



All Countries Need to Take Major Steps on Climate Change: Global Poll

Large majorities around the world believe that human activity causes global warming and that strong action must be taken, sooner rather than later, in developing as well as developed countries, according to a BBC World Service poll of 22,000 people in 21 countries.

An average of eight in ten (79%) say that “human activity, including industry and transportation, is a significant cause of climate change.”

Nine out of ten say that action is necessary to address global warming. A substantial majority (65%) choose the strongest position, saying that “it is necessary to take major steps starting very soon.”

The poll includes 14 of the 16 major economic powers invited by President Bush to Washington later this week [September 27-28] to discuss climate change and energy security. A key focus of discussion will be whether developing nations as well as developed countries should be required to limit their emissions of greenhouse gases.

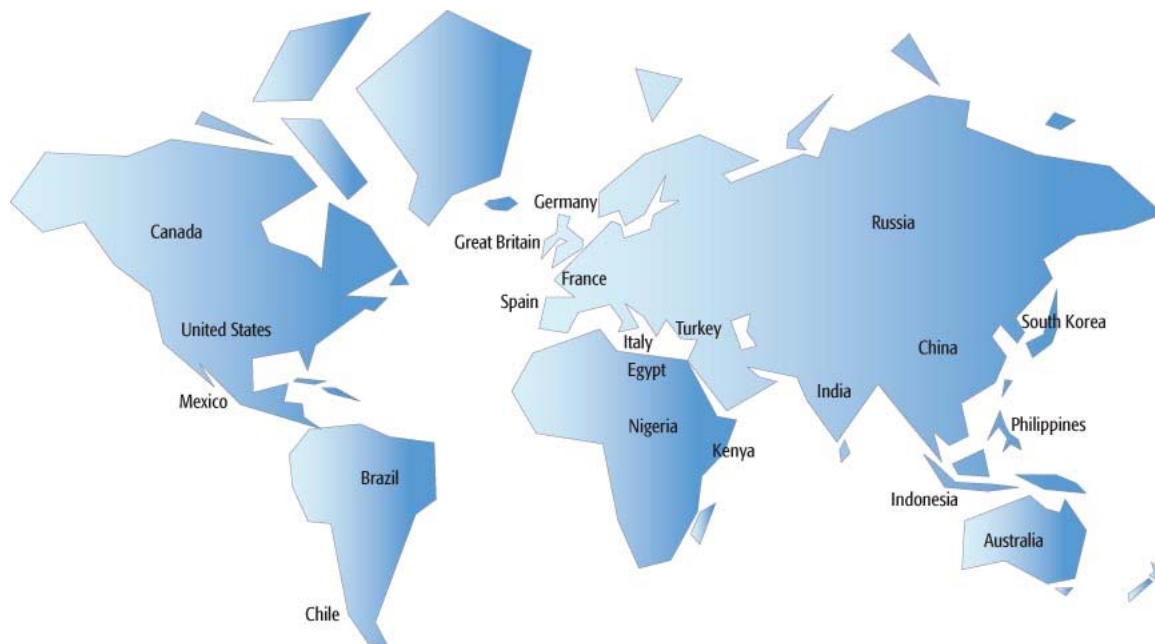
The poll shows majority support (73% on average) in all but two countries polled for an agreement in which developing countries would limit their emissions in return for financial assistance and technology from developed countries.

The survey was conducted for the BBC World Service by the international polling firm GlobeScan together with the Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) at the University of Maryland. GlobeScan coordinated fieldwork between May 29 and July 26, 2007.

Steven Kull, director of PIPA, said, “The public in developing as well as developed countries agree that action on climate change is necessary.”

GlobeScan President Doug Miller added, “The strength of these findings makes it difficult to imagine a more supportive public opinion environment for national leaders to commit to climate action.”

Participating Countries



Note: In Brazil, Chile, China, Egypt, Indonesia, the Philippines, South Korea, and Turkey an urban sample was used. Please see page 22 for further details.

Other Highlights

In no country does more than one in three disagree with the view that “human activity, including industry and transportation, is a significant cause of climate change.” In all except one country, two-thirds or more endorse this view. The one exception is India where 47 percent attribute climate change to human activity, 21 percent disagree and 33 percent do not answer.

In 13 of 21 countries, at least twice as many call for “major steps starting very soon” as think “modest steps over the coming years” will suffice. In no country does a majority say that no steps are necessary and on average less than one in ten say this.

A key growing economy with a large majority in favor of significant action is China. Seventy percent of urban Chinese respondents believe major steps are needed quickly to address climate change.

There is a widespread consensus that developing countries should take action on climate along with developed countries. Just three countries opt instead for the position that less-wealthy countries should not be expected to limit emissions: Egypt, Nigeria and Italy.

Asked how much they have heard about climate change or global warming, seven in ten overall say that they have heard a great deal (35%) or some (35%). A majority in 16 countries – including many developing countries – say that they have heard at least something about the issue.

In only a few countries do large numbers say that they have heard little or nothing, including Indonesia (65%), Kenya (53%), Nigeria (48%), and Russia (64%).

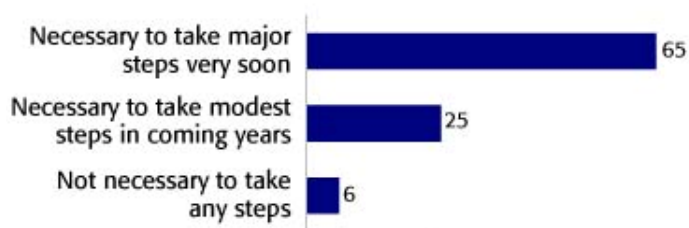
Detailed Findings

The countries with the largest majorities favoring taking major steps on climate change are in Europe: Spain (91%), Italy (86%), and France (85%). Also overwhelmingly in favor of significant action are some Latin American countries: Mexico (83%), Chile (78%), and Brazil (76%).

Views are more mixed in six countries. Germans lean in favor of major steps (50%) rather than more modest measures (45%) as do Nigerians (50% to 27%). South Koreans are divided (48% major to 45% modest), as are Egyptians (43% to 43%), and Russians (44% modest to 43% major).

Views on Action Needed to Reduce Human Impact on Climate Change

Average of 21 Countries, 2007



Indians favor major steps over modest ones by 37 percent to 26 percent. Only 12 percent say no steps are necessary, though large numbers do not answer (26%).

Not surprisingly, those who have heard more about climate change are more willing to take action. Among those who indicate they have heard nothing at all about global warming; only 47 percent support significant measures. That rises to 56 percent among those who say they have not heard very much, 64 percent among those who have heard some, and fully 72 percent among respondents who have heard “a great deal.”

