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Chapter 5a: World Opinion on the Environment

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CHAPTER 5A: WORLD OPINION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Perception of Climate Change as a Problem or Threat

A majority in every country polled says that global warming is a problem or a threat and that governments should give it a high priority, while only small minorities say it is not a problem. Majorities in most countries believe that climate change is related to human activity. Despite this consensus about the reality of climate change, there is not a strong belief that scientists have come to this consensus. There is also a tendency to underestimate how much other people are concerned about climate change. Majorities in many countries believe climate change is already harming people in their country and, if unchecked, will have negative impacts on many critical areas of life.

Large-scale polls conducted by Pew from 2007 to 2010 showed majorities in every country polled saying that “global warming” is a serious problem. In 2010, majorities in 24 countries and a plurality in one said global warming is a serious problem, including ten countries where a majority said it was a “very serious problem”. In 2009, majorities in all twenty-five countries surveyed said that it is a serious problem, including fifteen countries where majorities said it is a very serious problem. In 2008, majorities in twenty-four countries surveyed said that global warming is a serious problem, including fourteen countries with majorities saying it is very serious. In 2007, majorities in thirty-seven countries rated it a serious problem, including twenty-five with majorities rating it a very serious problem.

On average in 2010, 84 percent of those polled globally said the problem was serious, with 52 percent saying it was very serious. The number of people saying that it is not a problem averaged just 4 percent and was always in the single digits, with the exceptions of the United States (13 percent) and Pakistan (11 percent). (The average of 4 percent has remained consistent since 2007.)

In the two largest producers of greenhouse gasses—the United States and China—large majorities of the public said the problem of global warming was serious, but relatively lower numbers said that it was very serious. In 2010, 70 percent of U.S. respondents described the problem as serious and 37 percent described it as very serious. The respective figures for China were 93 percent and 41 percent. This marks a 9-point increase since 2009 in the number of Chinese respondents that consider global warming a serious problem.¹

In 2009 a WPO poll of sixteen countries asked if global warming was a “very serious problem”, “somewhat serious problem”, “not too serious”, or “not a problem”. Very large majorities in all sixteen countries said global warming was a serious problem, with majorities in eleven countries saying it was a “very serious problem.” The countries with the largest number of respondents who viewed global warming as a serious problem were Bangladesh (99 percent), Mexico (97 percent) and Egypt (93 percent). In the average of all sixteen countries, 86 percent said it was a serious problem, with 60 percent saying it was a very serious problem.²

In all thirty countries polled by GlobeScan in 2006, “climate change or global warming, due to the Greenhouse Effect” was seen as a problem. In twenty-three of these countries, a majority said the problem was very serious. On average, 90 percent rated the problem as serious, with 65 percent rating it very serious.³

GlobeScan surveys found increasing concern about climate change in polls conducted across sixteen countries in 2003 and 2006. The percentages of respondents calling it a “very serious” problem increased an average of sixteen points. In only one country (Mexico) was there a significant decline in the perceived severity of the problem of climate change.⁴

A 2009 World Public Opinion (WPO) poll asked respondents how high a priority their government should place addressing climate change on a zero-to-ten scale, with ten being a very high priority. In sixteen out of eighteen nations, the mean response was above six with the average across all nations being 7.28. The highest mean levels were found in Mexico (9.09), China (8.86), Turkey (8.34), and Great Britain (8.20). Only three publics had means below six. The lowest of these was in the United States (4.71) followed by the Palestinian territories (4.91) and Iraq (5.14). On average across all nations polled, 73 percent said their government should give climate change a priority between 6 and 10, 13 percent thought this priority should be between 0 and 4, and 9 percent said it should be a 5.⁵

In a 2006 WPO/Chicago Council on Global Affairs (CCGA) poll of ten countries from around the world, majorities in all countries said that global warming would be a threat over the next ten years. In six of those ten countries, majorities called it a critical threat and in another three—including the United States (46 percent) and China (47 percent)—“critical” was the most common response. Only in Ukraine was the public divided about whether the threat was critical (33 percent) or “important but not critical” (33 percent).⁶

Role of Human Activity

Publics around the world overwhelmingly reject the idea that global warming can be attributed to non-human factors. In a British Broadcasting Company (BBC)/GlobeScan/Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) poll from 2007, in twenty out of twenty-one countries polled two-thirds or more believed that “human activity, including industry and transportation, [is] a significant cause of climate change.” On average, eight in ten held this view. In no country did more than one in three respondents disagree. The one outlier was India, where only a plurality (47 percent) attributed climate change to human activity, 21 percent disagreed, and 33 percent did not answer.⁷

Similarly robust majorities in all nineteen countries polled expressed concern that “the way the world produces and uses energy is causing environmental problems, including climate change” (BBC/GlobeScan/PIPA 2006). Overall, an average of 81 percent expressed concern about this, with 47 percent saying they were very concerned.⁸

In a 2009 WPO poll respondents in 16 countries were asked if their “country does not do things differently in the future” whether the amount of greenhouse gases it produces will go up, stay the same or go down. In all sixteen countries a majority thought that if their country does not do things differently the amount of greenhouse gases their country produces will go up. The countries with the largest majorities thinking this were Bangladesh, 95 percent, Vietnam, 94 percent, and Mexico, 89 percent. In the average of all sixteen countries, 75 percent said the amount of greenhouse gases their country produces will go up, 9 percent said it will stay the same and 10 percent said it will go down.⁹

Assumptions about Scientific Consensus

Though there is widespread consensus on the reality of climate change, there is significant diversity on whether scientists have achieved consensus on the question. The 2009 WPO poll also asked respondents’ impression of the views among the scientists of the world: whether “most scientists think the problem is urgent and enough is known to take action”, “most think the problem is not urgent, and not enough is known yet to take action,” or “views are pretty evenly divided”. A majority in eight countries said most scientists think the problem is urgent and enough is known to take action, led by Bangladesh, 70 percent, and Vietnam, 69 percent. It was the most common response, but not a majority opinion, in four other countries. Only in Russia was the most common response that most scientists think the problem is not urgent, at 34 percent. The United States was the sole country where the most common answer was that views among scientists were evenly divided (43 percent). Publics in two countries had mixed views with no clear leaning. In the average of all sixteen countries, 51 percent said that most scientists think the problem is urgent and enough is known to take action, with just 16 percent saying that most think the problem is not urgent and 24 percent saying views are pretty evenly divided¹⁰

Perceptions of Others’ Level of Concern

A 2009 WPO poll also found that, in most nations, people have a tendency to underestimate how much other people in their country want to prioritize climate change. Respondents were asked, “What is your guess on how high a priority the average person in [our country] thinks the government should place on addressing climate change?” Across all nations, there was an average perceived priority of 6.42 for climate change, though the average priority actually placed on climate change is a higher 7.28.

In all but three nations or territories, those rating themselves as above the average they perceived outweighed those who said they were below average they perceived. For all nations, the percentage saying that they were above average

outweighed those saying that they were below average by a two to one ratio (42 percent to 19 percent). The nations with the largest percentages rating themselves above average were China (77 percent), South Korea (75 percent), Great Britain (66 percent), the United States (52 percent), and Germany (52 percent). In just one public, the Palestinian territories, did a majority (52 percent) perceive the average person as more concerned than they were.¹¹

Assumptions about Effects of Climate Change

Asked if they thought it was likely they would “be personally affected by the effects of global warming,” majorities in twelve European countries plus the United States said they would (GMF 2007). On average across the twelve European countries, 85 percent said it was likely that they would be affected, and in no country did less than 77 percent say this. This view was slightly lower in the United States (where 70 percent said it was likely).¹²

Majorities in many countries believe climate change is already harming people in their country. In the 2009 WPO poll, respondents in sixteen countries were asked when they believed climate change would begin to substantially harm people in their country. Majorities in ten of the sixteen countries believed that people are being harmed now by climate change. The countries with the largest majorities that held this view were Kenya (88 percent), Vietnam (86 percent) and Mexico (83 percent). The countries with the fewest respondents thinking climate change is affecting people now were Egypt (35 percent), the United States (34 percent) and Russia (27 percent). In the average of all sixteen countries polled, 59 percent said that people are being harmed now and 17 percent said people will be harmed by climate change in ten years.¹³

The same poll asked about the impact of climate change on various factors, starting with the question, “If climate change is left unchecked worldwide, how much do you think climate change will affect each of the following in our country?” The factors evaluated were: the types of food produced, the types of animals and plants that can live there, rainfall and other available water resources, the price of food and other essential goods, the likelihood of natural disasters, the coastline, and people’s need to move their home to different locations. All sixteen countries had a clear majority of over 70 percent that believed that each of these aspects would be affected a lot or some by climate change. A large majority of respondents in all 16 countries--87 percent--said that climate change would affect the likelihood of natural disasters such as floods and droughts. The next two factors most likely to be affected according to respondents were levels of rainfall and other available water resources, and the types of animals and plants that can live in the country.¹⁴

The same poll asked if climate change will be “more harmful to wealthy countries”, “more harmful to poor countries”, “about equally harmful to poor and wealthy countries,” or “both will be affected, but in different ways.” Majorities in ten of the sixteen countries said climate change would be equally harmful to poor and wealthy countries, three countries said it would be more harmful to poor countries, and three were divided. The countries with the largest majority of respondents saying that climate change would be equally harmful to rich and poor countries were Mexico (87 percent), Vietnam (83 percent) and Indonesia (72 percent). In only three countries was the most common answer climate change will be “more harmful to poor countries” – Bangladesh (64 percent), Senegal (59 percent) and Turkey (49 percent). In the average of all sixteen countries, 55 percent said climate change would be equally harmful, with 32 percent saying it would be more harmful to poor countries.¹⁵

Readiness to Take Action

Large majorities around the world support taking action to address the problem of climate change. More often than not, majorities favor taking major steps urgently. Support for taking action is higher among those who have more information about climate change.

