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# **TREND Opinion Poll: International Geostrategic & Security Landscape in 2021**



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## Executive Summary

- TRENDS Research & Advisory conducted an opinion poll seeking the views of experts, researchers, and academics from leading think-tanks on the international geostrategic and security landscape in 2021.
- Non-Arab nationalities comprised more than half of the polled sample with 56.8 percent, while participants from Arab countries were 43.2 percent.
- The share of male participants was 68.9 percent, while the female share was 31.1 percent.
- The highest ratio of participation came from the over 50 years age category, accounting for 29.7 percent. The 30-39 age category was followed by 27.0 percent, 40-49 years, and 18-29 years, both registering 21.6 percent.
- The married participants' ratio was 54.1 percent, while single participants registered 43.2 percent. The share of divorced people was 2.7 percent.
- The majority of poll participants, 68.9 percent, were post graduate, while 31.1 percent were bachelor's degree holders.



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## Here is a breakdown of their responses:

- 37.8 percent of the respondents considered terrorism and extremism among the most dangerous threats facing the world.
- 44.6 percent of respondents believed that the primary trend, which will define the future of global security, will stem from the transformations in the balance of global power.
- 45.9 percent of respondents said the conflict between superpowers is the most severe geopolitical risk facing the world in this decade.
- 63.5 percent of respondents said the third wave of the Covid-19 pandemic obstructing economic recovery poses the gravest risk.
- For 47.3 percent of respondents, the risk facing the oil and gas industry worldwide leads to demand decline and leads to a sluggish economic recovery.
- 56.8 percent of respondents considered the rapid outbreak of infectious diseases as the gravest risk affecting world health.
- As many as 39.2 percent of respondents said climate policies' continuous global discord poses a significant threat.



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- 54.1 percent of respondents pointed at the growing security violations due to an upsurge in the use of modern technology as one of the gravest security risks.
- Modern technology's social impact was the answer chosen by 37.8 percent of respondents as the gravest risk.
- A large proportion of respondents, 41.9 percent to be precise, said the gravest job losses and social implications resulting from unemployment are the biggest challenges related to modern technology, which governments should handle.
- A vast chunk of respondents, 63.5 percent, said the most significant threat would come from political Islam movements in 2021 as they hamper peaceful coexistence and tolerance in societies.
- For 33.8 percent of respondents, the gravest threat comes from exploiting the legislative environment to enable political Islam movements to engage in illegal economic activities.
- According to 43.2 percent of respondents, one of the gravest threats facing social and cultural values is the spread of extremist ideas by political Islam movements.



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## Introduction

From December 27, 2020, to January 10, 2021, TRENDS Research & Advisory conducted a public opinion poll outlining the international geopolitical and security landscape in 2021. This was one of a series of polls being conducted by TRENDS.

A large number of experts and researchers from many think-tanks, universities, and academic institutions participated in the poll. It tried to foresee the political, strategic, security, and economic transformations expected in 2021, besides defining the threats and challenges posed by these transformations.

The poll included many questions seeking to foresee global transformations and the gravest threats facing their countries. The experts participating in the survey also shared the main determinants of the future of global security and the nature of geopolitical risks facing the world in the ongoing decade. They also shared their views on the nature of the global economy's challenges following the third wave of the Covid-19 pandemic, trade war between the US and China, Brexit, and the nature of the threat facing the oil and gas industry.

The poll also explores its respondents' views on the threats to nations' public health, with the emergence of a new strain of Covid-19, which may be more dangerous than the first one. The poll also explored views on the environmental risks due to the persistent global discord about climate policies.



The poll also included many questions aiming to analyze the growing role of technology. It sought to recognize the measures that can enhance e-security amid a rise in cyber-attacks and technology on social aspects, extremism, and terrorism.

This poll also sought to analyze the perception of experts, researchers, and academics about political Islam movements, especially the Muslim Brotherhood, and the nature of the threat they pose. This group is infamous for its hostile attitude toward the nation-state and has built its economic influence through unlawful activities. The group also threatens the values of coexistence and tolerance and fuels the rhetoric of hatred in the countries it operates in.

A total of 318 experts and researchers from various think-tanks, universities, and academic institutions participated in the survey.



## Poll Objectives

<b>(1)</b> Understanding the views of experts, researchers, and academics on the gravest danger facing their countries.	<b>(2)</b> Identifying the prominent trends that will impact the future of global security.
<b>(3)</b> Highlighting the geopolitical risks the world faces in the coming decade.	<b>(4)</b> Exploring the opinion of experts, researchers, and academics on the gravest danger facing economic recovery.
<b>(5)</b> Understanding the nature of the risks facing the oil and gas industry worldwide.	<b>(6)</b> Understanding the opinion of experts, researchers, and academics on the nature of the risks threatening nations' public health.
<b>(7)</b> Identifying the gravest dangers threatening the environment in 2021.	<b>(8)</b> Documenting the opinion of experts, researchers, and academics on the security threats posed by the growing use of modern technology in the business sector.
<b>(9)</b> Identifying the main risks and challenges related to modern technology, which should be handled by governments.	<b>(10)</b> Analyzing the perception of experts, researchers, and academics on political Islam movements in 2021.
<b>(11)</b> Defining the nature of the threat posed by political Islam movements on national economies, social, and cultural values.	



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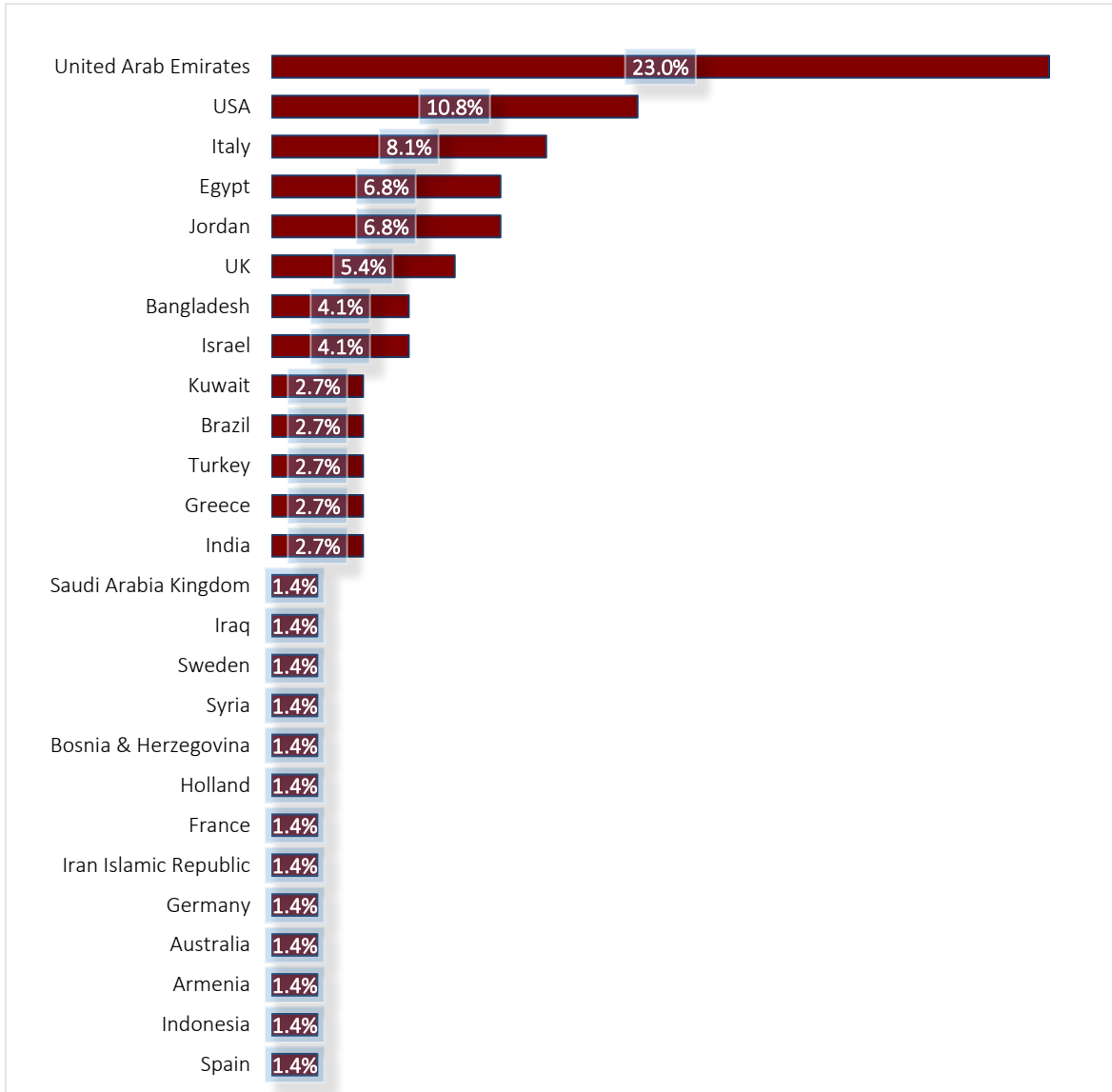
## Methodology

<p><b>Polled Sample:</b> The sample consists of experts and researchers associated with various think-tanks, universities, and academic institutions.</p>	<p><b>Questionnaire Design:</b> The questionnaire was prepared to explore the participants' opinions on the international geostrategic and security landscape, in 2021 (in English).</p>
<p><b>Data Collection:</b> Data collection was done through electronic means. The questionnaire was also posted on the TRENDS website.</p>	<p><b>Choosing the Sample:</b> The snow-ball technique was used due to the difficulty in contacting the targeted sample. A special link was sent to experts and researchers from various think-tanks, universities, and academic institutions, whose data is available at TRENDS. We requested these experts to share the link with others in the same categories. We managed to reach 318 people, with an error margin of 5 percent (plus/minus).</p>
<p><b>Poll Duration:</b> Data was collected between December 27, 2020, and January 10, 2021.</p>	<p><b>Data Analysis:</b> Data was analyzed using statistical programs <i>Excel</i> &amp; <i>SPSS</i>, precision and data processing. Tables, graphs, and statistical reports were also produced using these programs.</p>





## Sample Distribution by Country





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## Sample Distribution by Gender

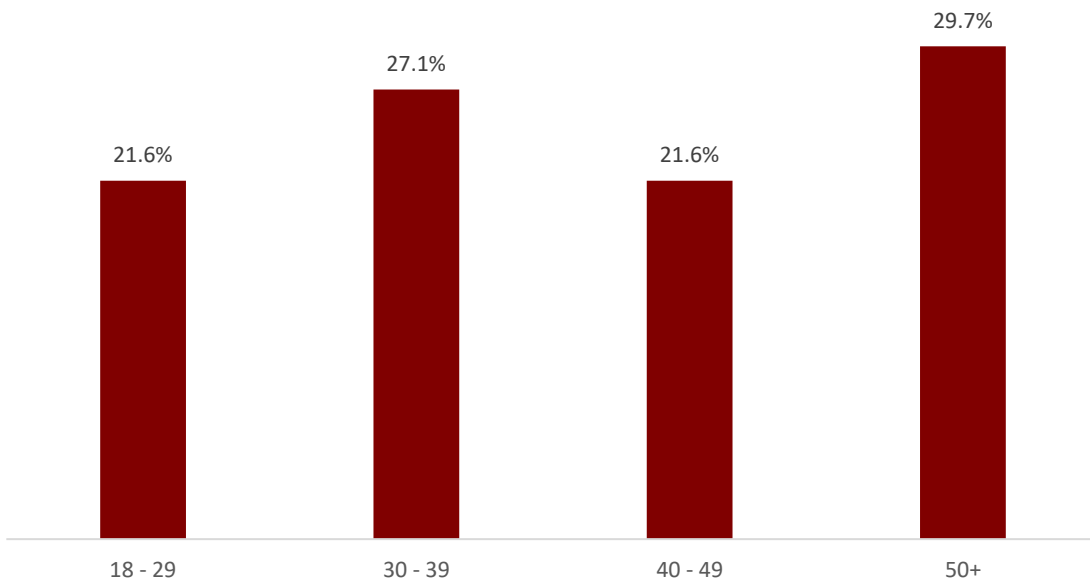




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## Sample Distribution by Age

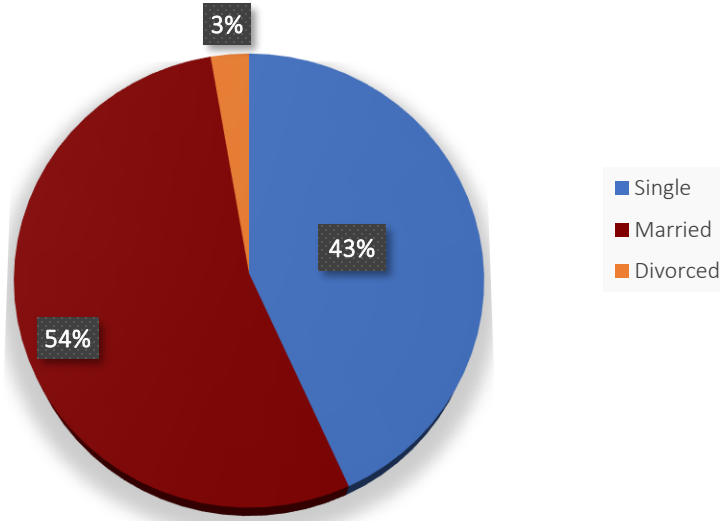




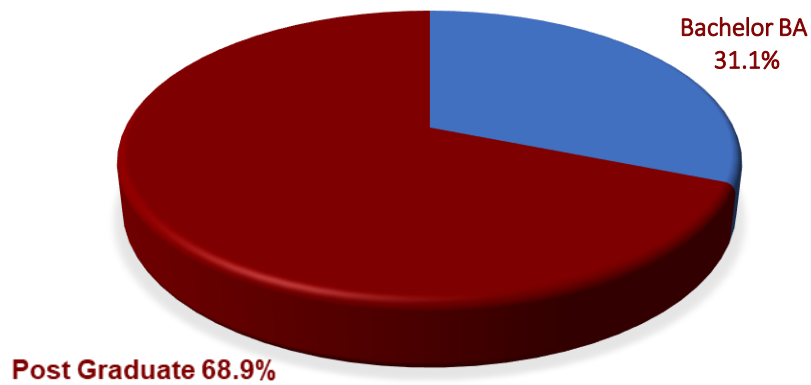
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## Sample Distribution by Marital Status



