# **Global Commons Survey** 2024

#### UK

#### G20+ Global Report: planetary stewardship

#### **Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance**

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



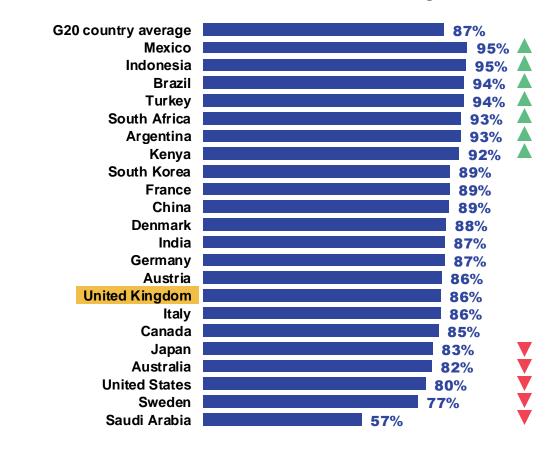
# Planetary stewardship



#### 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).



Statistically significant difference vs G20 average



G20 country average		88%
Mexico		97%
Indonesia		95% 📥
Argentina		93% 🔺
South Africa		93% 🔺
Kenya		93% 🔺
China		92% 🔺
Brazil		92% 🐥
Turkey		92% 🔺
India		90%
South Korea		90%
France		90%
Germany		89%
Denmark		88%
Italy		88%
Austria		87%
United Kingdom		86%
Canada		85%
Japan		84%
Australia		<b>81%</b>
United States		80%
Sweden		76%
Saudi Arabia	63%	

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



Q4. NET: Extremely/very/somewhat worried

		Gende		ender Household income		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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
The state of nature today	86% B	84%	88% AB	90% AF	83%	84%	87%	86%	88%	86%	84%	83%
The state in which we will leave nature for future generations	86%	82%	89%	90% AEF	85%	84%	91%	84%	87%	86%	85%	83%

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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 55-64 vs 65-75).



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?

	<ul> <li>NET: Strongly/tend to agree</li> <li>Neither agree nor disagree</li> </ul>	NET: Strongly/tend to disagree	Don't know
G20 country average	69%	19%	8% 5%
Kenya	86%		8% 5% <mark>%</mark>
Indonesia	85%		12% 2% <mark>1%</mark>
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%	7% 6%
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	<b>62</b> %	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), Canada (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 nor disagree	NET: Strongly/tend	to disagree Do	n't know
G20 country average	39%	2	27%	27%	6%
India	57%		21%		19% 3%
Kenya	56%		15%	28	% 1%
Turkey	55%		22%	179	% 7%
South Africa	51%		23%	2	5% 2% 🔺
Saudi Arabia	48%		26%	11%	15%
Brazil	47%		20%	27%	5%
Mexico	47%		23%	27%	3%
Indonesia	45%		33%		20% 2% 🔺
Austria	42%	2	:1%	<b>29</b> %	7%
Germany	42%		28%	24%	7%
Argentina	41%		25%	27%	7%
United States	38%	29	3%	25%	8%
United Kingdom	35%	28%		<b>29</b> %	7%
Australia	36%	28%		<b>28</b> %	8% 🔻
Sweden	35%	21%		36%	9% 🔻
China	34%	20%		45%	1%
Denmark	34%	23%		<b>32</b> %	11%
South Korea	32%	37%	,	<b>26</b> %	4%
Italy	32%	32%		<b>29</b> %	6%
Canada	32%	28%		<b>32</b> %	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	to agree Neither agree n	or disagree	NET: Strongly/tend t	o disagree	Don't know	V		
G20 country average	30%	22%			<b>43</b> %			5%	
India		54%		22%		20%		3%	
Saudi Arabia	44'	%	22%		<b>18</b> %		16%		
Indonesia	43%		26	%		<b>29</b> %		2%	
United States	33%	219	%		41%			5%	
Brazil	33%	17%			47%			3%	
South Africa	31%	19%			<b>48</b> %			2%	
Kenya	30%	14%			55%			1%	,
Mexico	29%	21%			<b>46</b> %			3%	
China	29%	18%			<b>52%</b>			1%	,
Austria	30%	19%			<b>48</b> %			3%	
Canada	29%	20%			47%			4%	
Germany	28%	20%			<b>49%</b>			3%	
Australia	27%	22%			45%			<b>5%</b>	
Argentina	27%	20%			<b>49%</b>			4%	
United Kingdom	25%	18%		53%				5%	
Denmark	25%	20%		5	1%			4%	
Sweden	24%	20%		50	%			<b>5%</b>	
Turkey	23%	16%		55%				6%	
France	23%	23%		49	%				
Italy	20%	26%			3%			6%	
Japan	19%	36%			33%		12%		
South Korea	17%	28%		5	1%			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), In