When people are simply asked to take steps to address climate change, even when it might have economic costs, large majorities favor doing so. A 2009 WPO poll asked respondents in sixteen countries whether they agreed with the following statement: “dealing with the problem of climate change should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs.” Majorities in 15 of the countries polled agreed with this statement, with a plurality in one country. The countries with the largest majority that agreed with this were Bangladesh (88 percent),

Vietnam (88 percent) and Kenya (83 percent). In the average of all sixteen countries polled, 69 percent of countries agreed that dealing with the problem of climate change should be given priority even if it causes slower economic growth or job loss, while 26 percent disagreed with this statement.¹⁶

When respondents are given three options that include taking major steps, modest steps, or no steps, views are more equivocal, but still the largest numbers favor major steps. Respondents in twenty-one countries were asked whether it is necessary to address climate change by taking: 1) “major steps starting very soon;” 2) “modest steps over the coming years;” or whether it was 3) “not necessary to take any steps” (BBC/GlobeScan/PIPA 2007). In fifteen of the twenty-one countries, majorities favored taking major steps promptly, with the largest majorities found in Spain (91 percent), Italy (86 percent), and France (85 percent). A large majority also favored quick action in China (70 percent) as did a majority in the United States (59 percent). In no country did a majority say that no steps were necessary and, on average, fewer than one in ten selected this option.

Views were more mixed in six of the countries polled. Germans leaned in favor of major steps (50 percent) rather than more modest measures (45 percent), as did Nigerians (50 percent to 27 percent). Egyptians were divided (43 percent to 43 percent), as were Russians (44 percent modest to 43 percent major) and South Koreans (48 percent major to 45 percent modest). Indians—whose government opposes emissions caps—favored major steps over modest ones by 37 percent to 26 percent. Only 12 percent said no steps were necessary, though large numbers did not answer (26 percent). Overall, on average, 65 percent favored major steps, 25 percent favored modest steps and 6 percent favored no steps.¹⁷

Another poll of thirteen countries offered three options but put greater emphasis on the potential costs (WPO/CCGA 2007). Support for the highest level commitment was not quite as strong but was still the most common response. The view that: “Global warming is a serious and pressing problem. We should begin taking steps now even if this involves significant costs” was the most common response in six countries, including France (78 percent), Australia (69 percent), Argentina (63 percent), Israel (54 percent), the United States (43 percent), and Armenia (37 percent). Another five countries tended to believe that, “The problem of global warming should be addressed, but its effects will be gradual, so we can deal with the problem gradually by taking steps that are low in cost.” These countries were the Philippines (49 percent), Thailand (41 percent), Poland (39 percent), Ukraine (37 percent), and India (30 percent). In two countries, the public was evenly divided between those who favored less expensive measures and those wanted action even at significant cost: China (low cost 41 percent, significant costs 42 percent) and Russia (low cost 34 percent, significant costs 32 percent). In no country did more than one in four endorse the statement, “Until we are sure that global warming is really a problem, we should not take any steps that would have economic costs.”¹⁸

When asked in 2010 what the top priority should be for the next U.S. president and European leaders from a given list of eight issues, climate change was one of the top three issues for Europeans (GMF 2010). However, it was rated the fifth highest among people in the United States. This shows a slight change from a 2009 poll in which climate change was rated the second highest issue for Europeans.¹⁹

A poll of thirty European countries found that large majorities in every country felt that the European Union needed to deal with global warming; in twenty-two of them, majorities said the problem required very urgent action (Eurobarometer 2007). On average, 59 percent in all countries polled said climate change should be dealt with very urgently. In the same poll, large majorities agreed that “The European Union should urgently put new policies in place to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions by at least 20 percent by 2020.”²⁰

In a 2009 WPO poll respondents in 16 countries were asked if they favored or opposed “preserving or expanding forested areas, even if this means less land for agriculture or construction” as a step in dealing with climate change. The majority of respondents in all sixteen countries favored this step. The countries with the largest majorities that favored preserving or expanding forested areas were Vietnam, 97 percent, Turkey, 89 percent, and China, 88 percent. In the average of all sixteen countries, 79 percent favored preserving or expanding forested areas, with 18 percent opposing preservation if it meant less land for agriculture and construction.²¹

Effect of Greater Information

Not surprisingly, willingness to take action in regard to climate change rises with greater awareness of the problem.

Levels of information about climate change are highly varied. In a poll of twenty-one countries, majorities in sixteen, including many developing countries, said they had heard at least something about the issue (BBC/GlobeScan/PIPA 2007). On average across all countries polled, seven in ten had heard a great deal (35 percent) or some (35 percent), with 22 percent saying not very much and 7 percent none at all. The numbers saying none at all were always low, though they were substantial in Kenya (22 percent) and Indonesia (18 percent).²²

Willingness to Accept Increased Energy Costs

To motivate changes in energy usage, majorities in most countries are willing to increase the cost of energy that causes climate change. When presented specific amounts majorities in most countries say they would accept increased costs equal to 0.5 percent of GDP. Majorities also favor requiring increasing fuel efficiency of automobiles and reducing subsidies on private transportation even if this increases the cost to the consumer. The idea of raising taxes on such forms of energy meets with mixed responses, however, support becomes high if respondents are told that the revenues of such a tax will be explicitly earmarked to address the problem of climate change, or will be offset with tax reductions. Most believe that it will be necessary for people to change their lifestyle in order to reduce their production of climate changing gasses.

Large numbers of people believe that it is necessary to “increase the cost of the types of energy that most cause climate change, such as coal and oil, in order to encourage individuals and industry to use less” (BBC/GlobeScan/PIPA 2007). In fourteen out of twenty-one countries, majorities said that it would be necessary to increase these costs (a plurality also did so in India, 49 percent to 28 percent). On average, 61 percent supported this idea. Interestingly, the survey found the highest level of support in China and Indonesia (both 83 percent), followed by Australia (81 percent), Chile (79 percent), Great Britain (76 percent), Canada (72 percent), Germany (71 percent), and the United States (65 percent). Four countries were divided and just two leaned against the idea: Nigeria (47 percent to 51 percent) and Russia (36 percent to 50 percent). There were no countries where a clear majority said price increases would not be necessary.²³

A 2009 WPO poll asked respondents in sixteen countries if it will or will not be necessary to increase the cost of energy, to encourage individuals and businesses to conserve more and to use alternative forms of energy. Of the 16 countries polled 9 majorities and one plurality said it will be necessary. Four countries said it will not be necessary and two countries were divided. The largest majorities that said it will be necessary were Indonesia, 88 percent, Japan, 81 percent, and Kenya, 75 percent. The largest majorities that said it will not be necessary to increase the cost of energy were Russia, 81 percent, Mexico, 59 percent, and Brazil, 56 percent. In an average of all 16 countries 55 percent said it will be necessary and 39 percent said it will not be necessary.²⁴

However when the same poll asked respondents whether they would accept a specific increased cost, support was substantially higher. Majorities in most countries said they would be willing to accept costs equal to 0.5 percent of GDP per capita. Respondents were first asked if they would be willing to pay a specific monthly increase based on 1 percent of GDP per capita, prorated per month, in costs to the average person for energy and other products as part of taking steps against climate change (e.g. in the U.S. this was \$39 per month). Those who were unwilling were then asked if they would be willing to pay an increase of 0.5 percent, prorated per month (e.g. in the U.S. this was \$19 per month). Majorities in 14 out of 16 countries said they would be willing to pay either the higher or lower amount. In just two countries, Mexico and Brazil, majorities rejected either amount. The largest majorities that said they would be willing to pay the higher amount were China, 68 percent, Vietnam, 59 percent, and Japan, 53 percent. In the average of 16 countries, 44 percent were willing to pay the higher amount, while a total of 61 percent were willing to pay either the higher or lower amount. A third of respondents were not willing to pay either amount.²⁵

The same poll asked respondents in 16 countries if they favored or opposed their country, as a step to deal with climate change, “gradually increasing the requirements for fuel efficiency in automobiles, even if this raises the cost of cars and bus fares.” Majorities in 14 countries favored this step, with a plurality favoring it in one country and one country divided. The countries with the largest numbers that favored gradually increasing the requirements for fuel efficiency in automobiles were Vietnam (87 percent), Japan (78 percent), and the United States (71 percent). In the average of all countries polled, 63 percent favored a gradual increase in requirements for fuel efficiency in automobiles and 31 percent opposed this measure.²⁶

Respondents were then asked if they would favor or oppose their country “gradually reducing government subsidies that favor private transportation, even if this raises its cost.” A majority in 13 countries favored this step, with a plurality favoring it in 3 countries. The countries with the largest majorities in favor were Vietnam (86 percent), Kenya (71 percent) and China (68 percent). In the average across all countries polled, 60 percent of respondents countries this step and 33 percent opposed it.²⁷

Pew (2010) asked respondents in twenty-two countries if they agreed that “people should be willing to pay higher prices in order to address global climate change.” The question did not specify what the prices would be for, where the revenues would go or how paying these higher prices would help in addressing climate change. Thus it would be expected to get relatively low levels of agreement. Majorities or pluralities in seven countries agreed, nine disagreed, and six were divided. Overall, 46 percent of respondents in the twenty-two countries polled agreed with the statement, while 46 percent disagreed. This is roughly similar to the views of the countries polled in 2009, when 48 percent agreed with the statement and 44 percent disagreed.²⁸

Reactions were more mixed to the question of whether taxes should be increased on the energy sources that contribute to climate change, in order to encourage people and industry to use less. In only nine of the twenty-one countries did a majority or plurality favor such an energy tax increase. Six countries were divided and six were opposed. On average in all countries polled, 50 percent favored raising taxes and 44 percent opposed it. China had the largest majority (85 percent) saying they would support raising taxes on the fuels that contribute most to climate change. The proportion of Chinese respondents favoring higher fuel taxes was 24 points greater than the next largest majorities in Australia and Chile (61 percent in both). Majorities were opposed to higher fuel taxes in Italy (62 percent), South Korea (59 percent), the Philippines (58 percent), Brazil (55 percent), Egypt (52 percent), and the United States (51 percent).²⁹

However, attitudes shifted sharply under certain conditions. Half of those who did not initially support tax increases were asked whether they would do so if the revenues were “devoted only to increasing energy efficiency and developing energy sources that do not produce climate change.” Another half were asked if they would do so if “your other taxes were reduced by the same amount, keeping your total taxes at the current level.” Large numbers shifted their position under these conditions. Adding those who initially favored increases with those who favored them under these conditions, majorities in every country supported higher energy taxes to reduce consumption. In every country, this measure was supported by a ratio of at least two to one. On average, 77 percent favored the measure if revenues were earmarked and 76 percent if the increase were offset.³⁰

Need for Changes in Lifestyle

There is overwhelming international consensus that it will be necessary for individuals to “to make changes in their life style and behavior in order to reduce the amount of climate changing gases they produce.” In twenty-one countries polled (BBC/GlobeScan/PIPA 2007), large majorities agreed such changes are necessary. On average, 83 percent of respondents globally said this is necessary, with 46 percent saying it is “definitely” necessary. The countries with the largest percentages calling it definitely necessary were Spain (68 percent), Mexico (64 percent), Canada (63 percent), Italy (62 percent), and China (59 percent). The countries with the largest numbers saying that such lifestyle changes would not be necessary were Nigeria (33 percent), Egypt (29 percent), Kenya (25 percent), the United States (19 percent), and India (18 percent).³¹

Reducing Reliance on Oil and Coal

To deal with climate change majorities in most countries favor limiting the construction of coal-fired plants even if this increases the costs of energy. To reduce reliance on oil and coal large majorities favor creating tax incentives to encourage alternative energy sources and requiring automakers to increase fuel efficiency. Views are more mixed on building new nuclear power plants.

