Earth for All Survey 2024

G20+ Global Report: attitudes to political and economic transformation

Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance

Partners: The Policy Institute Kings College, ISWE, Wellbeing Economy Alliance

June 2024

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Objectives and Methodology.

Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance, in partnership with The Policy Institute Kings College, Wellbeing Alliance, ISWE, and Wellbeing Economy Alliance, Ipsos conducted research to understand **attitudes to societal transformations, political / economic systems and planetary stewardship**. Questions focused on: values and worldviews, attitudes towards nature and planetary stewardship, attitudes towards national and global political and economic systems, levels of support for Earth4All policy recommendations. This report focuses on attitudes towards national and global political and economic systems, and levels of **support for Earth4All policy proposals**.

Ipsos surveyed **22,000 participants aged 18 to 55-75 in total across 22 countries.** This included 18 G20 countries (Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000)), plus four counties outside the G20 (Austria (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Kenya (1,000) and Sweden (1,000)). Not all questions were asked in China. All interviews were conducted online and took place between **5th March and 8th April 2024.**

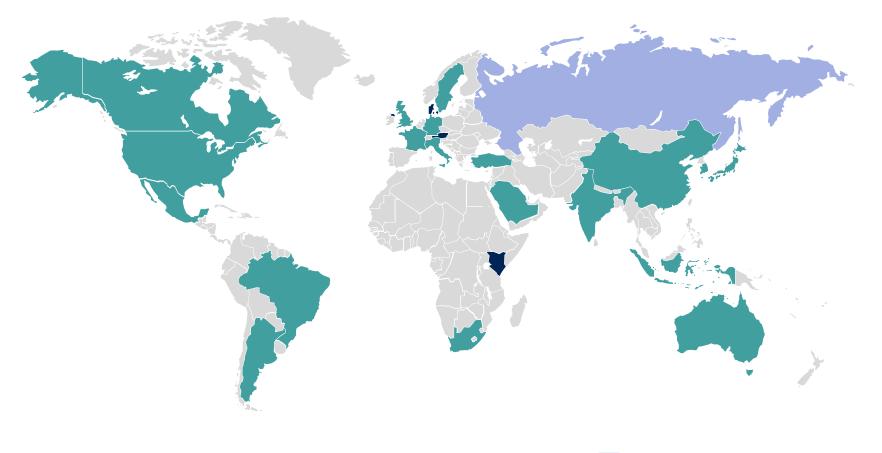
- Quota sampling was used, and in each country data are weighted to be representative of the national population on age, gender, region and working status. Where results do not sum to 100, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses, or the exclusion of 'don't know' categories.
- This report presents a G20 average of country responses and compares individual countries and demographic groups against this. The 'G20 country average' percentage is an arithmetic average of national results across the 18 G20 countries surveyed (or 17 G20 countries in the case of questions that were not asked in China), where the results from each country have the same weight and are not pro-rata to the true population proportions for this audience.



Study coverage

22 countries were included in the study, a total of **22,000 participants** from age 18 to 55-75.

Some questions that were asked were also run in the <u>Global Commons Survey in</u> <u>2021</u>. Where this is the case, trend data has been shown for those countries included in both the 2021 and 2024 studies.



Countries surveyed in 2021 & 2024

Countries surveyed in 2021 only

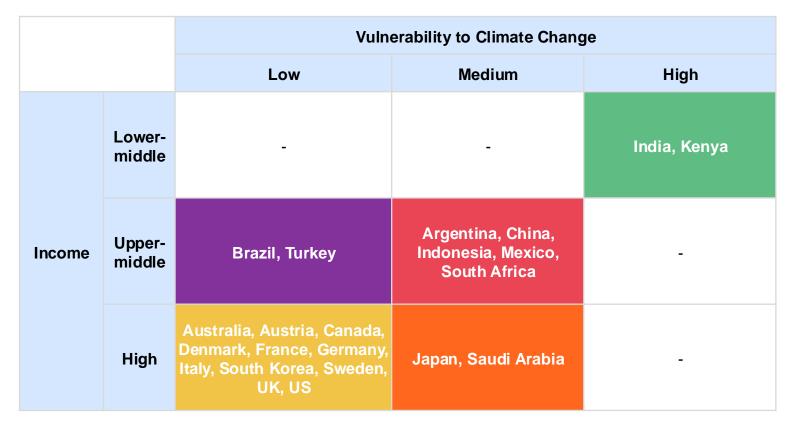


Country classification

For analysis purposes, we have grouped the countries included in the survey into five classifications based on:

- Country income level as defined by the World Bank: low (lower-middle), medium (upper-middle) and high (high) income*
- Vulnerability to climate change as defined by the University of Notre Dame (US): low, medium and high**

Where analysis has been conducted on these groups, the countries have been colour coded as per the Table.



*World Bank Country Income Classification and Methodology can be found here: <u>https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups</u>

**University of Notre Dame (US) Vulnerability to climate change definitions and methodology can be found here: https://gain-new.crc.nd.edu/ranking/vulnerability



Summary of key findings.



Government and economy - key findings (1)

There is support for wellbeing economies among those surveyed in the G20.

- 68% of those surveyed in the G20 agreed that the way the economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth (8% disagreed).
- 62% agreed that the economic success of a country should be measured by the health and wellbeing of its citizens, not how fast the economy is growing (11% disagreed).

Economic inequality is seen as a problem among those surveyed in the G20.

- 67% of those surveyed in the G20 agreed that there is too much economic inequality these days (11% disagreed).
- 61% agreed that the economic system in their country hurts people who have least money (15% disagreed).
- 62% agreed the way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer countries (10% disagreed).

Only a minority of those surveyed in the G20 trust government to act in the best interests of citizens in the short or long-term.

- 39% of those surveyed in the G20 agreed their country's government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people (40% disagreed).
- 37% agreed their country's government can be trusted to make long-term decisions that will benefit the majority of people 20 or 30 years from now (40% disagreed).

There is support for reform of national and global political and economic systems among those surveyed in the G20, with slightly more support for reform at the national level.

- 65% of those surveyed in the G20 said that the political system of their country needs to be completely reformed or needs major changes (7% said it doesn't need to be changed); 67% said the same of the economic system of their country (5% said it doesn't need to be changed)
- 60% said that the global political system (for example, institutions such as the United Nations) needs to be completely reformed or needs major changes (4% said it doesn't need to be changed) and 64% said the same of the global economic system (4% said it doesn't need to be changes).



Government and economy - key findings (2)

Belief in economic growth as the driver of wellbeing remains high among those surveyed in the G20.

- While the concept of 'trickle-down' economics is not supported (only 39% of those surveyed in the G20 agreed that we are all better off when some people get rich, because their spending and investment trickles down throughout society, leading to more wealth for all (30% disagreed)), 60% agreed that focusing on economic growth is the best way to achieve wealth and wellbeing for all (12% disagreed).
- Likewise, the link between the economic system and environmental damage is not firmly established, with only 44% agreeing that the economic system is bad for the environment (20% disagreed).

Trust in government is lowest in Europe (plus Japan, Turkey and South Africa).

- Lower- and higher-middle income countries tend to be more aware of economic inequality and supportive of wellbeing economies, but at the same time exhibit greater trust in government to act in the best interest of citizens. They are also more likely to see growth as the best means of delivering wellbeing.
- Saudi Arabia is an outlier among high income countries, with very high levels of trust in government, support for 'trickle-down' economics and belief in growth as the best means of delivering wellbeing.

Attitudes towards economic systems are fairly consistent across demographic groups surveyed in the G20.

- Those who are satisfied with their household financial situation are more likely to trust government, support 'trickle-down' economics and see growth as the best means of delivering wellbeing. However, they generally remain critical of economic inequality and supportive of wellbeing economies.
- Those who feel themselves to be most exposed to climate and environmental risks and threats are most critical of the economic system and most supportive of national and international reform.



Response to policy proposals - key findings (3)

Among those surveyed in the G20 there is clear awareness of the urgency of action on reducing carbon emissions.

• 71% believe that the world needs to take action immediately, within the next decade to reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, food, industry, and buildings.

There is support for each of Earth4All's policy proposals among those surveyed in the G20.

- Among those surveyed in the G20, support is highest for affordable healthcare, policies that support workers' work-life balance and investment in renewable energy:
 - Government ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare (75% supported, 8% opposed).
 - Strengthening workers' rights, to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining (75% supported, 6% opposed),
 - Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport (cars, buses, trains, aircraft) and reducing pollution in industry (74% supported, 6% opposed).
 - Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours (72% supported, 6% opposed).

There is support for progressive taxation to fund major changes to the economy and lifestyles among those surveyed in the G20, with support highest for a polluter-pays tax.

- 71% of those surveyed in the G20 supported people and companies that pollute the environment, for example by causing greenhouse gas emissions, paying higher taxes, with the money raised shared out among people and companies who pollute less (7% opposed).
- 70% supported wealthy people paying higher rates of income tax (10% opposed).
- 69% supported large businesses paying higher tax rates (8% opposed).
- 68% supported wealthy people paying a higher tax on their wealth (11% opposed).
- Support for taxation is relatively consistent across countries (while lower- and higher-middle income countries are much more supportive of other policies proposals than high income countries).
- As with attitudes towards government and economy, it is those who are most exposed to climate risks who are most supportive of taxation policy proposals.

The majority of people surveyed in the G20 support giving legal rights to nature and future generations.

- 61% of those surveyed in the G20 supported giving legal rights to future generations in national laws (7% opposed)
- 60% support giving legal rights to nature in national laws (10% opposed).

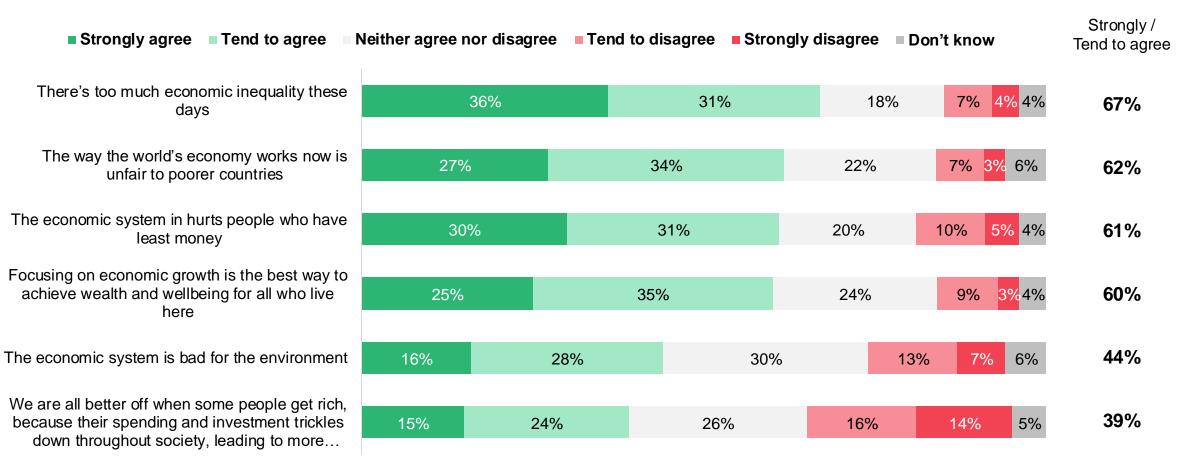


Attitudes towards government and the economy.



Economic inequality is an issue for those surveyed in the G20.

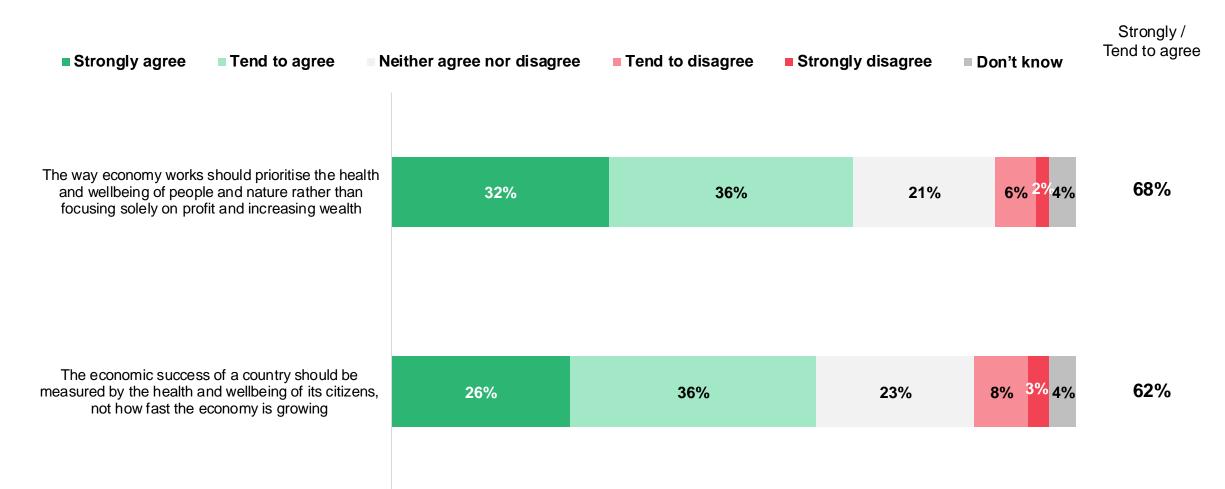
However, the link between the economic system and damage to the environmental is not firmly established. And, while the concept of 'trickle-down' economics is not always supported, belief in economic growth as the driver of wellbeing remains high.



