# **Global Commons Survey** 2024

Saudi Arabia G20+ Global Report: planetary stewardship

Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance

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



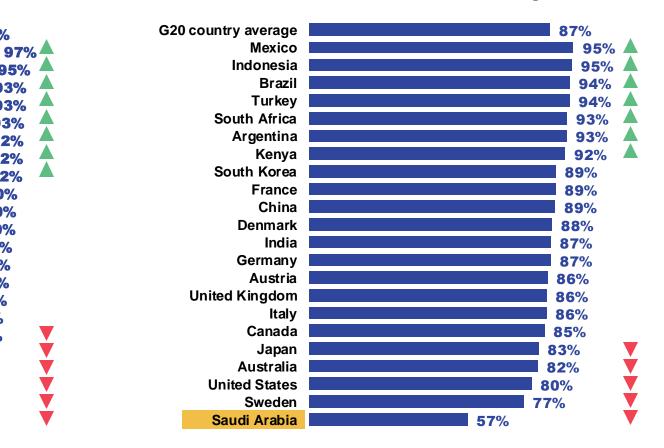
# Planetary stewardship



#### 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 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), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), China (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Nexico (1,000), South Arica (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (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).

88%

95%

93%

93%

93%

92%

92%

92%

90%

90%

90%

89%

88%

88%

87%

86%

85%

84%

81%

80%

76%

63%



Statistically significant difference vs G20 average



The state of nature today

Mexico

Kenya

China

Brazil

India

Turkev

France

Germany

Denmark

Austria

Canada

Australia

Sweden

United States

Saudi Arabia

Japan

Italy

Indonesia

Argentina

South Africa

South Korea

**United Kingdom** 

G20 country average

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



Q4

	<b>-</b> / 1	Ge	nder	Hou	sehold inco	ome			Age		
	Total (A)	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	63% C	66% AC	57%	61%	66%	64%	63%	64%	63%	61%	63%
The state in which we will leave nature for future generations	57% C	60% AC	52%	59%	57%	57%	57%	54%	57%	65% AH	57%

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

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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?

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree nor disagree NET	F: Strongly/tend to disagree	Don't know
G20 country average	69%	19%	8% 5%
Kenya	86%		8% 5% %
Indonesia	85%		12% 2% %
Mexico	82%		12% 4% 2%
Brazil	78%		15% 5% 3%
South Africa	77%		16% 5% <mark>2%</mark>
Argentina	76%		14% 5% 5%
India	73%		18% 6% <mark>2%</mark>
Turkey	71%	16	%
China	70%		21% 8% 0 <mark>%</mark>
United Kingdom	67%	18%	11% 4%
Austria	66%	15%	13% 5%
Germany	66%	19%	10% 5%
South Korea	66%	24%	8% 3%
Denmark	64%	19%	11% 6% 🔻
Australia	64%	20%	12% 4% 🔻
France	64%	21%	9% 6% 🔻
Canada	64%	18%	13% 4% 🔻
Italy	62%	23%	10% 5% 🔻
United States	61%	20%	14% 5% 🔻
Sweden	60%	18%	12% 9% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	56%	22%	6% 16% 🔻
Japan	54%	29%	9% 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), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), In





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

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

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree	Neither agree n	or disagree	NET: Strongly/tend t	o disagree	Don't know	
G20 country average	39%		27%		27%		6%
India	5	7%		21%		19%	3%
Kenya	56	%		15%		<b>28</b> %	1%
Turkey	55%	0		22%		17%	7%
South Africa	51%			23%		<b>25</b> %	2% 🔺
Saudi Arabia	48%			<b>26</b> %	11%	15%	
Brazil	47%			20%	27%		5%
Mexico	47%			23%		27%	3%
Indonesia	45%			33%		20%	2% 🔺
Austria	<b>42</b> %		21%		<b>29</b> %		7%
Germany	<b>42</b> %		28	%	24%		7%
Argentina	<b>41%</b>		25%		27%		7%
United States	38%		<b>29</b> %		25%		8%
United Kingdom	35%		<b>28</b> %		<b>29</b> %		7%
Australia	36%		<b>28</b> %		<b>28</b> %		8%
Sweden	35%		21%		36%		9%
China	34%	20	0%		45%		1%
Denmark	34%		23%		32%	11	%
South Korea	32%		37%		2	6%	4% 🔻
Italy	32%		<b>32</b> %		<b>29</b> %		6%
Canada	32%		<b>28</b> %		32%		7%
France	22%	29%			<b>42</b> %		7%
Japan	15%	38%			36%	11	%

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), China (1,000), China (1,000), China (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (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 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).