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 Neither agree nor disagree NET	: Strongly/tend to disagree	Don't know	
G20 country average	74%		17% 6%	3%
Kenya	90%		6%	
South Africa	86%		9%	4% 1%
Indonesia	86%		12%	<mark>2%</mark> %
Argentina	83%		10% 5	5% 2% 🔺
Mexico	81%		13%	4% 2% 🔺
Austria	80%		12%	6% <mark>1%</mark>
Brazil	81%		13%	4% 2% 🔺
India	79%		14%	6% 1%
Turkey	78%		13% 5%	4%
China	76%			7% 0 <mark>%</mark>
Germany	75%			4% <mark>2%</mark>
Canada	73%		17% 7%	6 <mark>2</mark> %
United Kingdom	73%		18% 6%	
France	72%	15	5% 9%	4%
Denmark	71%		18% 7%	3%
Sweden	71%	19	9% 7%	4%
Australia	70%		20% 6%	
United States	70%	19	<b>0% 7%</b>	4%
Italy	<b>68</b> %	20%		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), Canada (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), China (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Suth 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/te	end to disagree	Don't know	
G20 country average	49%		27%		20%	4%
Indonesia		74%			18%	7% 1%
India 📃		67%		20%	1	2% 🔺
Argentina		64%		20%	13%	<b>3%</b>
Kenya 📕	6	2%		16%	21%	
Brazil	62	2%		<b>21</b> %	14%	3%
South Africa	61	%		19%	19%	1%
Mexico	60%	6		<b>21</b> %	17%	2% 🔺
Turkey	58%			21%	17%	4%
Saudi Arabia	57%		2	22%	9%	12%
China 📃	50%		31%		19%	0
Austria	49%		24%		<b>25</b> %	4%
United States	47%		<b>28</b> %		18%	6%
Sweden	43%		<b>26</b> %	22	%	9% 🔻
Canada	43%		<b>30</b> %		<b>23</b> %	5%
Australia	42%		<b>31</b> %		<b>22</b> %	5% 🔻
United Kingdom	39%	2	9%	2	5%	7% 🔻
Germany	39%	28	%		<b>29</b> %	4% 🔻
France	39%	28	%	2	28%	5% 🔻
Denmark	34%	28%		30%		8%
South Korea	31%	35%		3	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 INI	ET: Strongly/tend to disa	gree 🛛 🗖 🗖	Don't know	
G20 country average	59%		22%		15%	4%
Mexico	78%			1	3% 7	% 2% 🔺
India	77%			13	% 8%	6 <mark>2%</mark> 🔺
Turkey	76%			14%	7%	4%
Indonesia	72%			18%	9	% 1% 🔺
Brazil	72%			16%	10%	2%
Argentina	68%			17%	13%	2% 🔺
Japan	65%			24%	6%	6%
China	59%		<b>26</b> %		14%	1%
Kenya	59%		16%		25%	
France	57%		23%		15%	5%
Germany	55%		25%		17%	4%
South Africa	54%		<b>22</b> %		22%	2% 🔻
South Korea	53%		31%		14%	2% 🔻
Italy	52%		<b>29</b> %		14%	5% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	52%		23%	13%	13%	
Austria	52%		21%		4%	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 nor d	isagree NET: Strongly/tend to disag	ree Don't know				
G20 country average	66%		20% 10% 4	<b>!%</b>			
Kenya	90%		6%				
Indonesia	84%		11% 4%	<b>′ 1%</b> ▲			
Mexico	80%		14% 4%	2% 🔺			
South Africa	79%		14% 5%	1%			
China	75%		17% 8%	1%			
India	73%		15% 9%	2%			
Argentina	72%			3%			
Turkey	71%			1%			
United Kingdom	70%			•%			
Brazil	67%			3%			
Australia	67%			<b>!%</b>			
United States	66%			•%			
Canada	65%			•%			
Sweden	61%	21%	11% 8%				
Saudi Arabia	59%	21%	6% 14%				
Italy	58%	25%		%			
Austria	55%	22%		%			
France	55%	26%		% 🔻			
South Korea	55%	29%		3% 🔻			
Germany	54%	25%		•%			
Denmark	49%	26%	16% 8%				
Japan	43%	33%	14% 10%				

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).





