

Global Commons Survey 2024

South Africa

G20+ Global Report: planetary stewardship

Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance

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

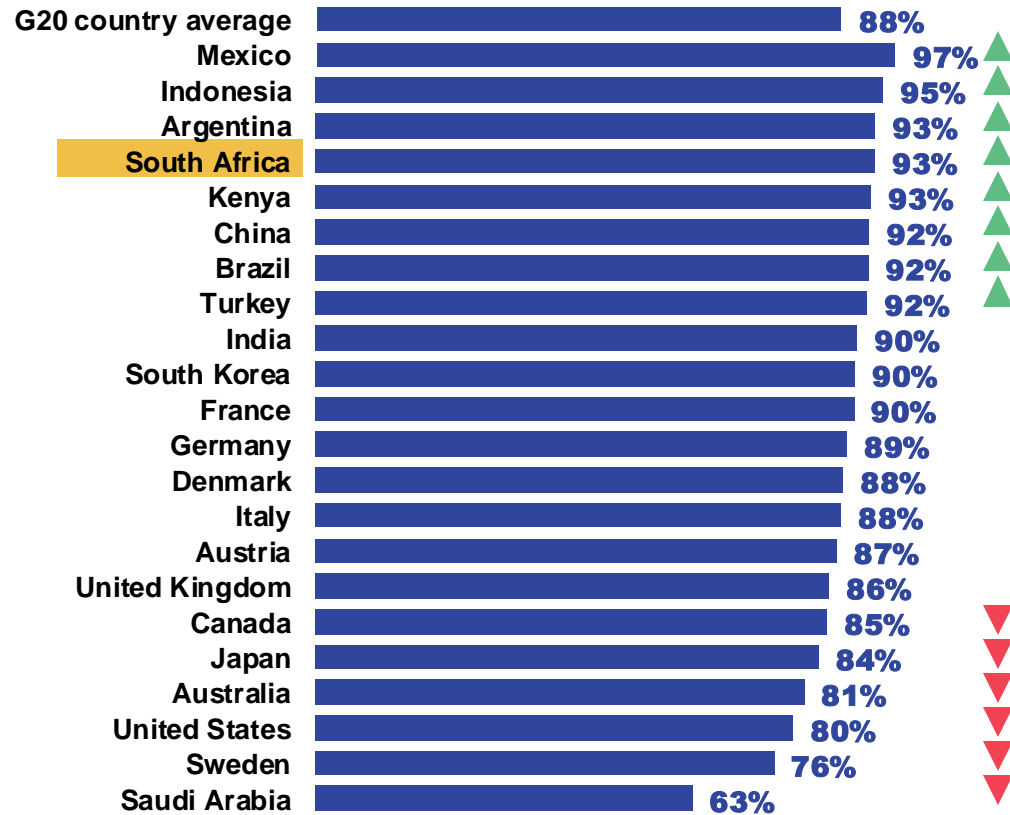
Planetary stewardship

01

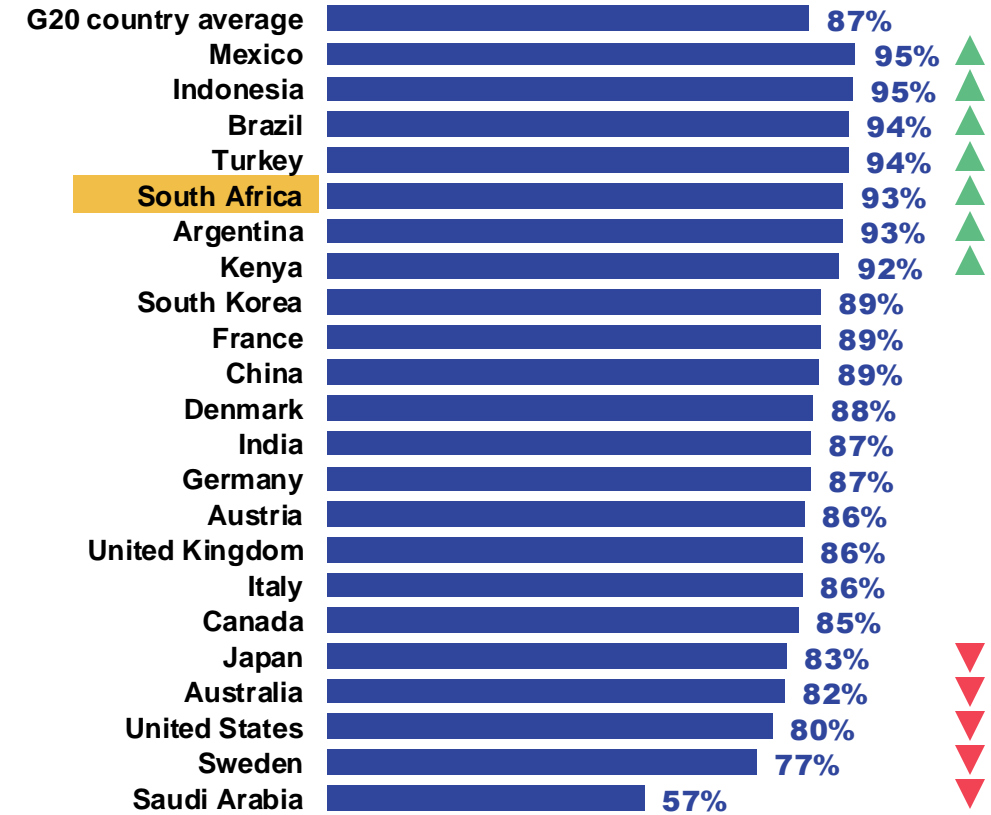
How worried, if at all, are you about the following? (Extremely / very / somewhat worried).

Q4. How worried, if at all, are you about the following?

The state of nature today



The state in which we will leave nature for future generations



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

How worried, if at all, are you about the following? (Extremely / very / somewhat worried).

Q4

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age				
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
The state of nature today	93%	93%	93%	94%	90%	95%	92%	92%	93%	97%	94%
	E					E				AGH	
The state in which we will leave nature for future generations	93%	92%	95%	92%	92%	94%	93%	91%	94%	96%	91%
										H	

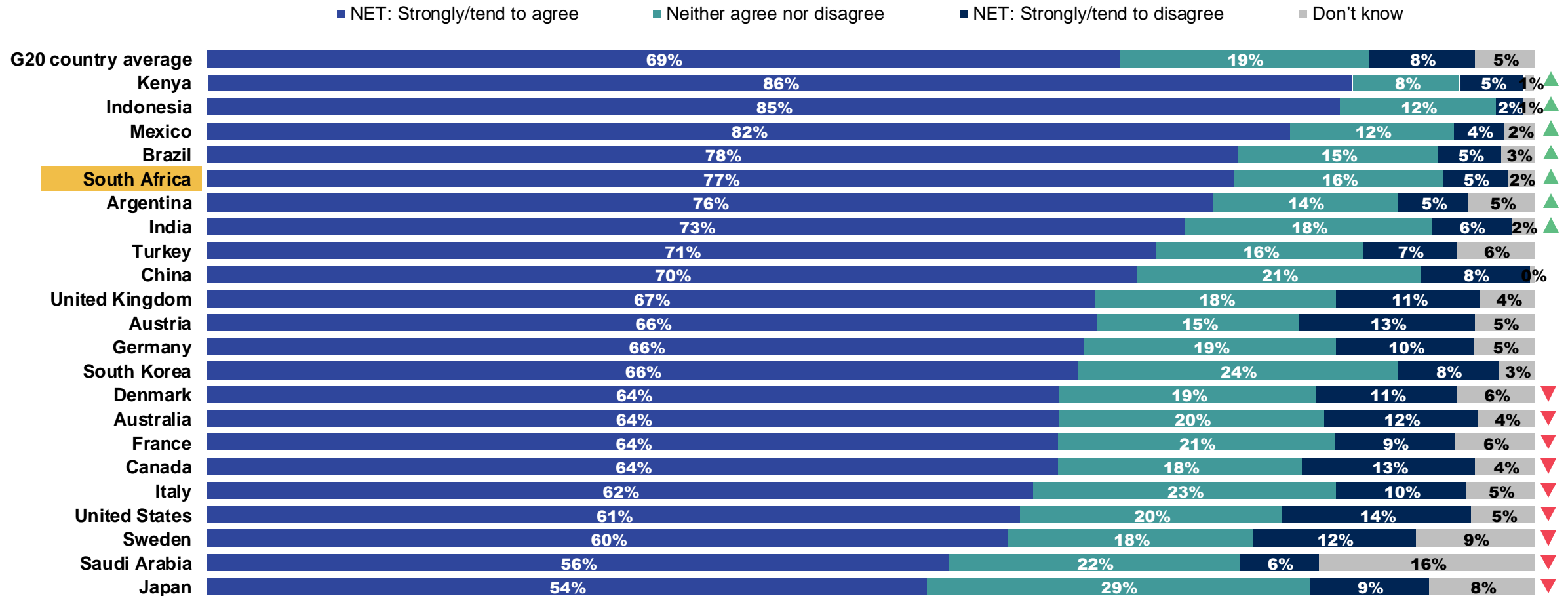
Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



