

2030년 초강대국 전망과 미국 외교 정책 인식

Gallup International End of Year Survey 다국가 조사

2030년 초강대국 전망 - 미국, 중국, 러시아, 일본, 인도, 영국, EU | 미국 외교 정책의 자국 영향 인식 (2004년과 비교)

세계 조사 개요

2024년 10월~2025년 2월 45개국 성인 총 46,195명 전화/온라인/면접조사(주제별 참여국 상이)

한국 조사 개요

- 조사기간: 2024년 11월 11~25일
- 표본추출: 층화 집락 확률 비례 추출
- 응답방식: 면접조사원 인터뷰(CAPI)
- 조사대상: 전국(제주 제외) 만 19세 이상 1,534명
- 표본오차: $\pm 2.5\%$ 포인트(95% 신뢰수준)
- 응답률: 28.8%(총 접촉 5,326명 중 1,534명 응답 완료)
- 의뢰처: 한국갤럽-Gallup International 자체 조사

갤럽리포트 → [G20250821](#)



응답자 특성표

주요 분석 단위별 표본오차(95% 신뢰수준 기준)와 성/연령/직업/지역과 연령 분포 구성입니다. 2024년 6월 행정안전부 주민등록인구 기준 7개 권역/성/연령별 셀 가중 결과

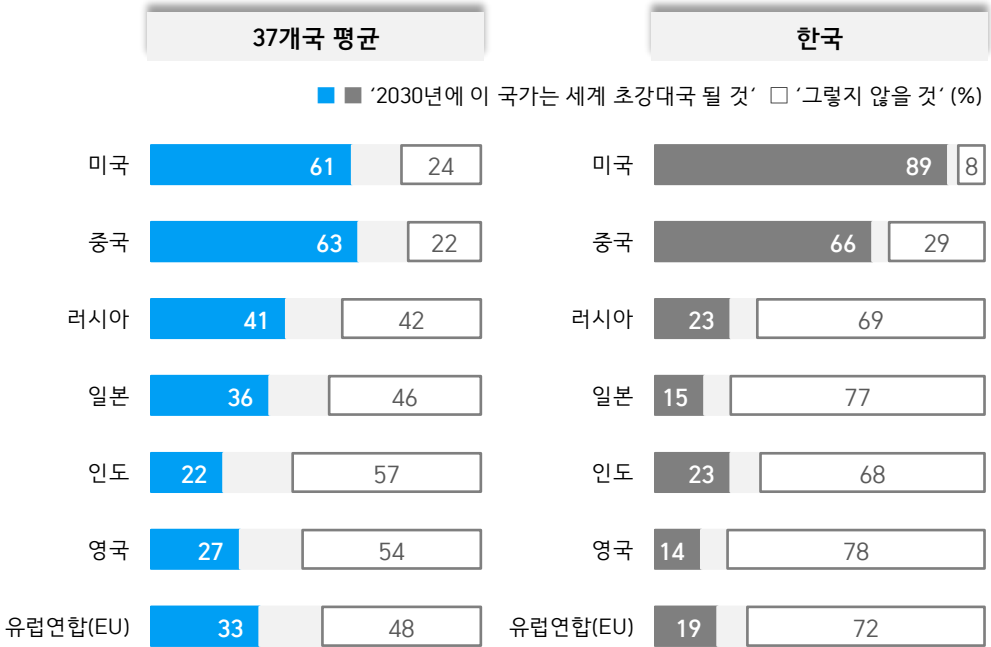
한국 응답자 특성표 2024년 11월 11~25일 면접조사(CAPI)	조사완료		가중값 적용		가중값 배율 (B/A)	표본오차 95% 신뢰수준
	사례수 (명)(A)	비율	사례수 (명)(B)	비율		
전체	1,534	100%	1,534	100%	1.00	±2.5%P
성별	남성	766	50%	761	50%	0.99 ±4%P
	여성	768	50%	773	50%	1.01 ±4%P
연령별	19~29세	257	17%	229	15%	0.89 ±6%P
	30대	272	18%	229	15%	0.84 ±6%P
	40대	318	21%	273	18%	0.86 ±6%P
	50대	304	20%	305	20%	1.00 ±6%P
	60대 이상	383	25%	498	32%	1.30 ±5%P
지역별	서울	301	20%	291	19%	0.97 ±6%P
	인천/경기	432	28%	499	33%	1.16 ±5%P
	강원	50	3%	44	3%	0.89 ±14%P
	대전/세종/충청	210	14%	167	11%	0.79 ±7%P
	광주/전라	170	11%	151	10%	0.89 ±8%P
	대구/경북	150	10%	150	10%	1.00 ±8%P
	부산/울산/경남	221	14%	232	15%	1.05 ±7%P

- 표본오차는 조사완료 사례수 기준. 세부 단위 표본오차는 소수점 이하 반올림하여 제시
- 가중값 적용 사례수는 2024년 6월 행안부 주민등록인구 기준 지역/성/연령 셀 가중 결과
- 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr | Gallup International End of Year Survey 2024

응답자 특성표 2024년 11월 11~25일 면접조사(CAPI)		조사완료 사례수 (명)	주민등록인구 기준 가중값 적용 결과					
			가중적용 사례수	연령 분포				
				19~29세	30대	40대	50대	60대+
전체		1,534	1,534	15%	15%	18%	20%	32%
성별	남성	766	761	16%	16%	18%	20%	30%
	여성	768	773	14%	14%	17%	20%	35%
지역별	서울	301	291	17%	17%	17%	18%	30%
	인천/경기	432	499	15%	16%	19%	20%	29%
	강원	50	44	-	-	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	210	167	15%	15%	18%	20%	33%
	광주/전라	170	151	14%	12%	16%	20%	37%
	대구/경북	150	150	13%	13%	17%	20%	37%
	부산/울산/경남	221	232	13%	13%	18%	20%	35%
직업별	농/임/어업	24	22	-	-	-	-	-
	자영업	232	246	2%	5%	18%	25%	50%
	기능노무/서비스	320	311	13%	14%	20%	26%	27%
	사무/관리	498	461	20%	32%	25%	18%	6%
	전업주부	289	317	0%	7%	16%	20%	57%
	학생	87	76	98%	2%			
	무직/은퇴/기타	84	101	16%	5%	4%	9%	66%
소득 수준별	300만 원 미만	284	332	9%	8%	6%	9%	69%
	300만 원대	273	274	11%	22%	18%	17%	33%
	400만 원대	247	221	9%	16%	28%	19%	29%
	500만 원대	292	267	18%	14%	25%	25%	17%
	600만 원 이상	438	440	23%	16%	17%	28%	16%

- 50사례 미만은 수치 제시하지 않음. 한국갤럽 | Gallup International End of Year Survey 2024

● 2030년 초강대국 전망: 37개국 평균 vs 한국



- 2024년 10월~2025년 2월 37개국 성인 37,842명, 한국 2024년 11월 11~25일 전국(제주 제외) 1,534명 조사
- (대부분 트럼프 대통령 당선 후) Gallup International End of Year Survey 2024 | 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

● 미국, 중국, 러시아, 일본, 인도, 영국, 유럽연합(EU) 2030년 초강대국 전망: 국가별 [1/2]

2024년 10월~2025년 2월 Gallup International 37개국 조사	사례 수 (명)	'2030년에 이 국가는 초강대국이 될 것이다'								
		미국			중국			러시아		
		동의	부동의	Net.S	동의	부동의	Net.S	동의	부동의	Net.S
전체 평균	37,842	61%	24%	37	63%	22%	42	41%	42%	-0
Argentina	1,027	55%	22%	33	64%	11%	53	39%	33%	6
Armenia	1,100	53%	36%	17	49%	41%	7	38%	52%	-14
Austria	1,000	74%	15%	59	80%	10%	70	43%	42%	0
Azerbaijan	1,000	73%	3%	70	44%	16%	28	62%	12%	49
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000	51%	34%	17	71%	14%	57	52%	32%	20
Bulgaria	806	52%	25%	27	58%	16%	41	49%	28%	21
China	1,004	60%	33%	27	97%	2%	95	43%	48%	-5
Colombia	1,009	67%	28%	39	79%	16%	63	49%	46%	3
Ecuador	600	68%	24%	44	67%	24%	43	58%	30%	28
Georgia	1,150	55%	16%	39	47%	23%	24	24%	49%	-25
Germany	1,000	74%	16%	58	70%	17%	53	46%	38%	9
India	1,012	59%	35%	25	57%	30%	27	58%	31%	27
Indonesia	1,104	65%	18%	47	59%	22%	36	53%	25%	28
Iran	1,013	56%	37%	18	68%	24%	44	29%	60%	-31
Iraq	1,275	62%	38%	24	57%	41%	16	58%	40%	18
Italy	1,104	84%	10%	75	84%	11%	74	75%	17%	57
Japan	1,138	78%	6%	72	49%	33%	17	23%	58%	-35
Kazakhstan	1,000	39%	29%	10	53%	19%	34	46%	25%	21
Kenya	1,062	77%	17%	61	71%	24%	46	43%	49%	-6
**Republic of Korea	1,534	89%	8%	80	66%	29%	37	23%	69%	-46
Kosovo	500	84%	9%	75	54%	34%	20	30%	59%	-29
Malaysia	1,009	47%	29%	18	63%	18%	45	40%	33%	7
Mexico	1,008	60%	31%	29	84%	9%	75	63%	27%	36
Pakistan	1,000	27%	37%	-11	42%	25%	16	15%	44%	-29
Peru	1,222	63%	21%	42	78%	9%	70	60%	20%	40
Philippines	1,000	74%	19%	55	40%	51%	-10	38%	50%	-11
Poland	1,090	53%	19%	34	48%	20%	28	12%	60%	-47
Portugal	1,010	76%	13%	63	76%	12%	64	34%	47%	-13
Russian Federation	1,010	24%	65%	-41	59%	31%	29	66%	25%	41
Saudi Arabia	1,027	22%	50%	-28	51%	28%	24	30%	46%	-16
Serbia	1,011	36%	35%	1	62%	13%	49	54%	23%	30
Spain	1,018	69%	20%	49	82%	10%	72	37%	49%	-12
Sweden	1,042	77%	13%	64	78%	12%	66	33%	53%	-20
Switzerland	1,000	67%	22%	45	70%	18%	52	39%	45%	-6
Ukraine	1,004	65%	23%	42	52%	37%	14	10%	82%	-72
United Kingdom	950	66%	16%	50	61%	21%	41	34%	45%	-11
United States	1,003	64%	18%	45	54%	24%	30	36%	38%	-3

- Net.S(Net Score): '초강대국 될 것'(동의)-'그렇지 않을 것'(부동의). 소수점 아래 반올림, 가감 시 ±1 차이 발생

- 조사 참여 국가명 순. Gallup International End of Year Survey 2024 | 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

● 미국, 중국, 러시아, 일본, 인도, 영국, 유럽연합(EU) 2030년 초강대국 전망: 국가별 [2/2]

2024년 10월~2025년 2월 Gallup International 37개국 조사	'2030년이 되었을 때 이 국가는 초강대국이 될 것이다'											
	일본			인도			영국			유럽연합(EU)		
	동의	부동의	Net.S	동의	부동의	Net.S	동의	부동의	Net.S	동의	부동의	Net.S
전체 평균	34%	46%	-12	22%	57%	-34	27%	54%	-27	33%	48%	-16
Argentina	42%	28%	15	24%	40%	-17	20%	47%	-27	26%	41%	-15
Armenia	25%	62%	-37	24%	65%	-41	26%	61%	-35	33%	55%	-22
Austria	20%	60%	-40	25%	59%	-34	7%	80%	-74	16%	72%	-56
Azerbaijan	31%	16%	15	12%	30%	-18	27%	14%	13	42%	9%	33
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34%	43%	-9	20%	59%	-39	18%	64%	-46	21%	65%	-44
Bulgaria	40%	28%	13	16%	46%	-29	21%	50%	-29	32%	41%	-9
China	4%	87%	-82	10%	77%	-68	27%	63%	-36	27%	60%	-33
Colombia	60%	33%	27	31%	61%	-31	37%	56%	-18	48%	45%	3
Ecuador	46%	42%	4	24%	60%	-36	47%	41%	6	51%	36%	15
Georgia	41%	31%	11	16%	54%	-38	45%	27%	17	51%	24%	28
Germany	17%	62%	-46	20%	62%	-43	10%	74%	-64	24%	60%	-36
India	36%	49%	-14	44%	39%	4	42%	43%	-1	36%	38%	-2
Indonesia	49%	30%	19	11%	57%	-46	38%	36%	1	44%	31%	14
Iran	38%	53%	-15	17%	73%	-56	30%	62%	-32	20%	69%	-49
Iraq	49%	50%	-1	20%	78%	-58	41%	58%	-17	45%	53%	-8
Italy	60%	27%	34	42%	45%	-3	27%	59%	-32	32%	59%	-27
Japan	7%	75%	-68	30%	47%	-17	15%	62%	-47	25%	50%	-25
Kazakhstan	24%	41%	-17	10%	56%	-45	15%	51%	-36	22%	41%	-18
Kenya	48%	45%	2	40%	54%	-14	63%	31%	32	55%	34%	21
**Republic of Korea	15%	77%	-62	23%	68%	-44	14%	78%	-64	19%	72%	-53
Kosovo	48%	39%	10	15%	67%	-52	48%	39%	8	53%	36%	17
Malaysia	34%	41%	-7	16%	56%	-40	26%	47%	-22	29%	43%	-13
Mexico	67%	24%	43	30%	57%	-27	45%	44%	2	57%	33%	23
Pakistan	16%	43%	-27	10%	46%	-36	9%	47%	-38	10%	44%	-34
Peru	66%	18%	48	26%	46%	-20	43%	32%	11	47%	30%	17
Philippines	49%	41%	7	16%	71%	-54	45%	44%	1	37%	49%	-12
Poland	15%	49%	-34	11%	55%	-43	10%	60%	-50	21%	50%	-30
Portugal	41%	40%	1	22%	55%	-33	18%	62%	-43	35%	48%	-14
Russian Federation	17%	70%	-53	22%	62%	-40	8%	79%	-71	13%	73%	-60
Saudi Arabia	38%	39%	-1	19%	58%	-39	29%	49%	-20	25%	52%	-27
Serbia	22%	48%	-26	22%	48%	-26	12%	61%	-48	18%	57%	-39
Spain	45%	42%	2	31%	54%	-24	16%	72%	-56	28%	60%	-32
Sweden	18%	60%	-42	31%	50%	-19	15%	72%	-58	38%	47%	-9
Switzerland	20%	61%	-42	22%	62%	-41	13%	73%	-60	25%	61%	-36
Ukraine	48%	39%	9	27%	59%	-32	58%	32%	26	55%	33%	22
United Kingdom	24%	51%	-27	18%	58%	-40	28%	58%	-30	27%	52%	-24
United States	27%	46%	-20	16%	54%	-38	24%	50%	-27	30%	40%	-10

