

Earth for All Survey 2024

G20+ Global Report: attitudes to political and economic transformation

Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance

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

June 2024

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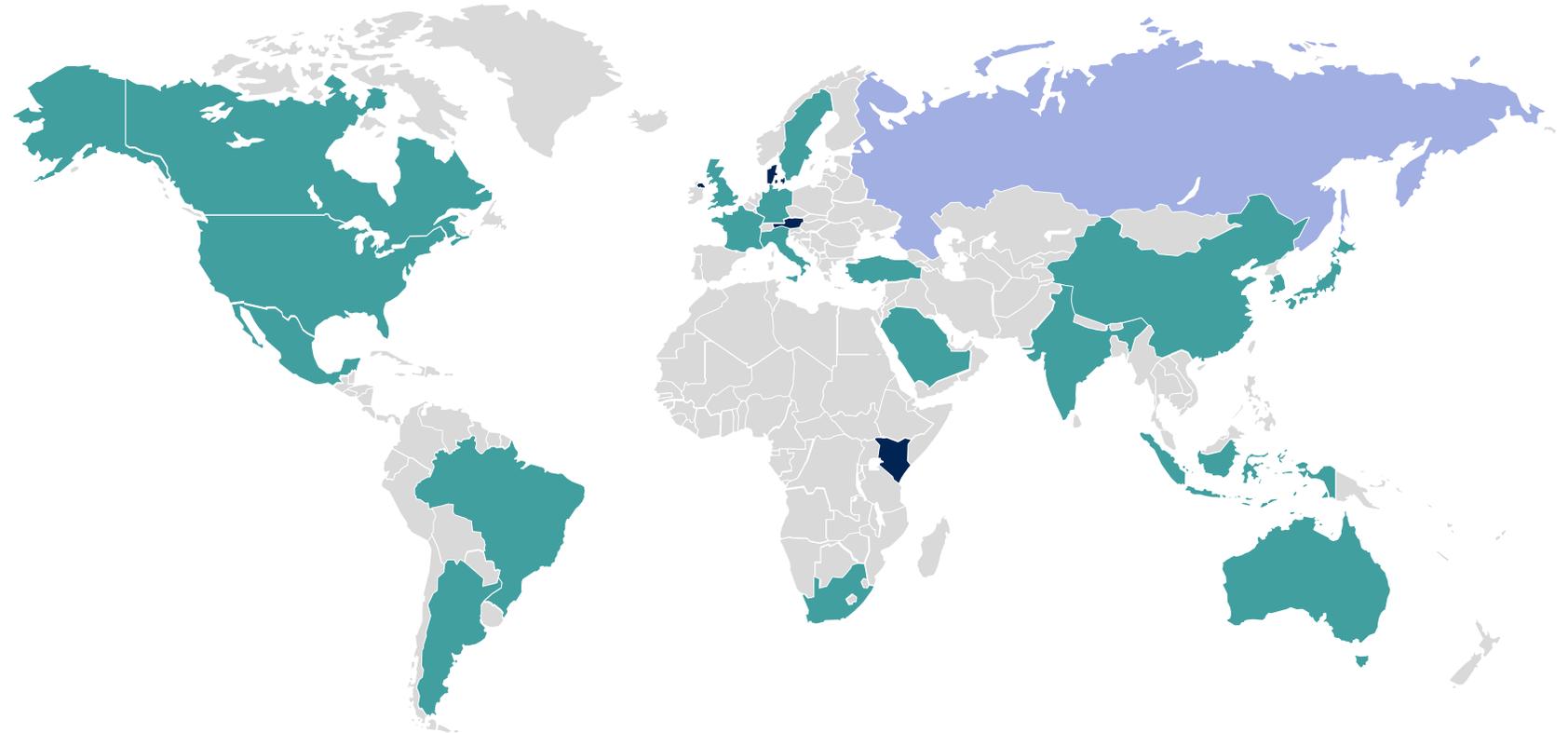
Objectives and Methodology.

- Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance, in partnership with The Policy Institute Kings College, Wellbeing Alliance, ISWE, and Wellbeing Economy Alliance, Ipsos conducted research to understand **attitudes to societal transformations, political / economic systems and planetary stewardship**. Questions focused on: values and worldviews, attitudes towards nature and planetary stewardship, attitudes towards national and global political and economic systems, levels of support for Earth4All policy recommendations. **This report focuses on attitudes towards national and global political and economic systems, and levels of support for Earth4All policy proposals.**
- Ipsos surveyed **22,000 participants aged 18 to 55-75 in total across 22 countries**. This included 18 G20 countries (Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000)), plus four 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 average of country responses** and compares individual countries and demographic groups against this. The 'G20 country average' percentage is an arithmetic average of national results across the 18 G20 countries surveyed (or 17 G20 countries in the case of questions that were not asked in China), where the results from each country have the same weight and are not pro-rata to the true population proportions for this audience.

Study coverage

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

Some questions that were asked were also run in the [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

Country classification

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

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

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

		Vulnerability to Climate Change		
		Low	Medium	High
Income	Lower-middle	-	-	India, Kenya
	Upper-middle	Brazil, Turkey	Argentina, China, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa	-
	High	Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, South Korea, Sweden, UK, US	Japan, Saudi Arabia	-

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

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

Summary of key findings.

Government and economy - key findings (1)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Government and economy - key findings (2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Response to policy proposals - key findings (3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

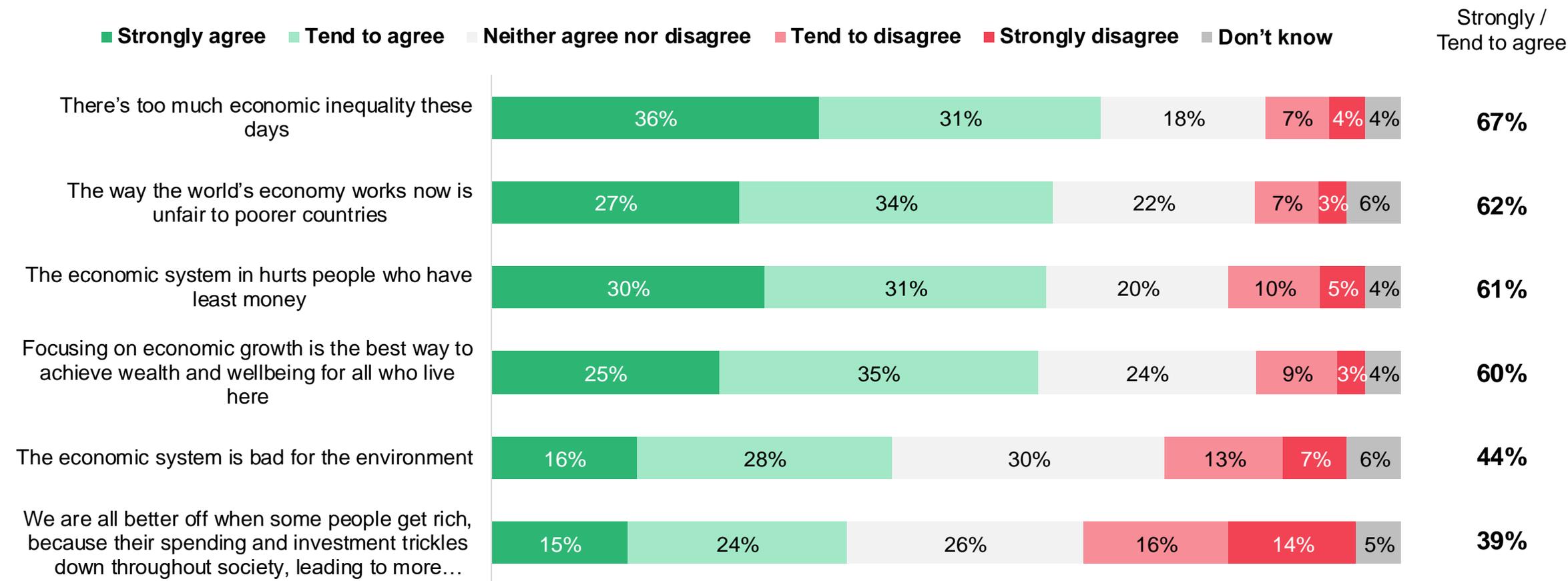
The majority of people surveyed in the G20 support giving legal rights to nature and future generations.

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

Attitudes towards government and the economy.

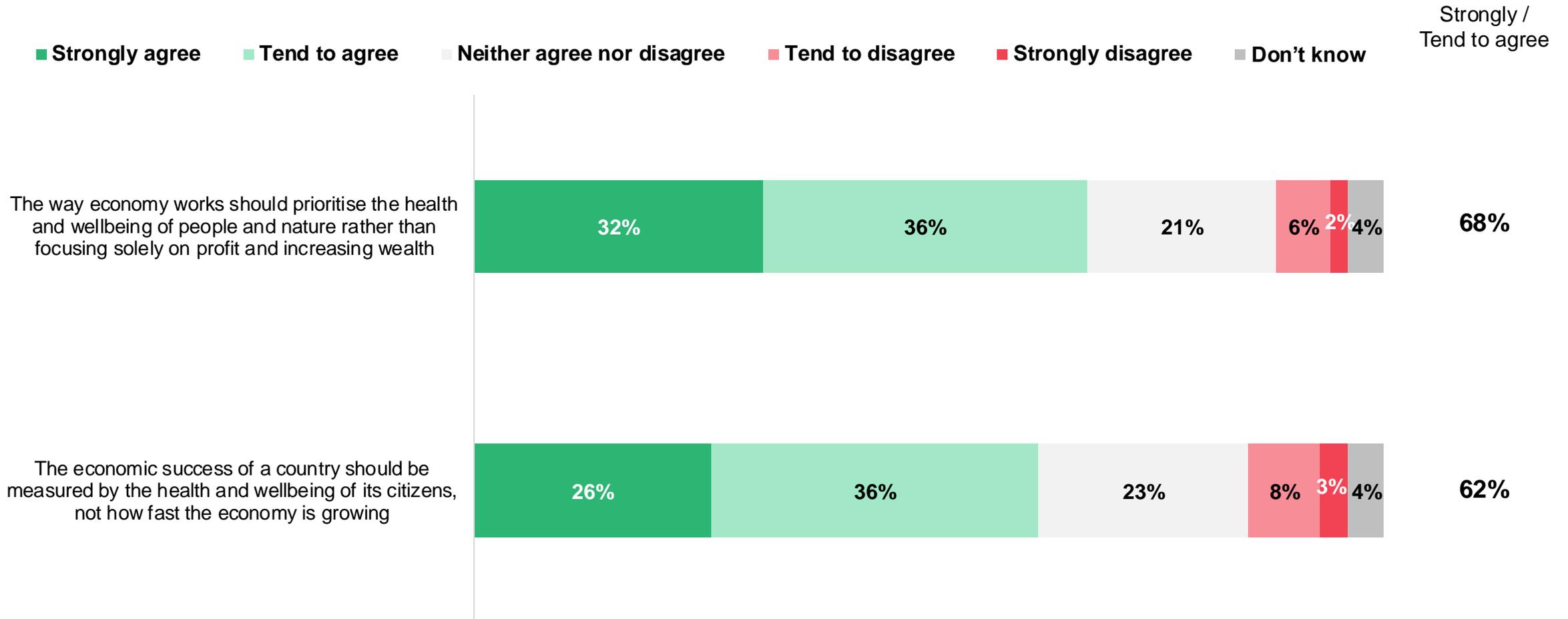
Economic inequality is an issue for those surveyed in the G20.

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



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

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



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

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

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

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

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



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

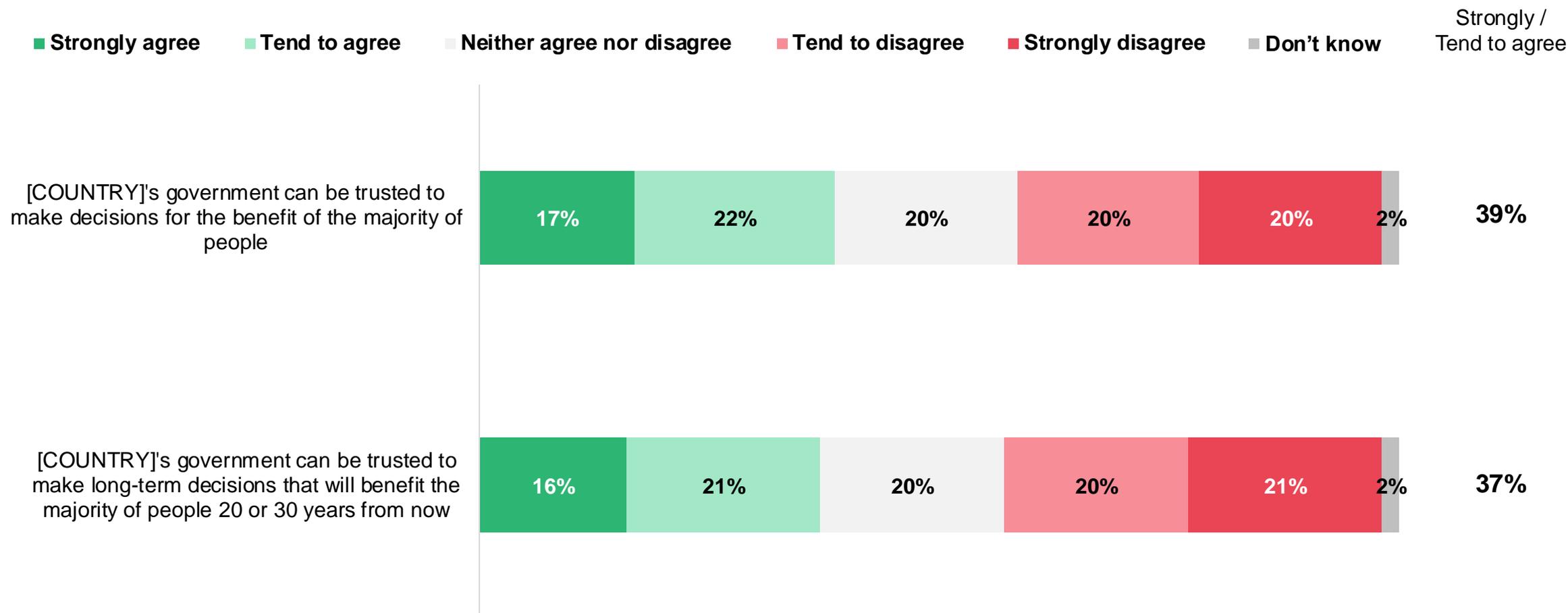


(Strongly / Tend to agree)	G20 average	AU	AT	CA	DK	FR	DE	IT	SK	SW	UK	US	JP	SA	BR	TR	AR	CN	ID	MX	ZA	IN	KE
There's too much economic inequality in these days	67%	61%	63%	64%	51%	69%	63%	61%	61%	63%	65%	63%	58%	37%	76%	77%	84%	-	72%	77%	85%	64%	84%
The way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer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

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



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



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

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

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

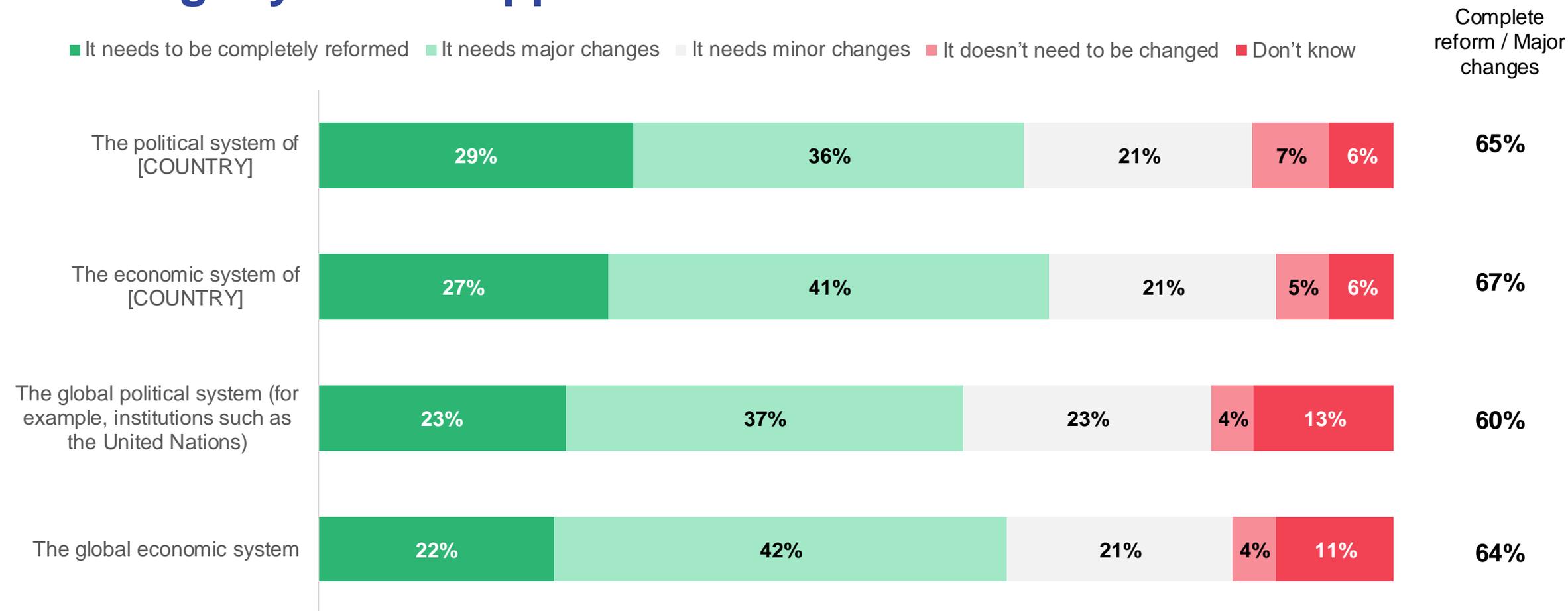


(Strongly / Tend to agree)	G20 average	Country																					
		AU	AT	CA	DK	FR	DE	IT	SK	SW	UK	US	JP	SA	BR	TR	AR	CN	ID	MX	ZA	IN	KE
		[COUNTRY]'s government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people	39%	40%	23%	33%	43%	18%	29%	25%	23%	47%	29%	39%	14%	80%	38%	30%	50%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

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



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



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

Support for reform is fairly consistent across key demographics.