#### [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 agree nor disagree	NET: Strongly/tend to disage	ree ■ Don't kn	ЮW
G20 country average	33%	24%		37%	5%
Saudi Arabia 📃	6	2%	18%	8%	13%
India	6′	1%	21%		17% 2%
Indonesia	56%		24%		18% <mark>1%</mark> 🔺
Kenya	52%		15%	34%	
Turkey	36%	19%	40	%	6%
Brazil	35%	18%	4	4%	3%
United States	34%	24%		36%	6%
Mexico	34%	22%		41%	4%
Germany	32%	26%		37%	5%
Denmark	31%	21%	42%	, 0	5%
Canada	29%	29%		37%	6%
United Kingdom	28%	21%	46%		5%
Sweden	27%	20%	46%		7%
Australia	27%	26%	41%		7%
Italy	27%	28%	39	%	6%
Austria	27%	23%	45%		5%
South Africa	24%	22%	51%		2%
South Korea	23%	34%		39%	3%
France	21%	27%	47%		5%
Argentina	19% 22	2%	50%		8%
Japan 📃	18%	37%	35%		10%

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), Canada (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.

. . . . .

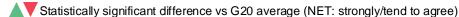
Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

.....

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree nor disaged	gree NET: Strongly/tend to disagr	ree Don't kno	W
G20 country average	60%	22%	9%	8%
Kenya	81%		9%	10% 1%
India	76%		17%	5% 2%
Brazil	72%		16%	7% 5% 🔺
Mexico	70%		<b>19</b> %	6% 5%
Indonesia	70%		23%	4% 3% 🔺
China	70%		20%	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), 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





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 of	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		78%		1:	8% 6	5% 3% 🔺
Turkey		76%		12%	4%	7%
Denmark		75%		15%	7	
Austria		72%		15%	8%	5%
China		72%		20%		<mark>7% 1%</mark>
Canada		72%		16%	8%	5%
Sweden		71%		15%	8%	6%
France		0%		17%	7%	6%
Germany	68			20%	7%	5%
United States	68			18%	9%	4%
Australia	689	%		20%	8%	5%
Italy	67%	6		20%	7%	6% 🔻
South Korea	61%			29%	7%	
Saudi Arabia	57%		20%	6%	16%	
Japan	43%		36%	10%	1:	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), Brazil (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. NET: Strongly/tend to agree .

	Total	Ge	nder	Hou	sehold inc	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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
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	78% G	79%	77%	82% AF	79%	75%	71%	83% G	79%	76%	74%	83% G
Human health and wellbeing are closely connected to the health and wellbeing of nature	73% G	73%	72%	73%	75%	73%	62%	70%	77% G	76% G	75% G	72%
Addressing climate change and environmental damage can bring many benefits to people in the UK	70%	70%	70%	67%	72%	76% AD	68%	77% AKL	72%	71%	65%	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	67%	67%	66%	67%	68%	69%	60%	72% G	69%	66%	66%	65%
The costs of the damages due to environmental pollution are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition	56% C	64% AC	50%	54%	58%	62% AD	55%	64% AKL	57%	57%	52%	50%

Base: UK, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, 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 55-64 vs 65-75).



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



Q5. NET: Strongly/tend to agree

	<b>T</b> . ( . )	Ge	nder	Hou	sehold inc	ome			A	ge		
	Total (A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Nature is already too damaged to continue meeting humans' needs in the	46%	47%	45%	46%	46%	49%	47%	58%	45%	48%	41%	34%
long-term	L						L	AIJKL	L	L		
Nature can meet the needs of humans right now		44%	34%	34%	36%	49%	34%	49%	48%	36%	34%	30%
		AC				ADE		AGJKL	AGJKL			
New technologies can solve environmental problems without individuals	35%	41%	30%	29%	40%	43%	29%	49%	41%	37%	29%	21%
having to make big changes in their lives	CDKL	AC			D	AD		AGJKL	KL	L		
The UK's government is doing enough to tackle climate change and	28%	33%	24%	22%	28%	36%	25%	40%	30%	26%	21%	22%
environmental damage	CDK	AC				ADE		AGIJKL	К			
	25%	33%	17%	20%	26%	33%	24%	32%	21%	24%	25%	23%
Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated		AC				AD		AI				

Base: UK, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, 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 55-64 vs 65-75).