- Net.S(Net Score): '초강대국 될 것'(동의)-'그렇지 않을 것'(부동의). 소수점 아래 반올림, 가감 시 ±1 차이 발생

- 조사 참여 국가명 순. Gallup International End of Year Survey 2024 | 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

질문) 2030년이 되었을 때 다음 중 어느 국가가 세계의 초강대국이 될 것이라고 생각하시는지 그렇지 않은지 각각에 대해 답해 주십시오.
- 미국 / 중국 / 러시아 / 일본 / 인도 / 영국 / 유럽연합(EU)

2024년 11월 11~25일 한국 면접조사(CAPI)		사례수 (명)	2030년 전망 [1/7] 미국		
			세계 초강대국 될 것	그렇지 않을 것	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,534	89%	8%	3%
성별	남성	761	88%	9%	3%
	여성	773	90%	8%	3%
연령별	19~29세	229	89%	8%	3%
	30대	229	89%	8%	3%
	40대	273	89%	7%	4%
	50대	305	87%	11%	2%
	60대 이상	498	89%	8%	2%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	119	88%	10%	2%
	남성 30대	121	87%	11%	3%
	남성 40대	139	89%	7%	4%
	남성 50대	154	92%	6%	2%
	남성 60대 이상	228	85%	12%	3%
	여성 19~29세	110	90%	6%	4%
	여성 30대	108	92%	4%	3%
	여성 40대	134	89%	7%	4%
	여성 50대	151	82%	16%	2%
	여성 60대 이상	270	93%	5%	2%
직업별	농/임/어업	22	-	-	-
	자영업	246	83%	15%	3%
	기능노무/서비스	311	86%	11%	3%
	사무/관리	461	91%	6%	3%
	전업주부	317	90%	6%	3%
	학생	76	92%	4%	4%
	무직/은퇴/기타	101	92%	5%	3%
지역별	서울	291	87%	7%	6%
	인천/경기	499	97%	3%	1%
	강원	44	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	167	85%	11%	4%
	광주/전라	151	82%	17%	1%
	대구/경북	150	75%	18%	7%
	부산/울산/경남	232	91%	8%	2%

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

2024년 11월 11~25일 한국 면접조사(CAPI)		사례수 (명)	2030년 전망 [2/7] 중국		
			세계 초강대국 될 것	그렇지 않을 것	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,534	66%	29%	5%
성별	남성	761	68%	28%	4%
	여성	773	64%	30%	6%
연령별	19~29세	229	65%	30%	5%
	30대	229	63%	32%	5%
	40대	273	66%	28%	7%
	50대	305	65%	32%	3%
	60대 이상	498	68%	26%	6%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	119	67%	28%	4%
	남성 30대	121	65%	28%	7%
	남성 40대	139	67%	27%	6%
	남성 50대	154	65%	33%	1%
	남성 60대 이상	228	71%	25%	4%
	여성 19~29세	110	62%	32%	6%
	여성 30대	108	62%	36%	2%
	여성 40대	134	65%	28%	7%
	여성 50대	151	65%	31%	5%
	여성 60대 이상	270	66%	26%	8%
직업별	농/임/어업	22	-	-	-
	자영업	246	65%	32%	3%
	기능노무/서비스	311	62%	31%	7%
	사무/관리	461	65%	30%	5%
	전업주부	317	69%	25%	7%
	학생	76	66%	30%	4%
	무직/은퇴/기타	101	78%	19%	3%
지역별	서울	291	79%	15%	7%
	인천/경기	499	64%	32%	4%
	강원	44	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	167	57%	37%	6%
	광주/전라	151	57%	40%	3%
	대구/경북	150	44%	43%	13%
	부산/울산/경남	232	75%	23%	3%

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

2024년 11월 11~25일 한국 면접조사(CAPI)		사례수 (명)	2030년 전망 [3/7] 러시아		
			세계 초강대국 될 것	그렇지 않을 것	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,534	23%	69%	7%
성별	남성	761	24%	69%	7%
	여성	773	23%	69%	8%
연령별	19~29세	229	26%	64%	9%
	30대	229	21%	72%	7%
	40대	273	21%	71%	8%
	50대	305	25%	69%	6%
	60대 이상	498	23%	69%	7%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	119	28%	64%	8%
	남성 30대	121	25%	68%	7%
	남성 40대	139	23%	72%	6%
	남성 50대	154	26%	67%	7%
	남성 60대 이상	228	20%	72%	8%
	여성 19~29세	110	24%	64%	12%
	여성 30대	108	16%	77%	6%
	여성 40대	134	19%	70%	10%
	여성 50대	151	24%	71%	5%
	여성 60대 이상	270	26%	67%	7%
직업별	농/임/어업	22	-	-	-
	자영업	246	21%	73%	6%
	기능노무/서비스	311	27%	67%	6%
	사무/관리	461	21%	71%	7%
	전업주부	317	24%	67%	9%
	학생	76	27%	65%	8%
	무직/은퇴/기타	101	21%	69%	10%
지역별	서울	291	31%	64%	5%
	인천/경기	499	28%	65%	7%
	강원	44	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	167	24%	68%	8%
	광주/전라	151	7%	85%	9%
	대구/경북	150	9%	79%	12%
	부산/울산/경남	232	21%	73%	6%

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

2024년 11월 11~25일 한국 면접조사(CAPI)		사례수 (명)	2030년 전망 [4/7] 일본		
			세계 초강대국 될 것	그렇지 않을 것	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,534	15%	77%	8%
성별	남성	761	14%	79%	7%
	여성	773	16%	76%	8%
연령별	19~29세	229	17%	76%	7%
	30대	229	14%	78%	8%
	40대	273	14%	78%	8%
	50대	305	17%	78%	6%
	60대 이상	498	15%	77%	8%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	119	18%	75%	7%
	남성 30대	121	12%	79%	9%
	남성 40대	139	14%	79%	7%
	남성 50대	154	14%	80%	6%
	남성 60대 이상	228	13%	79%	7%
	여성 19~29세	110	15%	77%	8%
	여성 30대	108	16%	76%	7%
	여성 40대	134	13%	77%	10%
	여성 50대	151	19%	76%	5%
	여성 60대 이상	270	17%	74%	9%
직업별	농/임/어업	22	-	-	-
	자영업	246	12%	80%	7%
	기능노무/서비스	311	17%	78%	6%
	사무/관리	461	15%	77%	9%
	전업주부	317	19%	72%	9%
	학생	76	17%	80%	4%
	무직/은퇴/기타	101	12%	81%	7%
지역별	서울	291	17%	76%	7%
	인천/경기	499	23%	71%	6%
	강원	44	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	167	9%	85%	7%
	광주/전라	151	4%	91%	6%
	대구/경북	150	8%	82%	11%
	부산/울산/경남	232	10%	80%	10%

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

2024년 11월 11~25일 한국 면접조사(CAPI)		사례수 (명)	2030년 전망 [5/7] 인도		
			세계 초강대국 될 것	그렇지 않을 것	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,534	23%	68%	9%
성별	남성	761	24%	68%	8%
	여성	773	22%	68%	10%
연령별	19~29세	229	20%	69%	11%
	30대	229	24%	66%	10%
	40대	273	26%	64%	9%
	50대	305	24%	68%	8%
	60대 이상	498	22%	69%	8%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	119	21%	69%	10%
	남성 30대	121	27%	65%	8%
	남성 40대	139	28%	63%	9%
	남성 50대	154	21%	70%	9%
	남성 60대 이상	228	24%	70%	6%
	여성 19~29세	110	20%	69%	11%
	여성 30대	108	21%	68%	11%
	여성 40대	134	24%	66%	10%
	여성 50대	151	26%	66%	8%
	여성 60대 이상	270	20%	69%	11%
직업별	농/임/어업	22	-	-	-
	자영업	246	22%	71%	7%
	기능노무/서비스	311	22%	70%	8%
	사무/관리	461	25%	65%	11%
	전업주부	317	22%	66%	11%
	학생	76	27%	68%	5%
	무직/은퇴/기타	101	22%	71%	7%
지역별	서울	291	29%	65%	6%
	인천/경기	499	29%	62%	9%
	강원	44	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	167	13%	77%	10%
	광주/전라	151	10%	81%	9%
	대구/경북	150	9%	77%	14%
	부산/울산/경남	232	23%	66%	11%

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

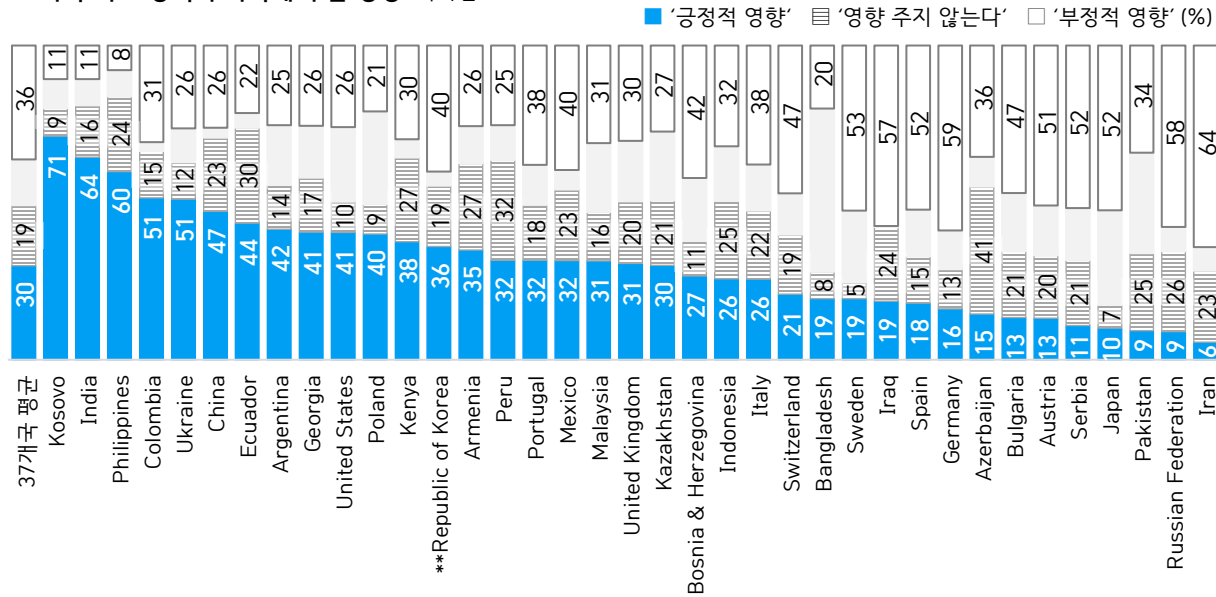
2024년 11월 11~25일 한국 면접조사(CAPI)		사례수 (명)	2030년 전망 [6/7] 영국		
			세계 초강대국 될 것	그렇지 않을 것	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,534	14%	78%	8%
성별	남성	761	13%	79%	8%
	여성	773	14%	77%	9%
연령별	19~29세	229	13%	78%	9%
	30대	229	12%	81%	7%
	40대	273	11%	81%	9%
	50대	305	13%	79%	8%
	60대 이상	498	17%	75%	8%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	119	12%	78%	10%
	남성 30대	121	12%	83%	5%
	남성 40대	139	13%	80%	7%
	남성 50대	154	10%	81%	9%
	남성 60대 이상	228	16%	76%	8%
	여성 19~29세	110	14%	77%	9%
	여성 30대	108	10%	79%	11%
	여성 40대	134	8%	82%	10%
	여성 50대	151	16%	77%	7%
	여성 60대 이상	270	18%	74%	8%
직업별	농/임/어업	22	-	-	-
	자영업	246	11%	81%	8%
	기능노무/서비스	311	18%	76%	6%
	사무/관리	461	12%	78%	10%
	전업주부	317	15%	76%	9%
	학생	76	12%	82%	5%
	무직/은퇴/기타	101	12%	81%	7%
지역별	서울	291	18%	77%	4%
	인천/경기	499	15%	79%	6%
	강원	44	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	167	10%	81%	9%
	광주/전라	151	7%	84%	9%
	대구/경북	150	10%	67%	22%
	부산/울산/경남	232	11%	80%	8%