Statistically significant difference vs G20 average (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

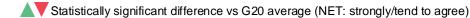
#### Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated.

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

	NET: Strongly/tend t	o agree Neither agree no	or disagree	NET: Strongly/ter	nd to disagree	Don't know		
G20 country average	30%	22%			43%		5%	
India		54%		<b>22</b> %		20%	3%	ά 🔺
Saudi Arabia	44%		22	2%	18%		16%	
Indonesia	43%			26%		<b>29</b> %	29	% 🔺
United States	33%	21%	6		41%		5%	
Brazil	33%	17%			47%		3%	5
South Africa	31%	19%			<b>48</b> %		29	%
Kenya	30%	14%			55%		1	%
Mexico	<b>29</b> %	21%			46%		3%	5
China 📕	29%	18%			52%		1	%
Austria	30%	19%			<b>48</b> %		3%	5
Canada	29%	20%			47%		4%	
Germany	28%	20%			49%		3%	
Australia	27%	22%			45%		5%	
Argentina	27%	20%			<b>49</b> %		4%	
United Kingdom	25%	18%		5	3%		5%	
Denmark	25%	20%			51%		4%	
Sweden	24%	20%			50%		5%	
Turkey	23%	16%		55%				
France	23%	23%			<b>49</b> %		6%	
Italy	20%	26%			48%		6%	
Japan	19%	36%			33%		12%	
South Korea	17%	28%			51%		4%	

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), China (1,000), China (1,000), China (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (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 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).





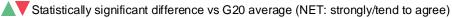
Human health and wellbeing are closely connected to the health and wellbeing of nature.

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

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree	agree nor disagree  NET: Strongl	y/tend to disagree	Don't know	
G20 country average	74%		1	7% 6%	3%
Kenya		90%		6%	
South Africa		86%		9%	4% 1%
Indonesia		86%		12%	<b>2%<mark> %</mark></b>
Argentina		83%		10% 5	5% 2% 🔺
Mexico	8	1%		13%	4% 2% 🔺
Austria	8	0%		12%	6% <mark>1%</mark>
Brazil	8	1%		13%	4% 2% 🔺
India	79	%		14%	6% <mark>1%</mark>
Turkey	78%	o		13% 5%	4%
China	76%			17%	7% 0 <mark>%</mark>
Germany	75%			19%	<b>4% 2%</b>
Canada	73%		17	7% 7%	6 <mark>2</mark> %
United Kingdom	73%		18	% 6%	3%
France	72%		15%	9%	4%
Denmark	71%		18%		3%
Sweden	71%		19%	7%	4%
Australia	70%		20%	6%	3%
United States	70%		19%	7%	4%
Italy	68%		20%	7%	5%
South Korea	65%		24%	8%	3%
Saudi Arabia	64%		18%	6% 12%	
Japan	53%		29%	9% 10	<b>%</b>

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), China (1,000), China (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (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 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).