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 immediately, within the next decar	de Act within the next 20 to 30 years	Act, but we have more time than 30 yea	rs Never – no ac	tion required	■ Don't	know
G20	71%		15%	5%	3%	6%
Mexico		91%			6%	6 <b>1%1%</b>
Kenya		86%			11%	3%
South Africa		83%		11%	6 <b>3</b> 9	%1 <mark>%2%</mark> 🔺
Brazil	81	%		10%	3% 2%	5% 🔺
Argentina	80	0%			2%2	2% 3% 🔺
Indonesia	80	%		14%	4	4% 2% 🔺
Turkey	80	%		9%	<b>3% 2%</b>	6%
France	73%		14%	4%	3%	7%
China	72%		15%	<b>)</b>	9%	<b>3% 1%</b>
United Kingdom	69%		15%	6%	4%	6%
Australia	<b>68</b> %		13%	5% 6%	6 8	8% 🔻
Canada	<b>68</b> %		14%	6% 4	4% 8	8%
India	68%		22%		5% 2	2% 3% 🔻
Denmark	67%		<b>16</b> %	6%	4% 8	8% 🔻
Austria	65%		16%	7%	6%	6%
Germany	66%		17%	7%	6%	5%
South Korea	66%		17%	9%	3%	6%
Sweden	64%		16%	7% 4%	6 <b>9</b> 9	%
Italy	<b>62%</b>		22%	6%	3% 8	B% 🔻
United States	<b>62</b> %		18%	6% 5%	99	%
Japan	53%	15%	9% 7'	%	16%	

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).

52%



17%

Saudi Arabia



23%

2%

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.

	Totol	Ge	nder	Ηοι	isehold inco	me			A	ge		
	Total (A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Act immediately, within the next decade	69% B	65%	73% AB	69%	69%	70%	69%	72%	69%	67%	72%	65%
Act within the next 20 to 30 years	15% K	16%	13%	13%	18%	16%	18% K	16%	15%	15%	10%	15%
Act, but we have more time than 30 years	6% C	9% AC	4%	5%	7%	8%	7%	5%	6%	6%	8%	7%
Never – no action required	4% H	5%	3%	4%	3%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	7% AGHI	7% AGHI
Don't know	6% EFK	5%	8%	8% EF	3%	4%	4%	6%	7%	10% AK	3%	7%

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 55-64 vs 65-75).



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. 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.

	Total	Ge	nder	Но	usehold inco	ome			1	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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Business and industry	56% H	56%	57%	54%	63% ADF	54%	54%	44%	50%	59% H	64% AGHI	70% AGHIJ
National governments of wealthy countries	52% GCHI	56% AC	48%	52%	53%	51%	39%	45%	42%	54% Gl	59% AGHI	71% AGHIJK
International organisations (e.g. the UN or the World Bank)	33% L	32%	35%	31%	32%	39% AD	35%	41% AIJL	31%	32%	35%	26%
National governments of developing countries	32% CG	38% AC	25%	30%	31%	35%	19%	30% G	31% G	32% G	35% G	41% AGH
The global super rich	27% CJ	31% AC	24%	29%	28%	28%	33% J	30% J	35% AJL	19%	25%	24%
Environmental groups	15% K	14%	16%	15%	15%	14%	19% JK	23% AJKL	17% K	10%	7%	13%
High-income and middle-income earners in the UK	12% CKL	16% AC	9%	10%	12%	16% AD	19% AJKL	21% AJKL	18% AJKL	9% L	5%	2%
Not applicable – no action required	2% C	4% AC	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%	5% AH	3%
Don't know	10% BF	6%	14% AB	13% AEF	8%	7%	10%	9%	13% F	12%	7%	9%

Base: UK, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, 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 55-64 vs 65-75).