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

2024년 11월 11~25일 한국 면접조사(CAPI)		사례수 (명)	2030년 전망 [7/7] 유럽연합(EU)		
			세계 초강대국 될 것	그렇지 않을 것	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,534	19%	72%	9%
성별	남성	761	19%	72%	9%
	여성	773	19%	72%	10%
연령별	19~29세	229	20%	70%	10%
	30대	229	17%	73%	10%
	40대	273	24%	69%	7%
	50대	305	21%	70%	9%
	60대 이상	498	15%	74%	11%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	119	21%	70%	9%
	남성 30대	121	18%	74%	8%
	남성 40대	139	24%	68%	8%
	남성 50대	154	21%	70%	10%
	남성 60대 이상	228	14%	75%	11%
	여성 19~29세	110	19%	70%	11%
	여성 30대	108	16%	72%	12%
	여성 40대	134	24%	70%	6%
	여성 50대	151	21%	71%	8%
	여성 60대 이상	270	16%	74%	11%
직업별	농/임/어업	22	-	-	-
	자영업	246	14%	76%	10%
	기능노무/서비스	311	22%	70%	8%
	사무/관리	461	21%	70%	9%
	전업주부	317	18%	70%	12%
	학생	76	20%	73%	7%
	무직/은퇴/기타	101	12%	78%	10%
지역별	서울	291	22%	73%	5%
	인천/경기	499	13%	79%	9%
	강원	44	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	167	31%	60%	8%
	광주/전라	151	15%	75%	10%
	대구/경북	150	10%	66%	24%
	부산/울산/경남	232	23%	70%	6%

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

● 미국 외교 정책이 자국에 주는 영향: 국가별



- (대부분 트럼프 당선 후) 2024년 10월~2025년 2월 37개국 성인 37,321명, 한국 2024년 11월 11~25일 전국(제주 제외) 1,534명 조사

- '긍정적 영향' 내림차순. Gallup International End of Year Survey(EOY) 2024 | 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

● 미국 외교 정책이 자국에 주는 영향: 국가별

2024년 10월~2025년 2월 Gallup International 37개국 조사	사례수 (명)	미국 외교 정책이 자국에 주는 영향				긍정-부정 인식 격차
		긍정적 영향	부정적 영향	영향 주지 않는다	모름/ 응답거절	
전체 평균	37,321	30%	36%	19%	15%	-6
Argentina	1,027	42%	25%	14%	19%	17
Armenia	1,100	35%	26%	27%	12%	9
Austria	1,000	13%	51%	20%	16%	-38
Azerbaijan	1,000	15%	36%	41%	9%	-21
Bangladesh	506	19%	20%	8%	52%	-1
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,000	27%	42%	11%	20%	-15
Bulgaria	806	13%	47%	21%	19%	-34
China	1,004	47%	26%	23%	3%	21
Colombia	1,009	51%	31%	15%	3%	20
Ecuador	600	44%	22%	30%	5%	22
Georgia	1,150	41%	26%	17%	16%	15
Germany	1,000	16%	59%	13%	12%	-43
India	1,012	64%	11%	16%	8%	53
Indonesia	1,104	26%	32%	25%	17%	-6
Iran	1,013	6%	64%	23%	8%	-58
Iraq	1,275	19%	57%	24%	0%	-38
Italy	1,104	26%	38%	22%	15%	-12
Japan	1,138	10%	52%	7%	30%	-42
Kazakhstan	1,000	30%	27%	21%	22%	3
Kenya	1,062	38%	30%	27%	6%	8
**Republic of Korea	1,534	36%	40%	19%	5%	-4
Kosovo	500	71%	11%	9%	9%	60
Malaysia	1,009	31%	31%	16%	22%	0
Mexico	1,008	32%	40%	23%	6%	-8
Pakistan	1,000	9%	34%	25%	32%	-25
Peru	1,222	32%	25%	32%	11%	7
Philippines	1,000	60%	8%	24%	8%	52
Poland	1,090	40%	21%	9%	29%	19
Portugal	1,010	32%	38%	18%	13%	-6
Russian Federation	1,010	9%	58%	26%	8%	-49
Serbia	1,011	11%	52%	21%	17%	-41
Spain	1,018	18%	52%	15%	15%	-34
Sweden	1,042	19%	53%	5%	23%	-34
Switzerland	1,000	21%	47%	19%	13%	-26
United Kingdom	950	31%	30%	20%	19%	1
Ukraine	1,004	51%	26%	12%	11%	25
United States	1,003	41%	26%	10%	24%	15

- 국가명 순. Gallup International End of Year Survey 2024 | 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

● 미국 외교 정책이 자국에 주는 영향: 2004년 vs 2024년

Gallup International 25개국 2004년, 2024년 비교	미국 외교 정책이 자국에 주는 영향					
	2004년 (전체 62개국)			2024년 (전체 37개국)		
	긍정적	부정적	긍정-부정	긍정적	부정적	긍정-부정
전체 평균	27%	47%	-20	30%	36%	-6
Argentina	16%	51%	-35	42%	25%	17
Austria	8%	38%	-30	13%	51%	-38
Bosnia & Herzegovina	30%	43%	-13	27%	42%	-15
Bulgaria	26%	25%	1	13%	47%	-34
Ecuador	33%	41%	-8	44%	22%	22
Georgia	49%	8%	41	41%	26%	15
Germany	12%	66%	-54	16%	59%	-43
India	38%	31%	7	64%	11%	53
Indonesia	18%	57%	-39	26%	32%	-6
Japan	20%	56%	-36	10%	52%	-42
Kenya	39%	40%	-1	38%	30%	8
**Republic of Korea	35%	43%	-8	36%	40%	-4
Kosovo	82%	9%	73	71%	11%	60
Malaysia	14%	32%	-18	31%	31%	0
Mexico	20%	62%	-42	32%	40%	-8
Pakistan	16%	41%	-25	9%	34%	-25
Peru	32%	36%	-4	32%	25%	7
Philippines	61%	23%	38	60%	8%	52
Poland	23%	33%	-10	40%	21%	19
Portugal	25%	34%	-9	32%	38%	-6
Russian Federation	12%	59%	-47	9%	58%	-49
Spain	17%	62%	-45	18%	52%	-34
Switzerland	10%	61%	-51	21%	47%	-26
Ukraine	15%	40%	-25	51%	26%	25
United States	48%	34%	14	41%	26%	15

- 2004년과 2024년 조사에 모두 참여한 25개국만 제시. Gallup International End of Year Survey
- 2004년 대비 긍정론 증가국: 우크라이나(15%→51%), 인도·아르헨티나, 폴란드·말레이시아 순
- 2004년 대비 부정론 증가국: 불가리아(25%→47%), 조지아, 오스트리아 순

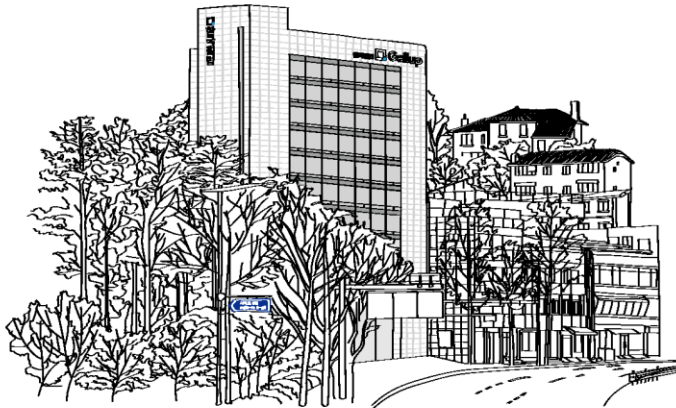
질문) 귀하는 미국의 외교 정책이 우리나라에 어떤 영향을 준다고 보십니까?
 ‘긍정적 영향, 부정적 영향, 영향 주지 않는다’ 중에서 답해 주십시오.

2024년 11월 11~25일 한국 면접조사(CAPI)		사례수 (명)	미국의 외교 정책은 우리나라에...			
			긍정적 영향	부정적 영향	영향 주지 않는다	모름/ 응답거절
전체		1,534	36%	40%	19%	5%
성별	남성	761	34%	44%	19%	3%
	여성	773	39%	36%	19%	6%
연령별	19~29세	229	33%	42%	19%	6%
	30대	229	38%	40%	19%	3%
	40대	273	35%	43%	17%	5%
	50대	305	39%	42%	15%	4%
	60대 이상	498	36%	36%	23%	5%
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	119	33%	42%	20%	5%
	남성 30대	121	30%	45%	22%	2%
	남성 40대	139	39%	42%	17%	2%
	남성 50대	154	34%	49%	15%	2%
	남성 60대 이상	228	32%	43%	21%	4%
	여성 19~29세	110	32%	43%	18%	8%
	여성 30대	108	46%	35%	15%	4%
	여성 40대	134	31%	44%	17%	8%
	여성 50대	151	43%	35%	16%	6%
	여성 60대 이상	270	39%	30%	25%	6%
직업별	농/임/어업	22	-	-	-	-
	자영업	246	27%	44%	24%	5%
	기능노무/서비스	311	41%	38%	17%	4%
	사무/관리	461	38%	42%	17%	3%
	전업주부	317	39%	31%	23%	7%
	학생	76	29%	45%	19%	7%
	무직/은퇴/기타	101	30%	53%	11%	5%
지역별	서울	291	31%	51%	14%	4%
	인천/경기	499	38%	44%	12%	6%
	강원	44	-	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	167	36%	34%	23%	7%
	광주/전라	151	29%	50%	16%	6%
	대구/경북	150	22%	33%	41%	4%
	부산/울산/경남	232	46%	23%	31%	1%

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

“조사는 결코 화려하거나 스스로 빛나는
업(業)이 아니다. 사회의 명암, 좌우 대립,
빈부 문제, 정보 격차, 과거와 미래 등을
두루 살펴 매 순간 어느 한쪽으로 치우치지
않도록 스스로 경계하며 꾸준히 공부하고
탐구하는 일이다. 때로는 관행과 시류에
맞서야 하고, 때로는 비난과 질시를 묵묵히
견뎌야 한다. 어렵지만 누군가는 반드시
해야 할 일, 힘들지만 그만큼 보람된 일이다.”

조사인의 길, 박무익



한국갤럽조사연구소는 1974년 6월 박무익 회장이 설립한
한국 최초의 법인 형태 조사 전문 회사입니다.
1970년대부터 사회 주요 현안 자체 조사 결과를 발표해 왔으며,
우리 국민의 76%가 한국갤럽을 알고 있습니다.

—
한국갤럽 홈페이지 갤럽리포트 게시판을 통해 공개한 자료는
모두 한국갤럽의 자산이므로 상업적 용도의 재판매를 금지합니다.

·
기사, 논문, SNS 공유 등 재판매 이외 용도로는
누구나, 무료로, 자유롭게 인용하실 수 있습니다.

·
인용하실 때는 반드시 출처를 밝혀 주십시오.
가능한 조사 기간, 방법, 표본크기 등 개요까지 함께 표시하실 것을 권장합니다.

·
저희는 소수점 아래 수치를 제시하지 않는 것을 원칙으로 하고 있으니,
인용하실 때도 그에 따라 주실 것을 당부합니다.

—
한국갤럽 조사에 관심 가져주셔서 고맙습니다.

- 매주 새로운 조사 결과를 전합니다: [이메일 뉴스레터 구독 신청](#) | [카카오톡채널 추가](#)
- 문의: 전화 02-3702-2100(대표)/2571/2621/2622 또는 [홈페이지 Q&A](#)
- 주소: (본관) 03167 서울시 종로구 사직로 70, (신관) 03042 서울시 종로구 자하문로 70

—
이 문서에는 네이버 나눔글꼴과 한글과컴퓨터 함초롬체를 썼습니다.

STRICTLY EMBARGOED UNTIL January 27, 15.00 GMT

**In a world of global competition, the US and China are tied as superpowers
with opinion divided on Russia**

We may only be days into the Trump Presidency but the findings from our global survey of 37 countries reveal that citizens see two superpowers, the US and China, significantly ahead of Russia.

When asked whether they consider the US to be a superpower in 2030, 61% say yes while 24% say no. Interestingly in our survey of Chinese adults, 60% agree that the US will be a superpower while the Russia population is a lot more cynical on the role of the US (only 24% see the US as a super power in the future).

Across all 37 countries, 63% agree that China will be a superpower by 2030, with 97% of respondents in China agreeing and 54% of Americans accepting the fact that China will remain a superpower by 2030.

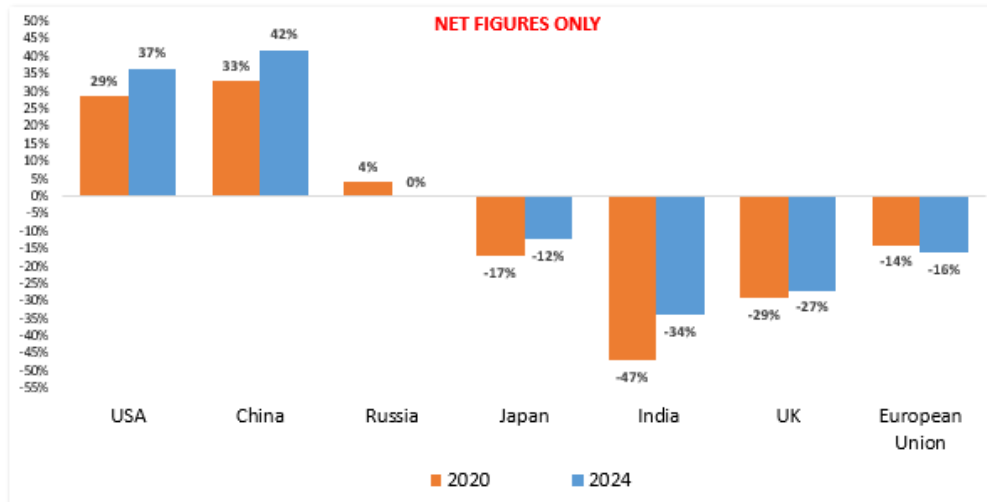
It is perhaps Russia which is most interesting in that opinion is evenly divided. Despite President Putin increasing Russia's footprint across much of the world and building deeper relationships with non-Western blocs such as beyond the EU/US, 41% of all countries surveyed accept that they will remain a superpower by 2030, while 42% saying they will not. Italians (at 75%) are most convinced Russia will remain a superpower by 2030 (more so than Russians themselves with 66% agreeing).