Q13: To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Africa (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



There is support for wellbeing economies among those surveyed in the G20.



Q13: To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



Those who believe themselves to be most exposed to climate threats are most critical of the economic system.

Attitudes towards the economic system are fairly consistent across demographic groups, while those who are uninterested with politics exhibit lower levels of agreement (lower engagement) with this topic.

		Ger	nder		_	Age			Childre	n in HH	Educ	ation	HH fir	ances	· ·	sure to threats		est in itics
(Strongly / Tend to agree)	G20 average	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55+	Children in HH	No children in HH	< Degree	Degree +	Satisfied	Dis- satisfied	Exposed	Not exposed	Interested	Not interested
There's too much economic inequality in these days	67%	66%	68%	64%	65%	69%	69%	69%	66%	68%	67%	67%	63%	74%	72%	65%	72%	60%
The way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer countries	62%	63%	60%	62%	63%	63%	62%	58%	66%	58%	59%	64%	63%	64%	68%	58%	67%	53%
The economic system in hurts people who have least money	61%	60%	62%	59%	61%	62%	62%	60%	62%	60%	62%	60%	58%	71%	67%	57%	65%	55%
Focusing on economic growth in is the best way to achieve wealth and wellbeing for all who live here	60%	63%	57%	59%	61%	62%	59%	56%	67%	53%	58%	62%	68%	52%	65%	58%	65%	51%
The economic system in is bad for the environment	44%	44%	45%	47%	47%	46%	43%	38%	48%	41%	42%	47%	45%	49%	54%	36%	50%	36%
We are all better off when some people get rich, because their spending and investment trickles down throughout society, leading to more wealth for all	39%	43%	35%	42%	45%	41%	33%	32%	47%	31%	37%	41%	51%	25%	45%	34%	43%	31%
The way economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth in	68%	67%	68%	67%	67%	69%	67%	69%	72%	65%	66%	70%	72%	65%	75%	64%	73%	61%
'The economic success of a country should be measured by the health and wellbeing of its citizens, not how fast the economy is growing.' :	62%	63%	62%	59%	62%	64%	63%	63%	65%	60%	60%	65%	66%	61%	68%	59%	68%	54%

Q13: To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed. For subgroup base sizes, please refer to Appendix 1.

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Vs average of 17 G20 countries surveyed:

≥ 5% lower

≥ 5% hiaher

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While criticism of inequality exists across countries (excluding KSA), along with support for wellbeing economies, these are again stronger in lower- and upper-middle income countries.

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(Strongly / Tend to agree)	G20 ave rage	AU	АТ	СА	DK	FR	DE	ІТ	SK	sw	UK	US	JP	SA	BR	TR	AR	CN	ID	МХ	ZA	IN	KE
There's too much economic inequality in these days	67%	61%	63%	64%	51%	69%	63%	61%	61%	63%	65%	63%	58%	37%	76%	77%	84%	-	72%	77%	85%	64%	84%
The way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer countries	62%	55%	63%	55%	44%	59%	57%	58%	56%	59%	59%	48%	50%	55%	75%	78%	67%	-	61%	67%	81%	69%	76%
The economic system in hurts people who have least money	61%	61%	57%	61%	44%	55%	54%	55%	59%	51%	66%	57%	38%	38%	67%	75%	71%	-	67%	63%	83%	65%	84%
Focusing on economic growth in is the best way to achieve wealth and wellbeing for all who live here	60%	52%	44%	55%	53%	45%	45%	51%	39%	55%	55%	60%	41%	69%	64%	58%	73%	-	80%	72%	80%	78%	81%
The economic system in is bad for the environment	44%	36%	29%	36%	30%	50%	36%	47%	47%	33%	41%	38%	29%	28%	56%	59%	38%	-	48%	50%	61%	52%	58%
We are all better off when some people get rich, because their spending and investment trickles down throughout society, leading to more wealth for all	39%	28%	19%	29%	37%	36%	26%	60%	32%	33%	30%	36%	22%	52%	45%	31%	29%	-	56%	41%	37%	68%	37%
The way economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth	68%	69%	69%	65%	63%	67%	59%	64%	54%	62%	70%	68%	47%	61%	74%	70%	66%	-	86%	77%	78%	80%	86%
The economic success of a country should be measured by the health and wellbeing of its citizens, not how fast the economy is growing	62%	63%	67%	60%	61%	60%	58%	59%	54%	58%	61%	61%	46%	60%	69%	73%	58%	-	76%	64%	65%	73%	80%

Q13: To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed. For subgroup base sizes, please refer to Appendix 1.



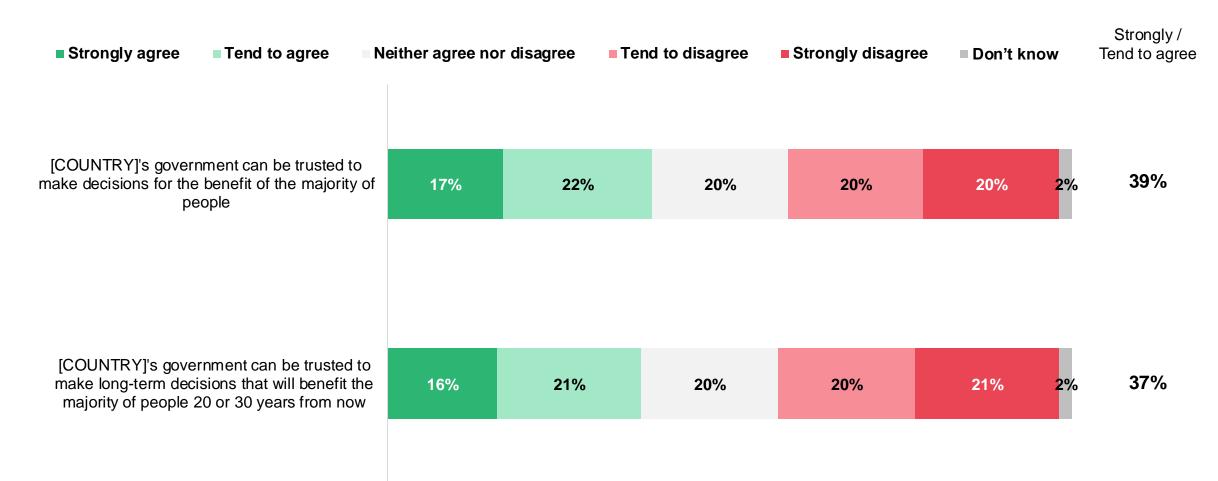
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Vs average of 17 G20 countries surveyed:

≥ 5% lower

≥ 5% higher

Across the G20, those surveyed have low levels of trust in their country's government.



Q8: To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



Trust in government tends to be lowest in European countries, among older people and those dissatisfied with their household financial situation.

		Gei	nder			Age			Childre	n in HH	Educ	ation	HH fin	ances	· ·	sure to threats		est in itics
(Strongly / Tend to agree)	G20 average	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55+	Children in HH	No children in HH	< Degree	Degree +	Satisfied	Dis- satisfied	Exposed	Not exposed	Interested	Not interested
[COUNTRY]'s government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people	39%	42%	36%	41%	46%	41%	34%	29%	49%	29%	33%	44%	55%	21%	44%	34%	43%	32%
[COUNTRY]'s government can be trusted to make long-term decisions that will benefit the majority of people 20 or 30 years from now	37%	41%	34%	38%	45%	40%	31%	27%	48%	27%	32%	42%	53%	19%	43%	32%	41%	30%

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(Strongly / Tend to agree)	G20 average	AU	АТ	СА	DK	FR	DE	IT	SK	SW	UK	US	JP	SA	BR	TR	AR	CN	ID	МХ	ZA	IN	KE
[COUNTRY]'s government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people	39%	40%	23%	33%	43%	18%	29%	25%	23%	47%	29%	39%	14%	80%	38%	30%	50%	-	67%	45%	25%	74%	47%
[COUNTRY]'s government can be trusted to make long-term decisions that will benefit the majority of people 20 or 30 years from now	37%	35%	18%	29%	38%	19%	26%	21%	23%	37%	23%	37%	12%	80%	37%	30%	52%	-	63%	44%	24%	75%	50%

Q8: To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.

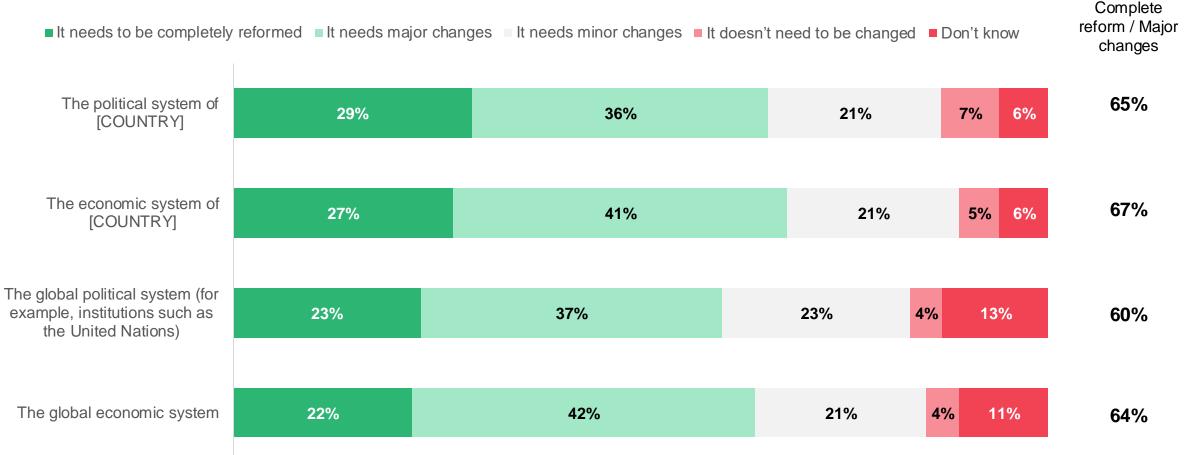


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Vs average of 17 G20 countries surveyed:

 \geq 5% higher \geq 5% lower

There is majority support among those surveyed in the G20 for reform of national and global political and economic systems – with slightly more support for reform at the national level.



Q14. Which comes closest to your view about the following systems? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



Support for reform is fairly consistent across key demographics.

Support for local reform is highest among those exposed to climate risks and those dissatisfied with household financial situation.

		Ge	nder			Age			Childre	n in HH	Educ	ation	HH fin	ances		sure to threats		est in itics
(Completely reformed / Major changes)	G20 average	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55+	Children in HH	No children in HH	< Degree	Degree +	Satisfied	Dis- satisfied	Exposed	Not exposed	Interested	Not interested
The political system of [COUNTRY]	65%	64%	67%	64%	64%	67%	69%	61%	66%	65%	66%	64%	60%	71%	72%	61%	69%	61%
The economic system of [COUNTRY]	67%	66%	69%	69%	68%	69%	69%	61%	70%	65%	69%	66%	63%	75%	75%	63%	72%	62%
The global political system (for example, institutions such as the United Nations)	60%	64%	56%	55%	59%	63%	62%	57%	65%	55%	58%	62%	62%	59%	67%	56%	66%	50%
The global economic system	64%	65%	63%	61%	63%	67%	67%	62%	68%	61%	63%	65%	64%	65%	71%	60%	70%	57%

Q14. Which comes closest to your view about the following systems? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), Verice (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,00



Support for national and international reform is highest among lower- and upper-middle income countries.