#### Nature can meet the needs of humans right now.

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

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	NET: Strongly/	tend to disagree	Don't know		
G20 country average	49%		27%		20%	4%	
Indonesia		74%			18%	7% 1%	
India		67%		20%	12	2% 🔺	
Argentina		64%		20%	13%	3%	
Kenya 📕		2%		16%	<b>21</b> %		
Brazil	6	2%		<b>21%</b>	14%	3%	
South Africa	61	%		19%	19%	1%	
Mexico	60'	%		<b>21</b> %	17%	2% 🔺	
Turkey	58%			21%	17%	4%	
Saudi Arabia	57%			22%	9%	12%	
China 📕	50%		31%	)	19%		
Austria	49%		24%		25%	4%	
United States	47%		<b>28</b> %		<b>18</b> %	6%	
Sweden	43%		<b>26</b> %	22	2%	9% 🔻	/
Canada	43%		30%		<b>23</b> %	5% 🔻	/
Australia	42%		31%		<b>22</b> %	5% 🔻	/
United Kingdom	39%	2	9%	2	5%	7% 🔻	/
Germany	39%	28	8%		<b>29</b> %	4% 🔻	/
France	39%	28	3%		28%	5% 🔻	/
Denmark	34%	28%		<b>30</b> %		8% 🔻	/
South Korea 📘	31%	35%			30%	4% 🔻	/
Japan	27%	41%		23%		10%	/
Italy	26%	35%		34%		5% 🔻	/

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), China (1,000), China (1,000), China (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (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 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).





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

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

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree	e nor disagree	ET: Strongly/tend to disa	gree D	on't know	
G20 country average	59%		22%		15%	4%
Mexico	78%			1:	3% 79	% 2% 🔺
India	77%			13%	<b>6 8%</b>	6 <b>2%</b> 🔺
Turkey	76%			14%	7%	4%
Indonesia	<b>72</b> %			18%	99	% 1% 🔺
Brazil	<b>72</b> %			16%	10%	2% 🔺
Argentina	<b>68</b> %			17%	13%	2% 🔺
Japan	65%			24%	6%	6%
China	59%		26%		14%	1%
Kenya	59%		16%		25%	
France	57%		23%		15%	5%
Germany	55%		25%		17%	4% 🔻
South Africa	54%		22%		<b>22</b> %	2% 🔻
South Korea	53%		31%		14%	2% 🔻
Italy	52%		29%		14%	5% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	52%		23%	13%	13%	
Austria	52%		21%	24	%	4%
United Kingdom	46%	23%		25%		6%
Australia	45%	26%	6	24%	)	5%
United States	44%	23%		<b>28</b> %		6%
Denmark	43%	25%		25%		7%
Canada	42%	25%		26%		6%
Sweden	36%	23%		32%		9%

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), Canada (1,000), (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Sauth Arabia (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (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 Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).





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

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

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree not	or disagree  NET: Strongly/tend to dis	sagree Do	on't know	
G20 country average	66%		20%	10%	4%
Kenya		0%		6%	4%
Indonesia	84%			11%	4% 1%
Mexico	80%			14%	4% 2%
South Africa	79%			14%	<b>5%</b> 1%
China	75%		17%		8% 1%
India	73%		15%	9%	6 2% 🔺
Argentina	72%		16%	9%	3%
Turkey	71%		16%	9%	4%
United Kingdom	70%		17%	9%	4%
Brazil	67%		19%	11%	3%
Australia	67%		17%	11%	4%
United States	66%		18%	12%	4%
Canada	65%		19%	12%	4%
Sweden	61%	21%		11%	8%
Saudi Arabia	<b>59%</b>	21%	6%	14%	
Italy	58%	25%		12%	5%
Austria	55%	22%		17%	5% 🔻
France	55%	26%		14%	5% 🔻
South Korea	55%	29%		13%	3% 🔻
Germany	54%	25%		17%	4%
Denmark	49%	26%	16%		8%
Japan	43%	33%	14%	1	10% 🔻

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), China (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), China (1 (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Sauth Arabia (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).