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

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

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

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

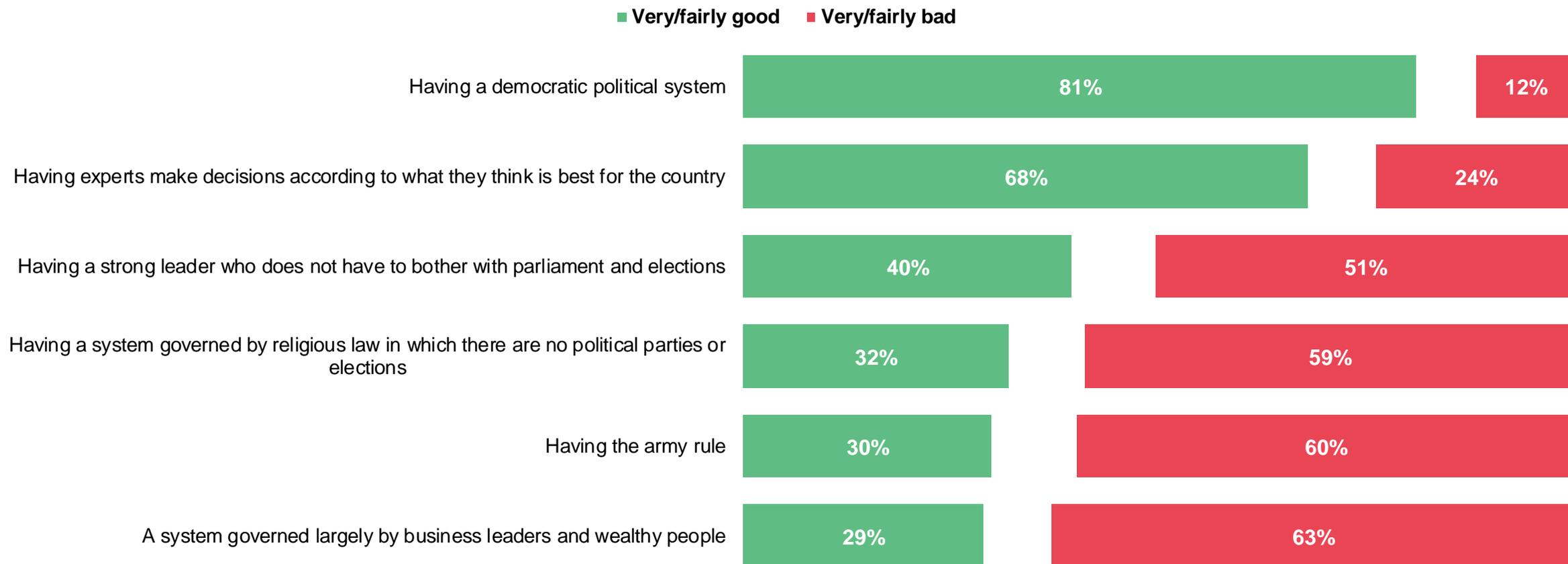


(Completely reformed / Major changes)	G20 average	AU	AT	CA	DK	FR	DE	IT	SK	SW	UK	US	JP	SA	BR	TR	AR	CN	ID	MX	ZA	IN	KE
The political system of [COUNTRY]	65%	46%	64%	59%	41%	68%	57%	63%	72%	46%	63%	59%	57%	23%	81%	72%	85%	-	67%	85%	89%	67%	85%
The economic system of [COUNTRY]	67%	53%	60%	62%	40%	72%	61%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

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

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

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

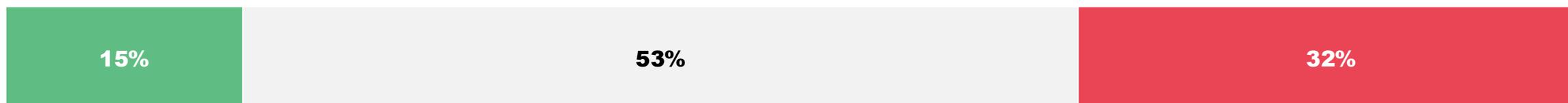


Q9: I'm going to describe various types of political systems. How good or bad do you think each is or would be as a way of governing your country? Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada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

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

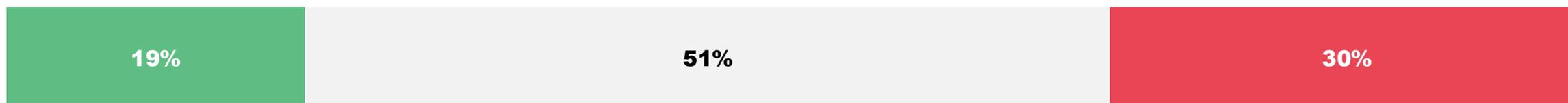
I would rather have a smaller government providing fewer services

I would rather have a bigger government providing more services



Society should take responsibility to ensure that everyone is provided for

People should take responsibility to provide for themselves



■ 1 - 2

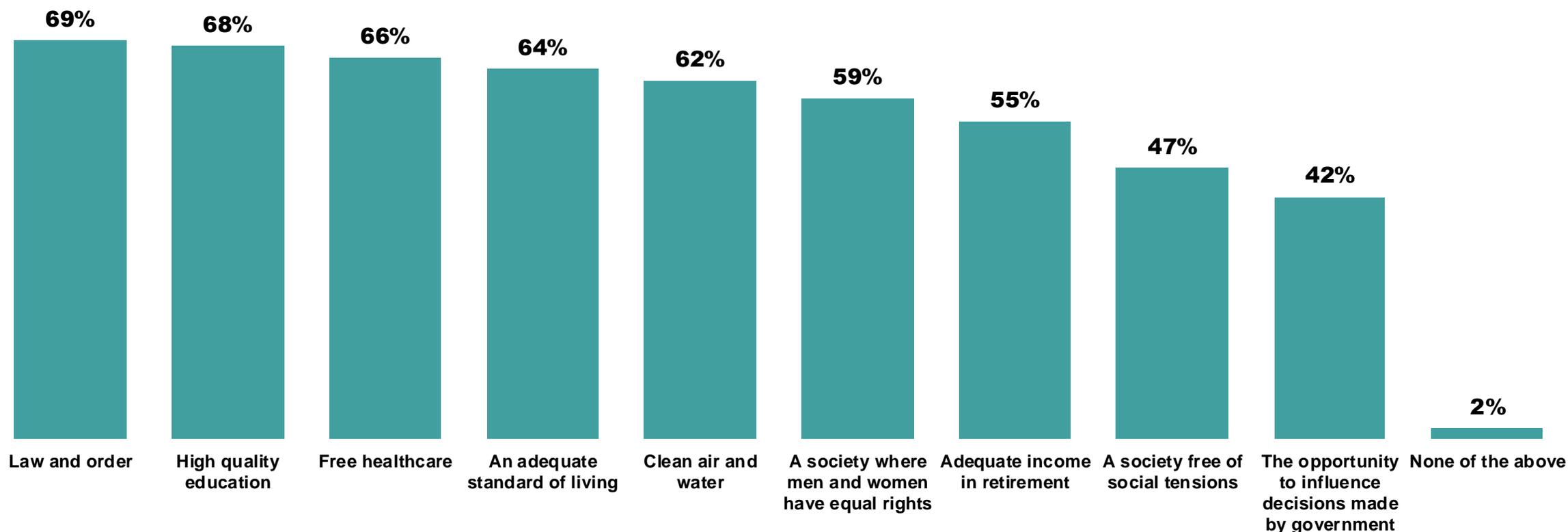
■ 3 - 5

■ 6 - 7

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

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

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



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

Support for policy proposals.

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

Attitudes to urgent action

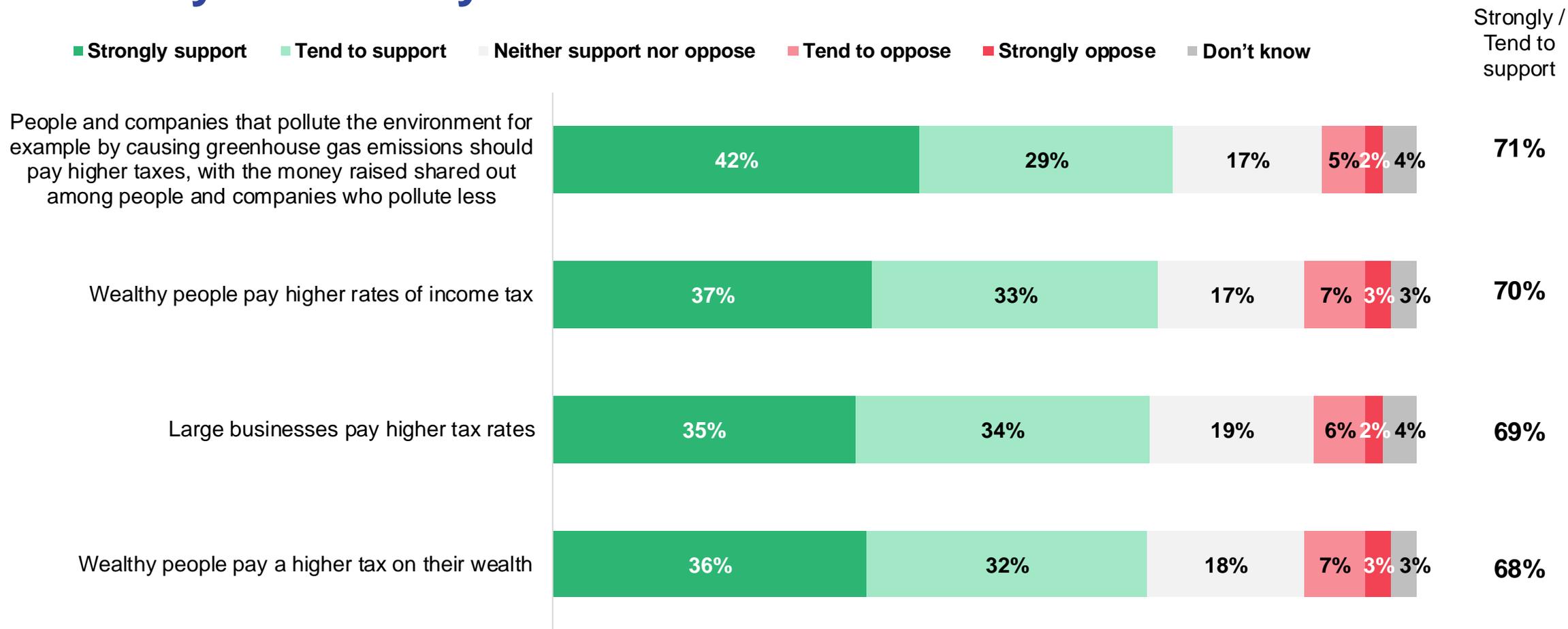
- Act immediately, within the next decade
- Act within the next 20 to 30 years
- Act, but we have more time than 30 years
- Never – no action required
- Don't know

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

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



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

Support for taxation is consistent across demographic groups.

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

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

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



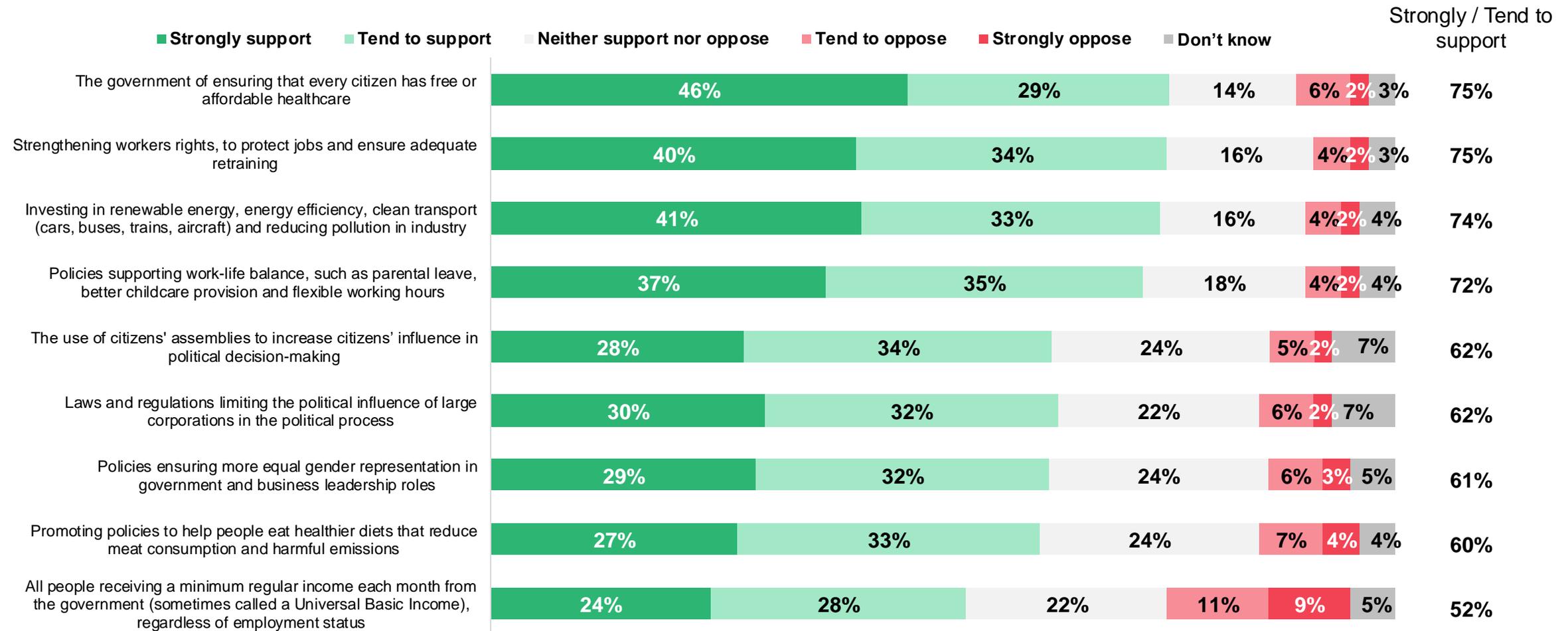
While support for taxation tends to be higher in lower and higher-middle income countries, there is relatively consistent support across regions (Japan and KSA excluded).



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

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

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



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



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

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

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



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

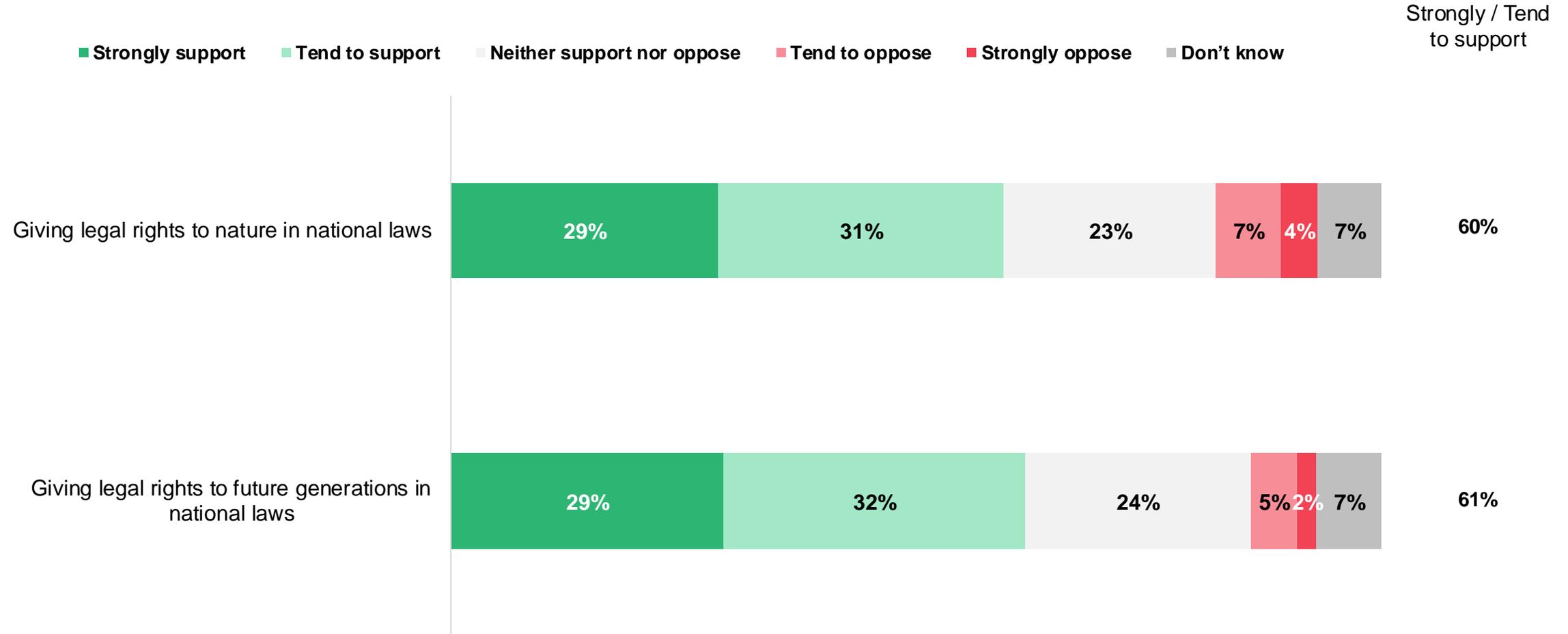


(Strongly / Tend to agree)	G20 average	AU	AT	CA	DK	FR	DE	IT	SK	SW	UK	US	JP	SA	BR	TR	AR	CN	ID	MX	ZA	IN	KE
The government of ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare	75%	80%	79%	79%	82%	68%	75%	72%	61%	78%	84%	66%	53%	68%	77%	78%	80%	-	86%	86%	83%	70%	86%
Strengthening workers rights,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

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



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



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

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

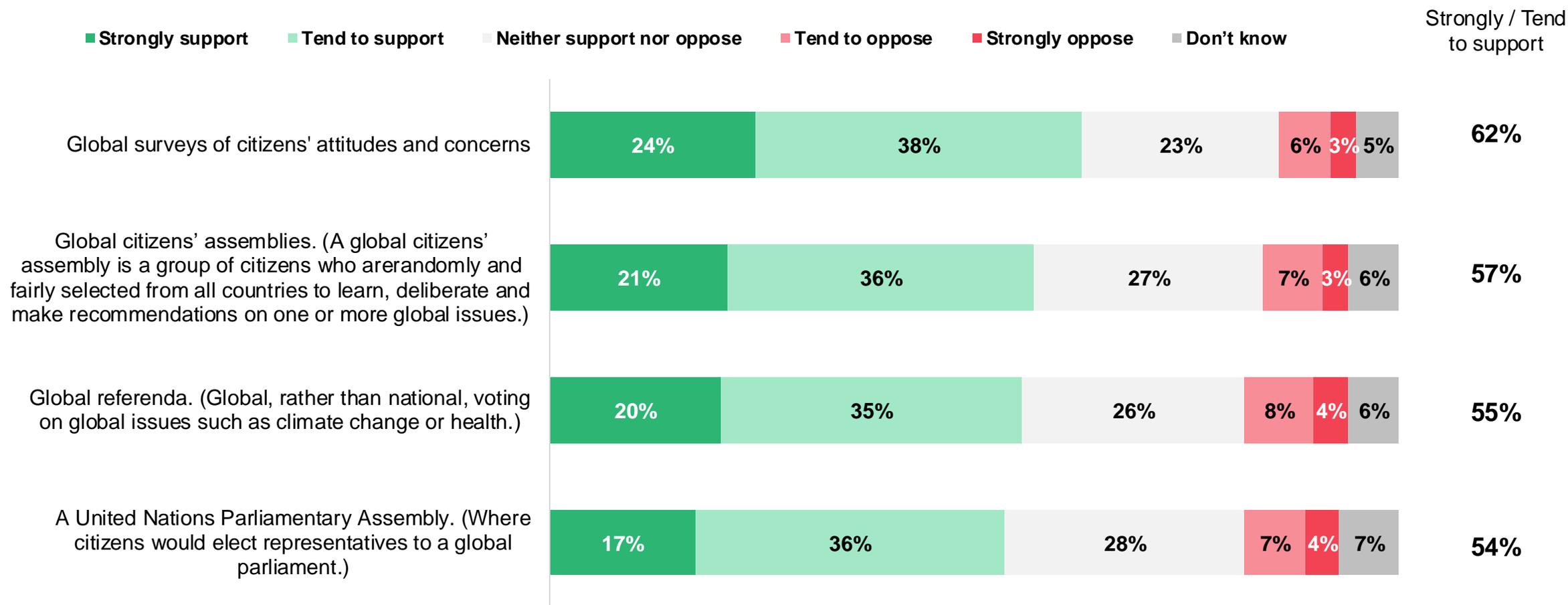
<i>(Strongly / Tend to support)</i>	G20 average	Gender		Age					Children in HH		Education		HH finances		Exposure to climate threats		Interest in politics	
		Male	Female	18-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55+	Children in HH	No children in HH	< Degree	Degree +	Satisfied	Dis-satisfied	Exposed	Not exposed	Interested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