## Sample Distribution by Education Qualification





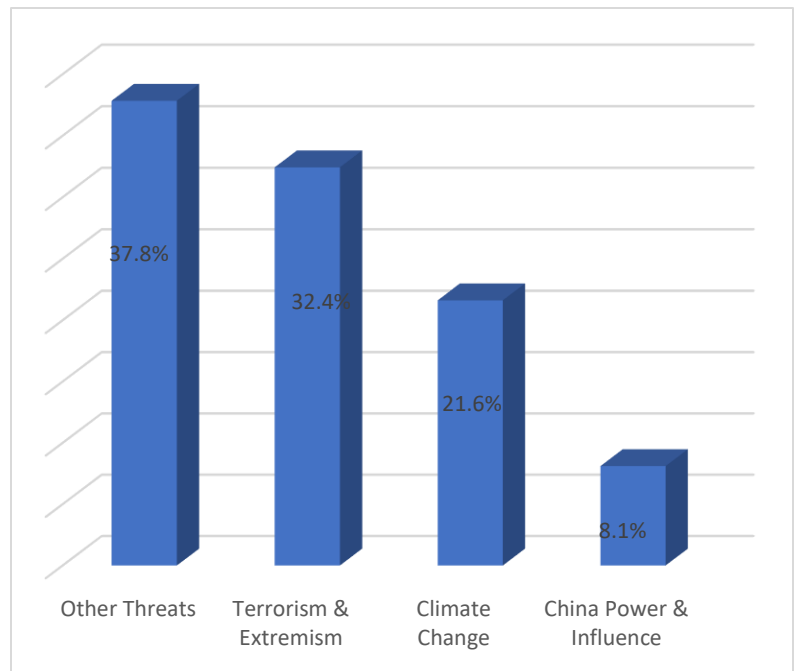
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## Key Findings

### Question 1: What is the gravest risk facing your country?

Researchers, experts, and academics were asked this direct question to understand their perceptions on their countries' gravest threats. The results suggested that 32.4 percent believe that terrorism and extremism are among the gravest threats facing their countries. Meanwhile, 21.6 percent voted for climate change as the gravest threat. A low proportion of researchers (8.1 percent) believed that China's power and influence worldwide is one of the gravest threats facing their countries. As many as 37.8 of researchers said there are other threats facing their countries.



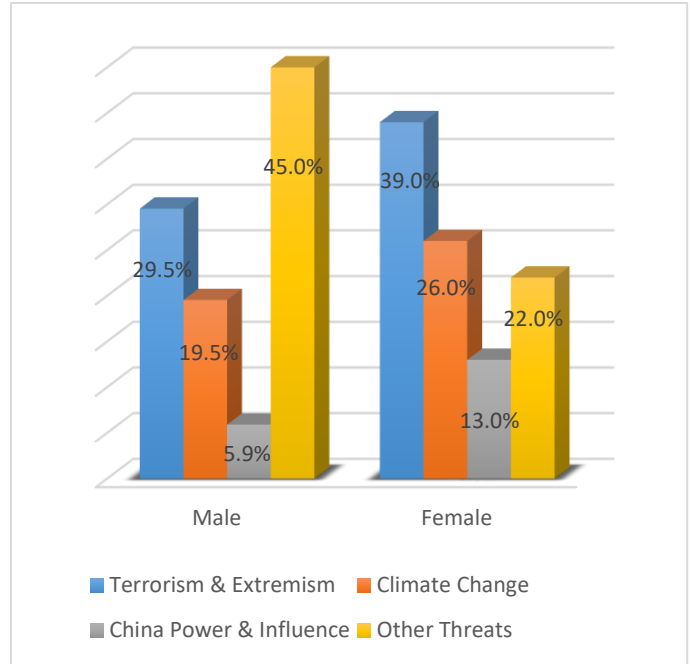


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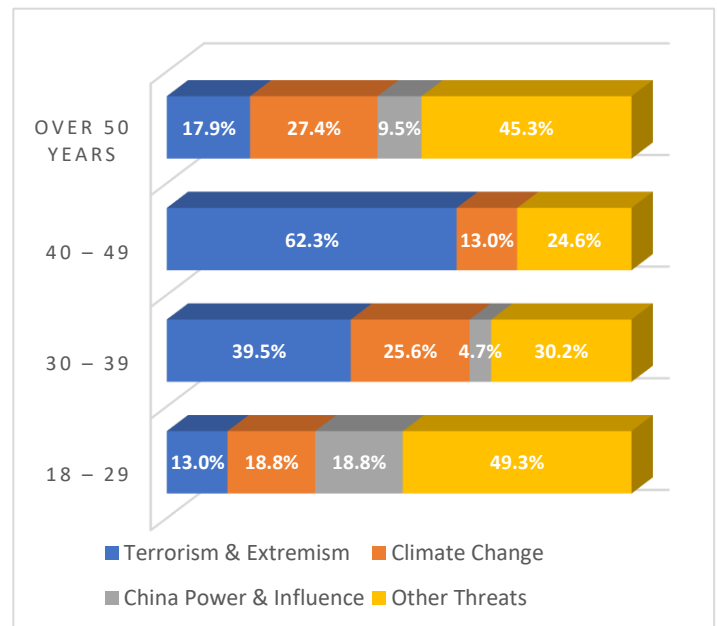
According to the survey, 39 percent of female researchers believe terrorism and extremism is the gravest threat facing countries, compared to 29.5 percent of males. Twenty-six percent of female respondents highlighted the danger of climate change compared to 19.5 percent of male respondents.

On the subject of China’s power and influence, 13 percent of female respondents considered the country a threat facing their countries, compared to 5.9 percent of males. A total of 45 percent of male researchers believed other threats are facing their countries, compared to 22.0 percent of females.



Among age categories, the survey findings show that respondents between 18-29 believe climate change and China’s power and influence are the gravest dangers facing their countries, with 18.8 percent choosing both. While 13.0 percent believe that the threat of terrorism and extremism is the gravest, 49.3 percent believe other threats are facing their countries.

In the 30-39 age category, 39.5 percent viewed terrorism and extremism as the gravest threat facing their countries, followed by climate change with 25.6 percent. A low proportion in





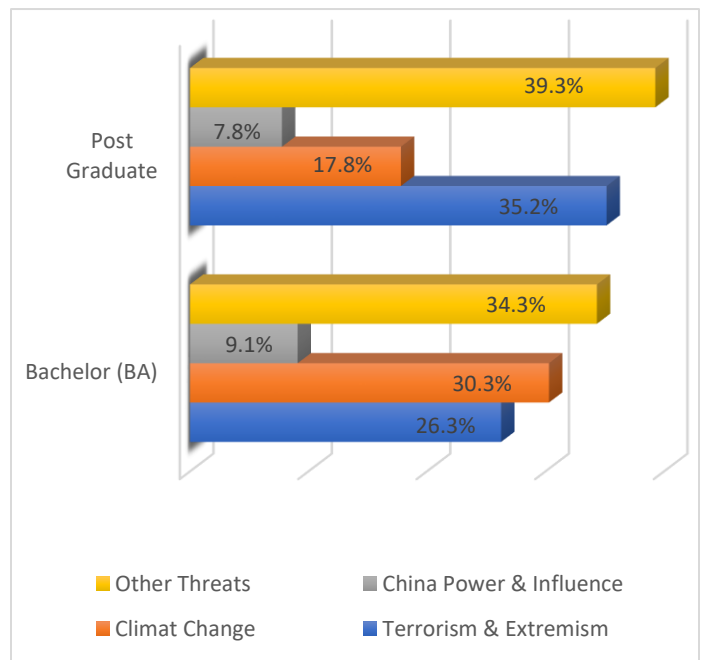
this category (4.7 percent) view China’s power and influence as the gravest threat, while 30.2 percent in this category highlighted other dangers.

More than half of the respondents (62.3 percent) in the 40-49 age category believed that terrorism and extremism are among the gravest threats, while 13.0 percent said climate change is the gravest threat facing their countries. Around a quarter of respondents (24.6 percent) said there are other threats.

Among the 50 years plus age category, 45.3 percent believed there are threats other than terrorism facing their countries, such as extremism, climate change, and China’s power and influence.

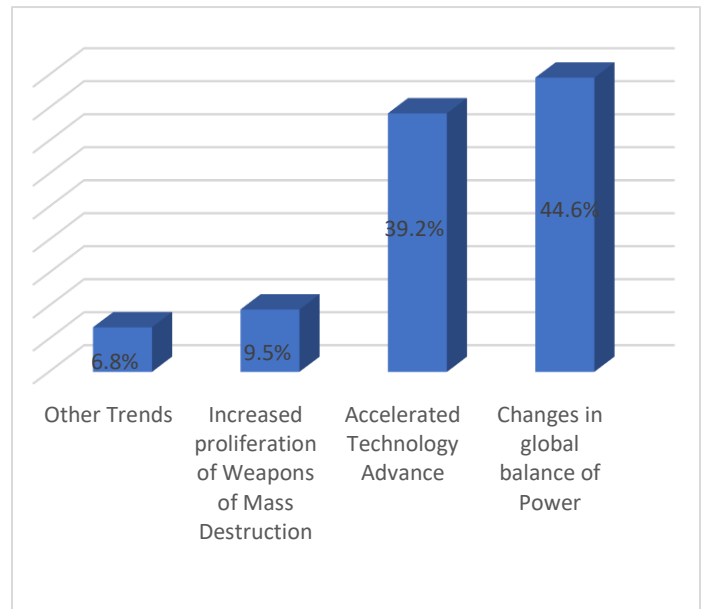
Among post-graduate degree holders, 35.2 percent believe that the threat of terrorism and extremism could be the gravest for their countries, while 17.8 percent of them thought climate change was the most threatening. A low percentage voted for China’s power and influence as the gravest threat, while 39.3 in this category believed in other threats.

Among the bachelor’s degree holders, their countries’ threat perception was as follows: 30.3 percent climate change, 26.3 percent terrorism and extremism, 9.1 percent China’s power and influence, and 34.3 percent other threats.

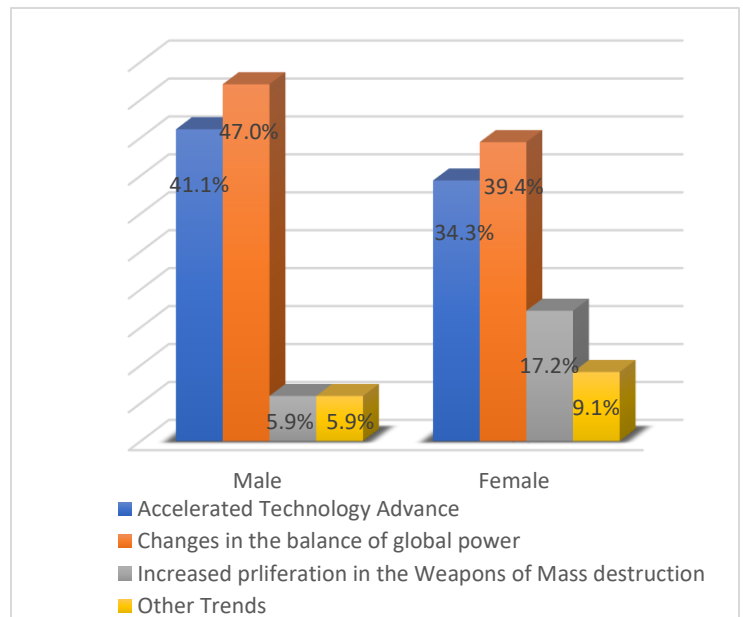


## Question 2: What is the primary trend that defines the future of global security?

This question was meant to identify the primary trend that can define the future of global security from the perspective of experts and researchers. The survey findings showed that 44.6 percent of respondents believed that the changes taking place in the global balance of power would define the future of international security. The technology advancement came second with a ratio of 39.2 percent. In comparison, only 9.5 percent of respondents viewed the rise of weapons of mass destruction as the trend, which will define the future of global security.



Around half (47.0 percent) of males identified the changes in the global balance of power as the primary trend that will define the future of international security, compared to 39.4 of female participants. As many as 41.1 of male researchers believe that rapid technological progress is the main trend that will define the future of global security, while 34.3 of females believe the same.

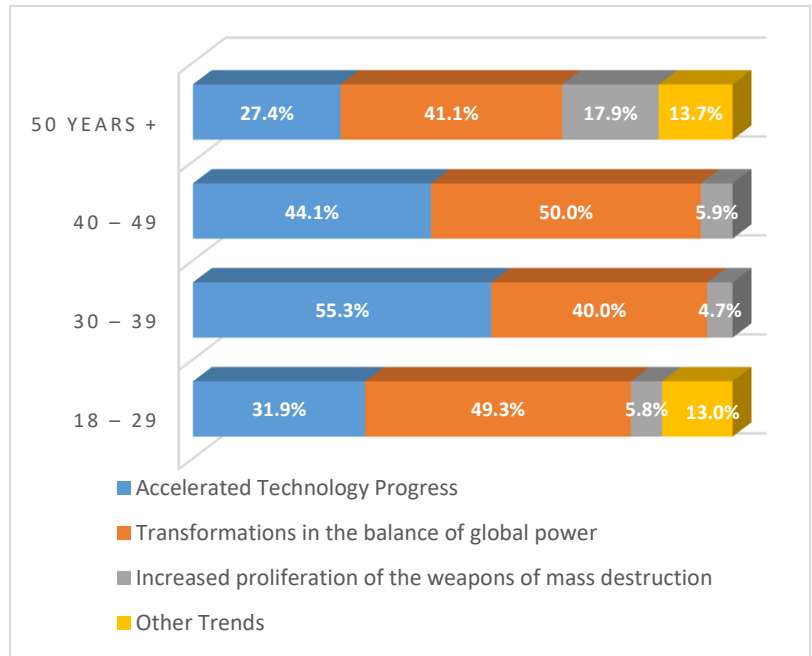


The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction was viewed by 17.2 percent of females as the factor that will define the



future of global security, compared to only 5.9 percent of male respondents holding the same view.