#### 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?

	NET: Strongly/tend	to agree Neither a	agree nor disagree	■ NET: S	Strongly/tend to disagree	■ Don't	know	
G20 country average	33%		24%		37%			5%
Saudi Arabia		62%			18%	8%	13%	ά
India		61%			21%		17%	2%
Indonesia		56%			24%		18%	1% 🔺
Kenya 📕		52%		15%		34%		
Turkey	36%		19%		40%			6%
Brazil	35%		18%		44%			3%
United States	34%		24%		36%			6%
Mexico	34%		22%		41%			4%
Germany	32%		26%		37%			5%
Denmark	31%		21%		42%			5%
Canada	29%		29%		37%			6%
United Kingdom	28%	21%			46%			5%
Sweden	27%	20%			46%			7%
Australia	27%	26	j%		41%			7%
Italy	27%		28%		39%			6%
Austria	27%	23%			45%			5%
South Africa	24%	22%			51%			2%
South Korea	23%	3	4%		39%			3% 🔻
France	21%	27%			47%			5%
Argentina	19%	22%			50%			8%
Japan	18%	37%			35%		1	0%

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



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Statistically significant difference vs G20 average (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

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?

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree nor disagree	gree NET: Strongly/tend to disagree	ee 🛛 🗖 Don't kno	9W
G20 country average	60%	22%	9%	8%
Kenya	81%		9%	10% 1%
India	76%		17%	5% 2%
Brazil	72%		16%	7% 5% 🔺
Mexico	70%		19%	6% 5%
Indonesia	70%		23%	4% 3%
China	70%		<b>20</b> %	9% 2% 🔺
South Africa	67%		19%	9% 4% 🔺
Turkey	63%	20%	9%	8%
Argentina	63%	19%	8%	10%
South Korea	58%	27%	1	1% 5%
Denmark	57%	22%	12%	10%
Australia	57%	24%	11%	8%
Austria	57%	19%	15%	9%
United Kingdom	56%	22%	11%	10%
Germany	56%	23%	13%	8%
Italy	55%	26%	11%	7%
France	54%	23%	12%	11%
Saudi Arabia	<b>52</b> %	22%	8%	17%
United States	52%	25%	13%	11%
Canada	50%	28%	12%	9%
Sweden	49%	22%	10%	19%
Japan	40%	33%	12%	15%

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), China (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Nexico (1,000), South Arica (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (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).





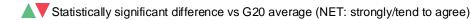
It should be a criminal offence for leaders of large businesses or senior government officials to approve or permit actions they know are likely to cause damage to nature and climate that is widespread, long term or cannot be reversed.

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

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	NET: Strongly/tend to	disagree D	on't know	
G20 country average		72%		17%	6%	5%
Kenya		91%			6	5% 3% 🔺
South Africa		85%			10%	4% <mark>1%</mark>
Mexico		85%			11%	<mark>2% %</mark>
Argentina		85%			9%	4% 2%
Brazil		83%			11%	3% 3%
Indonesia		<b>82</b> %			14%	3% 2%
India		79%			15%	4% 2%
United Kingdom		<b>78</b> %		1	3%	3% 🔺
Turkey		76%		12%	4%	7%
Denmark		75%		15%	7	% 3%
Austria		72%		15%	8%	5%
China		72%		20%		7% 1%
Canada		72%		16%	8%	5%
Sweden		71%		15%	8%	6%
France		70%		17%	7%	6%
Germany	68	3%		20%	7%	5%
United States	6	8%		18%	9%	4%
Australia	68	%		20%	8%	5%
Italy	67	%		<b>20</b> %	7%	6% 🔻
South Korea	61%			<b>29</b> %	7%	4% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	57%		20%	6%	<b>16</b> %	
Japan	43%		36%	10%	6 <b>1</b>	2%

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), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), In





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



Q5.

	Tatal	Ge	nder	Hou	sehold inc	ome	Age			e	
	Total (A)	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		66%	62%	59%	68% D	68% AD	61%	63%	64%	72% AGH	68%
Saudi Arabia's government is doing enough to tackle climate change and environmental damage		62%	60%	57%	60%	68% ADE	58%	60%	64%	66%	59%
Addressing climate change and environmental damage can bring many benefits to people in Saudi Arabia		60%	57%	54%	62% D	63% AD	58%	57%	59%	62%	63%
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	57%	60% C	53%	52%	60%	62% AD	59%	57%	59%	57%	47%
Nature can meet the needs of humans right now	57% C	59% C	53%	55%	56%	61%	55%	55%	63% AH	58%	47%

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

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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.