Because of human activities, the Earth is close to environmental ‘tipping points’ where climate or nature, such as rainforests or glaciers, may change suddenly or be more difficult to stabilise in the future.

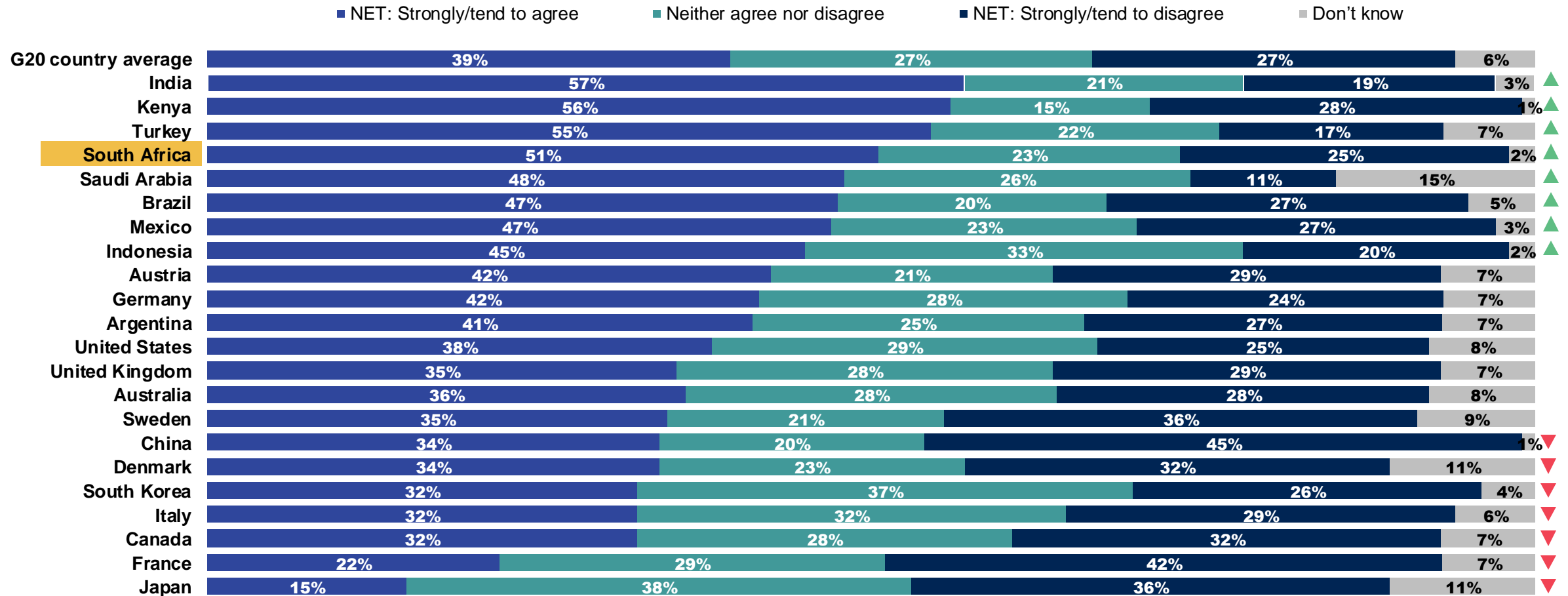
Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



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

New technologies can solve environmental problems without individuals having to make big changes in their lives.

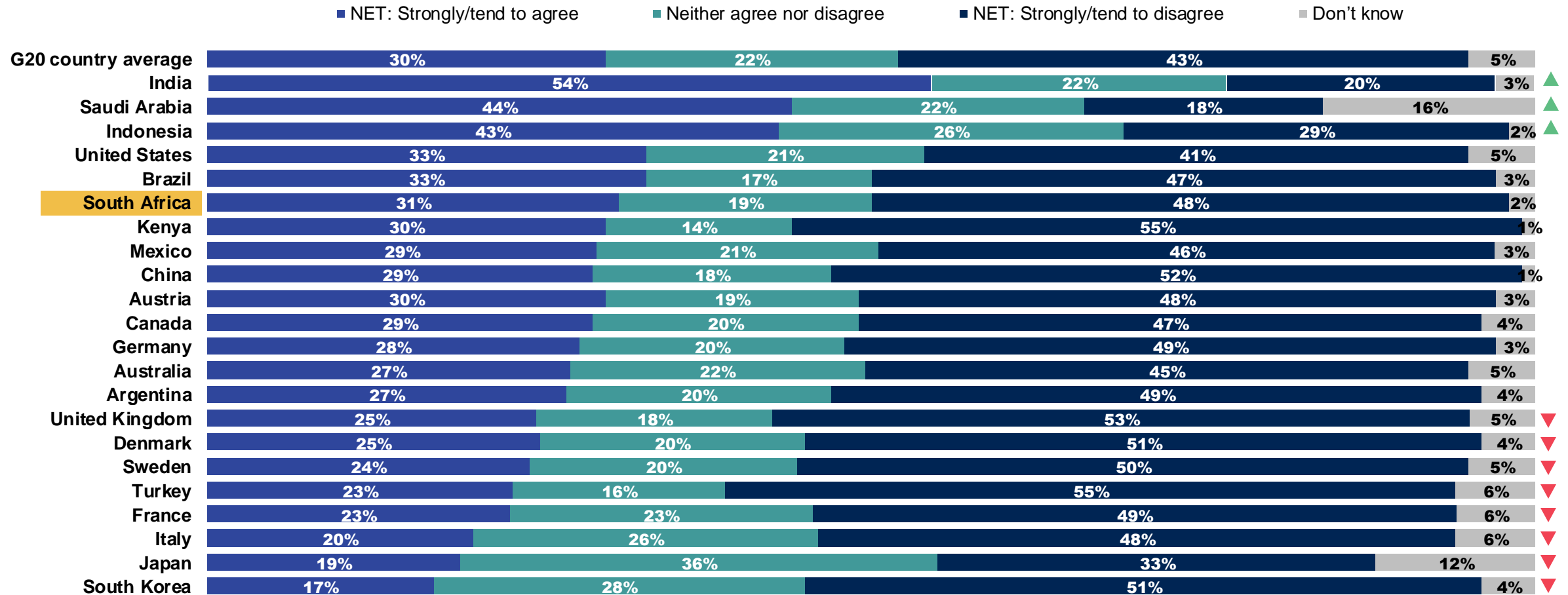
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Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated.