In the 18-29 age category, 49.3 percent said a shift in the global balance of power would define the future of global security. The rapid technology progress came second with 31.9 percent. In comparison, a low percentage (5.8 percent) view the increasing proliferation of weapons of mass destruction as the trend that will define the future of global security.. A significant 13.0 percent pointed at other trends.



More than half (55.3 percent) of respondents in the 30-39 years age group believe that rapid technological advancement will define the future of global security. A total of 40.0 percent of researchers said that the transformations in the balance of global power would define the future of global security.

Those in the 40-49 age group believed that a transformation in the global balance of power and rapidly growing technology would be the main trends defining the future of international security, with the ratio being 50.0 percent and 44.1 percent, respectively. A total of 41.1 percent of respondents in the same age category said the transformations in the global balance of power would define the future of international security. This was followed by those who chose technological advancement (27.4 percent) and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (17.9 percent).

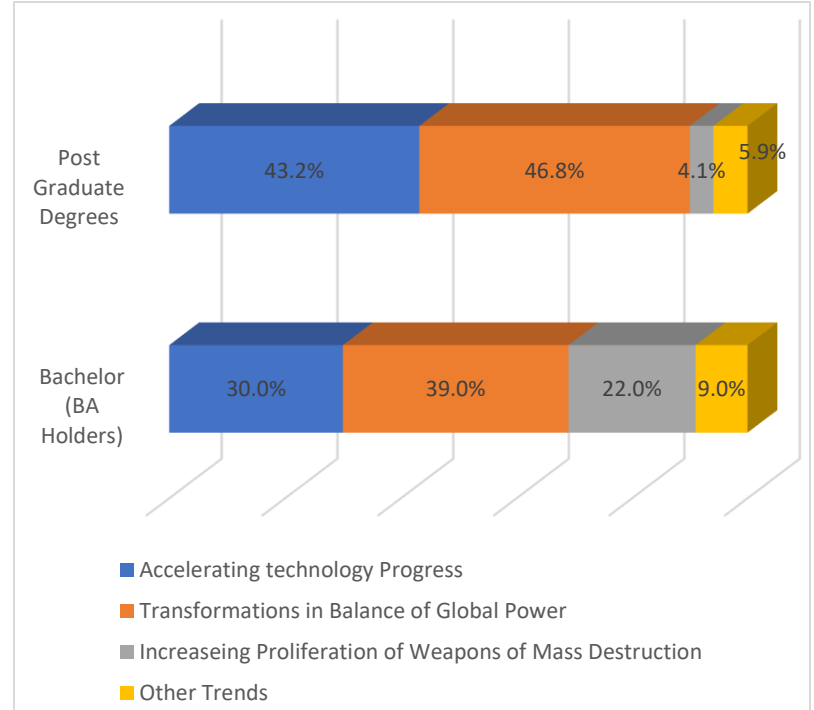


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The findings showed that 46.8 percent of post-graduates believed a change in the global balance of power would define the future of global security, compared to 39.0 percent among graduates.

A rapid rise in technology came second (43.2 percent) among post-graduates, while it was 30 percent among graduates say. Finally, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction came in third place, with 22.0 percent among bachelor degree holders and 4.1 percent among post-graduates.





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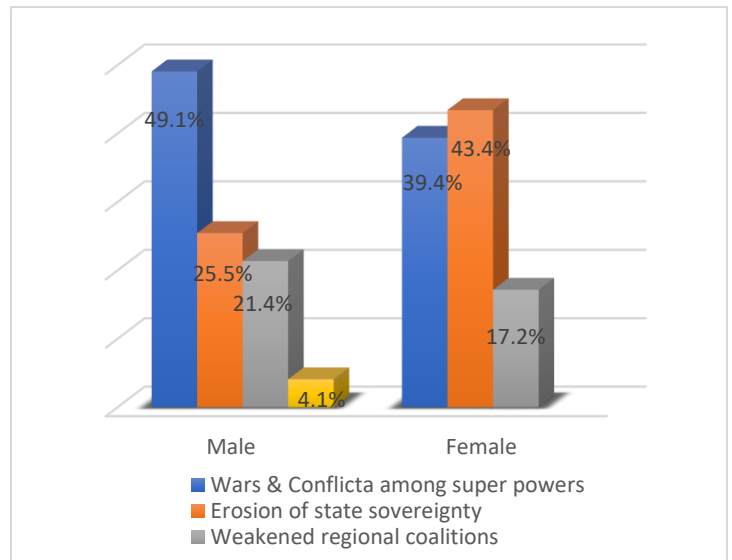
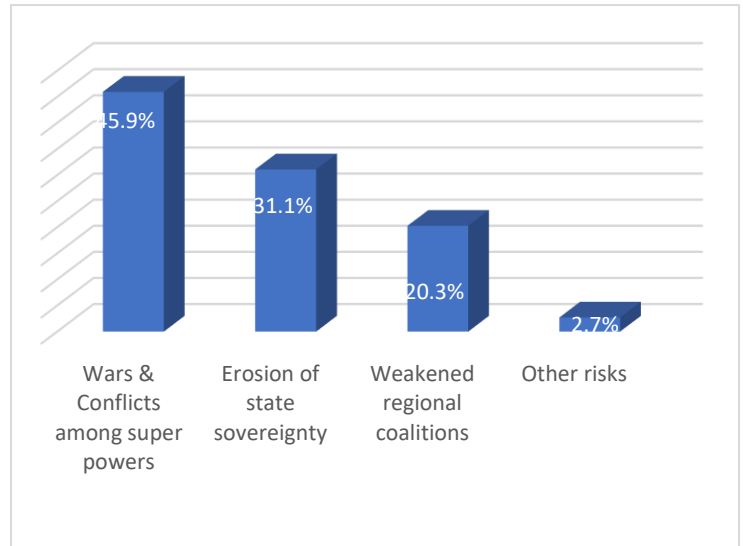
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### Question 3: What is the gravest geopolitical risk facing the world in the coming decade?

The poll's findings showed that 45.9 percent of researchers believe that wars and conflicts among superpowers will be the gravest geopolitical risk to the world in the coming decade. The erosion of state sovereignty comes in next with 31.3 percent.

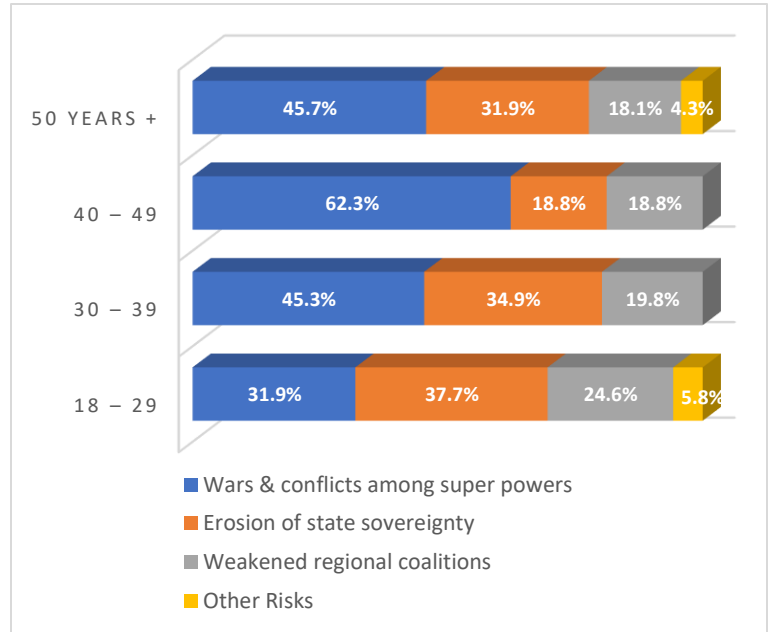
Meanwhile, 20.3 percent of respondents said weakened regional coalitions would be the gravest geopolitical risk facing the world in the coming decade. Only 2.7 mentioned other geopolitical risks.

The findings showed that 49.1 percent of male respondents believe that wars and conflicts among superpowers will be the gravest risk. In comparison, 43.4 percent of females pointed at the erosion of state sovereignty as the gravest risk.



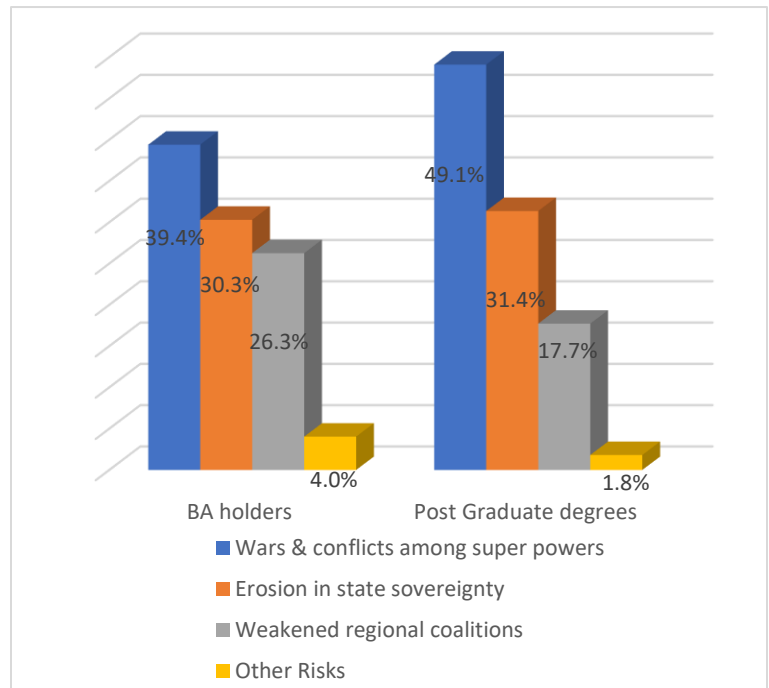
More than half of respondents (62.3 percent) in the 40-49 years age group said the gravest geopolitical risk comes from wars and conflicts among superpowers. Members of the 30-39 years age group and 50 years plus agreed with that view, with 45.3 percent and 45.7 percent respectively.

Meanwhile, 37.7 percent of respondents belonging to the 18-29 age group believe that the erosion of state sovereignty will be the gravest geopolitical risk in the coming decade.



All age categories agree with the view that weakened regional coalitions come in the second position as the geopolitical danger.

The findings showed a consensus among respondents holding bachelor degrees and post-graduates on the subject of conflict among major powers as the gravest geopolitical risk. Around half of the post-graduates (49.1 percent to be precise) and 39.4 percent holding bachelor's degrees chose this option.



The erosion of state sovereignty came in second, while the third rank went to the risk of weakened regional coalitions.

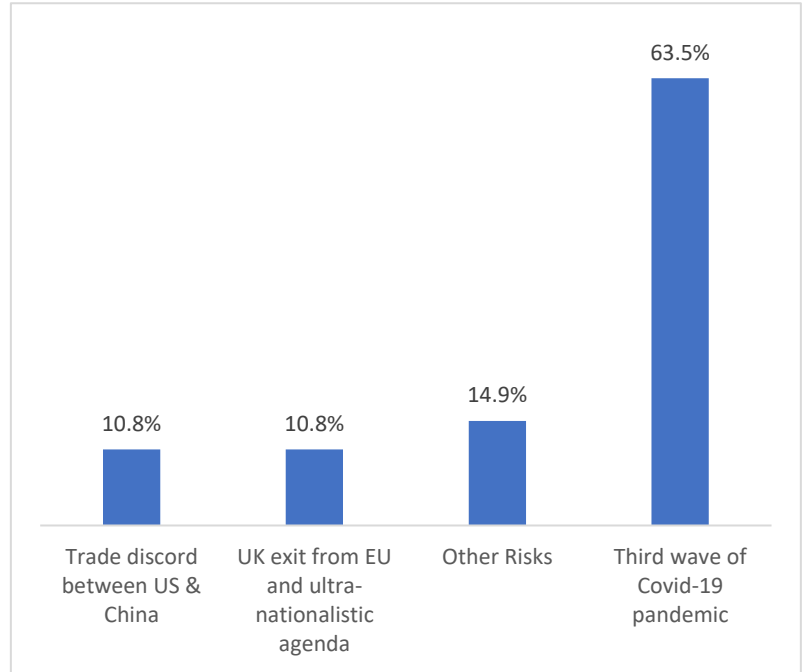


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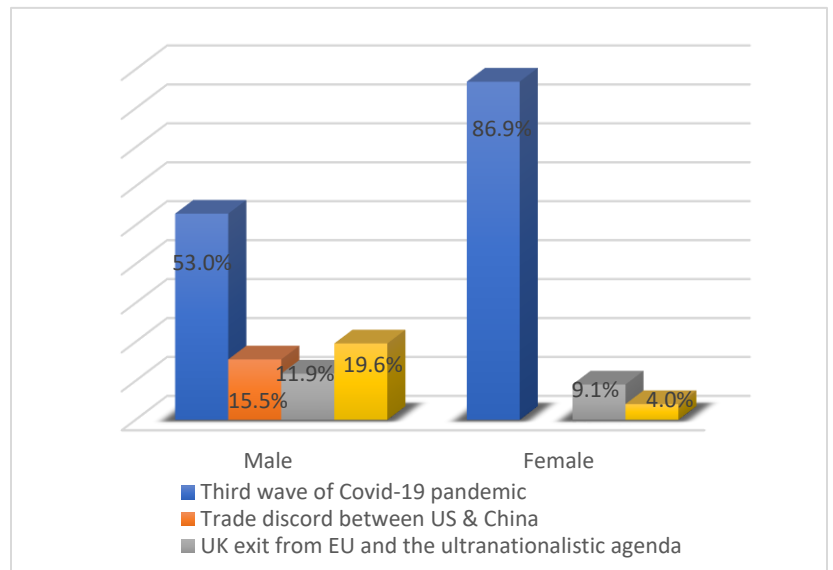
## Question 4: What is the gravest danger facing economic recovery?