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(Completely reformed / Major changes)	G20 average	AU	АТ	CA	DK	FR	DE	ІТ	SK	sw	UK	US	JP	SA	BR	TR	AR	CN	ID	МХ	ZA	IN	KE
The political system of [COUNTRY]	65%	46%	64%	59%	41%	68%	57%	63%	72%	46%	63%	59%	57%	23%	81%	72%	85%	-	67%	85%	89%	67%	85%
The economic system of [COUNTRY]	67%	53%	60%	62%	40%	72%	61%	65%	66%	54%	64%	55%	48%	26%	83%	82%	90%	-	70%	87%	91%	73%	90%
The global political system (for example, institutions such as the United Nations)	60%	50%	64%	55%	40%	62%	57%	60%	43%	51%	53%	53%	42%	54%	74%	70%	66%	-	61%	80%	67%	72%	60%
The global economic system	64%	58%	71%	63%	49%	69%	61%	67%	51%	58%	59%	54%	38%	53%	76%	76%	76%	-	60%	84%	78%	72%	74%

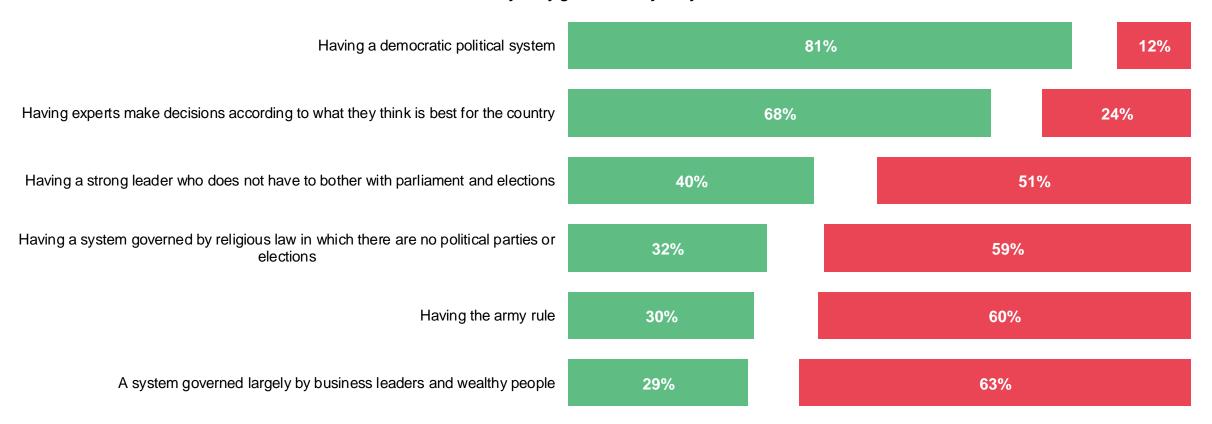
Q14. Which comes closest to your view about the following systems? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



≥ 5% lower

Democracy remains by far the most favoured political system among those surveyed in the G20.

I'm going to describe various types of political systems. How good or bad do you think each is or would be as a way of governing your country.



Very/fairly good Very/fairly bad

Q9: I'm going to describe various types of political systems. How good or bad do you think each is or would be as a way of governing your country? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Italy (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic ave rage of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



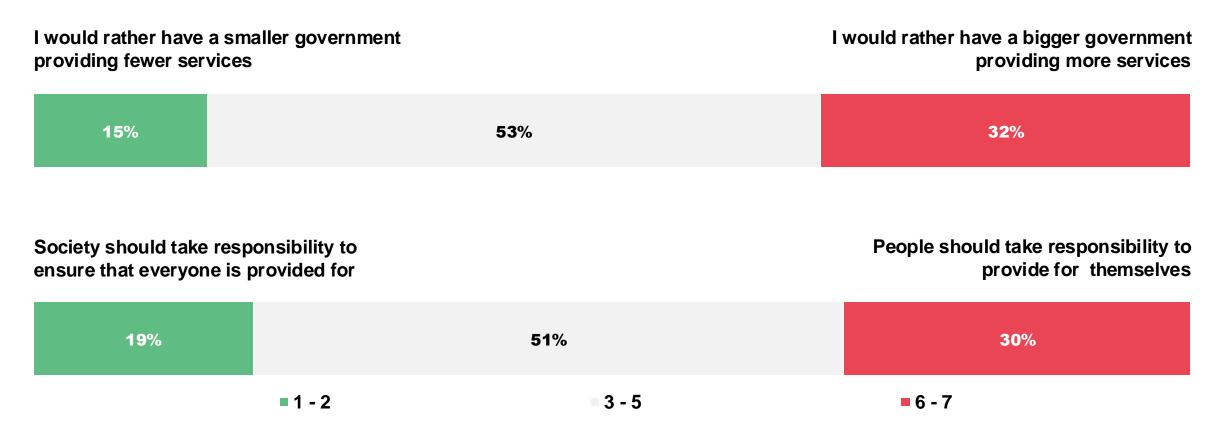
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Vs average of 17 G20 countries surveyed:

≥ 5% lower

 \geq 5% higher

There is more support among those surveyed in the G20 for bigger government rather than smaller, but people are also more likely to believe in the responsibility of individuals to provide for themselves.

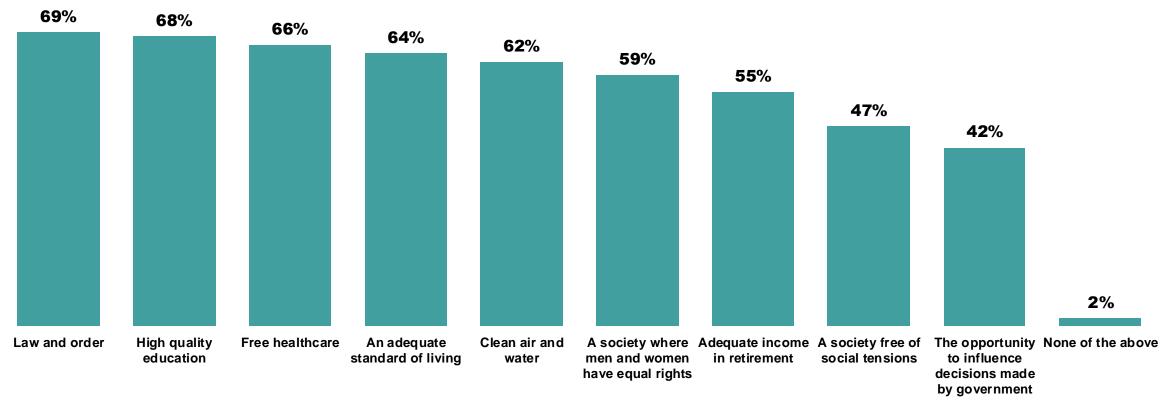


Q3: Please now give us your views on the following issues. We will show you two statements – please tell us which of these statements is closer to your beliefs. 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 7 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between. Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



Among those surveyed in the G20, law and order, good education and free healthcare are seen as the most important things for governments to provide.

Which do you think the government has a responsibility to provide for all people in [COUNTRY]?



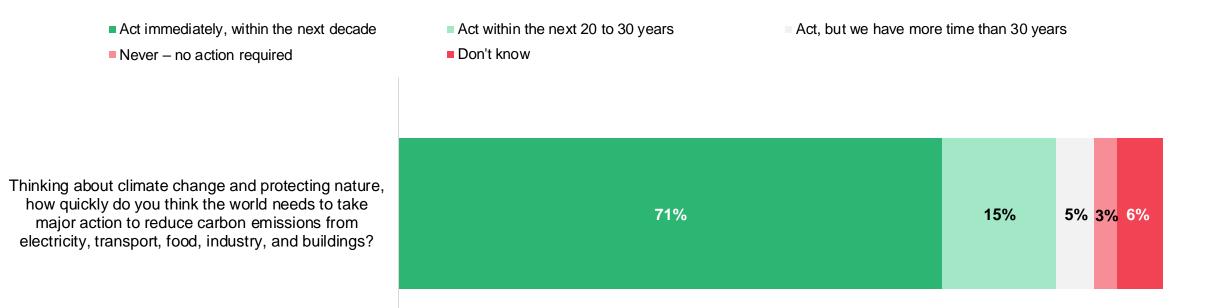
Q10: Which, if any, of the following do you think the government has a responsibility to provide for all people in [COUNTRY]? Please select all that apply. Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.

Support for policy proposals.



The majority of people surveyed in the G20 understand the urgency of major action to protect nature and the environment

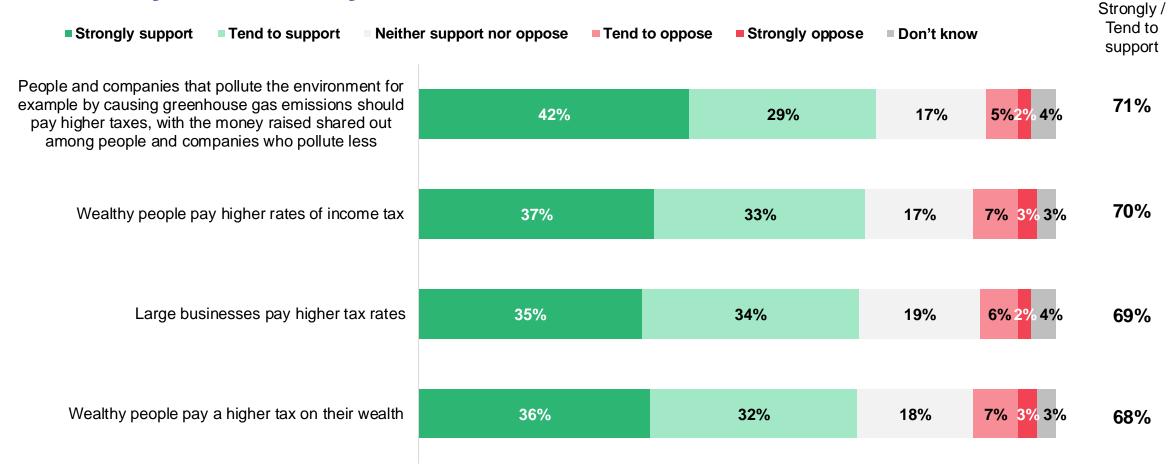
Attitudes to urgent action



Q6. Thinking about climate change and protecting nature, how quickly do you think the world needs to take major action to reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, food, industry, and buildings? Base: 18,000 across 18 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 18 G20 countries surveyed.



Among those surveyed in the G20, there is strong support for progressive taxation as a means of funding major changes to the economy and lifestyles.



Q16: To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18-55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



Support for taxation is consistent across demographic groups.

Those exposed to climate and environmental risks and threats, and those engaged in politics, are the most supportive of proposals to tax wealthy individuals and organisations.

		Gei	nder			Age			Childre	n in HH	Educ	ation	HH fir	ances	· ·	ure to threats		est in itics
(Strongly / Tend to support)	G20 average	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55+	Children in HH	No children in HH	< Degree	Degree +	Satisfied	Dis- satisfied	Exposed	Not exposed	Interested	Not interested
Large businesses pay higher tax rates	69%	69%	69%	65%	70%	71%	69%	69%	72%	67%	65%	73%	73%	65%	76%	65%	75%	61%
Wealthy people pay higher rates of income tax	70%	70%	70%	65%	69%	71%	71%	74%	71%	70%	68%	73%	72%	68%	76%	67%	75%	63%
Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth	68%	68%	68%	62%	66%	70%	70%	72%	69%	67%	66%	70%	70%	67%	74%	65%	73%	61%
People and companies that pollute the environment for example by causing greenhouse gas emissions should pay higher taxes, with the money raised shared out among people and companies who pollute less	71%	72%	70%	69%	70%	72%	72%	74%	73%	70%	68%	74%	75%	66%	76%	70%	77%	64%

Q16: To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18-55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



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Vs average of 17 G20 countries surveyed:

≥ 5% higher

≥ 5% lower

While support for taxation tends to be higher in lower and highermiddle income countries, there is relatively consistent support across regions (Japan and KSA excluded).

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(Strongly / Tend to support)	G20 average	AU	AT	CA	DK	FR	DE	іт	SK	SW	UK	US	JP	SA	BR	TR	AR	CN	ID	МХ	ZA	IN	KE
Large businesses pay higher tax rates	69%	72%	67%	72%	59%	63%	64%	56%	69%	64%	76%	72%	50%	55%	69%	78%	68%	-	82%	75%	74%	78%	81%
Wealthy people pay higher rates of income tax	70%	71%	65%	73%	56%	62%	71%	64%	72%	66%	78%	72%	61%	54%	70%	81%	62%	-	86%	68%	71%	78%	76%
Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth	68%	69%	63%	71%	55%	67%	68%	61%	71%	58%	77%	67%	58%	54%	69%	78%	54%	-	86%	63%	68%	74%	70%
People and companies that pollute the environment for example by causing greenhouse gas emissions should pay higher taxes, with the money raised shared out among people and companies who pollute less	71%	70%	72%	72%	68%	74%	68%	71%	70%	66%	77%	69%	48%	58%	77%	74%	77%	-	71%	78%	80%	78%	76%

Q16: To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18-55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



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Vs average of 17 G20 countries surveyed:

≥ 5% lower

≥ 5% hiaher

Support for taxation across income groups is generally in line with those surveyed in the G20

Those with a higher household income show higher support for taxing people and companies that pollute

		ŀ	Household incom	e
(Strongly / Tend to support)	G20 average	Low	Middle	High
Large businesses pay higher tax rates	69%	66%	71%	72%
Wealthy people pay higher rates of income tax	70%	69%	73%	71%
Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth	68%	67%	70%	70%
People and companies that pollute the environment for example by causing greenhouse gas emissions should pay higher taxes, with the money raised shared out among people and companies who pollute less	71%	68%	72%	76%

Q16: To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18-55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.