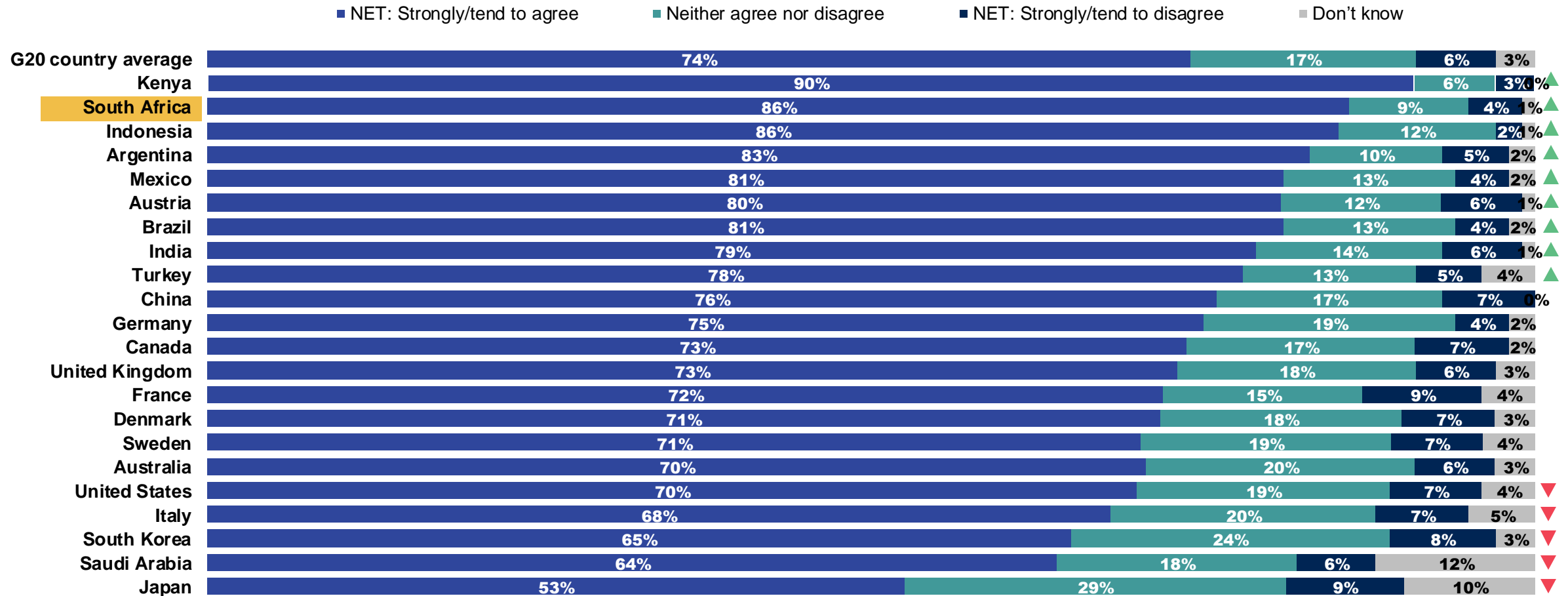
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Human health and wellbeing are closely connected to the health and wellbeing of nature.

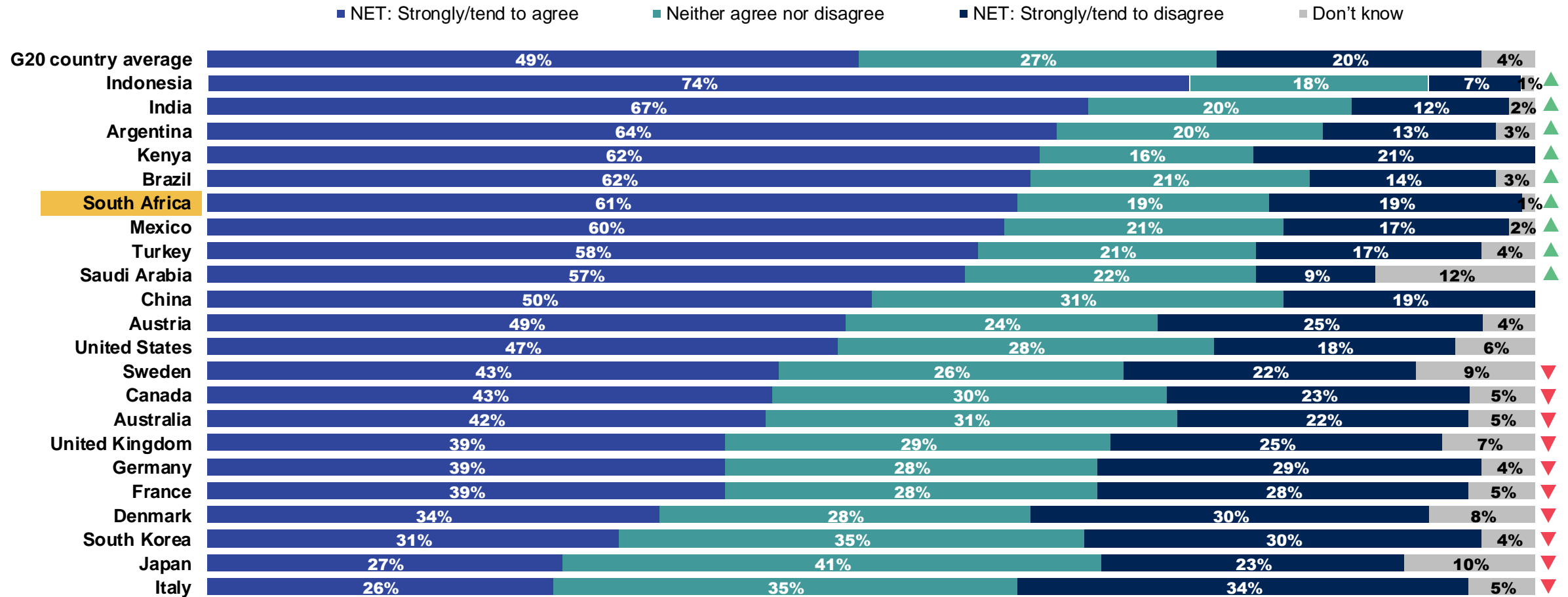
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Nature can meet the needs of humans right now.

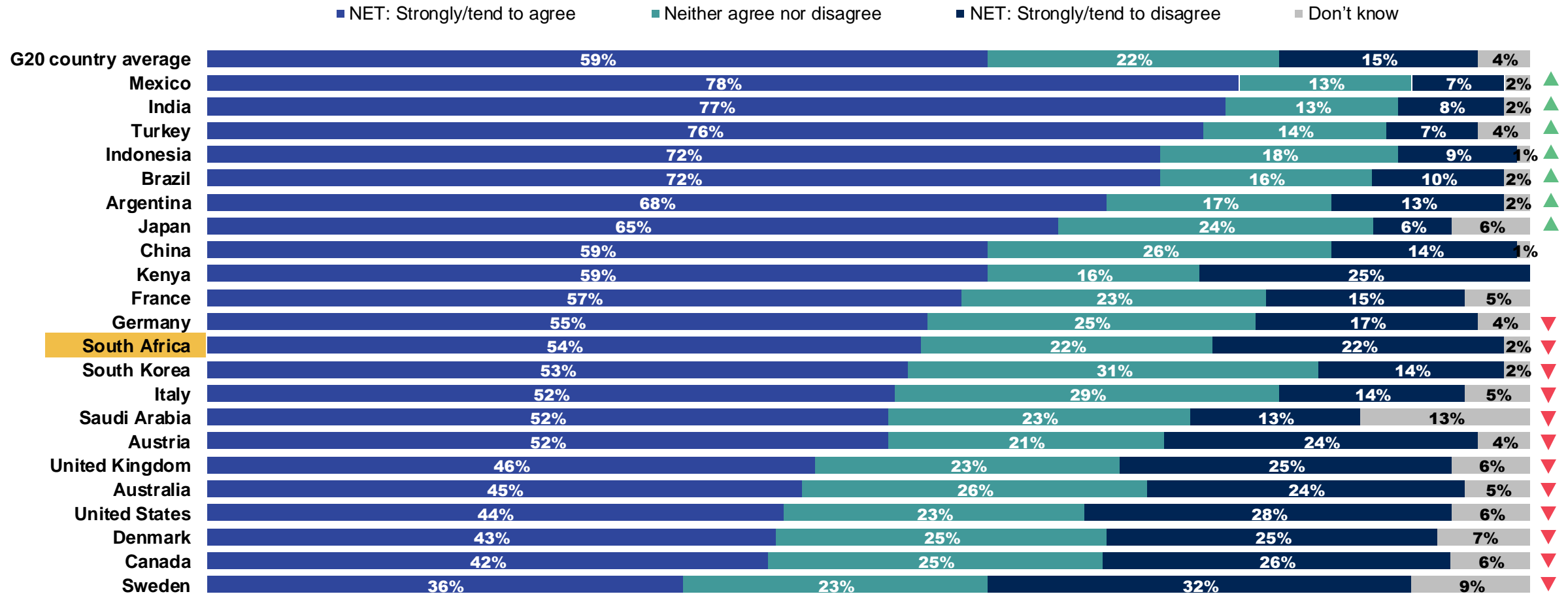
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Nature is already too damaged to continue meeting humans' needs in the long-term.