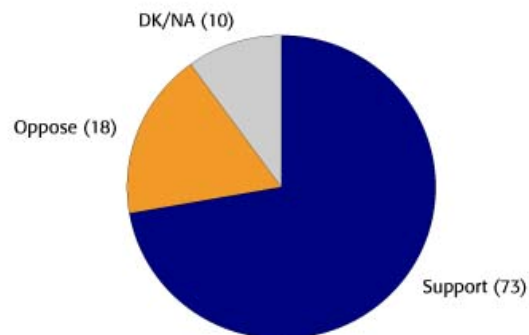
The poll then asked respondents whether they agreed with an argument made by some developing countries (“Because countries that are less wealthy produce relatively low emissions per person they should not be expected to limit their emissions of climate changing gases”) or whether they favored a position advocated in some developed nations (“Because total emissions from less wealthy countries are substantial and growing these countries should limit their emissions of climate changing gases along with wealthy countries”).

In 18 of the 21 countries polled, the more popular argument is that less wealthy countries should limit emissions (overall average 59%). Just three countries opt instead for the position that less wealthy countries should not be expected to limit emissions: Egypt (53%), Nigeria (50%), and Italy (49%).

Those favoring limits on the emissions of less wealthy countries include some of the key ones, most notably a 68 percent majority in China and a plurality of Indians (33% to 24%), though many Indians (43%) do not have an opinion. This is also the dominant view in Brazil (63%), Indonesia (54%), Kenya (64%), Mexico (75%), the Philippines (49%), and Turkey (41%).

In all but one of the developing countries polled, the weight of opinion is towards agreeing to limit greenhouse gas emissions in the context of a deal that requires the wealthy countries to provide aid and technology. The only country with a substantial minority opposing such a deal is Nigeria (46%). All of the developed countries polled endorse the idea by large margins including the United States (70%), Canada (84%), Great Britain (81%), France (78%), Germany (75%), and Australia (84%).

Wealthy Countries Provide Less-Wealthy Countries with Financial Assistance/ Technology; Less-Wealthy Countries Limit Emissions of Climate Changing Gases along with Wealthy Countries
Average of 21 Countries, 2007



A total of 22,182 citizens in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, the Philippines, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Turkey, and the United States were interviewed face-to-face or by telephone between May 29 and July 26, 2007. Polling was conducted for the BBC World Service by the international polling firm GlobeScan and its research partners in each country. In eight of the 21 countries, the sample was limited to major urban areas. The margin of error per country ranges from +/-2.4 to 3.5 percent.

For more details, please see the Methodology section or visit www.globescan.com or www.worldpublicopinion.org.

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GlobeScan Incorporated is a global public opinion and stakeholder research consultancy with offices in Toronto, London, and Washington. GlobeScan conducts custom research and annual tracking studies on global issues. With a research network spanning 50+ countries, GlobeScan works with global companies, multilateral agencies, national governments, and non-government organizations to deliver research-based insights for successful strategies.

The Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) is a joint program of the Center on Policy Attitudes and the Center for International and Security Studies at the University of Maryland. PIPA undertakes research on attitudes in publics around the world on a variety of international issues and publishes the website/webzine WorldPublicOpinion.org.

The BBC exists to enrich people's lives with great programs and services on television, radio and online that inform, educate and entertain. Its vision is to be the most creative, trusted organization in the world. BBC reporters and correspondents at home and abroad can be called on for expert coverage across a huge range of subject areas. With over sixty foreign bureaus, the BBC has the largest newsgathering operation in the world. BBC World Service provides international news, analysis and information in English and 32 other languages.

Questionnaire

Now I would like to ask you some questions about climate change, also known as global warming or the greenhouse effect.

M1. How much have you heard or read about global warming or climate change?
READ IN ORDER. CODE ONE ONLY.

- 01 - A great deal
- 02 - Some
- 03 - Not very much
- 04 - Nothing at all

VOLUNTEERED DO NOT READ

99 - DK / NA

M2. As you may know there has been an increase in the temperature of the earth, sometimes called global warming or climate change. Do you believe that human activity, including industry and transportation, is or is not a significant cause of climate change? READ AND ROTATE. CODE ONE ONLY.

- 01 - Human activity IS a significant cause
- 02 - Human activity IS NOT a significant cause

VOLUNTEERED DO NOT READ

99 - DK / NA

M3. As you may know there is some discussion these days about whether it is necessary to take steps to reduce the impact of human activities that are thought to cause global warming or climate change. Would you say that you believe that:
READ IN ORDER. CHOOSE ONE.

- 01 - It is not necessary to take any steps
- 02 - It is necessary to take modest steps over the coming years
- 03 - It is necessary to take major steps starting very soon

VOLUNTEERED DO NOT READ

99 - DK / NA

M4. Which of the following points of view is closer to your own?
READ AND ROTATE. CHOOSE ONE

01 – Because countries that are less wealthy produce relatively low emissions per person they should NOT be expected to limit their emissions of climate changing gases along with wealthy countries.

02 – Because total emissions from less wealthy countries are substantial and growing, these countries SHOULD limit their emissions of climate changing gases along with wealthy countries.

VOLUNTEERED (DO NOT READ)

99 - DK / NA

M5. Would you support or oppose the following deal:

Wealthy countries agree to provide less wealthy countries with financial assistance and technology, while less wealthy countries agree to limit their emissions of climate changing gases along with wealthy countries. READ. CODE ONE ONLY.