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≥ 5% lower

≥ 5% higher

Over half of people surveyed in the G20 support each of Earth4All's policy proposals; support is highest for affordable healthcare, policies that support workers and investment in renewable energy.

Strongly support Tend to set the set of t	support	Neither support nor oppose	Tend to oppose	Strong	ly oppose	Don't know		ongly / Tend to support
The government of ensuring that every citizen has affordable healthcare	free or	46%		29%	6	14%	<mark>6% 2%</mark> 3%	75%
Strengthening workers rights, to protect jobs and ensure ad retraining	equate	40%		34%		16%	<mark>4%2%</mark> 3%	75%
Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean tra (cars, buses, trains, aircraft) and reducing pollution in inc		41%		33%		16%	<mark>4%</mark> 2% 4%	74%
Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental better childcare provision and flexible working hou		37%		35%		18%	<mark>4%2%</mark> 4%	72%
The use of citizens' assemblies to increase citizens' influe political decision-making	ence in	28%	34%		24	%	<mark>5%2%</mark> 7%	62%
Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of corporations in the political process	of large	30%	32%		22	%	<mark>6% 2%</mark> 7%	62%
Policies ensuring more equal gender representa government and business leadership role		29%	32%		24	%	<mark>6%</mark> 3% 5%	61%
Promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets that meat consumption and harmful emissions	reduce	27%	33%		24%	6	7% 4% 4%	60%
All people receiving a minimum regular income each mon the government (sometimes called a Universal Basic Inc regardless of employment status	th from ome),	24%	28%		22%	11%	9% 5%	52%

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Q17: To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.

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Support for policies is fairly consistent across demographics (although older people are less supportive of UBI); again, those exposed to climate risks and engaged with politics most support change.

		Gei	nder			Age			Childre	n in HH	Educ	ation	HH fin	ances		ure to threats		est in itics
(Strongly / Tend to agree)	G20 average	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55+	Children in HH	No children in HH	< Degree	Degree +	Satisfied	Dis- satisfied	Exposed	Not exposed	Interested	Not interested
The government of ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare	75%	74%	75%	70%	73%	76%	76%	77%	74%	75%	74%	75%	76%	74%	77%	74%	79%	69%
Strengthening workers' rights, to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining	75%	74%	76%	72%	75%	76%	76%	74%	77%	73%	74%	75%	75%	74%	79%	73%	79%	69%
Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport (cars, buses, trains, aircraft) and reducing pollution in industry	74%	74%	73%	72%	72%	75%	76%	74%	76%	72%	70%	77%	77%	69%	79%	71%	80%	65%
Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours	72%	71%	74%	71%	72%	74%	74%	70%	75%	70%	70%	75%	74%	70%	77%	71%	78%	65%
The use of citizens' assemblies to increase citizens' influence in political decision-making	62%	62%	62%	64%	64%	63%	60%	56%	67%	56%	60%	63%	66%	58%	70%	56%	68%	52%
Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of large corporations in the political process	62%	64%	60%	56%	60%	63%	66%	67%	63%	61%	59%	65%	66%	59%	67%	60%	70%	51%
Policies ensuring more equal gender representation in government and business leadership roles	61%	58%	64%	61%	63%	63%	59%	58%	65%	57%	58%	64%	65%	57%	69%	56%	67%	52%
Promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets that reduce meat consumption and harmful emissions	60%	59%	61%	59%	61%	62%	60%	56%	65%	55%	56%	64%	66%	53%	68%	54%	66%	52%
All people receiving a minimum regular income each month from the government (sometimes called a Universal Basic Income), regardless of employment status	52%	53%	51%	55%	58%	55%	47%	43%	59%	45%	50%	54%	57%	53%	60%	45%	57%	44%

Q17: To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



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≥ 5% lower

≥ 5% higher

Lower- and higher-middle income countries are much more supportive of proposals than high income countries, although there is majority support across countries.

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(Strongly / Tend to agree)	G20 average	AU	АТ	СА	DK	FR	DE	ІТ	SK	SW	UK	US	JP	SA	BR	TR	AR	CN	ID	МХ	ZA	IN	KE
The government of ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare	75%	80%	79%	79%	82%	68%	75%	72%	61%	78%	84%	66%	53%	68%	77%	78%	80%	-	86%	86%	83%	70%	86%
Strengthening workers rights, to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining	75%	74%	69%	74%	66%	69%	71%	74%	65%	66%	73%	71%	61%	67%	79%	82%	80%	-	87%	86%	83%	75%	90%
Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport (cars, buses, trains, aircraft) and reducing pollution in industry	74%	73%	71%	74%	73%	65%	65%	66%	67%	69%	77%	67%	60%	62%	79%	80%	85%	-	83%	86%	85%	80%	92%
Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours	72%	71%	74%	71%	61%	65%	69%	72%	68%	64%	71%	70%	61%	61%	74%	77%	76%	-	83%	83%	83%	76%	89%
The use of citizens' assemblies to increase citizens' influence in political decision-making	62%	55%	55%	57%	43%	57%	56%	54%	53%	41%	56%	57%	40%	56%	72%	68%	65%	-	76%	77%	74%	74%	85%
Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of large corporations in the political process	62%	66%	61%	71%	50%	60%	58%	55%	51%	53%	70%	65%	38%	49%	68%	61%	68%	-	69%	70%	72%	68%	79%
Policies ensuring more equal gender representation in government and business leadership roles	61%	62%	61%	57%	39%	54%	56%	57%	46%	45%	60%	56%	44%	53%	70%	63%	64%	-	69%	79%	76%	72%	87%
Promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets that reduce meat consumption and harmful emissions		57%	60%	60%	44%	57%	57%	55%	49%	49%	63%	54%	34%	61%	61%	63%	57%	-	77%	72%	68%	74%	80%
All people receiving a minimum regular income each month from the government (sometimes called a Universal Basic Income), regardless of employment status		49%	41%	50%	31%	44%	46%	43%	44%	42%	51%	45%	38%	55%	52%	56%	41%	-	71%	65%	58%	71%	65%

Q17: To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



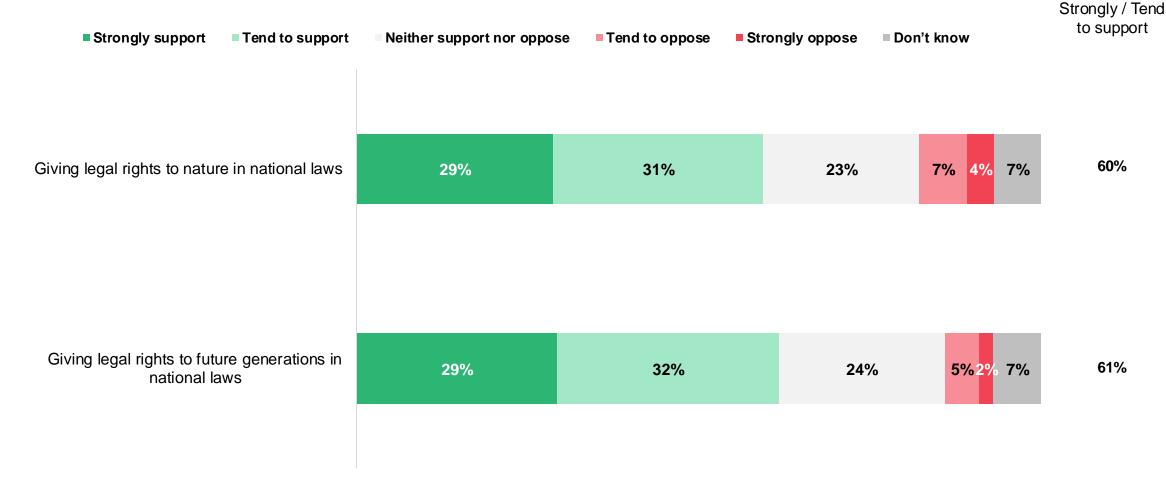
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Vs average of 17 G20 countries surveyed:

≥ 5% lower

 \geq 5% higher

The majority of people surveyed in the G20 support giving rights to nature in national laws and future generations in international laws.



Q17: To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Idaly (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



Support for legal rights for nature and future generations is broadly driven by those exposed to climate risks and lower- and higher-middle income countries.

		Gei	nder	Age					Children in HH		Education		HH finances		Exposure to climate threats		Interest in politics	
(Strongly / Tend to support)	G20 average	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55+	Children in HH	No children in HH	< Degree	Degree +	Satisfied	Dis- satisfied	Exposed	Not exposed	Interested	Not interested
Giving legal rights to nature in national laws	60%	60%	60%	57%	60%	61%	62%	58%	64%	57%	57%	63%	63%	57%	67%	56%	66%	51%
Giving legal rights to future generations in national laws	61%	62%	60%	62%	63%	64%	60%	56%	69%	55%	59%	64%	67%	57%	71%	54%	68%	52%

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(Strongly / Tend to support)	G20 average	AU	АТ	СА	DK	FR	DE	іт	SK	sw	UK	US	JP	SA	BR	TR	AR	CN	ID	МХ	ZA	IN	KE
Giving legal rights to nature in national laws	60%	54%	61%	52%	51%	54%	58%	56%	49%	47%	59%	48%	34%	58%	63%	70%	70%	-	78%	73%	76%	64%	86%
Giving legal rights to future generations in national laws	61%	55%	57%	54%	36%	54%	54%	60%	49%	42%	58%	52%	34%	61%	69%	77%	59%	-	80%	75%	77%	75%	87%

Q17: To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Idaly (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



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Vs average of 17 G20 countries surveyed:

≥ 5% lower

 \geq 5% higher

The majority of people surveyed in the G20 support establishing ways that citizens can be more involved in international organisations.

Strongly support Tend to support Neither	er support nor oppose	e Tend to oppose Stron	ngly oppose ■Don't k	now	Strongly / Tend to support
Global surveys of citizens' attitudes and concerns	24%	38%	23%	<mark>6%</mark> 3% 5%	62%
Global citizens' assemblies. (A global citizens' assembly is a group of citizens who arerandomly and fairly selected from all countries to learn, deliberate and make recommendations on one or more global issues.)	21%	36%	27%	<mark>7% 3%</mark> 6%	57%
Global referenda. (Global, rather than national, voting on global issues such as climate change or health.)	20%	35%	26%	8% 4% 6%	55%
A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly. (Where citizens would elect representatives to a global parliament.)	17%	36%	28%	7% 4% 7%	54%

Q12:Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals. Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Italy (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.

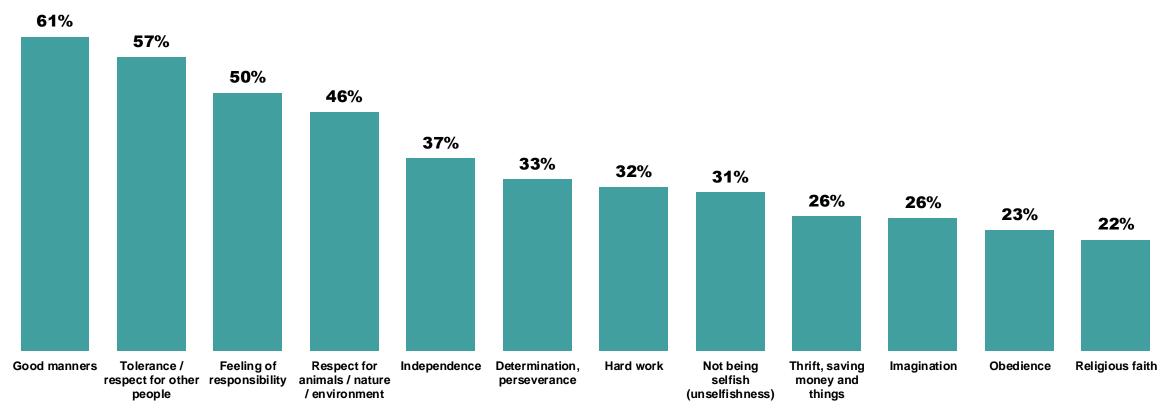


G20 Values.