A 2009 WPO poll asked respondents in 16 countries if they would favor their country “limiting the rate of constructing coal-fired power plants, even if this increases the cost of energy” to help deal with climate change. A majority in 14 countries and a plurality in one favored this, and one country was divided. The countries with the largest majorities in favor of limiting the rate of constructing coal-fired power plants were Vietnam, 92 percent, Turkey, 81 percent, and Egypt, 80 percent. The one country that was divided was Brazil. In the average of all countries polled, 67 percent favored limiting the rate of constructing coal-fired power plants, and 27 percent opposed this measure.³²

Respondents in nineteen countries were asked whether they favored a number of methods for reducing reliance on oil and coal, without specifically mentioning the purpose (BBC/GlobeScan/PIPA 2006). The most popular of the four proposed measures was “creating tax incentives that would encourage the development and use of alternative energy sources, such as solar or wind power.” Majorities in all nineteen countries (on average 80 percent) said they would support such incentives. In nine of the countries, majorities favored them strongly and on average in all the countries 50 percent favored them strongly.³³

The next most popular measure was to require “automakers to increase fuel efficiency, even if this means the price of cars would go up.” This was supported by majorities in sixteen of the nineteen countries (overall average 67 percent). However, only Australians (59 percent) had a majority who supported this idea strongly. The next highest level of strong support was in the United States (50 percent). On average among all of those polled, 34 percent strongly supported this measure.³⁴

Respondents were divided about “building new nuclear power plants to reduce reliance on oil and coal.” This proposal received majority support in just ten countries (on average 49 percent in favor, with 44 percent opposed).³⁵

The least popular measure was “increasing energy taxes to encourage conservation,” which received majority support in just four countries (average support 37 percent, with 59 percent opposed).³⁶ As discussed above, support for energy taxes is dependent on it being specified where the funds will go.

Assessing Country’s Government in Addressing Problem

Publics around the world say that their governments have a responsibility to address climate change and generally give their governments fairly poor ratings on how well they fulfill this responsibility. Majorities in nearly all nations polled think that their government should give climate change a higher priority than it does.

In a 2009 WPO poll respondents in sixteen countries were asked if they thought their country does or does not have a responsibility to take steps to deal with climate change. A majority of respondents in all 16 countries said their country has a responsibility to take steps to deal with climate change. The countries with the largest majorities that held this view were Bangladesh, 99 percent, and China and Vietnam, tied at 98 percent. In the average of all countries polled, 87 percent of respondents said their country does have a responsibility to deal with climate change and 9 percent said their country does not have a responsibility.³⁷

A 2009 WPO poll asked respondents in sixteen countries about how much their government is doing to deal with the problem of climate change. A majority in 13 countries said their government is not doing enough to deal with the problem of climate change, with three countries divided. The largest majorities saying their government is not doing enough were in Mexico, 87 percent, Japan, 78 percent, and China and Vietnam both with 77 percent. In the average of all countries polled, 63 percent of countries said their countries were not doing enough to deal with climate change and 18 percent said their government was doing about the right amount.³⁸

In a separate 2009 WPO poll respondents were asked to rate how high a priority their government places on addressing climate change on a zero-to-ten scale (with ten being a very high priority). Ratings were highly varied, with two nations standing out: China got a mean rating of 7.31 and Germany got a mean rating of 7.02. These were followed by Britain (5.92), Poland (5.89), and Indonesia (5.85). The publics that gave their government the lowest scores were those in Ukraine (2.18), Iraq (3.65), the United States (3.84), and the Palestinian territories (4.18).

The mean assessment of all governments was 5.06, with an average of 39 percent saying their government gives climate change a relatively high priority (6-10), 35 percent saying it gives climate change a relatively low priority (0-4), and 17 percent in between (responding with a 5).

Respondents were also asked to say how high a priority their government should give climate change (on the scale discussed above). Comparing the two measures, in fifteen out of nineteen nations, majorities indicated that their government should give higher priority to climate change than it does now and in no nation did more than one in three want their nation to give it a lower priority. On average across all nations polled, 60 percent wanted climate change to get a higher priority, 12 percent wanted a lower priority, and 18 percent thought the current priority is about right.

The largest majorities wanting a higher priority were in South Korea (81 percent), Mexico (79 percent), Britain (77 percent), Taiwan (77 percent), France (76 percent), Kenya (71 percent), and Nigeria (70 percent).

In all nations surveyed, no more than one in five people wanted their government to give climate change a lower priority, except in Germany where 27 percent wanted a lower priority. Most Germans (78 percent) believed that their country already put a high priority (6-10) on addressing climate change.

Among the four nations and territories that gave their government the lowest scores on how much they prioritize climate change, majorities favored their government giving it a higher priority in Ukraine (68 percent), and the United States (52 percent), while smaller numbers felt that way in Iraq (39 percent) and the Palestinian territories (29 percent).³⁹

Multilateral Efforts to Address Climate Change

Publics worldwide gave robust majority support, in advance, to the proposal that their government agree to limit their country's greenhouse emissions as part of an international agreement at the 2009 UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen. However, assessments of multilateral cooperation on climate change are lukewarm at best. Europeans would like the European Union to play an active role in addressing climate change and to set an ambitious goal for reducing emissions.

A 2009 WPO poll asked respondents in sixteen countries, in reference to the upcoming 2009 Copenhagen meeting to develop a new agreement to limit greenhouse gas emissions, if they thought their country "should or should not be willing to commit to limiting its greenhouse gas emissions as part of such an agreement." A majority in all sixteen countries said they thought their country should be willing. The countries with the largest majorities were Vietnam, 98 percent, Bangladesh, 98 percent, and France, 97 percent. In the average of all countries polled, 87 percent said their country should be willing to limit its greenhouse gas emissions as part of this agreement, with only 6 percent saying their country should not be willing.⁴⁰

However, if countries fail to come to an agreement, majorities in nearly every country think that their country still has responsibility to act on climate change. As a follow up to the above-mentioned question, respondents were asked to imagine that at this UN meeting the other countries do not come to a global agreement on taking steps against climate change. They were asked if they believed their country would still have a responsibility to take steps against climate change. A majority in 15 out of 16 countries said their country would have a responsibility. One country, Russia, was divided. The largest majorities saying their country would have a responsibility to take steps against climate change were in Mexico, 96 percent, and in Bangladesh and China (tied at 95 percent). Overall, an average of 83 percent of respondents in countries polled said their country would have a responsibility, with 11 percent saying their country would not have a responsibility.⁴¹

In a 2006 CCGA poll, U.S. (70 percent) and South Korean (88 percent) respondents agreed that their country should participate in the Kyoto agreement to reduce global warming.⁴²

Assessments of multilateral cooperation on climate change are lukewarm at best. A poll of six predominantly Muslim nations and territories (WPO 2008) found mixed views on how well the United Nations has been dealing with climate change. Asked to rate UN efforts on “working to address the problem of climate change” on a scale with zero meaning not helpful, ten meaning helpful, and five meaning neither helpful nor unhelpful, 38 percent of people surveyed gave a rating below five, 32 percent gave a rating above five, and 13 percent gave a rating of five. The only publics to express strong feelings were in Egypt, where 54 percent said the United Nations was helpful, and in the Palestinian territories, where 70 percent said it was not helpful.⁴³

A poll across seven European countries, the United States, and Canada found that publics gave poor ratings for European-North American cooperation on climate change (GlobeScan 2008). On average, 58 percent said that transatlantic cooperation was below average, with publics in Germany (71 percent), Spain (70 percent), the United Kingdom (66 percent), and Ireland (64 percent) responding most negatively. Only 19 percent said that the effectiveness of such cooperation was above average, with respondents in Turkey (27 percent), France (24 percent), and Poland (22 percent) answering most positively, while 16 percent said that cooperation between Europe and North America was average.⁴⁴

Europeans favor the EU taking an active role in addressing climate change. A poll of twenty-seven European nations found that large majorities (on average 83 percent) want the European Union to address the problem of climate change, as well the problems of globalization and demographic changes (Eurobarometer 2008). Among these three problems, climate change was assigned the highest priority in every country, with an average of 61 percent choosing this as the most important issue.⁴⁵

Eurobarometer in November 2010 also asked Europeans about goals for the European Union, including one “to reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% in 2020 compared to 1990.” Majorities in all twenty-seven member states said this goal was “about right” or “too modest,” with only small minorities saying it was “too ambitious.” On average, 53 percent called the goal about right, 17 percent called it too modest, and 22 percent called it too ambitious. The countries with the largest majorities who at least agreed with the goal, if not called for it to go further, included Italy (81 percent), Sweden (80 percent), and Austria (76 percent). Publics with the most significant minorities who were skeptical were Luxembourg and Cyprus (both 29 percent), as well as Finland and Greece (both 28 percent).⁴⁶

People tend to assume that if their country takes action on climate, this will increase the likelihood that others will as well. The 2009 WPO poll asked respondents whether if “their country takes steps to deal with the problem of climate change, other countries would then be more willing to act, or if it wouldn’t make much difference.” A majority in 15 countries said other countries would then be more willing to act, with a plurality in one country. The countries with the largest majorities were Vietnam, 85 percent, and Indonesia and Kenya tied with 80 percent. In the average, 68 percent of respondents said other countries would then be more willing to act and 25 percent said it wouldn’t make much difference.⁴⁷

Role of Developing Countries

Majorities in developing as well as developed countries think that developing countries have a responsibility to limit their emissions in an effort to deal with climate change. Among most countries—both developed and developing—there is also a consensus that developed countries should provide developing countries aid as part of a commitment by developing countries to limit their greenhouse-gas emissions. Developing countries also feel that they have a responsibility to make some contribution to the effort to help other countries adapt to the effects of climate change.