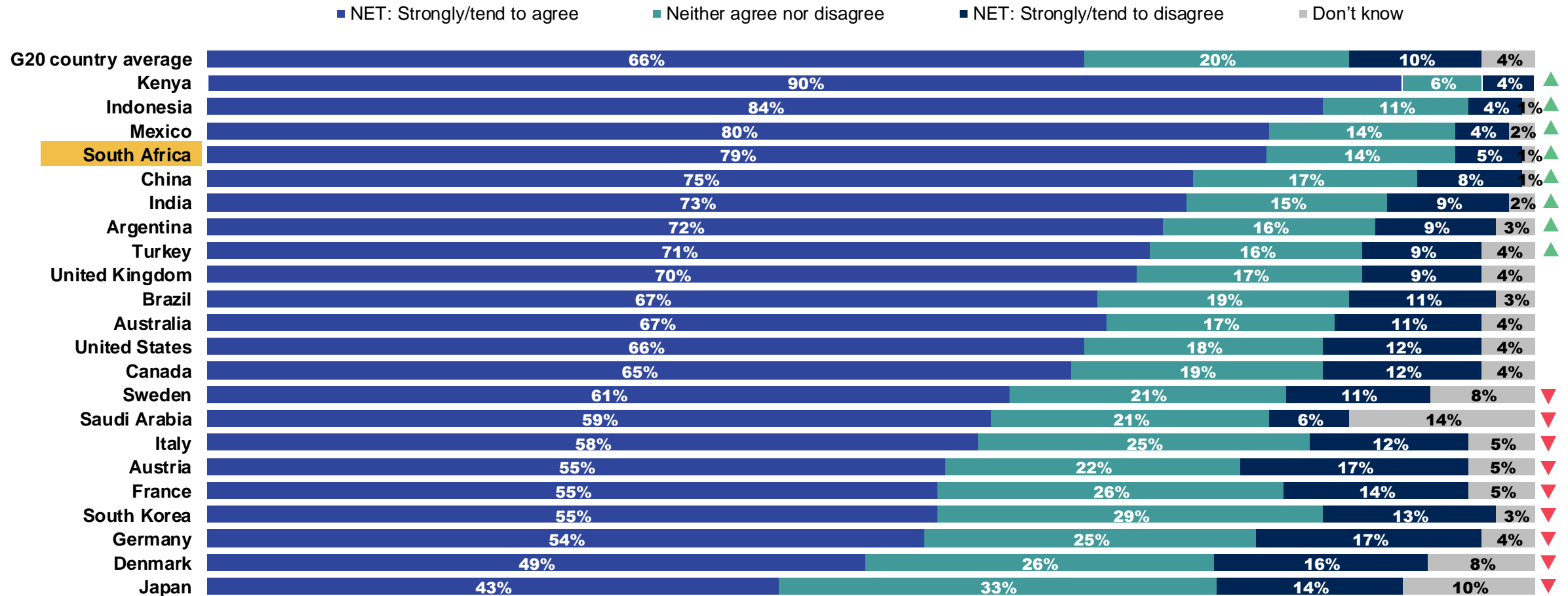
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Addressing climate change and environmental damage can bring many benefits to people in [COUNTRY].

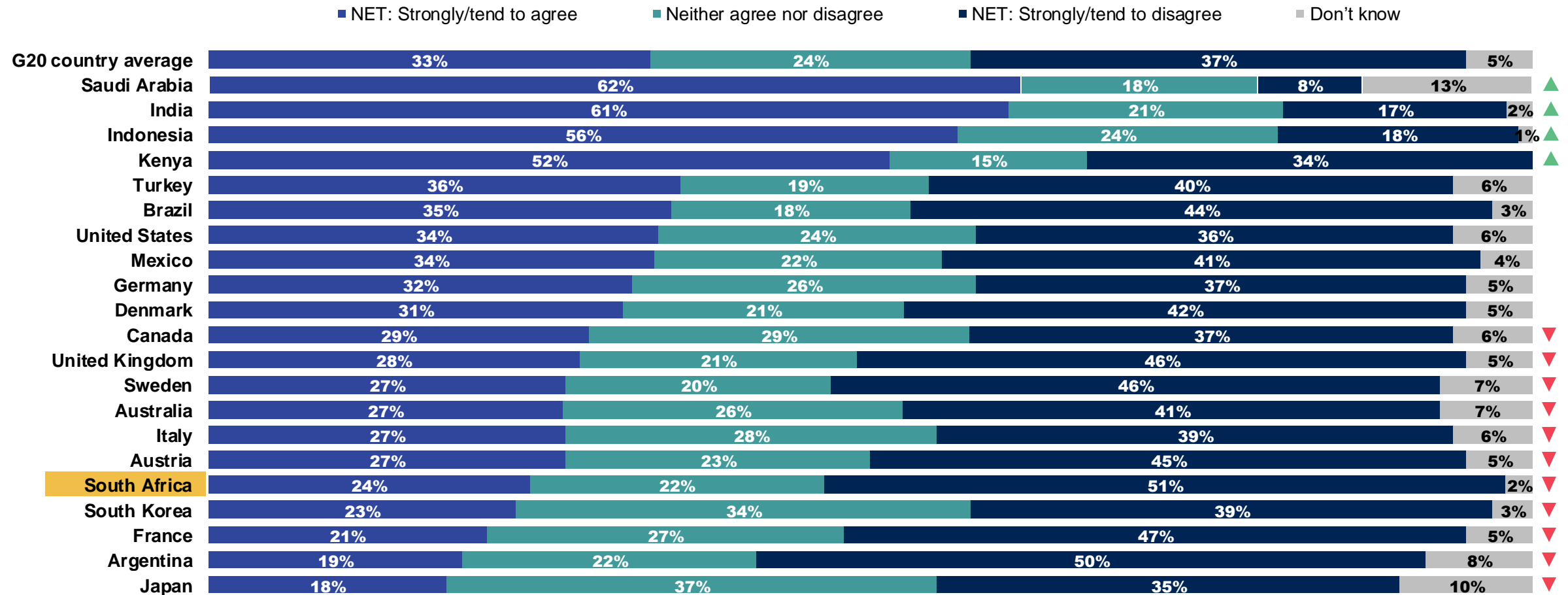
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The [COUNTRY]'s government is doing enough to tackle climate change and environmental damage.