Beyond these three countries there is nobody else competing seriously – even the potential might of the EU bloc is questioned with only 33% saying they will be a superpower, 48% saying they will not. In arguably the most powerful country in Europe, Germans do not think the EU will be a superpower by 2030 (24% say they will, 60% say they will not).

SUMMARY GRAPH

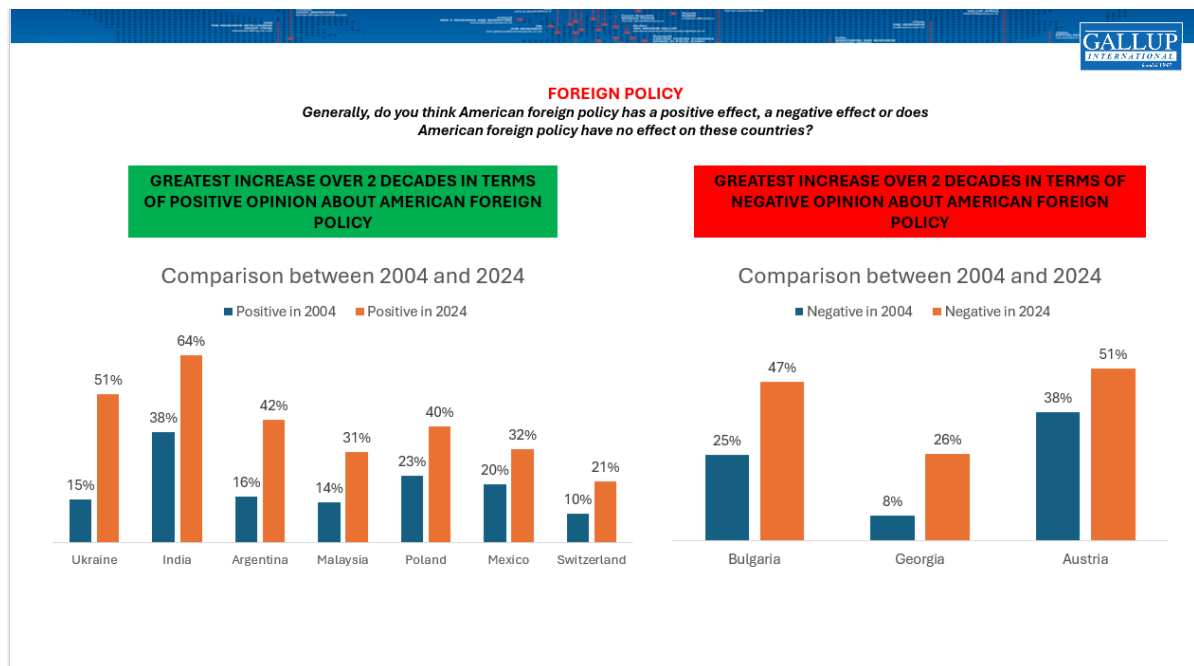
Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030?

At the end of each year



The Impact of US foreign policy

Looking a little deeper at attitudes towards US foreign policy specifically and whether or not our sample of N= 37,321 adults see this as having a positive or negative effect on their country, overall, the pendulum is tipped slightly to a negative impact (36%) rather than a positive impact (30%). It is no surprise to see that Iran (64% negative impact) and Russia (58%) view US foreign policy most negatively. Additionally, there are many explanations as to why results from Kosovo (71% positive impact), Philippines (60%) and Ukraine (51%) are most positive towards US foreign policy in their country.



Gallup International asked the same question twenty years ago. The countries showing the largest increases in perceptions of favourability towards the impact of US foreign policy on their country include Ukraine (+36% over twenty years), India (+26%), Argentina (+26%), Malaysia (+17%) and Poland (+17%). Conversely, those countries where attitudes have deteriorated the strongest are Bulgaria (+21% over twenty years), Georgia (+18%) and Austria (+13%).

Michael Nitsche, President of Gallup International comments: *Two global superpowers continue to dominate the competitive space, while opinions are lot more divided on Russia. President Trump undoubtedly would like to see the US a lot further ahead in this fight for global supremacy and may take the fight on a lot more to his competitors.*

Note to Editors: -

Sample Size and Mode of Field Work:

A total of 39,760 persons were interviewed globally. In each country a representative sample of around 1000 men and women was interviewed during October-December 2024 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 opinion polling. For over 75 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.

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For further details see website: www.gallup-international.com

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Gallup International End of Year Survey 2024

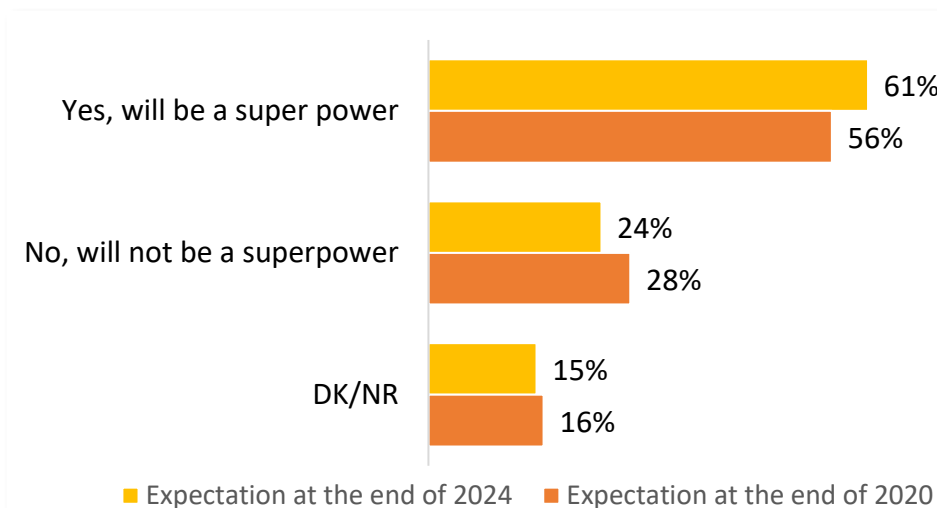
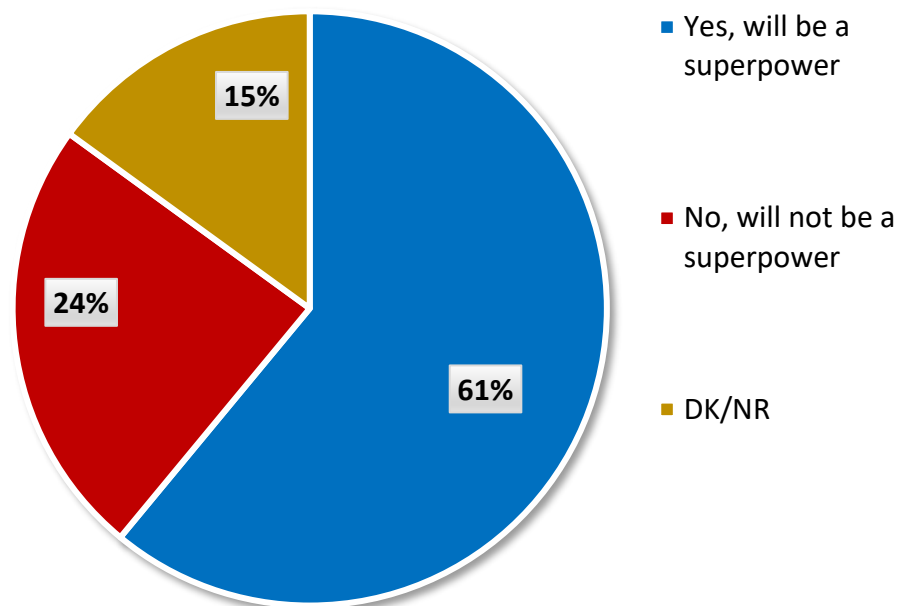
RESULTS DISSEMINATION DOCUMENT

Global Opinion on Superpower in 2030 and if American Foreign Policy is force for good or bad.

(QUESTION 4 and 8)

SUPERPOWER IN THE WORLD

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030? - USA



TOP 5 (USA WILL BE A SUPERPOWER)

Republic of Korea: **+80%**

Kosovo: **+75%**

Italy: **+75%**

Japan: **+72%**

Azerbaijan: **+70%**

BOTTOM 5 (USA WILL BE A SUPERPOWER)

Russian Federation: **-41%**

Saudi Arabia: **-28%**

Pakistan: **-11%**

Serbia: **+1%**

Kazakhstan: **+10%**

SUPERPOWER IN THE WORLD

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030? - USA

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

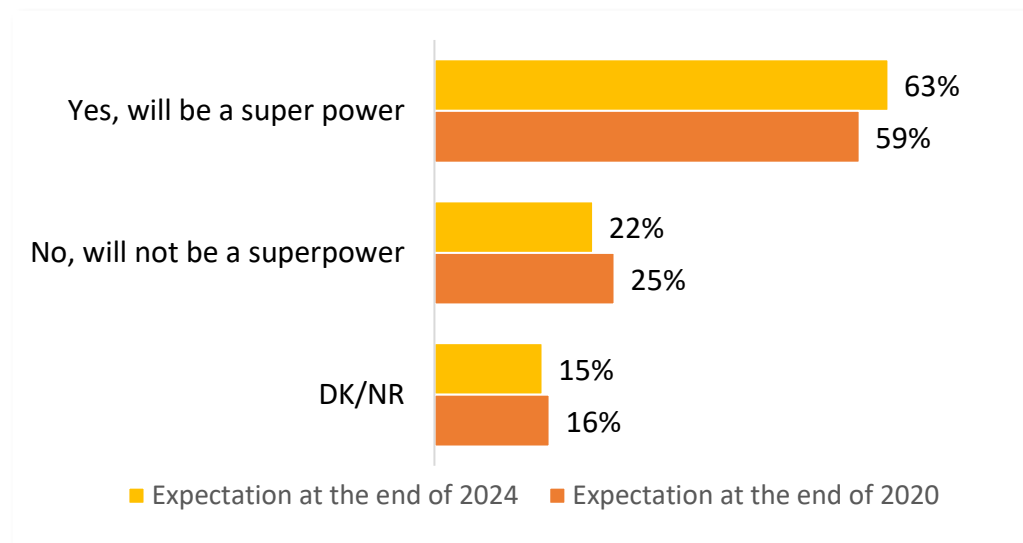
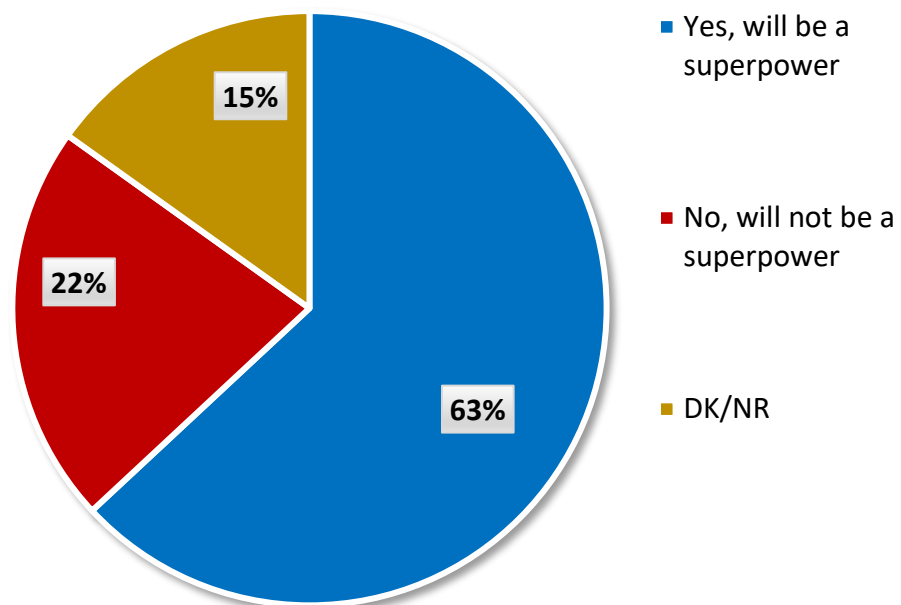
	Yes, will be a superpower	No, will not be a superpower	DK/NR	NET Score
Global average	61%	24%	15%	37%
Argentina	55%	22%	23%	33%
Armenia	53%	36%	11%	17%
Austria	74%	15%	12%	59%
Azerbaijan	73%	3%	24%	70%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51%	34%	15%	17%
Bulgaria	52%	25%	23%	27%
China	60%	33%	7%	27%
Colombia	67%	28%	5%	39%
Ecuador	68%	24%	8%	44%
Georgia	55%	16%	29%	39%
Germany	74%	16%	10%	58%
India	59%	35%	6%	25%
Indonesia	65%	18%	17%	47%
Iran	56%	37%	7%	18%
Iraq	62%	38%	1%	24%
Italy	84%	10%	6%	75%
Japan	78%	6%	16%	72%