A major controversy in regard to climate change is whether developing countries should be required to limit their greenhouse-gas emissions. A BBC/GlobeScan/PIPA poll in 2007 introduced respondents to this debate by presenting the

two positions. The first position was one taken by the government of many 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.” The second was one advocated by governments of some developed nations: “Because total emissions from less-wealthy countries are substantial and growing, these countries should limit their emissions of climate changing gases.”

In eighteen of the twenty-one countries polled, respondents agreed with the position that less-wealthy countries should limit emissions (overall average 59 percent). Publics in just three countries opted instead for the position that less wealthy countries should not be expected to limit emissions: Egypt (53 percent), Nigeria (50 percent), and Italy (49 percent). Those favoring limits on the emissions of less-wealthy countries included some publics whose governments have opposed such agreements, such as a resounding 68-percent majority in China and a plurality in India (33 percent to 24 percent), though many Indians (43 percent) do not have an opinion. Limiting the emissions of less-wealthy countries was also the dominant view in Mexico (75 percent), Kenya (64 percent), Brazil (63 percent), Indonesia (54 percent), the Philippines (49 percent), and Turkey (41 percent).⁴⁸

At the same time, there is a consensus that developed countries should provide aid to developing countries as part of a deal whereby developing countries agree to limit their greenhouse-gas emissions.

The same poll asked about a possible deal in which “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.” In nineteen countries, a majority favored this idea and in two a plurality did so. All of the wealthy countries polled endorsed the idea by large margins, ranging from 70 percent in the United States to 84 percent in Canada and Australia, as did majorities or pluralities in all of the developing countries polled, including China (90 percent). The two countries with the least enthusiasm were Nigeria (50 percent favor, 46 percent oppose) and India (47 percent favor, 19 percent oppose).⁴⁹

Similarly, a WPO/CCGA poll from 2006 to 2007 asked publics in five developing countries: “If the developed countries are willing to provide substantial aid, do you think the less developed countries should make a commitment to limit their greenhouse-gas emissions?” In all five, majorities or pluralities said they should. Most significantly, this included a large 79-percent majority of Chinese respondents and nearly half of those polled in India (48 percent agree, 29 percent disagree, 23 percent no answer). The survey also asked respondents in three developed countries whether developed countries should provide “substantial aid” to less developed countries that “make a commitment to limit their greenhouse-gas emissions.” Respondents in all three showed a high level of support, including among Americans (64 percent), Poles (84 percent), and Ukrainians (72 percent).⁵⁰

In 2009 a WPO poll asked respondents in 16 countries if their country should or should not contribute to international efforts to help poor countries deal with climate-induced changes such as widespread flooding. A majority in 15 countries, including developing ones, said their country should contribute to international efforts to help poor countries deal with the effects of global warming. One country, Russia, was divided. The countries with the largest majorities that said their country should help were Vietnam (98 percent), Indonesia (96 percent) and Bangladesh (93 percent). In the average of all countries polled, 83 percent of respondents said their country should contribute to international efforts to help poor countries deal with the effects of global warming, with 13 percent saying they should not contribute.⁵¹

Assessments of Leading Country’s Role in Addressing Problem

Global publics in recent years have largely disapproved of how the United States is handling the problem of climate change. In general, the United States has been most widely seen as the country having the most negative effect on the world’s environment, followed by China, while Germany has received the best ratings.

Majorities or pluralities in nineteen out of twenty-five countries polled disapproved of how the United States is handling global warming or climate change, according to a 2006 BBC/GlobeScan/PIPA poll. On average, 56 percent disapproved and only 27 percent approved. Four European allies of the United States (France 86 percent, Germany 84 percent, Great Britain 79 percent, and Portugal 79 percent) showed the highest level of disapproval, as did Argentina (79 percent). A majority of Americans also disapproved (54 percent). In only three countries did majorities approve of U.S. policies on climate change: Nigeria (67 percent), the Philippines (60 percent), and Kenya (56 percent).⁵²

In general, the United States has been most widely seen as the country having the most negative effect on the world's environment, followed by China. In a 2008 Pew poll, when asked which country is "hurting the world's environment the most," the most common response was the United States. But people are increasingly pointing fingers at China as well. The view that China is most to blame has risen significantly in seventeen of the twenty-four countries where trends are available. China is blamed for environmental problems more often than any other country by people in Japan, South Korea, Australia, the United States, and Germany.⁵³ In the 2007 Pew poll, in thirty-three of the thirty-seven countries the largest number of respondents named the United States, followed by China.⁵⁴

Europeans and Americans gave China a poor rating in a 2010 German Marshall Fund poll that surveyed 12 European countries and the United States. China's role in "fighting climate change" was evaluated negatively by the most respondents in eight European countries. Three-quarters (74 percent) of Americans also thought China was playing a negative role. China's role was not viewed positively by majorities in any country; the largest minority with a positive opinion was 28 percent in Romania. European publics most critical of China included France (71 percent), Germany (68 percent), and Italy (63 percent). In the European average, 51 percent gave China's role in combating climate change a negative evaluation, 16 percent gave a positive evaluation, and 21 percent chose neither.⁵⁵

Germany receives the most widespread confidence in its ability to do the right thing in protecting the environment. In the 2008 Pew poll, publics in twenty-four countries were asked which country they would "trust most to do the right thing in protecting the world's environment." In ten of the twenty-four countries surveyed, publics had the most confidence in Germany. The United States was cited in five countries—Nigeria, South Africa, Mexico, Tanzania, and not surprisingly, the United States.⁵⁶

¹ **Pew Global Attitudes Project 2010**

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem	DK/Refused
United States	37	33	15	13	3
Britain	40	35	16	8	1
France	46	39	9	5	0
Germany	52	33	9	5	0
Spain	50	37	7	5	1
Poland	31	51	11	3	4
Russia	43	35	14	4	4
Turkey	74	12	3	3	8
Egypt	44	32	14	3	6
Jordan	47	37	7	2	7
Lebanon	71	25	2	2	0
China	41	52	6	0	1
India	62	32	2	1	4
Indonesia	47	39	11	2	2
Japan	58	31	9	2	0

Pakistan	22	28	14	11	25
South Korea	68	29	2	0	1
Argentina	66	27	3	2	2
Brazil	85	10	2	1	2
Mexico	68	25	3	2	2
Kenya	66	21	8	2	3
Nigeria	43	29	14	5	9
Average	53	31	8	4	4

Pew Global Attitudes Project 2009

In your view, is global warming a very serious problem, somewhat serious, not too serious, or not a problem?

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem	Serious	Not Serious	DK/R
United States	44	30	14	11	74	25	2
Canada	47	37	7	8	84	15	1
Britain	50	34	10	5	84	15	2
France	68	28	3	1	96	4	0
Germany	60	30	6	2	90	8	1
Spain	61	29	4	2	90	6	3
Poland	36	47	10	2	83	12	5
Russia	44	34	14	4	78	18	4
Turkey	65	19	4	3	84	7	9
Egypt	54	23	11	6	77	17	6
Jordan	54	24	11	5	78	16	6
Lebanon	53	30	14	1	83	15	2
Palestinian Territories	59	29	5	5	88	10	2
Israel	48	41	6	3	89	9	2
China	30	54	12	1	84	13	3
India	67	26	2	0	93	2	5
Indonesia	46	35	9	2	81	11	7
Japan	65	25	7	2	90	9	0
Pakistan	50	16	3	2	66	5	29
South Korea	68	29	2	0	97	2	1
Argentina	69	25	3	1	94	4	2
Brazil	90	4	2	1	94	3	3
Mexico	65	25	3	1	90	4	7
Kenya	48	30	9	4	78	13	10
Nigeria	57	29	6	3	86	9	5
Average	56	29	7	3	85	10	5

Pew Global Attitudes Project Spring 2008

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem	Don't know/Refused
United States	42	30	13	11	3
Britain	56	28	10	5	1

France	72	24	3	1	0
Germany	61	29	7	2	1
Spain	67	28	2	2	1
Poland	51	35	8	1	4
Russia	49	25	14	7	4
Turkey	82	7	3	2	5
Egypt	38	38	16	6	3
Jordan	41	35	20	4	1
Lebanon	43	35	19	2	1
Australia	62	27	6	3	1
China	24	51	17	1	7
India	66	22	5	1	5
Indonesia	46	32	9	3	10
Japan	73	22	4	1	0
Pakistan	48	12	5	3	31
South Korea	68	29	3	1	0
Argentina	70	24	3	1	3
Brazil	92	4	1	1	1
Mexico	70	18	6	1	4
Nigeria	45	25	11	6	13
South Africa	47	19	10	4	20
Tanzania	75	14	6	3	2

Pew Global Attitudes Project Spring 2007

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem	Don't know/Refused
United States	47	28	13	9	2
Canada	58	29	8	4	2
Argentina	69	21	2	1	7
Bolivia	68	24	4	1	3
Brazil	88	8	1	2	2
Chile	75	17	2	1	5
Mexico	57	24	10	2	7
Peru	66	20	4	1	9
Venezuela	78	17	1	2	1
Britain	45	37	10	5	3
France	68	27	4	1	0
Germany	60	26	8	4	2
Italy	57	35	2	1	6
Spain	70	25	2	0	3
Sweden	64	25	5	2	4
Bulgaria	66	19	5	1	8
Czech Republic	61	29	8	3	0
Poland	40	47	8	2	4
Russia	40	33	19	6	3
Slovakia	65	28	5	1	1
Ukraine	59	30	7	1	2
Turkey	70	18	3	1	8
Egypt	32	37	18	8	6
Jordan	32	32	25	8	3

Kuwait	69	19	6	6	1
Lebanon	41	42	15	2	1
Morocco	69	13	6	3	10
Palestinian Territories	59	22	5	7	7
Israel	48	37	11	2	2
Pakistan	41	21	5	3	30
Bangladesh	85	12	2	0	1
Indonesia	43	32	9	3	12
Malaysia	46	32	10	2	10
China	42	46	7	1	4
India	57	28	4	1	10
Japan	78	19	2	1	1
South Korea	75	22	2	0	0

² WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

In your view, is climate change, also known as global warming, a very serious problem, somewhat serious, not too serious, or not a problem?