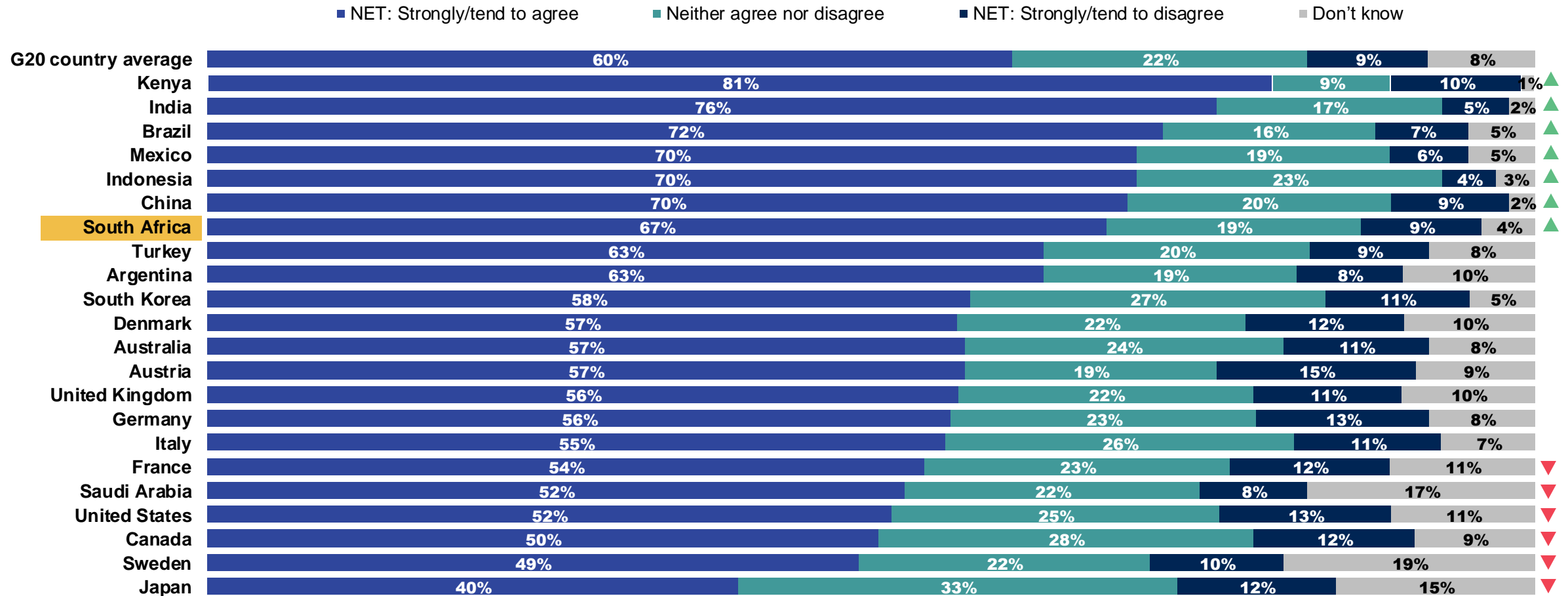
Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (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), 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).

The costs of the damages due to environmental pollution are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition.

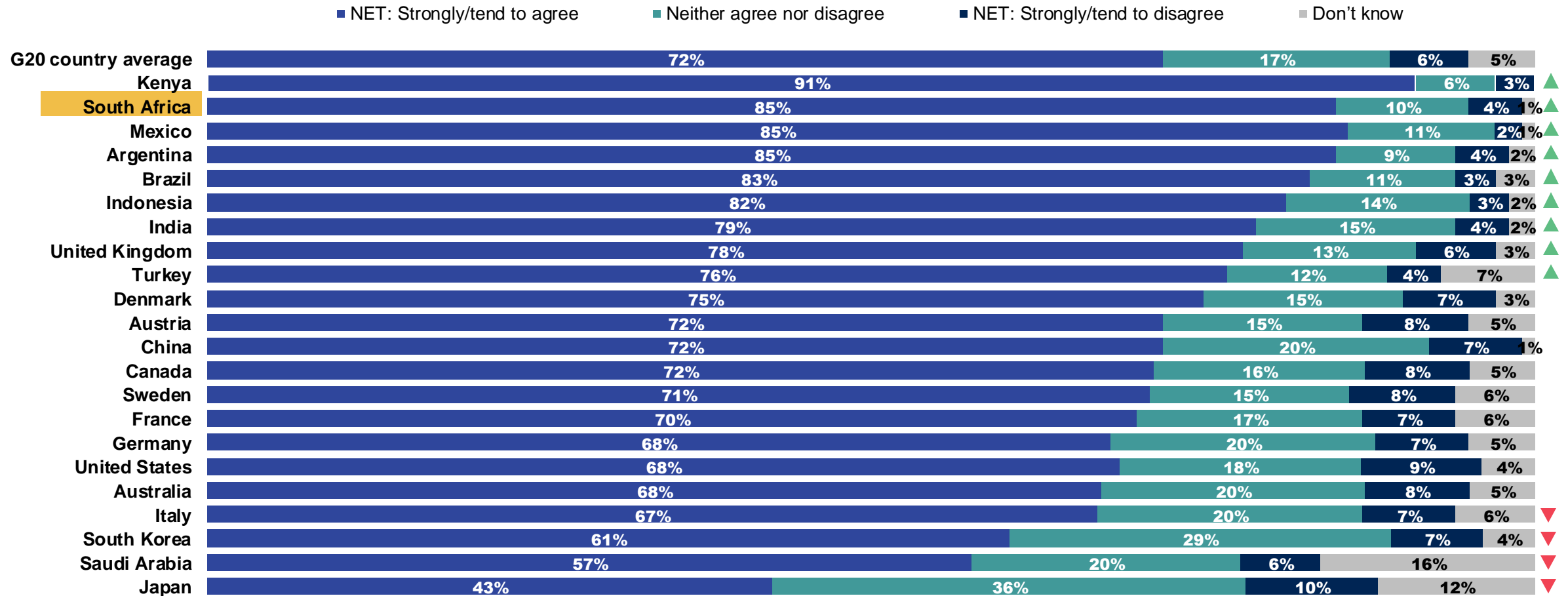
Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



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It should be a criminal offence for leaders of large businesses or senior government officials to approve or permit actions they know are likely to cause damage to nature and climate that is widespread, long term or cannot be reversed.

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



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To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Strongly / tend to agree).

Q5.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age					
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)	
Human health and wellbeing are closely connected to the health and wellbeing of nature	86%	85%	88%	87%	83%	88%	86%	83%	89%	92%	81%	AHK
It should be a criminal offence for leaders of large businesses or senior government officials to approve or permit actions they know are likely to cause damage to nature and climate that is widespread, long term or cannot be reversed	85%	85%	86%	85%	84%	86%	84%	81%	85%	91%	90%	AGH
Addressing climate change and environmental damage can bring many benefits to people in South Africa	79%	77%	82%	81%	77%	80%	80%	77%	82%	80%	76%	
Because of human activities, the Earth is close to environmental 'tipping points' where climate or nature, such as rainforests or glaciers, may change suddenly or be more difficult to stabilise in the future	77%	76%	79%	79%	74%	78%	76%	75%	75%	86%	78%	AGHI
The costs of the damages due to environmental pollution are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition	67%	68%	66%	69%	66%	67%	70%	72%	60%	65%	69%	I AI

Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Strongly / tend to agree).

Q5.