01 - Support

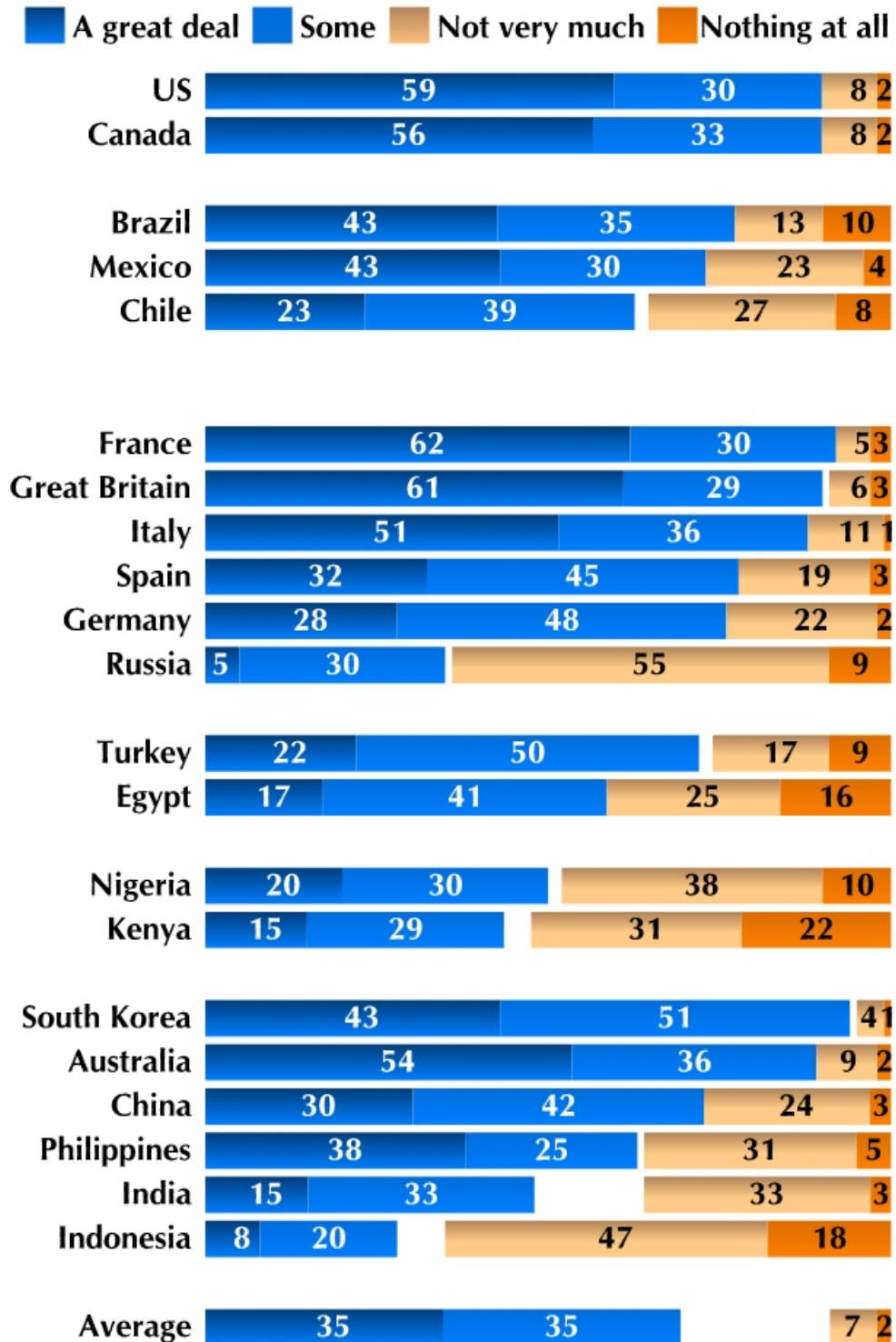
02 - Oppose

VOLUNTEERED (DO NOT READ)

99 - Don't know / No answer

Country-by-Country Results

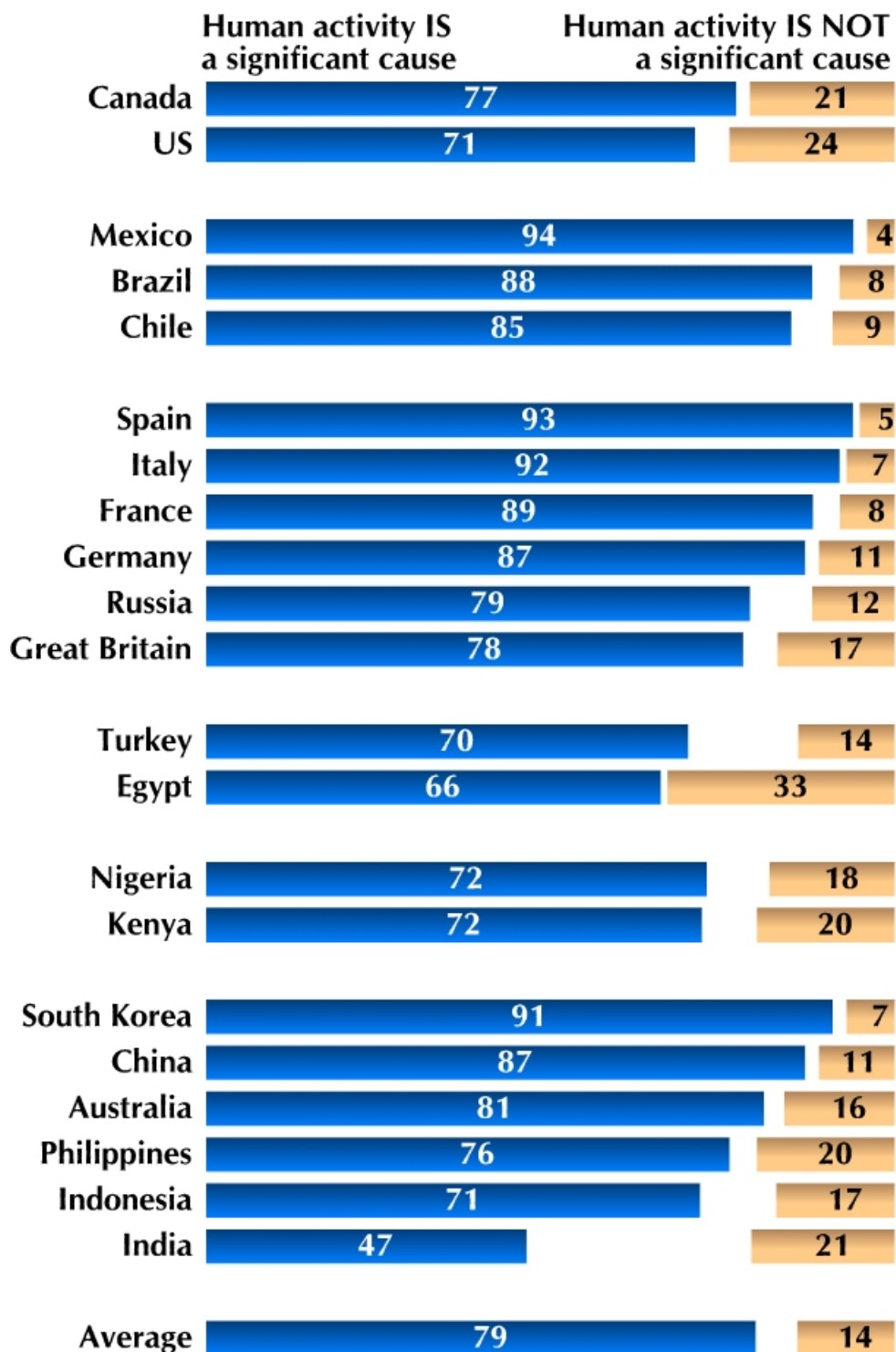
Heard or Read about Global Warming or Climate Change



White space represents "DK/NA"