Good manners, tolerance for other people and responsibility are the top values among those surveyed in the G20, with respect for animals, nature and the environment ranking just behind these.

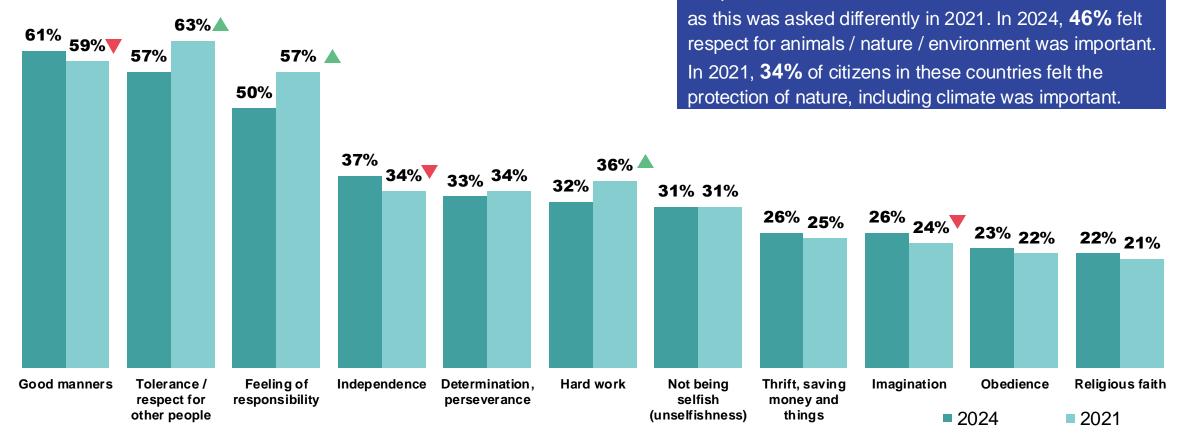
Qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home.



Q1:Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Base: 18,000 across 18 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 18 G20 countries surveyed.

Among those surveyed in the G20, the top three important values to teach children have not changed since 2021.

Qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home.



Q1:Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five.

Base: 2024 (18,000) 2021 (19735). None of these and don't know responses not shown. 🔺 🗡 Statistically significant difference v 2024. NB: G20 in 2024 does not include Russia



Respect for animals / nature / environment is not shown

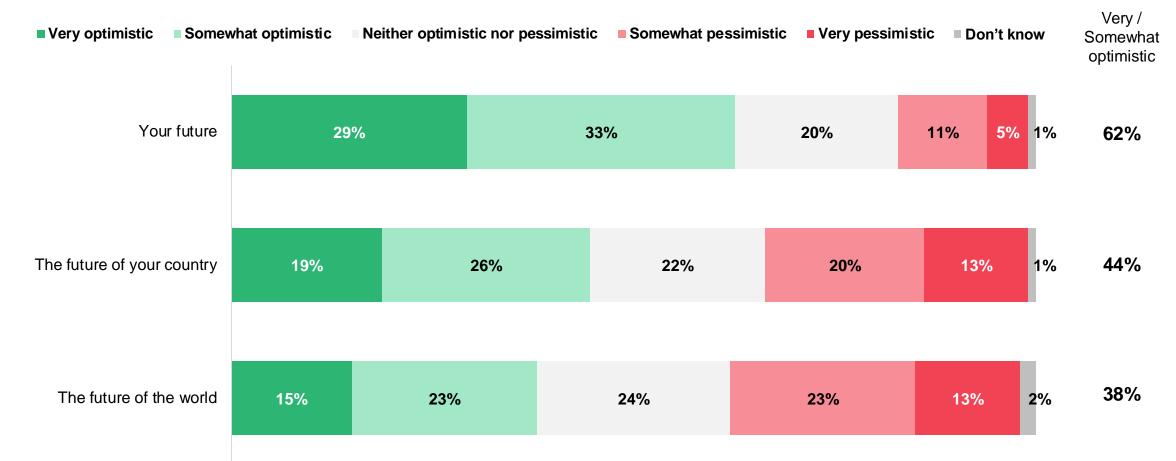
Opinion among those surveyed in the G20 is divided across core value statements – the clearest preference being for bigger over smaller government.

In my lifetime, science and technology ha	ve made the world a better place	In my lifetime, science an	d technology have made the world a worse place			
29%		52 %	20%			
l feel [nationality], not a global citizen			I feel like a global citizen, not [nationality]			
28%		47%	24%			
Social unrest will become much more comm	on in the future	Social un	rest will become much less uncommon in the future			
27%		51%	21%			
Religion is very important in my life			Religion is not at all important in my life			
23%	37%		39%			
I am completely satisfied with my life as a whole these days						
19%	51%		30%			
Society should take responsibility to ensure	that everyone is provided for	People	should take responsibility to provide for themselves			
15%	53%		32%			
Rich people are rich because they have wor	ked harder than most other people	ich people are rich because they have	had more advantages in life than most other people			
16%	52%		32%			
I would rather have a smaller government p	oviding fewer services	I would rather	have a bigger government providing more services			
15%	53%		32%			
1	- 2 3 -	- 5	6 - 7			

Q3: Please now give us your views on the following issues. We will show you two statements – please tell us which of these statements is closer to your beliefs. 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 7 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between. Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indionesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 17 G20 countries surveyed.



Those surveyed in G20 countries tend to be optimistic about their own future, but less optimistic about that of their country or the world.



Q2: To what extent are you optimistic or pessimistic about each of the following...? Base: 18,000 across 18 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March– 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). Percentages results are an arithmetic average of national results across the 18 G20 countries surveyed.



Thank you.



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This work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the international quality standard for market research, ISO 20252 and with the Ipsos UK Terms and Conditions.



Appendix 1: subgroup bases



Subgroups: unweighted bases

	Gender Age		Children in HH Education		HH finances		Exposure to climate threats		Interest in politics								
G20 average	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55+	Children in HH	No children in HH	< Degree	Degree +	Satisfied	Dis-satisfied	Exposed	Not exposed	Interested	Not interested
17,000 (excluding China)	8426	8470	2659	4103	3987	3555	2696	8334	8462	8416	8584	7572	2102	8664	7410	10935	5680
18,000 (including China)	8940	8956	2796	4384	4236	3885	2699	9013	8780	8710	9290	8272	2112	9453	7618	11739	5875



Appendix 2: country ranking charts.



Thinking about climate change and protecting nature, how quickly do you think the world needs to take major action to reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, food, industry, and buildings?

Q6. Thinking about climate change and protecting nature, how quickly do you think the world needs to take major action to reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, food, industry, and buildings? Please select the option that best reflects your understanding and opinion of the urgency.

Act within the next 20 to 30 years Act, but we have more time than 30 years Never – no action required Don't know

G20 country average	71%		15%	5	3 %	6%
Mexico	91%				6%	2%1%
Kenya	86%				11%	3%
South Africa	83%			1	1%	3%1 <mark>%</mark> 2% 🔺
Brazil	81%			10%	3% 2%	5% 🔺
Argentina	80%				2%	2% 3% 🔺
Indonesia	80%			14%		4% 2%
Turkey	80%			9%	3% 2%	6%
France	73%		14%	4	% 3%	7%
China	72%		15%	0	9%	3% 1%
United Kingdom	69%		15%	6%	4%	6%
Australia	68%		13%	5%	6%	8%
Canada	68%		14%	6%	4%	8%
India	68%		22%		5%	2% 3% 🔻
Denmark	67%		16%	6%	4%	8%
Germany	66%		17%	7%	6%	4% 🔻
South Korea	66%		17%	9%	3%	6% 🔻
Austria	65%		16%	7%	6%	6% 🔻
Sweden	64%		16%	7%	4% 9	9% 🔻
Italy	62%		20%	6%		8%
United States	62 %		18%	6% 5	5% 9	€%
Japan	53%	15%	9% 7%		17%	
Saudi Arabia	52%	23%	7%	2%	17%	

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), In



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Act immediately, within the next decade



There's too much economic inequality in [COUNTRY] these days.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?

	Strongly/tend to agree	Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree nor disagree S			Don't kno	know		
G20 country average	67'	%		18%		11%	4%	
South Africa		85%				9%	5% <mark>1%</mark>	
Argentina		84%				8%	7% 1%	
Kenya		84%				9%	7% 0 <mark>%</mark> ▲	
Mexico		77%			13%	90	% 1% 🔺	
Turkey		77%			11%	7%	5%	
Brazil		76%			14%	9%		
Indonesia		72%			20%		7% 1%	
France	6	9%		18%		10%	3%	
United Kingdom	65%			19%		12%	4%	
India	64%			21 %		14%	2%	
Canada	64%			20%			3%	
Sweden	63%			17%	1	5%	4%	
Germany	63%			23%		10%	4%	
United States	63%			20 %		13%	3%	
Austria	63%			22%		12%	3%	
South Korea	61%			26 %		11%	2% 🔻	
Australia	61%			24 %		12%	4%	
Italy	61%			20%	14	%	6%	
Japan	58%			24%		12%	5% 🔻	
Denmark	51%		25 %		22	%	2% 🔻	
Saudi Arabia	37%	25%		25%		13%	▶ ▼	





We are all better off when some people get rich, because their spending and investment trickles down throughout [COUNTRY]'s society, leading to more wealth for all.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?

	Strongly/tend to agree	/tend to agree Neither agree nor disagree		Strongly/tend to disagree		■ Don't	Don't know	
G20 country average	54%				28%		11%	7%
India		68%			1	9%	11%	2%
Italy		60%			23 %		11%	6%
Indonesia	56	%			30%		12%	2%
Saudi Arabia	52%	52%		25%	%	10% 1:		6
Brazil	45%			24%		28 %		4%
Mexico	41%			28%		26 %		4%
Kenya	37%	1	4%		47%			1%
South Africa	37%		25%			36%		2%
Denmark	37%		29 %			29 %		4%
United States	36%		25%			33%		5%
France	36%		29 %			30%		5%
Sweden	33%		25%		36%	/o		6%
South Korea	32%		32 %			33%		3% 🔻
Turkey	31%	18%			46 %			5%
United Kingdom	30%	24%			41%			5%
Canada	29%	26%			39%			5%
Argentina	29%	21%			46%			4%
Australia	28%	27%			39%			5%
Germany	26%	29%			40%			5%
Japan	22%	34%			35%			8%
Austria	19%	25%			52 %			3% 🔻





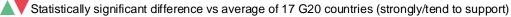
The economic system in [COUNTRY] hurts people who have least money.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?

	Strongly/tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagreeStrongly/tend to disagree			t know	
G20 country average	61%		20	%	15%	4%
Kenya		84%			6% 10	0% 1%
South Africa		83%			9%	7% 1%
Turkey	75%	%		11%	9%	5%
Argentina	71%			15%	12%	2% 🔺
Brazil	67%			18%	12%	3%
Indonesia	67%			13%	2% 🔺	
United Kingdom	66%		17%			3%
India	65%			18%	14%	2%
Mexico	63%			20%	14%	3%
Canada	61%		2	2%	14%	3%
Australia	61%		20	15%	4%	
South Korea	59%		23	14%	3%	
United States	57%		21%		19%	3%
Austria	57%		20%		20%	3%
France	55%		22%		19%	5%
Italy	55%		25%		14%	6% 🔻
Germany	54%		24%		18%	4% 🔻
Sweden	51%		20%	24	%	5%
Denmark	44%	26	6%	26	5%	4%
Saudi Arabia	38%	23%		27%	12	%
Japan	38%	33%		19%		9%

Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Arbia (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).





The economic system in [COUNTRY] is bad for the environment.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?

	Strongly/tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Strongly/tend to	disagree	Don't know	
G20 country average	44%		30%		20%	6%
South Africa		61%		27%		11% <mark>1</mark> %
Turkey	5	9%		21%	12%	7%
Kenya	58	%	19%	%	23 %	1% 🔺
Brazil	56%			25%	15%	4%
India	52 %		24%		21%	3%
France	50%		28 %		16%	6%
Mexico	50%	31%			14%	5%
Indonesia	48%	3		30%		2%
Italy	47%		31%		16%	5%
South Korea	47%		34%		16%	4%
United Kingdom	41%		32%		18%	8%
Argentina	38%		33%		19%	10%
United States	38%		33%		24 %	5%
Australia	36%		36%		21%	7%
Germany	36%		35%		24%	5%
Canada	36%		37%		21%	7%
Sweden	33%	32%		23%		12%
Denmark	30%	33%		27%		10%
Japan	29%	41%			22%	9%
Austria	29%	36%			29%	5%
Saudi Arabia	28%	19%	4:	3%		11%







The way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer countries.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?

	Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree nor	disagree Strongly/tend to disagre	e ■ Don'	t know	
G20 country average	62%	2	2%	10%	6%
South Africa	81%			13%	5% 1%
Turkey	78%		12%	6%	5%
Kenya	76%		12%	11	% 1%
Brazil	75%		15%	7%	6 3%
India	69%		18%	10%	2% 🔺
Mexico	67%		21 %	7%	4%
Argentina	67%		19%	10%	5%
Austria	63%	2	.0%	13%	4%
Indonesia	61%		28 %	9%	6 <mark>2%</mark>
United Kingdom	59%	23%		11%	7%
Sweden	59%	20%		13%	8%
France	59%	26	%	9%	6%
Italy	58%	24%		11%	6%
Germany	57%	25%		12%	6% 🔻
South Korea	56%	28%		11%	5%
Saudi Arabia	55%	21%	10%	139	/o 🔻
Australia	55%	26%		12%	7%
Canada	54%	25%		14%	7%
Japan 📃	50%	30%		12%	8%
United States	48%	28%	16	5%	8%
Denmark	44%	28%	18%		9%





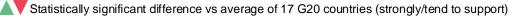
Focusing on economic growth in [COUNTRY] is the best way to achieve wealth and wellbeing for all who live here.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?

	Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree not	or disagree Strongly/tend to disag	Don't know		
G20 country average	60%		24%	12% 4%	
Kenya	81%		8%	11%	
Indonesia	80%		17	% 3% <mark>1%</mark>	
South Africa	80%		13%	7% <mark>1%</mark>	
India	78%	78%			
Argentina	73%		14%	11% <mark>2%</mark> 🔺	
Mexico	72%		19%	6% 2% 🔺	
Saudi Arabia	69%		16% 6	% 9% 🔺	
Brazil	64%		21%	12% 3% 🔺	
United States	60%		24%	12% 4%	
Turkey	58%	20%	16%	5%	
United Kingdom	55%	25%	15%	6%	
Sweden	55%	23%	16%	6%	
Canada	55%	27%	14	4% 5% 🔻	
Denmark	53%	25%	17%	5%	
Australia	52 %	29%	14	5%	
Italy	51%	31%	12	2% 6% 🔻	
Germany	45%	32%	18 %	5%	
France	45%	30%	19%	5%	
Austria	44%	30%	22%	4%	
Japan	41%	38%	12%	9% 🔻	
South Korea	39%	36%	22%	3%	

Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Arbia (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).





The way [COUNTRY]'s economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth in [COUNTRY].

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?

	Strongly/tend to agree	Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree nor disagree Strongly/tend to disagree			Don't know		
G20 country average		68%		21%		8%	4%
Kenya		86%		-		7%	6%
Indonesia		86%				12 %	2%
India		80%			13%	6%	% <mark>2%</mark> ▲
South Africa		78 %			17%		5% 1%
Mexico		77%			17%		3% 2%
Brazil		74%			17%	8%	2%
United Kingdom	70% 19%				7%	5%	
Turkey		70% 17%				8%	5%
Austria		69%			2%	7%	
Australia		69%		21		8%	
United States		68%		21%	, D	7% 9%	4%
France		67%		21%			3%
Argentina		6%		19%		13%	2%
Canada		5%		23%		9%	3%
Italy	64			24%		8%	4%
Denmark	63%			22%		12%	3%
Sweden	62%			21%		11%	5%
Saudi Arabia	61%			19%	8%	13%	▼
Germany	59%			29 %		9%	3%
South Korea	54%			31%		12%	3%
Japan	47%		36%		9	%	7%





The economic success of a country should be measured by the health and wellbeing of its citizens, not how fast the economy is growing.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?

	Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree nor of the strongly is the strong of th	disagree Strongly/tend to disagree	Don't know
G20 country average	62%	23%	11% 4%
Kenya	80%		9% 11%
Indonesia	76%		19% 4%
India	73%		17% 8% <mark>1%</mark>
Turkey	73%		14% 8% 5%
Brazil	69%	19	9% 10% <mark>2%</mark> 🔺
Austria	67%	22	% 9% <mark>2%</mark>
South Africa	65%	21%	13% <mark>1</mark> %
Mexico	64%	22%	11% 3%
Australia	63%	25%	9% 4%
United States	61%	24%	11% 4%
Denmark	61%	24%	11% 4%
United Kingdom	61%	24%	12% 4%
Saudi Arabia	60%	21%	9% 10%
Canada	60%	26%	12% 3%
France	60%	24%	12% 5%
Italy	59%	26%	10% 6%
Argentina	58%	20%	19% 3% 🔻
Germany	58%	28%	11% 3% 🔻
Sweden	58%	25%	12% 5% 🔻
South Korea	54 %	30%	13% 3% 🔻
Japan	46%	35%	12% 7% 🔻





Q8. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?

The government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people

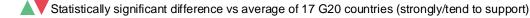
Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree nor disagree Strongly/tend to disagree Don't know G20 country average 39% 40% 20% Saudi Arabia 80% India 74% Indonesia 67% Argentina 50% 32% Kenya 47% 37% 16% 3% Sweden 47% 24% 26% Mexico 45% 19% 35% Denmark 43% 22% 35% ٥/ Australia 40% 23% 36% United States 41% 39% 19% Brazil 38% 41% % 20% Canada 33% 43% % 23% Turkey 30% 49% 4% Germany 29% 46% 239 **United Kingdom** 53% 29% South Africa 25% 61% Italv 25% 25% 48% 3% South Korea 45% 2% 23% 30% Austria 23% 25% 52% %▼ France 24% 56% 2% 18% Japan 14% 28% 54% 3% The government can be trusted to make long-term decisions which will benefit people 20-30 years from now

Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree nor disagree Strongly/tend to disagree Don't know

G20 country average	37%		20%		40%	2%
Saudi Arabia			80%		9%	7% 4%
India		75	5%		12%	12%
Indonesia		63 %			21%	15% 1%▲
Argentina		52%		15%	30%	3%
Kenya	50%			14%	36%	
Mexico	44	44%		20%	35%	1%
Denmark	38%	38%		%	39%	1%
Brazil	37%	1	21%		40%	1%
Sweden	37%	37%		%	31%	5%
United States	37%		22%		40 %	1%
Australia	36%		23%		40 %	2%
Turkey	30%	1	19%		47%	4%▼
Canada	29 %		24%		45%	2% 🔻
Germany	26 %	2	3%		49 %	1% 🔻
South Africa	24%	15%			60%	1% 🔻
United Kingdom	23%	18%			56%	2%
South Korea	23%	28	8%		46 %	3% 🔻
Italy	21%	25%			51%	3%
France	19%	21%			59%	2%
Austria	18%	18% 24%			1%	
Japan	12%	28 %			56%	4%

Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Arbia (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).





Q11. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

International organisations can be trusted more than national governments to address global challenges

Strongly/tend to agree
Neither agree nor disagree
Strongly/tend to disagree
Don't know

G20 country average	38%	30%	26%	6%
Kenya	67 %	6	15% 1	9%
India	64%		20%	14% 1% 🔺
China	56%		29%	15%
Mexico	49%	28%	19 9	<mark>% 4%</mark> 🔺
Brazil	47%	26 %	24%	3% 🔺
Indonesia	45%	30%	249	% 1% 🔺
South Africa	44%	26%	27%	2% 🔺
Sweden	40%	28 %	22%	10%
United Kingdom	39%	30%	24%	6%
United States	39%	30%	24%	7%
Saudi Arabia	39%	20%	30%	11%
Denmark	37%	33%	23%	8%
Argentina	37%	30%	26%	7%
Turkey	37%	24%	32 %	7%
Italy	31%	32%	29 %	8%
Australia	31%	35%	29 %	5% 🔻
Canada	31%	34%	29 %	7%
South Korea	30%	39%	28%	3% 🔻
Germany	26%	40 %	26%	8%
France	24%	36%	31%	10%
Austria	23%	37%	35%	5% 🔻
Japan	22%	39%	31%	8%

All countries are equally represented in today's international organisations

Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree nor disagree Strongly/tend to disagree Don't know

G20 country average	34%	24%		36%	6%	
India		68%			6% 2%	
Indonesia		65%			13% 1%	
China		57%	22%		1%	
Kenya	Ę	53%	14%	33%	1%	
Mexico	46	%	28 %	22%	4%	
Saudi Arabia	42%		22% 2	21%	15%	
Brazil	37%	239	%	36%	4%	
South Africa	34%	20%		43%	<mark>3%</mark>	
Denmark	31%	28%	3	31%	10%	
United States	31%	22%	41	%	7%	
Argentina	29 %	28 %	3	3%	10%	
Turkey	27%	17%	49 %		7%	
Australia	24%	22%	47%	b	7%	
Germany	24%	32%	3	5%	8%	
South Korea	22%	28%	4	5 %	4%	
United Kingdom	22%	22%	48 %		7%	
Italy	22%	31%		%	8%	
Canada	21%	21%	51%		6%	
Sweden	20%	21%	46%		13%	<u> </u>
Austria	19%	35%		.0%	6%	<u> </u>
France	17%	25%	50%		9%	<u>.</u>
Japan	15%	31%	46 %)	8%	

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Canada (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Indiae (1,000), South Virea (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Sau di Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).



Q14. Which comes closest to your view about the following political systems?

The global political system

- It needs to be completely reformed It needs minor changes
- It needs major changes

Don't know

It doesn't need to be changed

2011111101						
G20 country average	23%	37%		23%	<mark>4%</mark> 13%	
India	36%		37%	19	% 4%4%	, 🔺
Turkey	33%	3	8%	14%	2% 14%	
Mexico	32%		48%		12% 2 <mark>%</mark> 6%	
Brazil	31%	4	2%	16	% 3%7%	
South Africa	30%	37%	6	21%	4% 7%	
Saudi Arabia	29 %	25%	17%	9%	20%	
Indonesia	28 %	33%		24%	<mark>6%</mark> 9%	
Kenya	24%	36 %		30 %	<mark>7%3</mark> %	, D
France	22 %	40%		18% 4	<mark>% 15%</mark>	
Austria	21%	43 %		22 %	3% 11%	
Canada	20%	35%	25	% 4%	17%	
Argentina	19%	47%		17% 2	🌇 15%	
Italy	19%	41%		27%	2% 11%	
Australia	18%	32%	29 %	5 %	6 16 %	
United Kingdom	17%	36%	279	% 5	<mark>%</mark> 15%	
United States	17%	35%	24%	6%	17%	
Germany	15%	42 %		27%	3% 12%	
Sweden	15%	36 %	23%	<mark>3%</mark>	23%	
Japan	13%	29%	32 %	<mark>5%</mark>	21%	
Denmark	11%	29%	35%	8%	17%	
South Korea	10%	33%	42%		<mark>5%</mark> 10%	▼

The political system of [COUNTRY]

- It needs to be completely reformed
- It needs minor changes
- Don't know

- It needs major changes
- It doesn't need to be changed

G20 country average	29%	36%		21%	7% 6%	
South Africa		57%	3	32 %	7%4%	
Kenya	51	%	34%		12% 3%	
Turkey	44%		28 %	14%	<mark>5%</mark> 9%	
Brazil	43%		38%		13% <mark>3%</mark> 3%	
Mexico	39%		45%		9% <mark>3%</mark> 3%	
Argentina	37%		48 %		10%2 <mark>3%</mark>	
South Korea	32 %	39	%	20%	6 <mark>5%3%</mark>	
Indonesia	31%	36%		24%	<mark>7%3</mark> %	
France	28 %	40%		19%	<mark>5%</mark> 9%	
India	28 %	39%		22%	<mark>8% 4%</mark>	
Austria	26 %	39 %		28 %	<mark>4%</mark> 4%	
Japan	25%	32 %	28	%	5% 10%	
Italy	24%	39 %		25%	<mark>5%</mark> 8%	
United Kingdom	24%	39 %		26%	<mark>6%</mark> 6%	
Canada	21%	38%	2	8%	6% 7%	
Germany	21%	37%	3	1%	<mark>7%</mark> 5%	
United States	18%	40%	27	%	8% 7%	
Australia	15%	31%	37%		10% 7%	
Sweden	12%	34%	32 %	11	<mark>% 11%</mark>	
Denmark	11% 29	%	35%	18	3% 7%	
Saudi Arabia	10% 13%	19%	39%		19%	



Q14. Which comes closest to your view about the following political systems?