## 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. 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.

	Tatal	Genc		Но	usehold inco	me			A	ge		
	Total (A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Good manners	71% H	68%	74% A	71%	73%	68%	70%	65%	67%	73%	72%	82% AGHIJK
Tolerance and respect for other people	61% BGI	57%	66% AB	60%	63%	60%	51%	62%	53%	60%	66% Gl	75% AGHIJ
Respect for animals, nature, and the environment	54% BG	48%	60% AB	57%	55%	50%	44%	50%	56%	54%	59% G	58% G
Not being selfish (unselfishness)	42% GH	44%	41%	45%	45%	39%	29%	29%	38%	47% GH	54% AGHI	56% AGHI
Independence	40% B	34%	45% AB	39%	39%	39%	42%	43%	37%	40%	42%	36%
Feeling of responsibility	36%	38%	34%	33%	40%	37%	34%	39% J	44% AJ	30%	35%	34%
Hard work	35% C	40% AC	31%	32%	36%	39% D	38%	35%	34%	35%	38%	32%
Determination, perseverance	33% D	33%	33%	28%	34%	39% AD	34%	39% AK	34%	32%	27%	30%
Imagination	32%	30%	32%	34%	27%	32%	32%	33%	38% A	30%	28%	29%
Thrift, saving money and things	25%	23%	28%	25%	27%	23%	25%	20%	28%	25%	30% H	23%
Obedience	19% CJ	24% AC	14%	20%	20%	17%	22%	23% JK	20%	13%	14%	23% JK
Religious faith	13% KL	14%	11%	12%	12%	14%	20% AJKL	22% AIJKL	14% K	9%	5%	7%
None of these	1%	1%	1%	1%		1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	
Don't know	-	1%	-	1%	-	-				2%		1%

Base: UK, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, 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 55-64 vs 65-75).



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	Ger	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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Your future	57%	59%	57%	44%	62%	72%	63%	71%	63%	53%	46%	48%
	DKL				D	ADE	KL	AJKL	KL			
	30%	34%	26%	19%	34%	43%	33%	45%	41%	22%	16%	19%
The future of your country	CDJKL	AC			D	ADE	JKL	AGJKL	AJKL			
	25%	29%	21%	17%	24%	37%	33%	43%	35%	15%	9%	14%
The future of the world	CDJKL	AC				ADE	AJKL	AJKL	AJKL			

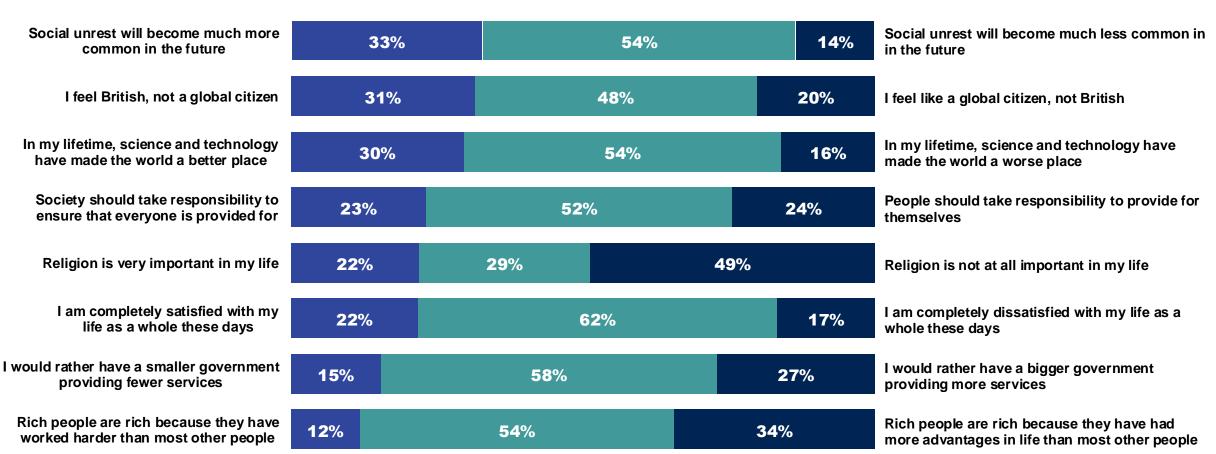
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Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-64 vs 65-75).