BBC, 9/07

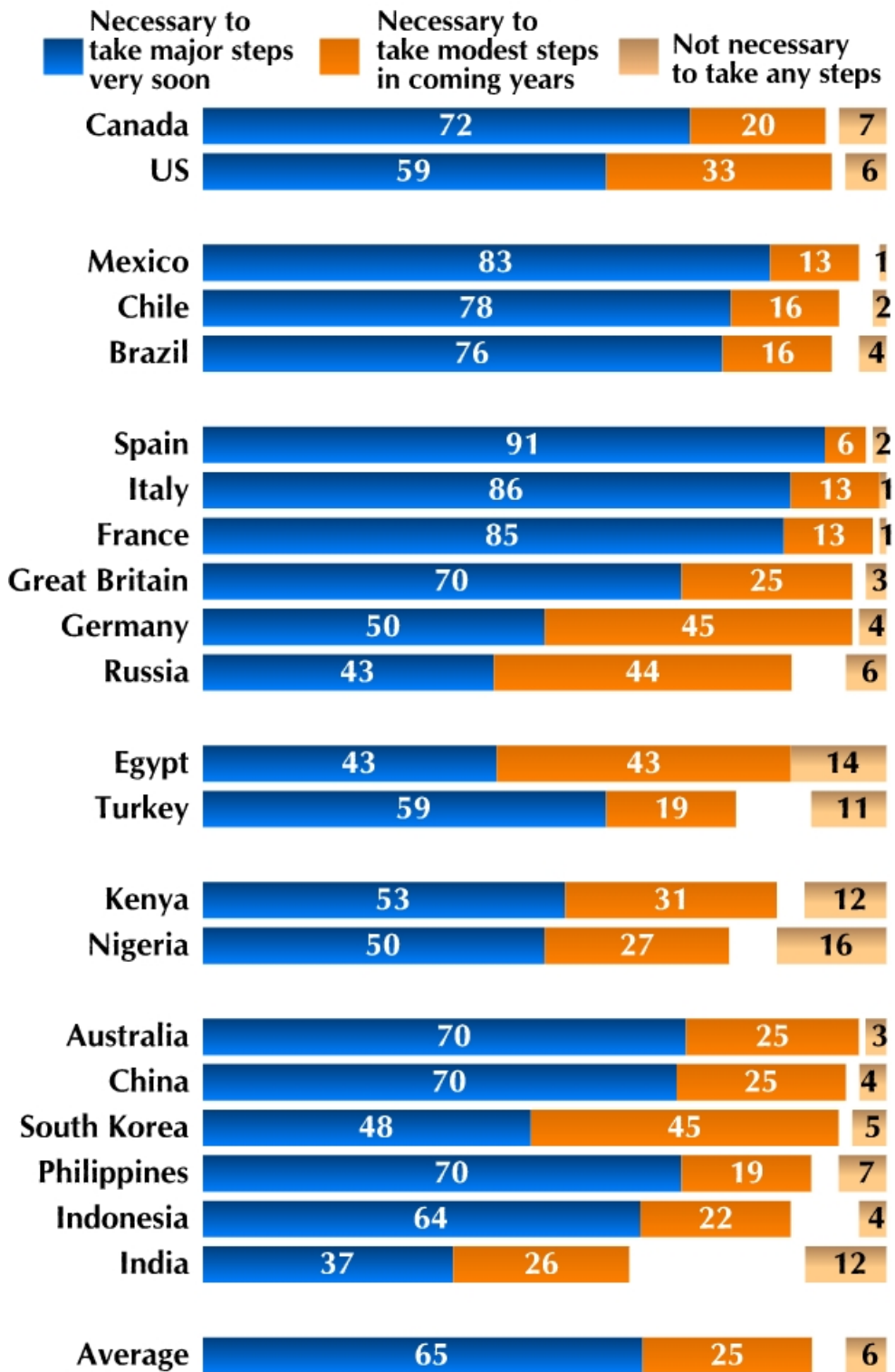
Views of Human Activity as a Significant Cause of Climate Change



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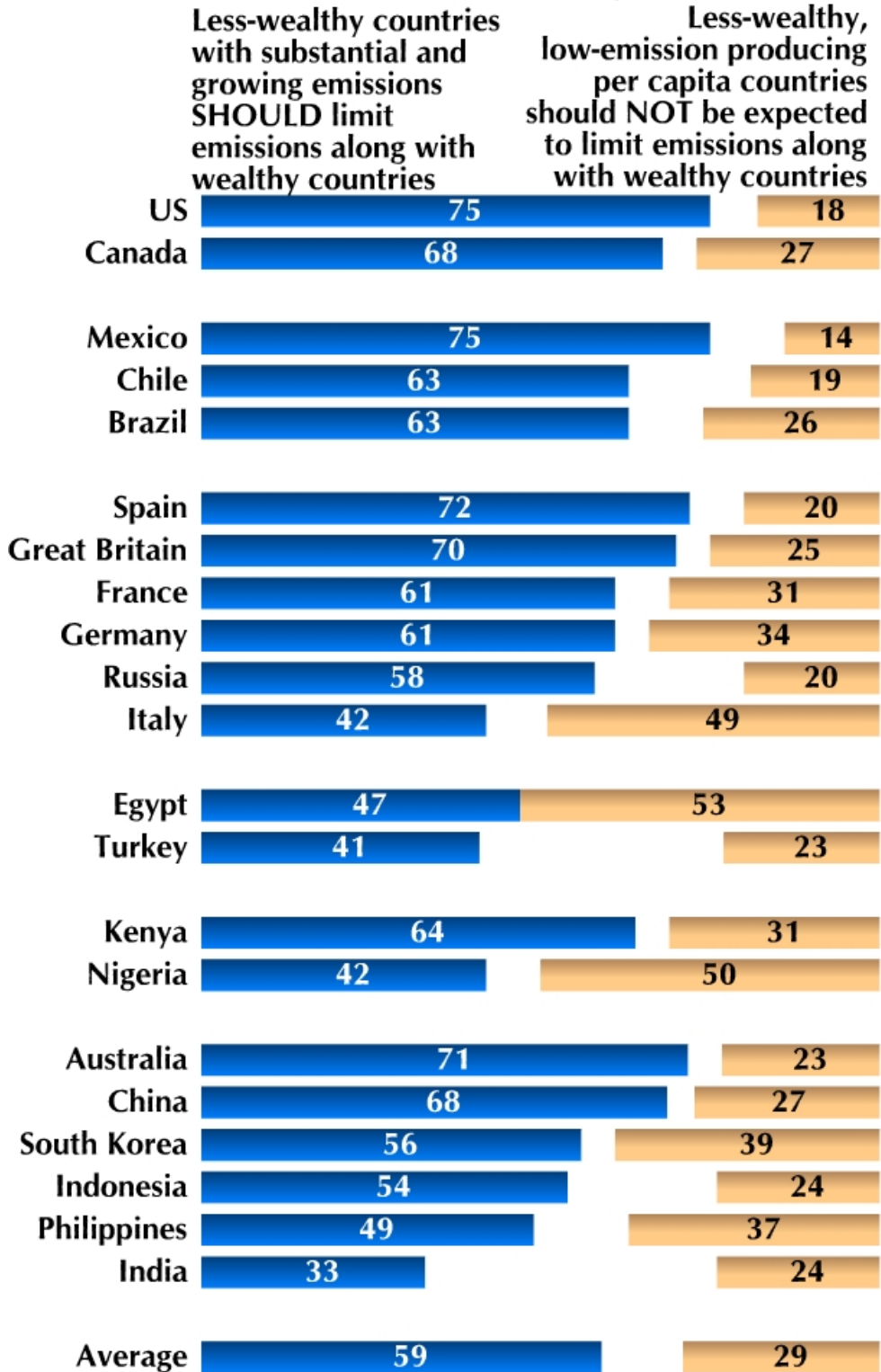
Views of Actions Necessary to Address Climate Change