	Yes, will be a superpower	No, will not be a superpower	DK/NR	NET Score
Kazakhstan	39%	29%	32%	10%
Kenya	77%	17%	6%	61%
Republic of Korea	89%	8%	3%	80%
Kosovo	84%	9%	6%	75%
Malaysia	47%	29%	24%	18%
Mexico	60%	31%	8%	29%
Pakistan	27%	37%	36%	-11%
Peru	63%	21%	16%	42%
Philippines	74%	19%	8%	55%
Poland	53%	19%	28%	34%
Portugal	76%	13%	11%	63%
Russian Federation	24%	65%	12%	-41%
Saudi Arabia	22%	50%	28%	-28%
Serbia	36%	35%	28%	1%
Spain	69%	20%	10%	49%
Sweden	77%	13%	11%	64%
Switzerland	67%	22%	11%	45%
Ukraine	65%	23%	12%	42%
United Kingdom	66%	16%	18%	50%
United States	64%	18%	18%	45%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

SUPERPOWER IN THE WORLD

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030? - China



TOP 5 (CHINA WILL BE A SUPERPOWER)

China: **+95%**
Mexico: **+75%**
Italy: **+74%**
Spain: **+72%**
Austria: **+70%**

BOTTOM 5 (CHINA WILL BE A SUPERPOWER)

Philippines: **-10%**
Armenia: **+7%**
Ukraine: **+14%**
Pakistan: **+16%**
Iraq: **+16%**

SUPERPOWER IN THE WORLD

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030? - China

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

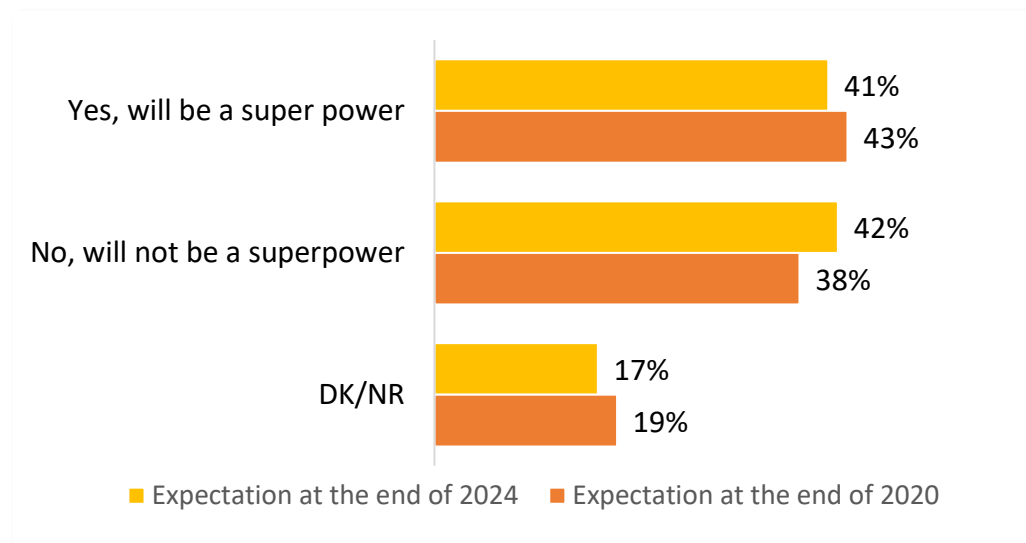
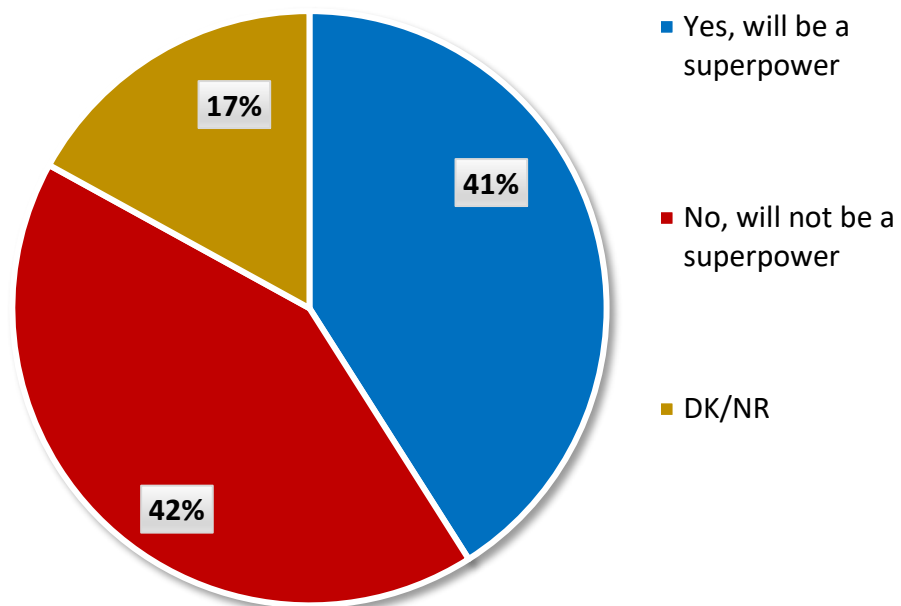
	Yes, will be a superpower	No, will not be a superpower	DK/NR	NET Score
Global average	63%	22%	15%	42%
Argentina	64%	11%	25%	53%
Armenia	49%	41%	10%	7%
Austria	80%	10%	10%	70%
Azerbaijan	44%	16%	41%	28%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	71%	14%	16%	57%
Bulgaria	58%	16%	26%	41%
China	97%	2%	1%	95%
Colombia	79%	16%	5%	63%
Ecuador	67%	24%	8%	43%
Georgia	47%	23%	29%	24%
Germany	70%	17%	13%	53%
India	57%	30%	13%	27%
Indonesia	59%	22%	19%	36%
Iran	68%	24%	7%	44%
Iraq	57%	41%	1%	16%
Italy	84%	11%	5%	74%
Japan	49%	33%	18%	17%
Kazakhstan	53%	19%	28%	34%

	Yes, will be a superpower	No, will not be a superpower	DK/NR	NET Score
Kenya	71%	24%	5%	46%
Republic of Korea	66%	29%	5%	37%
Kosovo	54%	34%	12%	20%
Malaysia	63%	18%	19%	45%
Mexico	84%	9%	6%	75%
Pakistan	42%	25%	33%	16%
Peru	78%	9%	13%	70%
Philippines	40%	51%	9%	-10%
Poland	48%	20%	32%	28%
Portugal	76%	12%	11%	64%
Russian Federation	59%	31%	10%	29%
Saudi Arabia	51%	28%	21%	24%
Serbia	62%	13%	24%	49%
Spain	82%	10%	9%	72%
Sweden	78%	12%	11%	66%
Switzerland	70%	18%	12%	52%
Ukraine	52%	37%	11%	14%
United Kingdom	61%	21%	18%	41%
United States	54%	24%	22%	30%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

SUPERPOWER IN THE WORLD

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030? - Russia



TOP 5 (RUSSIA WILL BE A SUPERPOWER)
Italy: +57%
Azerbaijan: +49%
Russian Federation: +41%
Peru: +40%
Mexico: +36%

BOTTOM 5 (RUSSIA WILL BE A SUPERPOWER)
Ukraine: -72%
Poland: -47%
Republic of Korea: -46%
Japan: -35%
Iran: -31%

SUPERPOWER IN THE WORLD

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030? - Russia

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

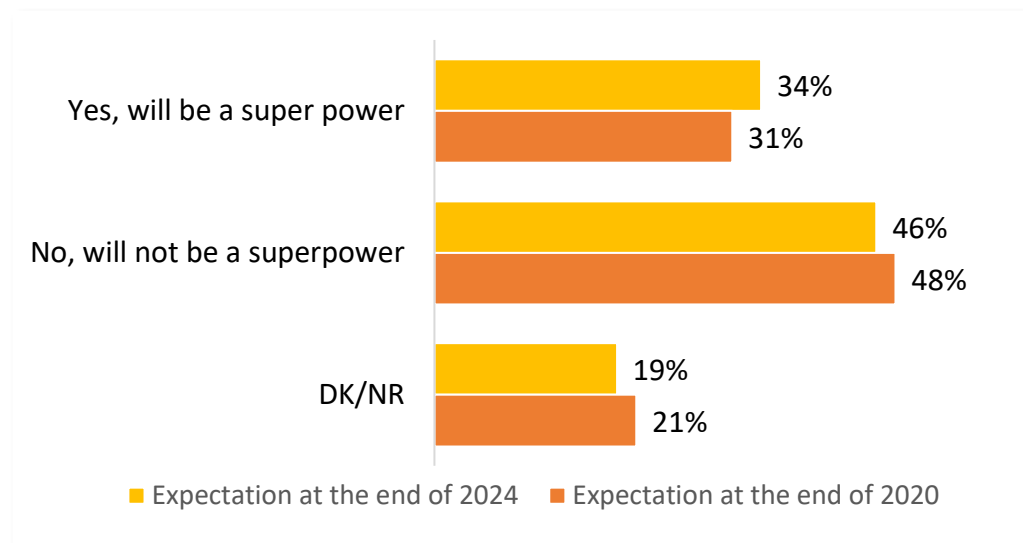
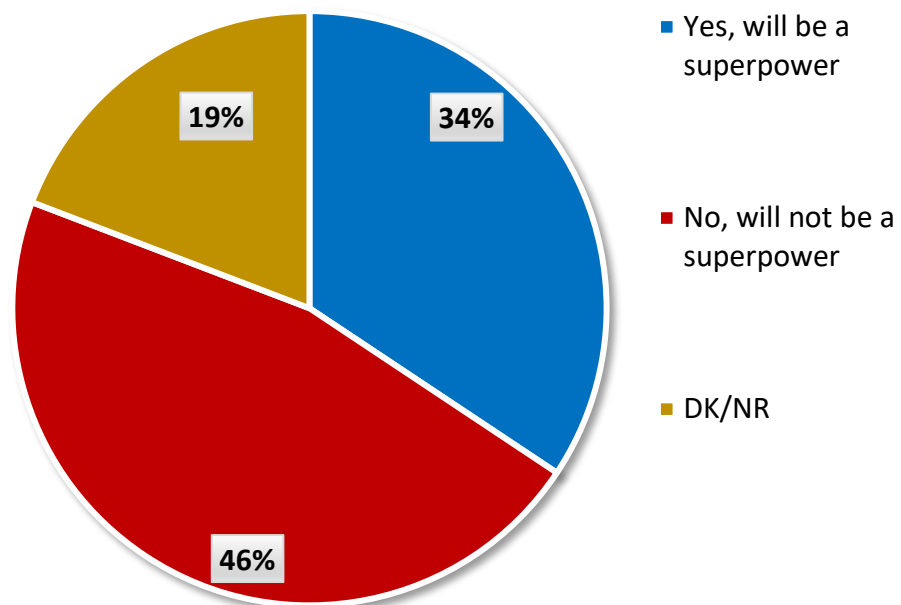
	Yes, will be a superpower	No, will not be a superpower	DK/NR	NET Score
Global average	41%	42%	17%	0%
Argentina	39%	33%	28%	6%
Armenia	38%	52%	10%	-14%
Austria	43%	42%	15%	0%
Azerbaijan	62%	12%	26%	49%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	52%	32%	17%	20%
Bulgaria	49%	28%	23%	21%
China	43%	48%	9%	-5%
Colombia	49%	46%	5%	3%
Ecuador	58%	30%	12%	28%
Georgia	24%	49%	27%	-25%
Germany	46%	38%	16%	9%
India	58%	31%	12%	27%
Indonesia	53%	25%	23%	28%
Iran	29%	60%	10%	-31%
Iraq	58%	40%	1%	18%
Italy	75%	17%	8%	57%
Japan	23%	58%	19%	-35%

	Yes, will be a superpower	No, will not be a superpower	DK/NR	NET Score
Kazakhstan	46%	25%	29%	21%
Kenya	43%	49%	9%	-6%
Republic of Korea	23%	69%	7%	-46%
Kosovo	30%	59%	11%	-29%
Malaysia	40%	33%	27%	7%
Mexico	63%	27%	9%	36%
Pakistan	15%	44%	41%	-29%
Peru	60%	20%	20%	40%
Philippines	38%	50%	12%	-11%
Poland	12%	60%	28%	-47%
Portugal	34%	47%	20%	-13%
Russian Federation	66%	25%	9%	41%
Saudi Arabia	30%	46%	25%	-16%
Serbia	54%	23%	23%	30%
Spain	37%	49%	15%	-12%
Sweden	33%	53%	14%	-20%
Switzerland	39%	45%	15%	-6%
Ukraine	10%	82%	8%	-72%
United Kingdom	34%	45%	21%	-11%
United States	36%	38%	26%	-3%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

SUPERPOWER IN THE WORLD

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030? - Japan



TOP 5 (JAPAN WILL BE A SUPERPOWER)

Peru: **+48%**

Mexico: **+43%**

Italy: **+34%**

Colombia: **+27%**

Indonesia: **+19%**

BOTTOM 5 (JAPAN WILL BE A SUPERPOWER)