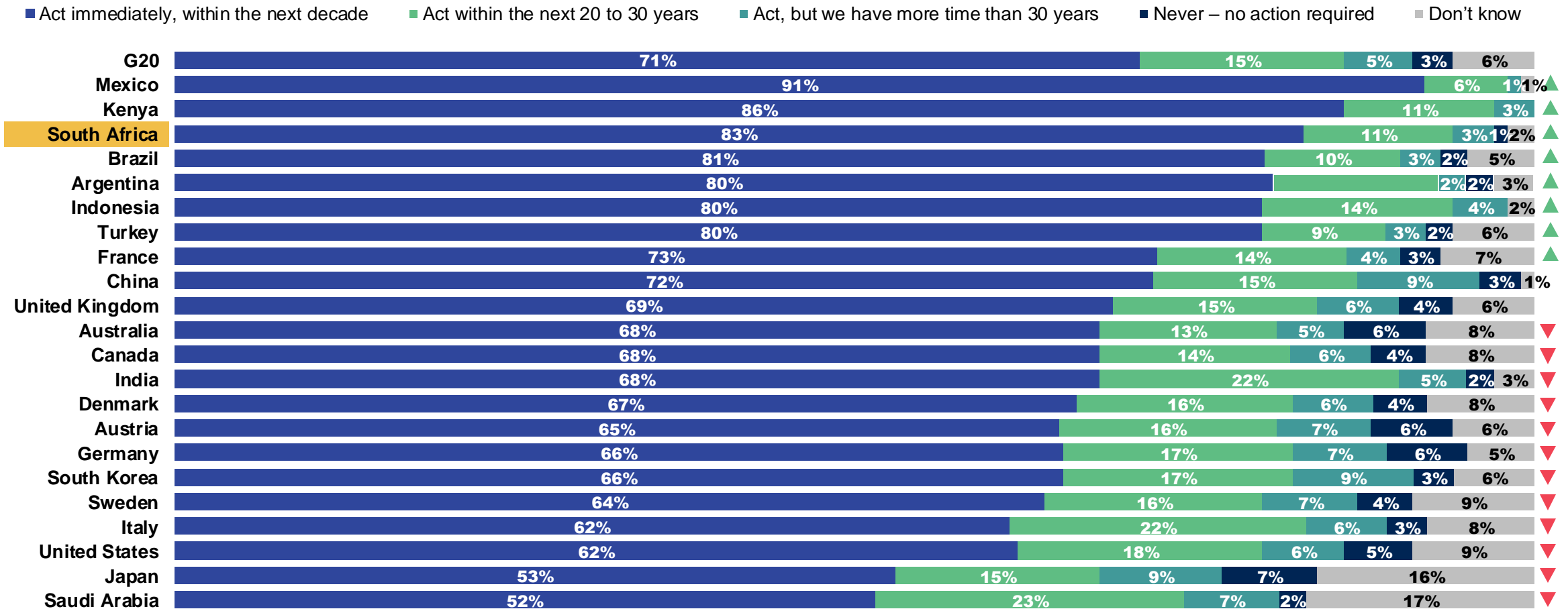
	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age				
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
Nature can meet the needs of humans right now	61%	64%	58%	66%	56%	61%	72%	65%	62%	53%	41%
	CJK	AC		AE			AIJK	JK	K		
Nature is already too damaged to continue meeting humans' needs in the long-term	54%	49%	59%	59%	54%	50%	51%	55%	52%	57%	55%
	B		AB	AF							
New technologies can solve environmental problems without individuals having to make big changes in their lives	51%	54%	48%	51%	47%	55%	57%	55%	46%	48%	44%
	C	AC					AI				
Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated	31%	32%	29%	32%	30%	30%	37%	34%	28%	24%	23%
	JK						AIJK	AIJK	K	K	
South Africa's government is doing enough to tackle climate change and environmental damage	24%	24%	24%	27%	22%	26%	33%	34%	20%	18%	6%
							AIJK	J			

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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: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (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), 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 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age				
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
Act immediately, within the next decade	83%	79%	86%	81%	79%	85%	81%	81%	83%	85%	85%
	B		AB								
Act within the next 20 to 30 years	11%	14%	8%	12%	12%	10%	14%	13%	9%	9%	7%
	C	AC									
Act, but we have more time than 30 years	3%	3%	3%	3%	5%	1%	2%	3%	4%	3%	2%
					AF						
Never – no action required	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	-	2%	3%
		A									I
Don't know	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	1%	2%	3%	3%	1%	3%

Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
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In your opinion, which of the following should be held most responsible for reversing damage to environment (e.g. climate, water and air pollution, forests)? Please select up to three.

Q7.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age				
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
Business and industry	54%	54%	53%	47%	51%	63%	54%	49%	53%	57%	60%
	D					ADE					
National governments of wealthy countries	41%	43%	38%	33%	40%	48%	36%	35%	41%	43%	56%
	DH				D	AD					AGHIJ
National governments of developing countries	38%	38%	38%	38%	37%	42%	34%	36%	40%	41%	45%
Environmental groups	35%	30%	39%	40%	30%	33%	38%	39%	40%	25%	23%
	BJK		AB	AEF			JK	AJK	JK		
International organisations (e.g. the UN or the World Bank)	34%	36%	33%	31%	36%	36%	31%	32%	33%	41%	37%
The global super rich	23%	27%	19%	21%	26%	23%	21%	21%	24%	24%	26%
	C	AC									
High-income and middle-income earners in South Africa	13%	13%	14%	17%	13%	11%	15%	18%	13%	7%	9%
	J			AF			J	AJK			
Not applicable – no action required	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	-	2%	-	2%	1%
		A									
Don't know	4%	2%	6%	4%	5%	1%	3%	3%	5%	6%	2%
	BF		AB	F	F						

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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?

Q1.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age				
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
Good manners	71%	72%	71%	76% AE	67%	70%	74%	71%	73%	71%	64%
Tolerance and respect for other people	59% H	60% H	58% H	58%	61%	60%	55%	52%	54%	71% AGHI	77% AGHI
Hard work	50% EJ	52% EJ	48% E	54% E	43%	52% E	56% J	52% J	49%	41%	52%
Independence	45% B	39%	51% ABDEJK	42%	45%	50%	47%	48%	48%	39%	39%
Feeling of responsibility	40%	40%	39%	37%	44%	39%	48% AHI	39%	35%	43%	34%
Respect for animals, nature, and the environment	40% BDGH	37% G	43% ABDGH	33%	40%	45% AD	27%	34%	38% G	49% AGHI	67% AGHIJ
Religious faith	40% G	37%	42% FG	44% AF	39%	37%	34%	37%	48% AGH	41%	39%
Determination, perseverance	37% K	37%	38% K	37%	38%	37%	40% K	41% K	36%	37%	27%
Obedience	30%	30%	29%	28%	35% AF	26%	27%	30%	30%	28%	36% F
Thrift, saving money and things	30% K	30% K	30% K	29%	29%	31%	27%	35% AK	32% K	28%	22%
Not being selfish (unselfishness)	27% F	30% FK	25%	29%	30% F	23%	26%	29% C	28%	28%	20%
Imagination	13% C	15% ACDH	10%	10%	11%	16% AD	17% AH	10%	12%	14%	10%

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Values and demographics

02

To what extent are you optimistic or pessimistic about each of the following... (Very / somewhat optimistic).