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BBC, 9/07

Position Held on Limiting Climate Change Gas Emissions in Less-Wealthy Countries

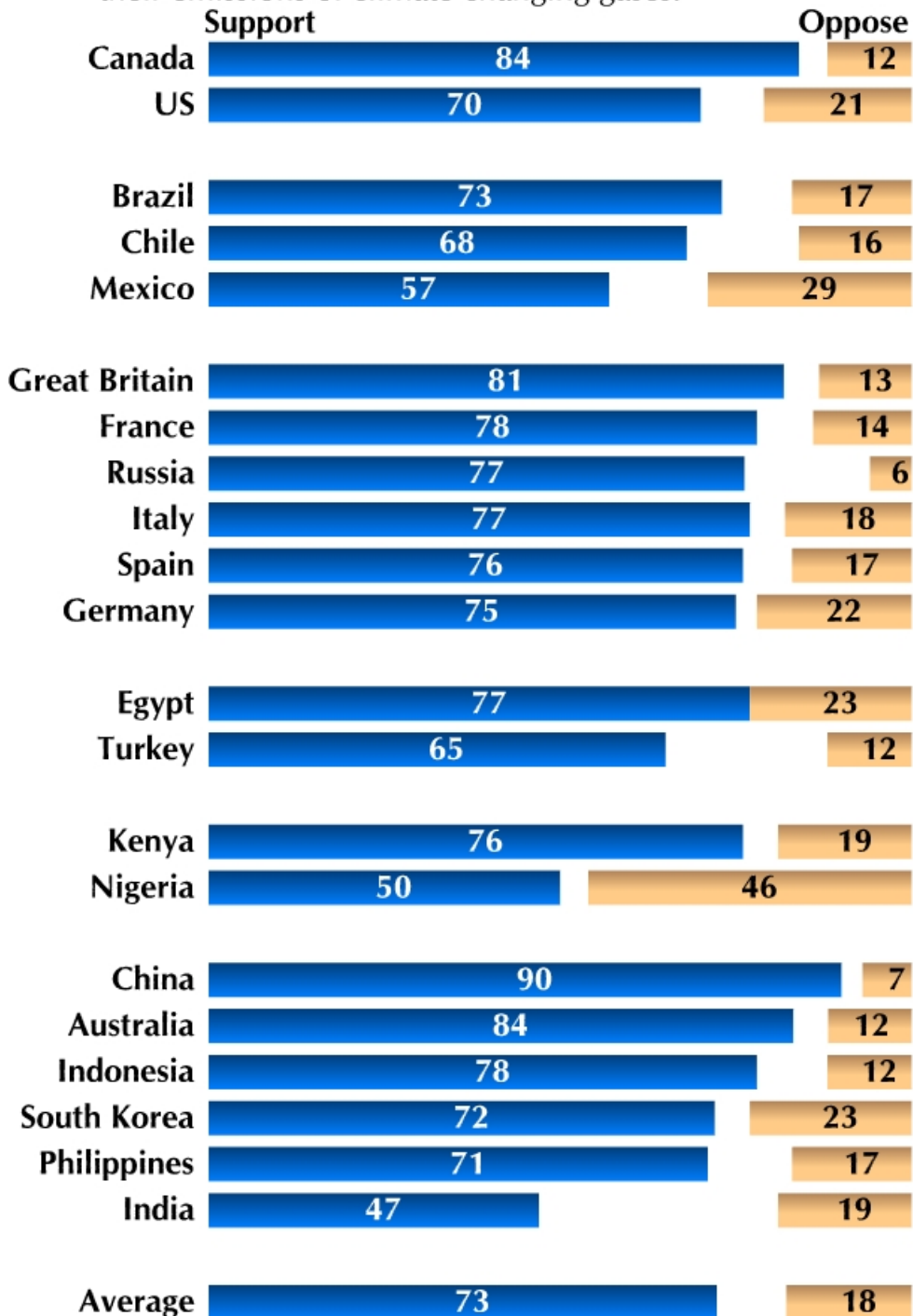


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BBC, 9/07

Views of Deal Providing Aid to Countries that Limit Emissions

Wealthy countries would agree to give financial assistance and technology to less wealthy countries that agree to limit their emissions of climate changing gases.



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BBC, 9/07

THE AMERICAS

Canada

Canadians share the view that human activity is a significant cause of climate change and that immediate steps are needed to address the problem. A large majority also supports providing aid to developing countries under an agreement requiring them to limit their emissions. More than three-quarters (77%) say they believe “human activity, including industry and transportation, [is] a significant cause of climate change.” Similar numbers (72%) support taking “major steps starting very soon” to address climate change, while another 20 percent support taking more modest measures over time. Sixty-eight percent agree with the argument that because the emissions of less wealthy countries “are substantial and growing” they should be expected to impose limits. Only 27 percent think instead that because these countries produce “relatively low emissions per person,” they should not be required to do so. Furthermore, Canada has one of the largest majorities (84%) supporting a deal that would require wealthy countries to provide financial assistance and technology to developing countries that agree to impose emissions caps. Most Canadians (89%) have heard or read about climate change.

United States

Americans agree with most other world publics that human activity contributes significantly to climate change and that major steps should be taken immediately to address the problem. A majority also supports a deal that would provide financial assistance and technology to developing countries that limit their greenhouse gas emissions. Seven in 10 Americans (71%) say that human activity is “a significant cause of climate change.” By a margin of 59 percent to 33 percent, Americans say it is necessary to take “major steps starting very soon” rather than “modest steps over the coming years.” Only 6 percent say “it is not necessary to take any steps.” Three-quarters (75%) agree that “because total emissions from less wealthy countries are substantial and growing, these countries should limit their emissions of climate-changing gases along with wealthy countries.” Similar numbers (70%) support a deal that would provide developing countries with financial assistance and technology in return for an agreement to limit their emissions. Nearly nine in 10 (89%) Americans say they have heard a great deal (59%) or some (30%) about climate change.

Brazil

Brazilians agree that humans help cause climate change and support major steps to address the problem. They also believe that both wealthy and less wealthy countries should be expected to limit their emissions. Nine in 10 (88%) say that “human activity is a significant cause of climate change.” A very large majority (76%) says the problem requires “major steps starting very soon.” Only 16 percent prefer “modest steps over the coming years” and just 4 percent say no steps are necessary. A majority of Brazilians (63%) agree that less wealthy countries should be expected to limit their emissions of greenhouse gases along with wealthy countries. Seventy-three percent would support a deal whereby wealthy countries provide financial assistance and technology to less wealthy countries that agree to

set emissions limits. Most Brazilians are aware of the issue: 78 percent say they have heard or read about climate change or global warming.