China: **-82%**

Japan: **-68%**

Republic of Korea: **-62%**

Russian Federation: **-53%**

Germany: **-46%**

SUPERPOWER IN THE WORLD

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030? - Japan

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

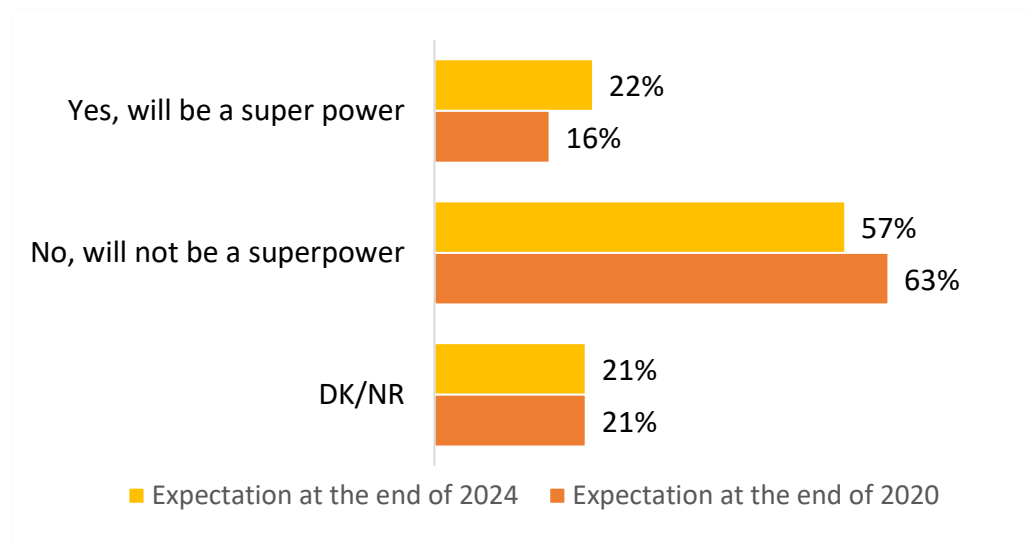
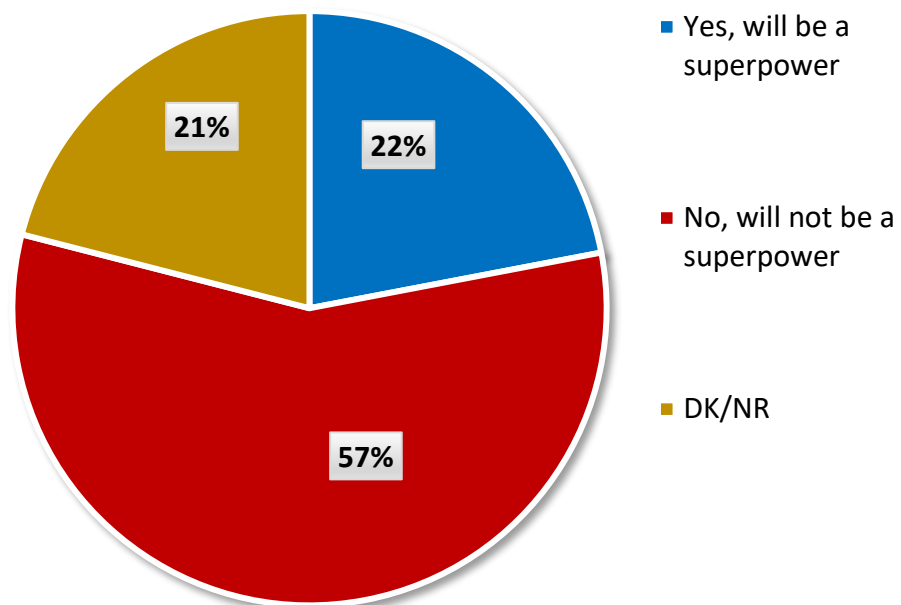
	Yes, will be a superpower	No, will not be a superpower	DK/NR	NET Score
Global average	34%	46%	19%	-12%
Argentina	42%	28%	30%	15%
Armenia	25%	62%	13%	-37%
Austria	20%	60%	20%	-40%
Azerbaijan	31%	16%	52%	15%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	34%	43%	23%	-9%
Bulgaria	40%	28%	32%	13%
China	4%	87%	9%	-82%
Colombia	60%	33%	6%	27%
Ecuador	46%	42%	12%	4%
Georgia	41%	31%	28%	11%
Germany	17%	62%	21%	-46%
India	36%	49%	15%	-14%
Indonesia	49%	30%	21%	19%
Iran	38%	53%	9%	-15%
Iraq	49%	50%	2%	-1%
Italy	60%	27%	13%	34%
Japan	7%	75%	18%	-68%
Kazakhstan	24%	41%	35%	-17%

	Yes, will be a superpower	No, will not be a superpower	DK/NR	NET Score
Kenya	48%	45%	7%	2%
Republic of Korea	15%	77%	8%	-62%
Kosovo	48%	39%	13%	10%
Malaysia	34%	41%	24%	-7%
Mexico	67%	24%	9%	43%
Pakistan	16%	43%	41%	-27%
Peru	66%	18%	16%	48%
Philippines	49%	41%	10%	7%
Poland	15%	49%	36%	-34%
Portugal	41%	40%	19%	1%
Russian Federation	17%	70%	13%	-53%
Saudi Arabia	38%	39%	23%	-1%
Serbia	22%	48%	31%	-26%
Spain	45%	42%	13%	2%
Sweden	18%	60%	22%	-42%
Switzerland	20%	61%	19%	-42%
Ukraine	48%	39%	12%	9%
United Kingdom	24%	51%	25%	-27%
United States	27%	46%	27%	-20%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

SUPERPOWER IN THE WORLD

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030? - India



TOP 5 (INDIA WILL BE A SUPERPOWER)

India: **+4%**

Italy: **-3%**

Kenya: **-14%**

Japan: **-17%**

Argentina: **-17%**

BOTTOM 5 (INDIA WILL BE A SUPERPOWER)

China: **-68%**

Iraq: **-58%**

Iran: **-56%**

Philippines: **-54%**

Kosovo: **-52%**

SUPERPOWER IN THE WORLD

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030? - India

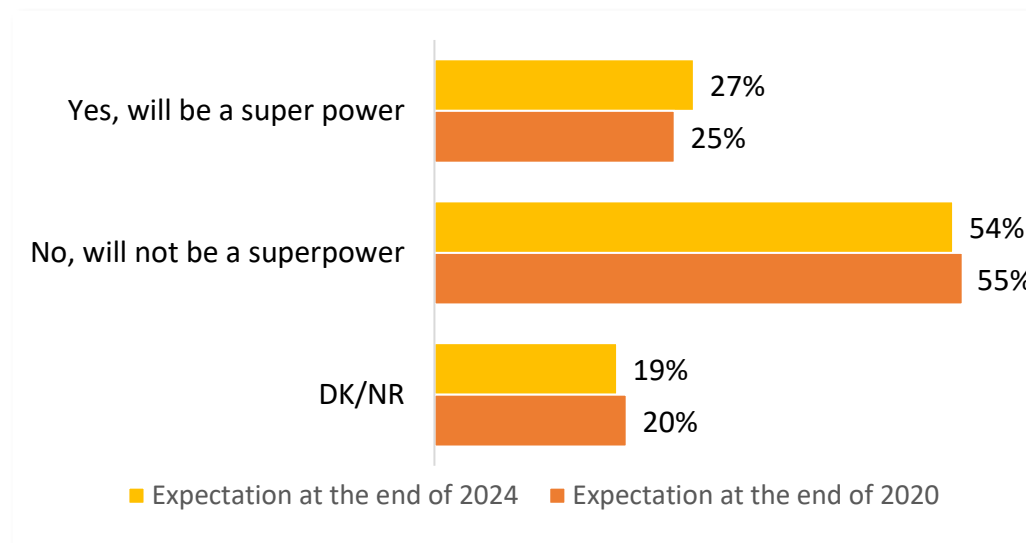
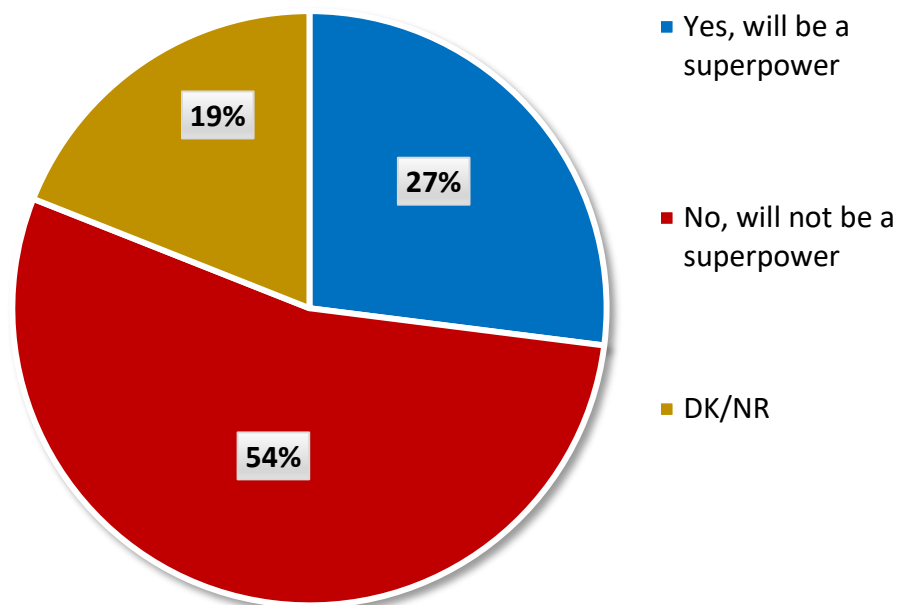
(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

	Yes, will be a superpower	No, will not be a superpower	DK/NR	NET Score		Yes, will be a superpower	No, will not be a superpower	DK/NR	NET Score
Global average	22%	57%	21%	-34%	Kenya	40%	54%	7%	-14%
Argentina	24%	40%	36%	-17%	Republic of Korea	23%	68%	9%	-44%
Armenia	24%	65%	11%	-41%	Kosovo	15%	67%	18%	-52%
Austria	25%	59%	15%	-34%	Malaysia	16%	56%	28%	-40%
Azerbaijan	12%	30%	59%	-18%	Mexico	30%	57%	13%	-27%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20%	59%	21%	-39%	Pakistan	10%	46%	44%	-36%
Bulgaria	16%	46%	38%	-29%	Peru	26%	46%	28%	-20%
China	10%	77%	13%	-68%	Philippines	16%	71%	13%	-54%
Colombia	31%	61%	8%	-31%	Poland	11%	55%	34%	-43%
Ecuador	24%	60%	16%	-36%	Portugal	22%	55%	22%	-33%
Georgia	16%	54%	30%	-38%	Russian Federation	22%	62%	16%	-40%
Germany	20%	62%	18%	-43%	Saudi Arabia	19%	58%	23%	-39%
India	44%	39%	17%	4%	Serbia	22%	48%	30%	-26%
Indonesia	11%	57%	31%	-46%	Spain	31%	54%	15%	-24%
Iran	17%	73%	10%	-56%	Sweden	31%	50%	18%	-19%
Iraq	20%	78%	2%	-58%	Switzerland	22%	62%	16%	-41%
Italy	42%	45%	13%	-3%	Ukraine	27%	59%	14%	-32%
Japan	30%	47%	23%	-17%	United Kingdom	18%	58%	24%	-40%
Kazakhstan	10%	56%	34%	-45%	United States	16%	54%	29%	-38%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

SUPERPOWER IN THE WORLD

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030? - UK



TOP 5 (UK WILL BE A SUPERPOWER)

Kenya: **+32%**

Ukraine: **+26%**

Georgia: **+17%**

Azerbaijan: **+13%**

Peru: **+11%**

BOTTOM 5 (UK WILL BE A SUPERPOWER)