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

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

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

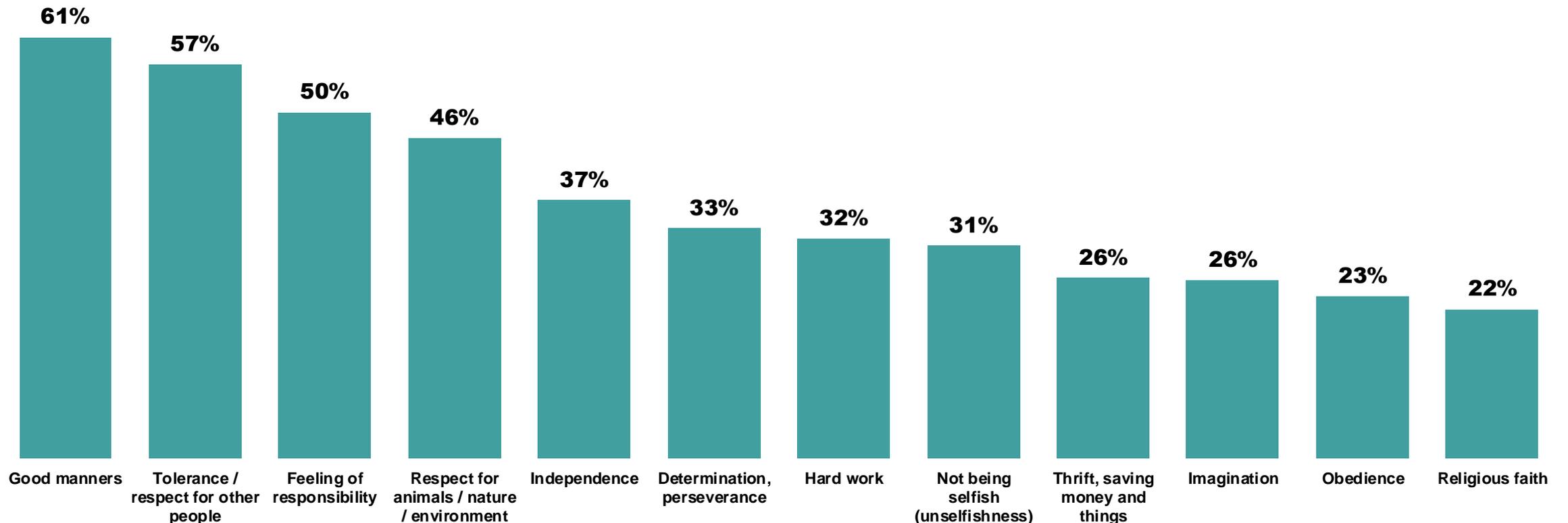


Q12: Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals. Base: 17,000 across 17 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000),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

G20 Values.

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

Qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home.

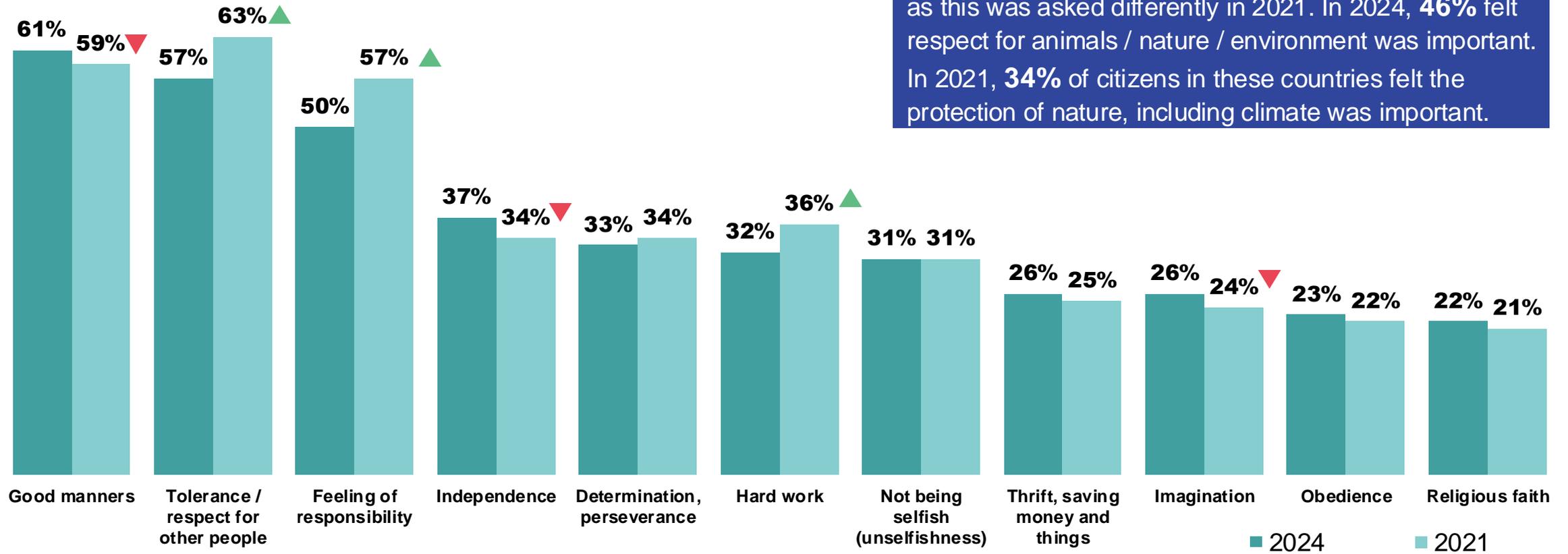


Q1: Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Base: 18,000 across 18 G20 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000),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

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

Qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home.

Respect for animals / nature / environment is not shown as this was asked differently in 2021. In 2024, 46% felt respect for animals / nature / environment was important. In 2021, 34% of citizens in these countries felt the protection of nature, including climate was important.

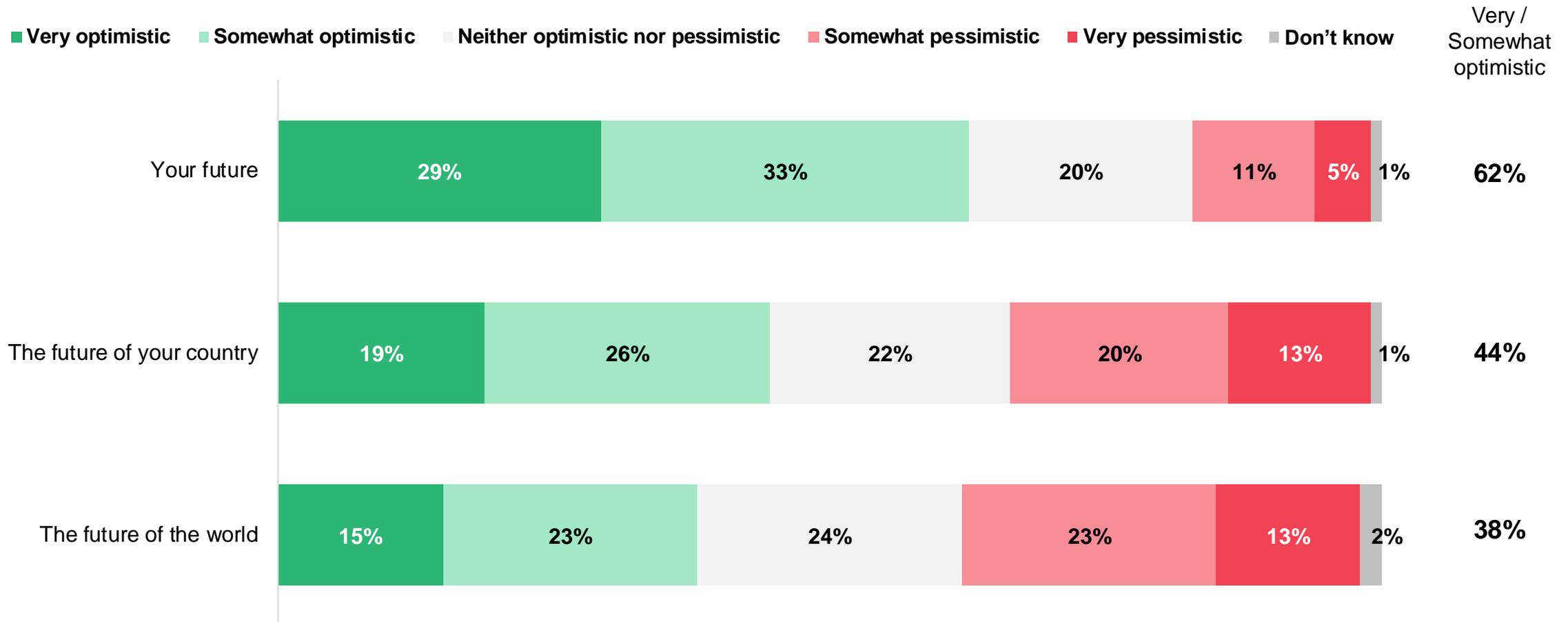


Q1: Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important? Please choose up to five.

Base: 2024 (18,000) 2021 (19,735). None of these and don't know responses not shown. ▲ ▼ Statistically significant difference v 2024. NB: G20 in 2024 does not include Russia



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



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

Thank you.

Ipsos Standards & Accreditations (for reports)

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 1: subgroup bases

Subgroups: unweighted bases

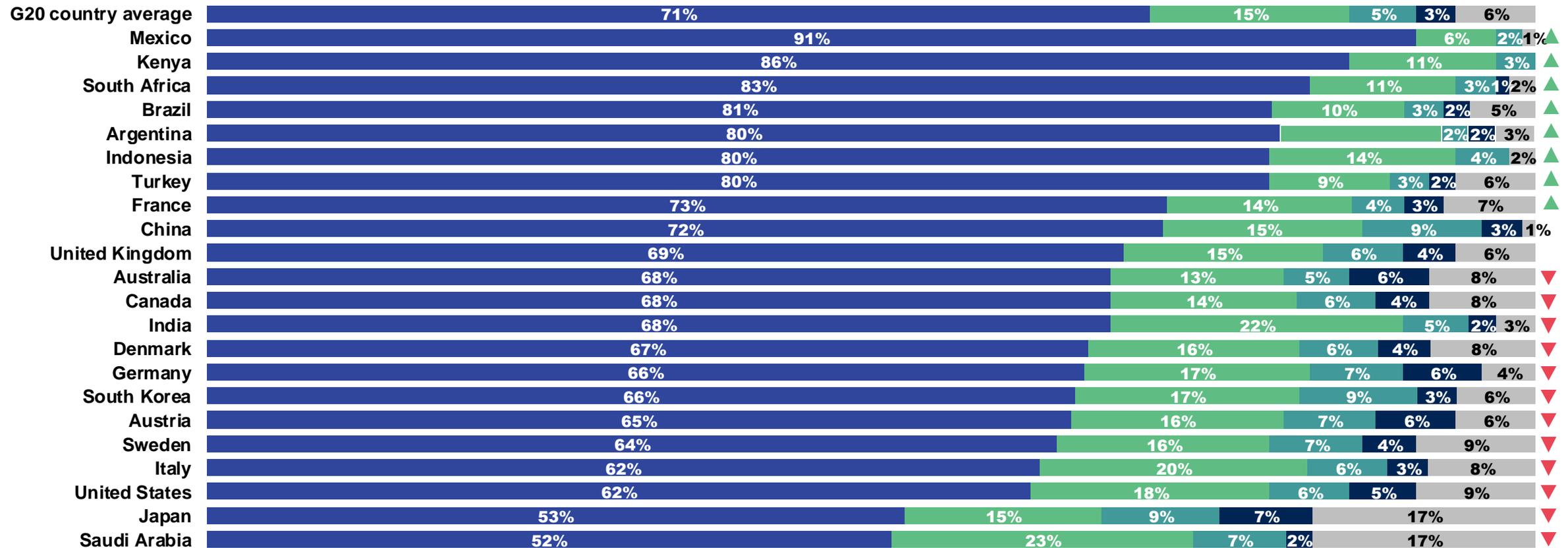
G20 average	Gender		Age					Children in HH		Education		HH finances		Exposure to climate threats		Interest in politics	
	Male	Female	18-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55+	Children in HH	No children in HH	< Degree	Degree +	Satisfied	Dis-satisfied	Exposed	Not exposed	Interested	Not interested
17,000 (excluding China)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

Appendix 2: country ranking charts.

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

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

■ Act 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

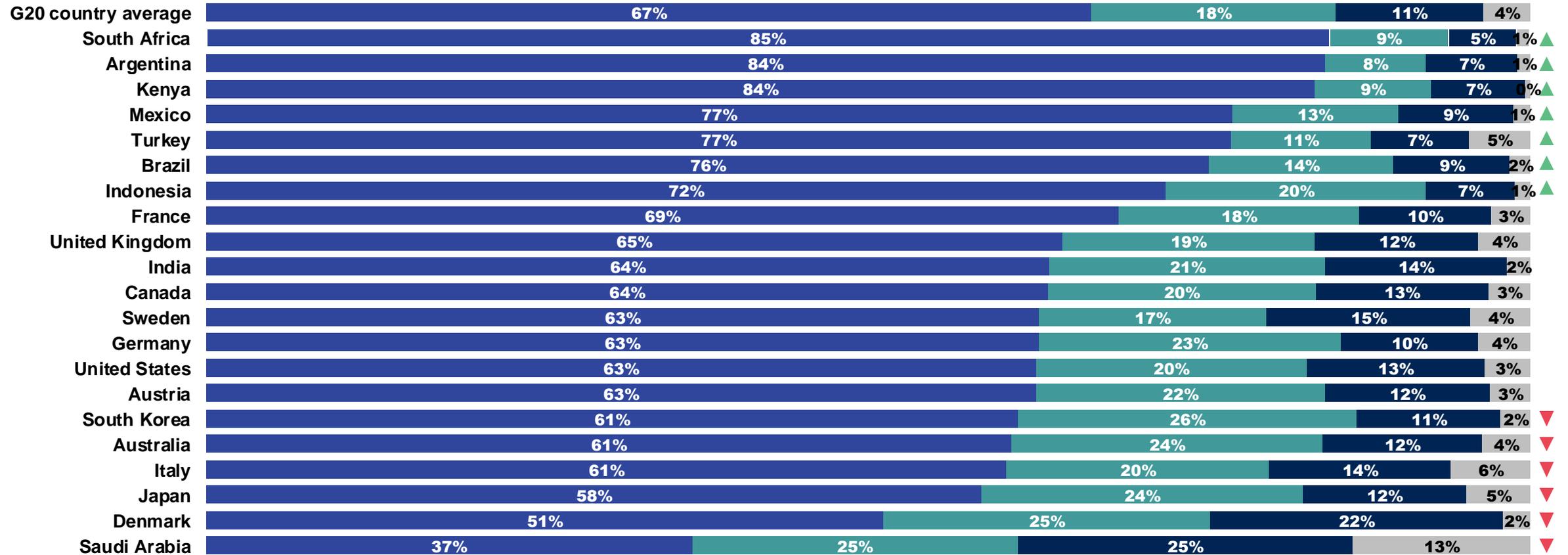


Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000),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

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

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

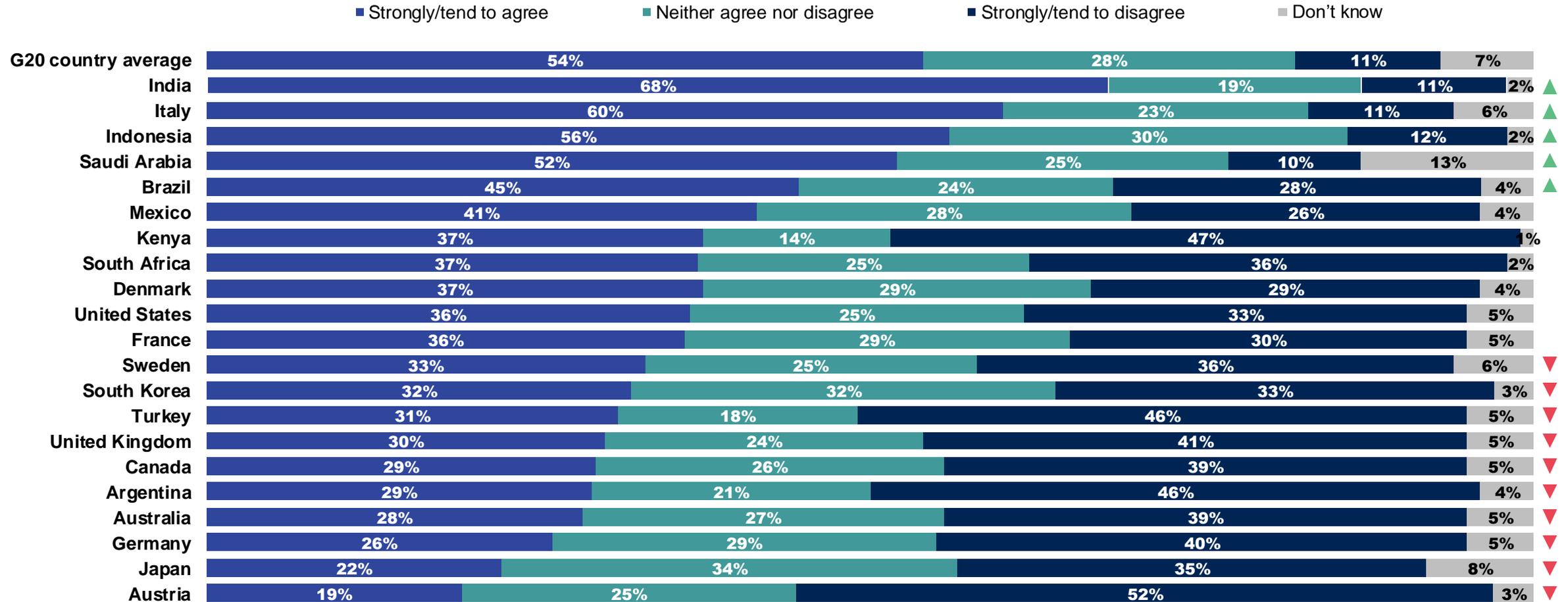
■ Strongly/tend to agree
 ■ Neither agree nor disagree
 ■ Strongly/tend to disagree
 ■ Don't know



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).