When asked about their opinion on the economic recovery, more than half of respondents (63.5 percent) said the third wave of the Covid-19 pandemic would be the greatest obstacle to the economic recovery worldwide. A small percentage believed that Brexit and the trade war between the US and China would be the two greatest threats obstructing global economic recovery, with 10.8 percent pointing to both. Findings also showed that 14.9 percent of researchers believe other risks face the global economic recovery.

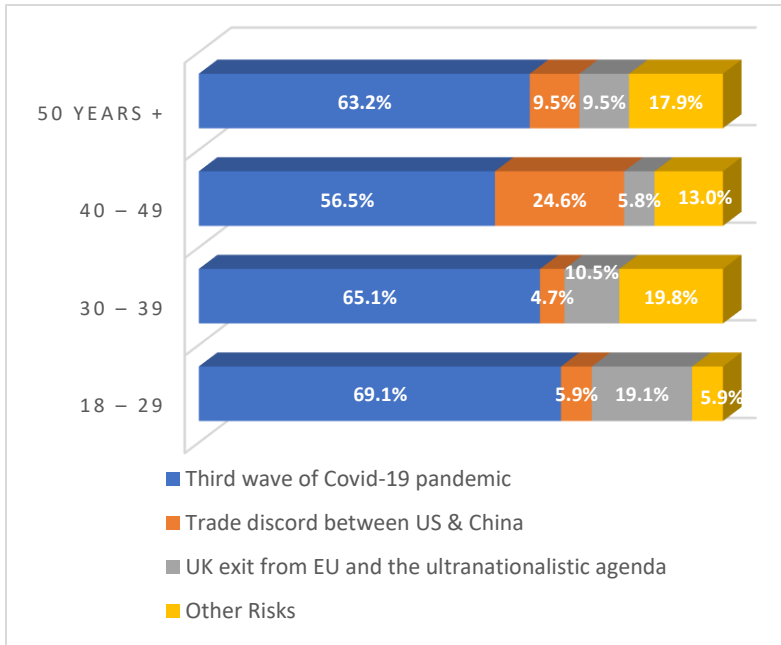


More than two-thirds of the female respondents (86.9 percent) said the third wave of Covid-19 would be the gravest danger facing economic recovery, while only 53.0 percent of male members expressed this opinion.

Findings also showed 15.5 percent of men believing that trade discord between the US and China might pose a risk to global economic recovery.

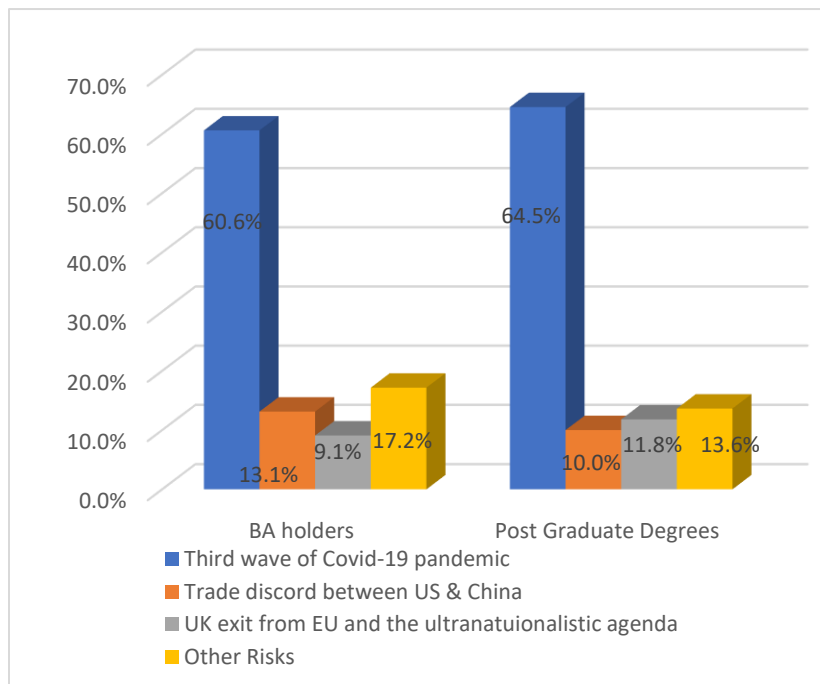


Among the different age groups, a large majority said the third wave of Covid-19 could be the gravest danger to the global economy and obstruct its recovery, with 69.1 percent belonging to the 18-29 age group. As many as 65.1 percent of respondents between 30-39 years, 63.2 percent were 50 years plus, and 56.5 percent among the 40-49 years age category held this view.



More than half of respondents (64.5 percent post-graduates and 60.6 percent graduates) believe that the danger of the third wave of Covid-19 will be the gravest danger facing global economic recovery.

Meanwhile, a low percentage of graduates (13.1 percent) believe that trade discord between the US and China might threaten the global economic recovery. However, 11.8 percent among post-graduates believe that Brexit will hamper global economic recovery.

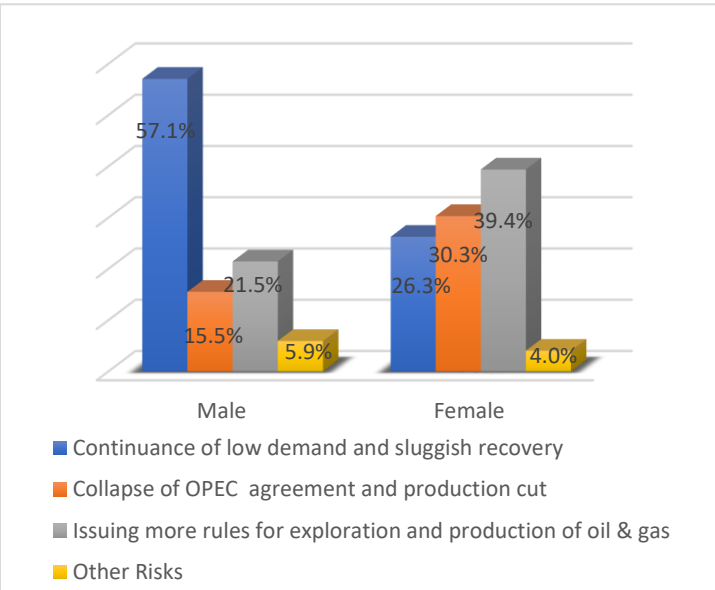
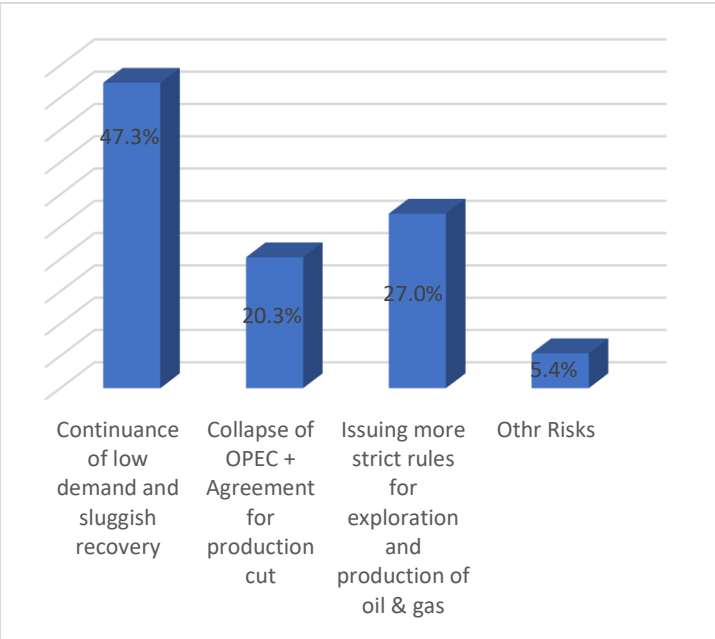


### Question 5: What is the gravest danger facing the oil & gas industry?

Seeking to understand the most critical risks facing the oil and gas industry worldwide, TRENDS asked this direct question. The poll outcome suggests that around half of respondents (47.3 percent) believe in the continuation of low oil and gas demand and a sluggish economic recovery. Meanwhile, 27.0 percent of respondents said that implementing strict rules related to the exploration and production of oil and gas worldwide would threaten the industry.

Only 20.3 percent of respondents considered the collapse of the OPEC agreement and oil and gas production cut as a danger to the industry worldwide.

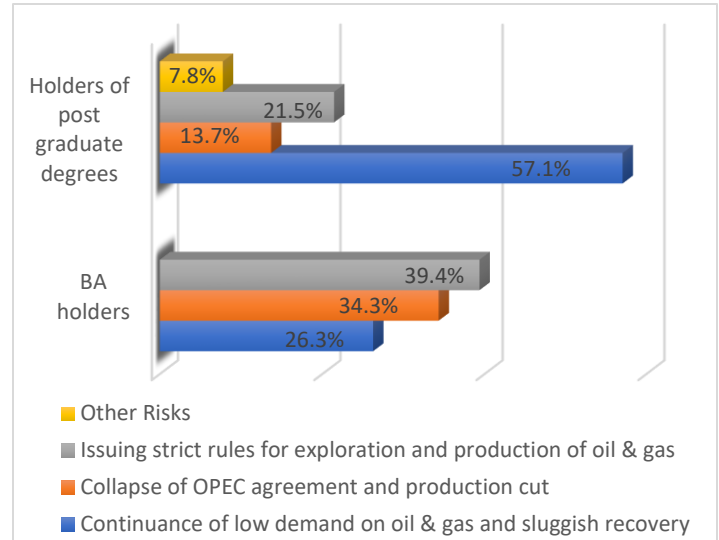
More than half of male respondents (57.1 percent) expect a continuation of low oil and gas demand and a sluggish economic recovery as the gravest danger facing the oil and gas industry. More than a third of female respondents (39.4 percent) expect the strict exploration and production rules as a threat to the industry.





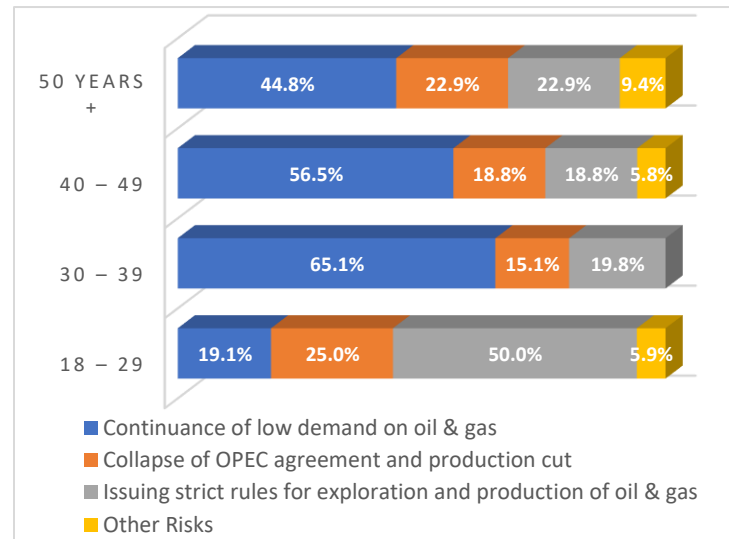
Findings also showed that among the respondents in the 30-39 age group, 65.1 percent agree that a continued low oil and gas demand and the sluggishness of economic recovery are the gravest dangers facing the oil and gas industry.

It was 56.5 percent among the 40-49 years age group, and 44.8 percent among the 50 years plus category. Half of the respondents between 18-29 believe that strict rules related to oil and gas exploration and production will be the danger facing this industry.



Findings showed that more than half of post-graduate respondents (57.1 percent) believe that a low oil and gas demand and a sluggish economic recovery are the most critical dangers facing the oil and gas industry.

Meanwhile, 39.4 percent of graduates believe that strict rules related to oil and gas exploration and production will be the gravest threat facing the oil and gas industry, followed by the risk of the collapse of the OPEC agreement and the oil and gas production cut at 34.3 percent.





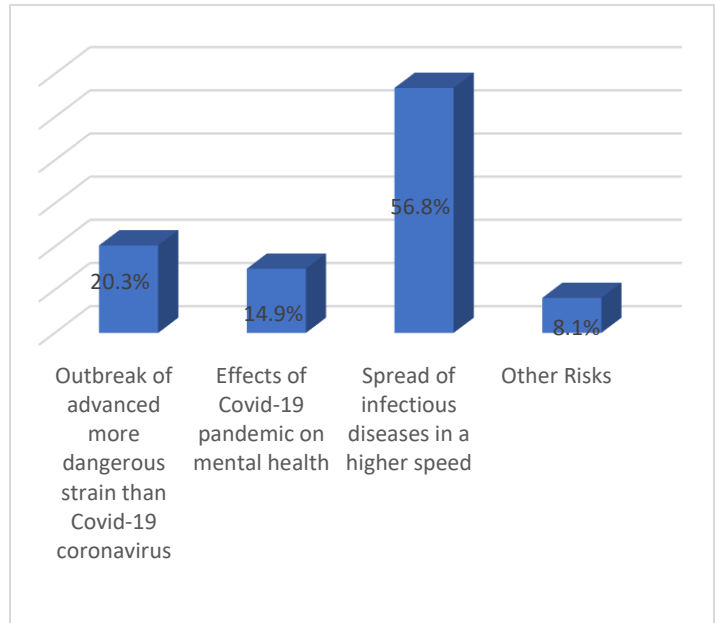


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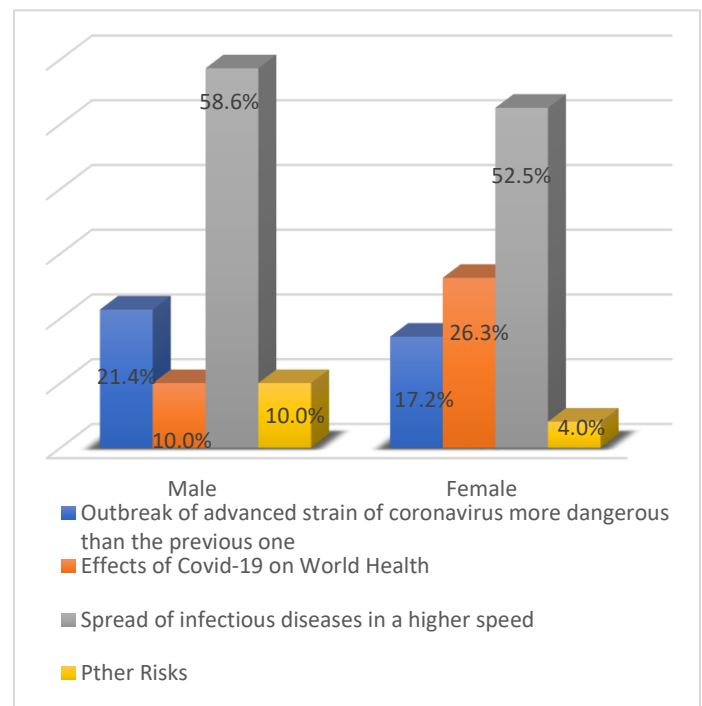
## Question 6: What is the gravest danger for world health?