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: UK 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, 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	Hou	sehold inco	ome			Ag	ge		
		Total (A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
		51%	55%	48%	33%	56%	74%	43%	58%	52%	44%	54%	56%
How satisfied are you	NET: Very/fairly satisfied	CDJ	AC			D	ADE		AGJ			J	J
with the financial situation of your	NET: Very/fairly dissatisfied	25%	21%	28%	40%	23%	10%	25%	24%	25%	28%	26%	19%
household?		BF		AB	AEF	F					L		
	NET: Very/somewhat	35%	35%	36%	32%	38%	40%	47%	44%	40%	37%	23%	21%
How exposed, if at all, are you personally to	exposed	KL					AD	AKL	AKL	KL	KL		
environmental and climate related risks,	NET: Not very/not at all	60%	62%	59%	62%	60%	57%	48%	51%	56%	58%	73%	76%
and threats?		GH										AGHIJ	AGHIJ

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 55-64 vs 65-75).



# Methodology



### **Objectives and methodology.**

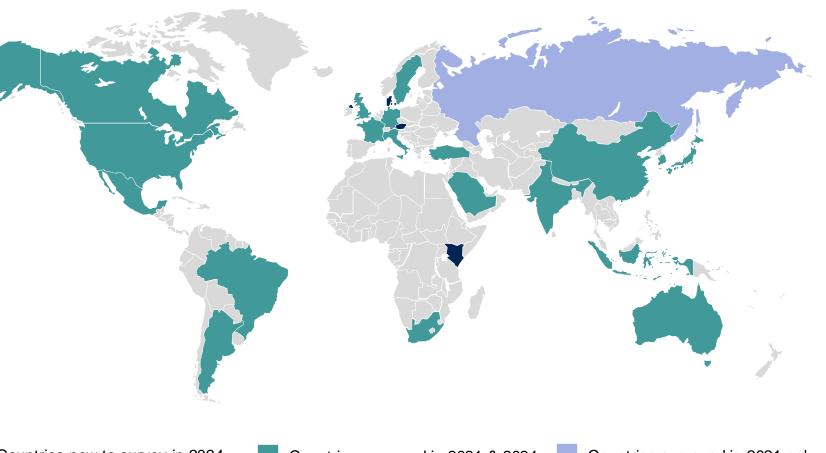
- Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance, in partnership with The Policy Institute Kings College, Wellbeing Alliance, ISWE, and Wellbeing Economy Alliance, Ipsos conducted research to understand attitudes to societal transformations, political / economic systems and planetary stewardship. 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 the UK, comparing responses with the other nations surveyed. This study also compares responses from different demographic groups in the UK. In the UK, 1,000 participants aged 18-75 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 <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 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	АТ	1000	18-75	German
Denmark	DK	1000	18-75	Danish
Kenya	KE	1000	18-65	Swahili
Sweden	SW	1000	18-65	Swedish



### Methodology: demographics/subgroups bases.

	Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000					
	Gender					
Male	485 / 491					
Male	48% / 49%					
Female	505 / 499					
Female	50% / 50%					
Emplo	yment Status					
Marking	671 / 672					
Working	67% / 67%					
	329 / 328					
Not working	33% / 33%					
E	ducation					
	374 / 374					
Secondary	37% / 37%					
	626 / 626					
Degree or above	63% / 63%					
House	hold Income					
1	373 / 373					
Low	37% / 37%					
N 41 - 1 - 11 -	225 / 225					
Middle	22% / 23%					
Llink	327 / 328					
High	33% / 33%					
Childre	n in Household					
Yes	340 / 341					
res	35% / 34%					
Ne	654 / 653					
No	66% / 66%					

	Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000
	Age
18-24	119 / 119
	12% / 12%
25-34	190 / 190
20 0 1	19% / 19%
35-44	177 / 177
	18% / 18%
45-54	193 / 193
	19% / 19%
55-64	170 / 170
	17% / 17%
65-75	151 / 150
05-75	15% / 15%
	Region
Greater London	137 / 137
Greater Eondon	14% / 14%
Midlands	160 / 160
Midialius	16% / 16%
North West	110 / 109
North West	11% / 11%
North & Yorkshire	122 / 122
NOTITA FORSTITE	12% / 12%
Northern Ireland	28/28
Northern Ireland	3% / 3%
Contland	84/84
Scotland	8%/8%
South East & Anglia	228 / 228
South East & Anglia	23% / 23%
	131 / 131
South West & Wales	13% / 13% ipsos

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### **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		ill leave nature for future ations	
	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.



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%	

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





## 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.



## 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.