	Very serious problem	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem	DK/R
United States	31	39	18	12	1
France	43	45	8	4	0
Japan	38	50	11	1	0
Mexico	90	7	2	1	1
Russia	30	42	16	5	7
Turkey	79	12	3	2	4
Brazil	78	12	3	1	5
Iran	63	17	5	6	10
China	28	48	21	1	2
Indonesia	61	19	17	1	2
Egypt	60	33	6	1	0
India	62	18	12	3	6
Senegal	72	19	7	2	0

Vietnam	69	21	9	1	0
Kenya	75	17	8	1	0
Bangladesh	85	14	0	0	0
Average	60	26	9	3	2

³ **GlobeScan January 2006**

How serious a problem do you consider each of the following issues to be? Is it a very serious problem, somewhat serious problem, not very serious problem or not a serious problem at all? What about [...]?

Climate change or global warming, due to the Greenhouse Effect

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not very serious	Not at all serious
Argentina	80	14	2	*
Brazil	78	15	4	1
Canada	57	33	6	3
Chile	86	10	2	*
China	39	41	15	2
Costa Rica	84	11	4	1
El Salvador	81	16	3	*
Finland	59	30	8	1
France	70	24	3	1
Germany	73	20	5	1
Great Britain	70	21	6	2
Guatemala	83	12	3	1
Honduras	58	23	10	4
India	65	25	8	1
Indonesia	44	37	14	2
Italy	68	26	4	1
Japan	75	23	2	*
Kenya	44	21	13	6
Mexico	67	21	4	4
Nicaragua	90	9	*	*
Nigeria	47	33	13	3
Panama	73	22	5	*
Philippines	46	40	12	1
Poland	66	26	3	1
Russia	59	29	7	1
Saudi Arabia	63	33	3	-
South Africa	44	28	9	5
South Korea	63	31	4	*
Turkey	64	34	2	*
United States	49	27	12	9
Average	65	25	3	2

⁴ **GlobeScan 2006**

How serious a problem do you consider each of the following issues to be? Is it a very serious problem, somewhat serious problem, not very serious problem or not a serious problem at all? What about [...]?

Climate change or global warming, due to the Greenhouse Effect

	Very serious		Somewhat serious		Not very serious		Not at all serious	
	2006	2003	2006	2003	2006	2003	2006	2003
Argentina	80	64	14	21	2	7	*	1
Brazil	78	74	15	18	4	5	1	2
Canada	57	40	33	41	6	11	3	5
China	39	37	41	42	15	17	2	1
France	70	46	24	43	3	8	1	1
Germany	73	54	20	33	5	10	1	2
Great Britain	70	50	21	35	6	9	2	3
India	65	67	25	24	8	5	1	1
Indonesia	44	36	37	43	14	16	2	1
Italy	68	63	26	30	4	5	1	1
Mexico	67	71	21	23	4	3	4	1
Nigeria	47	35	33	32	13	18	3	8
Russia	59	43	29	34	7	15	1	1
South Africa	44	30	28	32	9	18	5	6
Turkey	64	37	34	40	2	16	*	1
United States	49	31	27	40	12	13	9	11
Average	65	49	25	33	3	11	2	3

⁵ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

Using the same scale, how high a priority do you think the government SHOULD place on addressing climate change?

	0 - 4 (Low priority)	5	6 - 10 (High Priority)	DK/ refused	Mean	Median
Mexico	2	4	90	4	9.09	10
United States	42	13	44	1	4.71	5
France	3	6	89	3	8.03	8
Germany	5	12	83	0	7.57	8
Great Britain	4	6	89	1	8.20	8
Poland	8	9	77	6	7.88	8
Russia	8	12	65	15	7.39	8
Ukraine	7	6	72	16	7.95	8
Egypt	12	6	82	0	7.18	8
Iraq	37	9	35	19	5.14	5
Palestinian Territories	43	14	34	9	4.91	5
Turkey	5	5	83	8	8.34	9
Kenya	20	15	63	2	6.48	6
Nigeria	3	6	89	2	7.81	8
China	1	3	94	2	8.86	9
Macau	8	14	60	18	7.00	7
India	16	14	59	11	6.73	7
Indonesia	7	6	75	12	7.38	7
South Korea	6	12	82	0	7.42	8

Taiwan	5	9	82	4	7.52	8
Average	13	9	73	6	7.28	7.50

⁶ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006**

Below is a list of possible threats to the vital interest of [survey country] in the next 10 years. For each one, please select whether you see this as a critical threat, an important but not critical threat, or not an important threat at all:

Global Warming

	Critical	Important but not Critical	Not Important	DK/NS
United States	46	39	13	2
Armenia	47	26	16	11
Australia	69	26	5	0
China	47	33	12	8
India	51	27	10	12
Iran	61	16	9	14
Israel	52	25	15	7
Mexico	70	18	7	5
South Korea	67	29	4	0
Ukraine	33	33	11	23

⁷ **BBC July 2007**

As you may know there has been an increase in the temperature of the earth, do you believe that human activity, including industry and transportation, is or is not a significant cause of climate change?

	Human activity IS a significant cause	Human activity IS NOT a significant cause	DK / NA
Australia	81	16	3
Brazil	88	8	4
Canada	77	21	2
Chile	85	9	6
China	87	11	2
Egypt	66	33	1
France	89	8	4
Germany	87	11	2
Britain	78	17	5
India	47	21	33
Indonesia	71	17	11
Italy	92	7	1
Kenya	72	20	8
Mexico	94	4	2
Nigeria	72	18	9
Philippines	76	20	4
Russia	79	12	9
South Korea	91	7	2

Spain	93	5	1
Turkey	70	14	16
United States	71	24	5
Average	79	14	6

⁸ BBC July 2006

Please tell me if you are very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned or not at all concerned about each of the following possibilities related to energy issues:

That the way the world produces and uses energy is causing environmental problems including climate change.

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not very concerned	Not at all concerned	DK / NA
Australia	69	25	5	1	*
Brazil	61	20	10	8	1
Canada	62	29	4	4	1
Chile	50	28	10	6	6
Egypt	41	36	15	7	1
France	45	45	7	3	1
Germany	43	40	13	3	1
Britain	66	27	4	2	1
India	41	20	13	8	18
Israel	42	33	12	10	2
Italy	60	31	7	2	1
Kenya	55	24	11	5	5
Mexico	35	39	18	5	3
Philippines	47	41	8	2	2
Poland	17	41	23	8	12
Russia	20	46	20	4	9
South Korea	43	47	7	1	2
Ukraine	35	38	14	3	10
United States	53	29	10	8	1
Average	47	34	11	5	4

⁹ WorldPublicOpinion.org December 2009

As you may know, when coal, [petrol/gasoline], or other fossil fuels are burned for energy, this releases gases that stay in the atmosphere and trap heat, making the world hotter on average. If our country does not do things differently in the future, do you think that the amount of greenhouse gases that [country] produces will:

	Go up	Stay the same	Go down	DK/R
United States	68	25	6	1
France	77	17	6	1
Japan	82	14	4	0
Mexico	89	4	6	1
Russia	57	23	7	13
Turkey	67	7	8	19
Brazil	73	11	9	8

Iran	60	9	20	11
China	84	5	6	5
Indonesia	74	8	7	11
Egypt	76	11	12	1
India	63	4	20	13
Senegal	79	5	13	3
Vietnam	94	3	2	1
Kenya	65	12	16	7
Bangladesh	95	1	2	2
Average	75	9	10	6

¹⁰ WorldPublicOpinion.org December 2009

On the subject of climate change, is it your impression that among the scientists of the world:

	Most scientists think the problem is urgent and enough is known to take action	Most think the problem is not urgent, and not enough is known yet to take action	Views are pretty evenly divided	DK/R
United States	38	17	43	2
France	53	9	37	1
Japan	43	13	44	0
Mexico	48	11	39	3
Russia	23	34	27	16
Turkey	52	15	17	17
Brazil	44	26	15	15
Iran	60	8	19	14
China	57	8	27	8
Indonesia	33	16	36	16
Egypt	50	28	18	3
India	48	14	11	26
Senegal	62	13	5	20
Vietnam	69	8	14	9
Kenya	61	23	13	3
Bangladesh	70	9	14	7
Average	51	16	24	10

¹¹ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

What is your guess on how high a priority the average person in [Country] thinks the government should place on addressing climate change?

	0 - 4 (Low priority)	5	6 - 10 (High Priority)	DK/ refused	Mean	Median
Mexico	8	11	76	5	7.98	9
United States	67	14	18	0	3.71	3
France	9	16	66	9	6.77	7
Germany	10	24	66	0	6.47	6
Great Britain	10	23	65	3	6.52	7
Poland	22	18	51	10	6.25	6
Russia	7	11	59	23	7.22	8

Ukraine	8	7	64	21	7.76	8
Egypt	19	10	71	1	6.65	7
Iraq	32	15	32	22	5.05	5
Palestinian Territories	19	12	60	9	6.21	6
Turkey	13	15	60	12	6.98	7
Kenya	23	13	61	3	6.31	6
Nigeria	8	8	82	3	7.49	8
China	23	23	52	2	6.05	6
Macau	13	17	53	17	6.57	7
India	18	11	61	11	6.76	8
Indonesia	11	14	62	14	6.34	6
South Korea	36	31	32	1	4.98	5
Taiwan	10	16	67	6	6.88	7
Average	19	15	58	8	6.42	6.56

Does individual perceive themselves differently from the public on how high a priority climate change should be?