Chile

The Chilean public endorses the view that human activity contributes to climate change, favors taking major steps to deal with the problem, and believes both developed and developing countries should limit their emissions of greenhouse gases. A very large majority of Chileans (85%) agrees that “human activity, including industry and transportation [is] a significant cause of climate change.” Nearly four out of five (78%) support taking “major steps starting very soon.” Only 16 percent favor instead more modest, gradual measures. A substantial majority (63%) agrees with the argument that “because total emissions from less wealthy countries are substantial and growing, these countries should limit their emissions of climate changing gases along with wealthy countries.” Only 19 percent disagree, saying instead that because less wealthy countries “produce relatively low emissions per person, they should not be expected” to impose caps. More than two out of three (68%) favor a deal that would require less wealthy countries to limit emissions in return for financial assistance and technology. A majority of Chileans (62%) say they have heard or read about global warming.

Mexico

Among the 21 countries polled, Mexico has the largest majority believing that humans contribute to climate change. Most support immediate action to address the problem and believe both developed and developing countries should limit emissions. An overwhelming majority (94%) of Mexicans say that “human activity, including industry and transportation [is] a significant cause of climate change.” More than four out of five (83%) support taking “major steps starting very soon” to deal with global warming and three out of four (75%) believe that because emissions from less wealthy countries are “substantial and growing,” they should be required to impose caps along with wealthy nations. A smaller majority (57%) supports a deal requiring wealthy countries to give financial assistance and technology to less wealthy countries that agree to limit the output of greenhouse gases. Most Mexicans (73%) say they have heard or read about climate change.

EUROPE

France

Like most Europeans polled, the French agree that human activity contributes to climate change, support taking major steps to address the issue, and feel that both wealthy and less wealthy countries should limit their emissions. A very large majority (89%) says that human activity, “including industry and transportation,” is a significant cause of climate change. France has one of the largest majorities (85%)—after Spain and Italy—believing that it is necessary to start taking major steps very soon. A significant majority (61%) endorses the argument that emissions from less wealthy countries are “substantial and growing” and therefore they should be required to impose caps, while only 31 percent favor the view that less wealthy countries should not have to do so because their per capita emissions are relatively

low. More than three out of four (78%) favor a deal requiring wealthy countries to provide financial assistance and technology to less wealthy countries if they agree to limit greenhouse gases. An overwhelming majority of the French are aware of the issue: 92 percent saying they have heard a great deal (62%) or some (30%) about climate change.

Germany

Although Germans consider human activity an important cause of climate change and believe both developed and developing countries should limit emissions, they are more divided than other publics about whether immediate action is necessary. Eighty-seven percent of German respondents agree that human activity is a significant cause of climate change and 95 percent think it is necessary to take measures to deal with the problem. But while half (50%) endorse taking “major steps starting very soon,” nearly as many (45%) prefer “modest steps over the coming years.” Sixty-one percent endorse the argument that both wealthy and less wealthy countries should limit their greenhouse gas emissions because the production of such pollutants in the developing world is “substantial and growing.” Only 34 percent think that because less wealthy countries produce “relatively low emissions” per capita and they should not be expected to impose caps. Three-quarters (75%) would support a deal requiring wealthy countries to give financial assistance and technology to developing countries that agree to limit their emissions. Germans are somewhat less aware of the issue of climate change than other Europeans: 76 percent say they have heard or read a great deal (28%) or some (48%) about the issue, while 24 percent have not heard much (22%) or anything at all (2%).

Great Britain

Britons believe human activity is a major factor contributing to climate change, support taking immediate action to address the problem, and are among those publics most supportive of providing technology and financial assistance to developing countries if they agree to limit emissions. Nearly four out of five respondents (78%) believe that human activities such as industry and transportation are a significant cause of climate change. A large majority (70%) believes major steps should be taken in the immediate future to reduce the impact of these activities, while another 25 percent prefer to take more modest, gradual measures (only 3 percent reject taking any steps). Similar numbers (70%) favor the argument that because emissions in less wealthy countries are substantial and growing, they should be expected to impose limits along with wealthy countries. Only 25 say they should not be expected to do so because their per capita emissions are relatively low. A very large majority (81%) supports a deal that would require wealthy countries to provide technology and financial assistance to developing countries if they agree to cap their emissions. Britons are also among those most aware of the issue: nine in 10 say they have heard a great deal (61%) or a lot (29%) about global warming or climate change.

Italy

Like most Europeans, Italians agree that humans have contributed to climate change, and they are among those most supportive of immediate action to address the problem. But Italians are somewhat divided about whether developing countries should limit their emissions unless they are given foreign assistance. An overwhelming majority (92%) sees human activity as a significant cause of climate change. Italy is second only to Spain in the percentage favoring strong, quick action to address the problem: 86 percent say “it is necessary to take major steps starting very soon.” But they lean toward the view that developing countries should not have to take such measures. Asked whether less wealthy countries should or should not be required to limit emissions about half (49%) believe they should not (because they “produce relative low emissions per person”) and nearly as many (42%) say they should (because their total emissions are “substantial and growing”). More than three out of four (77%) would support a deal requiring less wealthy countries to limit emissions in return for financial assistance and technology from wealthy countries. Most Italians are aware of the issue, with 87 percent saying they have heard or read a great deal (51%) or some (36%) about global warming.

Russia

Although Russians agree that human activity is a significant cause of climate change and believe both wealthy and less wealthy countries should limit emissions, they are divided about whether immediate or gradual steps are necessary. Russians are less aware of the issue than other European publics. Eight in 10 (79%) believe human activity, “including industry and transportation,” is a significant cause of climate change. Although most Russians (87%) favor action to address the problem, they are divided about whether urgent measures are needed. Forty-three percent say “it is necessary to take major steps starting very soon” while 44 percent prefer “modest steps over the coming years.” A significant majority of Russians (58%) support the argument that “because total emissions from less wealthy countries are substantial and growing, these countries should be expected to limit their emissions along with wealthy countries.” Only 20 percent favor instead the position that “because countries that are less wealthy produce relatively low emissions per person” they should not be expected to do so. More than three-quarters (77%) would support a deal requiring wealthy countries to provide financial assistance and technology to developing countries if they agree to limit emissions. But a majority of Russians (64%) say they have heard or read little (55%) or nothing (9%) about the issue of climate change.

