Gallup International Association(GIA)는 조지 갤럽 박사가 1947년 설립한 국제조사기구입니다.
한국갤럽은 1979년부터 회원사 공동 조사에 참여하고 있습니다.

4대 강국 국제 정책 인식과 2030년 초강대국 전망

Gallup International End of Year Survey 다국가 비교 조사

4대 강국 국제 정책 인식 - 미국, 러시아, 중국, EU | 2030년 초강대국 전망 - 미국, 중국, 러시아, 일본, 인도, 영국, EU

세계 조사 개요

2020년 10~12월 46개국 성인 총 43,606명 전화/온라인/면접조사(주제별 참여국 상이)

한국 조사 개요

- 조사기간: 2020년 11월 5~29일
- 표본추출: 2단계 층화 집락 무작위 추출-지점 내 성·연령별 할당
- 응답방식: 면접조사원 인터뷰
- 조사대상: 전국(제주 제외) 만 19세 이상 1,500명
- 표본오차: ±2.5%포인트(95% 신뢰수준)
- 응답률: 26%(총 접촉 5,856명 중 1,500명 응답 완료)
- 의뢰처: 한국갤럽-Gallup International 자체 조사

갤럽리포트 G20210304

응답자 특성표

주요 분석 단위별 표본오차(95% 신뢰수준 기준)와 성/연령/직업/지역과 연령 분포 구성입니다. 2020년 6월 행정안전부 주민등록인구 기준 7개 권역/성/연령별 셀 가중 결과

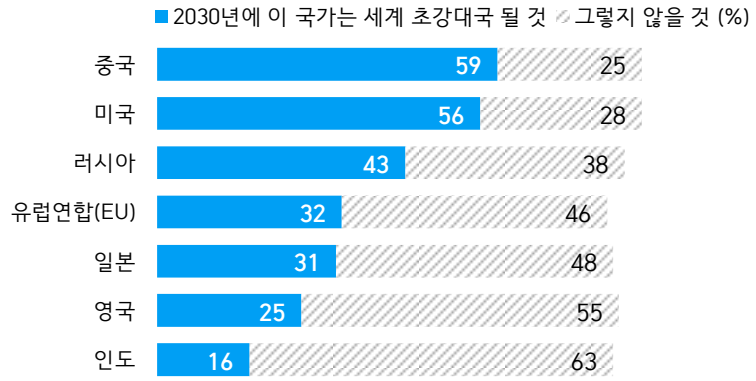
한국 응답자 특성표 2020년 11월 5~29일 면접조사		조사완료		가중값 적용		가중값	표본오차
		사례수 (명)(A)	비율	사례수 (명)(B)	비율	배율 (B/A)	95% 신뢰수준
전체		1,500	100%	1,500	100%	1.00	±2.5%P
성별	남성	750	50%	743	50%	0.99	±3.6%P
	여성	750	50%	757	50%	1.01	±3.6%P
연령별	19~29세	300	20%	256	17%	0.85	±5.7%P
	30대	301	20%	241	16%	0.80	±5.6%P
	40대	300	20%	287	19%	0.96	±5.7%P
	50대	300	20%	298	20%	0.99	±5.7%P
	60대 이상	299	20%	418	28%	1.40	±5.7%P
지역별	서울	290	19%	293	20%	1.01	±5.8%P
	인천/경기	470	31%	470	31%	1.00	±4.5%P
	강원	50	3%	46	3%	0.91	±13.9%P
	대전/세종/충청	150	10%	160	11%	1.07	±8.0%P
	광주/전라	160	11%	150	10%	0.93	±7.7%P
	대구/경북	150	10%	150	10%	1.00	±8.0%P
	부산/울산/경남	230	15%	232	15%	1.01	±6.5%P

- 표본오차는 조사완료 사례수 기준. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr
- 가중값 적용 사례수는 2020년 6월 행안부 주민등록인구 기준 지역/성/연령 셀 가중 결과

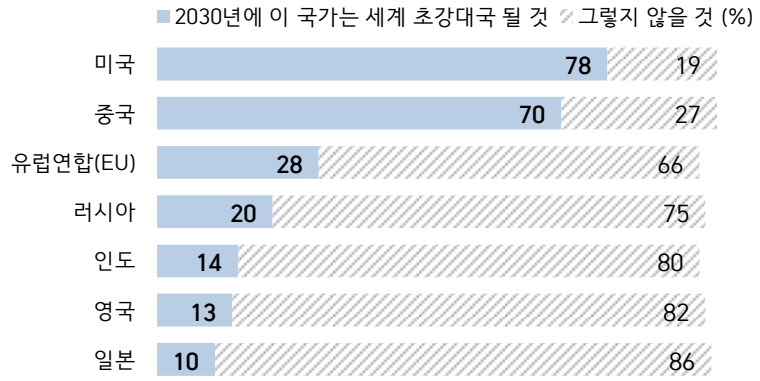
응답자 특성표 2020년 11월 5~29일 면접조사		조사완료 사례수 (명)	주민등록인구 기준 가중값 적용 결과					
			가중적용 사례수	연령 분포				
				19~29세	30대	40대	50대	60대+
전체		1,500	1,500	17%	16%	19%	20%	28%
성별	남성	750	743	18%	17%	20%	20%	25%
	여성	750	757	16%	15%	19%	20%	30%
지역별	서울	290	293	19%	18%	18%	18%	27%
	인천/경기	470	470	18%	17%	21%	20%	24%
	강원	50	46	15%	13%	17%	21%	34%
	대전/세종/충청	150	160	16%	16%	19%	20%	29%
	광주/전라	160	150	16%	13%	18%	20%	33%
	대구/경북	150	150	16%	14%	18%	21%	32%
	부산/울산/경남	230	232	16%	15%	19%	21%	30%
직업별	농/임/어업	36	43	-	-	-	-	-
	자영업	182	198	1%	11%	16%	26%	45%
	기능노무/서비스	541	531	16%	18%	22%	25%	20%
	사무/관리	327	287	23%	30%	28%	15%	5%
	전업주부	249	282	1%	12%	17%	21%	48%
	학생	98	83	99%	1%			
	무직/은퇴/기타	67	75	23%	3%	1%	8%	64%
교육 수준별	중졸 이하	148	208			1%	6%	92%
	고졸	633	653	8%	10%	19%	33%	30%
	대재 이상	719	640	32%	27%	26%	11%	5%
생활 수준별	상/중상	81	76	26%	18%	25%	17%	13%
	중	708	686	20%	17%	20%	22%	21%
	중하	617	629	15%	16%	19%	19%	31%
	하	94	109	9%	8%	9%	13%	62%
종교별	불교	256	291	6%	5%	13%	26%	49%
	개신교	247	247	15%	15%	24%	17%	29%
	천주교	74	76	16%	13%	15%	21%	35%
	종교 없음	921	883	21%	20%	20%	18%	20%

- 50사례 미만은 수치 제시하지 않음. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

2030년 초강대국 전망 - 45개국 평균



2030년 초강대국 전망 - 한국



- '초강대국 될 것' 응답 내림차순 제시
- Gallup International EOY 2020년 10~12월 45개국 조사
- 한국은 2020년 11월 5~29일 전국(제주 제외) 성인 1,500명 면접조사

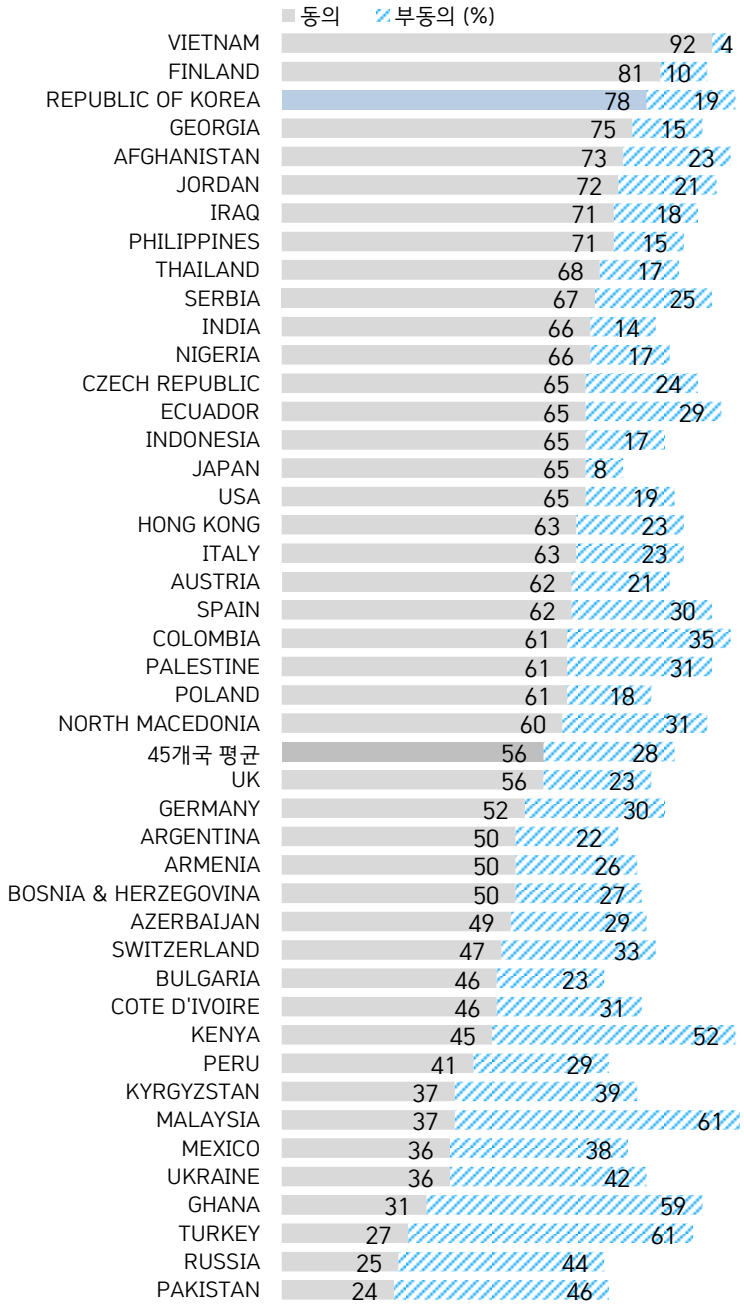
2020년 10~12월 Gallup International 다국가 비교 조사	앞으로 10년 후, 2030년에 이 국가는 초강대국이 될 것이다 (1~3/7)								
	미국			중국			러시아		
	동의	부동의	Net.S	동의	부동의	Net.S	동의	부동의	Net.S
45개국 평균	**56%**	**28%**	28	**59%**	**25%**	34	**43%**	**38%**	5
AFGHANISTAN	73%	23%	50	54%	40%	14	50%	43%	7
ARGENTINA	50%	22%	28	67%	12%	55	48%	19%	29
ARMENIA	50%	26%	24	62%	20%	42	76%	12%	64
AUSTRIA	62%	21%	41	73%	14%	59	49%	35%	14
AZERBAIJAN	49%	29%	20	44%	33%	11	45%	35%	10
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	50%	27%	23	64%	17%	47	59%	22%	37
BULGARIA	46%	23%	23	50%	19%	31	58%	14%	44
COLOMBIA	61%	35%	26	80%	17%	63	67%	29%	38
COTE D'IVOIRE	46%	31%	15	65%	19%	46	23%	43%	-20
CZECH REPUBLIC	65%	24%	41	49%	39%	10	42%	45%	-3
ECUADOR	65%	29%	36	73%	22%	51	65%	27%	38
FINLAND	81%	10%	71	86%	7%	79	48%	40%	8
GEORGIA	75%	15%	60	43%	45%	-2	33%	56%	-23
GERMANY	52%	30%	22	70%	14%	56	39%	42%	-3
GHANA	31%	59%	-28	32%	31%	1	24%	40%	-16
HONG KONG	63%	23%	40	57%	30%	27	27%	53%	-26
INDIA	66%	14%	52	23%	45%	-22	47%	19%	28
INDONESIA	65%	17%	48	69%	14%	55	44%	26%	18
IRAQ	71%	18%	53	59%	35%	24	57%	36%	21
ITALY	63%	23%	40	75%	10%	65	58%	24%	34
JAPAN	65%	8%	57	48%	19%	29	22%	36%	-14
JORDAN	72%	21%	51	76%	17%	59	60%	28%	32
KAZAKHSTAN	20%	48%	-28	42%	29%	13	56%	17%	39
KENYA	45%	52%	-7	14%	85%	-71	6%	93%	-87
KYRGYZSTAN	37%	39%	-2	53%	28%	25	75%	14%	61
MALAYSIA	37%	61%	-24	67%	32%	35	39%	57%	-18
MEXICO	36%	38%	-2	64%	16%	48	51%	27%	24
NIGERIA	66%	17%	49	56%	25%	31	35%	38%	-3
NORTH MACEDONIA	60%	31%	29	57%	32%	25	65%	24%	41
PAKISTAN	24%	46%	-22	60%	14%	46	13%	53%	-40
PALESTINE	61%	31%	30	53%	38%	15	42%	47%	-5
PERU	41%	29%	12	62%	11%	51	52%	18%	34
PHILIPPINES	71%	15%	56	55%	31%	24	45%	31%	14
POLAND	61%	18%	43	55%	23%	32	40%	35%	5
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	78%	19%	59	70%	27%	43	20%	75%	-55
RUSSIA	25%	44%	-19	38%	31%	7	32%	41%	-9
SERBIA	67%	25%	42	75%	17%	58	78%	16%	62
SPAIN	62%	30%	32	89%	7%	82	47%	44%	3
SWITZERLAND	47%	33%	14	64%	18%	46	40%	37%	3
THAILAND	68%	17%	51	78%	10%	68	34%	40%	-6
TURKEY	27%	61%	-34	47%	39%	8	29%	57%	-28
UK	56%	23%	33	66%	13%	53	41%	32%	9
UKRAINE	36%	42%	-6	56%	27%	29	16%	67%	-51
USA	65%	19%	46	62%	16%	46	32%	39%	-7
VIETNAM	92%	4%	88	42%	51%	-9	57%	34%	23

- 조사 참여 국가명 순. Net.S(Net Score): '세계 초강대국 될 것'(동의)-'그렇지 않을 것'(부동의) 응답 차이
- 한국은 2020년 11월 5~29일 조사. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

2020년 10~12월 Gallup International 다국가 비교 조사	앞으로 10년 후, 2030년에 이 국가는 초강대국이 될 것이다 (4~7/7)											
	일본			인도			영국			유럽연합(EU)		
	동의	부동의	Net.S	동의	부동의	Net.S	동의	부동의	Net.S	동의	부동의	Net.S
45개국 평균	**31%**	**48%**	**-17**	**16%**	**63%**	**-47**	**25%**	**55%**	**-30**	**32%**	**46%**	**-14**
AFGHANISTAN	32%	59%	-27	22%	70%	-48	32%	59%	-27	40%	50%	-10
ARGENTINA	34%	30%	4	8%	55%	-47	24%	40%	-16	31%	29%	2
ARMENIA	34%	44%	-10	22%	56%	-34	42%	38%	4	34%	43%	-9
AUSTRIA	18%	62%	-44	13%	69%	-56	5%	79%	-74	26%	59%	-33
AZERBAIJAN	44%	32%	12	17%	58%	-41	49%	27%	22	49%	27%	22
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	32%	39%	-7	10%	65%	-55	21%	54%	-33	36%	44%	-8
BULGARIA	27%	33%	-6	12%	55%	-43	18%	50%	-32	39%	32%	7
COLOMBIA	51%	45%	6	22%	75%	-53	44%	53%	-9	55%	41%	14
COTE D'IVOIRE	17%	48%	-31	10%	54%	-44	15%	48%	-33	20%	47%	-27
CZECH REPUBLIC	15%	71%	-56	11%	76%	-65	9%	80%	-71	21%	67%	-46
ECUADOR	52%	40%	12	22%	70%	-48	45%	47%	-2	46%	46%	0
FINLAND	21%	62%	-41	22%	61%	-39	8%	81%	-73	33%	51%	-18
GEORGIA	39%	50%	-11	9%	81%	-72	45%	45%	0	57%	32%	25
GERMANY	13%	63%	-50	11%	69%	-58	5%	77%	-72	35%	48%	-13
GHANA	26%	39%	-13	26%	35%	-9	40%	40%	0	31%	39%	-8
HONG KONG	22%	61%	-39	15%	67%	-52	23%	63%	-40	30%	54%	-24
INDIA	38%	23%	15	79%	11%	68	35%	23%	12	30%	22%	8
INDONESIA	49%	24%	25	13%	51%	-38	42%	30%	12	45%	24%	21
IRAQ	57%	37%	20	20%	77%	-57	50%	43%	7	49%	46%	3
ITALY	51%	30%	21	23%	56%	-33	19%	62%	-43	18%	63%	-45
JAPAN	16%	46%	-30	23%	31%	-8	12%	43%	-31	13%	37%	-24
JORDAN	34%	54%	-20	15%	71%	-56	48%	39%	9	46%	39%	7
KAZAKHSTAN	13%	50%	-37	4%	61%	-57	8%	57%	-49	13%	48%	-35
KENYA	8%	92%	-84	3%	97%	-94	9%	91%	-82	14%	86%	-72
KYRGYZSTAN	46%	35%	11	15%	66%	-51	31%	44%	-13	48%	28%	20
MALAYSIA	50%	48%	2	17%	81%	-64	42%	56%	-14	50%	47%	3
MEXICO	49%	25%	24	9%	56%	-47	28%	45%	-17	37%	34%	3
NIGERIA	28%	44%	-16	17%	53%	-36	43%	32%	11	39%	35%	4
NORTH MACEDONIA	36%	52%	-16	5%	83%	-78	26%	59%	-33	29%	56%	-27
PAKISTAN	14%	54%	-40	5%	71%	-66	13%	55%	-42	16%	49%	-33
PALESTINE	32%	54%	-22	21%	64%	-43	34%	51%	-17	34%	49%	-15
PERU	52%	18%	34	19%	39%	-20	30%	31%	-1	34%	26%	8
PHILIPPINES	47%	32%	15	12%	61%	-49	39%	36%	3	39%	36%	3
POLAND	25%	46%	-21	9%	62%	-53	15%	57%	-42	32%	41%	-9
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	10%	86%	-76	14%	80%	-66	13%	82%	-69	28%	66%	-38
RUSSIA	14%	53%	-39	6%	63%	-57	8%	59%	-51	11%	56%	-45
SERBIA	40%	44%	-4	20%	62%	-42	21%	63%	-42	29%	55%	-26
SPAIN	53%	39%	14	19%	73%	-54	22%	70%	-48	41%	51%	-10
SWITZERLAND	17%	60%	-43	14%	64%	-50	6%	72%	-66	20%	60%	-40
THAILAND	17%	53%	-36	4%	62%	-58	15%	49%	-34	25%	42%	-17
TURKEY	35%	50%	-15	10%	71%	-61	22%	63%	-41	28%	57%	-29
UK	24%	48%	-24	18%	53%	-35	16%	65%	-49	25%	52%	-27
UKRAINE	33%	48%	-15	6%	79%	-73	31%	53%	-22	28%	52%	-24
USA				16%	53%	-37				28%	42%	-14
VIETNAM	59%	35%	24	13%	77%	-64	45%	47%	-2	57%	35%	22

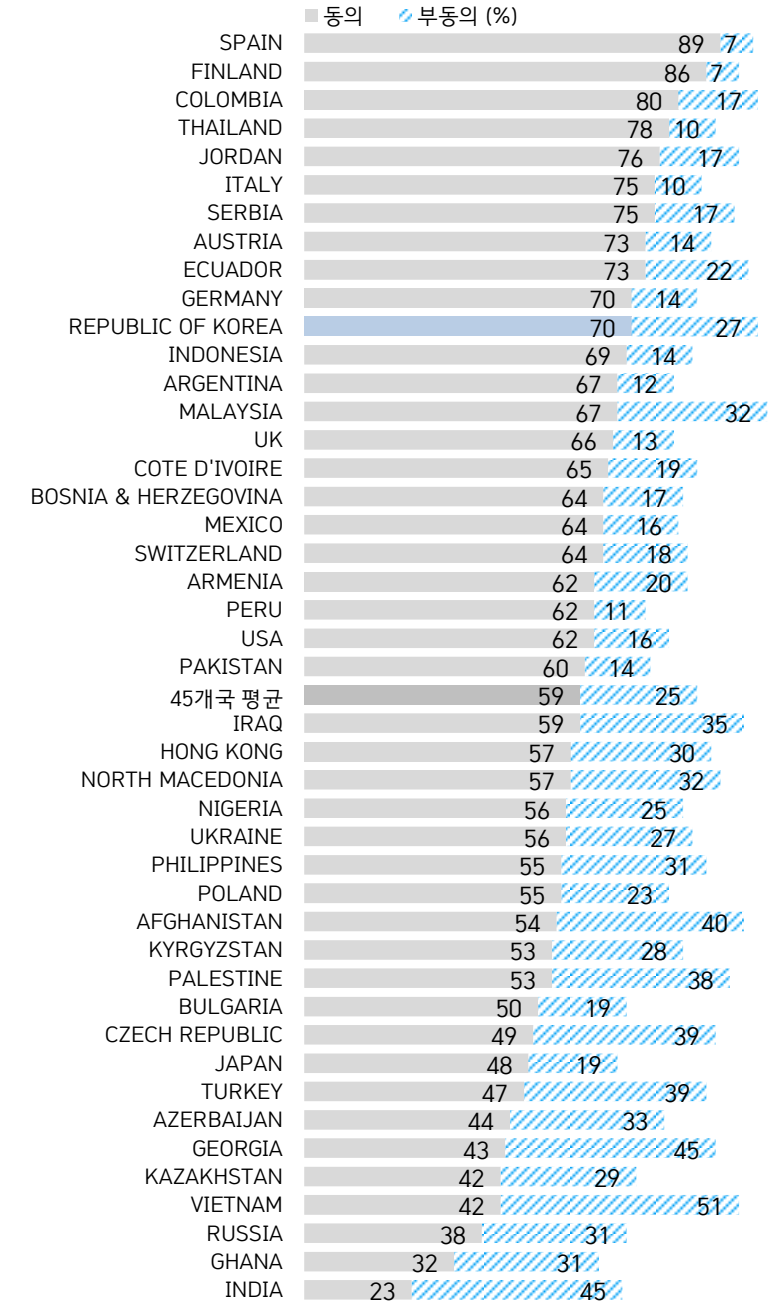
- 조사 참여 국가명 순. Net.S(Net Score): '세계 초강대국 될 것'(동의)-'그렇지 않을 것'(부동의) 응답 차이
- 미국에서는 일본, 영국 질문 제외. 한국은 2020년 11월 5~29일 조사. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