The global economic system

- It needs to be completely reformedIt needs minor changes
- It needs major changes

It needs minor changes
 Don't know

It doesn't need to be changed

G20 country average	22%	429	%		21%	<mark>4%</mark> 11%	
Turkey	36	%	41%)	11%	52 % 11%	
Mexico	31%		539	6		10%1 <mark>*5%</mark>	
South Africa	31%		47%		14	4% 2 <mark>%</mark> 6%	
India	30%		42%		20 %	6 <mark>4%</mark> 4%	,
Kenya	30%		44%		21	l% <mark>32</mark> 9	6
Brazil	30%		47%		16	3% <mark>2</mark> /6%	
France	23%	4	6%		15%	<mark>⅔ 13%</mark>	
Saudi Arabia	23%	30%		20%	9%	18 %	
Indonesia	23%	37%	/ 0		27%	<mark>4%</mark> 8%	
Argentina	22%		54%		13%	/s 2 <mark>%</mark> 9%	
Canada	21%	42%	.	20	0% 4	<mark>% 14%</mark>	
Italy	19%	47%	6		21%	<mark>4%</mark> 9%	
Australia	18%	40%		25%	6 5	<mark>%</mark> 13%	
Austria	18%	53	8%		19%	2%8%	
United Kingdom	17%	43 %		23	% 4	<mark>% 14%</mark>	
United States	16%	38 %		27%	<mark>4</mark> %	15%	
Germany	15%	46 %		7	26%	3% 10%	
Sweden	15%	43 %		18%	<mark>4%</mark>	20%	
Denmark	11%	38 %		29%	6%	16%	
South Korea	10%	40%		37%	, 0	<mark>4%</mark> 8%	
Japan	8%	29%	36%		6%	21%	▼

The economic system of [COUNTRY]

- It needs to be completely reformedIt needs minor changes
- Don't know

- It needs major changes
- It doesn't need to be changed

G20 country average	27%	41%		21% 5% 6%
Kenya	51	%	39%	8%1%
Turkey	50	%	32%	10%2%
South Africa	50	%	41%	7%1%
Brazil	40%		43 %	12% 23%
Argentina	37%		53%	6% <mark>3%</mark> 🔺
Mexico	36%		51%	8%23%
India	31%	429	%	21% 42% 🔺
Indonesia	28 %	42 %		23% <mark>5%</mark> 3%
France	25%	46 %		16% 3% 9%
United Kingdom	21%	43 %	2	.5% 4% 7% 🔻
South Korea	21%	45%		26% 4% V
Italy	21%	45%		24% 3% 8% 🔻
Canada	21%	42 %	2	6% <mark>4%</mark> 7% 🔻
United States	16%	39%	30%	7% 8%
Austria	16%	44%	32	2% 3%6% 🔻
Australia	15%	37%	32%	<mark>6%</mark> 9%
Japan	15%	33%	33%	<mark>5%</mark> 14% 🔻
Sweden	15%	39 %	28%	<mark>5%</mark> 13% 🔻
Germany	14%	47%	28	3% 4% 7% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	12% 14%	28 %	31%	15%
Denmark	10% 30	%	40 %	11% 9%

Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Arbia (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).



Large businesses pay higher tax rates.

Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?

	Strongly/tend to support Neither support nor oppose	Strongly/tend to oppose	Don't know
G20 country average	69%	19%	8% 4%
Indonesia	82%		13% 4% %
Kenya	81%		10% 9% 0 <mark>%</mark>
India	78%		14% 6% <mark>1%</mark>
Turkey	78%		11% 6% 5% 🔺
United Kingdom	76%	1	4% 7% 3% 🔺
Mexico	75%		17% 6% 2%
South Africa	74%	15%	6
Canada	72%	17%	8% 3%
United States	72%	15%	10% 3%
Australia	72%	17%	8% 3%
South Korea	69%	21%	7% 3%
Brazil	69%	17%	11% 3%
Argentina	68 %	20%	10% 2%
Austria	67%	21%	9% 2%
Germany	64 %	24%	8% 3% 🔻
Sweden	64%	20%	13% 4% 🔻
France	63%	20%	12% 5% 🔻
Denmark	59%	23%	15% 3% 🔻
Italy	56%	27%	11% 5% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	55%		3% 13% 🔻
Japan	50%	29%	13% 8% 🔻





Wealthy people pay higher rates of income tax.

Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?

	 Strongly/tend to support Neither support nor oppose Strongly/tend to support 	gly/tend to oppose	Don't ki	NOW		
0 country average	70%		17%		10%	3%
Indonesia	86%			-	12%	2%
Turkey	81%			10%	4%	5%
India	78%		1	3%	8%	1%
United Kingdom	78%		1	3%	7%	2%
Kenya	76%		9%		15%	
Canada	73%		16%		9%	2% 🔺
United States	72%		15%		10%	2%
Germany	71%		17%		9%	2%
South Korea	72%		15%		11%	2%
South Africa	71%		16%		11%	1%
Australia	71%		15%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	11%	2%
Brazil	70%		16%	1	1%	3%
Mexico	68%		21%		8%	2%
Sweden	66%	16%		15%		3%
Austria	65%	19	%	1	4%	2%
Italy	64%	20%	,)	11%	o	5%
France	62 %	21%		14%		4%
Argentina	62 %	22%		14	1%	2%
Japan	61%	23%		10%	7	7%
Denmark	56%	21 %		20 %		2% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	54%	23%	10%		13%	

Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), France (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Italy (1,000), Italy (1,000), Canada (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Italy (1,000), Canada Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).



G20



Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth.

Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?

	Strongly/tend to support	Neither support nor oppose	Strongly/tend to oppose	Don't kn	ow	
G20 country average		68%		18%	11%	3%
Indonesia		86%			11%	3%
Turkey		78%		11%	5%	5%
United Kingdom		77%		13%	8%	2%
India		74%		15%	9%	1% 🔺
Canada		71%		16%	10%	3%
South Korea		71%		17%	10%	2%
Kenya		70%		12%	18%	
Brazil		69%		15%	13%	3%
Australia		69%		16%	12 %	3%
South Africa		68%		19%	12%	1%
Germany		68%		18 %	12%	2%
France		67%		18%	12%	3%
United States		67%		17%	13 %	3%
Mexico	63'	%		25%	10%	2%
Austria	63	%	19%	, D	16%	2%
Italy	61%	61% 21%		13%	5%	
Japan	58%	58% 25%		10%	7% 🔻	
Sweden	58%		19%		20%	4%
Denmark	55%		20%		21%	3% 🔻
Argentina	54%		26%		18%	2% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	54%		22%	12%	13%	





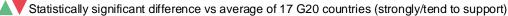
People and companies that pollute the environment for example by causing greenhouse gas emissions should pay higher taxes, with the money raised shared out among people and companies who pollute less.

Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?

	 Strongly/tend to support Neither support nor oppose Strongly/tend to support 	ongly/tend to oppose	Don't knov	V		
G20 country average	71%		17%	7%	4%	
South Africa	80%		13%	7%	1%	
Mexico	78%		13%	6%	3%	
India	77%		15%	5%	2%	L.
Argentina	77%		14%	6%	2%	
United Kingdom	77%		14%	5%	3%	
Brazil	77%		12%	8%	3%	
Kenya	76%		8%	15%		
France	74%		14%	8%	4%	L.
Turkey	74%		14%	6% 6	6%	
Austria	72%		17%	9%	3%	
Canada	72%		17%	9%	3%	
Italy	71%		19%	6%	5%	
Indonesia	71%		19%	9%	<mark>2%</mark>	
Australia	70%	1	8%	9%	4%	
South Korea	70%		21%	7%	3%	
United States	69%	17	%	9%	4%	
Germany	68 %	2	0%	7%	4%	
Denmark	68%	18%		12%	3%	
Sweden	66%	17%	1	0%	%	
Saudi Arabia	58%	21%	7%	14%	▼	
Japan	48%	31%	10%	12%	V	

Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Arbia (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).





All people in [COUNTRY] receiving a minimum regular income each month from the government (sometimes called a Universal Basic Income), regardless of employment status.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?

	Strongly/tend to support	Neither support no	or oppose	Strongly/tend to opp	oose Dor	n't know	
G20 country average	52%			22%	2	20%	5%
India		71%			17%	11	% 1% 🔺
Indonesia		71%			20%		8% 1%
Kenya	e	55%		1	5%	19%	1%▲
Mexico	6	55%			19%	13%	2%
South Africa	59%			18%		22 %	2% 🔺
Turkey	56%			19 %	1	8%	7%
Saudi Arabia	55%			20%	6%	18%	
Brazil	53%			20%	2	24%	4%
United Kingdom	52%			18%	25%	/ 0	5%
Canada	50%			19%	26%	0	5%
Australia	49%			25 %	2'	1%	6%
Germany	46%		24	4%	279	%	4%
United States	45%		21 %		28 %		6% 🔻
South Korea	45%			33%		19%	4% 🔻
France	44%		24 %		25%		7% 🔻
Italy	43%		28 %	6	249	%	5% 🔻
Sweden	42%		20%		31%		7% 🔻
Argentina	41%		22 %		32%		5% 🔻
Austria	40%		24%		34%		2% 🔻
Japan	39%		36%)	15%		11% 🔻
Denmark	31%	22 %			40%		6% 🔻





The government of [COUNTRY] ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and guality of life and respond to global challenges?

	Strongly/tend to support Neither support nor oppose Strongly/tend to support	ongly/tend to oppose Don't know
G20 country average	74%	14% 8% 3%
Kenya	86%	6% 7% 1 %
Indonesia	86%	11% 3% <mark>%</mark>
Mexico	86%	8% 5% <mark>2%</mark> 🔺
United Kingdom	84%	8% 6% <mark>2%</mark> ^
South Africa	83%	8% 8%
Denmark	82 %	9% 9% <mark>%</mark>
Argentina	80%	11% 6% <mark>2%</mark> 🔺
Australia	80%	13% 6% <mark>2%</mark> 🔺
Austria	79%	14% 7% <mark>1%</mark>
Canada	79%	13% 7% <mark>2%</mark> 🔺
Sweden	78%	10% 9% 3%
Turkey	78%	12% 6% 5%
Brazil	77%	14% 7% <mark>2%</mark>
Germany	75%	17% 5% <mark>3%</mark>
Italy	72%	16% 9% 3%
India	70%	17% 11% <mark>2%</mark> 🔻
Saudi Arabia	68%	16% 6% 11% 🔻
France	68%	18% 11% 4%
United States	66%	16% 15% 3%
South Korea	61%	23% 13% 3%
Japan	54%	25% 14% 7%





Strengthening workers rights in [COUNTRY], to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and guality of life and respond to global challenges?

	Strongly/tend to support	Neither support nor oppose	Strongly/tend to	oppose Do	n't know		
G20 country average		75%			16%	6%	3%
Kenya		91%				5%	4%
Indonesia		87%				11%	<mark>1%</mark> %
Mexico		86%				10%	3% <mark>2%</mark> /
South Africa		83%			11	%	6% 1%
Turkey		82 %			10%	6 3 %	5%
Argentina		80%			13%		5% <mark>2%</mark> /
Brazil		79%			13%	6	<mark>% 2%</mark>
India		75%		1	5%	9%	<mark>2%</mark>
Canada		74%			18%	5%	3%
Australia		74%			18%	6	% <mark>2</mark> %
Italy		74%		1	6%	7%	3%
United Kingdom		73%		17	%	7%	3%
United States		71%		19%	'o	7%	3%
Germany		71%		21	%	6%	3%
Austria		70%		219	%	6%	6 2%
France		69%		19%		7%	5%
Saudi Arabia		67%		16%	6%	12%	6
Sweden		66%		18%	1	0%	6%
Denmark		66%		22 %		8 %	5%
South Korea	6	4%		24%		9%	2%
Japan 📃	61%	0		24%		8%	7%





The use of citizens' assemblies in [COUNTRY], to increase citizens' influence in political decision-making.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and guality of life and respond to global challenges?

	Strongly/tend to support	Neither support nor oppose	Strongly/tend to oppose	se 🛛 🗖 Don't kr	NOW
G20 country average	62%		2	4%	8% 7%
Kenya		85%			10% 4% 1%
Mexico		77%		15%	5% 3%
Indonesia		76%		19	% 3% <mark>2%</mark> ▲
South Africa		74%		19%	5% <mark>2%</mark> 🔺
India		74%		18%	6% <mark>3%</mark> 🔺
Brazil	7	72%		18 %	7% 3%
Turkey	68 %	%		18 %	5% 9%
Argentina	65%			22 %	9% 4%
France	57%		24%	1	1% 8% 🔻
United States	57%		26%		9% 8% 🔻
Canada	57%		27%		7% 9% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	56%		21%	6%	17%
United Kingdom	56%		24%	12	% 9% ▼
Germany	56%		29 %		9% 6% 🔻
Australia	55%		29 %		9% 7% 🔻
Italy	54%		27%		10% 8% 🔻
Austria	55%		31%		10% 5% 🔻
South Korea	53%		34 %		10% 4% 🔻
Denmark	43%		32 %	15%	9% 🔻
Sweden	41%	28%	6	15%	15%
Japan	40%		36%	9%	15%





Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of large corporations in the political process in [COUNTRY].