	Individuals think they have a higher priority	Has the same priority as the public	Individuals think they have a lower priority	DK/Ref
Chile	42	29	11	19
Mexico	38	45	12	6
United States	52	22	24	1
France	49	29	13	9
Germany	52	38	10	0
Great Britain	66	18	13	3
Poland	49	27	14	10
Russia	22	35	16	26
Ukraine	15	50	12	22
Egypt	37	39	23	1
Iraq	28	20	29	22
Palestinian Territories	18	15	52	15
Turkey	40	37	10	13
Kenya	40	19	39	3
Nigeria	36	30	30	3
China	77	16	5	3
Hong Kong*	38	40	14	8
Macau*	26	36	14	24
Taiwan*	35	47	18	0
India	23	29	33	16
Indonesia	47	27	12	14
South Korea	75	16	8	1
Average	42	28	19	10

¹² German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trends 2007

And in the next 10 years, please tell me how likely you are to be personally affected by each of the following threats:

The effects of global warming

	Likely	Not Likely	DK/R
European Average	85	13	3
United States	70	28	2
France	89	10	1
Germany	82	17	*
United Kingdom	80	20	1
Italy	87	12	1
Netherlands	77	23	1
Poland	83	13	3
Portugal	91	6	4
Spain	93	7	1
Slovakia	77	18	5
Turkey	84	7	9
Bulgaria	79	12	9
Romania	81	10	9

¹³ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

When do you think climate change will start to substantially harm people in [country]?

	People are being harmed now	In 10 years	In 25 years	In 50 years	In 100 years	Never	DK/R
United States	34	12	15	12	10	14	3
France	47	20	12	13	3	2	2
Japan	61	14	8	8	5	4	0
Mexico	83	11	3	1	0	1	1
Russia	27	23	14	11	8	2	16
Turkey	58	23	7	4	1	1	7
Brazil	73	14	2	1	0	1	9
Iran	42	18	10	7	4	2	18
China	71	9	5	5	2	3	6
Indonesia	40	21	17	9	2	1	11
Egypt	35	23	11	12	17	1	2
India	59	26	6	2	0	0	7
Senegal	75	10	4	2	2	2	5
Vietnam	86	8	4	2	0	0	0
Kenya	88	9	2	1	0	0	1
Bangladesh	67	26	6	1	0	0	1
Average	59	17	8	6	3	2	6

¹⁴ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

If climate change is left unchecked worldwide, how much do you think climate change will affect each of the following in our country?

The types of food we produce

	None at all	Not very much	Some	A lot	DK/R
United States	9	19	45	27	1
France	4	7	38	51	1
Japan	2	11	45	42	0
Mexico	2	5	19	69	5
Russia	7	25	41	17	11
Turkey	4	4	27	62	3
Brazil	3	7	29	59	3
Iran	4	7	37	42	10
China	1	8	41	49	1
Indonesia	4	17	53	26	1
Egypt	9	20	33	38	0
India	7	14	18	54	7
Senegal	6	18	27	43	5
Vietnam	1	7	35	55	1
Kenya	1	7	18	75	0
Bangladesh	1	8	23	68	0
Average	4	11	33	49	3

The types of plants and animals that can live here

	None at all	Not very much	Some	A lot	DK/R
United States	9	18	42	30	1
France	4	4	25	65	2
Japan	2	7	36	55	0
Mexico	2	5	14	74	6
Russia	4	18	38	31	8
Turkey	3	5	25	64	4
Brazil	2	8	26	61	3
Iran	3	2	30	58	7
China	2	8	39	51	1

Indonesia	5	15	48	30	2
Egypt	8	22	36	34	1
India	5	15	20	53	8
Senegal	4	11	32	49	5
Vietnam	2	5	29	64	0
Kenya	1	7	21	72	0
Bangladesh	1	7	43	49	1
Average	3	10	31	52	3

Rainfall and available water resources

	None at all	Not very much	Some	A lot	DK/R
United States	9	18	40	33	1
France	4	6	21	67	2
Japan	2	7	33	58	0
Mexico	2	5	14	73	6
Russia	4	11	40	39	7
Turkey	3	2	21	70	4
Brazil	2	6	27	62	3
Iran	2	2	23	67	6
China	3	7	36	52	4
Indonesia	3	12	37	47	1
Egypt	8	17	40	32	2
India	5	14	19	55	8
Senegal	6	16	32	40	6
Vietnam	2	9	35	53	1
Kenya	0	6	22	72	0
Bangladesh	1	3	42	54	1
Average	3	9	30	55	3

The price of food and other essential goods

	None at all	Not very much	Some	A lot	DK/R
United States	8	15	44	32	1
France	7	6	27	59	2
Japan	2	9	46	44	0
Mexico	2	4	12	77	6
Russia	5	21	38	24	12
Turkey	3	3	24	67	3
Brazil	1	7	24	64	3
Iran	4	4	29	57	7
China	3	13	43	34	7

Indonesia	4	18	46	31	1
Egypt	9	22	38	31	0
India	7	14	18	54	8
Senegal	6	17	27	43	8
Vietnam	2	9	35	53	2
Kenya	1	6	25	68	0
Bangladesh	2	5	34	59	0
Average	4	11	32	50	4

The likelihood of natural disasters, like droughts or floods

	None at all	Not very much	Some	A lot	DK/R
United States	9	17	39	34	1
France	4	4	18	73	2
Japan	2	7	33	59	0
Mexico	1	2	9	84	6
Russia	3	9	35	48	6
Turkey	3	3	23	68	4
Brazil	2	4	24	67	3
Iran	4	3	24	60	9
China	2	5	30	61	3
Indonesia	1	6	36	57	0
Egypt	10	16	31	41	1
India	5	13	16	54	11
Senegal	6	7	24	58	6
Vietnam	0	1	15	84	0
Kenya	2	10	24	62	3
Bangladesh	0	2	29	68	1
Average	3	7	26	61	3

Our coastline

	None at all	Not very much	Some	A lot	DK/R
United States	9	17	39	34	2
France	4	5	30	59	2

Japan	2	11	47	41	0
Mexico	1	4	15	72	8
Russia	3	11	38	38	10
Turkey	5	6	29	53	7
Brazil	2	6	25	61	7
Iran	4	4	33	46	13
China	2	6	37	39	16
Indonesia	3	24	41	17	15
Egypt	9	18	36	36	2
India	5	14	18	45	18
Senegal	7	12	28	39	15
Vietnam	1	8	38	49	4
Kenya	3	18	27	42	10
Bangladesh	1	4	43	49	4
Average	4	10	33	45	8

People's need to move their homes to different locations

	None at all	Not very much	Some	A lot	DK/R
United States	14	28	40	16	2
France	13	9	36	39	3
Japan	7	36	45	12	0
Mexico	4	5	20	64	7
Russia	4	17	36	27	17
Turkey	6	8	25	56	5
Brazil	3	11	26	56	4
Iran	5	5	35	43	12
China	6	16	43	26	9
Indonesia	11	34	39	9	7
Egypt	10	23	36	31	1
India	8	17	19	41	16
Senegal	4	12	33	45	8
Vietnam	6	10	39	42	2

Kenya	3	15	31	50	1
Bangladesh	1	4	40	54	1
Average	6	16	34	38	6

¹⁵ WorldPublicOpinion.org December 2009

Do you think that climate change will be:

	More harmful to wealthy countries	More harmful to poor countries	About equally harmful to poor and wealthy countries	Both will be affected, but in different ways (vol.)	DK/R
United States	6	23	69	0	2
France	4	37	57	1	1
Japan	16	31	53	0	0
Mexico	2	10	87	0	0
Russia	4	11	64	14	7
Turkey	4	49	40	4	3
Brazil	8	24	57	6	4
Iran	4	37	41	12	5
China	10	30	54	3	3
Indonesia	1	24	72	3	1
Egypt	9	30	31	29	0
India	6	26	61	0	8
Senegal	8	59	31	0	2
Vietnam	2	14	83	0	2
Kenya	9	43	47	0	1
Bangladesh	1	64	31	4	0
Average	6	32	55	5	2

¹⁶ WorldPublicOpinion.org December 2009

Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat or disagree strongly with the following statement: Dealing with the problem of climate change should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs.

	Agree strongly	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Disagree strongly	DK/R
United States	14	39	30	16	1
France	23	42	22	12	1
Japan	18	44	31	7	0
Mexico	31	31	24	11	4
Russia	18	38	24	6	15
Turkey	37	28	12	12	11
Brazil	37	43	9	4	7
Iran	25	43	13	11	9
China	38	40	12	5	7

Indonesia	22	28	29	16	5
Egypt	50	32	10	7	1
India	39	23	9	9	21
Senegal	46	24	13	15	3
Vietnam	63	25	9	2	1
Kenya	53	30	12	4	1
Bangladesh	54	34	9	3	0
Average	35	34	17	9	5

¹⁷ **BBC July 2007**

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:

	It is not necessary to take any steps	It is necessary to take modest steps over the coming years	It is necessary to take major steps starting very soon	DK / NA
Australia	3	25	70	1
Brazil	4	16	76	4
Canada	7	20	72	2
Chile	2	16	78	5
China	4	25	70	2
Egypt	14	43	43	*
France	1	13	85	1
Germany	4	45	50	1
Britain	3	25	70	2
India	12	26	37	26
Indonesia	4	22	64	10
Italy	1	13	86	*
Kenya	12	31	53	4
Mexico	1	13	83	3
Nigeria	16	27	50	7
Philippines	7	19	70	4
Russia	6	44	43	8
South Korea	5	45	48	2
Spain	2	6	91	1
Turkey	11	19	59	11
United States	6	33	59	2
Average	6	25	65	5

¹⁸ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006-2007**

There is a controversy over what the countries of the world, including [survey country], should do about the problem of global warming. Here are three statements. Please tell me which statement comes closest to your own point of view.