● '2030년에는 미국이 초강대국 될 것' - 국가별



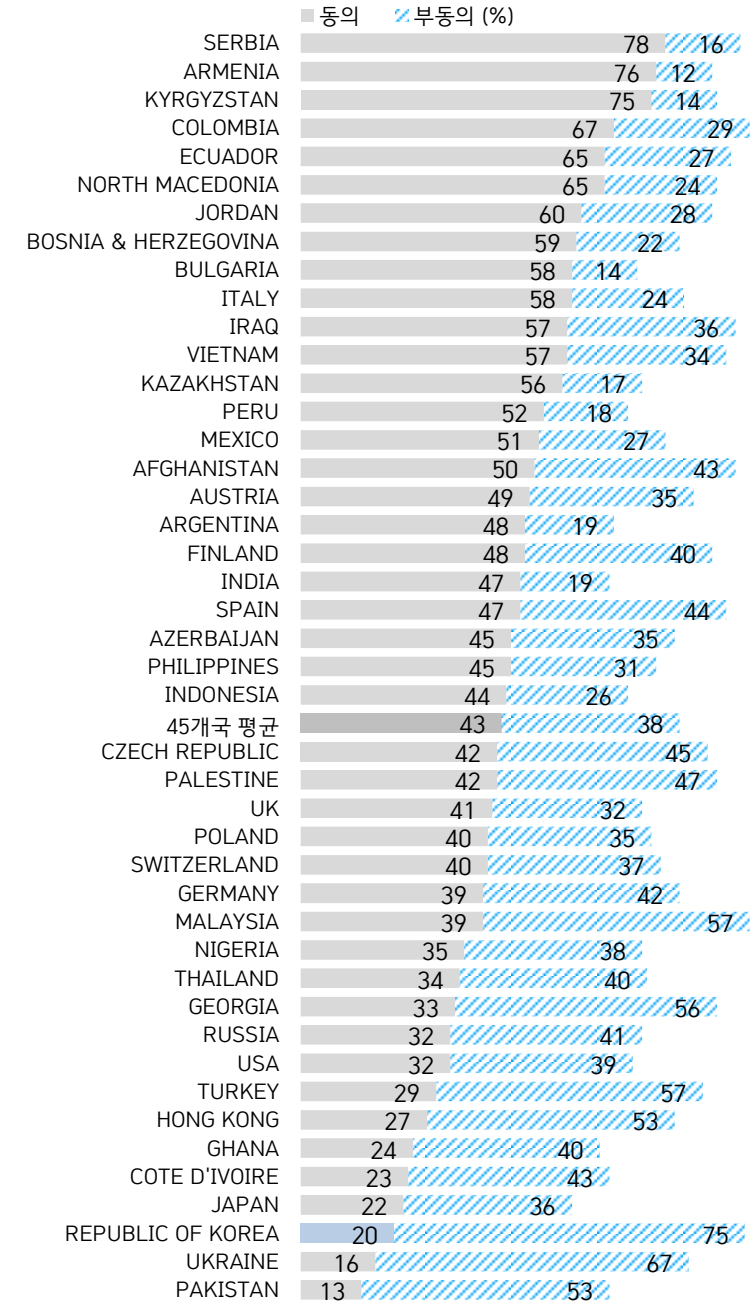
- 동의율 내림차순. 2020년 10~12월 Gallup Internatioanl EOY
- 한국은 2020년 11월 5~29일 조사. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

● '2030년에는 중국이 초강대국 될 것' - 국가별



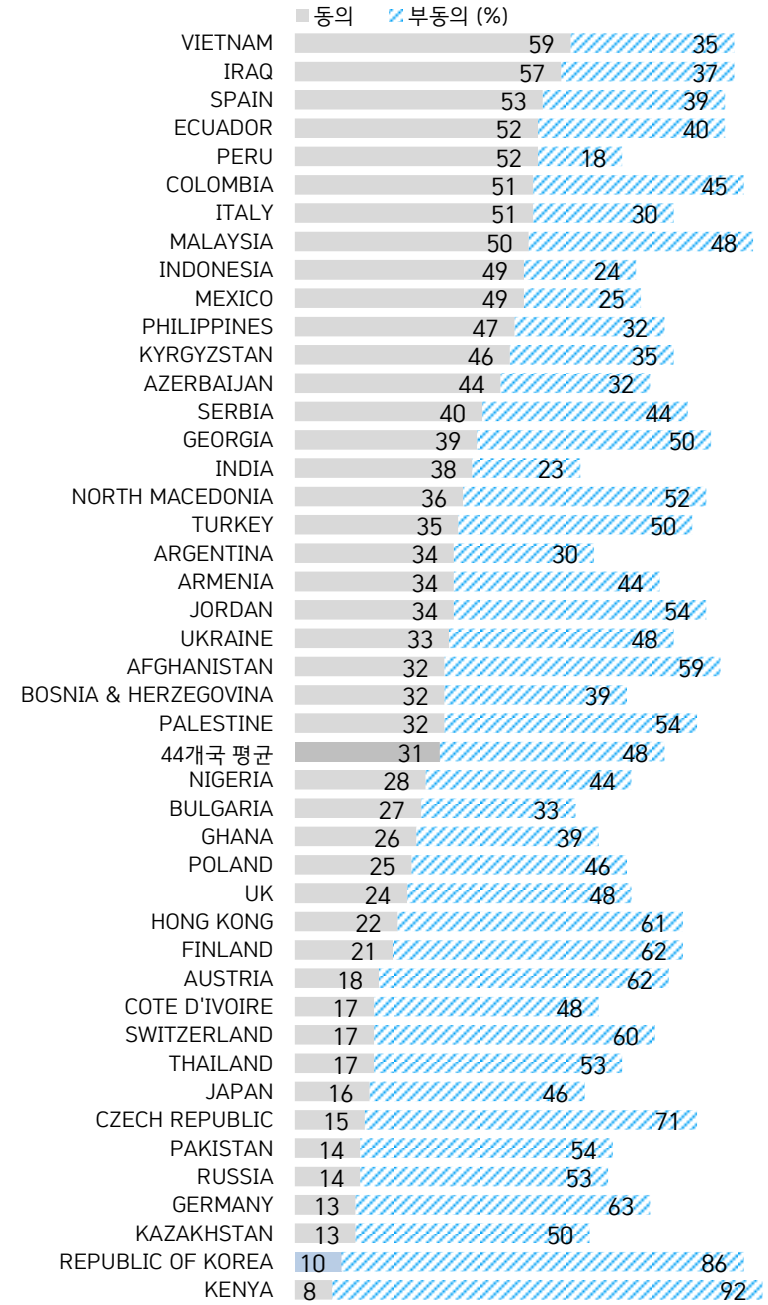
- 동의율 내림차순. 2020년 10~12월 Gallup Internatioanl EOY
- 한국은 2020년 11월 5~29일 조사. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

● '2030년에는 러시아가 초강대국 될 것' - 국가별



- 동의율 내림차순. 2020년 10~12월 Gallup Internatioanl EOY
- 한국은 2020년 11월 5~29일 조사. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

● '2030년에는 일본이 초강대국 될 것' - 국가별



- 동의율 내림차순. 2020년 10~12월 Gallup Internatioanl EOY
- 한국은 2020년 11월 5~29일 조사. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

질문) 앞으로 10년 후, 즉 2030년이 되었을 때
다음 중 어느 국가가 세계의초강대국이 될 것이라고 생각하시는지
그렇지 않은지 각각에 대해 답해 주십시오.

2020년 11월 5~29일 한국 면접조사		사례수 (명)	2030년 전망 (1/7) 미국		
			세계 초강대국 될 것	그렇지 않을 것	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,500	78%	19%	3%
성별	남성	743	78%	20%	2%
	여성	757	78%	19%	4%
연령별	19~29세	256	80%	16%	4%
	30대	241	82%	16%	2%
	40대	287	77%	21%	2%
	50대	298	77%	20%	3%
	60대 이상	418	76%	21%	3%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	134	80%	17%	3%
	남성 30대	124	83%	16%	1%
	남성 40대	146	81%	18%	1%
	남성 50대	150	74%	23%	3%
	남성 60대 이상	189	75%	24%	1%
	여성 19~29세	121	79%	15%	6%
	여성 30대	117	81%	17%	2%
	여성 40대	141	74%	24%	3%
	여성 50대	148	79%	17%	3%
	여성 60대 이상	229	77%	19%	4%
직업별	농/임/어업	43	-	-	-
	자영업	198	71%	26%	3%
	기능노무/서비스	531	77%	21%	2%
	사무/관리	287	81%	17%	2%
	전업주부	282	83%	14%	4%
	학생	83	78%	18%	4%
	무직/은퇴/기타	75	78%	17%	5%
지역별	서울	293	86%	14%	0%
	인천/경기	470	85%	12%	3%
	강원	46	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	160	68%	26%	5%
	광주/전라	150	71%	27%	3%
	대구/경북	150	71%	24%	5%
	부산/울산/경남	232	71%	27%	2%

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2020년 11월 5~29일 한국 면접조사		사례수 (명)	2030년 전망 (2/7) 중국		
			세계 초강대국 될 것	그렇지 않을 것	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,500	70%	27%	2%
성별	남성	743	70%	28%	2%
	여성	757	70%	27%	3%
연령별	19~29세	256	72%	24%	5%
	30대	241	71%	28%	1%
	40대	287	72%	27%	1%
	50대	298	74%	23%	3%
	60대 이상	418	66%	32%	2%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	134	72%	24%	4%
	남성 30대	124	70%	30%	0%
	남성 40대	146	72%	27%	1%
	남성 50대	150	74%	23%	3%
	남성 60대 이상	189	65%	34%	1%
	여성 19~29세	121	72%	23%	6%
	여성 30대	117	71%	27%	2%
	여성 40대	141	72%	26%	2%
	여성 50대	148	73%	23%	3%
	여성 60대 이상	229	66%	31%	3%
직업별	농/임/어업	43	-	-	-
	자영업	198	67%	32%	1%
	기능노무/서비스	531	72%	26%	2%
	사무/관리	287	72%	26%	2%
	전업주부	282	70%	27%	4%
	학생	83	70%	25%	5%
	무직/은퇴/기타	75	61%	35%	5%
지역별	서울	293	72%	28%	
	인천/경기	470	78%	19%	3%
	강원	46	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	160	56%	41%	4%
	광주/전라	150	69%	28%	3%
	대구/경북	150	79%	17%	4%
	부산/울산/경남	232	61%	36%	3%

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2020년 11월 5~29일 한국 면접조사		사례수 (명)	2030년 전망 (3/7) 러시아		
			세계 초강대국 될 것	그렇지 않을 것	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,500	20%	75%	5%
성별	남성	743	18%	78%	4%
	여성	757	21%	72%	7%
연령별	19~29세	256	21%	73%	7%
	30대	241	20%	76%	4%
	40대	287	21%	76%	3%
	50대	298	19%	76%	5%
	60대 이상	418	19%	74%	7%
성/	남성 19~29세	134	19%	76%	4%
연령별	남성 30대	124	19%	77%	4%
	남성 40대	146	21%	76%	3%
	남성 50대	150	17%	79%	4%
	남성 60대 이상	189	16%	80%	4%
	여성 19~29세	121	22%	69%	9%
	여성 30대	117	22%	75%	3%
	여성 40대	141	21%	75%	4%
	여성 50대	148	20%	74%	5%
	여성 60대 이상	229	21%	69%	10%
직업별	농/임/어업	43	-	-	-
	자영업	198	19%	75%	6%
	기능노무/서비스	531	22%	75%	4%
	사무/관리	287	20%	76%	4%
	전업주부	282	20%	72%	8%
	학생	83	17%	75%	8%
	무직/은퇴/기타	75	14%	82%	4%
지역별	서울	293	19%	81%	1%
	인천/경기	470	26%	71%	3%
	강원	46	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	160	16%	71%	13%
	광주/전라	150	18%	76%	6%
	대구/경북	150	20%	68%	12%
	부산/울산/경남	232	14%	80%	6%

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2020년 11월 5~29일 한국 면접조사		사례수 (명)	2030년 전망 (4/7) 일본		
			세계 초강대국 될 것	그렇지 않을 것	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,500	10%	86%	4%
성별	남성	743	9%	88%	2%
	여성	757	11%	84%	5%
연령별	19~29세	256	10%	85%	5%
	30대	241	12%	85%	3%
	40대	287	9%	89%	2%
	50대	298	9%	87%	4%
	60대 이상	418	10%	85%	5%
성/	남성 19~29세	134	10%	87%	3%
연령별	남성 30대	124	10%	87%	2%
	남성 40대	146	10%	89%	1%
	남성 50대	150	9%	88%	3%
	남성 60대 이상	189	8%	90%	2%
	여성 19~29세	121	10%	83%	7%
	여성 30대	117	13%	83%	4%
	여성 40대	141	8%	89%	3%
	여성 50대	148	10%	86%	4%
	여성 60대 이상	229	13%	81%	7%
직업별	농/임/어업	43	-	-	-
	자영업	198	11%	85%	5%
	기능노무/서비스	531	10%	87%	3%
	사무/관리	287	10%	88%	2%
	전업주부	282	11%	84%	5%
	학생	83	8%	86%	6%
	무직/은퇴/기타	75	6%	90%	4%
지역별	서울	293	6%	94%	0%
	인천/경기	470	15%	84%	2%
	강원	46	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	160	6%	87%	7%
	광주/전라	150	13%	82%	5%
	대구/경북	150	10%	79%	10%
	부산/울산/경남	232	9%	86%	5%

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2020년 11월 5~29일 한국 면접조사		사례수 (명)	2030년 전망 (5/7) 인도		
			세계 초강대국 될 것	그렇지 않을 것	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,500	14%	80%	6%
성별	남성	743	15%	81%	4%
	여성	757	13%	80%	8%
연령별	19~29세	256	12%	80%	8%
	30대	241	16%	81%	3%
	40대	287	14%	82%	4%
	50대	298	16%	79%	5%
	60대 이상	418	13%	79%	8%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	134	12%	82%	7%
	남성 30대	124	14%	83%	3%
	남성 40대	146	18%	80%	3%
	남성 50대	150	17%	79%	4%
	남성 60대 이상	189	14%	81%	5%
	여성 19~29세	121	12%	79%	10%
	여성 30대	117	17%	79%	4%
	여성 40대	141	11%	85%	4%
	여성 50대	148	14%	80%	7%
	여성 60대 이상	229	12%	77%	11%
직업별	농/임/어업	43	-	-	-
	자영업	198	16%	76%	8%
	기능노무/서비스	531	14%	82%	4%
	사무/관리	287	14%	81%	5%
	전업주부	282	12%	79%	10%
	학생	83	14%	78%	8%
	무직/은퇴/기타	75	10%	85%	5%
지역별	서울	293	9%	88%	2%
	인천/경기	470	11%	86%	4%
	강원	46	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	160	35%	49%	16%
	광주/전라	150	10%	82%	7%
	대구/경북	150	14%	75%	10%
	부산/울산/경남	232	13%	82%	5%

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2020년 11월 5~29일 한국 면접조사		사례수 (명)	2030년 전망 (6/7) 영국		
			세계 초강대국 될 것	그렇지 않을 것	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,500	13%	82%	6%
성별	남성	743	13%	83%	4%
	여성	757	13%	80%	7%
연령별	19~29세	256	12%	81%	6%
	30대	241	11%	85%	4%
	40대	287	14%	80%	5%
	50대	298	10%	85%	5%
	60대 이상	418	15%	78%	7%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	134	12%	83%	5%
	남성 30대	124	13%	83%	4%
	남성 40대	146	16%	80%	4%
	남성 50대	150	11%	85%	4%
	남성 60대 이상	189	12%	84%	3%
	여성 19~29세	121	12%	80%	8%
	여성 30대	117	10%	86%	3%
	여성 40대	141	13%	81%	7%
	여성 50대	148	10%	85%	5%
	여성 60대 이상	229	17%	73%	10%
직업별	농/임/어업	43	-	-	-
	자영업	198	16%	77%	7%
	기능노무/서비스	531	11%	84%	5%
	사무/관리	287	14%	82%	4%
	전업주부	282	14%	78%	8%
	학생	83	10%	84%	5%
	무직/은퇴/기타	75	15%	83%	2%
지역별	서울	293	11%	88%	1%
	인천/경기	470	12%	84%	4%
	강원	46	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	160	23%	62%	15%
	광주/전라	150	14%	79%	7%
	대구/경북	150	12%	76%	12%
	부산/울산/경남	232	12%	83%	5%

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2020년 11월 5~29일 한국 면접조사		사례수 (명)	2030년 전망 (7/7) 유럽연합(EU)		
			세계 초강대국 될 것	그렇지 않을 것	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,500	28%	66%	6%
성별	남성	743	30%	65%	5%
	여성	757	25%	67%	8%
연령별	19~29세	256	31%	63%	7%
	30대	241	27%	67%	6%
	40대	287	28%	67%	5%
	50대	298	27%	67%	6%
	60대 이상	418	26%	66%	8%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	134	34%	62%	4%
	남성 30대	124	28%	65%	7%
	남성 40대	146	30%	66%	4%
	남성 50대	150	29%	66%	5%
	남성 60대 이상	189	29%	66%	5%
	여성 19~29세	121	27%	64%	10%
	여성 30대	117	26%	68%	5%
	여성 40대	141	26%	68%	6%
	여성 50대	148	25%	67%	8%
	여성 60대 이상	229	25%	66%	9%
직업별	농/임/어업	43	-	-	-
	자영업	198	26%	64%	10%
	기능노무/서비스	531	28%	67%	5%
	사무/관리	287	28%	67%	5%
	전업주부	282	27%	64%	9%
	학생	83	29%	64%	7%
	무직/은퇴/기타	75	31%	64%	5%
지역별	서울	293	32%	68%	0%
	인천/경기	470	31%	66%	3%
	강원	46	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	160	33%	48%	19%
	광주/전라	150	22%	66%	12%
	대구/경북	150	14%	70%	15%
	부산/울산/경남	232	27%	69%	4%

- 50사례 미만은 수치 제시하지 않음. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

● **4대 강국의 국제 정책에 대한 인식 - 조사 참여국 전체 평균 vs 한국**

강국의 국제 정책은 세계를…		2020년			2019년			2018년		
		안정시키고 있다 (1)	불안정하게 한다 (2)	Net Score (1)-(2)	안정화 (1)	불안정화 (2)	Net Score (1)-(2)	안정화 (1)	불안정화 (2)	Net Score (1)-(2)
조사 참여국 전체 평균	미국	33%	52%	-19	31%	54%	-23	28%	56%	-28
	러시아	32%	47%	-15	32%	49%	-17	27%	52%	-25
	중국	32%	47%	-15	34%	43%	-9	31%	42%	-11
	유럽연합(EU)	42%	33%	9	50%	28%	22	45%	31%	14
한국	미국	41%	56%	-15	23%	72%	-49	33%	62%	-29
	러시아	14%	75%	-61	10%	77%	-67	13%	76%	-63
	중국	12%	84%	-72	9%	85%	-76	9%	84%	-75
	유럽연합(EU)	33%	56%	-23	46%	38%	8	50%	34%	16

- Net Score(순(純) 지수)는 '안정화-불안정화' 격차
- Gallup International EOY. 2018년 54개국, 2019년 45개국, 2020년 10~12월 45개국 조사
- 한국은 2020년 11월 5~29일 전국(제주 제외) 성인 1,500명 면접조사

2020년 10~12월 Gallup International 다국가 비교 조사	(1/4) 미국의 국제 정책은 세계를… 안정시키고 있다 (1)	불안정하게 한다 (2)	모름/ 응답거절	Net Score (1)-(2)
45개국 평균	**33%**	**52%**	15%	-19
PHILIPPINES	77%	13%	11%	64
GEORGIA	72%	19%	10%	53
VIETNAM	71%	25%	5%	46
NIGERIA	61%	23%	17%	38
INDIA	59%	12%	29%	47
KENYA	59%	34%	7%	25
THAILAND	58%	23%	19%	35
ECUADOR	47%	47%	7%	0
POLAND	44%	31%	24%	13
NORTH MACEDONIA	43%	48%	9%	-5
HONG KONG	42%	47%	11%	-5
AFGHANISTAN	41%	56%	4%	-15
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	41%	56%	3%	-15
UKRAINE	40%	37%	23%	3
INDONESIA	36%	40%	24%	-4
COLOMBIA	35%	61%	4%	-26
AUSTRIA	34%	50%	16%	-16
MALAYSIA	34%	66%	1%	-32
PALESTINE	34%	60%	6%	-26
CZECH REPUBLIC	31%	58%	11%	-27
COTE D'IVOIRE	30%	50%	20%	-20
GHANA	30%	61%	10%	-31
KYRGYZSTAN	30%	54%	17%	-24
FINLAND	29%	59%	12%	-30
AZERBAIJAN	28%	52%	20%	-24
GERMANY	27%	53%	20%	-26
ITALY	26%	53%	21%	-27
ARGENTINA	25%	57%	19%	-32
IRAQ	25%	74%	1%	-49
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	23%	64%	13%	-41
ARMENIA	21%	62%	17%	-41
UK	20%	55%	26%	-35
BULGARIA	19%	55%	26%	-36
MEXICO	19%	63%	18%	-44
JAPAN	18%	44%	38%	-26
PERU	18%	64%	19%	-46
AUSTRALIA	18%	68%	14%	-50
SERBIA	16%	73%	11%	-57
SPAIN	16%	75%	9%	-59
SWITZERLAND	16%	70%	15%	-54
JORDAN	15%	77%	8%	-62
KAZAKHSTAN	15%	49%	36%	-34
PAKISTAN	15%	63%	22%	-48
RUSSIA	11%	62%	27%	-51
TURKEY	9%	77%	14%	-68

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질문) 귀하는 미국, 러시아, 중국, 유럽연합(EU) 등 4대 강국의 국제 정책에 대해 어떻게 생각하십니까? 국가별로 세계를 '안정시키고 있다' 또는 '불안정하게 한다' 중에서 답해 주십시오.

