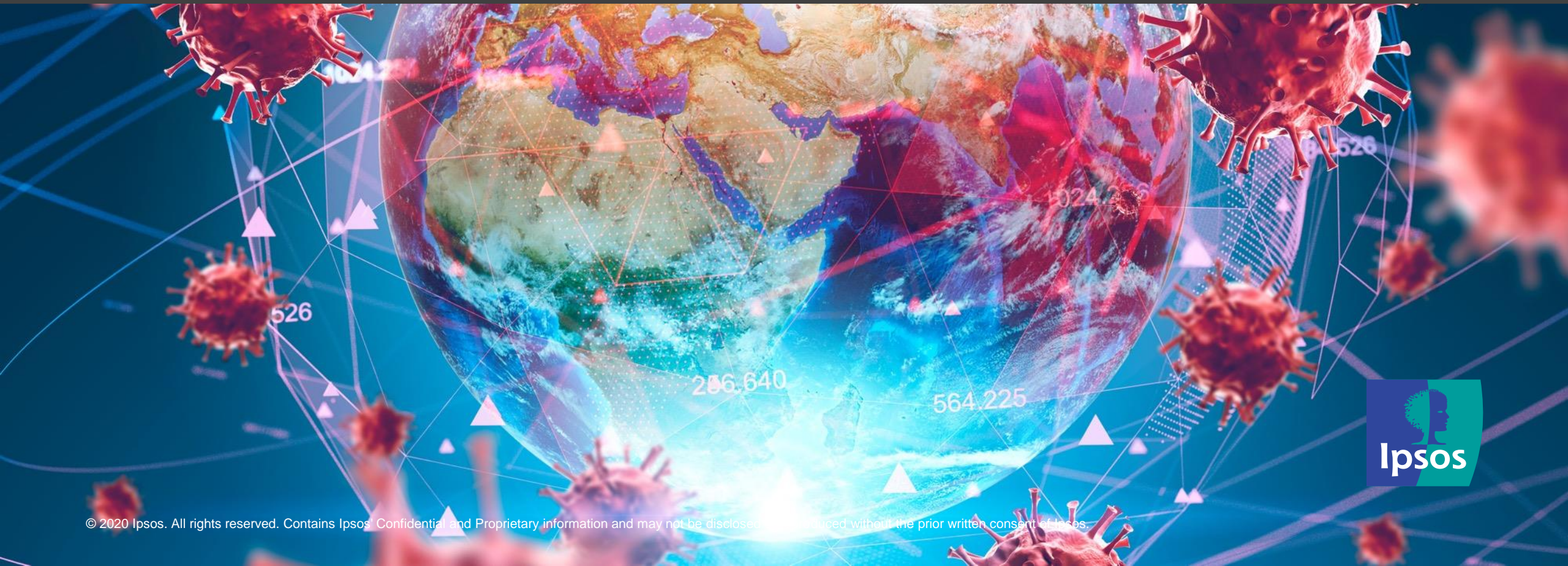


IPSOS PRESS RELEASE :

Attitude on COVID-19 Vaccine

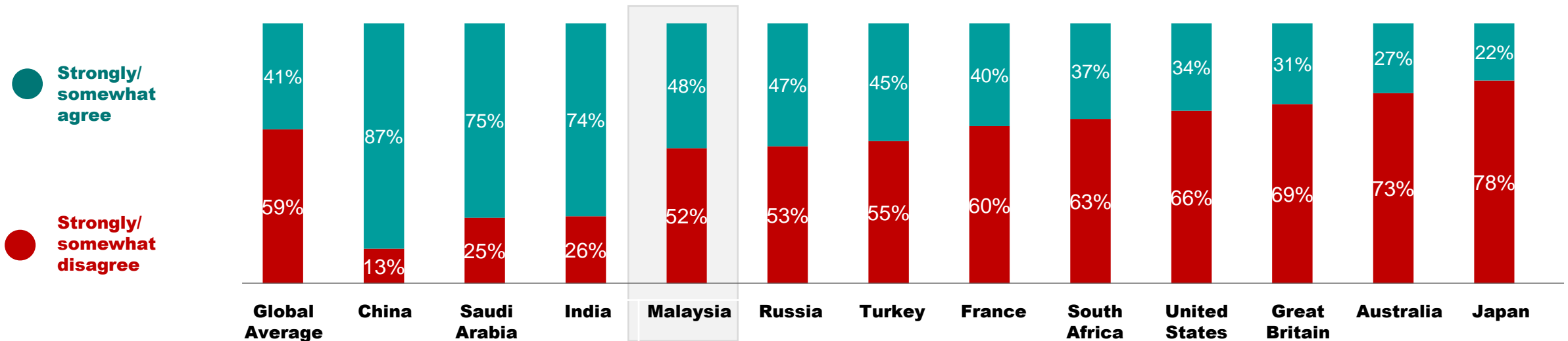
An Ipsos survey for the World Economic Forum



HALF OF MALAYSIA IS CONFIDENT THAT VACCINE WILL BE AVAILABLE IN 2020

Almost half of Malaysians (48%) think a vaccine will be available to them before the end of the year, making Malaysians more optimistic than the global average. China are most optimistic (87%), while most Western countries and Japan are less optimistic about the prospects of a 2020 vaccine