Spain

Spaniards are among those most convinced that human activity is a significant source of climate change and most in favor of taking immediate action to address the problem. An overwhelming 93 percent of Spaniards agree that human activity is a significant cause of climate change. Ninety-one percent—the highest level among the 21 countries polled—say that major steps should be taken “starting very soon.” More than two out of three (72%) believe that because total emissions from developing countries are “substantial and growing” they should be required to impose limits. Only 20 percent take the opposing position that they should not have

to do so because they produce relatively low emissions per capita. More than three-quarters (76%) favor a deal requiring wealthy countries to provide financial assistance and technology to less wealthy countries that agree to cap green house gas emissions. Most Spaniards are aware of the climate change issue: 77 percent say they have heard a great deal (32%) or something (45%) about it.

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt

A majority of Egyptians believe human activity is a cause of climate change and feel that at least some steps are necessary to combat the problem. However, a majority believes developing countries should not be expected to limit their emissions. Two-thirds (66%) of Egyptians agree that human activity is a significant cause of climate change, but this majority is smaller than in most other countries and a relatively large 33 percent say that human activity is not a significant cause. Egyptians are divided about what should be done to address the problem: 43 percent say major steps should be taken very soon and 43 percent prefer modest steps over the coming years. A relatively large 14 percent believe no steps are necessary. A modest majority (53%) of Egyptians favor the argument that because less wealthy countries “produce relatively low emissions per person,” they should not be expected to limit emissions. Forty-seven percent take the opposite view that less wealthy countries should be expected to limit their “substantial and growing” emissions. However, more than three-quarters (77%) would support a deal whereby developing countries limit emissions in return for financial assistance and technology. A majority of Egyptians are aware of the issue, with 58 percent saying they have heard a great deal (17%) or some (41%) about it. But large numbers are not: 41 percent say they have not heard much (25%) or anything at all (16%).

Turkey

The Turkish public shares the view that human activity contributes to climate change and that major steps should be taken to address the issue. They also tend to believe that less wealthy countries should be expected to limit their emissions. Seven in 10 (70%) agree that “human activity, including industry and transportation” is a significant cause of climate change. A majority (59%) is in favor of taking “major steps starting very soon” to reduce the effects of climate change. Less than one-fifth (19%) prefer more modest, gradual action and only a tenth (11%) say no action is needed or decline to answer. Given two arguments—that less wealthy countries should limit emissions because they are “substantial and growing” or that they should not have to do so because their per capita emissions are low—Turks choose emission limits by a margin of 41 percent to 23 percent. Large numbers, however, do not take either position (36%). A significant majority (65%) would favor emissions caps in return for financial assistance and technology. Turks show substantial awareness of climate change: 72 percent say they have heard some (50%) or a great deal (22%) about the issues.

AFRICA

Kenya

Kenyans are in favor of taking action to address climate change and believe developing countries should impose limits on their emissions. A majority says they are not informed about the issue, however. Seventy-two percent of Kenyans agree that human activity is a significant cause of climate change. A majority (53%) favors taking major steps in the near future to address climate change, while 31 percent believe only modest steps are necessary and 12 percent no action is necessary. Sixty-four percent of Kenyans believe less wealthy countries should be expected to limit their “substantial and growing emissions” along with wealthy countries. Only 31 percent take the position that they should not be required to do so because their per capita emissions are relatively low. More than three-quarters (76%) of Kenyans would favor an agreement requiring less wealthy countries to limit emissions if wealthy countries agree to provide financial assistance and technology. Asked how much they have heard or read about the issue of global warming, a modest majority (53%) says they have not heard much (31%) or anything at all (22%), while 44 percent say they have heard some (29%) or a great deal (15%).

Nigeria

Nigerians share the view that human activity is a significant cause of climate change and favor taking major steps to combat the problem. But half of those polled say that developing countries should not be expected to limit their emissions. A significant majority (72%) of Nigerians agree that “human activity, including transportation and industry, [is] a significant cause of climate change.” More than three in four (77%) believe it is necessary to take either major steps in the immediate future (50%) or modest steps in the coming years (27%) to address the problem. Just 16 percent say that no steps are necessary. Asked whether developing countries should be required to limit their emissions because they are “substantial and growing” or whether they should not have to because they produce “relatively low emissions per person,” Nigerians favor the latter position by 50 percent to 42 percent. Nigerians look somewhat favorably on a deal that would require wealthy countries to provide financial assistance and technology to less wealthy countries that agree to limit emissions: 50 percent would support this arrangement, 46 percent would not. Nigerians are less aware of the issue than most other publics. Half say they have heard a great deal (20%) or some (30%) about the issue, while 48 percent say they have heard only a little (38%) or nothing at all (10%).

ASIA/PACIFIC

Australia

Australians believe that human activity is a major factor contributing to climate change, that major steps are necessary to address the issue, and that developing countries should limit their emissions. More than four out of five (81%) agree that human activity is a significant cause of climate change. An overwhelming majority (95%) endorses taking action, including 70 percent who say major steps should be taken “very soon.” A large majority (71%) also thinks less wealthy countries should

be expected to impose limits on greenhouse gas emissions because their total output of such pollutants is “substantial and growing.” Only 23 percent takes the opposing position that less wealthy countries should not have to do so because their emissions are relatively low in per capita terms. Australians are among those most supportive of providing financial assistance to less wealthy countries that agree to limit emissions (84%). Most Australians say they are informed about global warming: 90 percent say they have heard a great deal (54%) or some (36%) about the issue.

China

Most Chinese respondents favor taking major steps to address the problem of climate change and believe both developing and developed countries should limit their emissions of greenhouse gases. A very large majority (87%) of the Chinese agree that human activity, “including industry and transportation,” is a significant cause of climate change. Seventy percent of respondents say “major steps starting very soon” are necessary to address the problem. Only a quarter believes only “modest steps over the coming years” (25%) and very few think nothing need be done (4%). A large majority of the Chinese public (68%) supports the argument that “because total emissions from less wealthy countries are substantial and growing, these countries should be asked to limit their emissions of climate changing gases along with wealthy countries.” Only 27 percent take the view that since “countries that are less wealthy produce relatively low emissions per person, they should not be expected to limit their emissions of climate changing gases.” The Chinese are overwhelmingly in favor (90%) of a deal requiring less wealthy countries to limit emissions in return for financial assistance and technology from wealthy countries. This is the largest majority in favor of such an agreement among the 21 countries polled. Most Chinese respondents are aware of the problem of global warming: 72 percent say they have heard a great deal (30%) or some (42%) about the issue.