	Talak	Ge	nder	Hou	sehold inc	come			Age		
	Total (A)	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)
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	50%	58%	52%	52%	53%	62% ADE	57%	56%	56%	57%	51%
The costs of the damages due to environmental pollution are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition		54%	49%	49%	57%	55%	49%	54%	55%	52%	42%
Nature is already too damaged to continue meeting humans' needs in the long-term		53%	48%	52%	49%	55%	50%	53%	53%	46%	55%
New technologies can solve environmental problems without individuals having to make big changes in their lives		49%	47%	47%	47%	51%	51%	48%	51%	48%	36%
Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated	44% D	46%	40%	39%	43%	49% AD	45%	45%	43%	44%	35%

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

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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).



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?

Act immediately, within the next decade

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	71%		15%		5% 3%	6%	
Mexico	91%				6	% <b>1%</b> 1	%
Kenya	86%				11%	3%	
South Africa	83%			1	1%	3%1 <mark>%</mark> 2%	1 🔺
Brazil	81%			10%	3% 2%	5%	
Argentina	80%				<b>2</b> %	2% 3%	
Indonesia	80%			<b>14</b> %	6	4% 2%	ـ 🔺 ا
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%	I
Australia	68%		<b>13</b> %	5%	6%	8%	
Canada	68%		14%	6%	4%	8%	
India	68%		22%			<mark>2%</mark> 3%	
Denmark	67%		16%	6%	4%	8%	
Austria	65%		16%	7%	6%	6%	
Germany	66%		17%	7%	6%	<b>5%</b>	
South Korea	66%		17%	9%	3%	6%	
Sweden	64%		16%	7%	4%	9%	
Italy	<b>62%</b>		22%	6%	3%	8%	
United States	<b>62</b> %	1	8%	6%	5%	9%	
Japan	53%	5%	9% 7	%	<b>16%</b>		
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), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), China (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Nexico (1,000), South Arica (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (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?

	<b>T</b> ( )	Ge	nder	Но	usehold inco	me			Age		
	Total (A)	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	52% D	51%	53%	47%	47%	60% ADE	52%	51%	56%	48%	47%
Act within the next 20 to 30 years	23% C	26% AC	17%	21%	30% AD	23%	23%	25%	24%	22%	13%
Act, but we have more time than 30 years	7%	7%	6%	7%	9% F	5%	10% Al	6%	5%	7%	8%
Never – no action required	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2% I	-	3% I	3% I
Don't know	17% BF	14%	21% AB	24% AEF	12%	10%	14%	15%	15%	20%	28% AGHI

Q6.

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

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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).



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	Ge	nder	Нс	ousehold inco	ome			Age	Age	
	Total (A)	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	37% CDG	40% AC	31%	31%	36%	44% AD	29%	34%	38% G	46% AGH	45% G
International organisations (e.g. the UN or the World Bank)	31% D	32%	29%	26%	32%	35% AD	26%	31%	29%	42% AGHI	28%
National governments of wealthy countries	31% D	31%	30%	26%	32%	36% AD	28%	28%	34%	37% H	26%
Environmental groups	30%	30%	31%	27%	31%	33%	32%	31%	30%	25%	31%
National governments of developing countries	23%	24%	22%	21%	31% ADF	22%	23%	23%	26% J	17%	24%
The global super rich	19% D	20%	19%	16%	21%	22% D	22%	18%	22%	15%	20%
High-income and middle-income earners in Saudi Arabia		19%	18%	15%	25% AD	20%	28% AHIJ	19%	19%	12%	15%
Not applicable – no action required	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4% Al	2%	1%	3%	
Don't know	15% BF	13%	21% AB	21% AEF	11%	11%	12%	16%	14%	15%	26% AGI

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

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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).