When we asked the respondents about their views on the risks facing global health, the findings showed 56.8 percent believe that the rapid spread of infectious diseases will be the gravest danger threatening global health. In comparison, 20.3 percent believe the outbreak of an advanced coronavirus strain might pose a real threat. Only 14.9 percent considered the effects of Covid-19 on mental health as a significant risk for world health. A somewhat small percentage of researchers (8.1 percent) said there are other risks threatening world health.



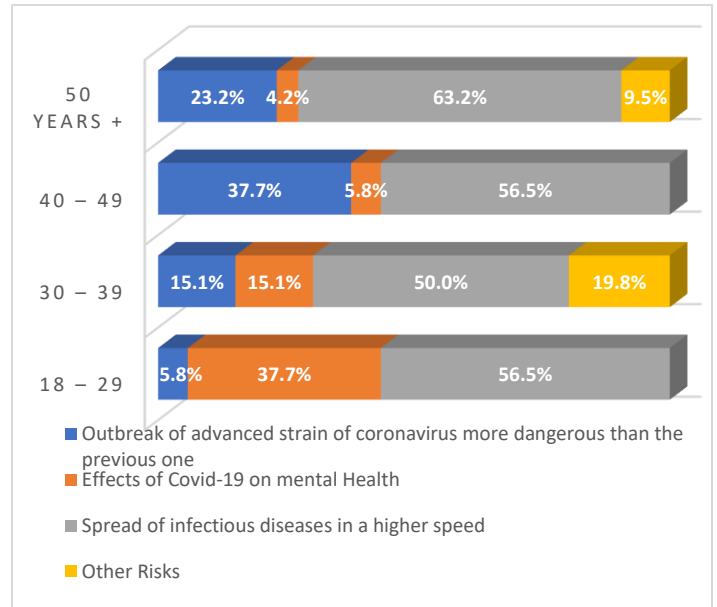
Findings show that more than half of respondents (58.6 percent among males and 52.5 percent among females) believe that the rapid spread of infectious diseases worldwide poses the gravest threat to world health.

While 21.4 percent of men believed the outbreak of an advanced strain of coronavirus could be more dangerous than the previous one might endanger world health, 26.3 percent of females said Covid-19 could have a severe effect on world health.

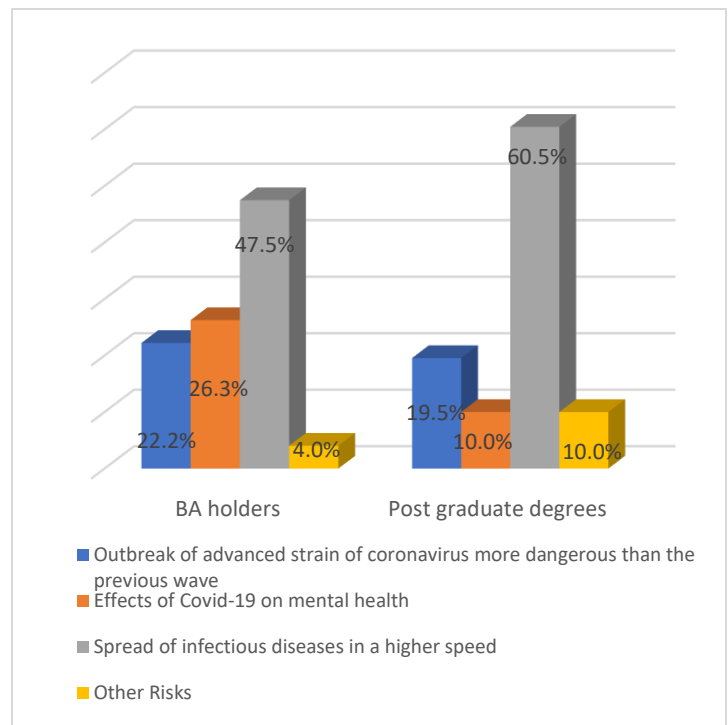


Among age groups, many respondents believe that the fast spread of infectious diseases worldwide is the gravest threat to world health. This was the view of more than half of respondents among all age categories.

A high percentage of post-graduate respondents (60.5 percent) said the fast spread of infectious diseases worldwide poses the gravest risk to global health. In comparison, 47.5 percent of graduates held the same view.



Among post-graduate respondents, 19.5 percent said the outbreak of an advanced coronavirus strain could prove to be more dangerous than the previous one. Among graduates, 26.3 percent believed Covid-19's impact on mental health would be a challenge.





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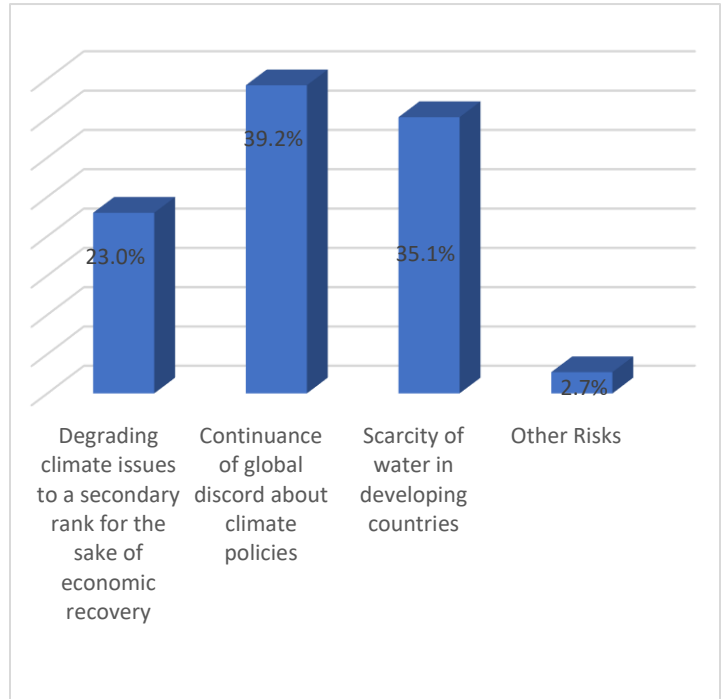
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## Question 7: What is the gravest danger facing the environment?

To identify the dangers facing the environment, TRENDS asked the respondents this direct question.

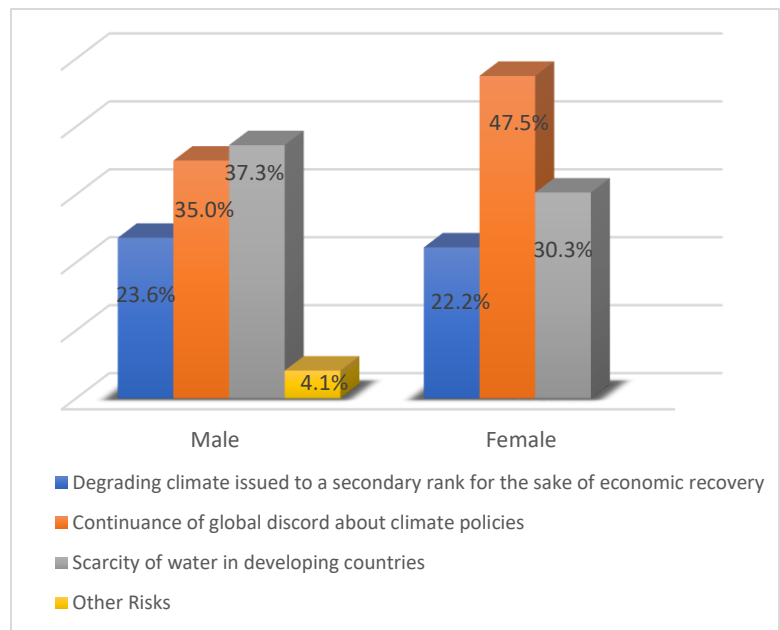
More than one-third of the respondents (39.2 percent) said continuing global discord on climate policies remains the gravest danger facing the environment.

Meanwhile, 35.1 percent of respondents said the scarcity of water in developing countries is a serious threat, while 23.0 percent said the global focus on economic recovery had reduced attention to climate issues, threatening the environment in the future.



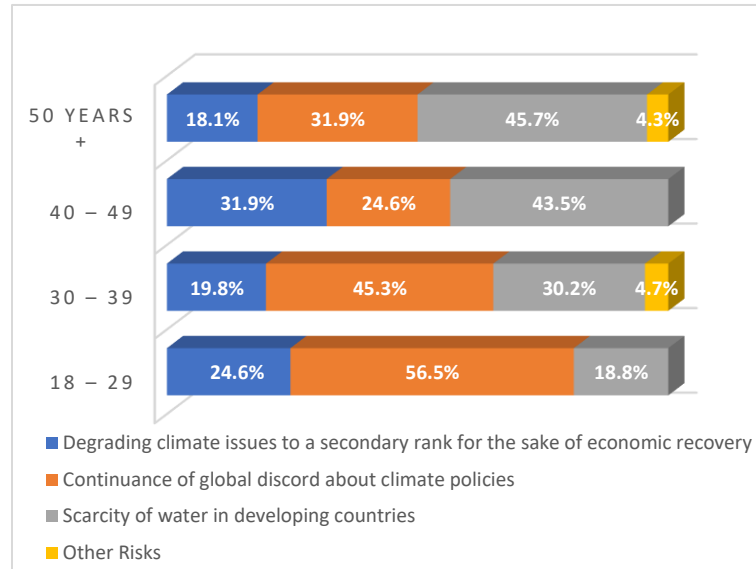
Among female respondents, 47.5 percent believe that a continuing global discord on climate policies forms the environment's gravest danger, while 30.3 percent women respondents pointed to the scarcity of water in developing countries. The lack of attention to climate issues due to greater focus on economic recovery came third (22.2 percent) as the source of danger for environment.

Meanwhile, 37.3 percent of male respondents believe water scarcity in

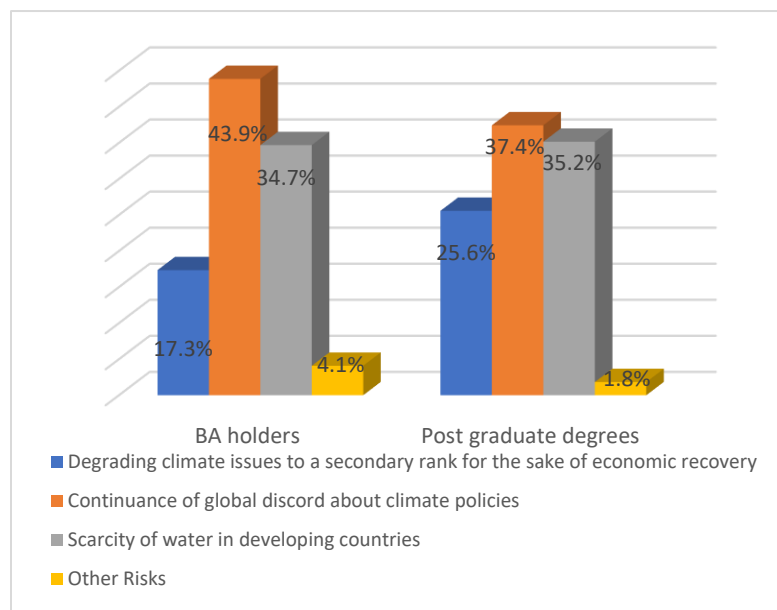


developing countries is the gravest danger for the environment. The second place (35.0 percent) went to the global discord over climate policies, and 23.6 percent said the focus on economic recovery at the expense of climate issues is the most severe threat.

More than half of respondents (56.5 percent) in the 18-29 age category said the global discord over climate policies is the gravest danger facing the environment. As many as 45.3 percent of respondents belonging to the 30-39 years age group held the same view. The 50 years plus group of respondents (45.7 percent) said the gravest danger for the environment comes from the water scarcity in developing countries. 43.5 percent of respondents in the 40-49 age group supported this view.



Among graduate respondents, 43.9 percent said the environment’s gravest danger is the continued global discord over climate policies, while 37.4 percent post-graduates said the same. The risk of water scarcity in developing countries came next as the danger facing the environment, according to 35.2 percent post-graduates and 34.7 percent graduates.