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?

	Strongly/tend to support Neither support nor c	Strongly/tend to oppose	e 📃 Don't kno	w	
G20 country average	62%	22	2%	8%	7%
Kenya	79%		11%	10%	」 1%▲
South Africa	72%		19%	7%	3%
Canada	71%		18%	6%	6%
Mexico	70%		19%	6%	4%
United Kingdom	70%		18%	5%	7%
Indonesia	69%		23%		3%
India	68%		17%	12%	3%
Argentina	68%		21 %	6%	6%
Brazil	68%		19%	8%	5%
Australia	66%		22 %	7%	5%
United States	65%		20%	8%	6%
Turkey	61%	19%	9%	10	%
Austria	61%	269	%	9%	5%
France	60%	23%		9%	8%
Germany	58%	28%		9%	5%
Italy	55%	27%		11%	7%
Sweden	53%	23%	12%	12%	,
South Korea	51%	30%		14%	5%
Denmark	50%	29%	12%	10	%
Saudi Arabia	49%	22%	8%	20%	
Japan	38%	35%	11%	16%	





Policies ensuring more equal gender representation in government and business leadership roles in [COUNTRY].

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and guality of life and respond to global challenges?

	Strongly/tend to support	oort nor oppose Strongly/tend to op	ppose Don't know
G20 country average	61%		24% 9% 5%
Kenya	87	%	7% 6% <mark>1%</mark>
Mexico	79%		15% 4% <mark>2%</mark> 🔺
South Africa	76%		16% 6% <mark>2%</mark> 🔺
India	72%		18% 9% 2% 🔺
Brazil	70%		19% 8% 3%
Indonesia	69%		24% 5% <mark>2%</mark> 🔺
Argentina	64%		25% 7% 4%
Turkey	63%		20% 9% 8%
Australia	62%		23% 11% 4%
United Kingdom	60%		25% 10% 4%
Austria	61%		26% 11% 3%
Italy	57%	26	5% 11% 6%
Canada	57%	2	28% 11% 4%
United States	56%	24%	14% 5% 🔻
Germany	56%		30% 10% 3% 🔻
France	54%	28%	10% 8% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	53%	24%	6% 17%
South Korea	46%	35%	15% 4% 🔻
Sweden	45%	27%	21% 7% 🔻
Japan	44%	36%	9% 11% 🔻
Denmark	39%	34%	21% 6% 🔻





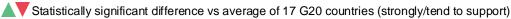
Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours in [COUNTRY].

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?

	Strongly/tend to support	Neither support nor oppose	Strongly/tend to oppose	Don't kno	W
G20 country average		72%		18%	6% 4%
Kenya		89%			7% 4%
South Africa		83%			12% 4%
Mexico		83%			13% 3% 2%
Indonesia		83%			15% 1 <mark>9</mark> %
Turkey		77%		13%	4% 6%
India		76%		15%	7% 2%
Argentina		76%		16%	5% 3%
Austria		74%		18%	6% <mark>2%</mark>
Brazil		74%		18 %	6% 3%
Italy		72%		18%	5% 5%
Canada		71%		19%	7% 3%
Australia		71%		19%	7% 2%
United Kingdom		71%		19%	7% 3%
United States		70%		19%	8% 3%
Germany		69%		22%	6% 3%
South Korea		68%		21%	8% 3%
France	65	5%	22	%	9% 5% 🔻
Sweden	64'	%	21%	b	10% 5%
Japan	61 %		25%		6% 8% 🔻
Denmark	61%		24%		11% 4% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	61%		19%	5%	15%

Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Arbia (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).





[COUNTRY] promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets that reduce meat consumption and harmful emissions.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and guality of life and respond to global challenges?

	Strongly/tend to support	Neither support nor oppose	Strongly/tend to oppose	e ■ Don't l	know	
G20 country average	60%		24%		11%	4%
Kenya		80%		11	%	9%
Indonesia		77%		1	7%	4% 1%
India		74%		16%	8%	2%
Mexico		72%		21%		5% 2% 🔺
South Africa		68%		21%	10%	<mark>∕₀ 1%</mark> ▲
United Kingdom	63%	6	239	%	11%	3%
Turkey	63'	%	17%		12%	7%
Brazil	61%		25%		11%	3%
Saudi Arabia	61%		19%	5%	15%	
Austria	60%		24%		14%	2%
Canada	60%		23%		15%	2%
France	57%		25%		12%	6%
Argentina	57%		28%		12%	3%
Germany	57%		27%		14%	3%
Australia	57%		26%		14%	3%
Italy	55%		25%		15%	5%
United States	54 %		24%		18%	4%
Sweden	49 %		23%	21 %		7%
South Korea	49%		34%		14%	3%
Denmark	44%		28%	24%		4%
Japan	34%	39%		15%	12%	6





Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport (cars, buses, trains, aircraft) and reducing pollution in industry in [COUNTRY].

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and guality of life and respond to global challenges?

	Strongly/tend to support Neither support nor or	ppose Strongly/tend to oppose	Don't know
G20 country average	74%		16% 6% 4%
Kenya	92%		5% 3%
Mexico	86%		11% 1 <mark>%2%</mark> 🔺
South Africa	85%		9% 5% <mark>1%</mark> /
Argentina	85%		10% 4% 2%
Indonesia	83%		15% 2% <mark>1%</mark>
Turkey	80%		11% 3% 6%
India	80%		13% 6% 2% 人
Brazil	79%		14% 4% 3%
United Kingdom	77%		15% 6% <mark>2%</mark>
Canada	74%		15% 7% 3%
Denmark	73%		16% 7% 3%
Australia	73%		17% 7% 3%
Austria	71%		20% 7% <mark>2%</mark>
Sweden	69%		17% 9% 5% 🔻
United States	67%		10% 4% 🔻
South Korea	67%		23% 8% 3%
Italy	66%	19%	6 11% 5% ▼
France	65%	20%	%
Germany	65%	2	9% 3% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	62%	19%	4% 15%
Japan	60%	25%	7% 8% 🔻





Giving legal rights to nature in [COUNTRY]'s national laws.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?

	Strongly/tend to support	Neither support nor oppose	Strongly/tend to oppose	e ■ Don't k	now	
G20 country average	60%		23%		10% 7%	
Kenya		86%			8% 5%	1%
Indonesia		78%		16	6% 4%	2%
South Africa		76%		17%	6 %	2% 🔺
Mexico		73%		17%	7% 3	3% 🔺
Argentina		70%		18 %	6% 5%	%
Turkey	7	'0%		13%	9% 8%	
India	64%		2	0%	13%	2%
Brazil	63%		20%	, D	11% 6%	5
Austria	61%		24%	, D	12% 3	3%
United Kingdom	59%		23%		11% 7%	
Saudi Arabia	58%		19%	7%	15%	
Germany	58%		27%		10% 49	%
Italy	56%		23%	149	% 8%	
Australia	54%		25%	1	3% 7%	
France	54%		24%	13%	10%	
Canada	52%		26%	14%	9%	
Denmark	51%		25%	13%	11%	
South Korea	49%		33%		13% 5%	6
United States	48%		28 %	14%	10%	
Sweden	47%	19	0%	21%	13%	
Japan	34%	37%		14%	14%	

Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), France (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Italy (1,000), Italy (1,000), Canada (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Italy (1,000), Canada Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).





Q12. Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals?

Global surveys of citizens' attitudes and concerns

Strongly/tend to support

G20 country average	62%	23%	9% 5%
Kenya	85%		9% 5%
South Africa	77%		15% 7% <mark>%</mark>
China 📃	76%		18% 6%
Indonesia	75%		20% 49%
India	73%		17% 8%1%
Argentina	71%		20% 5% <mark>3%</mark>
Mexico	71%		21% 6% <mark>2%</mark>
Brazil	67%	20	% 9% <mark>4%</mark>
Turkey	63%	20%	9% 8%
Australia	60%	25%	9% 6%
Austria	59%	25%	13% 2%
United States	59%	25%	10% 7%
Germany	58 %	26%	11% 5%
United Kingdom	<mark>58</mark> %	24%	12% 7%
Canada	56%	27%	12% 5%
Denmark	55%	27%	11% 7%
Saudi Arabia 📃	55%	22%	8% 14%
France	54%	25%	15% 6%
Sweden	53%	27%	12% 8%
Italy	51%	27%	15% 7%
South Korea	50%	33%	12% 5%
Japan 🗖	43%	36%	10% 11%

Strongly/tend to oppose = Don't know

Global citizens' assemblies

Strongly/tend to support = Neither support nor oppose = Strongly/tend to oppose = Don't know

G20 country average	56%	27% 10	6%
Kenya	84%		0% 5%
India	77%	16%	5%2%
China	76%	17%	7%
South Africa	71%	20%	7%2% 🔺
Mexico	70%	23%	5%3%
Indonesia	67%	27%	4%2% 🔺
Argentina	62 %	24%	9% 5% 🔺
Brazil	60%	24% 1	0% 5%
Turkey	55%	26% 8%	10%
Saudi Arabia	55%	24% 6%	14%
United States	53%	27% 12%	
United Kingdom	53%	27% 12%	
Australia	51%	29% 14%	7%
Canada	51%	29% 13 %	6 7% ▼
France	49%	<u>28%</u> 15%	8%
Germany	48%	<u>33%</u> 13	
Austria	48%	<u>32%</u> 16	
Denmark	46%	<u>31% 15%</u>	
Italy	45%	31% 15%	8%
South Korea	44%		2% 4% 🔻
Sweden	41% 33		11%
Japan	32% 42%	10%	16%

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), France (1,000), France (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Sau di Arabia, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).



Q12. Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals?

A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly

Strongly/tend to support

G20 country average	54%	28 %	11% 7%
Kenya	83%		10% 7%%
India	72%		19% 7%2% 🔺
China	72%		20% 8% <mark>%</mark>
South Africa	69%	2	0% 9% 3%
Indonesia	67%		26% <mark>5%2%</mark> 🔺
Mexico	63%	27	'% 7% <mark>3%</mark> 🔺
Argentina	58%	27%	9% 6%
Brazil	57%	24%	13% 7%
Australia	51%	28 %	13% 8%
Turkey	50%	26%	11% 12%
Canada	49%	30%	13% 7%
Denmark	49 %	29 %	15% 7% 🔻
United Kingdom	49 %	28 %	15% 8% 🔻
Germany	48%	35%	10% 7%
Saudi Arabia	48%	27%	9% 16% 🔻
Italy	47%	30%	15% 9%
United States	47%	29 %	15% 9%
Austria	46%	35%	14% 5%
France	43%	29%	18% 10%
South Korea	42%	39 %	13% 5%
Sweden	39%	32%	19% 11% 🔻
Japan	32% 3	9% 1	3% 16% 🔻

Global referenda

Strongly/tend to support
 Neither support nor oppose
 Strongly/tend to oppose
 Don't know
 G20 country average
 55%
 26%
 12%
 6%

country average	55%	26%	12	6%	
Kenya	8	31%	10	8%	
China	73%	6	19%	7% %	6 🔺
India	73%	6	17%	7%2%	5 🔺
Indonesia	71%		24%	4% %	6 🔺
South Africa	67%		20%	10% <mark>2%</mark>	5 🔺
Mexico	66%		25%	6% <mark>3%</mark>	, 🔺
Argentina	60%	2	5%	9% 6%	
Brazil	60%	23	% 1	3% 5%	
Turkey	56%	25%	9%	10%	
Saudi Arabia	54%	24%	8%	14%	
United States	50%	24%	18%	8%	
Italy	50%	28 %	15%	6 7%	
France	49%	26 %	17%	7%	
South Korea	49%	35%		2% 4%	
United Kingdom	47%	25%	20 %	8%	
Australia	47%	28 %	19%	6%	
Canada	46 %	29%	17%	8%	
Austria	45%	31%	19%	% <mark>5%</mark>	
Germany	45%	36%	13	% 7%	
Denmark	41%	28%	24%	7%	
Sweden	39%	29 %	23%	9%	
Japan	38%	39%	10%	13%	

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), China (1,000), France (1,000), France (1,000), India (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Sau di Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