	Until we are sure that global warming really is a problem, we should not take any steps that would have economic costs	The problem of global warming should be addressed, but its effects will be gradual, so we can deal with the problem gradually by taking steps that are low in cost	Global warming is a serious and pressing problem. We should begin taking steps now even if this involves significant costs	DK/NS
United States	17	37	43	3
Argentina	3	19	63	16
Armenia	19	32	37	12
Australia	8	23	69	0
China	8	41	42	9
France	2	20	78	*
India	24	30	19	26
Israel	10	29	54	7
Philippines	18	49	27	7
Poland	11	39	30	20
Russia	22	34	32	12
Thailand	7	41	27	24
Ukraine	14	37	30	19

¹⁹ **German Marshall Fund 2010**

Which among the following tasks should be the top priority for the American president and European leaders?

	Fighting international terrorism	Managing international economic problems	Managing relations with Russia	Stabilizing Afghanistan	Fighting climate change	Managing relations with Iran	Ease tensions in the Middle East	Other	None of the above	DK/RS
United States	23	55	1	7	6	6	1			
France	21	39		4	19	4	12	1		1
Germany	12	34	1	5	31	3	12	1		1
United Kingdom	19	33	1	13	15	3	14		1	2
Italy	23	32		3	23	3	14	1		1
Netherlands	17	34	1	4	21	2	17	1		1
Poland	25	30	6	11	6	3	10	1		7
Portugal	21	32	1	2	29	3	8	1	1	2
Spain	21	47	1	2	16	1	10	1		2
Slovakia	26	34	5	4	14	4	9	1	1	4
Turkey	38	21	3	2	4	2	15	1	2	1
Bulgaria	26	51	2	2	7	2	7			2
Romania	30	37	5	5	7	2	6	1	1	7
European Average	22	34	2	5	17	3	12	1	1	3

German Marshall Fund Transatlantic Trend 2008

Which among these should be the top priority for the next American president and European leaders?

	Climate change	Int'l terrorism	Int'l economic problems	Managing relations with Russia	Spread of nuclear weapons	Stabilizing Afghanistan	Managing relations with china	Easing tensions in the Middle East
European Average	24	25	19	3	6	4	3	15
United States	8	26	21	1	9	7	5	18
France	30	18	19	*	6	2	4	17
Germany	42	13	12	4	7	4	4	18
United Kingdom	21	22	16	2	7	9	5	19
Italy	25	25	19	2	7	2	3	14
Netherlands	28	21	14	2	6	5	3	19
Poland	9	25	23	10	9	6	2	12
Portugal	29	17	19	2	7	5	3	13
Spain	30	28	21	1	3	2	1	13
Slovakia	9	33	29	6	9	2	1	10
Turkey	8	47	22	2	5	1	*	9
Bulgaria	7	38	33	4	8	1	*	14
Romania	9	35	27	7	7	4	1	13

²⁰ Eurobarometer May 2007

Overall, thinking about global warming, do you think that it is a matter that should be dealt with by the European Union urgently or not? It should be dealt with by the European Union...

	Very urgently	Fairly Urgently	Not really urgently	Not at all urgently	DK/Refused
Austria	54	35	7	1	3
Belgium	62	27	8	1	2
Bulgaria	50	31	5	1	13
Croatia	75	17	3	1	4
Cyprus	87	9	2	0	2
Cyprus (Turk)	71	16	6	2	5
Czech Republic	54	37	6	1	2
Denmark	59	27	9	3	2
Estonia	35	38	14	4	9
Finland	53	36	9	1	1
France	70	23	4	1	2
Germany	65	26	5	1	3
Greece	87	10	2	1	0
Hungary	66	26	4	1	3
Ireland	57	31	3	1	8
Italy	50	34	8	2	6

Latvia	41	36	10	2	11
Lithuania	43	36	12	3	6
Luxembourg	69	21	7	2	1
Malta	61	23	6	2	8
Poland	41	40	10	1	8
Portugal	53	32	5	1	9
Romania	50	30	6	2	12
Slovakia	49	39	7	1	4
Slovenia	69	26	4	0	1
Spain	54	37	2	1	6
Sweden	76	17	4	1	2
The Netherlands	58	28	9	2	3
Turkey	66	10	4	2	18
United Kingdom	51	33	7	3	6
Average	59	28	6	2	5

More precisely, please tell me to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement about climate change: The European Union should urgently put new policies in place to reduce greenhouse-gas emission by at least 20% by 2020.

	Agree	Disagree	DK
EU 27 Average	89	5	6
Austria	89	7	4
Belgium	92	6	2
Bulgaria	87	3	10
Croatia	92	2	6
Cyprus	94	1	5
Cyprus (Turk)	82	9	9
Czech Republic	93	5	2
Denmark	90	8	2
Estonia	83	7	10
Finland	89	9	2
France	94	3	3
Germany	92	6	2
Greece	98	2	0
Hungary	93	4	3
Ireland	86	3	11
Italy	85	9	6
Latvia	86	6	8
Lithuania	82	6	12
Luxembourg	90	8	2
Malta	91	2	7
Poland	84	6	10
Portugal	88	5	7
Romania	86	4	10
Slovakia	90	5	5

Slovenia	95	4	1
Spain	87	3	10
Sweden	95	3	2
The Netherlands	89	8	3
Turkey	70	5	25
United Kingdom	86	8	6

²¹ **WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009**

Would you favor or oppose [country] taking each of the following steps to help deal with climate change?

Preserving or expanding forested areas, even if this means less land for agriculture or construction

	Favor strongly	Favor somewhat	Oppose somewhat	Oppose strongly	DK/R
United States	35	40	16	9	1
France	41	45	9	3	2
Japan	19	58	20	3	0
Mexico	43	36	10	8	3
Russia	38	42	11	1	8
Turkey	68	21	2	2	7
Brazil	29	39	16	7	9
Iran	34	39	11	9	7
China	53	35	7	2	3
Indonesia	43	34	18	5	0
Egypt	42	34	16	8	1
India	52	23	7	8	9
Senegal	40	29	12	17	1
Vietnam	76	21	2	0	1
Kenya	56	25	13	7	0
Bangladesh	32	36	21	11	0
Average	44	35	12	6	3

²² **BBC July 2007**

How much have you heard or read about global warming or climate change?

	A great deal	Some	Not very much	Nothing at all	DK/NA
Australia	54	36	9	2	*
Brazil	43	35	13	10	-
Canada	56	33	8	2	*
Chile	23	39	27	8	2
China	30	42	24	3	*

Egypt	17	41	25	16	-
France	62	30	5	3	*
Germany	28	48	22	2	*
Britain	61	29	6	3	1
India	15	33	33	3	16
Indonesia	8	20	47	18	7
Italy	51	36	11	1	*
Kenya	15	29	31	22	4
Mexico	43	30	23	4	-
Nigeria	20	30	38	10	2
Philippines	38	25	31	5	1
Russia	5	30	55	9	1
South Korea	43	51	4	1	1
Spain	32	45	19	3	-
Turkey	22	50	17	9	2
United States	59	30	8	2	*
Average	35	35	22	7	2

²³ BBC July 2007

Please tell me how necessary you think it is:

To increase the cost of the types of energy that most cause climate change, such as coal and oil/petrol, in order to encourage individuals and industry to use less.

	Will definitely be necessary	Probably be necessary	Necessary	Probably not be necessary	Definitely not be necessary	Not Necessary	DK / NA
Australia	42	38	80	10	7	17	2
Brazil	28	36	64	14	18	32	4
Canada	39	33	72	12	12	24	3
Chile	38	41	79	8	4	12	9
China	57	26	83	10	4	14	3
Egypt	24	37	61	25	13	38	1
France	25	36	61	20	16	36	4
Germany	19	52	71	20	8	28	2
Britain	35	41	76	11	9	20	3
India	25	24	49	18	10	28	23
Indonesia	36	47	83	8	2	10	8
Italy	24	23	47	26	24	50	3
Kenya	25	28	53	23	19	42	4
Mexico	31	30	61	10	23	33	6
Nigeria	17	30	47	28	23	51	1
Philippines	16	32	48	29	21	50	3
Russia	12	24	36	30	20	50	15
South Korea	5	44	49	37	12	49	2
Spain	33	19	52	29	13	42	4
Turkey	13	28	41	30	14	44	15
United States	29	36	65	17	15	32	3
Average	27	34	61	20	14	34	6

²⁴ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

Do you think it will be necessary or will not be necessary to increase the cost of energy, to encourage individuals and businesses to conserve more or to use alternative forms of energy?

	Will be necessary	Will not be necessary	DK/R
United States	50	47	3
France	45	53	2
Japan	81	19	0
Mexico	39	59	3
Russia	12	81	8
Turkey	57	25	19
Brazil	32	56	12
Iran	45	46	9
China	65	29	5
Indonesia	88	5	7
Egypt	54	43	3
India	47	34	19
Senegal	51	42	7
Vietnam	70	29	1
Kenya	75	25	1
Bangladesh	62	35	3
Average	55	39	6

²⁵ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

Q1. Imagine that taking steps against climate change would increase costs to the average person for energy and other products by [1 percent of GDP per capita, prorated per month – [see chart below] per month? Would you be willing or not willing to pay this cost as part of taking steps against climate change?

	Would be willing	Would not be willing	DK/R
United States	48	51	2
France	48	51	1
Japan	53	47	0
Mexico	51	46	3
Russia	11	81	8
Turkey	47	44	9
Brazil	20	75	5
Iran	51	41	8
China	68	29	2
Indonesia	44	53	4

Egypt	42	57	0
India	44	39	17
Senegal	43	49	9
Vietnam	59	38	3
Kenya	43	56	1
Bangladesh	32	67	1
Average	44	51	5

[ASK ONLY THOSE WHO SAY “NO” OR “DON’T KNOW” (99)]

Q2. How about an increase of [0.5 percent of GDP, prorated per month – see chartbelow]-- per month?