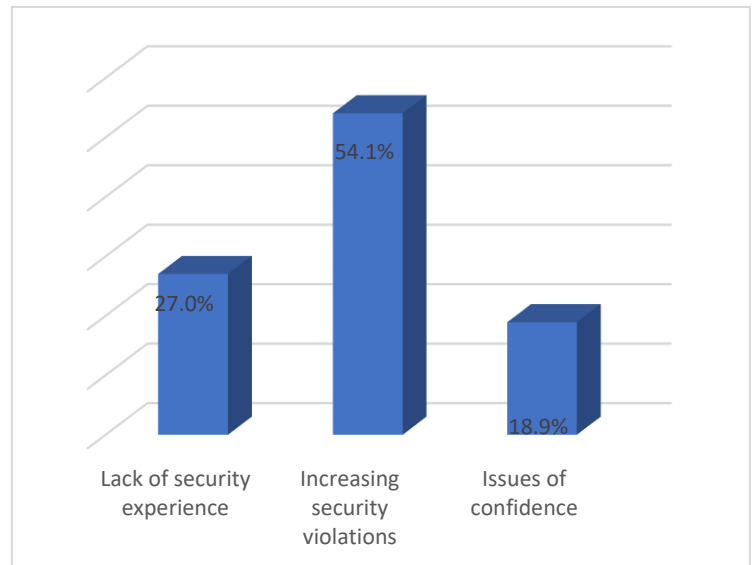


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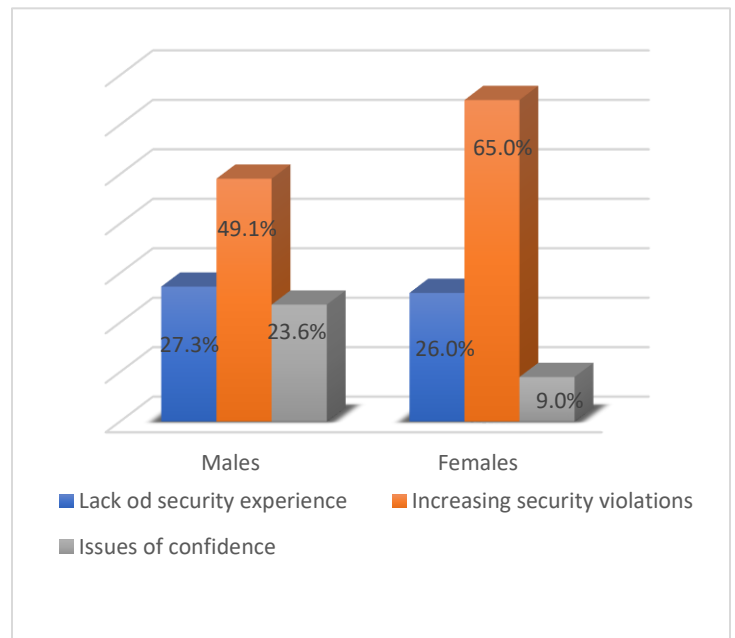
## Question 8: The use of new technology in the business sector requires rigorous security measures. Which of the following will pose a greater security risk?

Respondents of the survey were asked about security risks resulting from the increasing use of new technology in the business sector. A majority of respondents (54.1 percent) said the growing instances of security violations pose the highest risk. Twenty-seven percent of respondents believe that a lack of experience among technology sector workers poses a risk. The remaining respondents in this category said confidence among technology sector workers is the source of security risk.



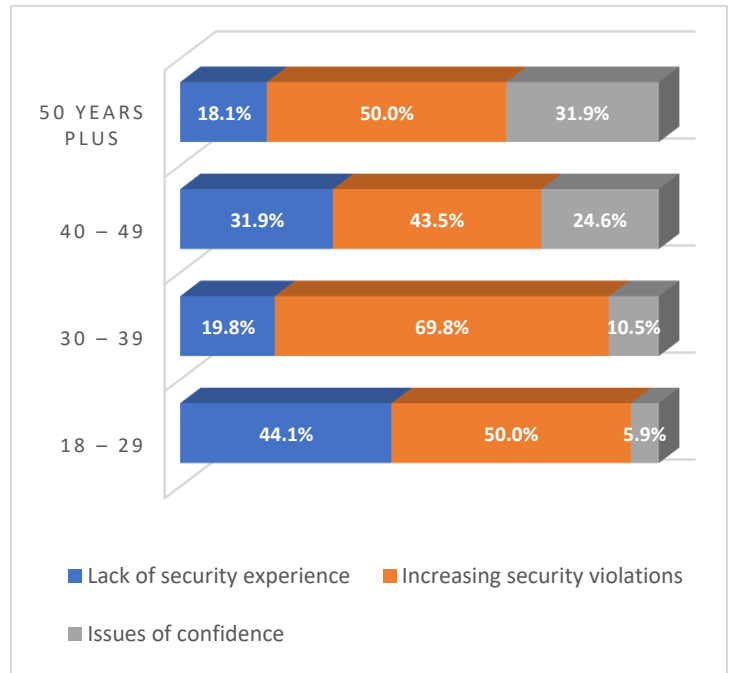
Many females (65.0 percent) said increasing security violations due to increasing technology usage in the business sector poses a high-security risk. In contrast, only 49.1 percent of males agreed with this conclusion. The lack of security experience among technology workers came in second with 27.3 percent among males and 26.0 percent among females.

The issues of confidence among workers in the technology sector resulting from growing



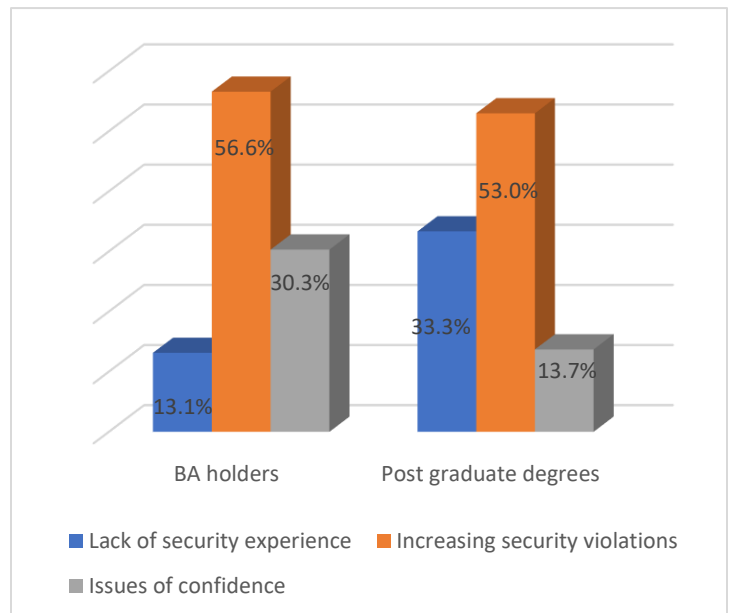
security violations were acknowledged by 23.6 percent male and 9.0 percent female respondents.

Security violations in technology sector were seen as the highest security risk among all age categories, with ratios ranging from 43.5 percent to 69.8 percent. The lack of security experience among technology sector workers was the second most chosen option among 44.1 percent respondents in the 18-29 age category, 19.8 percent in the 30-39 years category, and 31.9 percent in the 40-49 years age group. 31.9 percent of respondents over the age of 50 considered confidence among technology sector workers in the second place.



As per the polled researchers' education level, findings reveal that over half of respondents believe that growing security violations in the technology sector pose a significant risk. This was the view of 56.6 percent of bachelor degree holders and 53.0 percent among post-graduates.

The second factor seen as a security risk for technology sector is confidence among technology sector workers, as stated by 30.3 percent among graduates. Meanwhile, 33.3 percent post-graduates consider this a high-security threat.





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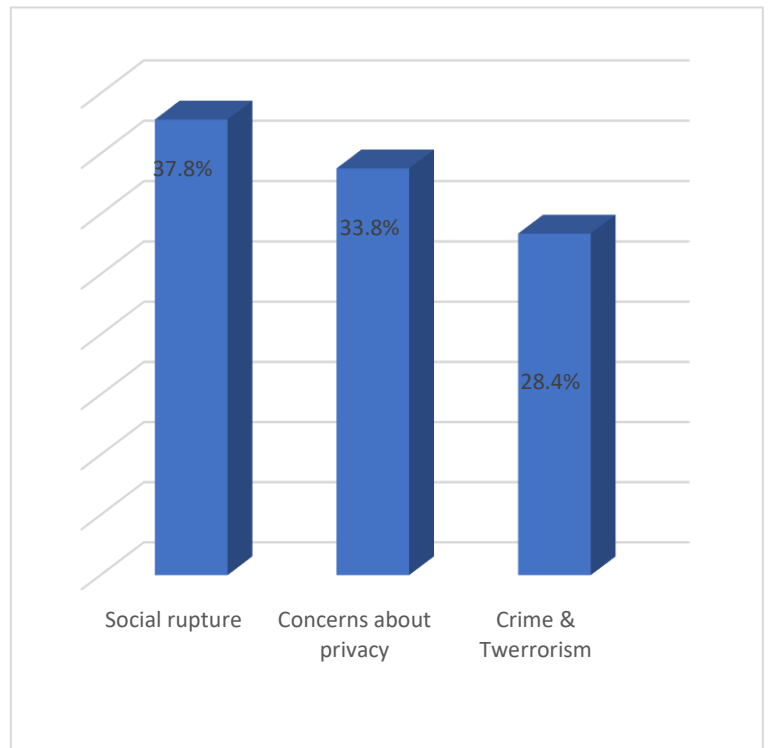
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## Question 9: What is the gravest risk endangering the future of technology?

Respondents were asked about their views on what constitutes a high risk for the future of modern technology. A total of 37.8 percent of respondents said that social upheaval poses the gravest danger to technology's future as it disrupts societies and weakens social cohesion.

Meanwhile, 33.8 percent said a rapidly transforming technology leads to security violations targeting individual privacy and therefore mars technology's future.

Another 28.4 percent said technology facilitates the spread of extremism in society.







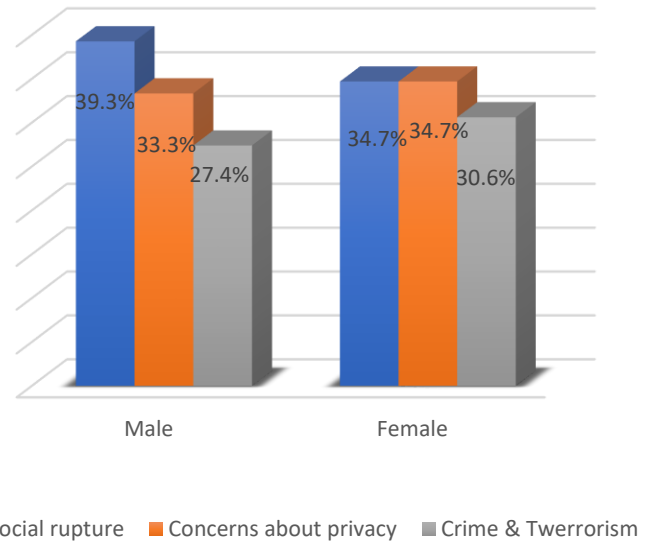
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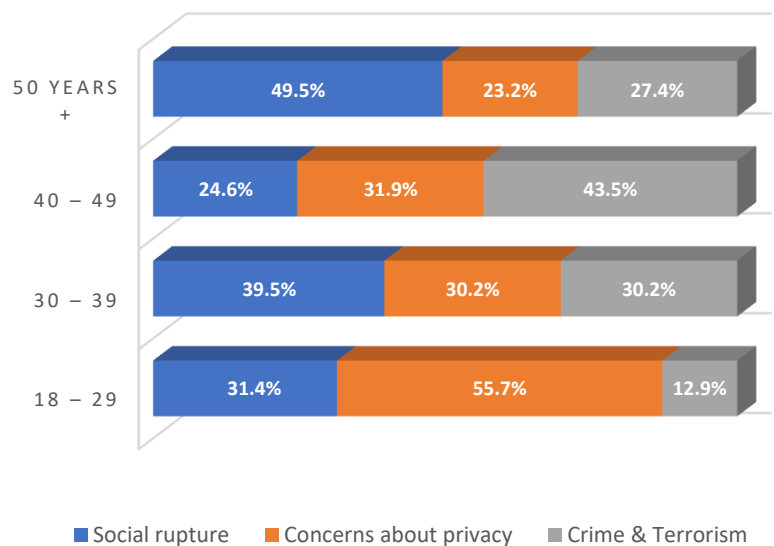
On the gender scale, 39.3 percent of males said that social issues caused by modern technology pose the gravest danger, followed by 33.3 percent expressing concerns over violations of personal privacy.

As many as 27.4 percent of male respondents said technology's role in spreading crime and terrorism is a grave threat.

Findings also showed that 34.7 percent of females believe that the top risks facing modern technology are the social concerns related to personal privacy violation. In comparison, 30.6 percent of them said that crime and terrorism pose a major threat to technology's future.



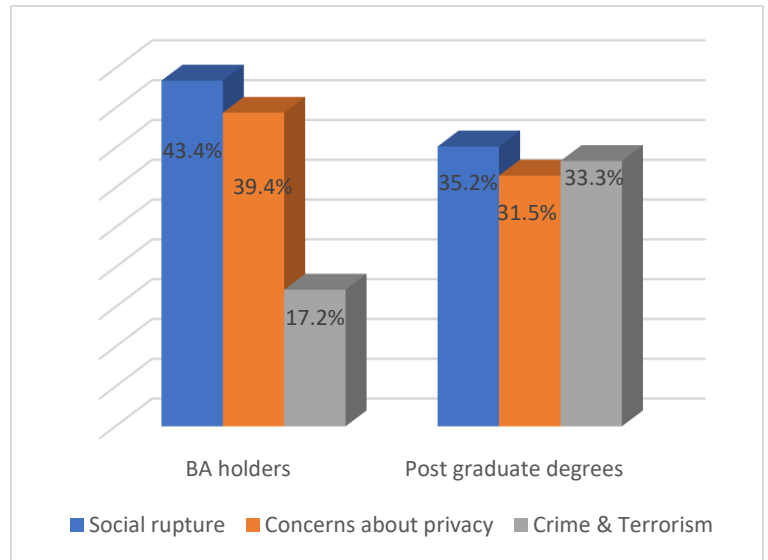
Going by age groups, 55.7 percent of respondents in the 18-29 years age category referred to concerns related to privacy as the gravest risk facing the future of technology. 39.5 percent respondents belonging to the 30-39 age group and 49.5 percent among 50 years plus category agreed with the view that a lack of social cohesion resulting from the widespread use of technology poses a grave danger. As many as 43.5 percent of those belonging to the 40-49 years age group





said crime and terrorism pose the gravest risk to the technology’s future. The survey also revealed that 43.4 percent of respondents believe that the gravest danger facing the future of modern technology is social upheaval.