2020년 11월 5~29일 한국 면접조사		사례수 (명)	(1/4) 미국의 국제 정책은 세계를… 안정시키고 있다	불안정하게 한다	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,500	41%	56%	3%
성별	남성	743	42%	56%	2%
	여성	757	40%	56%	4%
연령별	19~29세	256	44%	50%	6%
	30대	241	44%	55%	2%
	40대	287	36%	62%	2%
	50대	298	40%	59%	1%
	60대 이상	418	42%	54%	4%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	134	42%	54%	4%
	남성 30대	124	44%	54%	1%
	남성 40대	146	35%	62%	2%
	남성 50대	150	41%	58%	1%
	남성 60대 이상	189	47%	51%	2%
	여성 19~29세	121	47%	46%	8%
	여성 30대	117	43%	55%	2%
	여성 40대	141	36%	62%	2%
	여성 50대	148	39%	60%	1%
	여성 60대 이상	229	39%	56%	5%
직업별	농/임/어업	43	-	-	-
	자영업	198	37%	60%	3%
	기능노무/서비스	531	40%	58%	2%
	사무/관리	287	41%	56%	2%
	전업주부	282	44%	52%	4%
	학생	83	40%	54%	5%
	무직/은퇴/기타	75	53%	42%	5%
지역별	서울	293	38%	61%	0%
	인천/경기	470	50%	48%	2%
	강원	46	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	160	38%	54%	8%
	광주/전라	150	40%	56%	4%
	대구/경북	150	25%	72%	4%
	부산/울산/경남	232	44%	53%	3%

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2020년 10~12월 Gallup International 다국가 비교 조사	(2/4) 러시아의 국제 정책은 세계를…			Net Score (1)-(2)
	안정시키고 있다 (1)	불안정하게 한다 (2)	모름/ 응답거절	
45개국 평균	**32%**	**47%**	21%	-15
KYRGYZSTAN	87%	6%	6%	81
VIETNAM	72%	19%	10%	53
KAZAKHSTAN	61%	7%	32%	54
SERBIA	59%	28%	12%	31
PHILIPPINES	57%	22%	22%	35
ARMENIA	56%	30%	14%	26
MALAYSIA	52%	44%	4%	8
ECUADOR	50%	37%	13%	13
INDIA	49%	16%	34%	33
IRAQ	49%	47%	4%	2
KENYA	47%	44%	9%	3
MEXICO	44%	27%	29%	17
BULGARIA	42%	25%	33%	17
COLOMBIA	41%	52%	7%	-11
RUSSIA	41%	28%	31%	13
AFGHANISTAN	40%	53%	6%	-13
INDONESIA	40%	17%	43%	23
THAILAND	38%	31%	31%	7
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	36%	46%	19%	-10
NIGERIA	36%	36%	29%	0
AZERBAIJAN	35%	45%	20%	-10
PERU	35%	33%	32%	2
PALESTINE	34%	57%	9%	-23
COTE D'IVOIRE	32%	35%	33%	-3
ARGENTINA	31%	34%	35%	-3
HONG KONG	31%	47%	23%	-16
NORTH MACEDONIA	30%	54%	17%	-24
ITALY	28%	48%	24%	-20
GHANA	26%	39%	36%	-13
AUSTRIA	20%	56%	23%	-36
CZECH REPUBLIC	19%	69%	12%	-50
PAKISTAN	19%	41%	40%	-22
TURKEY	19%	60%	21%	-41
JORDAN	15%	72%	13%	-57
SPAIN	15%	70%	15%	-55
GERMANY	14%	64%	23%	-50
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	14%	75%	11%	-61
GEORGIA	13%	78%	10%	-65
UKRAINE	12%	72%	16%	-60
SWITZERLAND	11%	68%	21%	-57
POLAND	10%	64%	26%	-54
UK	10%	63%	27%	-53
AUSTRALIA	8%	60%	32%	-52
JAPAN	6%	46%	48%	-40
FINLAND	4%	87%	9%	-83

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2020년 11월 5~29일 한국 면접조사		사례수 (명)	(2/4) 러시아의 국제 정책은 세계를…		
			안정시키고 있다	불안정하게 한다	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,500	14%	75%	11%
성별	남성	743	15%	75%	10%
	여성	757	13%	75%	12%
연령별	19~29세	256	14%	74%	12%
	30대	241	15%	77%	8%
	40대	287	16%	74%	9%
	50대	298	13%	76%	11%
	60대 이상	418	13%	74%	13%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	134	13%	78%	9%
	남성 30대	124	18%	76%	6%
	남성 40대	146	15%	77%	8%
	남성 50대	150	13%	77%	11%
	남성 60대 이상	189	18%	69%	13%
	여성 19~29세	121	15%	69%	15%
	여성 30대	117	12%	78%	11%
	여성 40대	141	17%	72%	11%
	여성 50대	148	14%	76%	11%
	여성 60대 이상	229	9%	78%	14%
직업별	농/임/어업	43	-	-	-
	자영업	198	16%	73%	11%
	기능노무/서비스	531	14%	77%	9%
	사무/관리	287	14%	76%	10%
	전업주부	282	14%	73%	13%
	학생	83	14%	78%	8%
	무직/은퇴/기타	75	14%	68%	17%
지역별	서울	293	13%	75%	12%
	인천/경기	470	14%	80%	6%
	강원	46	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	160	19%	59%	21%
	광주/전라	150	13%	67%	21%
	대구/경북	150	6%	76%	18%
	부산/울산/경남	232	20%	75%	5%

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2020년 10~12월 Gallup International 다국가 비교 조사	(3/4) 중국의 국제 정책은 세계를…			Net Score (1)-(2)
	안정시키고 있다 (1)	불안정하게 한다 (2)	모름/ 응답거절	
45개국 평균	**32%**	**47%**	21%	-15
MALAYSIA	69%	29%	2%	40
PAKISTAN	67%	13%	21%	54
THAILAND	67%	13%	20%	54
KENYA	62%	31%	8%	31
COTE D'IVOIRE	54%	22%	24%	32
SERBIA	54%	32%	14%	22
IRAQ	53%	43%	4%	10
NIGERIA	51%	29%	20%	22
PHILIPPINES	51%	33%	16%	18
AFGHANISTAN	48%	46%	7%	2
HONG KONG	46%	42%	12%	4
ECUADOR	44%	47%	9%	-3
MEXICO	44%	34%	22%	10
ARMENIA	42%	20%	38%	22
KAZAKHSTAN	41%	20%	39%	21
COLOMBIA	40%	55%	5%	-15
AZERBAIJAN	37%	33%	29%	4
INDONESIA	35%	38%	28%	-3
UKRAINE	35%	28%	36%	7
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	33%	43%	24%	-10
GEORGIA	31%	43%	26%	-12
KYRGYZSTAN	30%	51%	19%	-21
PALESTINE	30%	60%	10%	-30
RUSSIA	29%	33%	38%	-4
PERU	28%	47%	25%	-19
JORDAN	27%	62%	11%	-35
GHANA	26%	34%	40%	-8
ITALY	26%	53%	20%	-27
ARGENTINA	25%	51%	24%	-26
SPAIN	24%	63%	13%	-39
TURKEY	23%	52%	25%	-29
GERMANY	20%	57%	23%	-37
NORTH MACEDONIA	20%	56%	24%	-36
AUSTRIA	19%	56%	25%	-37
BULGARIA	19%	35%	45%	-16
INDIA	16%	53%	31%	-37
CZECH REPUBLIC	15%	73%	12%	-58
POLAND	15%	53%	32%	-38
SWITZERLAND	14%	63%	23%	-49
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	12%	84%	4%	-72
UK	11%	61%	28%	-50
FINLAND	10%	76%	13%	-66
AUSTRALIA	6%	77%	17%	-71
VIETNAM	5%	89%	5%	-84
JAPAN	4%	65%	31%	-61

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2020년 11월 5~29일 한국 면접조사		사례수 (명)	(3/4) 중국의 국제 정책은 세계를…		
			안정시키고 있다	불안정하게 한다	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,500	12%	84%	4%
성별	남성	743	13%	85%	3%
	여성	757	11%	83%	6%
연령별	19~29세	256	11%	82%	7%
	30대	241	12%	85%	3%
	40대	287	10%	87%	3%
	50대	298	15%	82%	3%
	60대 이상	418	11%	84%	6%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	134	11%	85%	5%
	남성 30대	124	12%	86%	2%
	남성 40대	146	12%	85%	3%
	남성 50대	150	15%	83%	2%
	남성 60대 이상	189	12%	85%	3%
	여성 19~29세	121	12%	79%	9%
	여성 30대	117	12%	84%	4%
	여성 40대	141	8%	89%	3%
	여성 50대	148	14%	81%	4%
	여성 60대 이상	229	9%	83%	8%
직업별	농/임/어업	43	-	-	-
	자영업	198	14%	80%	6%
	기능노무/서비스	531	10%	86%	3%
	사무/관리	287	11%	86%	3%
	전업주부	282	13%	81%	6%
	학생	83	11%	83%	6%
	무직/은퇴/기타	75	18%	76%	6%
지역별	서울	293	9%	91%	
	인천/경기	470	13%	85%	2%
	강원	46	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	160	14%	80%	6%
	광주/전라	150	12%	73%	15%
	대구/경북	150	8%	85%	7%
	부산/울산/경남	232	15%	80%	5%

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2020년 10~12월 Gallup International 다국가 비교 조사	(4/4) EU의 국제 정책은 세계를…			Net Score (1)-(2)
	안정시키고 있다 (1)	불안정하게 한다 (2)	모름/ 응답거절	
45개국 평균	**42%**	**33%**	25%	9
GEORGIA	81%	9%	10%	72
COLOMBIA	73%	21%	7%	52
VIETNAM	70%	18%	12%	52
GERMANY	69%	13%	18%	56
FINLAND	68%	17%	15%	51
AUSTRIA	60%	20%	20%	40
SPAIN	58%	28%	14%	30
PHILIPPINES	56%	20%	24%	36
BULGARIA	55%	19%	26%	36
MALAYSIA	53%	43%	3%	10
KENYA	52%	41%	8%	11
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	50%	31%	19%	19
KYRGYZSTAN	50%	19%	31%	31
UKRAINE	50%	25%	25%	25
IRAQ	48%	48%	4%	0
SWITZERLAND	48%	29%	23%	19
NIGERIA	47%	26%	27%	21
POLAND	47%	23%	30%	24
AFGHANISTAN	46%	45%	9%	1
ECUADOR	46%	35%	19%	11
INDONESIA	45%	13%	42%	32
AUSTRALIA	45%	19%	36%	26
HONG KONG	44%	34%	22%	10
UK	44%	26%	31%	18
NORTH MACEDONIA	43%	37%	20%	6
CZECH REPUBLIC	42%	43%	15%	-1
AZERBAIJAN	41%	33%	26%	8
MEXICO	41%	25%	34%	16
ARGENTINA	36%	20%	44%	16
INDIA	36%	14%	50%	22
PALESTINE	36%	48%	16%	-12
SERBIA	35%	49%	16%	-14
THAILAND	35%	32%	33%	3
ITALY	33%	41%	26%	-8
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	33%	56%	11%	-23
ARMENIA	32%	35%	33%	-3
PERU	30%	31%	39%	-1
COTE D'IVOIRE	28%	48%	25%	-20
GHANA	28%	33%	39%	-5
TURKEY	23%	54%	23%	-31
JAPAN	17%	21%	63%	-4
JORDAN	17%	68%	15%	-51
KAZAKHSTAN	17%	30%	53%	-13
PAKISTAN	17%	36%	47%	-19
RUSSIA	16%	46%	38%	-30

- '안정화' 응답 내림차순. 미국에서는 이 질문 제외
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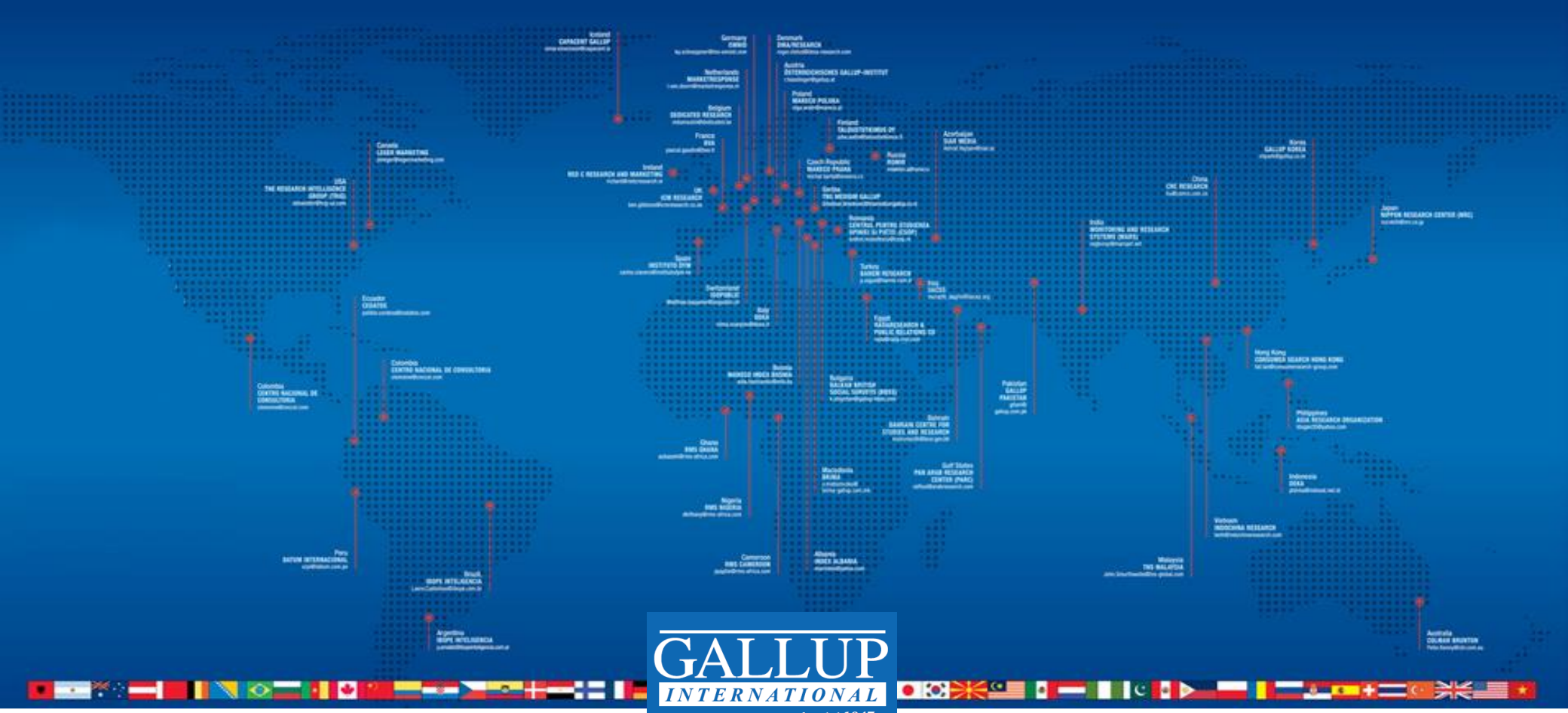
2020년 11월 5~29일 한국 면접조사		사례수 (명)	(4/4) 유럽연합(EU)의 국제 정책은 세계를		
			안정시키고 있다	불안정하게 한다	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,500	33%	56%	11%
성별	남성	743	36%	55%	9%
	여성	757	30%	57%	13%
연령별	19~29세	256	34%	55%	11%
	30대	241	29%	61%	9%
	40대	287	33%	58%	8%
	50대	298	32%	57%	11%
	60대 이상	418	35%	52%	13%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	134	33%	56%	11%
	남성 30대	124	32%	60%	7%
	남성 40대	146	35%	59%	6%
	남성 50대	150	35%	57%	8%
	남성 60대 이상	189	41%	47%	12%
	여성 19~29세	121	34%	55%	11%
	여성 30대	117	26%	62%	11%
	여성 40대	141	32%	58%	11%
	여성 50대	148	28%	57%	15%
	여성 60대 이상	229	29%	56%	14%
직업별	농/임/어업	43	-	-	-
	자영업	198	36%	50%	14%
	기능노무/서비스	531	32%	60%	8%
	사무/관리	287	34%	56%	9%
	전업주부	282	29%	58%	13%
	학생	83	35%	55%	10%
	무직/은퇴/기타	75	35%	49%	16%
지역별	서울	293	30%	66%	4%
	인천/경기	470	32%	60%	8%
	강원	46	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	160	44%	26%	30%
	광주/전라	150	30%	55%	15%
	대구/경북	150	28%	51%	21%
	부산/울산/경남	232	37%	58%	4%

- 50사례 미만은 수치 제시하지 않음. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr



GALLUP INTERNATIONAL
founded 1947

End of Year Survey 2020
Opinion Poll Across the Globe

- **Superpowers in the world in Y2030**
- **International policies of USA, Russia, China and EU**

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GLOBAL POWER IS NO LONGER CONNECTED TO A MORE SECURED WORLD

US and China – which are the biggest superpowers now and are expected to continue to be such in the next decade are also viewed as a major destabilizing factor worldwide. Russia is not an exception in that respect but compared to two years ago is provoking less fears, while China is increasing them. The EU is perceived as the most stabilizing factor, but is expected not to be anymore at the table of the superpowers.

These are some of the conclusions and hypotheses by the new global research on the perceptions of international superpowers and their policies, conducted by Gallup International Association at the end of 2020. The survey covers 45 countries around the world and more than 42 000 adult citizens, which represent about 2/3 of the global population.

Unexpected poles on the global political map? Rather not.

In ten years, **China and the United States will remain the leading powers** – according to the majority of the surveyed population around the world. **Russia is also perceived as a superpower** in the near future **but with less certainty**. **The European Union will rather not play a central international role** – at least not the one of a superpower – according to people's expectation. Same applies for the United Kingdom. India and Japan are not perceived as future global superpowers either.

Over the recent years China's political influence has been gaining more and more attention around the world. The trade tension between China and the USA from the last few years have proven that China has affirmed its place as a leader on the political map. That is possibly why people around the world are now most certain about China being a superpower in 2030. Over three fourths of the people in West EU and more than two thirds of people in Latin America share that opinion.

People in India (as expected perhaps) seem most prone to reject the possibility for China being a superpower in 2030. Almost half of the respondents there think that China will not be among the international leaders. Among regions and largest countries India is also the only place where the share of those who disagree that China will be a superpower in the world in a decade is bigger than the one of those who agree. But this only reflects the level of hostility rather that a rational view.

Hesitant on this matter seem also people in Asia as a whole and also in Russia – with about a third of negative answers. In both places, however, the majority leans towards a consent with the statement (though not so strongly in Russia).

56% of the people around the world agree that in 2030 USA will still be a superpower. People in the Middle East, East Asia and (expectedly) USA seem to be the most confident in this perspective. Respondents in Russia (also as expected), Africa and West Asia on the other hand are most prone to disagree that USA will be a superpower 10 years from now.

Two out of five respondents worldwide believe that Russia will be among the international superpowers in the foreseeable future. More than a third disagree. Significant is the share of those who cannot form an opinion.

People in Latin America, the Middle East and non-EU European countries are keener to believe in Russia's major role in international relations. Yet, Russians themselves are not so sure about that, as a third of them agrees that Russia will be among the main actors around the Globe, but 41% disagree.

The least confident in Russia's supremacy are namely people in Russia, but also in Asia.

Japan will be a superpower in 2030 according to a third of the world's population. Almost a half disagrees. The rest are not sure. The biggest shares of agreement are registered in Latin America and the Middle East. Most prone to disagreement are people in Europe, Russia and Asia.

The least expected to be a tomorrow's superpower is India. 16% of the respondents worldwide say that in 10 years the country will be major international factor. Two thirds share the opposite opinion. The citizens of India, yet, are firmly convinced, that their country is to be a superpower in 2030 – 79% there think so.

The majority of people around the world do not expect UK to be a superpower at the end of the current decade. This view is expressed by more than a half of the respondents. A fourth is rather willing to accept that the UK will be among the superpowers. The rest hesitate in responding.

The regional analysis shows that citizens of Europe are among the key skeptics when it comes to UK's international role in 10 years. People in the Middle East are keener to believe in UK's international importance. The share of skeptics, though, is the highest one even there.

According to the majority across the globe EU will not be among the superpowers worldwide either. A third however believes the opposite. More optimistic towards the importance of EU on international level are people in the Middle East and Latin America. More sceptic seem the Europeans themselves, especially the western EU citizens.

International superpowers are destabilizing the world. Secondary international forces are viewed as rather stabilizing.

The USA are expected to continue to be a superpower according to the majority of the respondents around the world, **but at the same time the States are perceived as the most destabilizing force. More than a half of the respondents around the world think so.** A third shares the opposite opinion. The rest do not know.

People in the Middle East and Russia view USA as predominantly destabilizing. But also, citizens of Europe (with significant shares in the West EU countries), West Asia and Latin America. The States' policies are considered as stabilizing mainly in India and (but not so prominently) in East Asia.

The attitudes towards the USA's policies have remained unchanged over the past few years – in 2018 and 2019 the shares of those who considered the States as stabilizing (28% in 2018 and 31% in 2019) and destabilizing (56% in 2018 and 54% in 2019) are practically the same as the ones in the current wave of polling.

The new administration in USA could bring some change in the global picture. Further waves of polling are to confirm or reject.

Most of the people worldwide think that Russia's policies are rather destabilizing too. The structure of the positive and negative answers is similar to those registered in attitudes towards the USA. About a half of the answers describe Russia as a destabilizing power. A third shares the opposite opinion. A fifth cannot decide. India is among the big nations and regions worldwide where people are most confident in Russia's stabilizing role as a superpower. Citizens of Russia also perceive their country as rather stabilizing, though with less confidence.

The attitudes towards Russia's policies are also rather constant for the past few years.

As a whole, perceptions about China worldwide are identical to those about the USA and Russia – about half of the surveyed esteem the country as a destabilizing international factor, a third sees China as rather stabilizing. A fifth cannot decide. Yet, it seems that some anxiety about China's policies shows signs of potential growth – which is to be verified in next years of polling.

China's policies are viewed rather stabilizing in the regions of West Asia and Africa. Most confident in the opposite statement are people in the EU, the Middle East and also India and East Asia.

Although not expected to remain a superpower in 10 years, the EU is the only current superpower evaluated worldwide as a rather stabilizing one – the highest share of the answers around the globe is in favor of that opinion. Two out of five consider the Union stabilizing, a third says it is destabilizing for the world and a fourth hesitates in answering.

On a global scale, mainly the Europeans view the EU as a stabilizing power, but also people in Latin America and East Asia. According to a significant share of the people in the Middle East and Russia however the EU is rather a destabilizing superpower.

Yet, on a global scale the share of those who perceive the European Union as a stabilizing factor has decreased with 8 percent points within a year.

Thus, it seems that there is no international superpower that is perceived as stabilizing by a strong majority. Not good news in a period of pandemic.

Kancho Stoychev,
President of Gallup International Association:

"The growing weight of China in global affairs is not a surprise, but EU leaving the table of four is. This is the most destabilizing fact, because the EU – more or less – is always trying to balance. In theory Russia could get to the middle position between US and China, but nowadays in practice this sounds more than absurd. It seems that the West is pushing Russia and China together, which in the light of the globally growing role of the state in economy, will most probably not strengthen democracy."

For more information:

Kancho Stoychev (Sofia) +359 88 8611025
Johnny Heald (London) +44 207 611 5270
Andrey Milekhin (Moscow) +7 495 988 60 81
Steven Kang (Seoul) +82 10 5301 4592
Ijaz Gilani (Islamabad) +92-300 8544656
www.gallup-international.com

Methodology:

The Gallup International End of Year Survey (EoY) is an annual tradition initiated by and designed under the chairmanship of Dr. George Gallup in 1977. It is conducted every year since then. This year it was carried out in 45 countries around the world.
List of data suppliers and methodological details by country are presented at the end of the document.

Regions coverage:

- EU Total - combines EU West and EU East
- EU West – Austria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK
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- Non-EU Europe –Armenia, Bosnia&Herzegovina, Georgia, North Macedonia, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine
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- East Asia – Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand
- West Asia – Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey
- Africa – Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire
- USA, India, Russia and Australia are not included in any other regional category

Sample Size and Mode of Field Work:

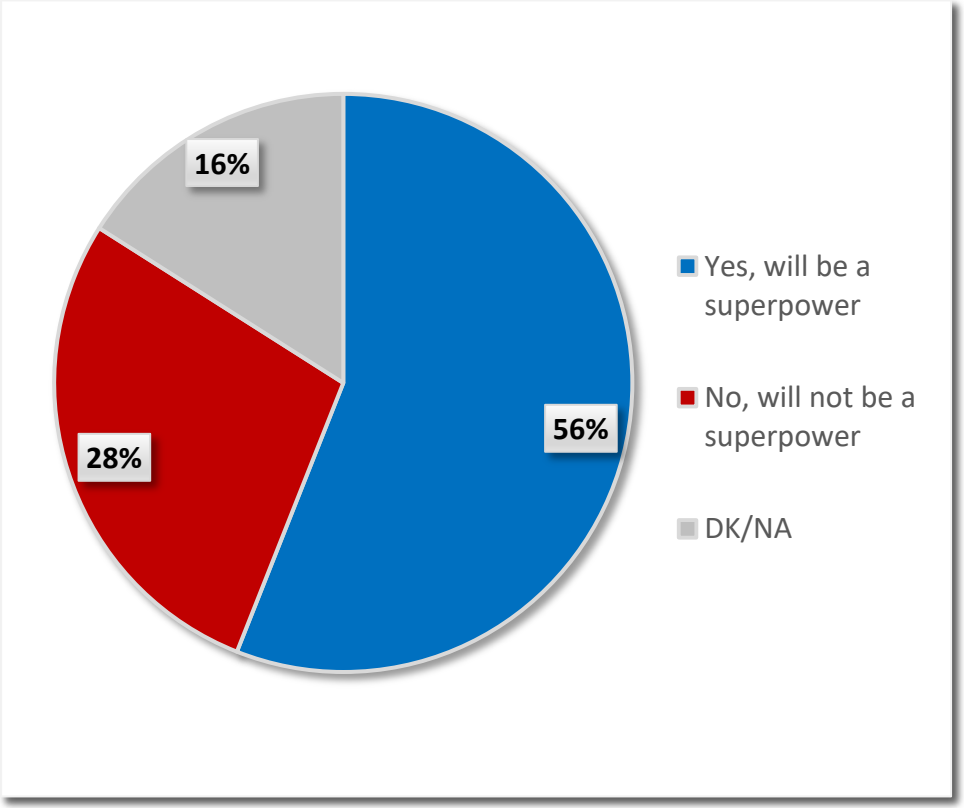
A total of 42,598 persons in 45 countries were interviewed globally. In each country a representative sample of around 1000 men and women was interviewed during October-December 2020 either face to face, via telephone or online.
The margin of error for the survey is between ±3-5% at 95% confidence level.