India

The Indian public tends to agree that human activity is a significant cause of climate change, that steps should be taken to address the problem, and that developing countries should limit their emissions. But these views are less widespread than in other publics and large numbers declined to respond. Indians agree that human activity is a significant cause of climate change by 47 percent to 21 percent but large numbers (33%) would not answer. A majority (63%) agrees that steps are needed to address climate change, including 37 percent who favor “major steps very soon” and 26 percent who prefer “modest steps over the coming years.” Only 12 percent say no steps are necessary but 26 percent do not answer. Asked whether less wealthy countries should limit their greenhouse gas emissions because they are “substantial and growing” or whether they should not do so because they are relatively low in per capita terms, Indians lean toward the former position by 33 percent to 24 percent. But nearly half of those polled (43%) would not take either position. Forty-seven percent of Indians favor an agreement requiring less wealthy countries to cap emissions in return for financial assistance and technology from wealthy countries while only 19 percent do not. But about a third (34%) would not answer. Compared to other publics, Indians are less aware of the issue of global warming: only 48

percent say they have heard or read a great deal (15%) or something (33%) about it while 36 percent say they have not heard much (33%) or anything (3%).

Indonesia

Indonesians agree that human activity is a significant cause of climate change and support taking immediate action to address the problem. But most Indonesians indicate that they are largely uninformed about the issue. More than seven in 10 (71%) agree that human activity contributes significantly to the problem of climate change. Nearly two out of three (64%) believe “major steps starting very soon” should be taken and another 22 percent favor “modest steps over the coming years.” A modest majority (54%) believes that the developing world should take action to cap greenhouse gases “because total emissions from less wealthy countries are substantial and growing.” Only 24 percent choose the opposing view that emissions from less wealthy countries are “relatively low per person” and therefore they need not take action. However, about one in five (22%) decline to take a position. Three out of four (78%) would support a deal requiring less wealthy countries to limit emissions provided wealthy countries give them financial assistance and technology. Indonesia has the largest majority who say they have not heard much about climate change: 65 percent say they have not heard much (47%) or anything (18%) about climate change, while just 28 percent say they have heard some (20%) or a great deal (8%).

Philippines

Filipinos believe humans contribute to climate change and support taking immediate action to address the problem, though support is somewhat weak for emissions caps in less wealthy countries. More than three-quarters (76%) share the view that human activity, “including industry and transportation” is a significant cause of climate change. Filipinos support taking “major steps starting very soon” to address global warming (70%). Only 19 percent believe only “modest steps over the coming years” are necessary and very few (7%) think nothing should be done. Roughly half (49%) believe less wealthy countries should be expected to limit their “substantial and growing” emissions while 37 percent disagree because these emissions are lower in per capita terms than those produced in rich countries. Seven out of ten (71%) would favor a deal requiring less wealthy countries to impose emissions caps in return for financial assistance and technology from wealthy countries. Filipinos show moderate awareness of climate change: 63 percent say they have heard a great deal (38%) or some (25%) while just 36 percent say they have not heard much (31%) or anything (5%).

South Korea

While South Koreans agree that human activity contributes significantly to climate change, they are somewhat less likely than other publics to support immediate action to address the problem. An overwhelming majority (91%) agrees that human activity is a significant cause of climate change. South Koreans favor “major steps starting very soon,” instead of “modest steps over the coming years,” by a relatively small margin of 48 percent to 45 percent. A majority (56%) of South Korean respondents take the position that because emissions from less wealthy countries are substantial

and growing, they should be expected to impose caps. Only 39 percent accept the argument that because less wealthy countries produce relatively low emissions per capita, they should not have to enact limits. Seventy-two percent of South Koreans would favor a deal requiring wealthy countries to provide financial assistance and technology to less wealthy countries that agree to limit their emissions. Most South Koreans are aware of the issue of climate change: 94 percent say they have heard a great deal (43%) or something (51%) about it.

Methodology

Country	Sample Size (unweighted)	Field dates	Sample frame	Survey methodology	Type of sample
Australia	1,000	June 13 - July 06, 2007	18+	Telephone	National
Brazil	802	June 06 - June 25, 2007	18-69	Face-to-face	Urban ¹
Canada	1,000	May 29 - June 24, 2007	18+	Telephone	National
Chile	1,000	July 05-July 16, 2007	18+	Face-to-face	Urban ²
China	1,800	June 24 - July 04, 2007	18-65	Telephone	Urban ³
Egypt	1,000	May 31 - June 08, 2007	18+	Face-to-face	Urban ⁴
France	1,002	June 18 - June 21, 2007	15+	Telephone	National
Germany	1,010	May 31 - June 21, 2007	16-70	Telephone	National
Great Britain	1,010	June 06 - June 29, 2007	18+	Telephone	National
India	1,521	July 17 - July 26, 2007	18+	Face-to-face	National
Indonesia	1,000	June 18 - 28, 2007	17+	Face-to-face	Urban ⁵
Italy	1,003	June 19 - June 27, 2007	18+	Telephone	National
Kenya	1,000	June 11 - June 20, 2007	18-65	Face-to-face	National
Mexico	1,000	June 25 - July 08, 2007	18+	Face-to-face	National
Nigeria	1,000	July 10 - July 22, 2007	18+	Face-to-face	National
Philippines	1,000	June 21 - July 08, 2007	18+	Face-to-face	Urban ⁶
Russia	1,034	June 29 - July 12, 2007	18+	Face-to-face	National
South Korea	1,000	June 07 - June 27, 2007	20-59	Face-to-face	Urban ⁷
Spain	1,000	June 18 - June 28, 2007	18+	Telephone	National
Turkey	1,000	June 09 - June 25, 2007	15+	Face-to-face	Urban ⁸
USA	1,000	June 21 - July 18, 2007	18+	Telephone	National

¹ In Brazil the survey was conducted in Belo Horizonte, Brasília, Curitiba, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador, and São Paulo, representing 15% of the total national adult population.

² In Chile the survey was conducted in Antofagasta, Arica, Calama, Chiguayante, Chillán, Concepción, Copiapó, Coquimbo, Coronel, Curicó, Gran Santiago (includes San Bernardo and Puente Alto), Iquique, La Serena, Linares, Los Angeles, Lota, Osorno, Ovalle, Puerto Montt, Quillota, Quilpué, Rancagua, San Antonio, Talca, Talcahuano,

Temuco, Valdivia, Valparaíso, Villa Alemana, and Viña, representing 65% of the total national adult population.

³In China the survey was conducted in Beijing, Chengdu, Guangzhou, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Shenyang, Wuhan, Xi'an, and Zhengzhou, representing 4% of the total national adult population.

⁴In Egypt the survey was conducted in Cairo, Giza, Shobra Al Khema, and Alexandria, representing 21% of the total national adult population.

⁵In Indonesia the survey was conducted in Bandung, Jakarta, Medan, Semarang, and Surabaya, representing 5% of the total national adult population.

⁶In the Philippines the survey was conducted in the National Capital Region, representing 12% of the total national adult population.

⁷In South Korea the survey was conducted in Busan, Daegu, Daejeon, Gwangju, Incheon, Seoul, and Ulsan, representing 45% of the total national adult population.

⁸In Turkey the survey was conducted in Adana, Ankara, Antalya, Bursa, Diyarbakir, Erzurum, Istanbul, Izmir, Konya, Samsun, and Zonguldak, representing 30% of the total national adult population.

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