## 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?

	Tetel	Ge	nder	Но	usehold inco	ome			Age		
	Total (A)	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	63% G	64%	61%	61%	66%	62%	52%	62% G	64% G	76% AGHI	64%
Religious faith	57% DG	56%	59%	53%	63% AD	59%	45%	55% G	60% G	63% G	68% G
Tolerance and respect for other people	54% G	53%	57%	53%	56%	53%	46%	53%	55%	59% G	60%
Feeling of responsibility	44% H	43%	46%	41%	40%	50% ADE	38%	40%	47%	55% AGH	47%
Obedience	32%	34%	28%	30%	35%	32%	32%	33%	33%	31%	22%
Thrift, saving money and things	31% DG	29%	34%	27%	33%	36% AD	22%	34% G	30%	32%	35%
Not being selfish (unselfishness)	28%	27%	30%	27%	30%	29%	27%	25%	30%	30%	38% H
Hard work	28% C	30% C	24%	26%	24%	33% ADE	26%	26%	27%	31%	39% AH
Respect for animals, nature, and the environment	21%	21%	21%	18%	27% AD	20%	21%	21%	21%	20%	21%
Determination, perseverance	18% D	18%	17%	12%	22% D	22% AD	15%	19%	19%	13%	25% J
Independence	17% B	15%	21% AB	15%	18%	19%	18%	18%	19% J	11%	12%
Imagination	11% DJ	10%	14% A	8%	15% D	13% D	17% AJ	13% J	11% J	3%	9%
None of these	-	-	1% AB	-	1%	-	-	1%	-	1%	-
Don't know	2%	1%	2%	3% AE	-	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	-

Q1.

Base: Saudi Arabia, 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).



Values and demographics



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

Q2. To what extent are you optimistic or pessimistic about each of the following...

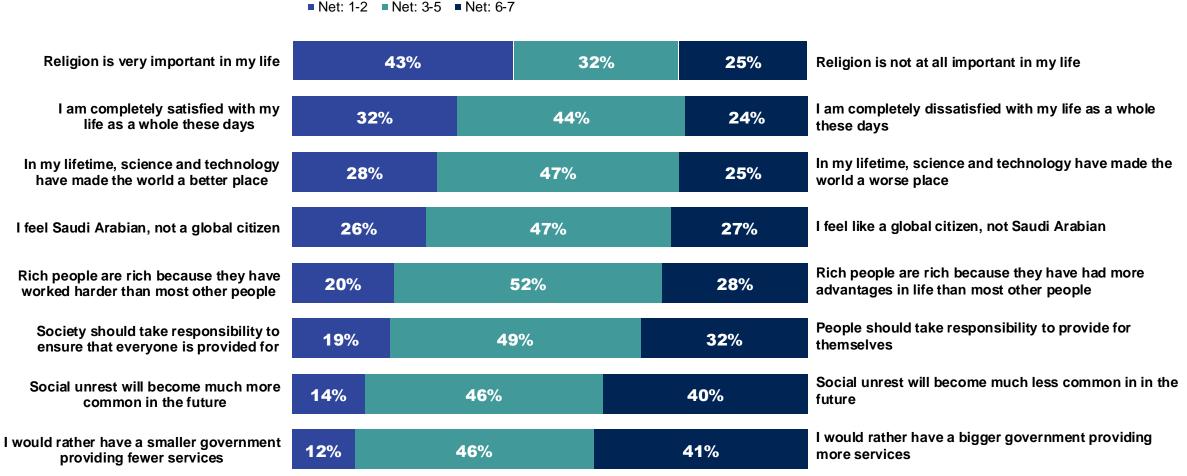
	Tetel	Ge	nder	Hou	sehold inco	ome			Age		
	Total (A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
Your future	83%	83%	83%	79%	83%	86%	82%	84%	84%	82%	74%
rour luture	D					AD					
	80%	79%	84%	74%	83%	87%	80%	83%	82%	76%	76%
The future of your country	D		AB		D	AD					
	64%	62%	67%	62%	68%	65%	69%	66%	66%	54%	56%
The future of the world	J						J	J	J		

Base: Saudi Arabia, 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).



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.



Base: Saudi Arabia, 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. How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household? QD5. How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?