About Gallup International

Gallup International Association (GIA) is the leading global independent association in market research and polling.
For over 70 years Gallup International Members have demonstrated their expert ability to conduct multi-country surveys on a comparable basis and deliver the highest quality. Our more than 100 Members and partners are leading national institutes with a profound local knowledge of research methods and techniques, statistical sources, customs and culture differences of its own country and carefully selected by the Association Board. With only one Member agency per country, Members work together on a daily basis to share knowledge, new research techniques and tools, as well as to provide the most appropriate solutions to international research projects and service our clients to the best of our abilities.

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030?

USA



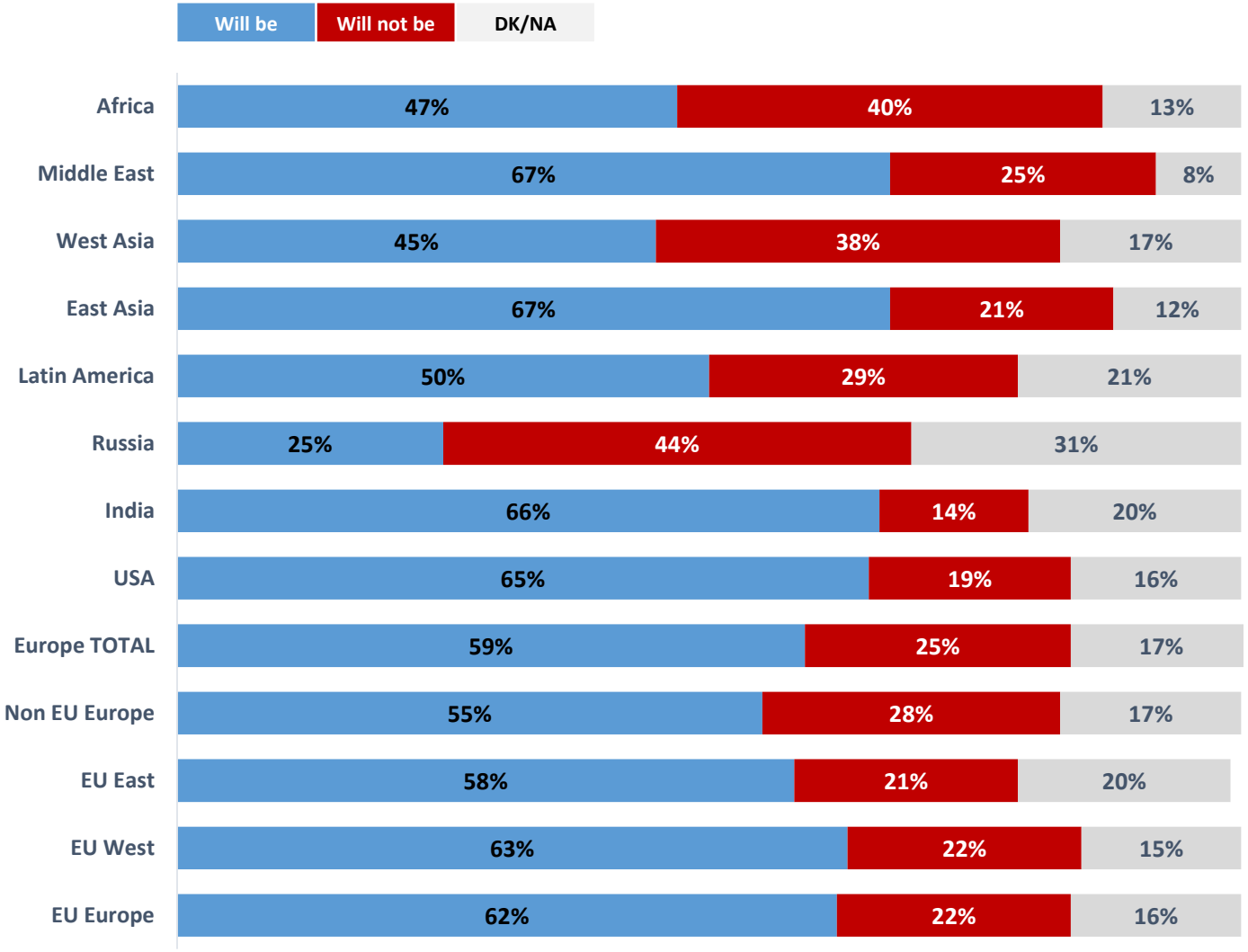
TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL BE A SUPERPOWER"
VIETNAM – 92%
FINLAND – 81%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 78%
GEORGIA – 75%
AFGHANISTAN – 73%

TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL NOT BE A SUPERPOWER"
TURKEY; MALAYSIA – 61%
GHANA -59%
KENYA – 52%
KAZAKHSTAN – 48%
PAKISTAN – 46%

GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 45 countries, total sample n=42,598 respondents

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030?

USA



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- **West Asia** – Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey
- **Africa** – Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire
- **USA, India and Russia** are not included in any other regional category

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030:

USA

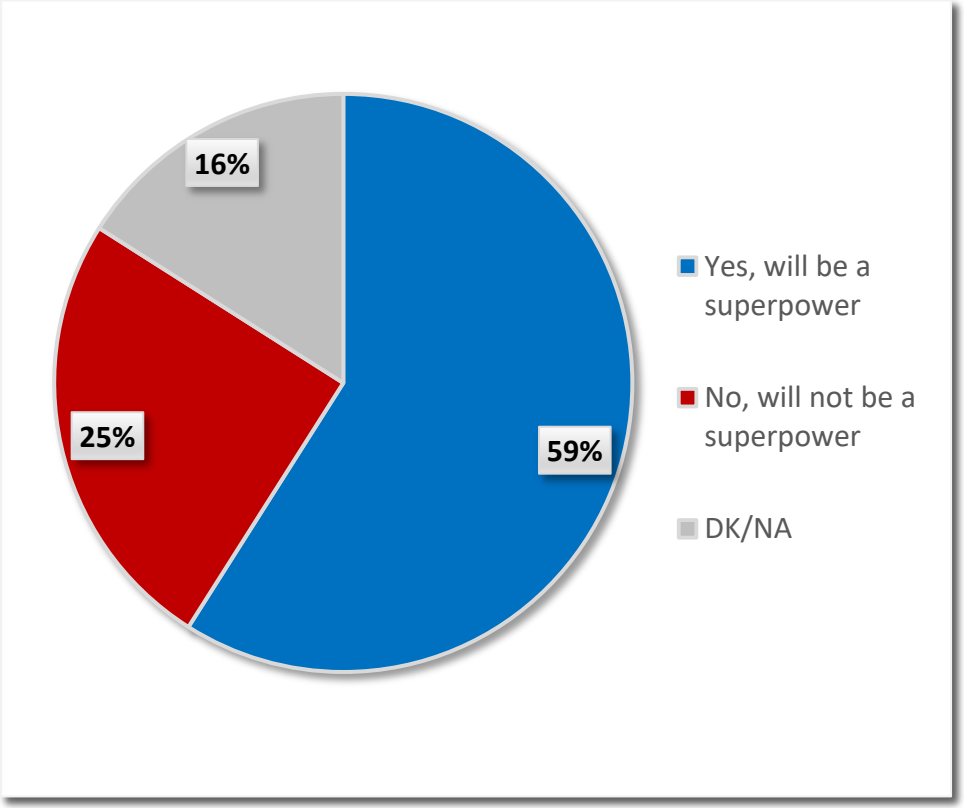
(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NA
GLOBAL AVERAGE	**56%**	**28%**	**16%**
AFGHANISTAN	73%	23%	4%
ARGENTINA	50%	22%	28%
ARMENIA	50%	26%	23%
AUSTRIA	62%	21%	17%
AZERBAIJAN	49%	29%	22%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	50%	27%	23%
BULGARIA	46%	23%	31%
COLOMBIA	61%	35%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	46%	31%	23%
CZECH REPUBLIC	65%	24%	11%
ECUADOR	65%	29%	5%
FINLAND	81%	10%	9%
GEORGIA	75%	15%	11%
GERMANY	52%	30%	18%
GHANA	31%	59%	10%
HONG KONG	63%	23%	14%
INDIA	66%	14%	20%
INDONESIA	65%	17%	18%
IRAQ	71%	18%	10%
ITALY	63%	23%	15%
JAPAN	65%	8%	28%
JORDAN	72%	21%	6%

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NA
KAZAKHSTAN	20%	48%	33%
KENYA	45%	52%	4%
KYRGYZSTAN	37%	39%	24%
NORTH MACEDONIA	60%	31%	9%
MALAYSIA	37%	61%	2%
MEXICO	36%	38%	27%
NIGERIA	66%	17%	17%
PAKISTAN	24%	46%	29%
PALESTINE	61%	31%	8%
PERU	41%	29%	30%
PHILIPPINES	71%	15%	14%
POLAND	61%	18%	21%
RUSSIA	25%	44%	31%
SERBIA	67%	25%	8%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	78%	19%	3%
SPAIN	62%	30%	8%
SWITZERLAND	47%	33%	21%
THAILAND	68%	17%	14%
TURKEY	27%	61%	12%
UKRAINE	36%	42%	22%
UK	56%	23%	21%
USA	65%	19%	16%
VIETNAM	92%	4%	4%

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030?

CHINA



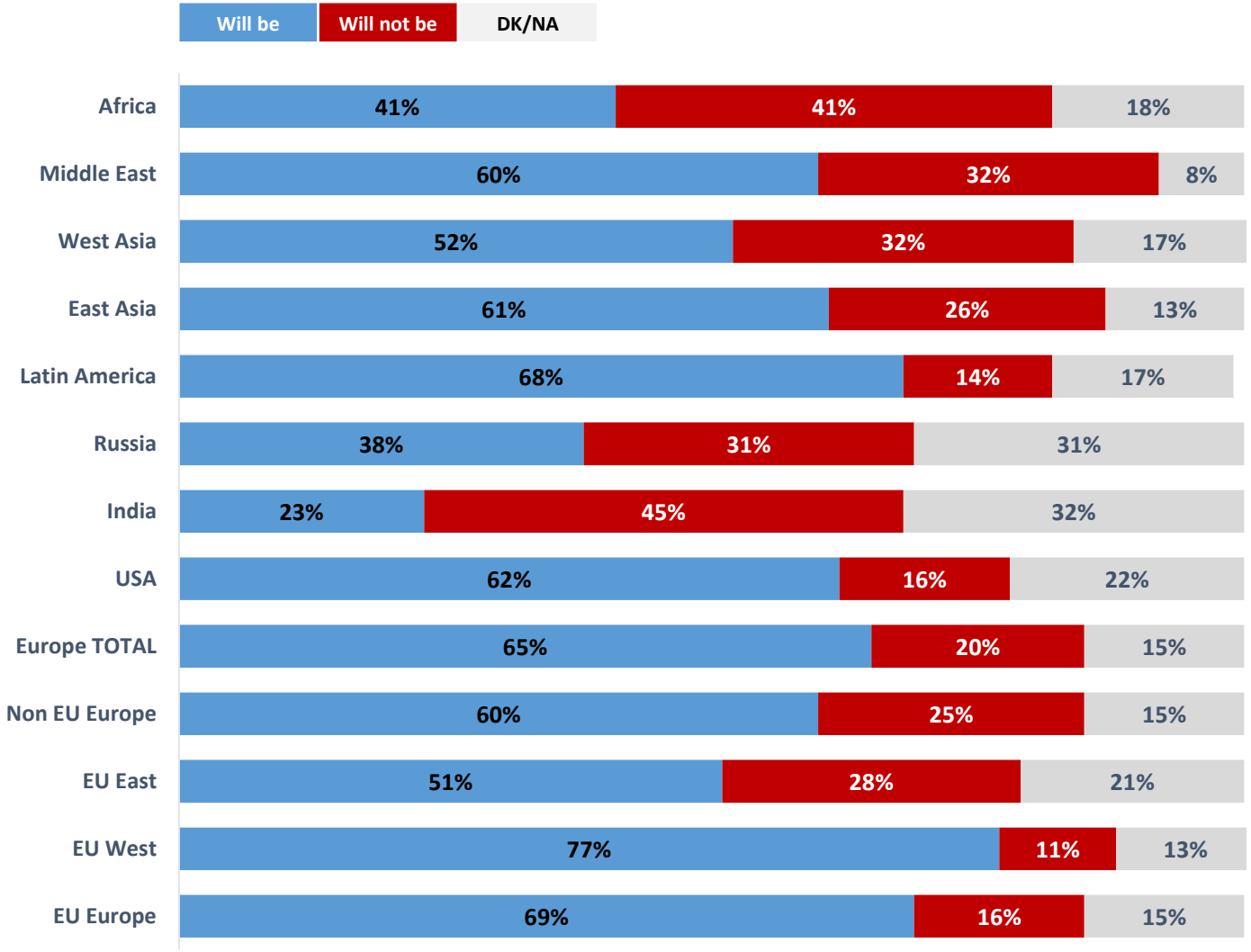
TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL BE A SUPERPOWER"
SPAIN – 89%
FINLAND – 86%
COLOMBIA – 80%
THAILAND – 78%
JORDAN -76%

TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL NOT BE A SUPERPOWER"
KENYA – 85%
VIETNAM – 51%
GEORGIA; INDIA – 45%
AFGHANISTAN – 40%
TURKEY – 39%

GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 45 countries, total sample n=42,598 respondents

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030?

CHINA



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- **Africa** – Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire
- **USA, India and Russia** are not included in any other regional category

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030:

CHINA

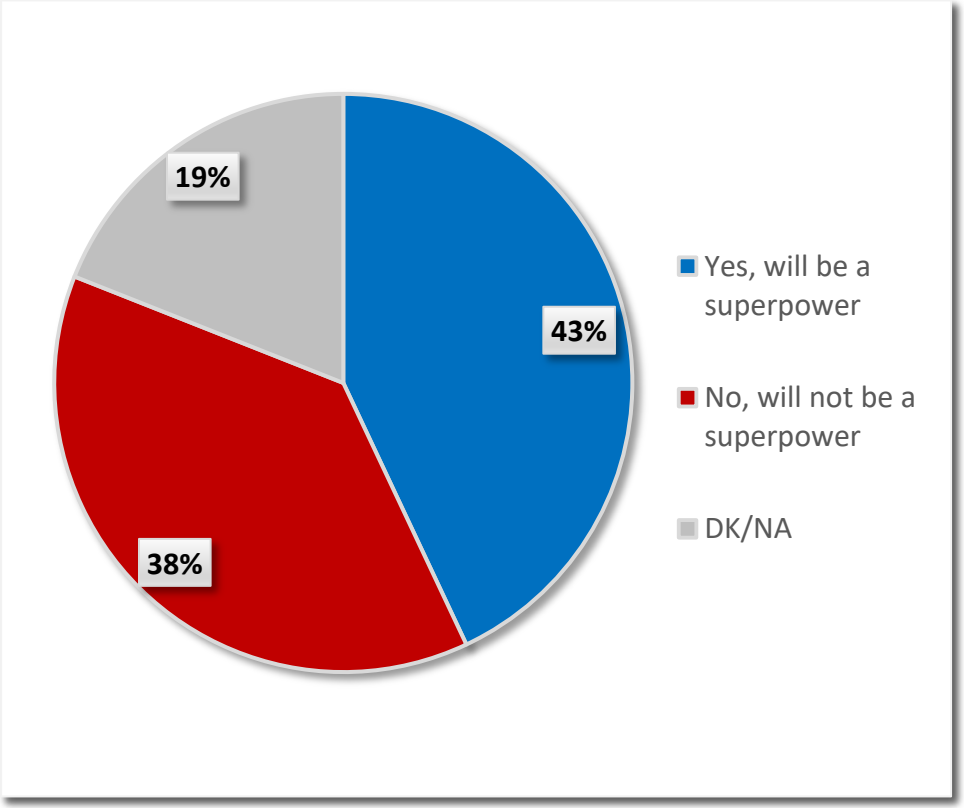
(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NA
GLOBAL AVERAGE	**59%**	**25%**	**16%**
AFGHANISTAN	54%	40%	6%
ARGENTINA	67%	12%	22%
ARMENIA	62%	20%	18%
AUSTRIA	73%	14%	13%
AZERBAIJAN	44%	33%	23%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	64%	17%	20%
BULGARIA	50%	19%	31%
COLOMBIA	80%	17%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	65%	19%	17%
CZECH REPUBLIC	49%	39%	12%
ECUADOR	73%	22%	5%
FINLAND	86%	7%	7%
GEORGIA	43%	45%	12%
GERMANY	70%	14%	16%
GHANA	32%	31%	37%
HONG KONG	57%	30%	12%
INDIA	23%	45%	32%
INDONESIA	69%	14%	18%
IRAQ	59%	35%	7%
ITALY	75%	10%	14%
JAPAN	48%	19%	33%
JORDAN	76%	17%	7%

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NA
KAZAKHSTAN	42%	29%	29%
KENYA	14%	85%	1%
KYRGYZSTAN	53%	28%	18%
NORTH MACEDONIA	57%	32%	12%
MALAYSIA	67%	32%	1%
MEXICO	64%	16%	20%
NIGERIA	56%	25%	20%
PAKISTAN	60%	14%	26%
PALESTINE	53%	38%	9%
PERU	62%	11%	27%
PHILIPPINES	55%	31%	14%
POLAND	55%	23%	22%
RUSSIA	38%	31%	31%
SERBIA	75%	17%	8%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	70%	27%	2%
SPAIN	89%	7%	4%
SWITZERLAND	64%	18%	18%
THAILAND	78%	10%	13%
TURKEY	47%	39%	14%
UKRAINE	56%	27%	17%
UK	66%	13%	21%
USA	62%	16%	22%
VIETNAM	42%	51%	6%

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030?

RUSSIA



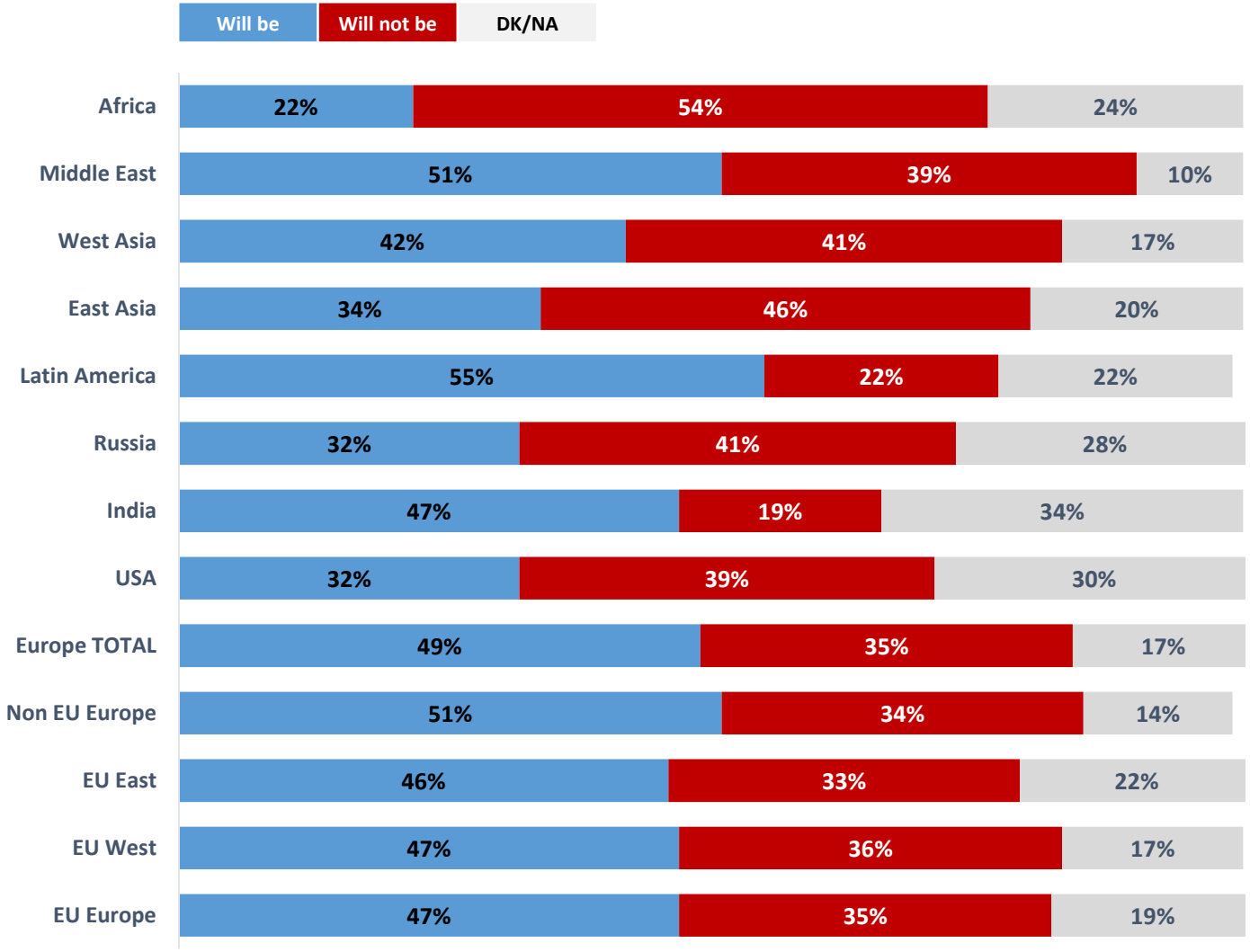
TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL BE A SUPERPOWER"
SERBIA – 78%
ARMENIA – 76%
KYRGYZSTAN – 75%
COLOMBIA – 67%
ECUADOR; NORTH MACEDONIA – 65%

TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL NOT BE A SUPERPOWER"
KENYA – 93%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 75%
UKRAINE – 67%
MALAYSIA; TURKEY – 57%
GEORGIA – 56%

GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 45 countries, total sample n=42,598 respondents

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030?