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

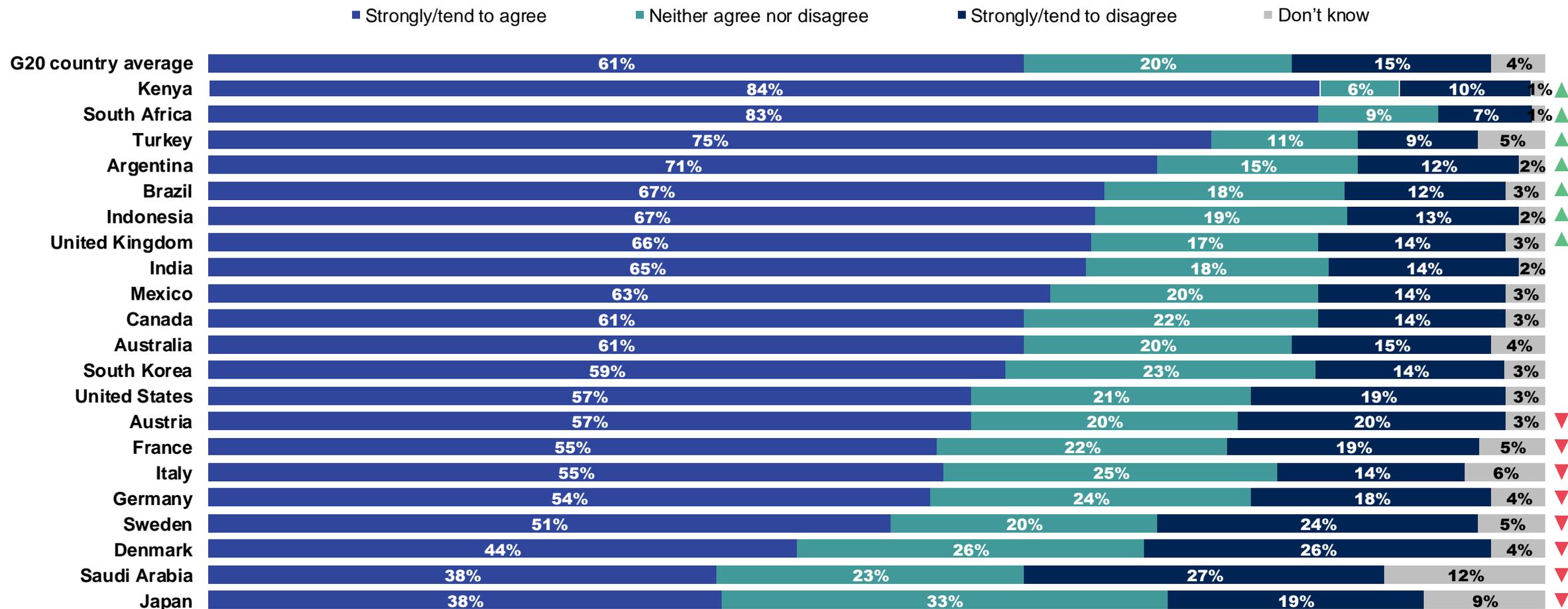
Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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

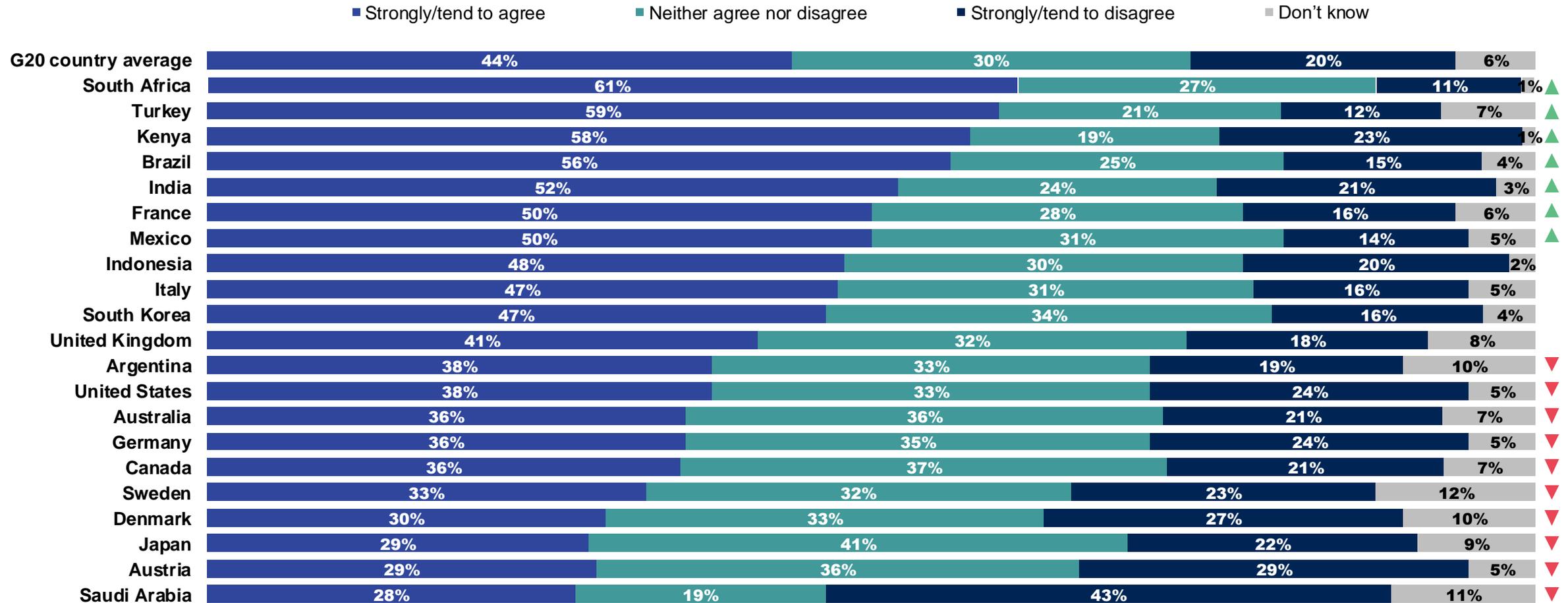
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The economic system in [COUNTRY] is bad for the environment.

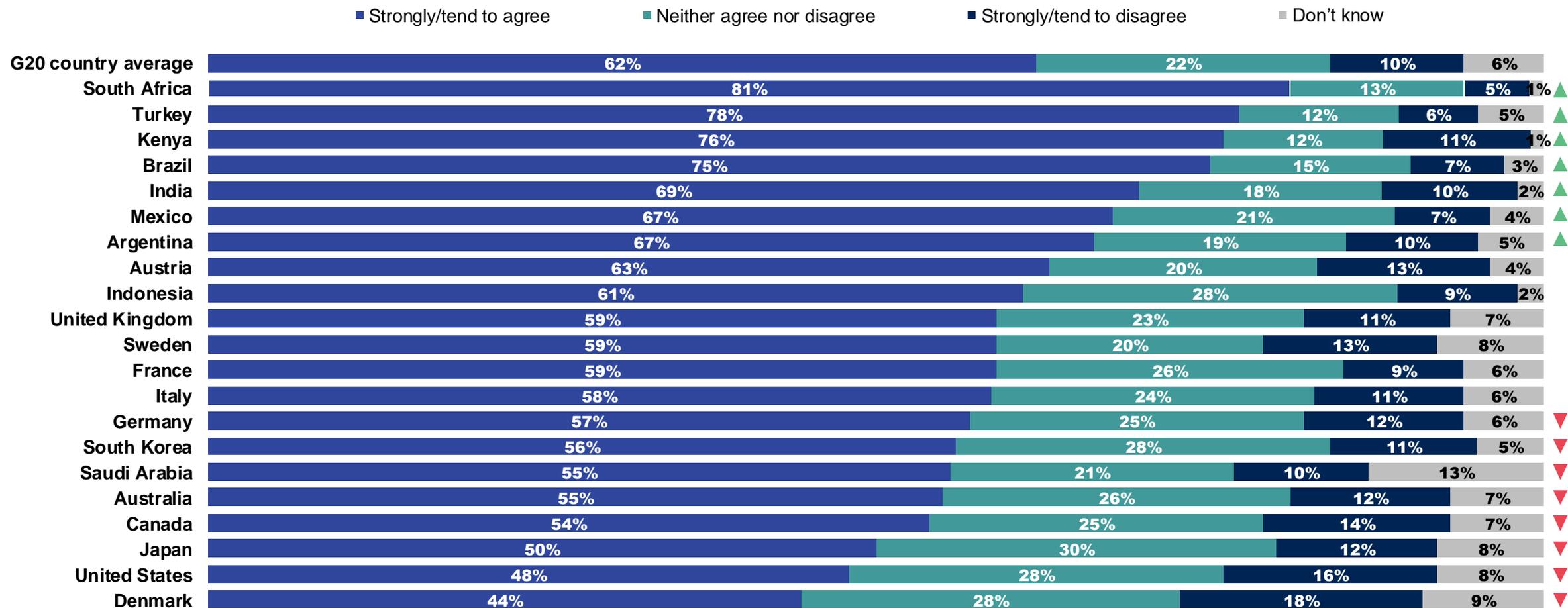
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The way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer countries.

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

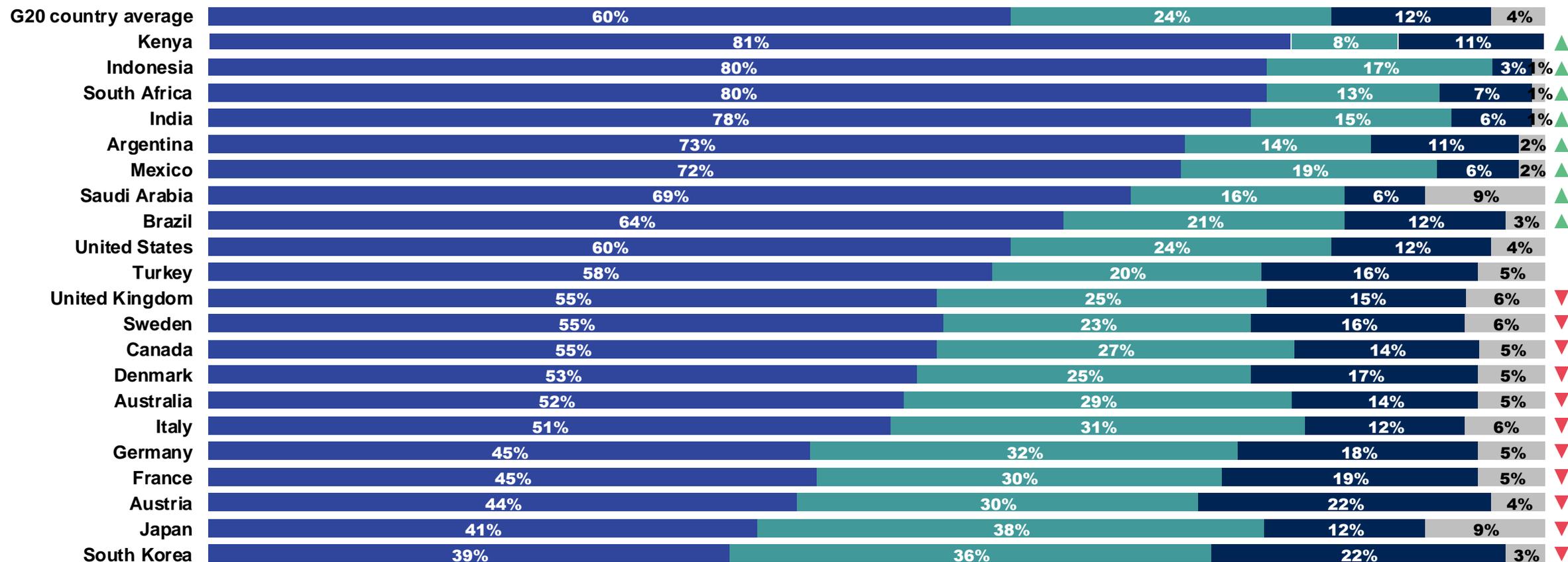


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Focusing on economic growth in [COUNTRY] is the best way to achieve wealth and wellbeing for all who live here.

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

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

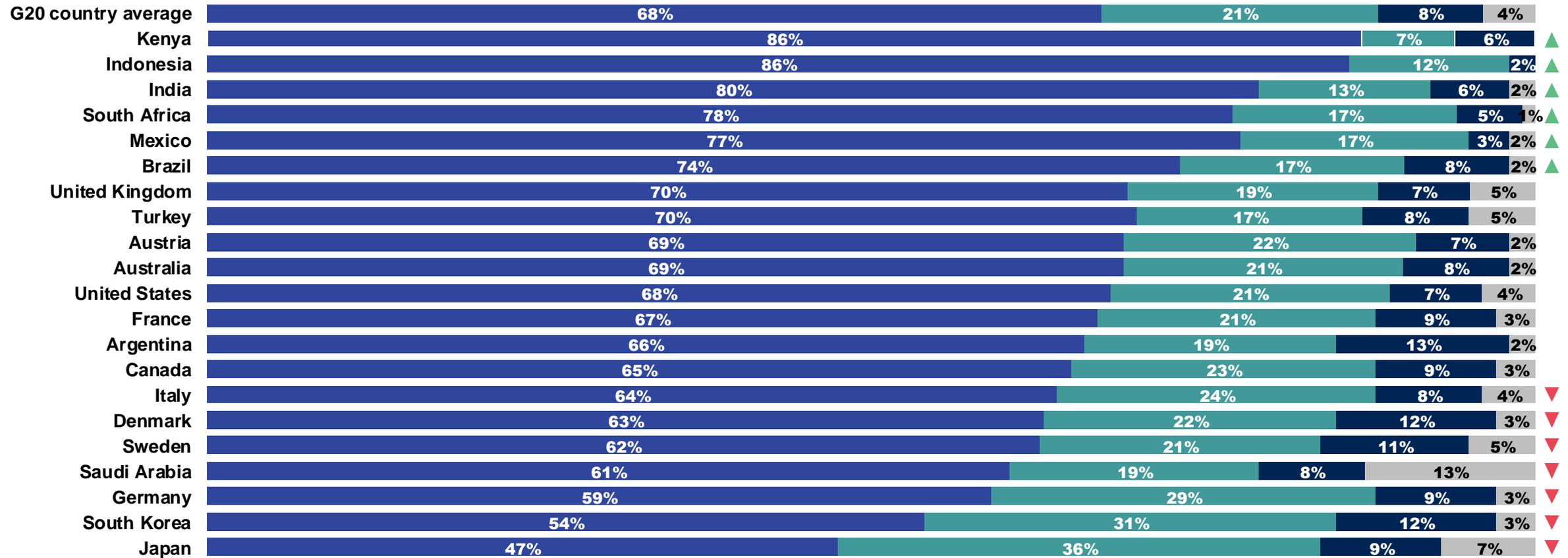


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The way [COUNTRY]'s economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth in [COUNTRY].

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

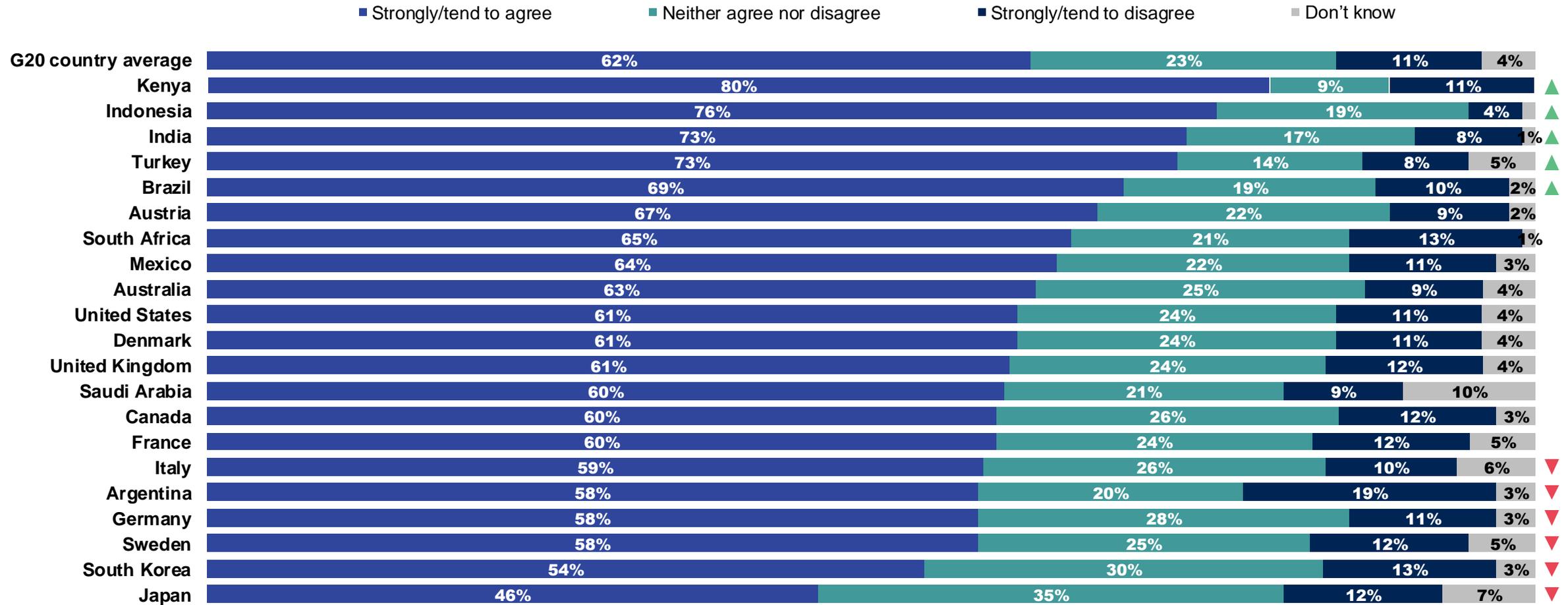
■ Strongly/tend to agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Strongly/tend to disagree ■ Don't know



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

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

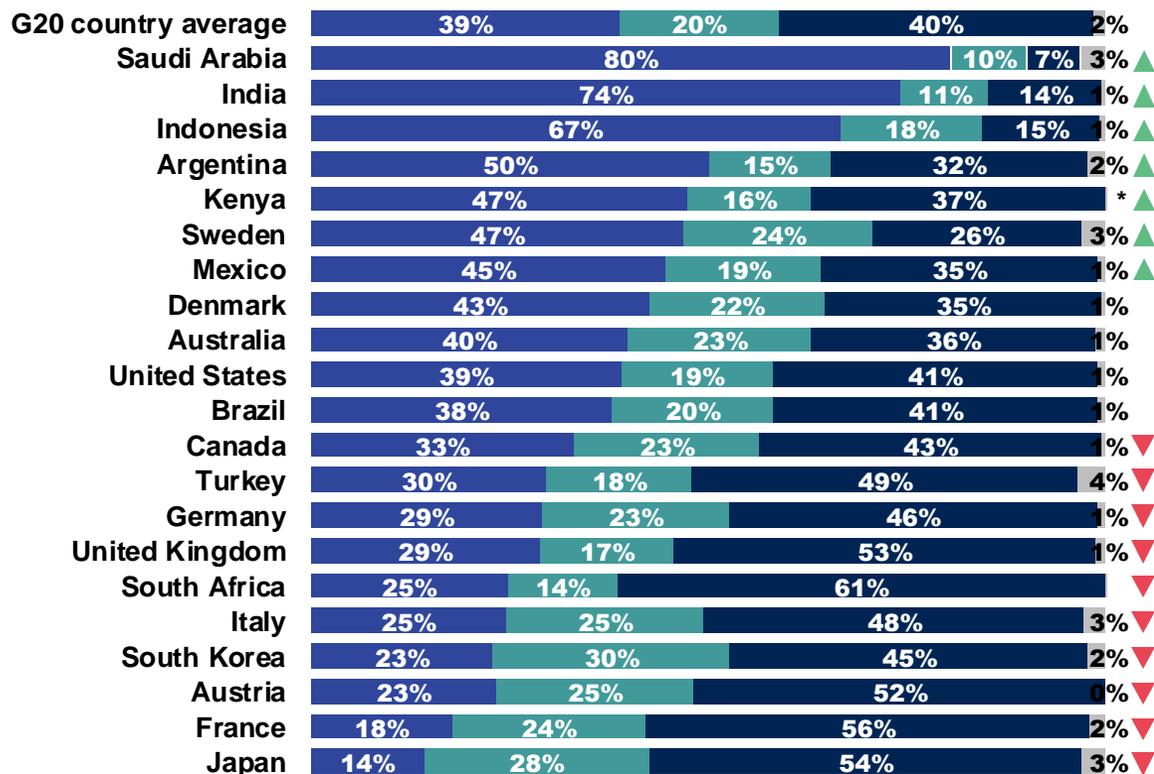


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March - 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), 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).