Q2.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age				
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
Your future	77%	77%	77%	79%	76%	79%	90%	84%	74%	70%	56%
	JK						AHIJK	AIJK	K	K	
The future of the world	51%	53%	49%	59%	47%	48%	65%	61%	45%	39%	30%
	JK			AEF			AIJK	AIJK	K		
The future of your country	47%	48%	45%	54%	43%	45%	57%	61%	40%	34%	27%
	IJK			AEF			AIJK	AIJK	K		

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For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

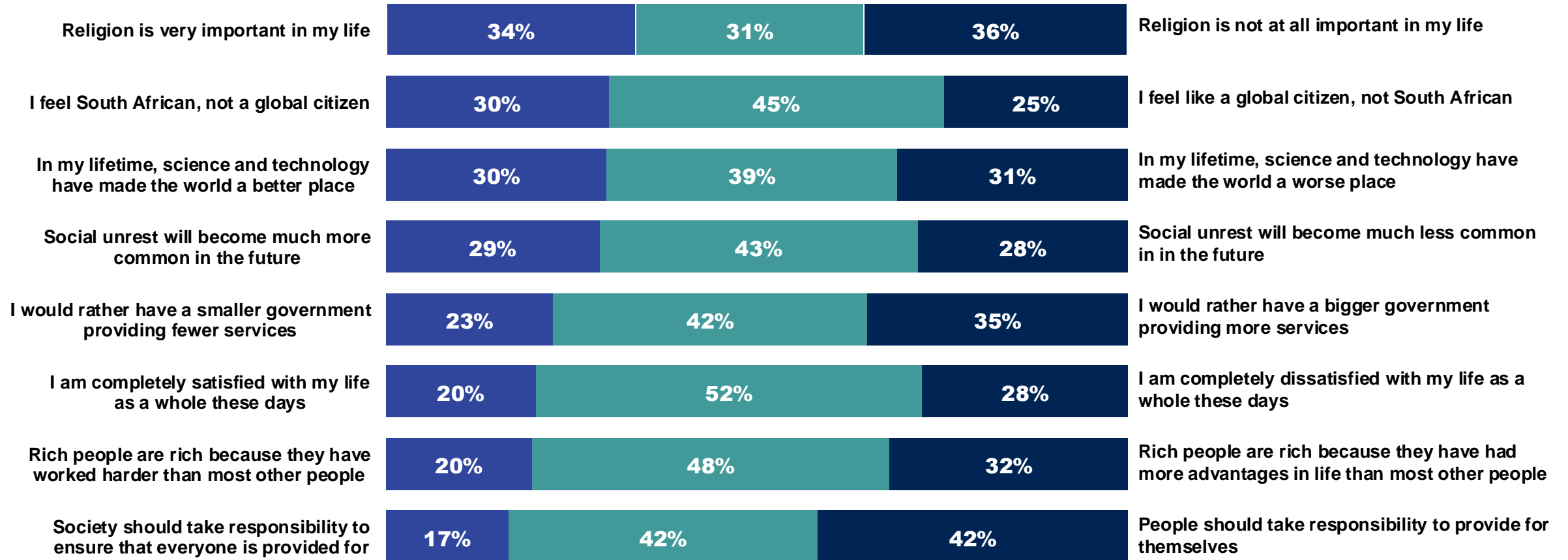
Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



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.

Q3. 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.

■ Net: 1-2 ■ Net: 3-5 ■ Net: 6-7



Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.



How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?

QD4, QD5.

		Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age				
			Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?	Very/fairly satisfied	35%	35%	36%	17%	34%	54%	49%	40%	25%	28%	29%
		DI				D	ADE	AIJK	AIJ			
	Very/fairly dissatisfied	48%	50%	45%	70%	45%	29%	38%	44%	60%	45%	52%
		FG			AEF	F				AGHJ		G
How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?	Very/somewhat exposed	64%	62%	66%	63%	68%	62%	66%	66%	64%	63%	55%
		K						K	K			
	Not very/not at all exposed	35%	37%	33%	36%	31%	37%	33%	33%	34%	36%	43%
												AGH

Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



Methodology

03

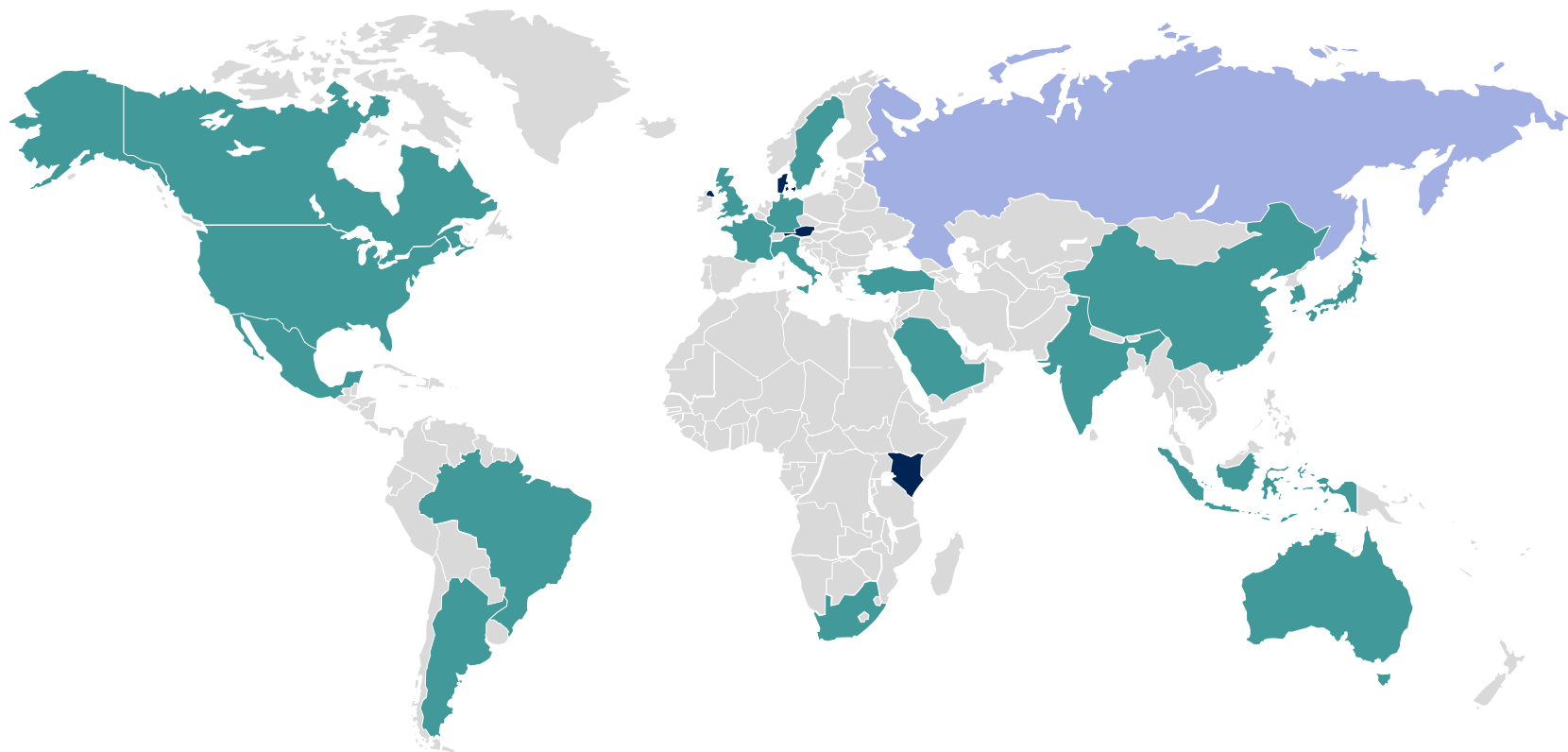
Objectives and methodology.

- 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 countries 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 country average'** and compares individual countries against this. Overall '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.
- This report presents the findings from **South Africa**, comparing responses with the other nations surveyed. This study also compares responses from different demographic groups in South Africa. In South Africa, **1,000 participants aged 18-65 were interviewed** in English between 5th March and 8th April 2024.

Methodology: 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 [Global Commons Survey in 2021](#). Where this is the case, trend data has been shown for those countries included in both the 2021 and 2024 studies.



■ Countries new to survey in 2024 ■ Countries surveyed in 2021 & 2024 ■ Countries surveyed in 2021 only

Sample overview by country.