RUSSIA



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- **Africa** – Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire
- **USA, India and Russia** are not included in any other regional category

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030:

RUSSIA

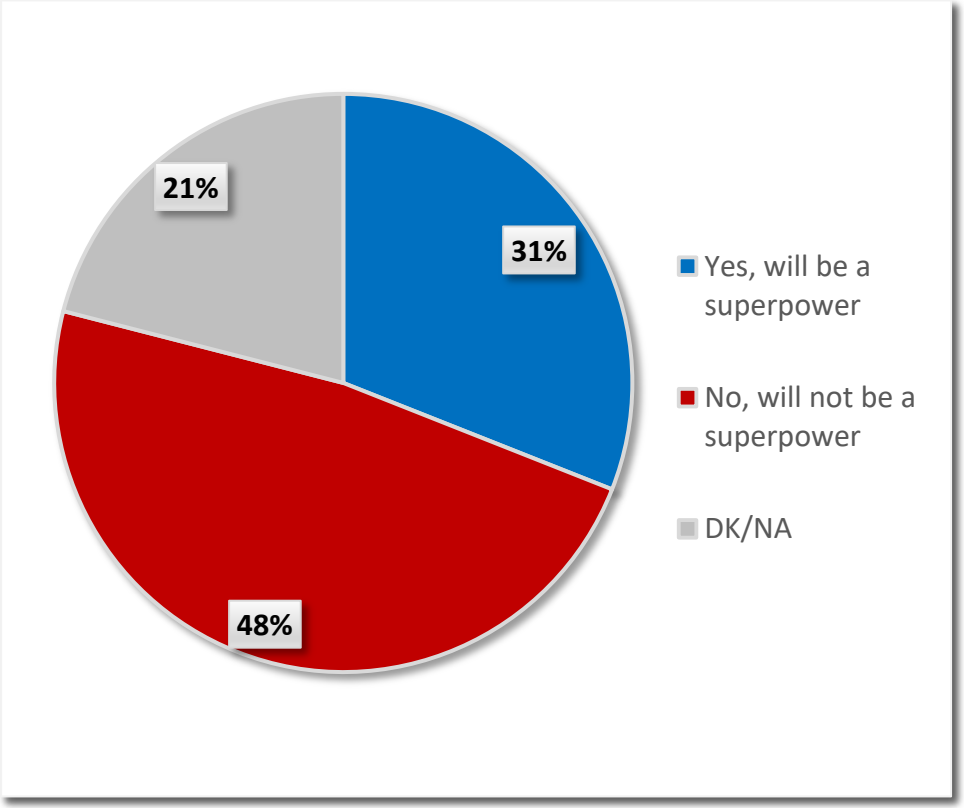
(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NA
GLOBAL AVERAGE	**43%**	**38%**	**19%**
AFGHANISTAN	50%	43%	7%
ARGENTINA	48%	19%	33%
ARMENIA	76%	12%	13%
AUSTRIA	49%	35%	17%
AZERBAIJAN	45%	35%	20%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	59%	22%	19%
BULGARIA	58%	14%	28%
COLOMBIA	67%	29%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	23%	43%	34%
CZECH REPUBLIC	42%	45%	13%
ECUADOR	65%	27%	8%
FINLAND	48%	40%	12%
GEORGIA	33%	56%	11%
GERMANY	39%	42%	20%
GHANA	24%	40%	36%
HONG KONG	27%	53%	20%
INDIA	47%	19%	34%
INDONESIA	44%	26%	30%
IRAQ	57%	36%	7%
ITALY	58%	24%	18%
JAPAN	22%	36%	43%
JORDAN	60%	28%	12%

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NA
KAZAKHSTAN	56%	17%	27%
KENYA	6%	93%	1%
KYRGYZSTAN	75%	14%	11%
NORTH MACEDONIA	65%	24%	11%
MALAYSIA	39%	57%	4%
MEXICO	51%	27%	22%
NIGERIA	35%	38%	27%
PAKISTAN	13%	53%	33%
PALESTINE	42%	47%	11%
PERU	52%	18%	30%
PHILIPPINES	45%	31%	24%
POLAND	40%	35%	25%
RUSSIA	32%	41%	28%
SERBIA	78%	16%	7%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	20%	75%	5%
SPAIN	47%	44%	10%
SWITZERLAND	40%	37%	23%
THAILAND	34%	40%	26%
TURKEY	29%	57%	14%
UKRAINE	16%	67%	16%
UK	41%	32%	27%
USA	32%	39%	30%
VIETNAM	57%	34%	9%

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030?

JAPAN



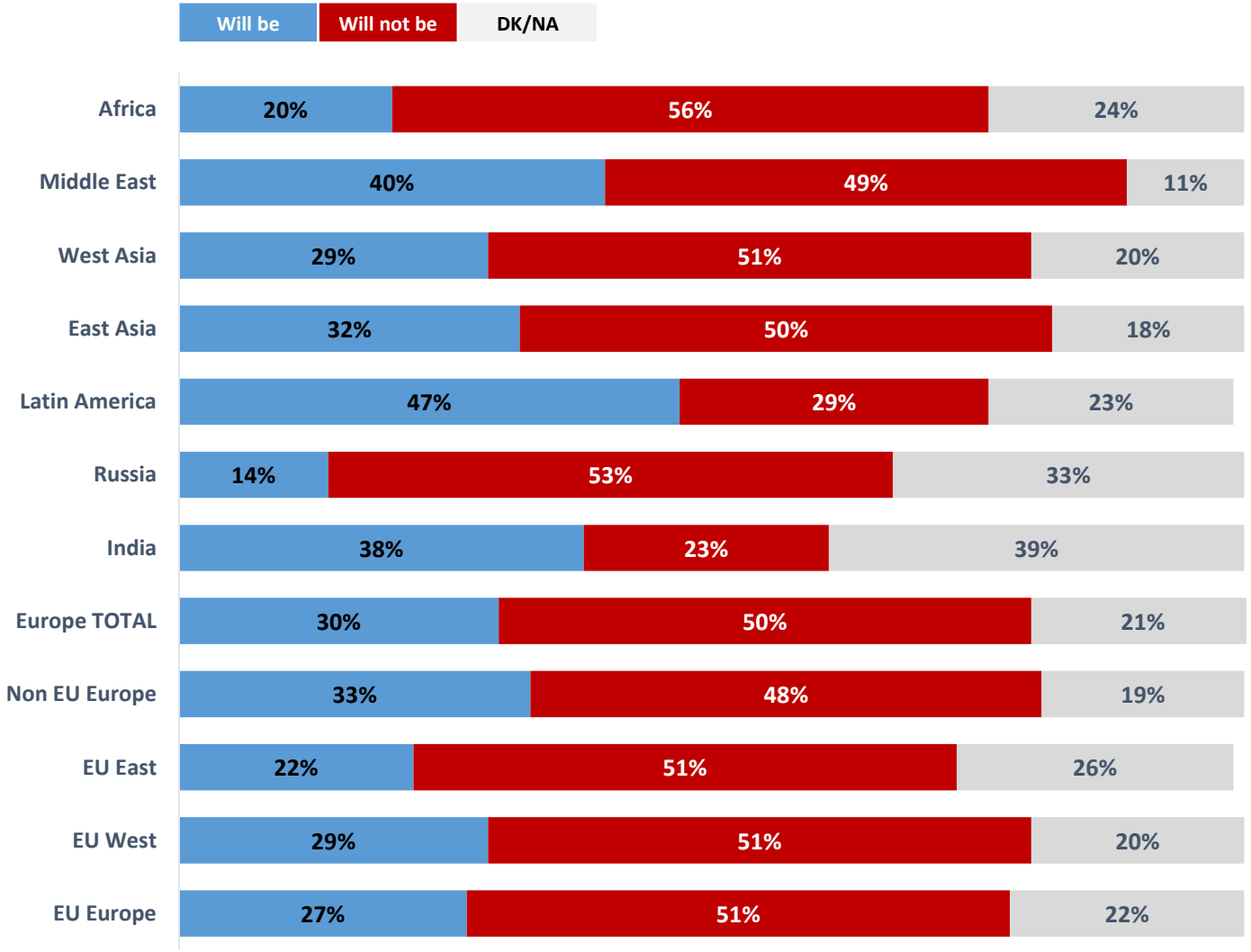
TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL BE A SUPERPOWER"
VIETNAM – 59%
IRAQ – 57%
SPAIN – 53%
ECUADOR; PERU – 52%
COLOMBIA; ITALY – 51%

TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL NOT BE A SUPERPOWER"
KENYA – 92%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 86%
CZECH REPUBLIC – 71%
GERMANY – 63%
AUSTRIA; FINLAND – 62%

GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 44 countries, total sample n=41,225 respondents
Note: this item was not asked in USA survey.

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030?

JAPAN



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- **West Asia** – Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey
- **Africa** – Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire
- **India and Russia** are not included in any other regional category

Note: this item was not asked in USA survey.

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030:

JAPAN

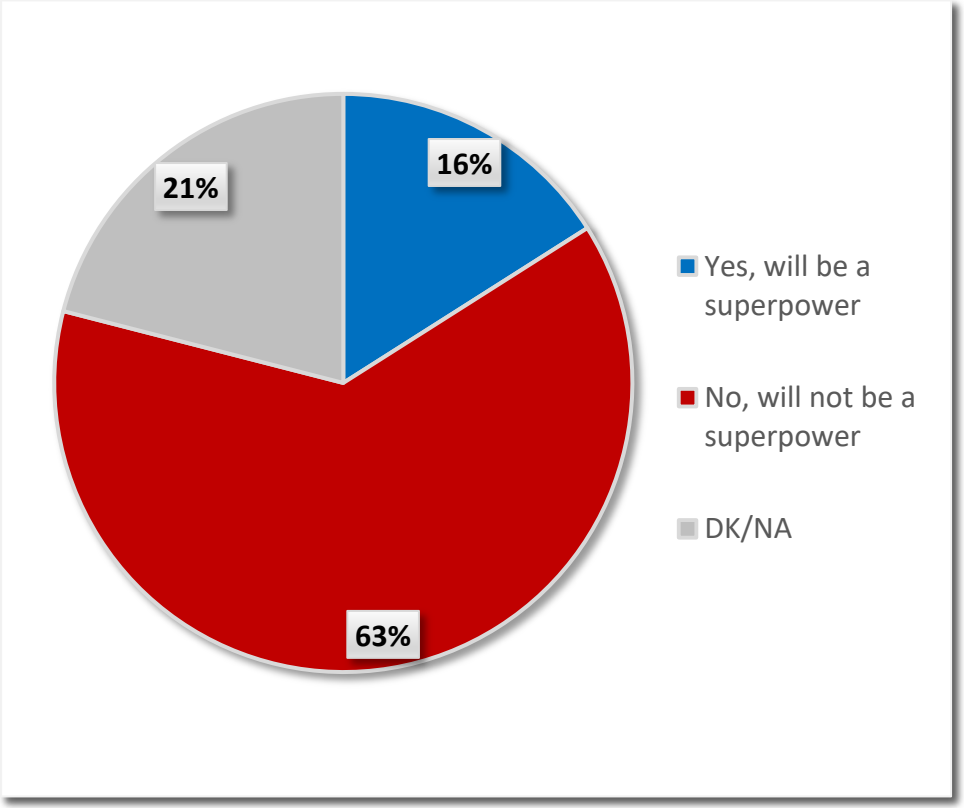
(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NA
GLOBAL AVERAGE	**31%**	**48%**	**21%**
AFGHANISTAN	32%	59%	9%
ARGENTINA	34%	30%	36%
ARMENIA	34%	44%	22%
AUSTRIA	18%	62%	20%
AZERBAIJAN	44%	32%	24%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	32%	39%	29%
BULGARIA	27%	33%	40%
COLOMBIA	51%	45%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	17%	48%	34%
CZECH REPUBLIC	15%	71%	14%
ECUADOR	52%	40%	8%
FINLAND	21%	62%	17%
GEORGIA	39%	50%	10%
GERMANY	13%	63%	24%
GHANA	26%	39%	35%
HONG KONG	22%	61%	17%
INDIA	38%	23%	39%
INDONESIA	49%	24%	27%
IRAQ	57%	37%	6%
ITALY	51%	30%	18%
JAPAN	16%	46%	39%
JORDAN	34%	54%	12%

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NA
KAZAKHSTAN	13%	50%	37%
KENYA	8%	92%	*
KYRGYZSTAN	46%	35%	19%
NORTH MACEDONIA	36%	52%	12%
MALAYSIA	50%	48%	2%
MEXICO	49%	25%	26%
NIGERIA	28%	44%	28%
PAKISTAN	14%	54%	32%
PALESTINE	32%	54%	15%
PERU	52%	18%	31%
PHILIPPINES	47%	32%	21%
POLAND	25%	46%	29%
RUSSIA	14%	53%	33%
SERBIA	40%	44%	16%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	10%	86%	4%
SPAIN	53%	39%	8%
SWITZERLAND	17%	60%	23%
THAILAND	17%	53%	31%
TURKEY	35%	50%	15%
UKRAINE	33%	48%	19%
UK	24%	48%	29%
VIETNAM	59%	35%	6%

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030?

INDIA



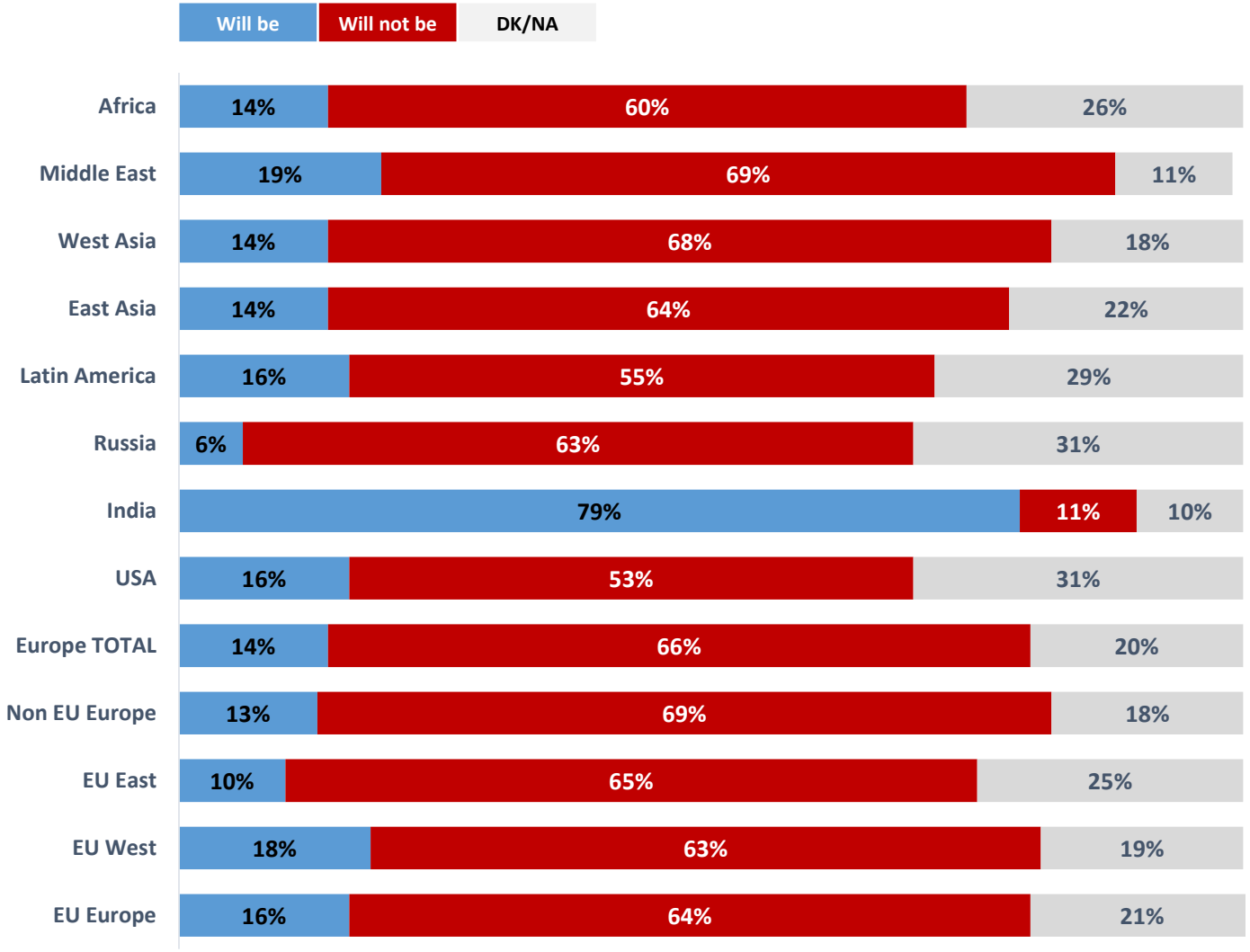
TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL BE A SUPERPOWER"
INDIA – 79%
GHANA – 26%
ITALY; JAPAN – 23%
AFGHANISTAN; ARMENIA; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; FINLAND – 22%
PALESTINE – 21%

TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL NOT BE A SUPERPOWER"
KENYA – 97%
NORTH MACEDONIA – 83%
MALAYSIA; GEORGIA – 81%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 80%
UKRAINE – 79%

GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 45 countries, total sample n=42,598 respondents

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030?

INDIA



Regions coverage:

- **EU Total** – combines EU West and EU East
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- **Latin America** – Argentina, Columbia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru
- **Middle East** – Iraq, Jordan, Palestine
- **East Asia** – Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand
- **West Asia** – Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey
- **Africa** – Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire
- **USA, India and Russia** are not included in any other regional category

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030:

INDIA

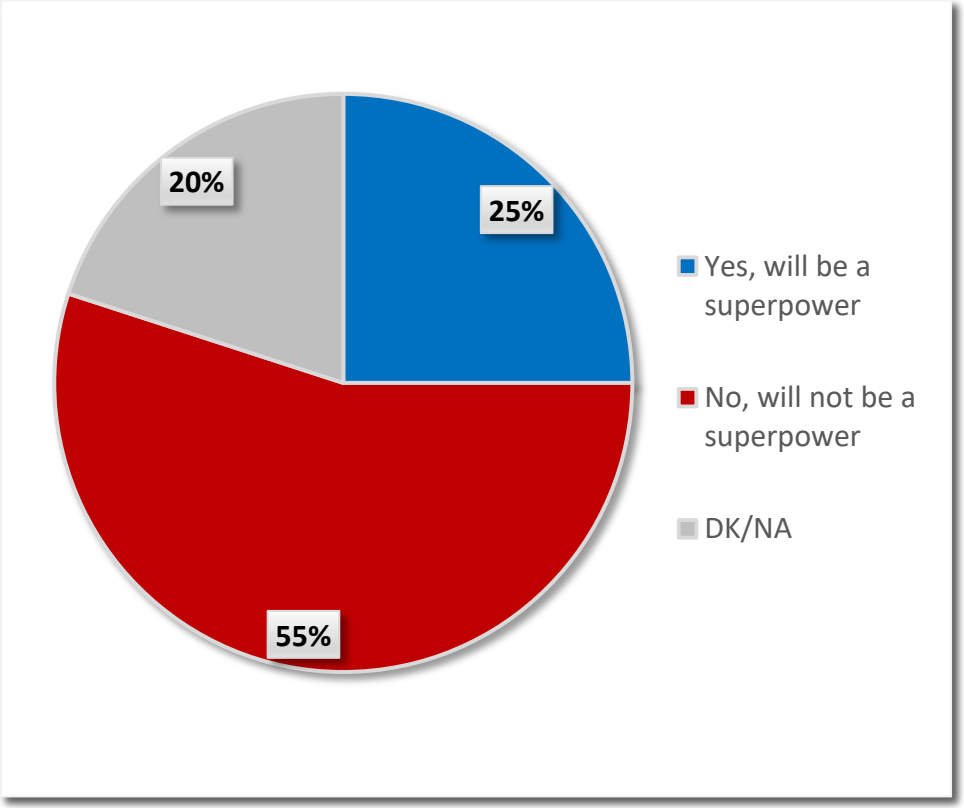
(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NA
GLOBAL AVERAGE	**16%**	**63%**	**21%**
AFGHANISTAN	22%	70%	8%
ARGENTINA	8%	55%	38%
ARMENIA	22%	56%	21%
AUSTRIA	13%	69%	18%
AZERBAIJAN	17%	58%	25%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	10%	65%	25%
BULGARIA	12%	55%	34%
COLOMBIA	22%	75%	-
COTE D'IVOIRE	10%	54%	35%
CZECH REPUBLIC	11%	76%	13%
ECUADOR	22%	70%	8%
FINLAND	22%	61%	17%
GEORGIA	9%	81%	10%
GERMANY	11%	69%	20%
GHANA	26%	35%	39%
HONG KONG	15%	67%	18%
INDIA	79%	11%	10%
INDONESIA	13%	51%	36%
IRAQ	20%	77%	3%
ITALY	23%	56%	20%
JAPAN	23%	31%	46%
JORDAN	15%	71%	14%

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NA
KAZAKHSTAN	4%	61%	35%
KENYA	3%	97%	*
KYRGYZSTAN	15%	66%	19%
NORTH MACEDONIA	5%	83%	12%
MALAYSIA	17%	81%	2%
MEXICO	9%	56%	35%
NIGERIA	17%	53%	30%
PAKISTAN	5%	71%	25%
PALESTINE	21%	64%	15%
PERU	19%	39%	42%
PHILIPPINES	12%	61%	27%
POLAND	9%	62%	29%
RUSSIA	6%	63%	31%
SERBIA	20%	62%	18%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	14%	80%	6%
SPAIN	19%	73%	8%
SWITZERLAND	14%	64%	22%
THAILAND	4%	62%	34%
TURKEY	10%	71%	18%
UKRAINE	6%	79%	15%
UK	18%	53%	29%
USA	16%	53%	31%
VIETNAM	13%	77%	10%

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030?

UK



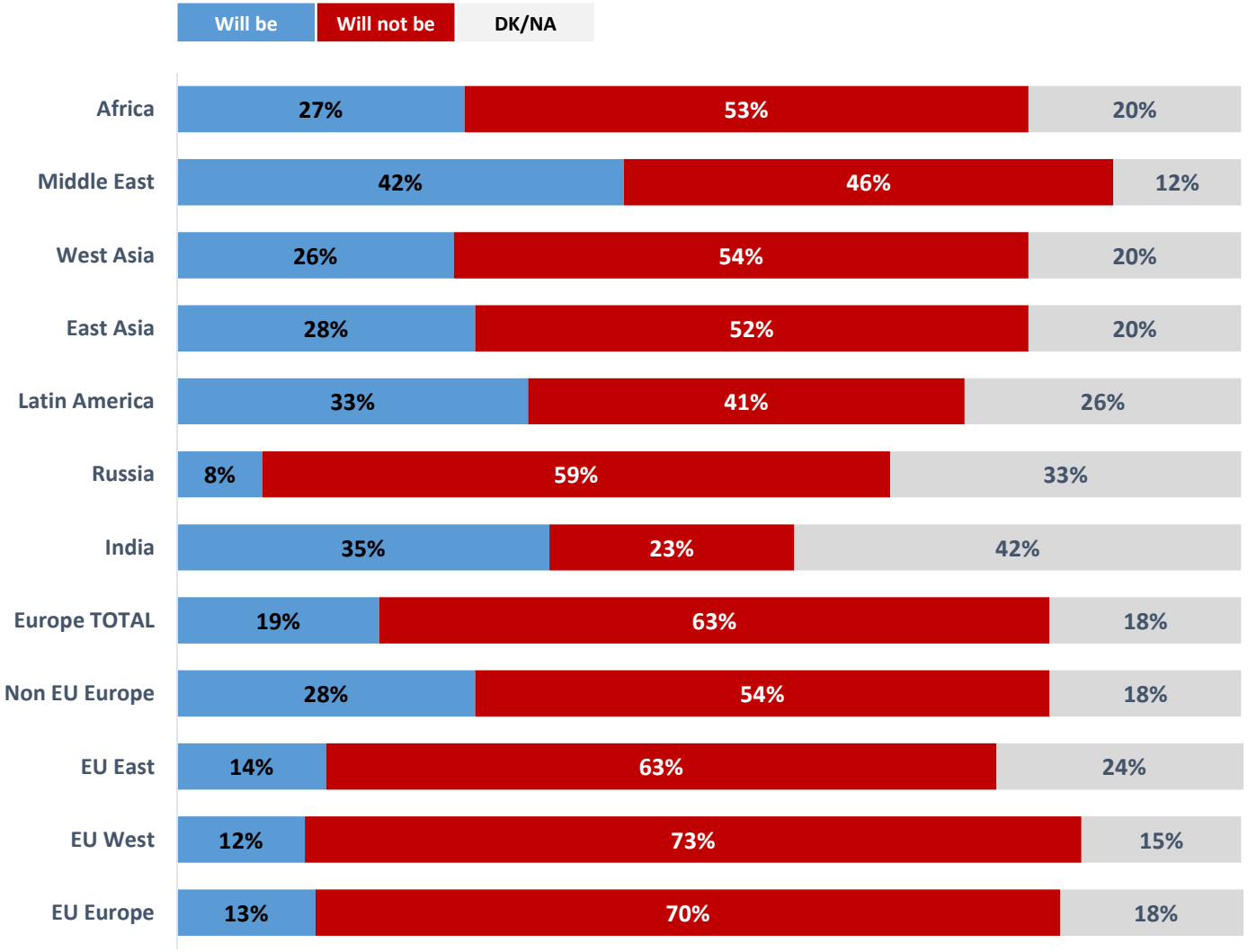
TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL BE A SUPERPOWER"
IRAQ – 50%
AZERBAIJAN – 49%
JORDAN – 48%
ECUADOR; GEORGIA; VIETNAM – 45%
COLOMBIA – 44%

TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL NOT BE A SUPERPOWER"
KENYA – 91%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 82%
FINLAND – 81%
CZECH REPUBLIC – 80%
AUSTRIA – 79%

GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 44 countries, total sample n=41,225 respondents
Note: this item was not asked in USA survey.