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

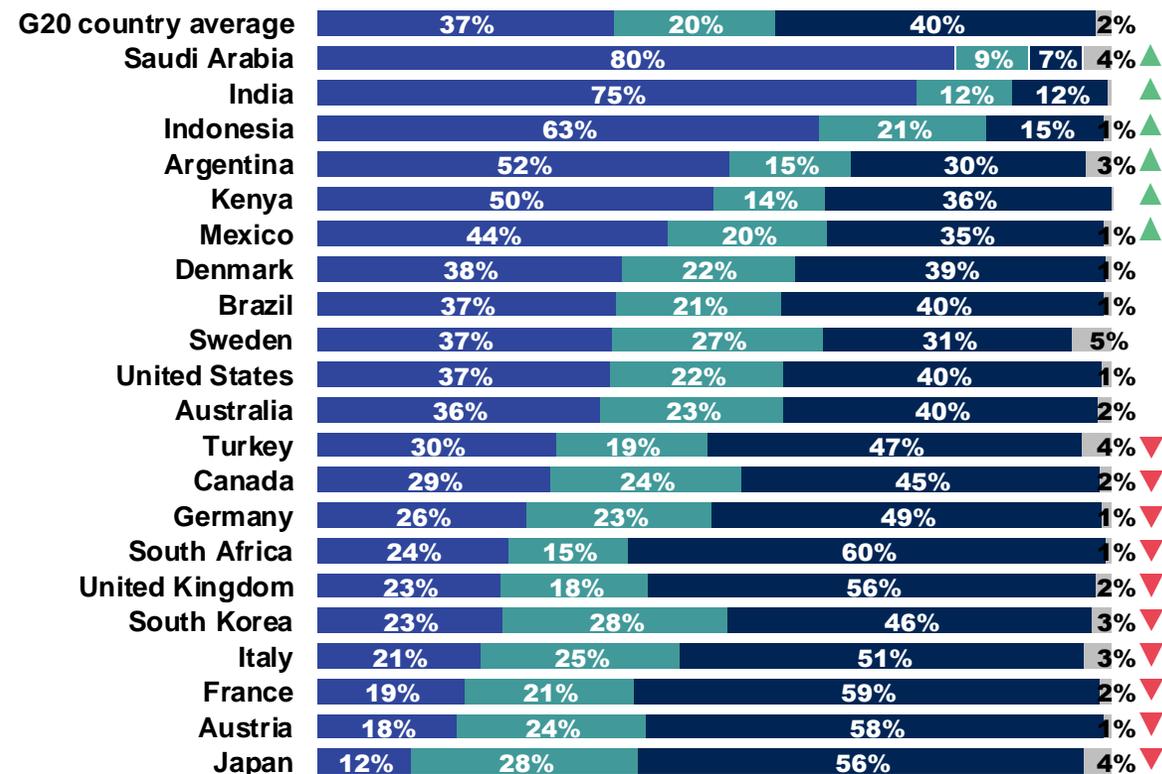
The government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people

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



The government can be trusted to make long-term decisions which will benefit people 20-30 years from now

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

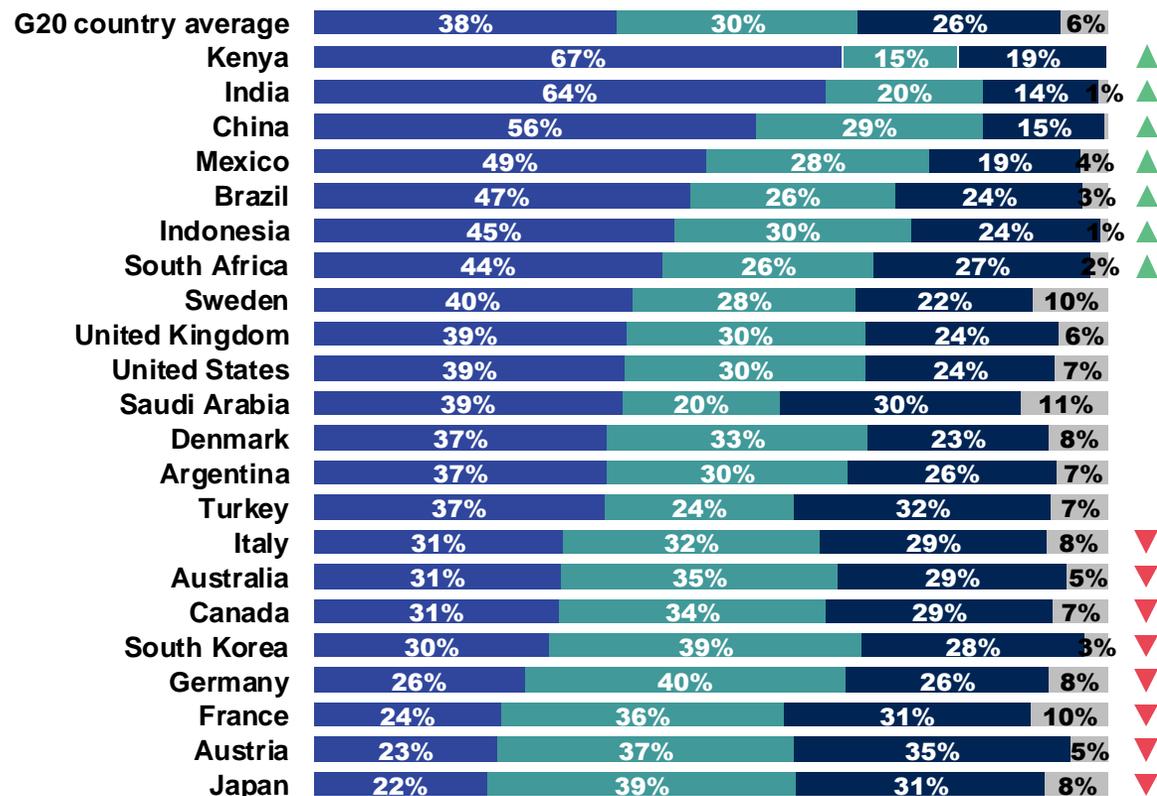


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), 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).

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

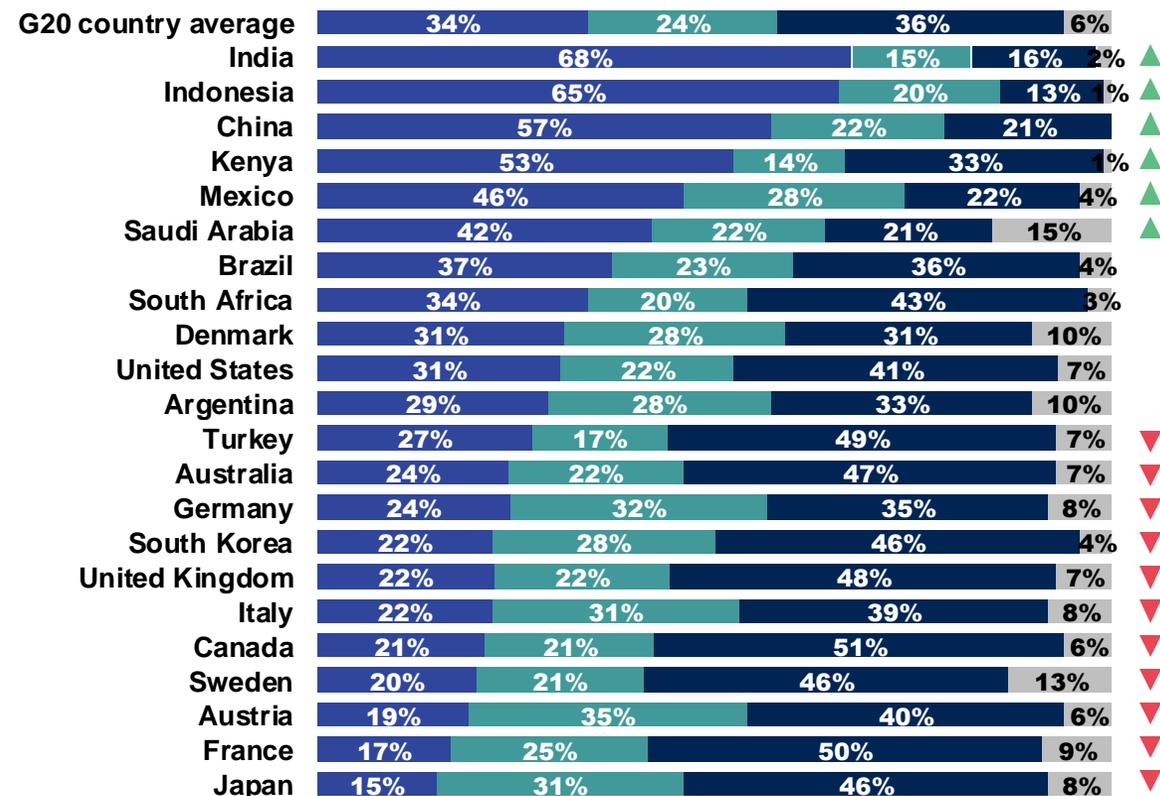
International organisations can be trusted more than national governments to address global challenges

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



All countries are equally represented in today's international organisations

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

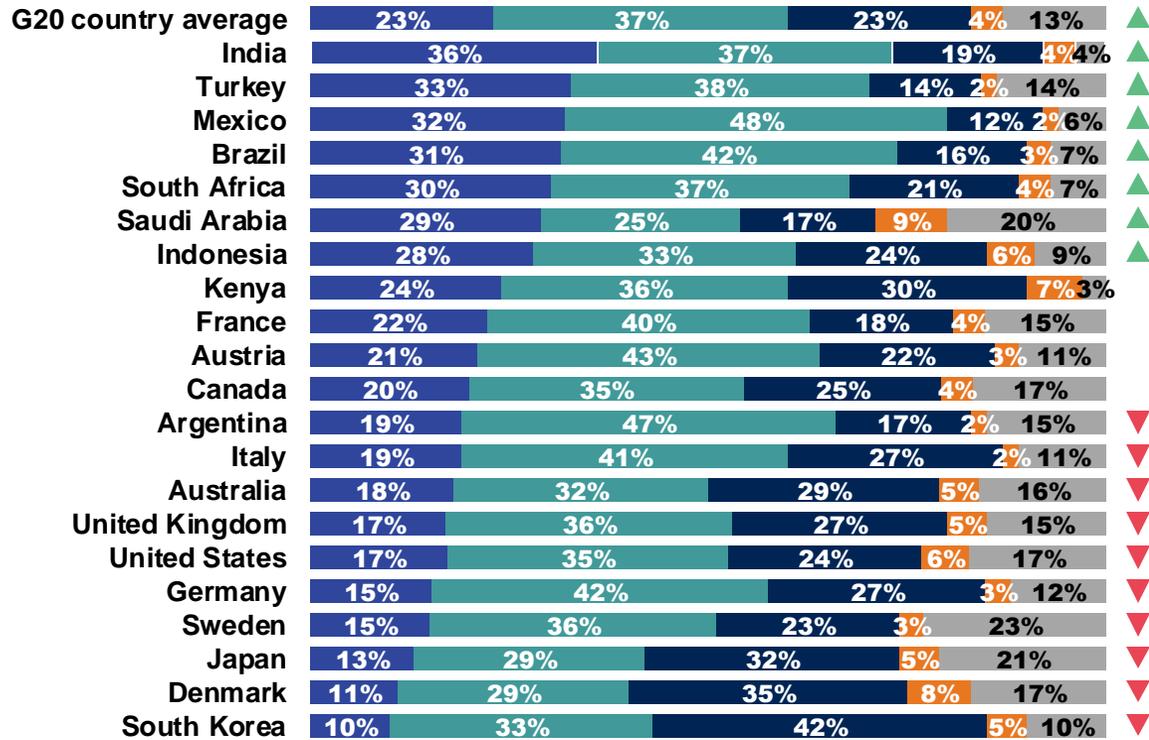


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Q14. Which comes closest to your view about the following political systems?

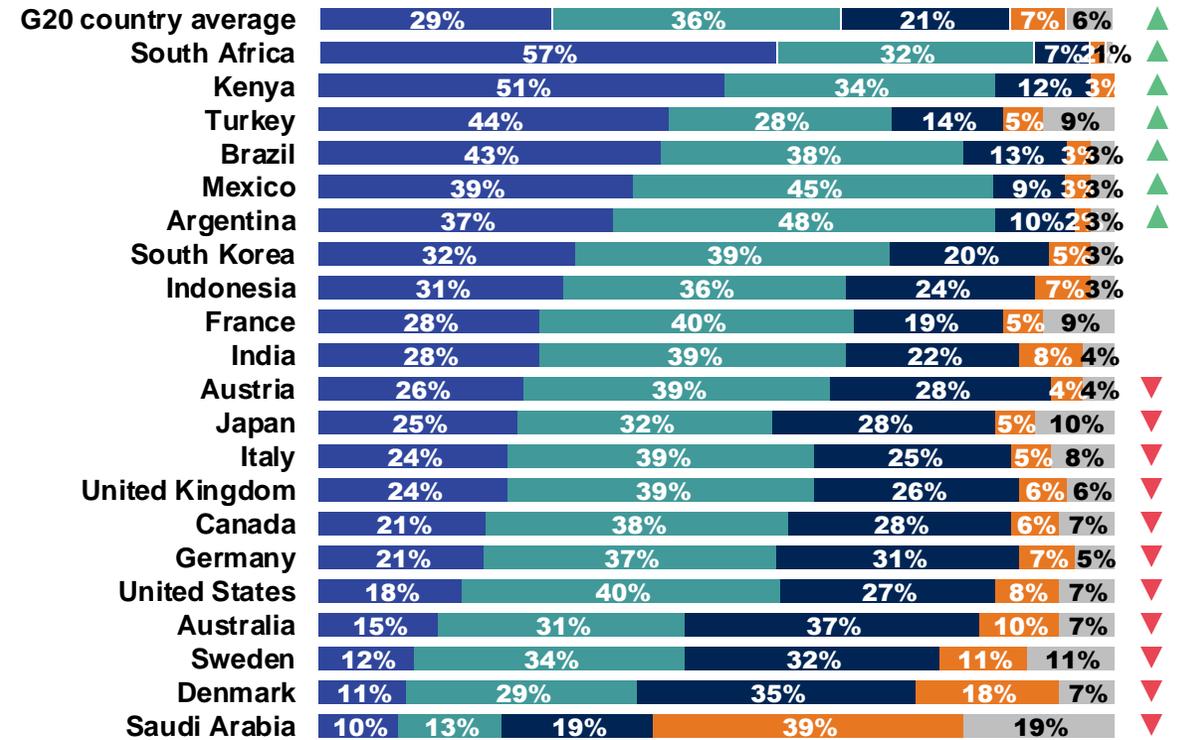
The global political system

- It needs to be completely reformed
- It needs minor changes
- It needs major changes
- It doesn't need to be changed
- Don't know



The political system of [COUNTRY]

- It needs to be completely reformed
- It needs minor changes
- It needs major changes
- It doesn't need to be changed
- Don't know



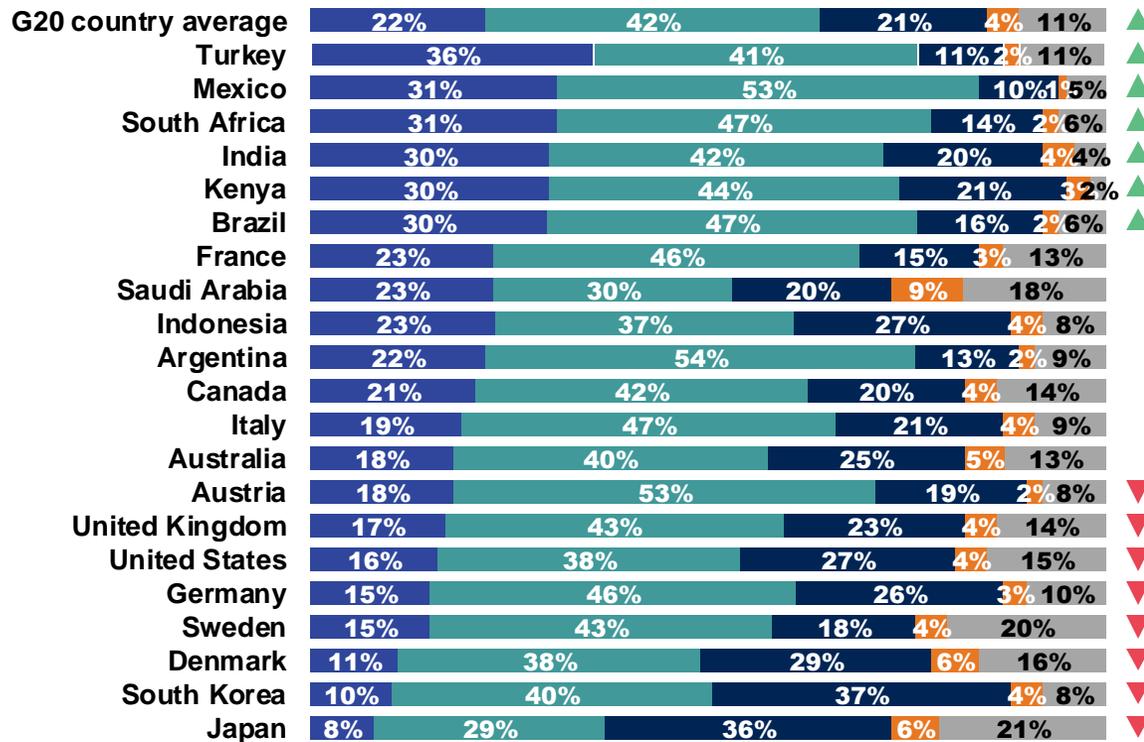
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Q14. Which comes closest to your view about the following political systems?