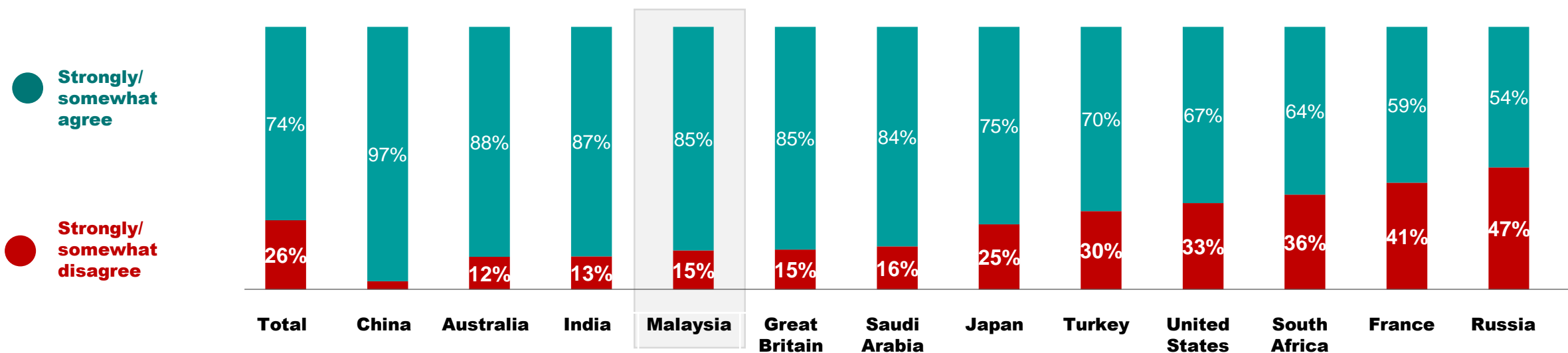
Q: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following: **A vaccine for COVID-19 will be available to me before the end of 2020**



IRRESPECTIVE OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND, MALAYSIANS FEEL THAT THEY WILL HAVE ACCESS TO THE VACCINE

Globally, the majority (74%) think they would get a vaccine, once it's become available. Malaysians are among the more optimistic, with 86% thinking they would get a vaccine. Chinese are the most optimistic (97%), while the Russians are the least optimistic (54%)

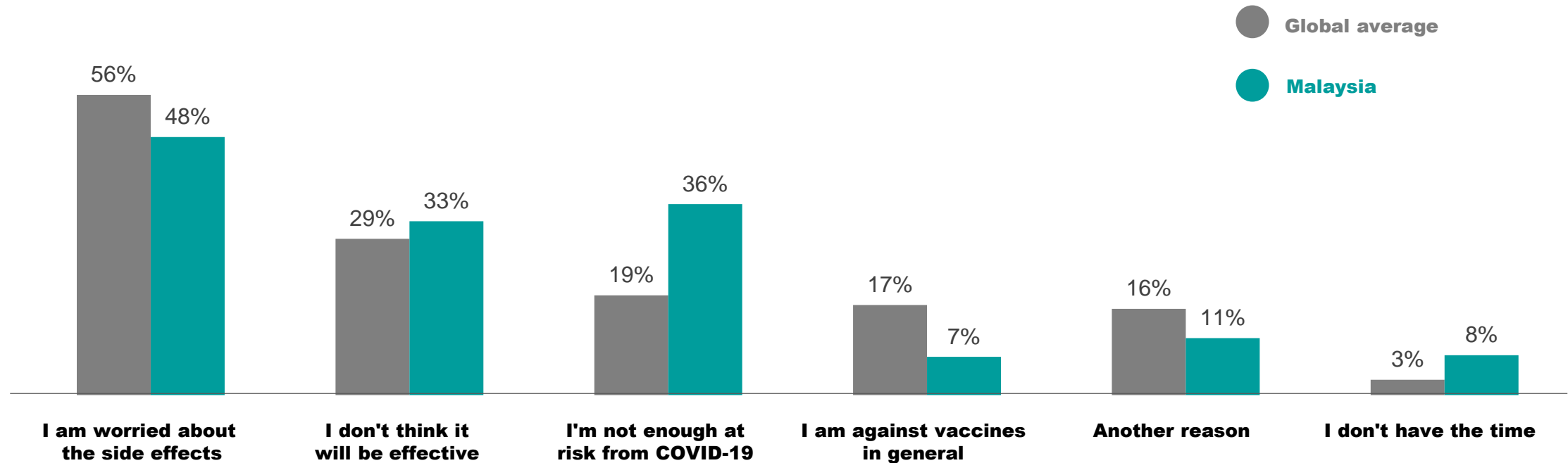
Q: To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following: **If a vaccine for COVID-19 were available, I would get it.**



CONCERNS ON SIDE EFFECT AND DOUBT OF IT'S EFFECTIVENESS MIGHT STOP SOME MALAYSIANS FROM TAKING IT.

Malaysians who choose not take the vaccine, also state that they are not at risk of the pandemic (36%). This is higher than the global average (19%).

Q: Which best describes why you would not take a vaccine for COVID-19?





QUOTE FROM IPSOS BY ARUN MENON, MANAGING DIRECTOR, IPSOS MALAYSIA

“As countries and companies push against time to release a COVID-19 vaccine, public opinion and acceptability play most important role in its success. Malaysians stands with the emerging economies, in their optimism for an early availability of COVID-19 vaccine. Universal and affordable public health care system support Malaysian confidence in availability of vaccine for the masses. Public authorities should be conscious about the general apprehension on side effects and vaccine effectiveness as potential barriers of adoption”