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030?

UK



Regions coverage:

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- **Latin America** – Argentina, Columbia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru
- **Middle East** – Iraq, Jordan, Palestine
- **East Asia** – Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand
- **West Asia** – Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey
- **Africa** – Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire
- **India and Russia** are not included in any other regional category

Note: this item was not asked in USA survey.

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030:

UK

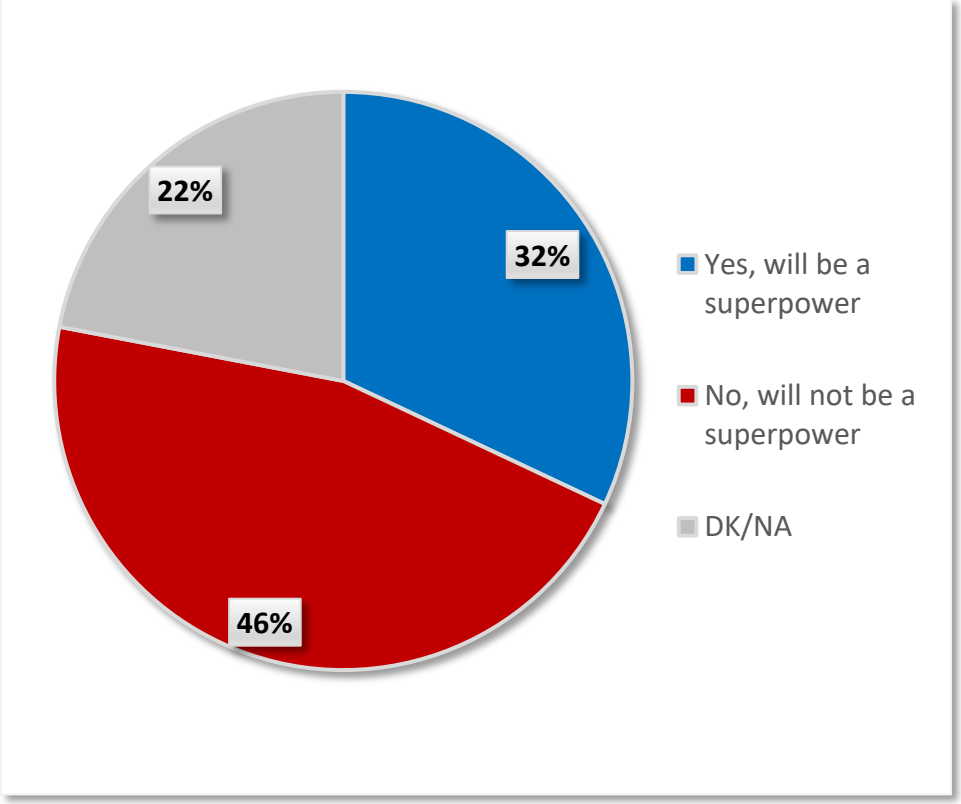
(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NA
GLOBAL AVERAGE	**25%**	**55%**	**20%**
AFGHANISTAN	32%	59%	8%
ARGENTINA	24%	40%	36%
ARMENIA	42%	38%	20%
AUSTRIA	5%	79%	16%
AZERBAIJAN	49%	27%	24%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	21%	54%	25%
BULGARIA	18%	50%	32%
COLOMBIA	44%	53%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	15%	48%	37%
CZECH REPUBLIC	9%	80%	11%
ECUADOR	45%	47%	8%
FINLAND	8%	81%	11%
GEORGIA	45%	45%	10%
GERMANY	5%	77%	18%
GHANA	40%	40%	20%
HONG KONG	23%	63%	14%
INDIA	35%	23%	42%
INDONESIA	42%	30%	29%
IRAQ	50%	43%	7%
ITALY	19%	62%	19%
JAPAN	12%	43%	46%
JORDAN	48%	39%	13%

Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NA
KAZAKHSTAN	8%	57%	35%
KENYA	9%	91%	*
KYRGYZSTAN	31%	44%	26%
NORTH MACEDONIA	26%	59%	14%
MALAYSIA	42%	56%	2%
MEXICO	28%	45%	27%
NIGERIA	43%	32%	26%
PAKISTAN	13%	55%	32%
PALESTINE	34%	51%	15%
PERU	30%	31%	39%
PHILIPPINES	39%	36%	25%
POLAND	15%	57%	29%
RUSSIA	8%	59%	33%
SERBIA	21%	63%	16%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	13%	82%	6%
SPAIN	22%	70%	8%
SWITZERLAND	6%	72%	22%
THAILAND	15%	49%	36%
TURKEY	22%	63%	15%
UKRAINE	31%	53%	16%
UK	16%	65%	20%
VIETNAM	45%	47%	8%

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030?

EUROPEAN UNION



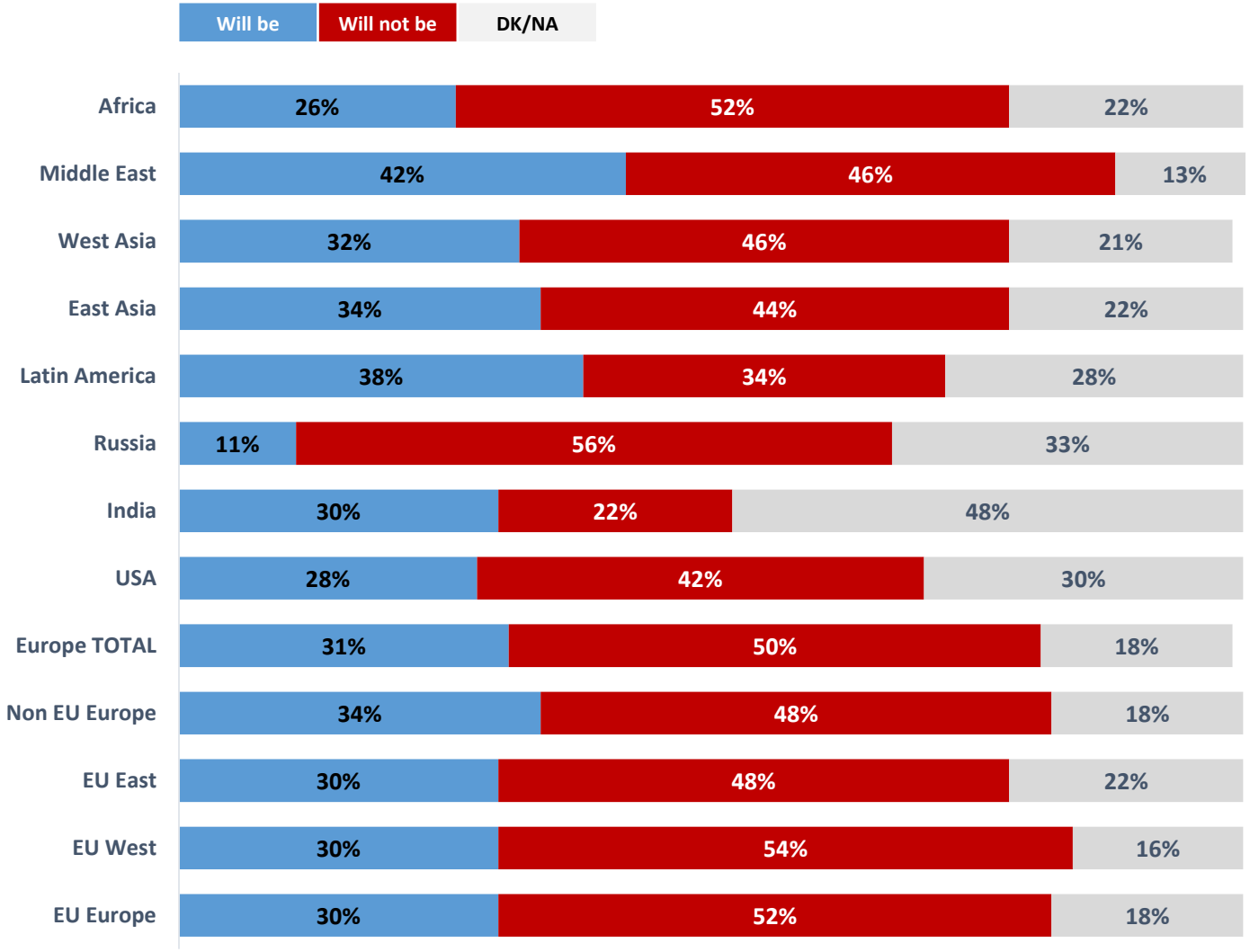
TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL BE A SUPERPOWER"
GEORGIA; VIETNAM – 57%
COLOMBIA – 55%
MALAYSIA – 50%
AZERBAIJAN; IRAQ – 49%
KYRGYZSTAN – 48%

TOP 5 ANSWER "WILL NOT BE A SUPERPOWER"
KENYA – 86%
CZECH REPUBLIC – 67%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 66%
ITALY – 63%
SWITZERLAND – 60%

GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 45 countries, total sample n=42,598 respondents

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030?

EUROPEAN UNION



Regions coverage:

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- **Africa** – Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire
- **USA, India and Russia** are not included in any other regional category

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the word in 2030:

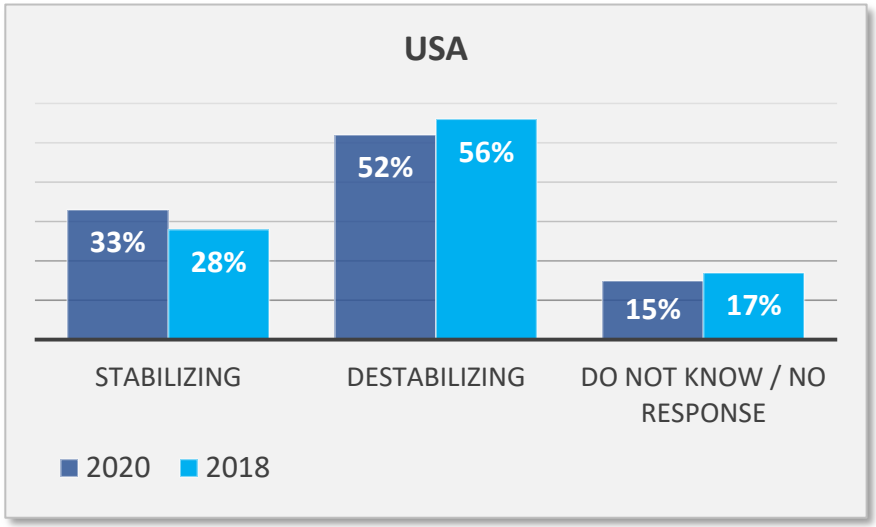
EUROPEAN UNION

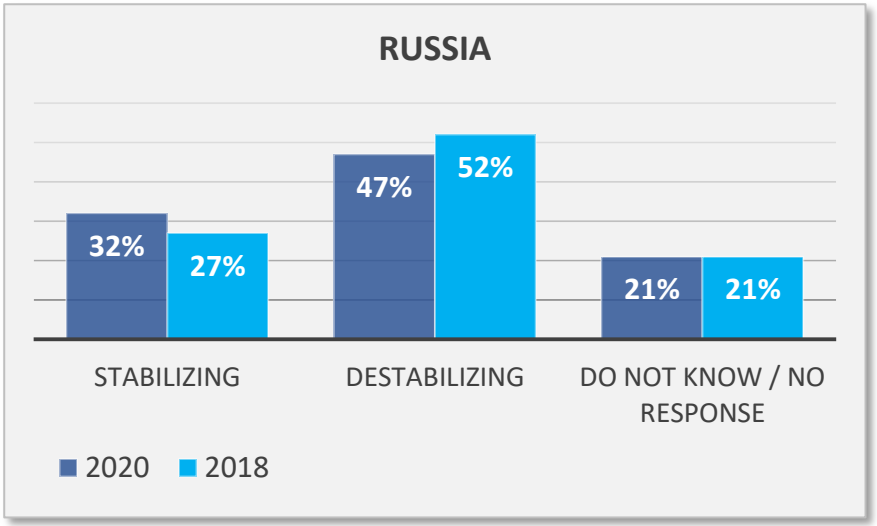
(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

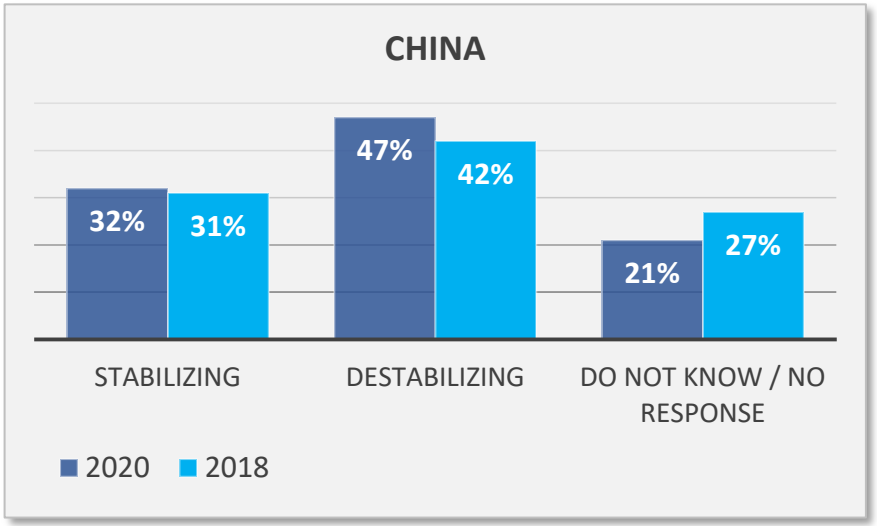
Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NA
GLOBAL AVERAGE	**32%**	**46%**	**22%**
AFGHANISTAN	40%	50%	10%
ARGENTINA	31%	29%	40%
ARMENIA	34%	43%	23%
AUSTRIA	26%	59%	14%
AZERBAIJAN	49%	27%	23%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	36%	44%	20%
BULGARIA	39%	32%	29%
COLOMBIA	55%	41%	*
COTE D'IVOIRE	20%	47%	33%
CZECH REPUBLIC	21%	67%	12%
ECUADOR	46%	46%	8%
FINLAND	33%	51%	16%
GEORGIA	57%	32%	11%
GERMANY	35%	48%	17%
GHANA	31%	39%	30%
HONG KONG	30%	54%	16%
INDIA	30%	22%	48%
INDONESIA	45%	24%	31%
IRAQ	49%	46%	5%
ITALY	18%	63%	19%
JAPAN	13%	37%	50%
JORDAN	46%	39%	15%

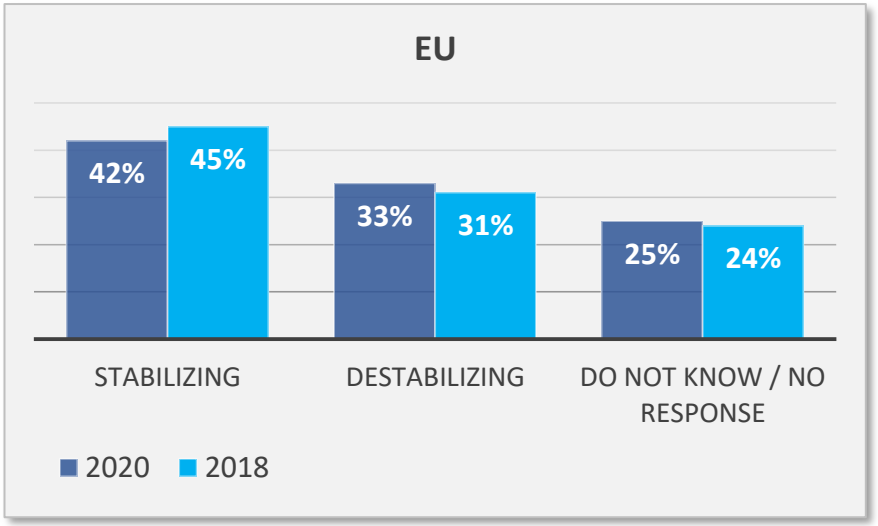
Country	Will be a superpower	Will not be a superpower	DK/NA
KAZAKHSTAN	13%	48%	38%
KENYA	14%	86%	*
KYRGYZSTAN	48%	28%	23%
NORTH MACEDONIA	29%	56%	15%
MALAYSIA	50%	47%	3%
MEXICO	37%	34%	30%
NIGERIA	39%	35%	27%
PAKISTAN	16%	49%	35%
PALESTINE	34%	49%	17%
PERU	34%	26%	39%
PHILIPPINES	39%	36%	26%
POLAND	32%	41%	27%
RUSSIA	11%	56%	33%
SERBIA	29%	55%	16%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	28%	66%	6%
SPAIN	41%	51%	8%
SWITZERLAND	20%	60%	19%
THAILAND	25%	42%	33%
TURKEY	28%	57%	15%
UKRAINE	28%	52%	21%
UK	25%	52%	24%
USA	28%	42%	30%
VIETNAM	57%	35%	7%

What do you think about the international policies of the following four superpowers: are their policies stabilizing or destabilizing the world?





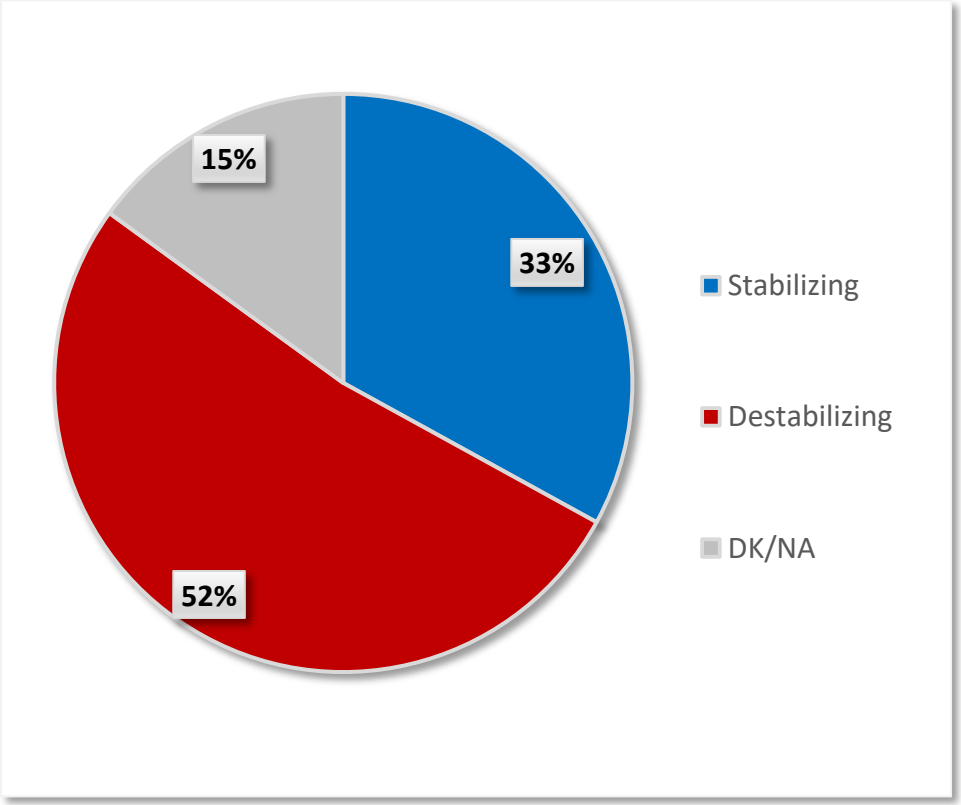




GIA End of Yearly Surveys 2020, 2018

What do you think about the international policies of the following four superpowers – are their policies stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

USA



TOP 5 ANSWER "STABILIZING"
PHILIPPINES – 77%
GEORGIA – 72%
VIETNAM – 71%
NIGERIA – 61%
KENYA; INDIA –59%

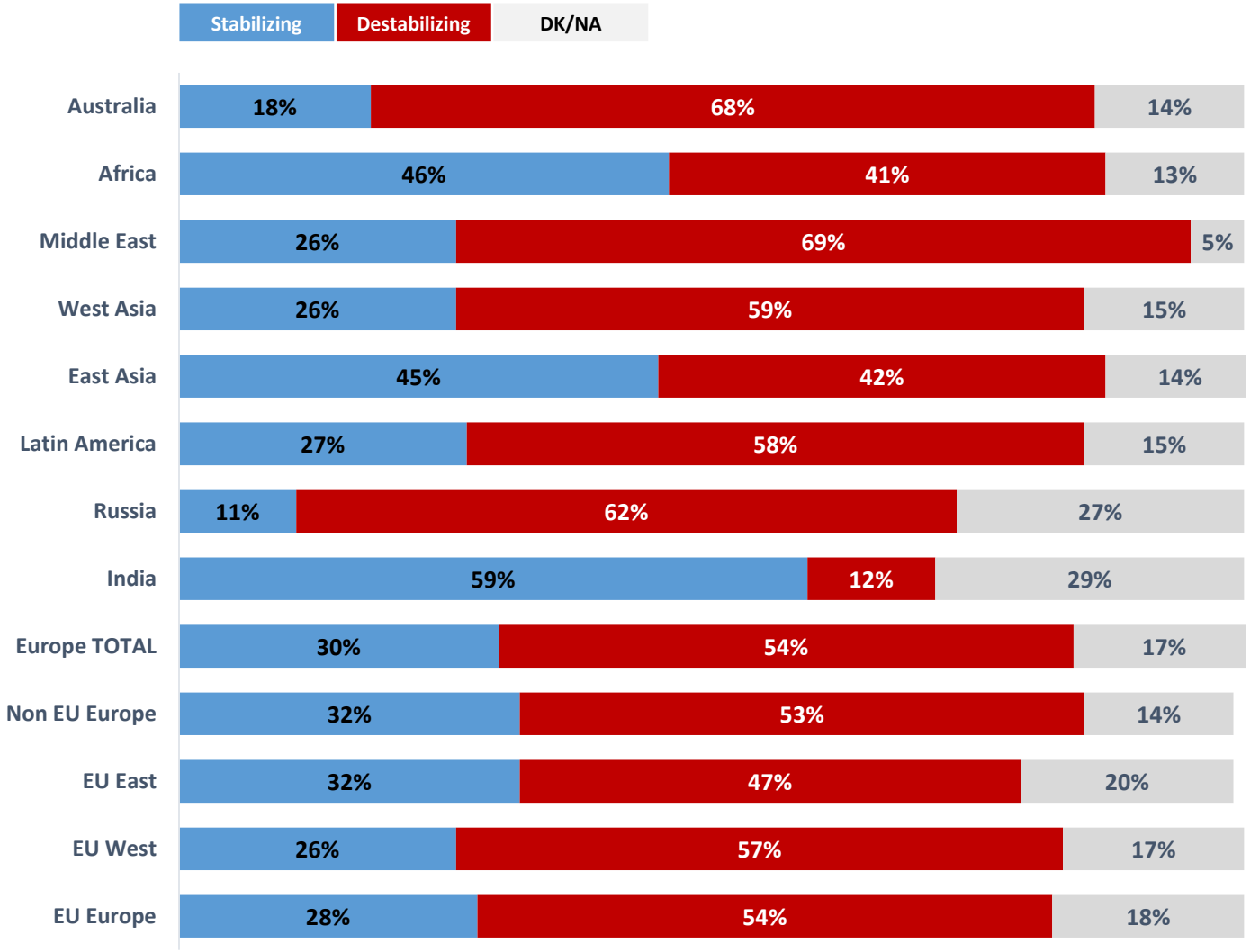
TOP 5 ANSWER "DESTABILIZING"
TURKEY; JORDAN – 77%
SPAIN – 75%
IRAQ – 74%
SERBIA – 73%
SWITZERLAND – 70%

GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 45 countries, total sample n=42,234 respondents

Notes:

- this item was not asked in USA survey;
- Australian results are quoted in charts/tables, but not included in Global Average calculations (survey data base not available)

What do you think about the international policy of **USA** – is this policy stabilizing or destabilizing the world?