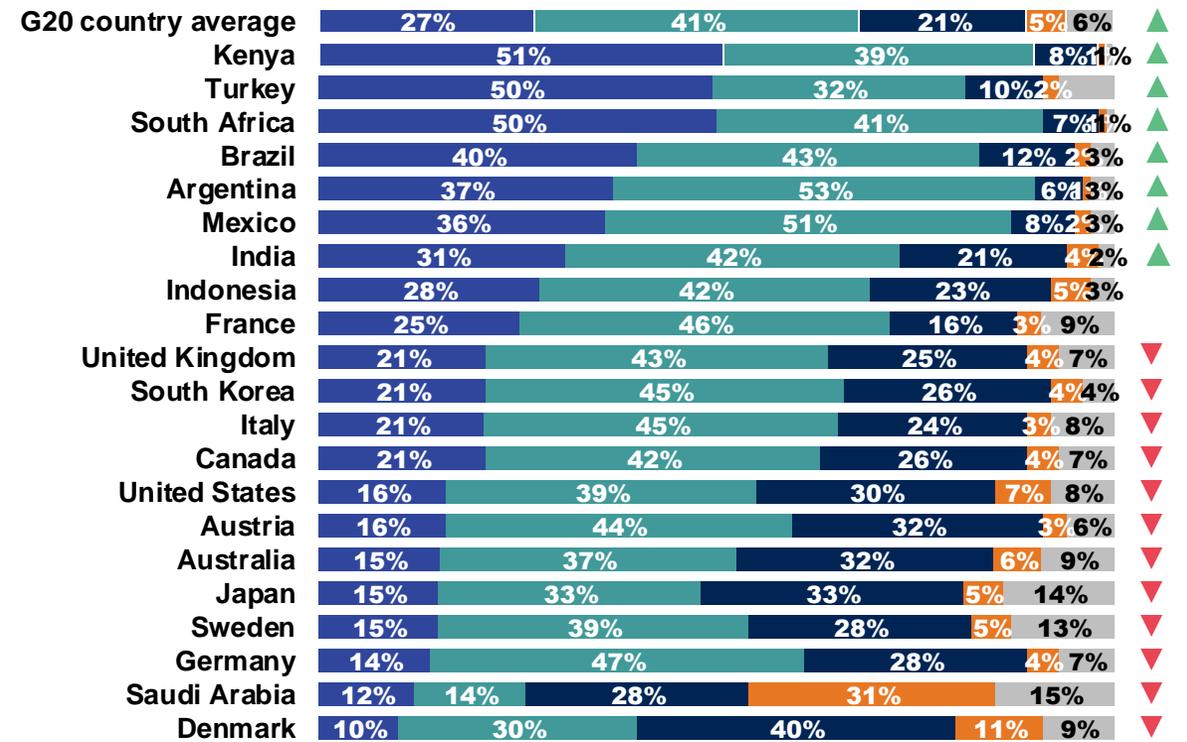
The global economic system

- It needs to be completely reformed
- It needs minor changes
- It needs major changes
- It doesn't need to be changed
- Don't know



The economic system of [COUNTRY]

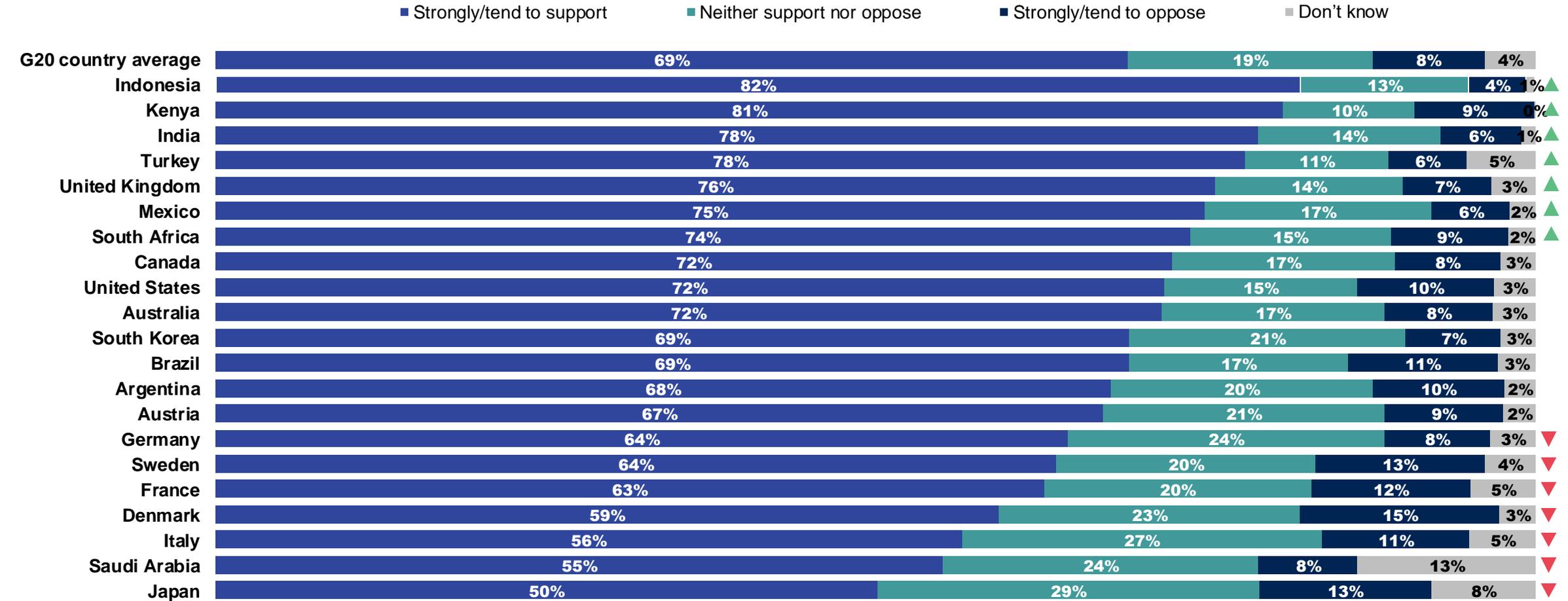
- It needs to be completely reformed
- It needs minor changes
- It needs major changes
- It doesn't need to be changed
- Don't know



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Large businesses pay higher tax rates.

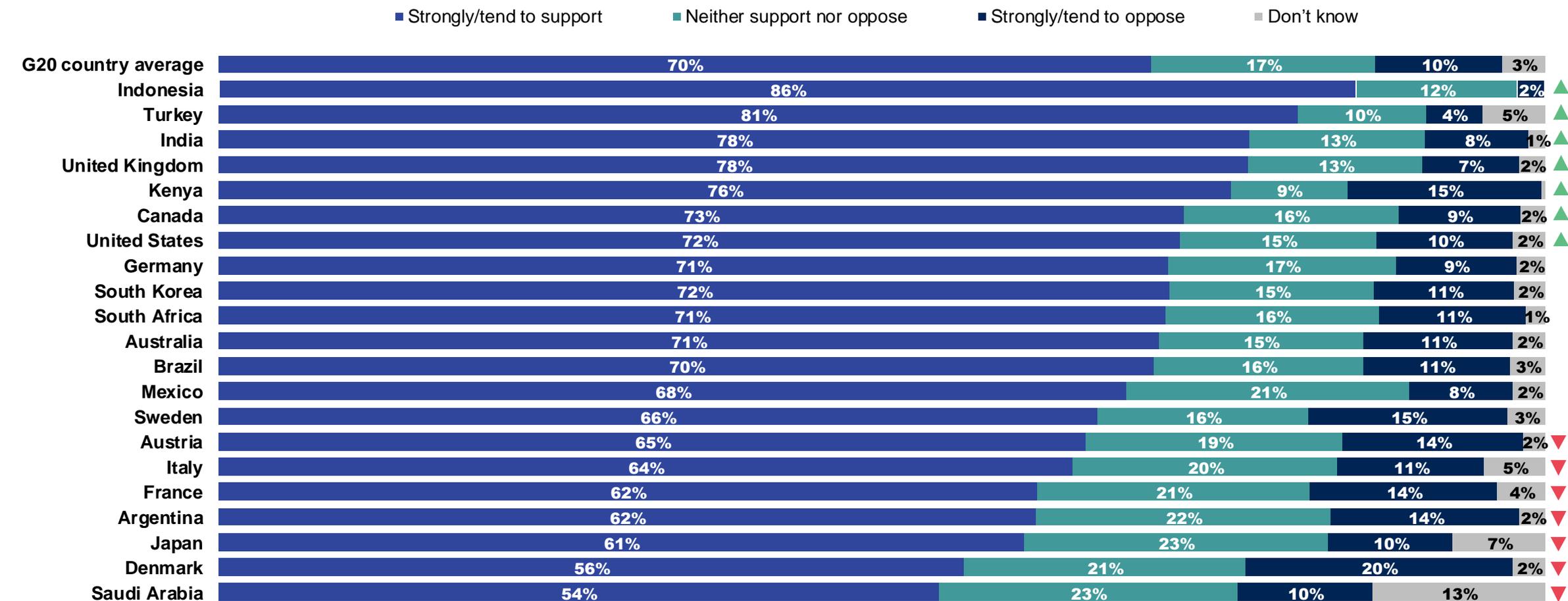
Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?



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).

Wealthy people pay higher rates of income tax.

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

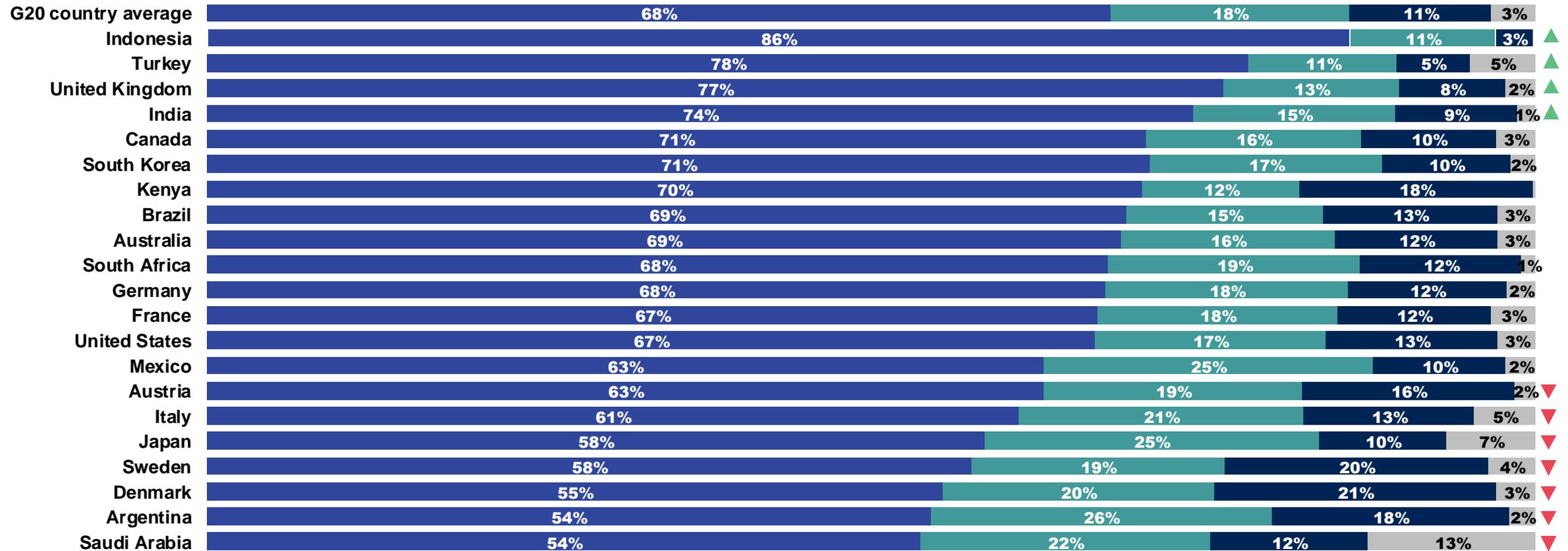


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Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth.

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

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

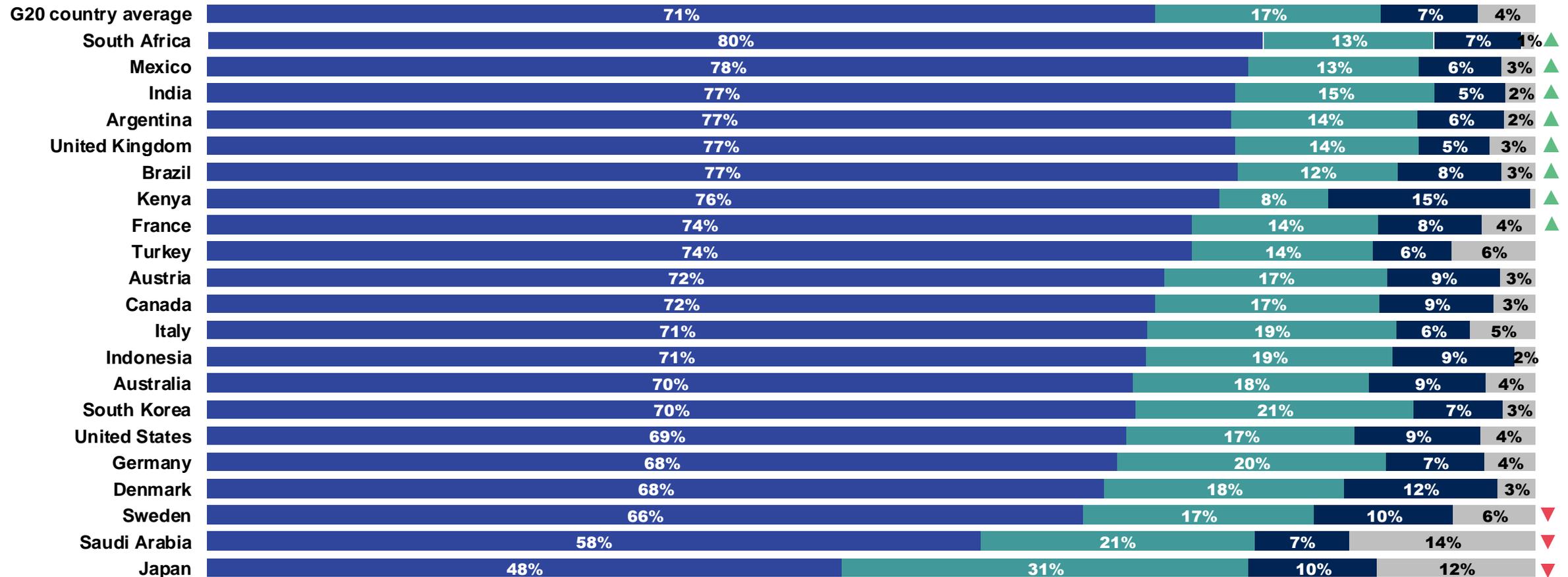


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People and companies that pollute the environment for example by causing greenhouse gas emissions should pay higher taxes, with the money raised shared out among people and companies who pollute less.

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

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

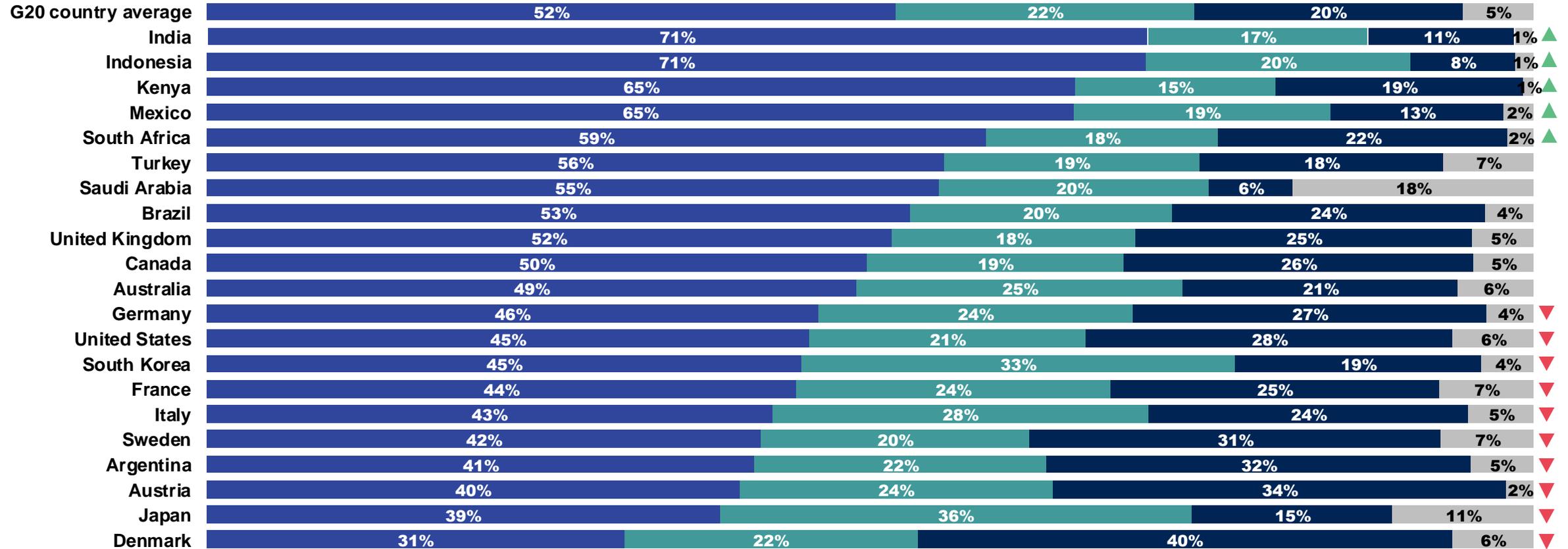


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All people in [COUNTRY] receiving a minimum regular income each month from the government (sometimes called a Universal Basic Income), regardless of employment status.