Austria: **-74%**

Russian Federation: **-71%**

Republic of Korea: **-64%**

Germany: **-64%**

Switzerland: **-60%**

SUPERPOWER IN THE WORLD

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030? - UK

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

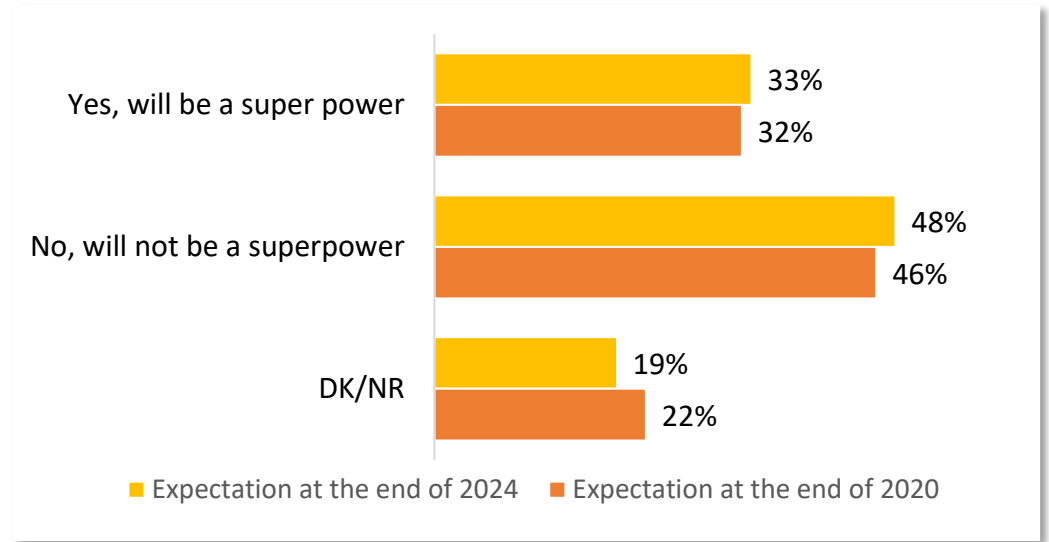
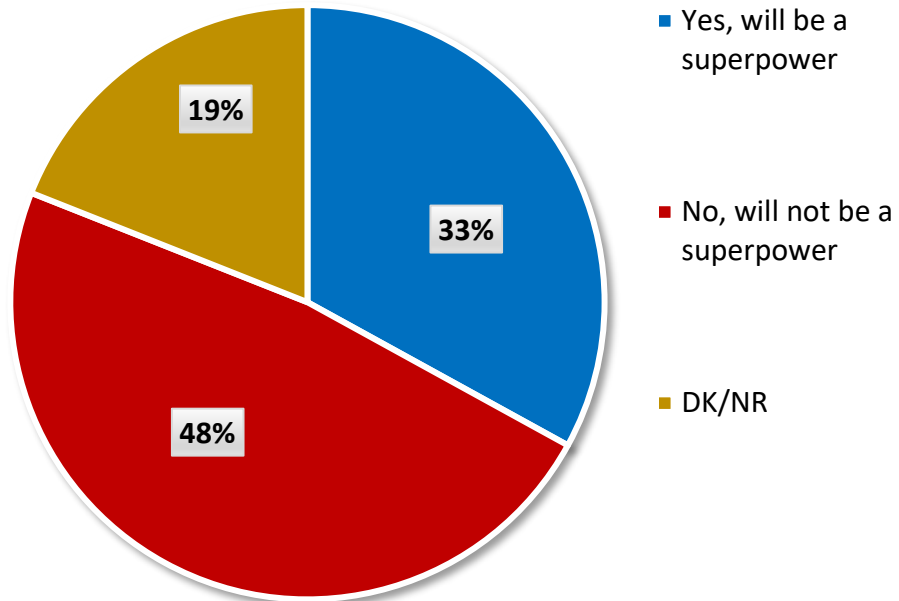
	Yes, will be a superpower	No, will not be a superpower	DK/NR	NET Score
Global average	27%	54%	19%	-26%
Argentina	20%	47%	32%	-27%
Armenia	26%	61%	13%	-35%
Austria	7%	80%	13%	-74%
Azerbaijan	27%	14%	58%	13%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18%	64%	19%	-46%
Bulgaria	21%	50%	29%	-29%
China	27%	63%	10%	-36%
Colombia	37%	56%	7%	-18%
Ecuador	47%	41%	12%	6%
Georgia	45%	27%	28%	17%
Germany	10%	74%	16%	-64%
India	42%	43%	15%	-1%
Indonesia	38%	36%	26%	1%
Iran	30%	62%	8%	-32%
Iraq	41%	58%	1%	-17%
Italy	27%	59%	14%	-32%
Japan	15%	62%	23%	-47%
Kazakhstan	15%	51%	33%	-36%

	Yes, will be a superpower	No, will not be a superpower	DK/NR	NET Score
Kenya	63%	31%	7%	32%
Republic of Korea	14%	78%	8%	-64%
Kosovo	48%	39%	13%	8%
Malaysia	26%	47%	27%	-22%
Mexico	45%	44%	11%	2%
Pakistan	9%	47%	44%	-38%
Peru	43%	32%	25%	11%
Philippines	45%	44%	11%	1%
Poland	10%	60%	31%	-50%
Portugal	18%	62%	20%	-43%
Russian Federation	8%	79%	13%	-71%
Saudi Arabia	29%	49%	22%	-20%
Serbia	12%	61%	27%	-48%
Spain	16%	72%	12%	-56%
Sweden	15%	72%	13%	-58%
Switzerland	13%	73%	14%	-60%
Ukraine	58%	32%	10%	26%
United Kingdom	28%	58%	14%	-30%
United States	24%	50%	26%	-27%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

SUPERPOWER IN THE WORLD

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030? - European Union



TOP 5 (EU WILL BE A SUPERPOWER)	BOTTOM 5 (EU WILL BE A SUPERPOWER)
Azerbaijan: +33%	Russian Federation: -60%
Georgia: +28%	Austria: -56%
Mexico: +23%	Republic of Korea: -53%
Ukraine: +22%	Iran: -49%
Kenya: +21%	Bosnia and Herzegovina: -44%

SUPERPOWER IN THE WORLD

Which of these powers do you think will be a superpower in the world in 2030? - European Union

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

	Yes, will be a superpower	No, will not be a superpower	DK/NR	NET Score
Global average	33%	48%	19%	-16%
Argentina	26%	41%	33%	-15%
Armenia	33%	55%	12%	-22%
Austria	16%	72%	12%	-56%
Azerbaijan	42%	9%	49%	33%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21%	65%	14%	-44%
Bulgaria	32%	41%	26%	-9%
China	27%	60%	12%	-33%
Colombia	48%	45%	8%	3%
Ecuador	51%	36%	14%	15%
Georgia	51%	24%	25%	28%
Germany	24%	60%	15%	-36%
India	36%	38%	26%	-2%
Indonesia	44%	31%	25%	14%
Iran	20%	69%	10%	-49%
Iraq	45%	53%	1%	-8%
Italy	32%	59%	9%	-27%
Japan	25%	50%	25%	-25%
Kazakhstan	22%	41%	37%	-18%

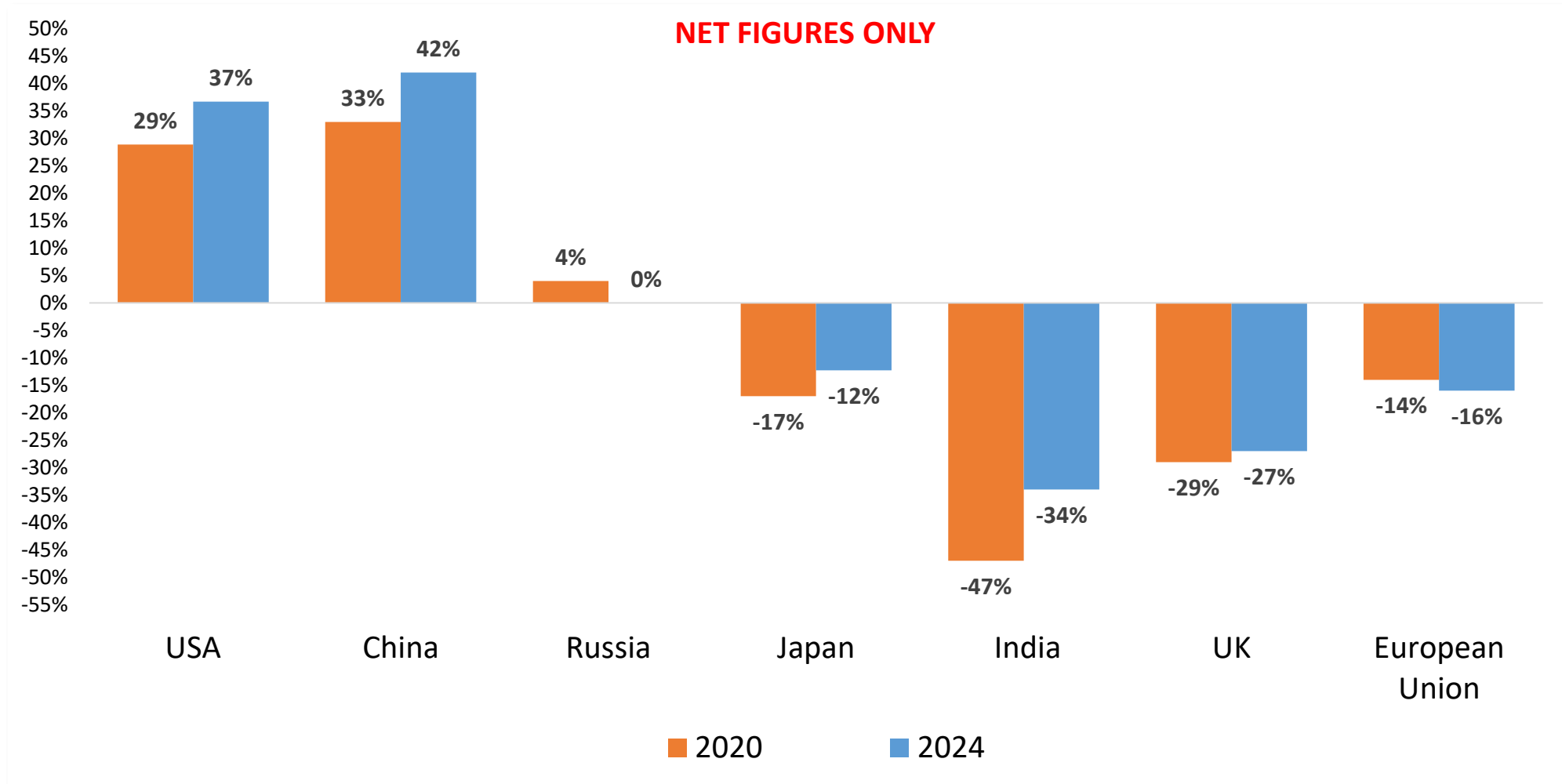
	Yes, will be a superpower	No, will not be a superpower	DK/NR	NET Score
Kenya	55%	34%	12%	21%
Republic of Korea	19%	72%	9%	-53%
Kosovo	53%	36%	11%	17%
Malaysia	29%	43%	28%	-13%
Mexico	57%	33%	10%	23%
Pakistan	10%	44%	47%	-34%
Peru	47%	30%	23%	17%
Philippines	37%	49%	13%	-12%
Poland	21%	50%	29%	-30%
Portugal	35%	48%	17%	-14%
Russian Federation	13%	73%	14%	-60%
Saudi Arabia	25%	52%	23%	-27%
Serbia	18%	57%	26%	-39%
Spain	28%	60%	11%	-32%
Sweden	38%	47%	15%	-9%
Switzerland	25%	61%	15%	-36%
Ukraine	55%	33%	12%	22%
United Kingdom	27%	52%	21%	-24%
United States	30%	40%	29%	-10%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

SUMMARY GRAPH

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

At the end of each year



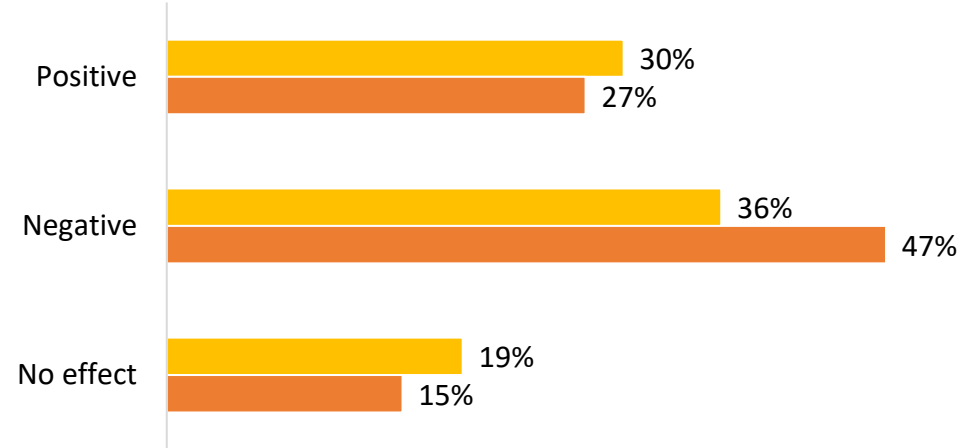
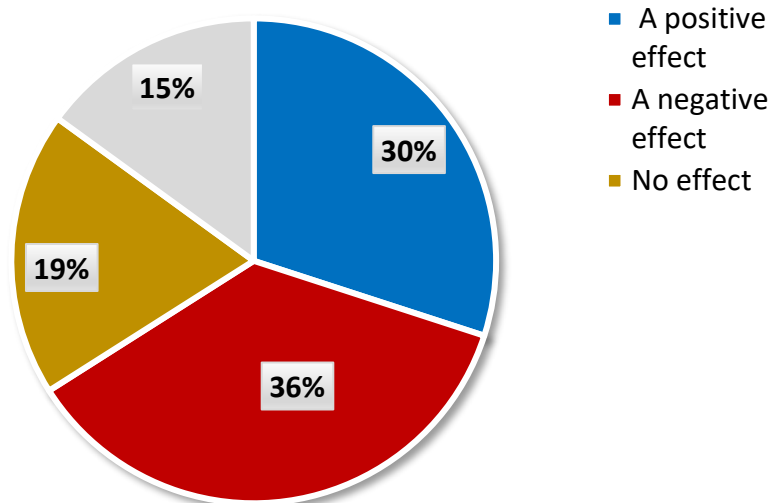
FOREIGN POLICY

Generally, do you think American foreign policy has a positive effect, a negative effect or does American foreign policy have no effect on these countries?