Regions coverage:

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- **Africa** – Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire
- **Australia, India and Russia** are not included in any other regional category

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founded 1947

What do you think about the international policy of **USA** – is this policy stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

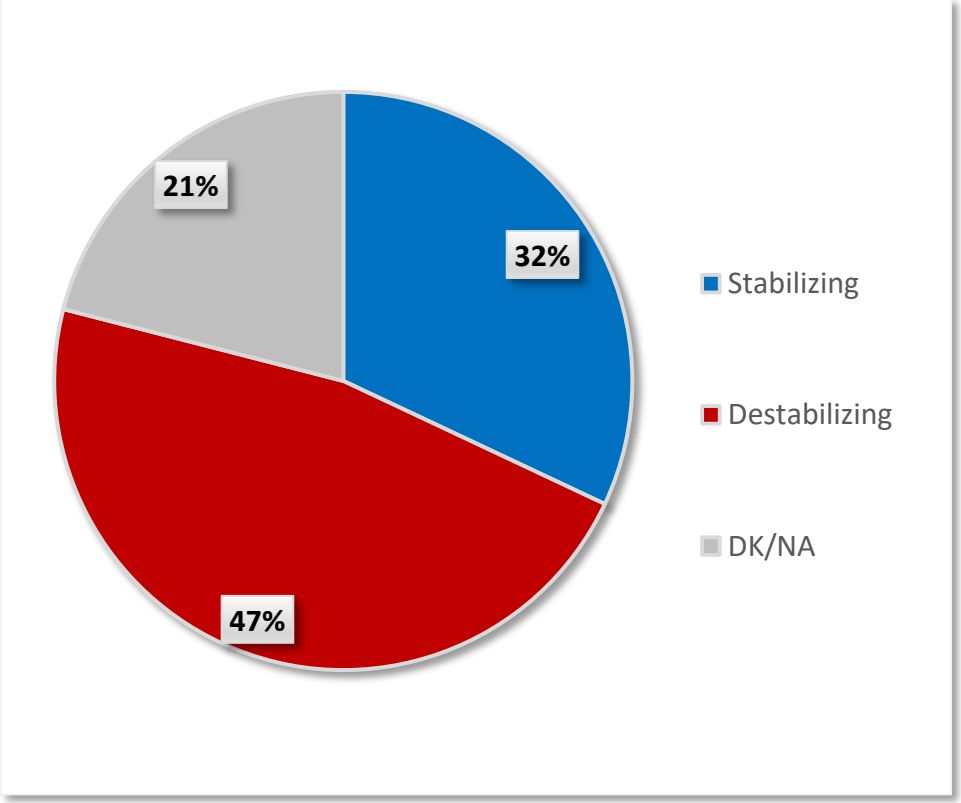
(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NA
GLOBAL AVERAGE	**33%**	**52%**	**15%**
AFGHANISTAN	41%	56%	4%
ARGENTINA	25%	57%	19%
ARMENIA	21%	62%	17%
AUSTRALIA	18%	68%	14%
AUSTRIA	34%	50%	16%
AZERBAIJAN	28%	52%	20%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	23%	64%	13%
BULGARIA	19%	55%	26%
COLOMBIA	35%	61%	4%
COTE D'IVOIRE	30%	50%	20%
CZECH REPUBLIC	31%	58%	11%
ECUADOR	47%	47%	7%
FINLAND	29%	59%	12%
GEORGIA	72%	19%	10%
GERMANY	27%	53%	20%
GHANA	30%	61%	10%
HONG KONG	42%	47%	11%
INDIA	59%	12%	29%
INDONESIA	36%	40%	24%
IRAQ	25%	74%	1%
ITALY	26%	53%	21%
JAPAN	18%	44%	38%

Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NA
JORDAN	15%	77%	8%
KAZAKHSTAN	15%	49%	36%
KENYA	59%	34%	7%
KYRGYZSTAN	30%	54%	17%
NORTH MACEDONIA	43%	48%	9%
MALAYSIA	34%	66%	1%
MEXICO	19%	63%	18%
NIGERIA	61%	23%	17%
PAKISTAN	15%	63%	22%
PALESTINE	34%	60%	6%
PERU	18%	64%	19%
PHILIPPINES	77%	13%	11%
POLAND	44%	31%	24%
RUSSIA	11%	62%	27%
SERBIA	16%	73%	11%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	41%	56%	3%
SPAIN	16%	75%	9%
SWITZERLAND	16%	70%	15%
THAILAND	58%	23%	19%
TURKEY	9%	77%	14%
UKRAINE	40%	37%	23%
UK	20%	55%	26%
VIETNAM	71%	25%	5%

What do you think about the international policies of the following four superpowers – are their policies stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

RUSSIA



TOP 5 ANSWER "STABILIZING"
KYRGYZSTAN – 87%
VIETNAM – 72%
KAZAKHSTAN – 61%
SERBIA – 59%
PHILIPPINES – 57%

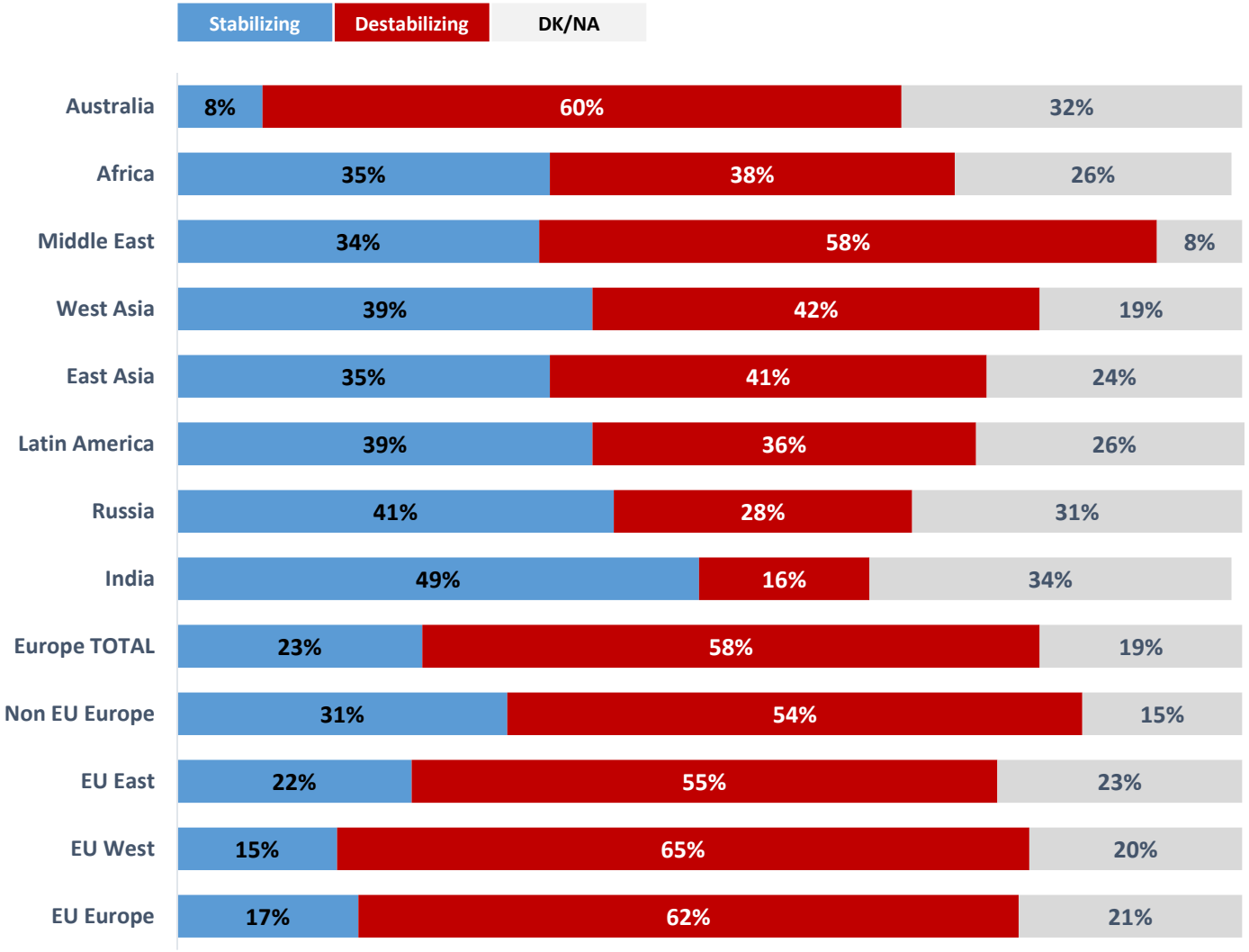
TOP 5 ANSWER "DESTABILIZING"
FINLAND – 87%
GEORGIA – 78%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 75%
JORDAN; UKRAINE – 72%
SPAIN – 70%

GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 45 countries, total sample n=42,234 respondents

Notes:

- this item was not asked in USA survey;
- Australian results are quoted in charts/tables, but not included in Global Average calculations (survey data base not available)

What do you think about the international policy of **RUSSIA** – is this policy stabilizing or destabilizing the world?



Regions coverage:

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- **Middle East** – Iraq, Jordan, Palestine
- **East Asia** – Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand
- **West Asia** – Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey
- **Africa** – Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire
- **Australia, India and Russia** are not included in any other regional category

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What do you think about the international policy of **RUSSIA** – is this policy stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

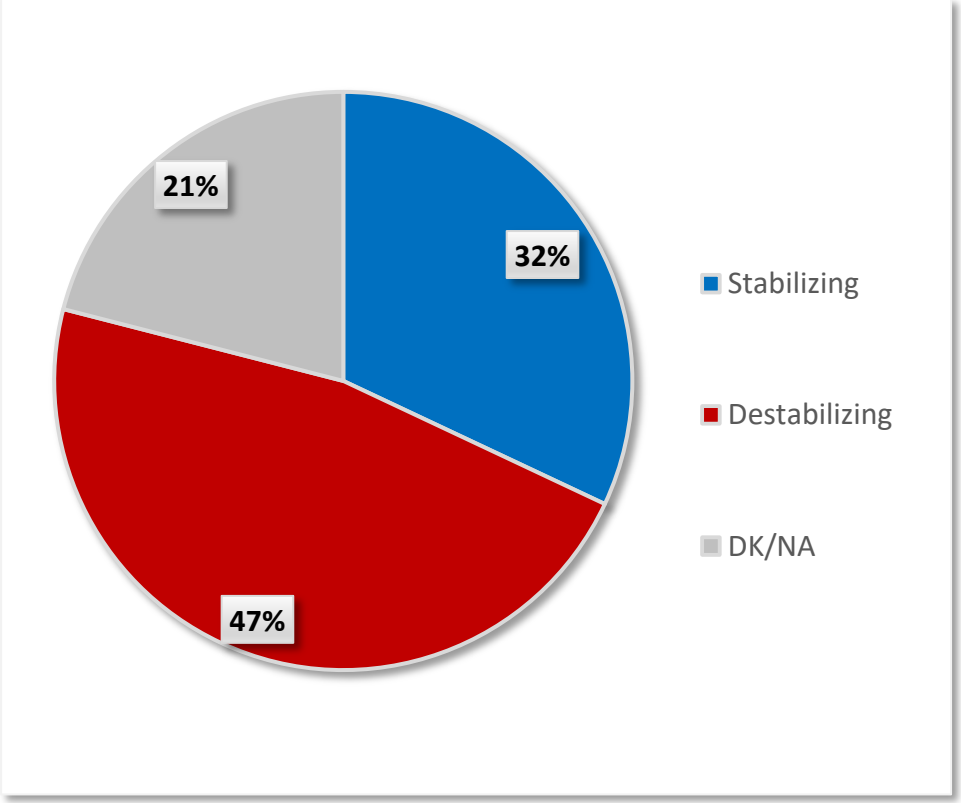
(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NA
GLOBAL AVERAGE	**32%**	**47%**	**21%**
AFGHANISTAN	40%	53%	6%
ARGENTINA	31%	34%	35%
ARMENIA	56%	30%	14%
AUSTRALIA	8%	60%	32%
AUSTRIA	20%	56%	23%
AZERBAIJAN	35%	45%	20%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	36%	46%	19%
BULGARIA	42%	25%	33%
COLOMBIA	41%	52%	7%
COTE D'IVOIRE	32%	35%	33%
CZECH REPUBLIC	19%	69%	12%
ECUADOR	50%	37%	13%
FINLAND	4%	87%	9%
GEORGIA	13%	78%	10%
GERMANY	14%	64%	23%
GHANA	26%	39%	36%
HONG KONG	31%	47%	23%
INDIA	49%	16%	34%
INDONESIA	40%	17%	43%
IRAQ	49%	47%	4%
ITALY	28%	48%	24%
JAPAN	6%	46%	48%

Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NA
JORDAN	15%	72%	13%
KAZAKHSTAN	61%	7%	32%
KENYA	47%	44%	9%
KYRGYZSTAN	87%	6%	6%
NORTH MACEDONIA	30%	54%	17%
MALAYSIA	52%	44%	4%
MEXICO	44%	27%	29%
NIGERIA	36%	36%	29%
PAKISTAN	19%	41%	40%
PALESTINE	34%	57%	9%
PERU	35%	33%	32%
PHILIPPINES	57%	22%	22%
POLAND	10%	64%	26%
RUSSIA	41%	28%	31%
SERBIA	59%	28%	12%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	14%	75%	11%
SPAIN	15%	70%	15%
SWITZERLAND	11%	68%	21%
THAILAND	38%	31%	31%
TURKEY	19%	60%	21%
UKRAINE	12%	72%	16%
UK	10%	63%	27%
VIETNAM	72%	19%	10%

What do you think about the international policies of the following four superpowers – are their policies stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

CHINA



TOP 5 ANSWER "STABILIZING"
MALAYSIA – 69%
THAILAND; PAKISTAN – 67%
KENYA – 62%
COTE D'IVOIRE; SERBIA – 54%
IRAQ – 53%

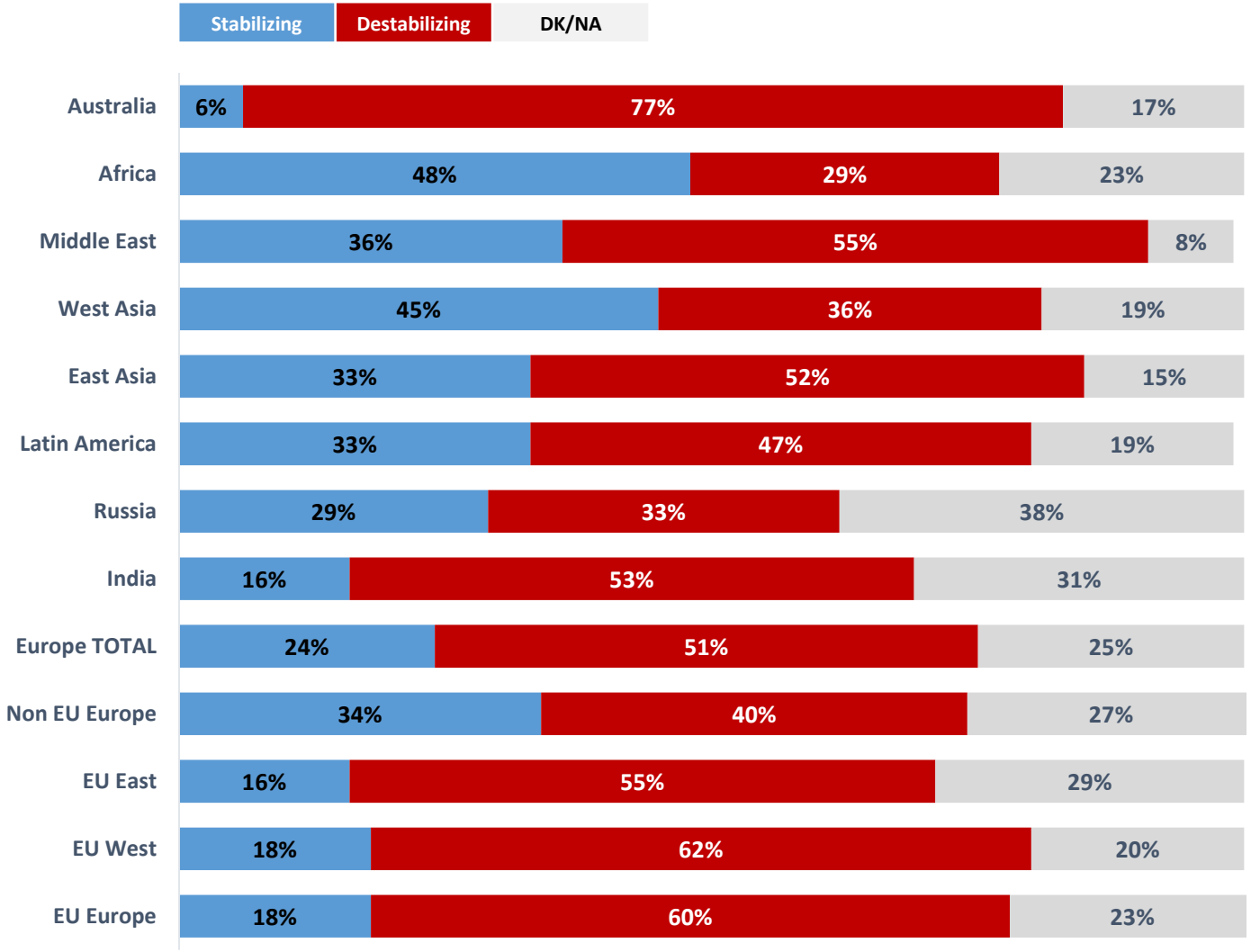
TOP 5 ANSWER "DESTABILIZING"
VIETNAM – 89%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 84%
AUSTRALIA – 77%
FINLAND – 76%
CZECH REPUBLIC – 73%

GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 45 countries, total sample n=42,234 respondents

Notes:

- this item was not asked in USA survey;
- Australian results are quoted in charts/tables, but not included in Global Average calculations (survey data base not available)

What do you think about the international policy of **CHINA** – is this policy stabilizing or destabilizing the world?



Regions coverage:

- **EU Total** – combines EU West and EU East
- **EU West** – Austria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK
- **EU East** – Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Poland
- **Non-EU Europe** – Armenia, Bosnia&Herzegovina, Georgia, North Macedonia, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine
- **Latin America** – Argentina, Columbia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru
- **Middle East** – Iraq, Jordan, Palestine
- **East Asia** – Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand
- **West Asia** – Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey
- **Africa** – Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire
- **Australia, India and Russia** are not included in any other regional category

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founded 1947

What do you think about the international policy of **CHINA** – is this policy stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

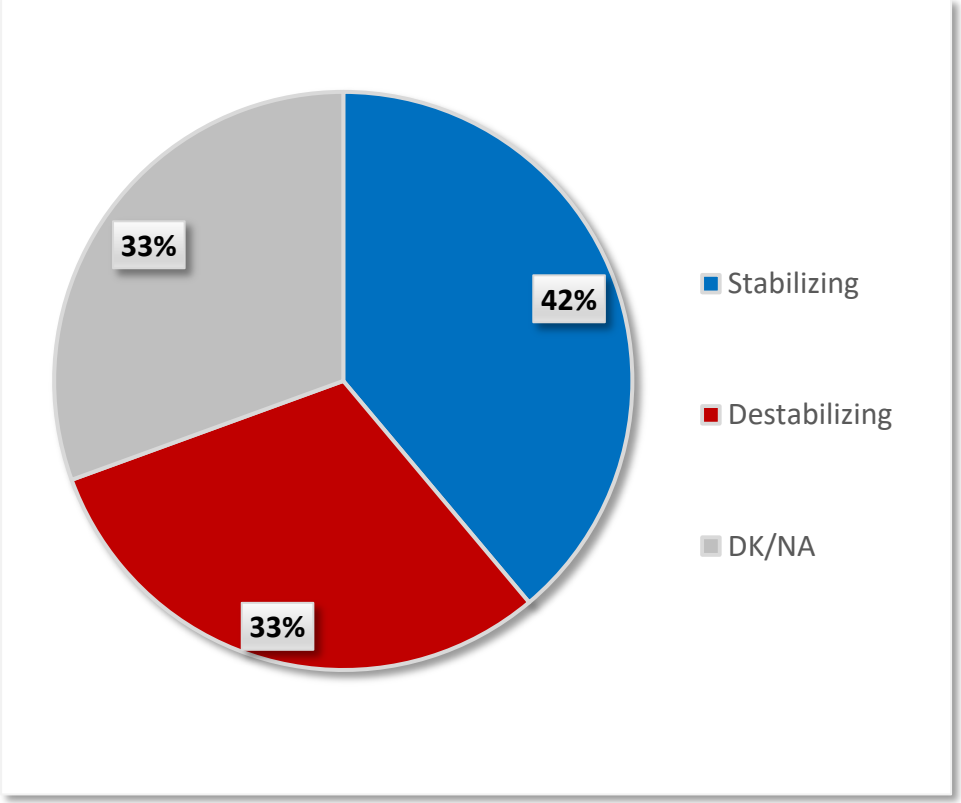
(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NA
GLOBAL AVERAGE	**32%**	**47%**	**21%**
AFGHANISTAN	48%	46%	7%
ARGENTINA	25%	51%	24%
ARMENIA	42%	20%	38%
AUSTRALIA	6%	77%	17%
AUSTRIA	19%	56%	25%
AZERBAIJAN	37%	33%	29%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	33%	43%	24%
BULGARIA	19%	35%	45%
COLOMBIA	40%	55%	5%
COTE D'IVOIRE	54%	22%	24%
CZECH REPUBLIC	15%	73%	12%
ECUADOR	44%	47%	9%
FINLAND	10%	76%	13%
GEORGIA	31%	43%	26%
GERMANY	20%	57%	23%
GHANA	26%	34%	40%
HONG KONG	46%	42%	12%
INDIA	16%	53%	31%
INDONESIA	35%	38%	28%
IRAQ	53%	43%	4%
ITALY	26%	53%	20%
JAPAN	4%	65%	31%

Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NA
JORDAN	27%	62%	11%
KAZAKHSTAN	41%	20%	39%
KENYA	62%	31%	8%
KYRGYZSTAN	30%	51%	19%
NORTH MACEDONIA	20%	56%	24%
MALAYSIA	69%	29%	2%
MEXICO	44%	34%	22%
NIGERIA	51%	29%	20%
PAKISTAN	67%	13%	21%
PALESTINE	30%	60%	10%
PERU	28%	47%	25%
PHILIPPINES	51%	33%	16%
POLAND	15%	53%	32%
RUSSIA	29%	33%	38%
SERBIA	54%	32%	14%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	12%	84%	4%
SPAIN	24%	63%	13%
SWITZERLAND	14%	63%	23%
THAILAND	67%	13%	20%
TURKEY	23%	52%	25%
UKRAINE	35%	28%	36%
UK	11%	61%	28%
VIETNAM	5%	89%	5%