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

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

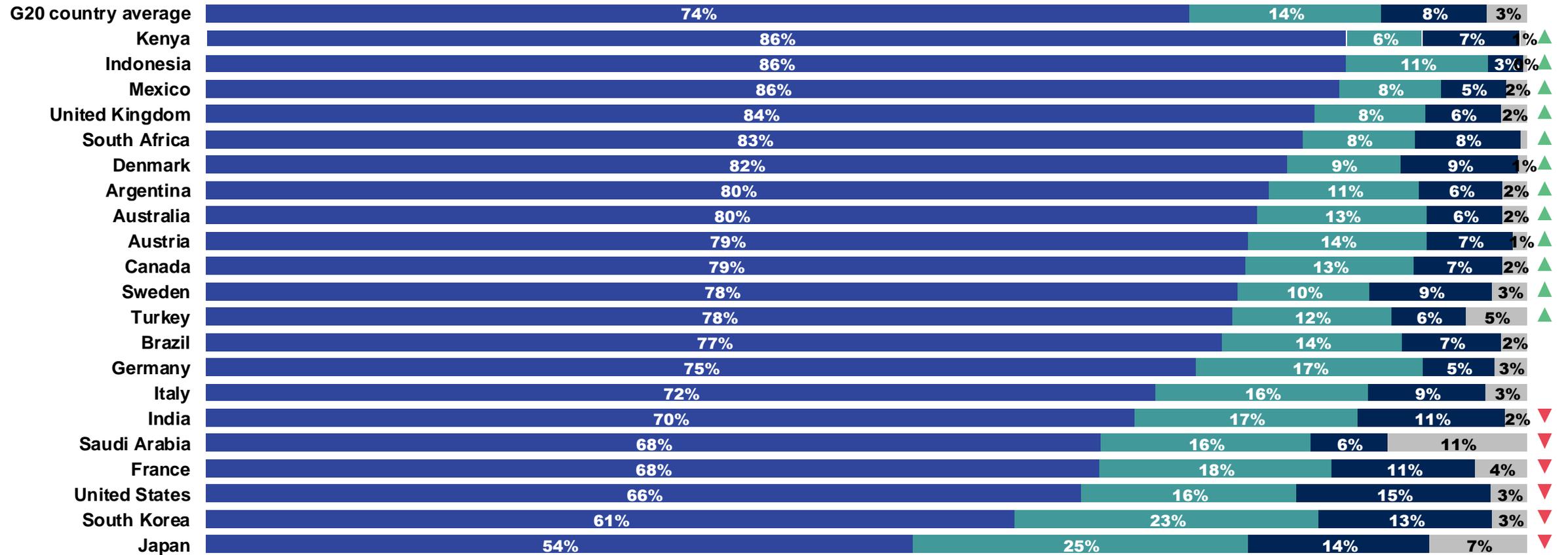


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The government of [COUNTRY] ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare.

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

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

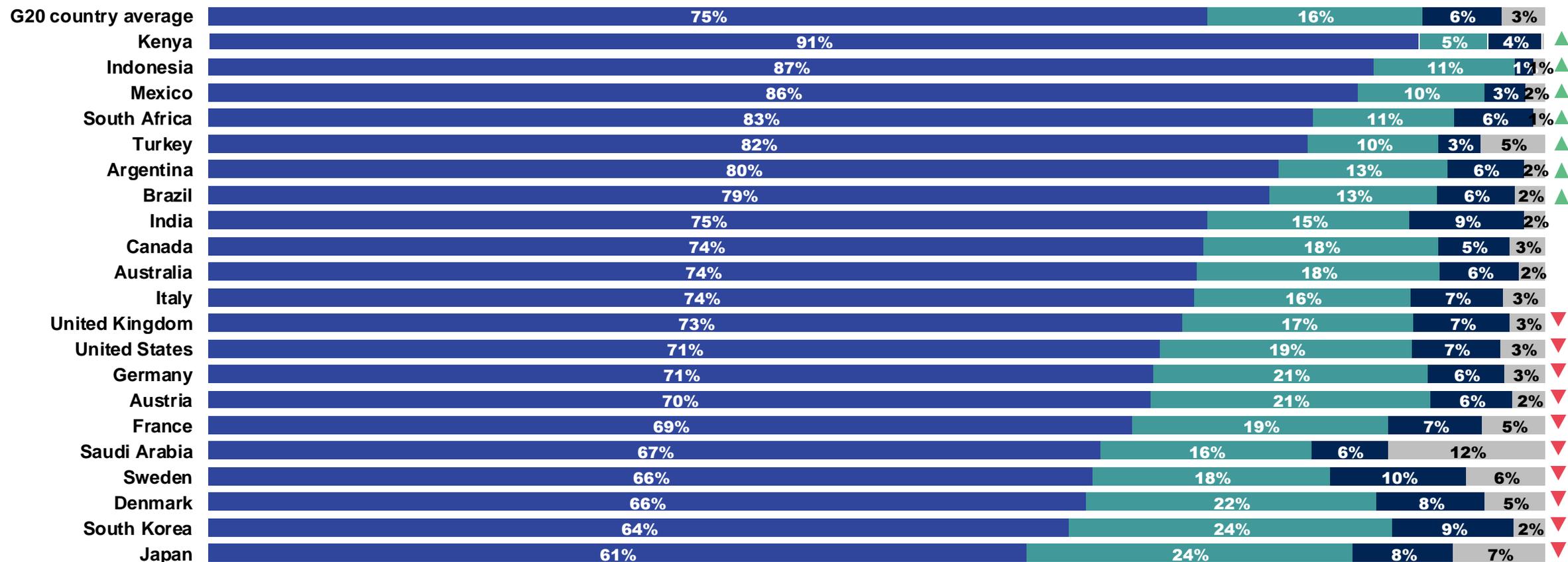


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Strengthening workers rights in [COUNTRY], to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining.

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

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

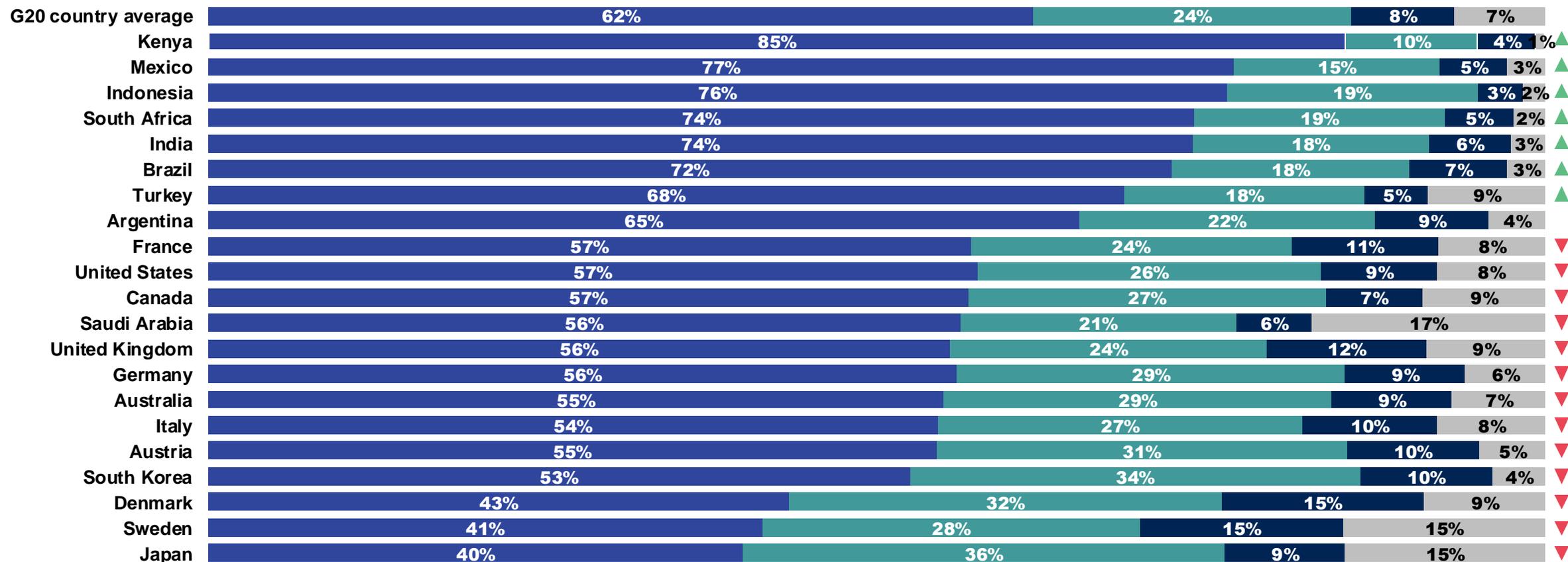


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The use of citizens' assemblies in [COUNTRY], to increase citizens' influence in political decision-making.

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

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



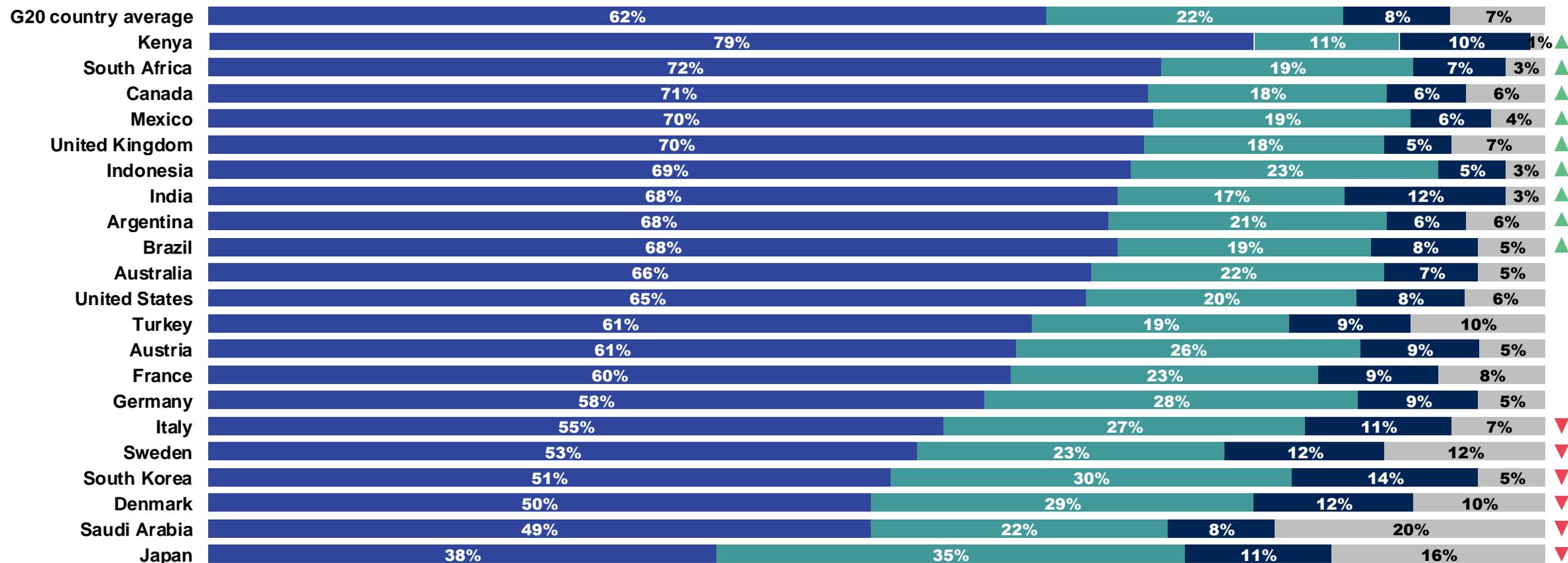
Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), 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).



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

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

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

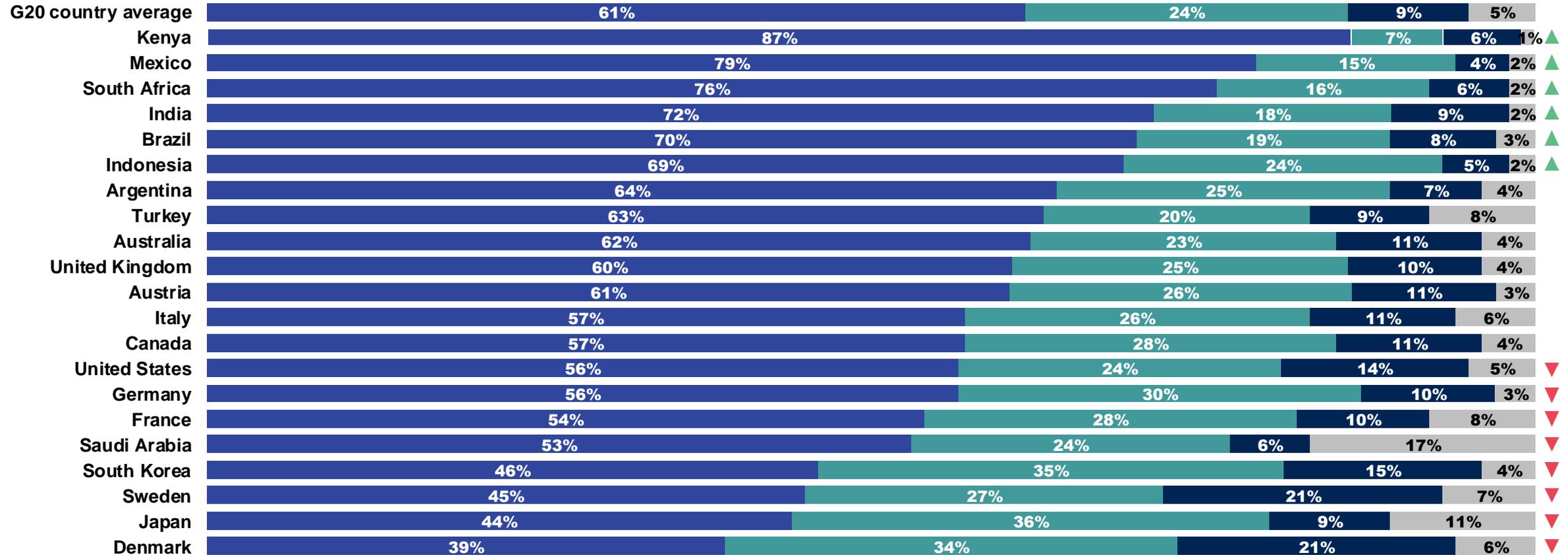


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Policies ensuring more equal gender representation in government and business leadership roles in [COUNTRY].

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

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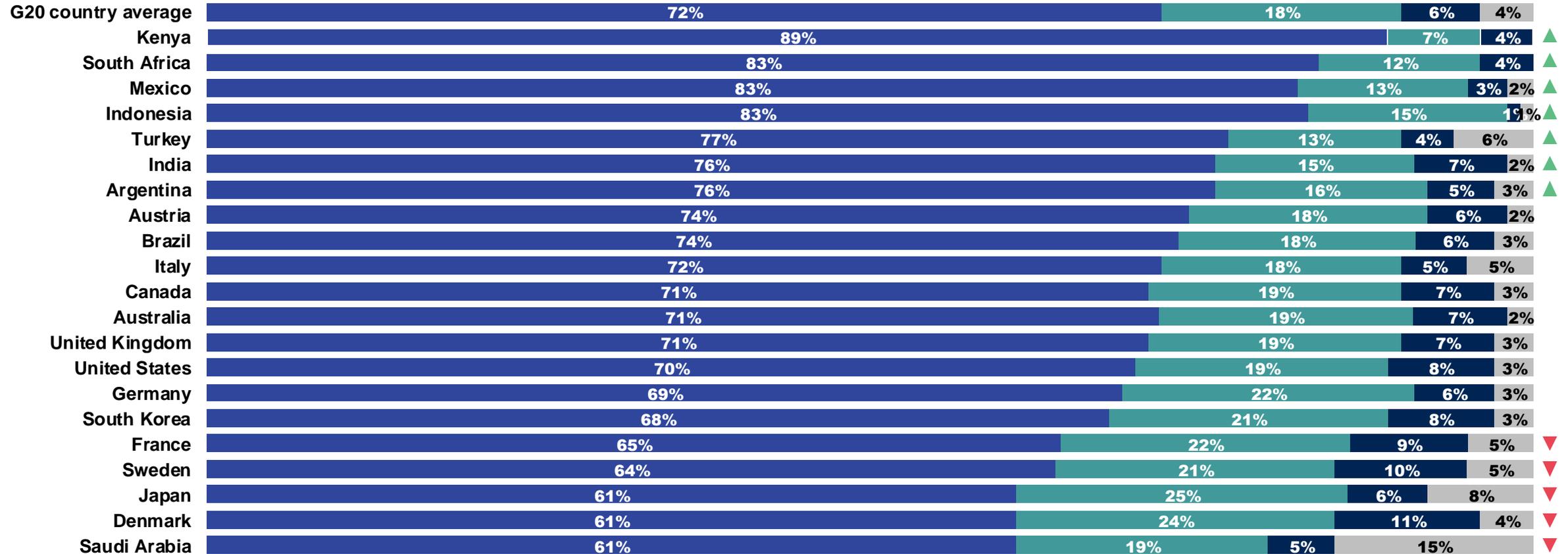


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Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours in [COUNTRY].