			Ge	nder	Ηοι	sehold inco	me			Age		
		Total (A)	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)
		73%	74%	70%	63%	78%	82%	67%	75%	82%	66%	56%
How satisfied are you	NET: Very/fairly satisfied	DK				D	AD		JK	AGJK		
with the financial situation of your		13%	13%	12%	18%	8%	10%	14%	11%	7%	20%	23%
household?	NET: Very/fairly dissatisfied	EI			AEF			EI			AHI	AHI
How exposed, if at all,	NET: Very/somewhat exposed	30%	31%	28%	32%	28%	30%	32%	33%	31%	25%	22%
	NET: Not very/not at all	56%	56%	55%	50%	62%	59%	54%	55%	54%	60%	62%
	exposed	D				AD	D					

Base: Saudi Arabia, 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



### **Objectives and methodology.**

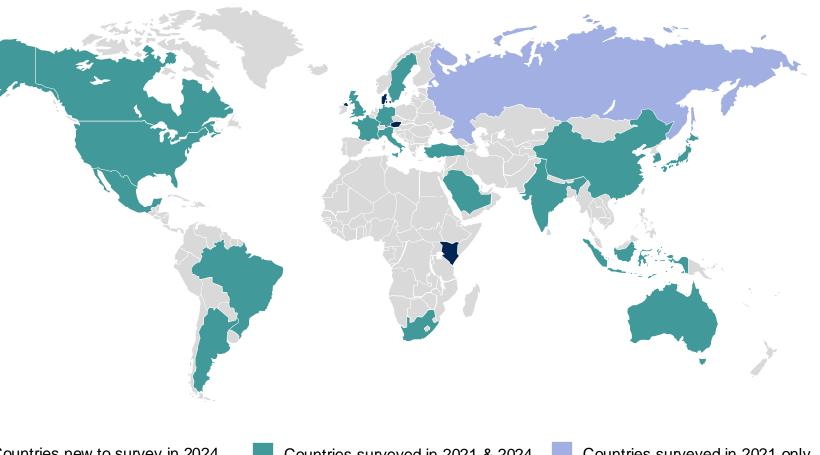
- Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance, in partnership with The Policy Institute Kings College, Wellbeing Alliance, ISWE, and Wellbeing Economy Alliance, Ipsos conducted research to understand attitudes to societal transformations, political / economic systems and planetary stewardship. 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 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-rate to the true population proportions for this audience.
- This report presents the findings from Saudi Arabia, comparing responses with the other nations surveyed. This study also compares responses from different demographic groups in Saudi Arabia. In Saudi Arabia, 1,000 participants aged 18-65 were interviewed in Arabic 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** <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 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	ІТ	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	МХ	1000	18-55	Spanish
Saudi Arabia	SA	1000	18-65	Arabic
South Africa	ZA	1000	18-65	English
Canada	СА	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		Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000
Ge	nder 627 / 657		Age
Male	63% / 66%		158 / 156
	373 / 343	18-24	16% / 16%
Female	37% / 34%		
Employm	nent Status	25-34	
	722 / 729		36% / 35%
Working	72% / 73%	25 44	281 / 276
Not working	278 / 271	33-44	28% / 28%
-	28% / 27%		147 / 145
Edu	cation	45-54	
Primary or below	<u> </u>		
	398 / 399	35-44 45-54 55-65 Southern Region	
Secondary	40% / 40%		
	583 / 581		Region
Degree or above	58% / 58%		125 / 125
Househo	ld Income	Southern Region	12% / 12%
Low	401 / 403		
2011	40% / 40%	Eastern Region	
Middle	215 / 215	-	17% / 16%
inicalo	21% / 21%		54 / 74
High	357 / 355	55-65 Southern Region	5% / 7%
	36% / 36% — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —		28% / 28%         147 / 145         15% / 15%         58 / 78         6% / 8%         Region         125 / 125         12% / 12%         168 / 164         17% / 16%
	798 / 797	Western Region	
Yes	80% / 80%		
Na	179 / 180	Central Region	
No	18% / 18%	Contra Region	33% / 32%



### **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 er 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



## 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 wi genera		
	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%	



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).

	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%	



## 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%	



## 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%	