What do you think about the international policies of the following four superpowers – are their policies stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

EUROPEAN UNION



TOP 5 ANSWER "STABILIZING"
GEORGIA – 81%
COLOMBIA – 73%
VIETNAM – 70%
GERMANY – 69%
FINLAND – 68%

TOP 5 ANSWER "DESTABILIZING"
JORDAN – 68%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA – 56%
TURKEY – 54%
SERBIA – 49%
COTE D'IVOIRE; IRAQ; PALESTINE – 48%

GIA End of Year Survey 2020, 45 countries, total sample n=42,234 respondents

Notes:

- this item was not asked in USA survey;
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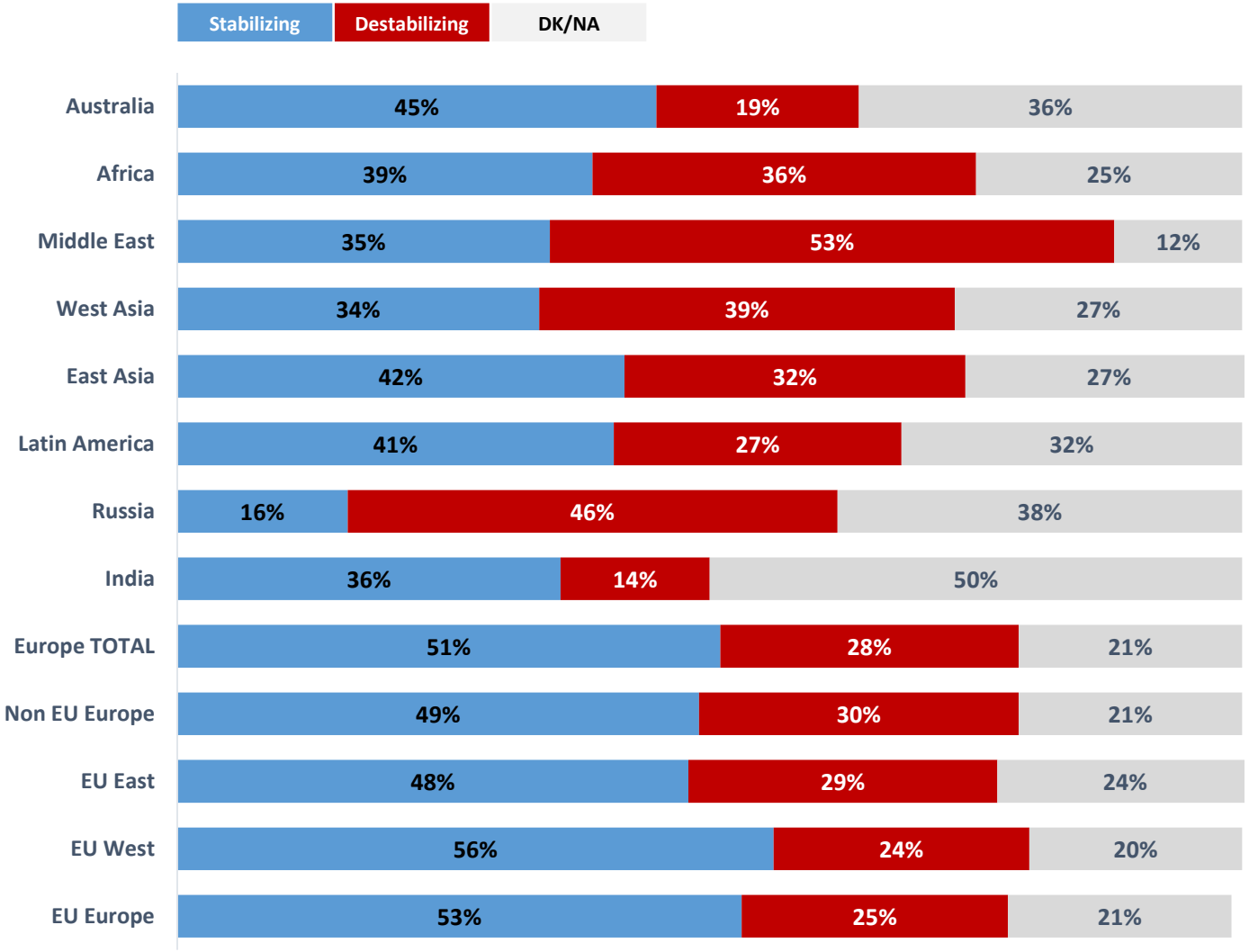
What do you think about the international policy of **EU** – is this policy stabilizing or destabilizing the world?



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- **Latin America** – Argentina, Columbia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru
- **Middle East** – Iraq, Jordan, Palestine
- **East Asia** – Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand
- **West Asia** – Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey
- **Africa** – Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire
- **Australia, India and Russia** are not included in any other regional category

What do you think about the international policy of **EU** – is this policy stabilizing or destabilizing the world?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NA
GLOBAL AVERAGE	**42%**	**33%**	**25%**
AFGHANISTAN	46%	45%	9%
ARGENTINA	36%	20%	44%
ARMENIA	32%	35%	33%
AUSTRALIA	45%	19%	36%
AUSTRIA	60%	20%	20%
AZERBAIJAN	41%	33%	26%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	50%	31%	19%
BULGARIA	55%	19%	26%
COLOMBIA	73%	21%	7%
COTE D'IVOIRE	28%	48%	25%
CZECH REPUBLIC	42%	43%	15%
ECUADOR	46%	35%	19%
FINLAND	68%	17%	15%
GEORGIA	81%	9%	10%
GERMANY	69%	13%	18%
GHANA	28%	33%	39%
HONG KONG	44%	34%	22%
INDIA	36%	14%	50%
INDONESIA	45%	13%	42%
IRAQ	48%	48%	4%
ITALY	33%	41%	26%
JAPAN	17%	21%	63%

Country	Stabilizing	Destabilizing	DK/NA
JORDAN	17%	68%	15%
KAZAKHSTAN	17%	30%	53%
KENYA	52%	41%	8%
KYRGYZSTAN	50%	19%	31%
NORTH MACEDONIA	43%	37%	20%
MALAYSIA	53%	43%	3%
MEXICO	41%	25%	34%
NIGERIA	47%	26%	27%
PAKISTAN	17%	36%	47%
PALESTINE	36%	48%	16%
PERU	30%	31%	39%
PHILIPPINES	56%	20%	24%
POLAND	47%	23%	30%
RUSSIA	16%	46%	38%
SERBIA	35%	49%	16%
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	33%	56%	11%
SPAIN	58%	28%	14%
SWITZERLAND	48%	29%	23%
THAILAND	35%	32%	33%
TURKEY	23%	54%	23%
UKRAINE	50%	25%	25%
UK	44%	26%	31%
VIETNAM	70%	18%	12%

End of Year Survey 2020 Participants

(GIA members and partners presented in alphabetical order by country)

Country	Vendor Company	Sample size	Method	Fieldwork	Universe
AFGHANISTAN	ACSOR-Surveys	1724	F2F	14-28.11.2020	National,18+
ARGENTINA	Voices! Research & Consultancy	1010	CAWI	05-16.11.2020	National,18+
ARMENIA	MPG LLC	1002	CATI	25.11-02.12.2020	National,18+
AUSTRALIA*	Roy Morgan	1008	Online	12.11-17.11.2020	National,18+
AUSTRIA	Österreichisches Gallup Institut	1000	CAWI	25-30.11.2020	National,14+
AZERBAIJAN	SIAR Research and Consulting Group	500	Telephone	21.11-07.12.2020	National,18-64
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	Mareco Index Bosnia	1000	Online/CATI	30.11-11.12.2020	National,18+
BULGARIA	Gallup International	808	F2F	29.10-06.11.2020	National,18+
COLOMBIA	Centro Nacional de Consultoría	500	CATI	16-20.11.2020	Urban,18+
COTE D'IVOIRE	EMC	806	CATI	07-15.12.2020	National,18+
CZECH REPUBLIC	MARECO Ltd. Praha	1000	F2F	27.11-11.12.2020	National,18+
ECUADOR	CEDATOS	700	CATI	15-29.11.2020	Big Cities ,16+
FINLAND	Taloustutkimus Oy	1193	Online panel	04-07.12.2020	National,18+
GEORGIA	GORBI	1008	Telephone	06-16.12.2020	National,18+
GERMANY	GIA	1000	Online	03-09.12.2020	National,16+
GHANA	Positive Insights	1000	CATI	02-16.12.2020	National,18+
HONG KONG	CSG	509	Online	18-23.11.2020	National,18+
INDIA	GIA	1007	CATI	25.11-07.12.2020	National,18+
INDONESIA	Deka	1000	Online	14-25.11.2020	Big cities,15-70
IRAQ	IIACSS	1014	F2F	07.10-27.11.2020	Urban,18-92
ITALY	DOXA	1018	F2F	16-30.10.2020	National,15+
JAPAN	NRC	1151	F2F	30.10-11.11.2020	National,18-79
JORDAN	Infographic Market Research	780	CATI	21.11-16.12.2020	National,18+

* Australian results are quoted in charts/tables, but not included in Global Average calculations (data base not available)

End of Year Survey 2020 Participants

(GIA members and partners presented in alphabetical order by country)

Country	Vendor Company	Sample size	Method	Fieldwork	Universe
KAZAKHSTAN	BISAM - CENTRAL ASIA	500	Telephone	27.11-07.12.2020	National,16+
KENYA	Mind Pulse	1001	CATI	14-31.12.2020	18+, Main Cities
KYRGYZSTAN	M-VECTOR	441	CATI	06-13.11.2020	National,18+
NORTH MACEDONIA	BRIMA	504	CATI	01-09.12.2020	National,18+
MALAYSIA	Central Force	1003	CATI	29.10-16.11.2020	Nationa ,18+
MEXICO	BRAIN	500	Online	13-23.11.2020	Big Cities,18-64
NIGERIA	Market Trends International	1000	F2F	16-30.11.2020	National,18+
PAKISTAN	Gallup Pakistan	1030	CATI	09.10-02.11.2020	National,18+
PALESTINE	PCPO	1488	F2F	02-23.11.2020	National,18+
PERU	DATUM Internacional	1210	Online/F2F	02-05.11.2020	National,18-70
PHILIPPINES	PSRC	1000	CATI/CAWI	17.11-01.12.2020	National,18-65
POLAND	MARECO POLSKA	1006	F2F	01-18.10.2020	National,18+
RUSSIA	Romir	1500	F2F	12-18.11.2020	National,18+
SERBIA	TMG Insights	1008	F2F	09.10.-04.11.2020	National,18+
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Gallup Korea	1500	F2F	07-29.11.2020	National,19+
SPAIN	SIGMA DOS	920	CATI	31.10-11.11.2020	National,18+
SWITZERLAND	Gallup AG	1000	Online	09-15.12.2020	National,16+
THAILAND	Infosearch co.ltd	600	F2F	26.10-20.11.2020	National,18+
TURKEY	Barem	681	CATI	17-30.11.2020	National,18+
UKRAINE	ROMIR and Kyiv International Institute of Sociology	1004	CATI	12-15.12.2020	National,18+
UK	ORB International	1000	Online	11-15.12.2020	National,18+
USA	Survey Monkey	1373	Online panel	04.12.2020	National,18+

STRICTLY EMBARGOED UNTIL 12:00 (GMT) February 22nd 2021

Global power is no longer connected to a more secured world

US and China – which are the biggest superpowers now and are expected to continue to be such in the next decade are also viewed as a major destabilizing factor worldwide. Russia is not an exception in that respect but compared to two years ago is provoking less fears, while China is increasing them. The EU is perceived as the most stabilizing factor, but is expected not to be anymore at the table of the superpowers.

These are some of the conclusions and hypotheses by the new global research on the perceptions of international superpowers and their policies, conducted by Gallup International Association at the end of 2020. The survey covers 45 countries around the world and more than 42 000 adult citizens, which represent about 2/3 of the global population.

Unexpected poles on the global political map? Rather not.

In ten years, **China and the United States will remain the leading powers** – according to the majority of the surveyed population around the world. **Russia is also perceived as a superpower** in the near future **but with less certainty**. **The European Union will rather not play a central international role** – at least not the one of a superpowers – according to people's expectation. Same applies for the United Kingdom. India and Japan are not perceived as future global superpowers either.

Over the recent years China's political influence has been gaining more and more attention around the world. The trade tension between China and the USA from the last few years have proven that China has affirmed its place as a leader on the political map. That is possibly why people around the world are now most certain about China being a superpower in 2030. Over three fourths of the people in West EU and more than two thirds of people in Latin America share that opinion.

People in India (as expected perhaps) seem most prone to reject the possibility for China being a superpower in 2030. Almost half of the respondents there think that China will not be among the international leaders. Among regions and largest countries India is also the only place where the share of those who disagree that China will be a superpower in the world in a decade is bigger than the one of those who agree. But this only reflects the level of hostility rather that a rational view.

Hesitant on this matter seem also people in Asia as a whole and also in Russia – with about a third of negative answers. In both places, however, the majority leans towards a consent with the statement (though not so strongly in Russia).

56% of the people around the world agree that in 2030 USA will still be a superpower. People in the Middle East, East Asia and (expectedly) USA seem to be the most confident in this perspective. Respondents in Russia (also as expected), Africa and West Asia on the other hand are most prone to disagree that USA will be a superpower 10 years from now.

Two out of five respondents worldwide believe that Russia will be among the international superpowers in the foreseeable future. More than a third disagree. Significant is the share of those who cannot form an opinion.

People in Latin America, the Middle East and non-EU European countries are keener to believe in Russia's major role in international relations. Yet, Russians themselves are not so sure about that, as a third of them agrees that Russia will be among the main actors around the Globe, but 41% disagree.

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The least confident in Russia's supremacy are namely people in Russia, but also in Asia.

Japan will be a superpower in 2030 according to a third of the world's population. Almost a half disagrees. The rest are not sure. The biggest shares of agreement are registered in Latin America and the Middle East. Most prone to disagreement are people in Europe, Russia and Asia.

The least expected to be a tomorrow's superpower is India. 16% of the respondents worldwide say that in 10 years the country will be major international factor. Two thirds share the opposite opinion. The citizens of India, yet, are firmly convinced, that their country is to be a superpower in 2030 – 79% there think so.

The majority of people around the world do not expect UK to be a superpower at the end of the current decade. This view is expressed by more than a half of the respondents. A fourth is rather willing to accept that the UK will be among the superpowers. The rest hesitate in responding.

The regional analysis shows that citizens of Europe are among the key skeptics when it comes to UK's international role in 10 years. People in the Middle East are keener to believe in UK's international importance. The share of skeptics, though, is the highest one even there.

According to the majority across the globe EU will not be among the superpowers worldwide either. A third however believes the opposite. More optimistic towards the importance of EU on international level are people in the Middle East and Latin America. More sceptic seems the Europeans themselves, especially the western EU citizens.

International superpowers are destabilizing the world. Secondary international forces are viewed as rather stabilizing.

The USA are expected to continue to be a superpower according to the majority of the respondents around the world, **but at the same time the States are perceived as the most destabilizing force. More than a half of the respondents around the world think so.** A third shares the opposite opinion. The rest do not know.

People in the Middle East and Russia view USA as predominantly destabilizing. But also, citizens of Europe (with significant shares in the West EU countries), West Asia and Latin America. The States' policies are considered as stabilizing mainly in India and (but not so prominently) in East Asia.

The attitudes towards the USA's policies have remained unchanged over the past few years – in 2018 and 2019 the shares of those who considered the States as stabilizing (28% in 2018 and 31% in 2019) and destabilizing (56% in 2018 and 54% in 2019) are practically the same as the ones in the current wave of polling.

The new administration in USA could bring some change in the global picture. Further waves of polling are to confirm or reject.

Most of the people worldwide think that Russia's policies are rather destabilizing too. The structure of the positive and negative answers is similar to those registered in attitudes towards the USA. About a half of the answers describe Russia as a destabilizing power. A third shares the opposite opinion. A fifth cannot decide. India is among the big nations and regions worldwide where people are most confident in Russia's stabilizing role as a superpower. Citizens of Russia also perceive their country as rather stabilizing, though with less confidence.

The attitudes towards Russia's policies are also rather constant for the past few years.

As a whole, perceptions about China worldwide are identical to those about the USA and Russia – about half of the surveyed esteem the country as a destabilizing international factor, a third sees China as rather stabilizing. A fifth cannot decide. Yet, it seems that some anxiety about China's policies shows signs of potential growth – which is to be verified in next years of polling.

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China's policies are viewed rather stabilizing in the regions of West Asia and Africa. Most confident in the opposite statement are people in the EU, the Middle East and also India and East Asia.

Although not expected to remain a superpower in 10 years, the EU is the only current superpower evaluated worldwide as a rather stabilizing one – the highest share of the answers around the globe is in favor of that opinion. Two out of five consider the Union stabilizing, a third says it is destabilizing for the world and a fourth hesitates in answering.

On a global scale, mainly the Europeans view the EU as a stabilizing power, but also people in Latin America and East Asia. According to a significant share of the people in the Middle East and Russia however the EU is rather a destabilizing superpower.

Yet, on a global scale the share of those who perceive the European Union as a stabilizing factor has decreased with 8 percent points within a year.

Thus, it seems that there is no international superpower that is perceived as stabilizing by a strong majority. Not good news in a period of pandemic.

Kancho Stoychev,
President of Gallup International Association:
"The growing weight of China in global affairs is not a surprise, but EU leaving the table of four is. This is the most destabilizing fact, because the EU – more or less – is always trying to balance. In theory Russia could get to the middle position between US and China, but nowadays in practice this sounds more than absurd. It seems that the West is pushing Russia and China together, which in the light of the globally growing role of the state in economy, will most probably not strengthen democracy."

Methodology:

The Gallup International End of Year Survey (EoY) is an annual tradition initiated by and designed under the chairmanship of Dr. George Gallup in 1977. It is conducted every year since then. This year it was carried out in 44 countries around the world.

The list of data suppliers and methodological details by country are presented at the end of the document.

Regions coverage:

- EU Total - combines EU West and EU East
- EU West – Austria, Finland, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK
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- Middle East – Iraq, Jordan, Palestine
- East Asia – Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Malaysia, Republic of Korea, Thailand
- West Asia – Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Turkey
- Africa – Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire
- USA, India and Russia are not included in any other regional category

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Sample Size and Mode of Field Work:

A total of 41,998 persons in 44 countries were interviewed globally. In each country a representative sample of around 1000 men and women was interviewed during October-December 2020 either face to face, via telephone or online.
The margin of error for the survey is between +3-5% at 95% confidence level.

About Gallup International

Gallup International Association (GIA) is the leading global independent association in market research and polling.

For over 70 years Gallup International Members have demonstrated their expert ability to conduct multi-country surveys on a comparable basis and deliver the highest quality. Our more than 100 Members and partners are leading national institutes with a profound local knowledge of research methods and techniques, statistical sources, customs and culture differences of its own country and carefully selected by the Association Board. With only one Member agency per country, Members work together on a daily basis to share knowledge, new research techniques and tools, as well as to provide the most appropriate solutions to international research projects and service our clients to the best of our abilities.

For more information:

Kancho Stoychev (Sofia), +359 88 8611025
Johnny Heald (London), +44 207 611 5270
Andrey Milekhin (Moscow) +7 495 988 60 81
Steven Kang (Seoul) +82 10 5301 4592
Ijaz Gilani (Islamabad) +92-300 8544656
For further details see website: www.gallup-international.com

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ARMENIA	MPG LLC	1002	CATI	25.11-02.12.2020	National,18+
AUSTRALIA *	Roy Morgan	1008	Online	12.11-17.11.2020	National,18+
AUSTRIA	Österreichisches Gallup Institut	1000	CAWI	25-30.11.2020	National,14+
AZERBAIJAN	SIAR Research and Consulting Group	500	Telephone	21.11-07.12.2020	National,18-64
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	Mareco Index Bosnia	1000	Online/CATI	30.11-11.12.2020	National,18+
BULGARIA	Gallup International	808	F2F	29.10-06.11.2020	National,18+
COLOMBIA	Centro Nacional de Consultoría	500	CATI	16-20.11.2020	Urban,18+
COTE D'IVOIRE	EMC	806	CATI	07-15.12.2020	National,18+
CZECH REPUBLIC	MARECO Ltd. Praha	1000	F2F	27.11-11.12.2020	National,18+
ECUADOR	CEDATOS	700	CATI	15-29.11.2020	Big Cities ,16+
FINLAND	Taloustutkimus Oy	1193	Online panel	04-07.12.2020	National,18+
GEORGIA	GORBI	1008	Telephone	06-16.12.2020	National,18+
GERMANY	GIA	1000	Online	03-09.12.2020	National,16+
GHANA	Positive Insights	1000	CATI	02-16.12.2020	National,18+
HONG KONG	CSG	509	Online	18-23.11.2020	National,18+
INDIA	GIA	1007	CATI	25.11-07.12.2020	National,18+
INDONESIA	Deka	1000	Online	14-25.11.2020	Big cities,15-70

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IRAQ	IIACSS	1014	F2F	07.10-27.11.2020	Urban,18-92
ITALY	DOXA	1018	F2F	16-30.10.2020	National,15+
JAPAN	NRC	1151	F2F	30.10-11.11.2020	National,18-79
JORDAN	Infographic Market Research	780	CATI	21.11-16.12.2020	National,18+
KAZAKHSTAN	BISAM - CENTRAL ASIA	500	Telephone	27.11-07.12.2020	National,16+
KENYA	Mind Pulse	1001	CATI	14-31.12.2020	18+, Main Cities
KOSOVO	Be Research LLC	1189	Telephone	December 2020	National,18+
KYRGYZSTAN	M-VECTOR	441	CATI	06-13.11.2020	National,18+
NORTH MACEDONIA	BRIMA	504	CATI	01-09.12.2020	National,18+
MALAYSIA	Central Force	1003	CATI	29.10-16.11.2020	Nationa ,18+
MEXICO	BRAIN	500	Online	13-23.11.2020	Big Cities,18-64
NIGERIA	Market Trends International	1000	F2F	16-30.11.2020	National,18+
PAKISTAN	Gallup Pakistan	1030	CATI	09.10-02.11.2020	National,18+
PALESTINE	PCPO	1488	F2F	02-23.11.2020	National,18+
PERU	DATUM Internacional	1210	Online/F2F	02-05.11.2020	National,18-70
PHILIPPINES	PSRC	1000	CATI/CAWI	17.11-01.12.2020	National,18-65
POLAND	MARECO POLSKA	1006	F2F	01-18.10.2020	National,18+
RUSSIA	Romir	1500	F2F	12-18.11.2020	National,18+
SERBIA	TMG Insights	1008	F2F	09.10.-04.11.2020	National,18+
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Gallup Korea	1500	F2F	07-29.11.2020	National,19+
SPAIN	SIGMA DOS	920	CATI	31.10-11.11.2020	National,18+
SWITZERLAND	Gallup AG	1000	Online	09-15.12.2020	National,16+
THAILAND	Infosearch co.ltd	600	F2F	26.10-20.11.2020	National,18+

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TURKEY	Barem	681	CATI	17-30.11.2020	National,18+
UKRAINE	ROMIR and Kyiv International Institute of Sociology	1004	CATI	12-15.12.2020	National,18+
UK	ORB International	1000	Online	11-15.12.2020	National,18+
USA	Survey Monkey	1373	Online panel	04.12.2020	National,18+
VIETNAM	Indochina Research	600	F2F	November 2020	Big Cities, 18-64

* Australian results are quoted in charts/tables, but not included in Global Average calculations (data base not available)

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