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

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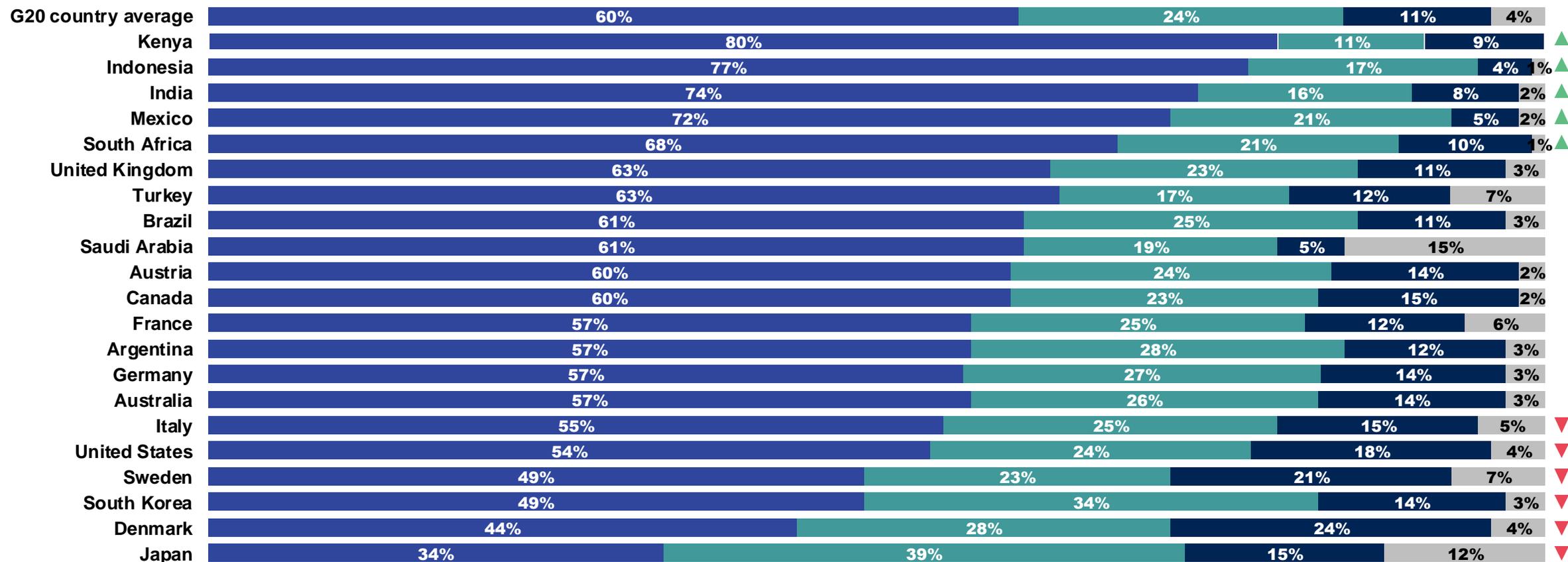


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[COUNTRY] promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets that reduce meat consumption and harmful emissions.

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

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

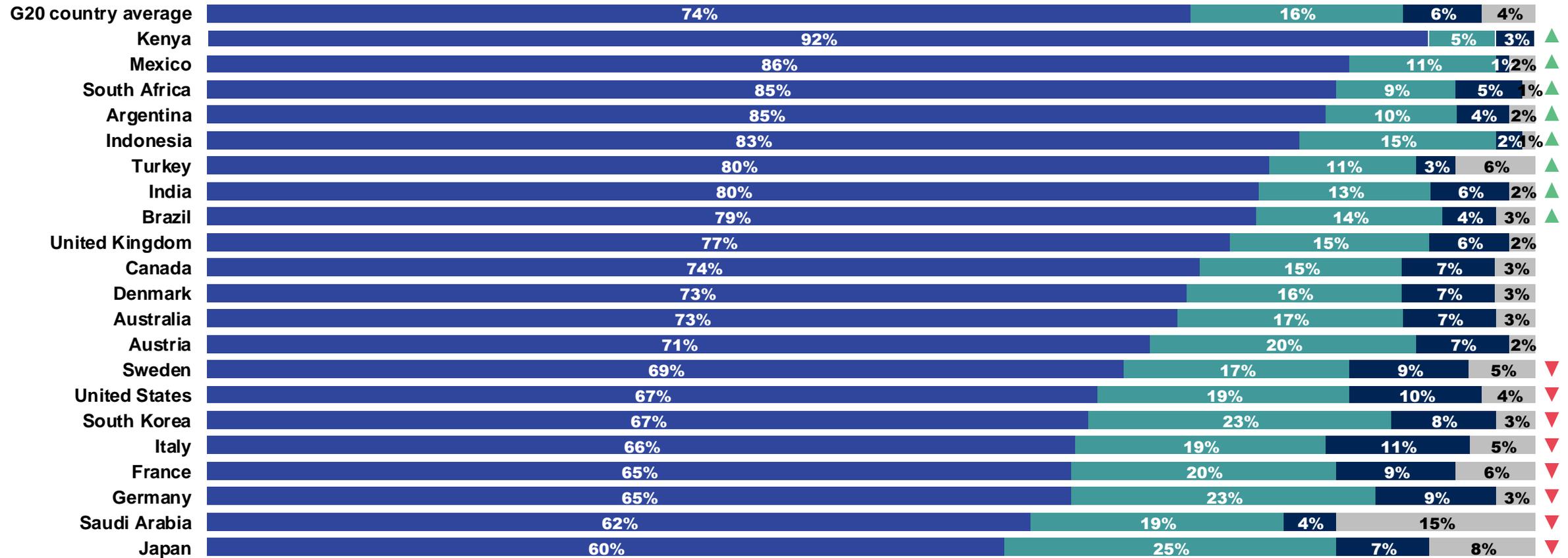


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Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport (cars, buses, trains, aircraft) and reducing pollution in industry in [COUNTRY].

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

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

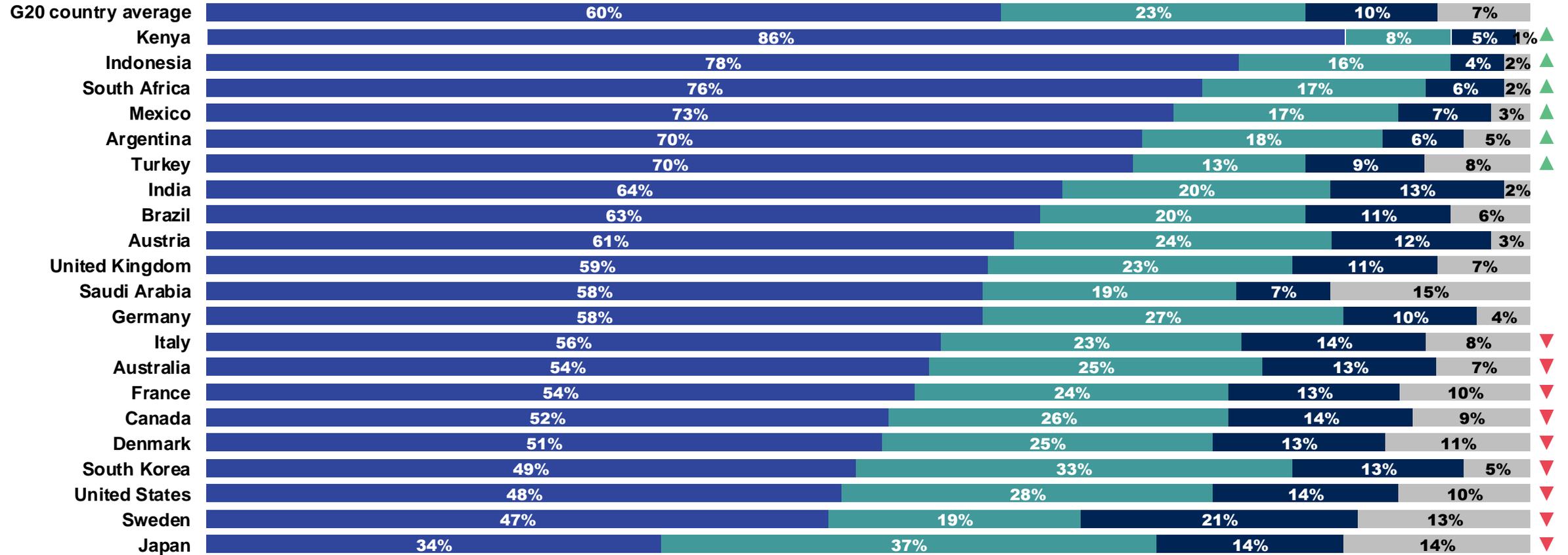


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Giving legal rights to nature in [COUNTRY]'s national laws.

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

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

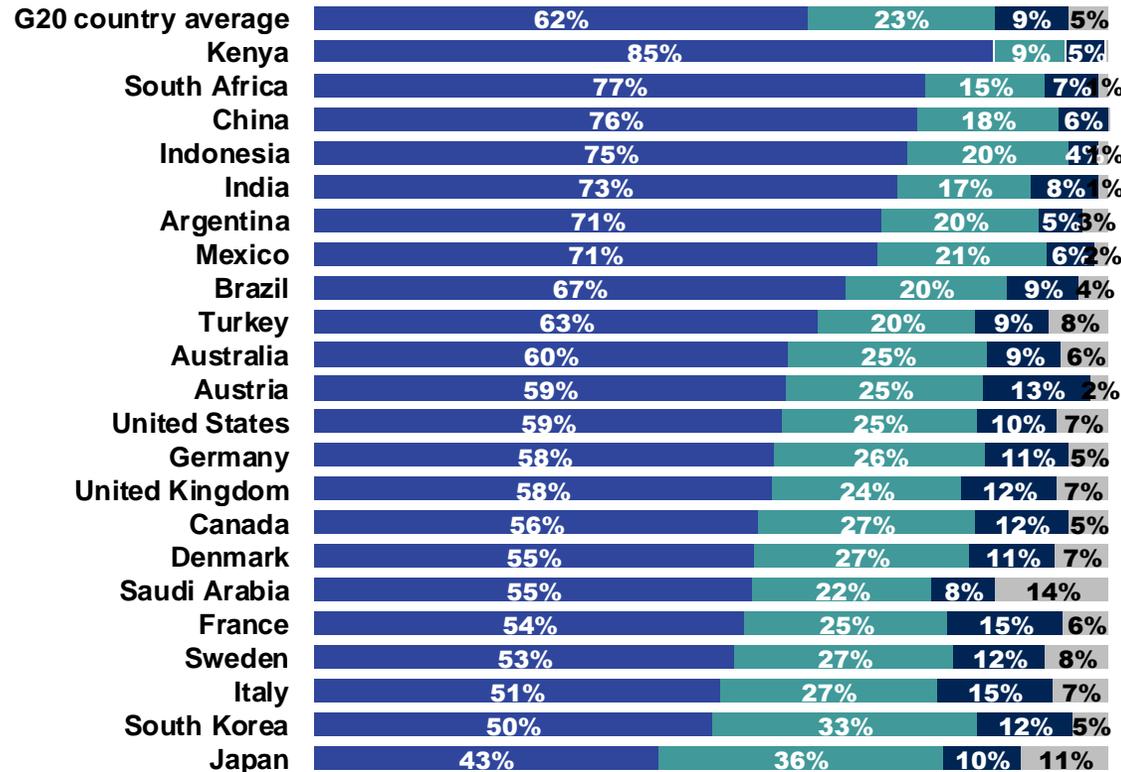


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Q12. Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals?

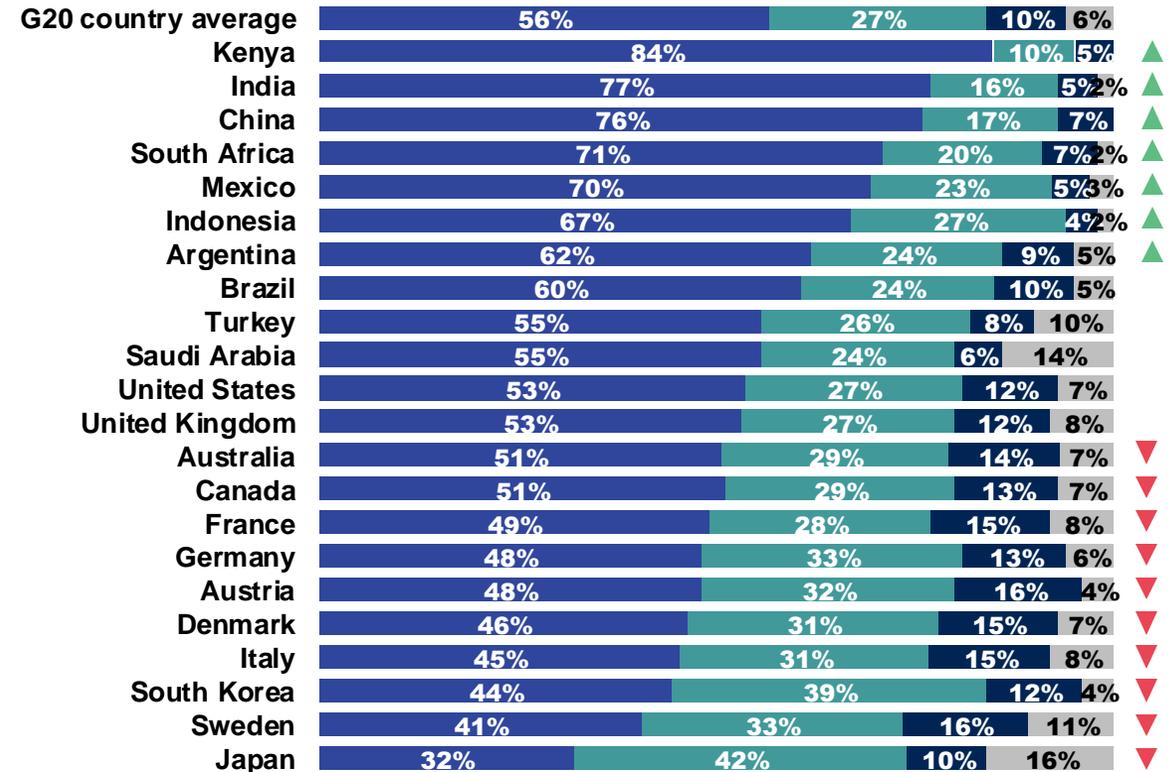
Global surveys of citizens' attitudes and concerns

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



Global citizens' assemblies

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

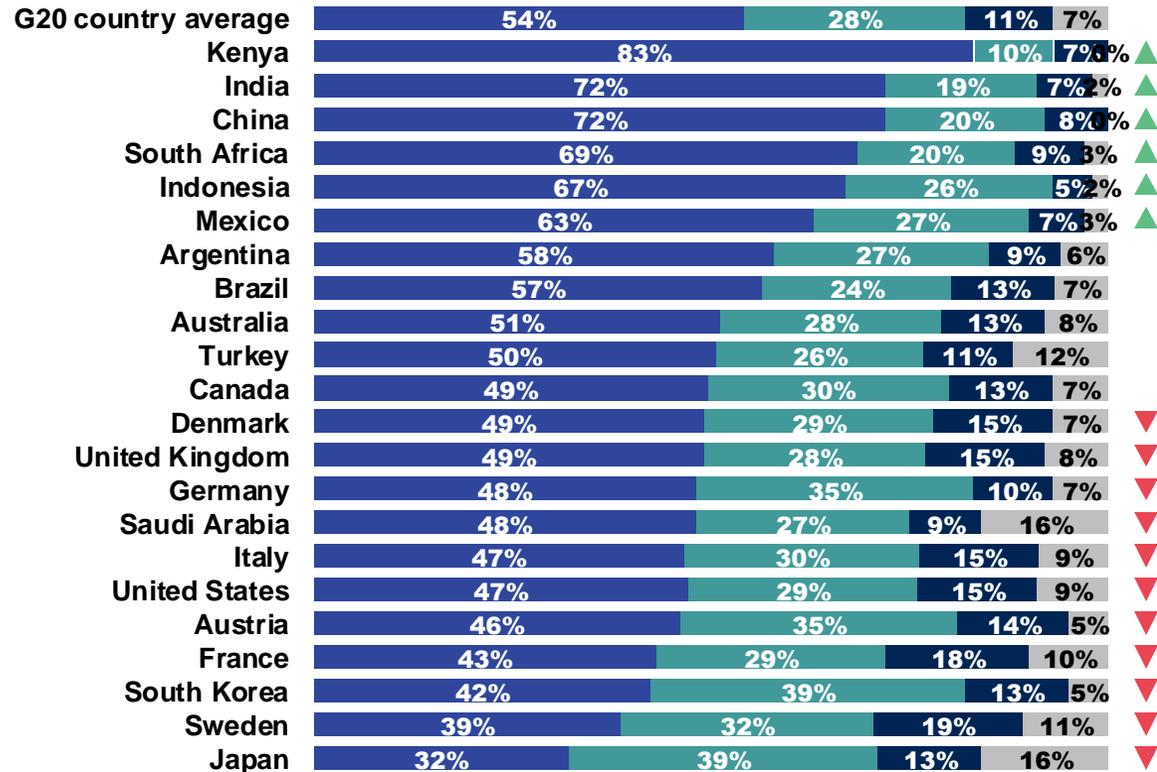


Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000),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

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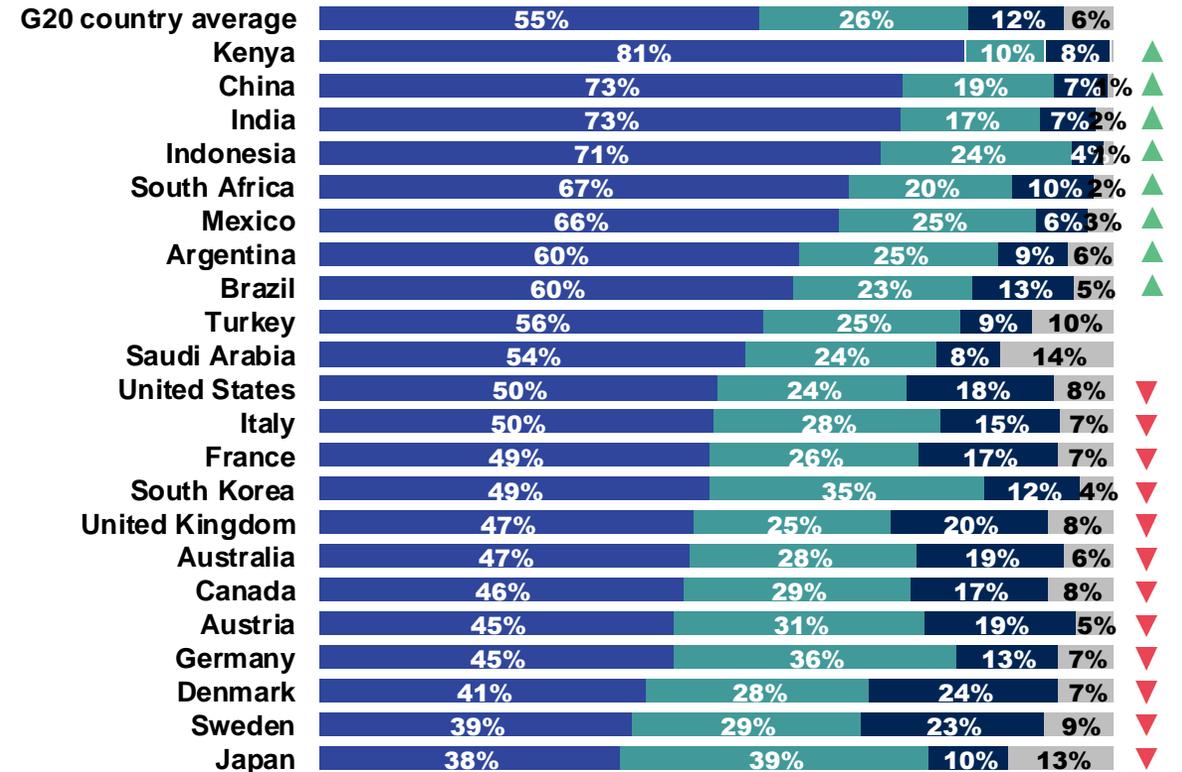
A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly

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



Global referenda

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



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).