POSITIVE: 30% NEGATIVE: 36% NO EFFECT: 19%

GLOBAL INDEX (POSITIVE MINUS NEGATIVE): -6%

GLOBAL FOREIGN POLICY INDEX AT THE END OF 2024: -6%
GLOBAL FOREIGN POLICY INDEX AT THE END OF 2004: -20%



TOP 5 NET IMPACT (2024)	BOTTOM 5 NET IMPACT (2024)
Kosovo: +60%	Iran: -59%
India: +54%	Russian Federation: -49%
Philippines: +52%	Germany: -43%
Ukraine: +25%	Japan: -42%
Ecuador: +22%	Austria: -38%

TOP 5 NET IMPACT (2004)	BOTTOM 5 NET IMPACT (2004)
Albania: +76%	Greece: -59%
Kosovo: +73%	Uruguay: -58%
Israel: +56%	Germany: 54%
Afghanistan: +56%	Switzerland: -51%
Georgia: +42%	Brazil: -50%

Impact of American Foreign Policy

Generally, do you think American foreign policy has a positive effect on <this country>, a negative effect or does American foreign policy have no effect on <this country>?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

	A positive effect	A negative effect	No effect	DK/NR	Net
Global average	30%	36%	19%	15%	-6%
Argentina	42%	25%	14%	19%	16%
Armenia	35%	26%	27%	12%	9%
Austria	13%	51%	20%	16%	-38%
Azerbaijan	15%	36%	41%	9%	-21%
Bangladesh	19%	20%	8%	52%	-1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27%	42%	11%	20%	-16%
Bulgaria	13%	47%	21%	19%	-34%
China	47%	26%	23%	3%	21%
Colombia	51%	31%	15%	3%	21%
Ecuador	44%	22%	30%	5%	22%
Georgia	41%	26%	17%	16%	15%
Germany	16%	59%	13%	12%	-43%
India	64%	11%	16%	8%	54%
Indonesia	26%	32%	25%	17%	-6%
Iran	6%	64%	23%	8%	-59%
Iraq	19%	57%	24%	0%	-39%
Italy	26%	38%	22%	15%	-12%
Japan	10%	52%	7%	30%	-42%
Kazakhstan	30%	27%	21%	22%	3%

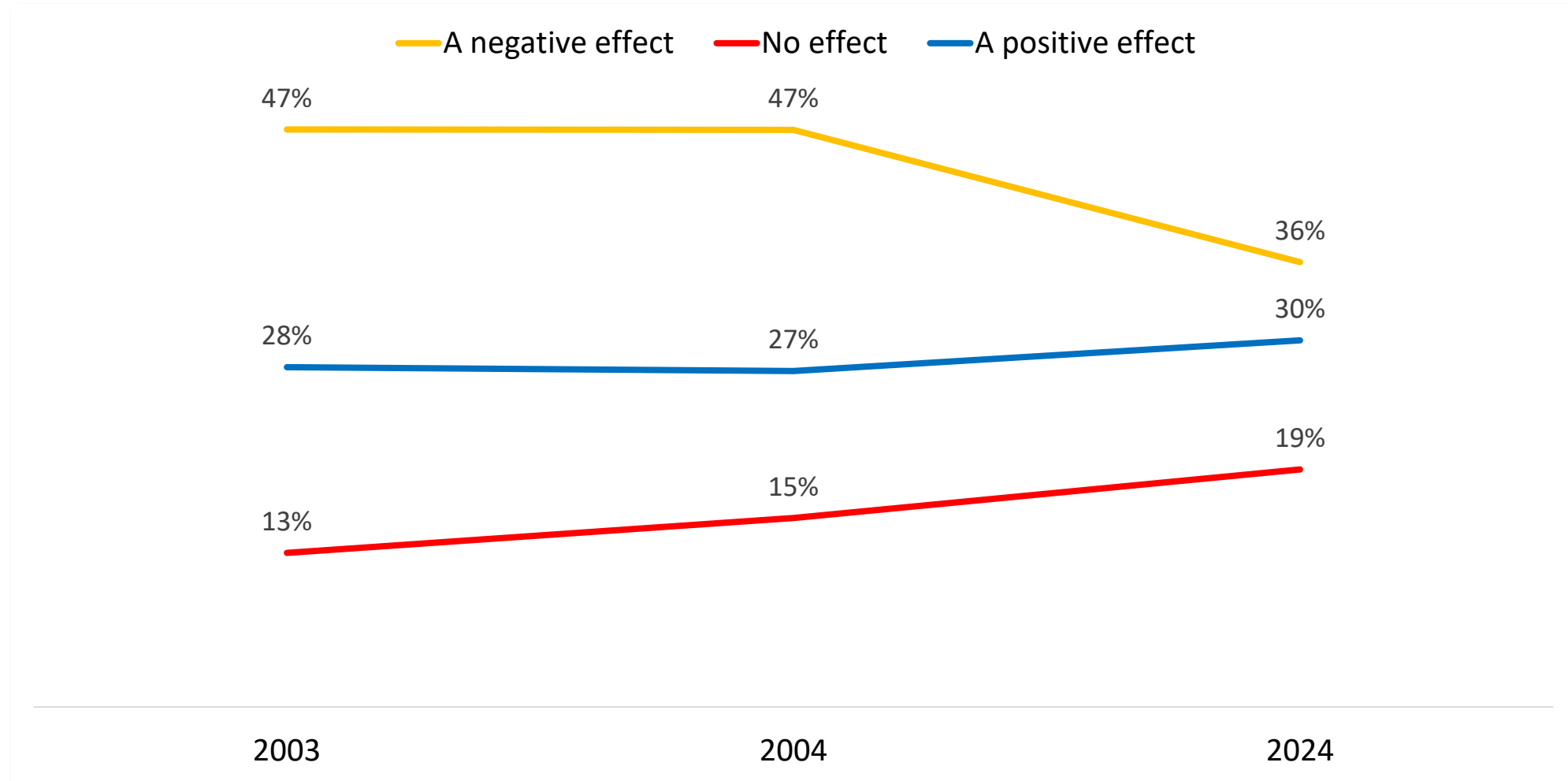
	A positive effect	A negative effect	No effect	DK/NR	Net
Kenya	38%	30%	27%	6%	8%
Republic of Korea	36%	40%	19%	5%	-4%
Kosovo	71%	11%	9%	9%	60%
Malaysia	31%	31%	16%	22%	0%
Mexico	32%	40%	23%	6%	-8%
Pakistan	9%	34%	25%	32%	-25%
Peru	32%	25%	32%	11%	6%
Philippines	60%	8%	24%	8%	52%
Poland	40%	21%	9%	29%	19%
Portugal	32%	38%	18%	13%	-6%
Russian Federation	9%	58%	26%	8%	-49%
Serbia	11%	52%	21%	17%	-41%
Spain	18%	52%	15%	15%	-34%
Sweden	19%	53%	5%	23%	-33%
Switzerland	21%	47%	19%	13%	-26%
Ukraine	51%	26%	12%	11%	25%
United Kingdom	31%	30%	20%	19%	0%
United States	41%	26%	10%	24%	15%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Impact of American Foreign Policy

Generally, do you think American foreign policy has a positive effect on <this country>, a negative effect or does American foreign policy have no effect on <this country>?

At the end of each year



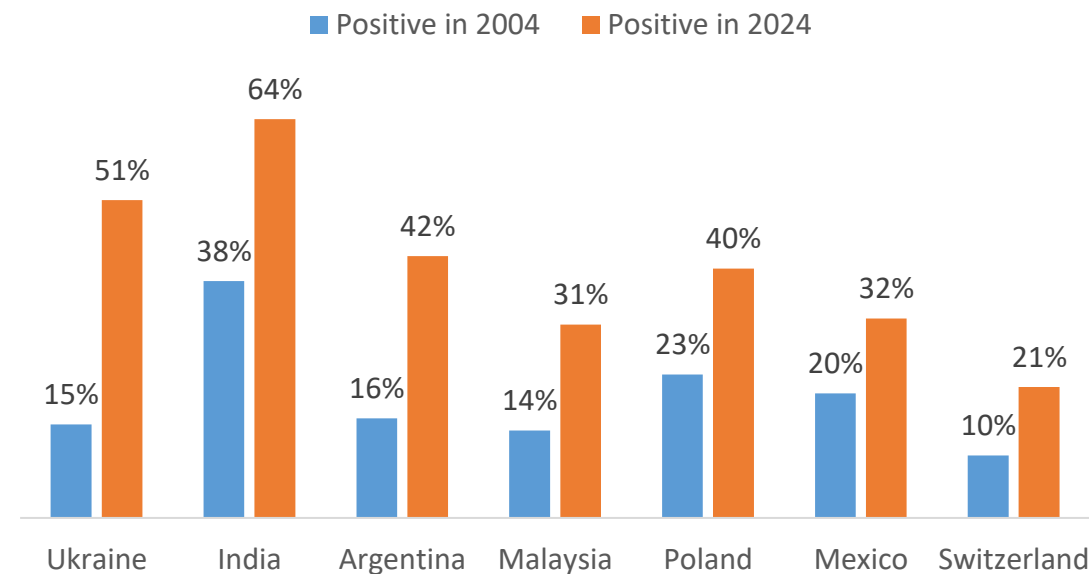
FOREIGN POLICY

Generally, do you think American foreign policy has a positive effect, a negative effect or does American foreign policy have no effect on these countries?

GREATEST INCREASE OVER 2 DECADES IN TERMS OF POSITIVE OPINION ABOUT AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Country	Positive effect in 2004	Positive effect in 2024	Increase in positive opinion
Ukraine	15%	51%	+36%
India	38%	64%	+26%
Argentina	16%	42%	+26%
Malaysia	14%	31%	+17%
Poland	23%	40%	+17%
Mexico	20%	32%	+12%
Switzerland	10%	21%	+11%

Comparison between 2004 and 2024



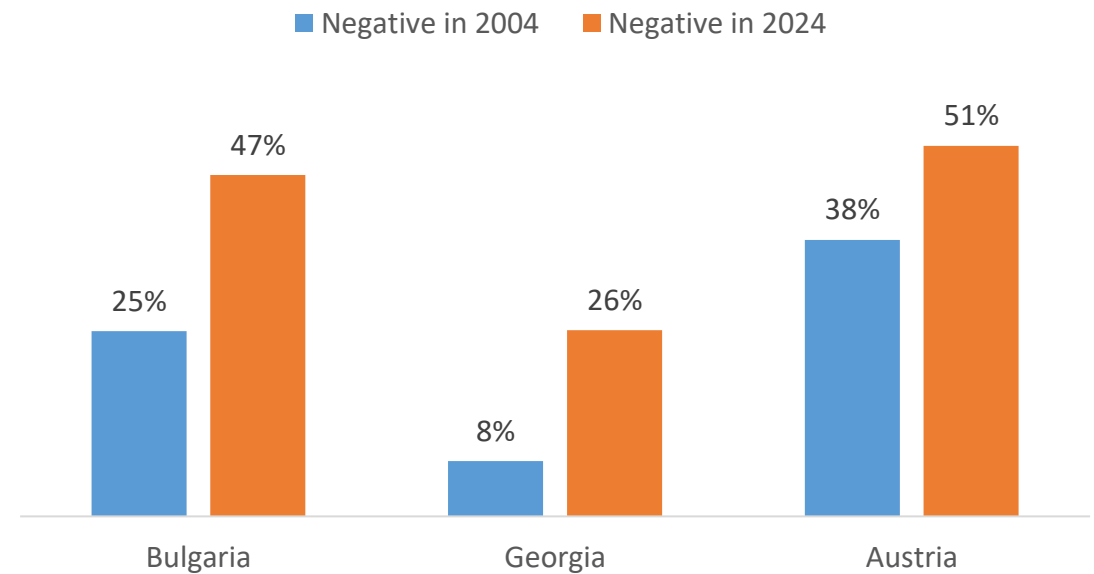
FOREIGN POLICY

Generally, do you think American foreign policy has a positive effect, a negative effect or does American foreign policy have no effect on these countries?

GREATEST INCREASE OVER 2 DECADES IN TERMS OF NEGATIVE OPINION ABOUT AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Country	Negative effect in 2004	Negative effect in 2024	Increase in negative opinion
Bulgaria	25%	47%	+21%
Georgia	8%	26%	+18%
Austria	38%	51%	+13%

Comparison between 2004 and 2024



Generally, do you think American foreign policy has a positive effect on a negative effect or does American foreign policy have no effect on these countries?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Positive effect (2004)	Negative effect (2004)	No effect (2004)	Net effect (2004)	Positive Effect (2024)	Negative effect (2024)	No Effect (2024)	Net Effect (2024)
Global Average	27%	47%	15%	-20%	30%	36%	19%	-6%
Argentina	16%	51%	15%	-35%	42%	25%	14%	16%
Austria	8%	38%	31%	-30%	13%	51%	20%	-38%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	30%	43%	9%	-13%	27%	42%	11%	-16%
Bulgaria	26%	25%	13%	0%	13%	47%	21%	-34%
Ecuador	33%	41%	22%	-8%	44%	22%	30%	22%
Georgia	49%	8%	3%	42%	41%	26%	17%	15%
Germany	12%	66%	18%	-54%	16%	59%	13%	-43%
India	38%	31%	14%	8%	64%	11%	16%	54%
Indonesia	18%	57%	20%	-39%	26%	32%	25%	-6%
Japan	20%	56%	18%	-36%	10%	52%	7%	-42%
Kenya	39%	40%	12%	-1%	38%	30%	27%	8%

Generally, do you think American foreign policy has a positive effect on a negative effect or does American foreign policy have no effect on these countries?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Positive effect (2004)	Negative effect (2004)	No effect (2004)	Net effect (2004)	Positive Effect (2024)	Negative effect (2024)	No Effect (2024)	Net Effect (2024)
Korea	35%	43%	8%	-8%	36%	40%	19%	-4%
Kosovo	82%	9%	5%	73%	71%	11%	9%	60%
Malaysia	14%	32%	33%	-19%	31%	31%	16%	0%
Mexico	20%	62%	9%	-42%	32%	40%	23%	-8%
Pakistan	16%	41%	20%	-25%	9%	34%	25%	-25%
Peru	32%	36%	17%	-4%	32%	25%	32%	6%
Philippines	61%	23%	11%	38%	60%	8%	24%	52%
Poland	23%	33%	13%	-9%	40%	21%	9%	19%
Portugal	25%	34%	23%	-10%	32%	38%	18%	-6%
Russian Federation	12%	59%	21%	-48%	9%	58%	26%	-49%
Spain	17%	62%	13%	-44%	18%	52%	15%	-34%
Switzerland	10%	61%	25%	-51%	21%	47%	19%	-26%
Ukraine	15%	40%	22%	-26%	51%	26%	12%	25%
United States	48%	34%	15%	14%	41%	26%	10%	15%