	Country	Abbreviation	Sample Size	Ages covered	Language
	United Kingdom	UK	1000	18-75	English
	Italy	IT	1000	18-65	Italian
	Turkey	TR	1000	18-60	Turkish
	United States	US	1000	18-75	English
	Argentina	AR	1000	18-55	Spanish
	Australia	AU	1000	18-65	English
	Brazil	BR	1000	18-55	Portuguese
	China	CN	1000	18-55	Chinese (Simplified)
	India	IN	1000	18-65	English
	Indonesia	ID	1000	21-65	Bahasa Indonesia
	Japan	JP	1000	18-65	Japanese
	South Korea	SK	1000	18-55	Korean
	Mexico	MX	1000	18-55	Spanish
	Saudi Arabia	SA	1000	18-65	Arabic
	South Africa	ZA	1000	18-65	English
	Canada	CA	1000	18-65	English, French
	France	FR	1000	18-65	French
	Germany	DE	1000	18-65	German
	Austria	AT	1000	18-75	German
	Denmark	DK	1000	18-75	Danish
	Kenya	KE	1000	18-65	Swahili
	Sweden	SW	1000	18-65	Swedish

Methodology: Demographics

Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000	
Gender	
Male	490 / 493 49% / 49%
Female	508 / 505 51% / 51%
Employment Status	
Working	458 / 457 46% / 46%
Not working	542 / 543 54% / 54%
Education	
Secondary	667 / 675 67% / 68%
Degree or above	325 / 317 33% / 32%
Household Income	
Low	347 / 337 35% / 34%
Middle	260 / 262 26% / 26%
High	354 / 362 35% / 36%
Children in Household	
Yes	692 / 671 69% / 67%
No	299 / 320 30% / 32%

Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000	
Age	
18-24	220 / 200 22% / 20%
25-34	309 / 282 31% / 28%
35-44	237 / 232 24% / 23%
45-54	143 / 166 14% / 17%
55-65	91 / 121 9% / 12%
Region	
Western Cape	122 / 122 12% / 12%
Eastern Cape	109 / 108 11% / 11%
Northern Cape	20 / 21 2% / 2%
Free State	49 / 49 5% / 5%
KwaZulu-Natal	184 / 184 18% / 18%
North West	67 / 67 7% / 7%
Gauteng	275 / 275 28% / 28%
Mpumalanga	77 / 76 8% / 8%
Limpopo	97 / 97 10% / 10%

Ipsos Standards & Accreditations

Ipsos's standards & accreditations provide our clients with the peace of mind that they can always depend on us to deliver reliable, sustainable findings. Moreover, our focus on quality and continuous improvement means we have embedded a 'right first time' approach throughout our organisation.



ISO 20252 – is the international specific standard for market, opinion and social research, including insights and data analytics. Ipsos in the UK was the first company in the world to gain this accreditation.



MRS Company Partnership – By being an MRS Company Partner, Ipsos UK endorse and support the core MRS brand values of professionalism, research excellence and business effectiveness, and commit to comply with the MRS Code of Conduct throughout the organisation & we were the first company to sign our organisation up to the requirements & self-regulation of the MRS Code; more than 350 companies have followed our lead.



ISO 9001 – International general company standard with a focus on continual improvement through quality management systems. In 1994 we became one of the early adopters of the ISO 9001 business standard.



ISO 27001 – International standard for information security designed to ensure the selection of adequate and proportionate security controls. Ipsos UK was the first research company in the UK to be awarded this in August 2008.



The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR) & the UK Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA) – Ipsos UK is required to comply with the UK General Data Protection Regulation and the UK Data Protection Act; it covers the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy.



HMG Cyber Essentials – A government backed and key deliverable of the UK's National Cyber Security Programme. Ipsos UK was assessment validated for certification in 2016. Cyber Essentials defines a set of controls which, when properly implemented, provide organisations with basic protection from the most prevalent forms of threat coming from the internet.



Fair Data – Ipsos UK is signed up as a 'Fair Data' Company by agreeing to adhere to twelve core principles. The principles support and complement other standards such as ISOs, and the requirements of Data Protection legislation.

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: Trending vs Global Commons research

04

How worried, if at all, are you about the following? (Extremely / very worried).

Q4. How worried, if at all, are you about the following?

	The state of nature today			The state in which we will leave nature for future generations		
	2021	2023		2021	2023	
G20*	58%	59%		61%	62%	
Argentina	68%	65%		68%	71%	
Australia	46%	46%		51%	53%	
Brazil	74%	78%	▲	77%	80%	
Canada	52%	52%		55%	56%	
China	46%	53%	▲	47%	57%	▲
France	57%	66%	▲	58%	69%	▲
United Kingdom	46%	53%	▲	47%	56%	▲
Germany	57%	56%		59%	60%	
India	70%	69%		70%	63%	▼
Indonesia	68%	67%		70%	68%	
Italy	69%	53%	▼	72%	58%	▼
Japan	44%	48%		47%	52%	▲
Saudi Arabia	26%	30%	▲	31%	28%	
South Korea	64%	56%	▼	66%	64%	
Mexico	77%	77%		81%	81%	
South Africa	66%	74%	▲	69%	76%	▲
Turkey	79%	72%	▼	83%	77%	▼
United States	45%	43%		49%	48%	
Sweden	40%	39%		45%	46%	

Base= 2021= 18,655; 2023=19,000. *Please note that G20 average in 2021 included Russia.



Statistically significant difference vs Global Commons research 2021. Please note that due to survey differences, these trends should be read with caution.

Because of human activities, the Earth is close to environmental ‘tipping points’ where climate or nature, such as rainforests or glaciers, may change suddenly or be more difficult to stabilise in the future.
(Strongly / tend to agree).

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	2021	2023	
G20*	73%	69%	▼
Argentina	77%	76%	
Australia	66%	64%	
Brazil	83%	78%	▼
Canada	66%	64%	
China	74%	70%	▼
France	72%	64%	▼
United Kingdom	65%	67%	
Germany	67%	66%	
India	77%	73%	▼
Indonesia	86%	85%	
Italy	79%	62%	▼
Japan	63%	54%	▼
Saudi Arabia	72%	56%	▼
South Korea	73%	66%	▼
Mexico	78%	82%	▲
South Africa	76%	77%	
Turkey	85%	71%	▼
United States	60%	61%	
Sweden	63%	60%	

Base= 2021= 18,655; 2023=19,000. *Please note that G20 average in 2021 included Russia.



Statistically significant difference vs Global Commons research 2021. Please note that due to survey differences, these trends should be read with caution.

Nature can meet the needs of humans right now. (Strongly / tend to agree).

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	2021	2023	
G20*	50%	49%	
Argentina	64%	64%	
Australia	42%	42%	
Brazil	57%	62%	▲
Canada	47%	43%	▼
China	47%	50%	
France	37%	39%	
United Kingdom	35%	39%	▲
Germany	38%	39%	
India	61%	67%	▲
Indonesia	76%	74%	
Italy	40%	26%	▼
Japan	33%	27%	▼
Saudi Arabia	65%	57%	▼
South Korea	35%	31%	▼
Mexico	55%	60%	▲
South Africa	56%	61%	▲
Turkey	62%	58%	▼
United States	53%	47%	
Sweden	41%	43%	▼

Base= 2021= 18,655; 2023=19,000. *Please note that G20 average in 2021 included Russia.

▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs Global Commons research 2021. Please note that due to survey differences, these trends should be read with caution.

Nature is already too damaged to continue meeting humans' needs in the long-term. (Strongly / tend to agree).

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	2021	2023	
G20*	59%	59%	
Argentina	66%	68%	
Australia	43%	45%	
Brazil	75%	72%	
Canada	35%	42%	▲
China	57%	59%	
France	59%	57%	
United Kingdom	42%	46%	
Germany	55%	55%	
India	75%	77%	
Indonesia	64%	72%	▲
Italy	60%	52%	▼
Japan	72%	65%	▼
Saudi Arabia	66%	52%	▼
South Korea	62%	53%	▼
Mexico	75%	78%	
South Africa	47%	54%	▲
Turkey	81%	76%	▼
United States	34%	44%	▲
Sweden	31%	36%	▲

Base= 2021= 18,655; 2023=19,000. *Please note that G20 average in 2021 included Russia.



Statistically significant difference vs Global Commons research 2021. Please note that due to survey differences, these trends should be read with caution.