Concerns about the violation of privacy came second, among 39.4 percent, while its influence on crime and terrorism came in third place, with 17.2 percent. While the holders of post-graduate degrees believe that social challenges came first (35.2 percent), crime and terrorism (33.3 percent), and privacy concerns were acknowledged by 31.5 percent.



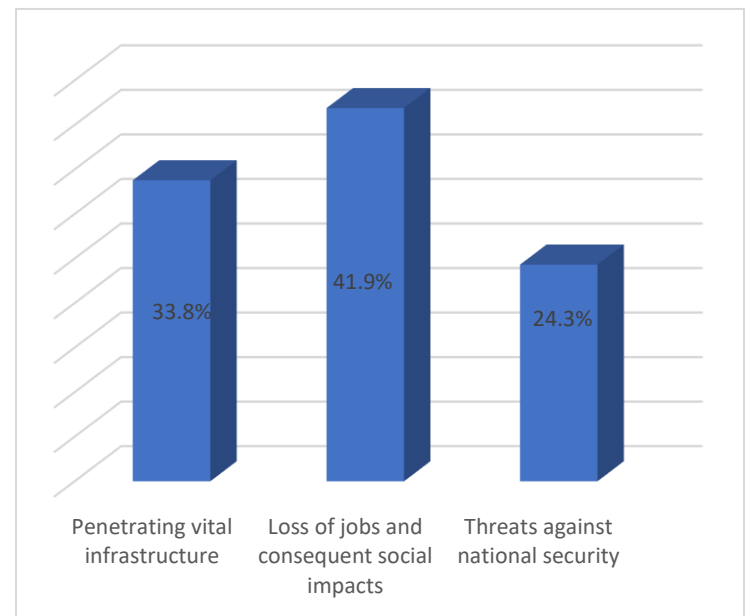


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## Question 10: What are the main risks and challenges related to modern technology that governments should handle?

This question was meant to get the respondents' views on the challenges related to modern technology, which should be handled by governments. The findings showed that 41.9 percent of respondents considered the loss of jobs resulting from the development of technology and their social fallout on rising unemployment among the gravest challenges that governments should handle. Meanwhile, 33.8 percent of researchers consider penetrations of the vital infrastructure resulting from the developments in technology as one of the major challenges that should be handled. A relatively low percentage of researchers (24.3 percent), consider the threat posed by technology to national security as the most pressing challenge that governments should handle.

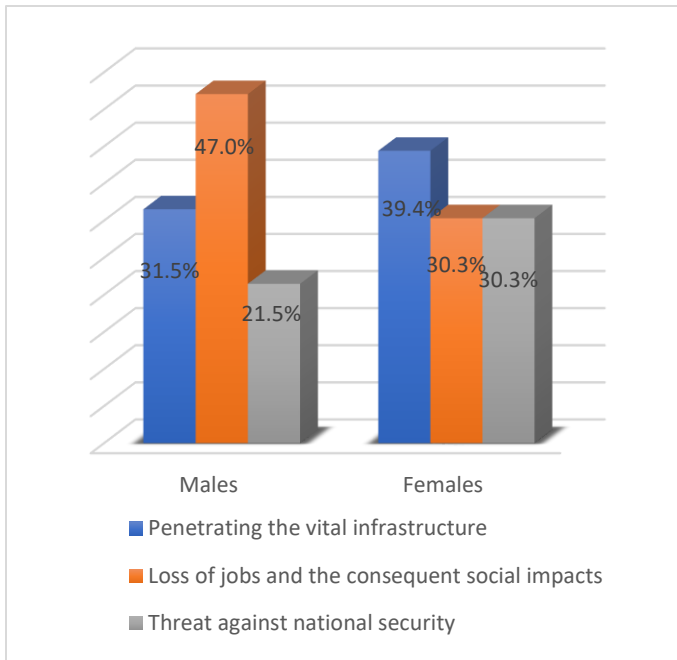




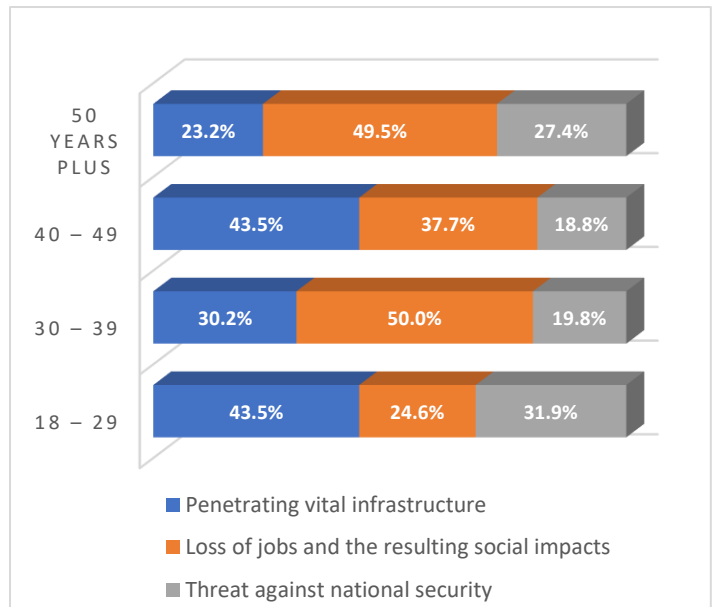
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Among male respondents, 47.0 percent said job losses should be the most significant challenge handled by governments, followed by 31.5 percent pointing at the risk posed to nations' vital infrastructure. Another 21.5 percent of respondents considered a threat against national security as the most significant challenge. In contrast, 39.4 percent of female respondents considered the threat to vital infrastructure as one of the gravest difficulties governments should handle. This was followed by 30.3 percent considering technology-related job losses as the biggest threat against national security.



Among the 18-29 age category, 43.5 percent said the risk faced by vital infrastructure is one of the gravest challenge's governments should handle. Respondents in the 40-49 years age category also agreed with this view, while respondents in the 30-39 years age category and those above 50 years said the risk of job losses due to technological advancement and its social impact is one of the gravest social challenges that should be handled by governments.



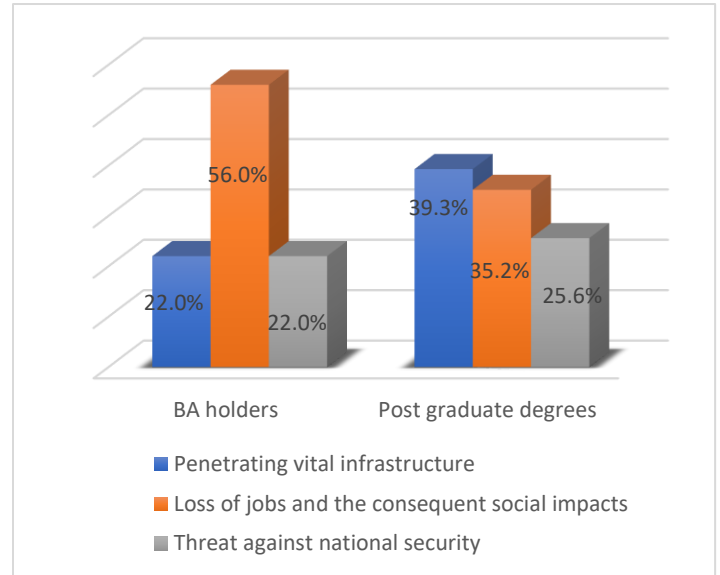


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A high ratio (56.0 percent) among holders of bachelor's degrees said the risk of job losses is one of the crucial challenges that governments should handle.

Meanwhile, 39.3 percent post-graduates said the threat to vital infrastructure due to the wide use of technology is one of the most crucial challenges.



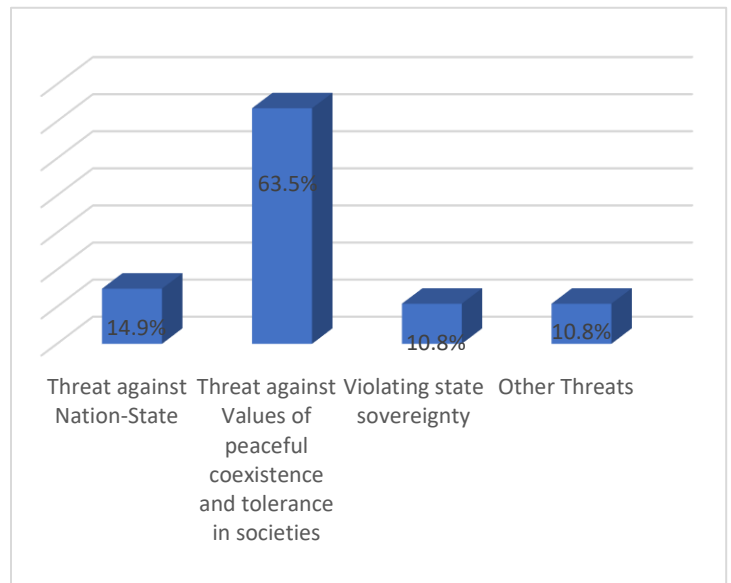


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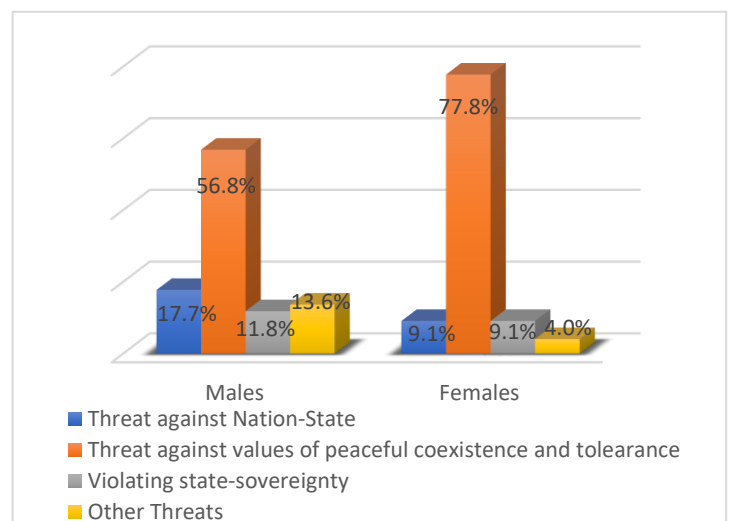
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## Question 11: What is the most crucial threat from political Islam movements in 2021?

Respondents were asked to define the most crucial threat created by political Islam movements in 2021. The common belief among 63.5 percent of them was that the threat against the values of peaceful coexistence and tolerance in societies was the gravest threat that could be created by political Islam movements in 2021. Meanwhile, a low percentage of respondents said the threat against the nation-state would be the main threat from political Islam in 2021.



More than two-thirds of females (77.8 percent) said the threat against the values of peaceful coexistence and tolerance would be the gravest threat created by political Islam movements in 2021, while the ratio among males was 56.8 percent.

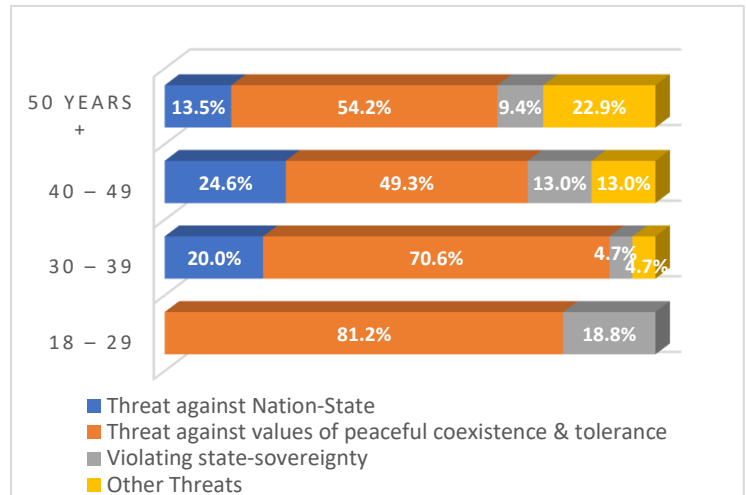




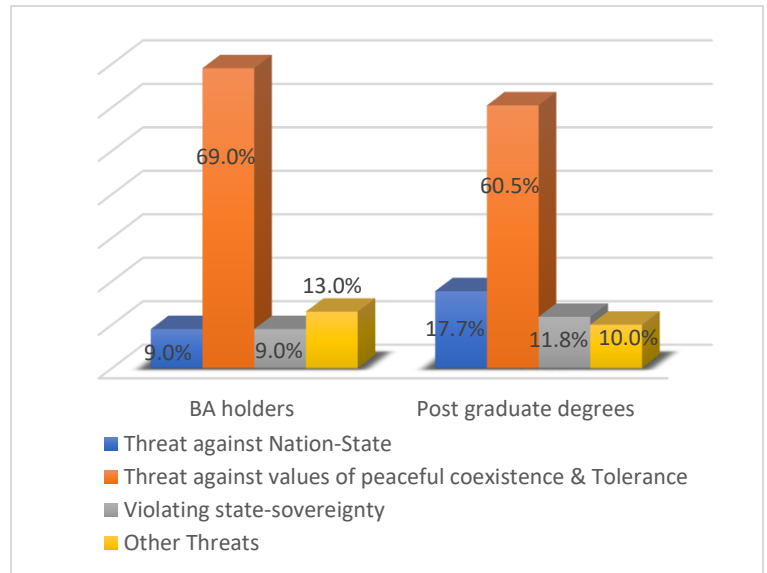
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In the 18-29 age category, 81.2 percent said the threat against the values of peaceful coexistence and tolerance in societies is the gravest threat that comes from political Islam movements in 2021. It was followed by the 30-39 years age group in which 70.6 percent held the same view. The percentage was 54.2 in the 50 years plus age category and 49.3 percent in the 40-49 years age group.



As many as 69.0 percent bachelor's degree holders said the gravest threat from political Islam movements in 2021 is the threat against the values of peaceful coexistence and tolerance in societies, while 60.5 percent of post-graduates believed the same.



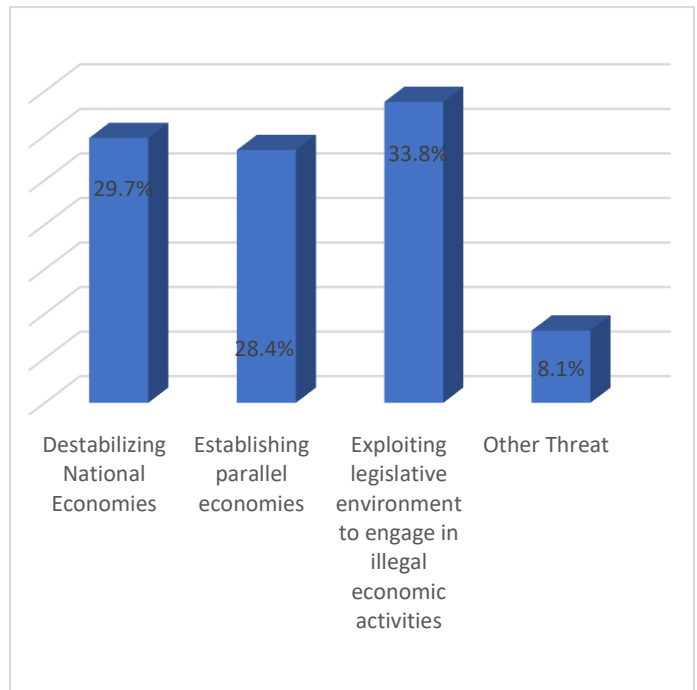


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## Question 12: What is the nature of the threat posed by political Islam movements against nations' economies?

Asked about the threat posed by political Islam movements against economies, 33.8 percent of respondents said that these groups exploit an open legislative environment to engage in illegal economic activities, which poses a grave threat to nations' economies. Meanwhile, 29.7 percent of them said the most crucial threat created by political Islam movements is their constant efforts to destabilize the nations' economies. Likewise, 28.4 percent of respondents consider establishing parallel economies as one of the gravest threats against nations' economies.

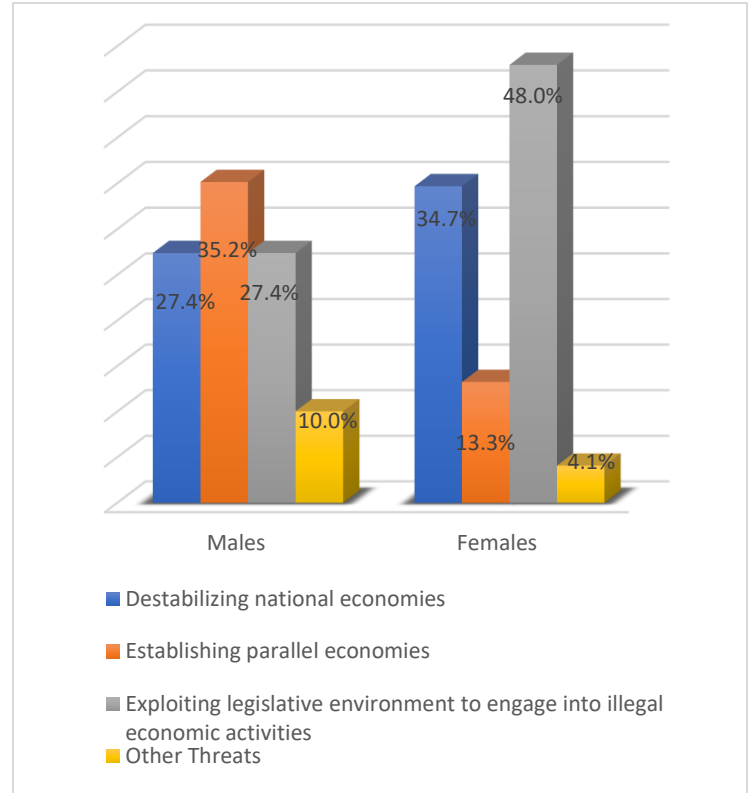




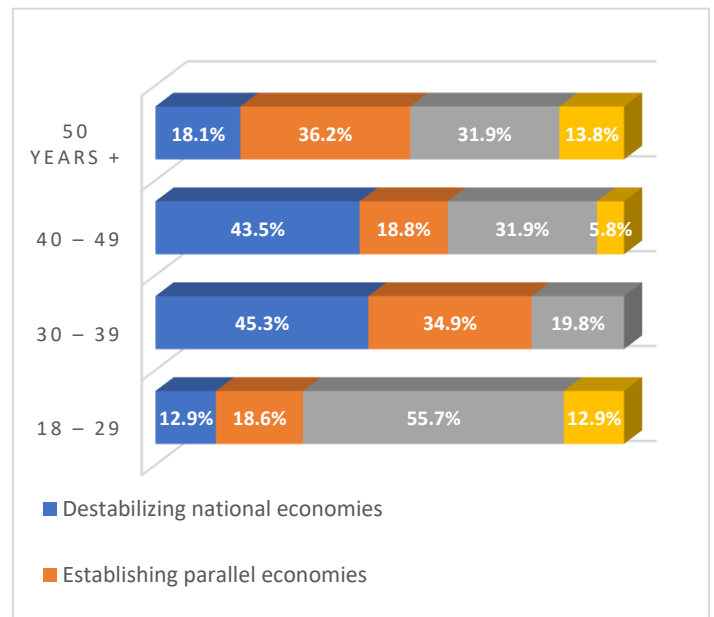
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Findings also showed that 48.0 percent of female respondents consider exploiting the legislative environment by political Islam groups to engage in illegal economic activities as one of the most crucial threats facing nations' economies, followed by 34.7 percent pointing toward a destabilizing national economy as the gravest threat. Meanwhile, 35.2 percent of male respondents labeled parallel economies as one of the gravest threats against nations' economies. This was followed by 27.4 percent, considering exploiting the legislative environment to engage in illegal economic activities as a more potent threat.



Among respondents from the 18-29 years age category, 55.7 percent said exploiting the open legislative environment to engage in illegal economic activities was one of the most crucial threats against national economies. A total of 45.3 percent respondents in the 30-39 age categories and 43.5 percent in the 40-49 age group considered actions by political Islam movements to destabilize national economies as one of the gravest threats. Among the 50 plus age category, 36.2 percent said parallel economies are among the most crucial threats against national economies.





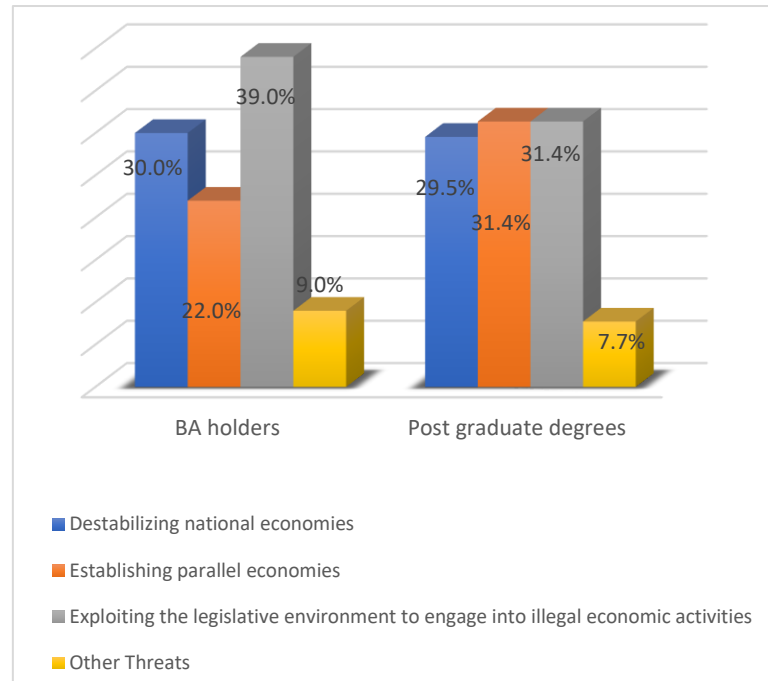


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Among holders of bachelor degrees, 39.0 percent said that exploiting legislative environment by political Islam movements to engage in illegal economic activities is one of the gravest threats to national economies. This was followed by 30.0 percent, pointing toward the danger of destabilizing national economies.

Holders of post-graduate degrees said exploiting the legislative environment by political Islam movements and establishing parallel economies are two of the gravest threats, with 31.4 percent opting for both indicators. In comparison, 29.5 percent chose the danger of destabilizing national economies.



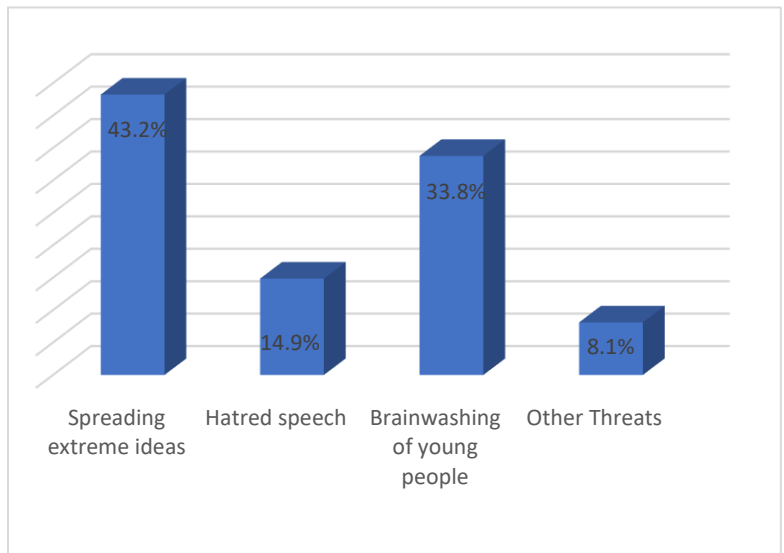


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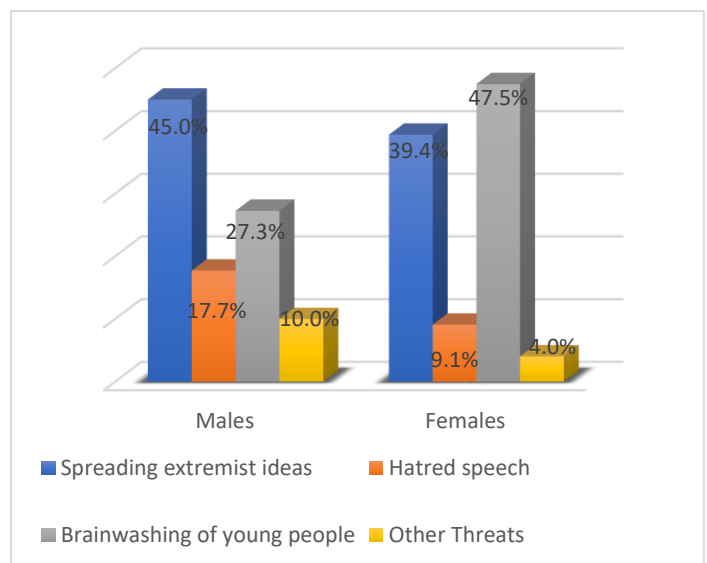
### Question 13: What is the nature of the threat posed by political Islam movements against social and cultural values?

When asked about the nature of the threat posed by political Islam movements against social and cultural values, 43.2 percent of respondents said the spreading of extremist ideas by these movements is one of the gravest threats against social and cultural values. Meanwhile, 33.8 percent of respondents said the most crucial threat comes from the brainwashing of young people. Another 14.9 percent of respondents considered hate speech as the gravest threat.



Among females (47.5 percent) considered brainwashing of young people by these movements as one of the most critical threats against social and cultural values, followed by 39.4 percent pointing at the danger of spreading extremist ideas.

Responding to the same question, 45.0 percent of males consider spreading extremist ideas by political Islam movements as one of the gravest threats against social and cultural values, followed by 27.3 percent pointing toward the danger of brainwashing of young people.

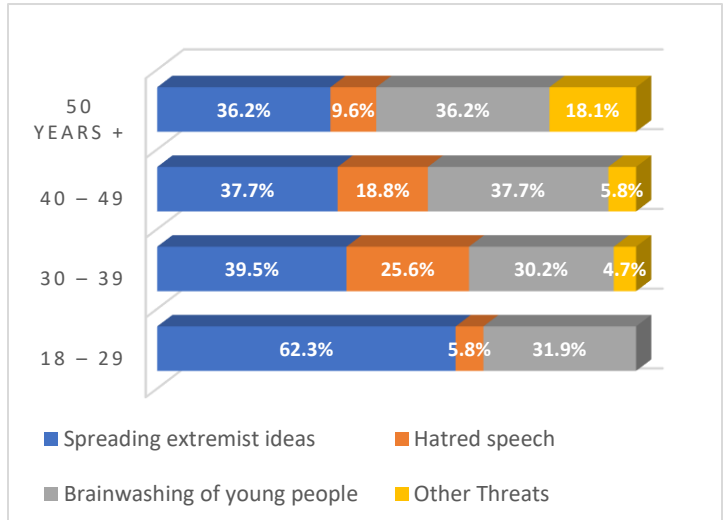




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As per age categories, 62.3 percent between 18-29 years said extremist ideas by political Islam movements are among the gravest threats against social and cultural values, followed by 39.5 percent in the 30-39 years age group expressing the same view.



More than half (52.0 percent) of those holding bachelor's degrees said spreading extremist ideas by these movements is one of the gravest threats against social and cultural values, followed by 26.0 percent suggesting the danger of brainwashing of young people. Among post-graduates, 39.3 percent held the same view.