	Would be willing	Would not be willing	Would be willing on Q1	DK/R
United States	14	38	48	1
France	16	35	48	1
Japan	12	35	53	0
Mexico	11	36	51	2
Russia	14	62	11	13
Turkey	12	34	47	7
Brazil	15	59	20	7
Iran *	15	24	51	10
China	14	16	68	3
Indonesia	16	34	44	6
Egypt	26	31	43	0
India	11	29	44	16
Senegal	12	39	43	6
Vietnam	26	13	59	2
Kenya	19	37	43	1
Bangladesh	38	30	32	0
Average	17	34	44	5

Country	US\$	1% of per capita income	0.5% of per capita income	1% monthly	Amount in local currency (Q1)	0.5 % monthly	Amount in local currency (Q2)
Bangladesh	494	5	2.47	0.41	28	0.21	14
Brazil	8,400	84	42.00	7.00	13	3.50	6.6
China	2,912	29	14.56	2.43	17	1.21	8.3
Egypt	1,997	20	9.99	1.66	9	0.83	4.6
France	45,982	460	229.91	38.32	27	19.16	13.5
India	1,068	11	5.34	0.89	43	0.45	22
Indonesia	2,254	23	11.27	1.88	19046	0.94	9523
Iran	5,352	54	26.76	4.46	44366	2.23	22183
Japan	38,443	384	192.22	32.04	2978	16.02	1489
Kenya	895	9	4.48	0.75	57	0.37	28
Mexico	10,211	102	51.06	8.51	114	4.25	57
Russia	11,339	113	56.70	9.45	300	4.72	150
Senegal	1,082	11	5.41	0.90	407	0.45	204
Turkey	10,745	107	53.73	8.95	13	4.48	6.7

Vietnam	1,051	11	5.26	0.88	15697	0.44	7849
United States	46,716	467	233.58	38.93		19.47	

²⁶ **WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009**

Would you favor or oppose [country] taking each of the following steps to help deal with climate change

Gradually increasing the requirements for fuel efficiency in automobiles, even if this raises the cost of cars and bus fares

	Favor strongly	Favor somewhat	Oppose somewhat	Oppose strongly	DK/R
United States	27	44	18	10	1
France	33	36	19	10	3
Japan	25	53	19	3	0
Mexico	21	29	25	19	6
Russia	23	36	22	6	14
Turkey	44	26	10	8	12
Brazil	11	32	22	24	12
Iran	21	31	18	22	8
China	24	38	25	7	6
Indonesia	22	43	27	5	2
Egypt	27	35	27	11	1
India	34	27	14	11	15
Senegal	24	38	21	13	5
Vietnam	45	42	9	2	2
Kenya	28	33	24	14	1
Bangladesh	21	40	27	13	0
Average	27	36	20	11	5

²⁷ **WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009**

Would you favor or oppose [country] taking each of the following steps to help deal with climate change

Gradually reducing government subsidies that favor private transportation, even if this raises its cost

	Favor strongly	Favor somewhat	Oppose somewhat	Oppose strongly	DK/R
United States	17	45	25	10	2
France	24	36	21	15	4
Japan	12	42	40	6	0
Mexico	20	26	25	21	7
Russia	14	27	27	10	23
Turkey	42	26	11	8	14
Brazil	12	32	22	21	12
Iran	13	30	23	24	10
China	29	39	19	5	8
Indonesia	26	37	28	5	4
Egypt	34	28	23	13	1
India	31	26	13	12	17
Senegal	26	33	19	15	8
Vietnam	40	46	9	2	3
Kenya	43	28	14	10	4
Bangladesh	28	38	21	12	1
Average	26	34	21	12	7

²⁸ **Pew Global Attitudes Project 2010**

Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: People should be willing to pay higher prices in order to address global climate change?

	Agree	Disagree	DK/Refused
United States	38	58	4
Britain	50	46	4
France	39	61	0
Germany	56	41	3
Spain	51	47	2
Poland	48	42	9
Russia	25	57	18
Turkey	64	19	17
Egypt	20	68	12
Jordan	21	73	6
Lebanon	45	50	5
China	91	7	2
India	73	18	8
Indonesia	32	63	4
Japan	61	34	5
Pakistan	20	46	35
South Korea	71	23	6
Argentina	38	49	12
Brazil	49	45	6

Mexico	32	60	8
Kenya	50	46	4
Nigeria	32	57	11
Average	46	46	8

Pew Global Attitudes Project 2009

Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: People should be willing to pay higher prices in order to address global climate change?

	Agree	Disagree	DK/R
United States	41	55	4
Canada	54	44	3
Britain	53	43	4
France	51	49	0
Germany	54	43	3
Spain	49	48	4
Poland	44	45	11
Russia	32	52	16
Turkey	61	23	16
Egypt	18	69	13
Jordan	15	73	13
Lebanon	46	45	9
Palestinian Territories	44	49	7
Israel	58	33	9
China	88	8	4
India	85	11	5
Indonesia	33	64	3
Japan	68	28	4
Pakistan	36	35	29
South Korea	69	26	5
Argentina	34	54	13
Brazil	48	41	11
Mexico	28	61	11
Kenya	45	48	7
Nigeria	42	54	4
Average	48	44	9

³¹ BBC July 2007

Please tell me how necessary it is: For individuals in [country] to make changes in their life style and behavior in order to reduce the amount of climate changing gases they produce.

	Will definitely be necessary	Probably be necessary	Necessary	Probably not be necessary	Definitely not be necessary	Not necessary	DK / NA
Australia	55	32	87	7	5	11	2
Brazil	50	38	89	5	2	7	4
Canada	63	28	91	4	3	7	1
Chile	49	41	90	5	1	5	5
China	59	28	86	6	5	12	2
Egypt	31	41	71	16	12	29	0
France	49	42	91	5	3	8	1
Germany	36	52	87	10	2	12	1
Britain	53	33	87	9	3	12	1
India	34	27	61	12	6	18	21
Indonesia	46	38	84	8	2	10	6
Italy	62	31	93	5	2	6	1
Kenya	36	34	70	16	9	25	5
Mexico	64	28	92	3	4	7	1
Nigeria	30	35	65	22	11	33	2
Philippines	46	41	87	8	3	11	2
Russia	27	49	76	10	3	13	11
South Korea	28	58	86	13	1	13	1
Spain	68	24	93	4	2	7	1
Turkey	22	55	77	9	2	11	12
United States	48	31	79	10	9	19	2
Average	46	37	83	9	4	13	4

³² WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

Would you favor or oppose [country] taking each of the following steps to help deal with climate change?

	Favor strongly	Favor somewhat	Oppose somewhat	Oppose strongly	DK/R
United States	21	43	22	13	2
France	37	39	14	7	4
Japan	20	58	19	3	0
Mexico	24	33	19	17	8
Russia	16	34	28	6	16
Turkey	54	27	4	4	12
Brazil	16	29	23	22	11
Iran	18	36	20	12	14
China	30	37	18	5	9
Indonesia	22	42	28	5	4

Egypt	39	41	13	7	0
India	38	29	12	8	13
Senegal	35	33	17	11	3
Vietnam	55	37	6	1	2
Kenya	35	32	22	10	1
Bangladesh	26	38	24	11	1
Average	30	37	18	9	6

³³ BBC July 2006

Creating tax incentives to encourage the development and use of alternative energy sources, such as solar or wind power.

	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	DK / NA
Australia	74	18	5	2	1
Brazil	65	22	4	6	3
Canada	66	25	4	4	1
Chile	31	31	13	12	13
Egypt	32	34	24	8	2
France	63	28	4	3	2
Germany	50	35	9	4	2
Britain	62	24	5	6	2
India	49	19	14	5	13
Israel	59	25	7	4	6
Italy	75	20	2	2	1
Kenya	48	29	11	8	5
Mexico	32	35	13	11	9
Philippines	31	39	19	8	2
Poland	55	31	4	3	7
Russia	30	44	9	4	13
South Korea	31	51	14	3	2
Ukraine	42	36	9	4	9
United States	59	26	6	6	2
Average	50	30	9	5	5

³⁴ BBC July 2006

Requiring auto makers to increase fuel efficiency, even if this means the price of cars would go up.

	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	DK / NA
Australia	59	29	6	5	1
Brazil	35	23	16	23	3
Canada	47	30	10	10	2
Chile	24	34	17	10	15
Egypt	20	27	26	25	2
France	24	31	18	23	4
Germany	38	42	14	4	2

Great Britain	45	29	12	11	3
India	36	19	7	13	24
Israel	35	30	15	13	7
Italy	47	38	7	4	3
Kenya	33	28	18	13	7
Mexico	25	44	11	13	8
Philippines	20	29	29	21	1
Poland	18	30	21	13	18
Russia	36	41	11	1	11
South Korea	23	51	20	3	3
Ukraine	38	43	8	2	10
United States	50	27	10	11	1
Average	34	33	15	11	7

³⁵ BBC July 2006

Building new nuclear power plants to reduce reliance on oil and coal

	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	DK / NA
Australia	19	34	20	24	3
Brazil	23	24	15	35	3
Canada	22	30	18	25	6
Chile	18	24	20	24	15
Egypt	30	39	21	9	1
France	10	28	23	34	5
Germany	9	26	26	36	3
Britain	21	29	17	26	7
India	36	30	11	10	13
Israel	20	29	18	23	10
Italy	26	27	18	25	5
Kenya	36	30	12	15	8
Mexico	19	35	20	13	13
Philippines	27	33	20	18	2
Poland	13	18	26	30	14
Russia	5	23	36	24	12
South Korea	15	50	27	4	4
Ukraine	6	18	31	36	9
United States	29	34	15	18	4
Average	20	29	21	23	7

³⁶ BBC July 2006

Increasing energy taxes to encourage conservation

	Strongly favor	Somewhat favor	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know / No answer
Australia	30	39	18	12	1
Brazil	6	7	13	73	*

Canada	18	29	21	30	2
Chile	14	27	23	25	13
Egypt	20	26	23	28	2
France	7	23	24	41	5
Germany	12	35	26	26	1
Britain	31	31	16	18	4
India	25	27	14	22	13
Israel	14	22	26	31	6
Italy	5	17	34	42	2
Kenya	32	28	18	17	5
Mexico	7	19	27	43	3
Philippines	20	18	22	38	1
Poland	2	5	34	53	5
Russia	2	11	39	45	4
South Korea	6	35	45	12	1
Ukraine	3	9	31	55	2
United States	19	28	22	29	2
Average	14	23	25	34	4

³⁷ **WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009**

Do you think our country does or does not have a responsibility to take steps to deal with climate change?

	Does have a responsibility	Does not have a responsibility	DK/R
United States	82	17	1
France	94	5	1
Japan	87	13	0
Mexico	80	18	2
Russia	58	22	20
Turkey	87	8	5
Brazil	80	13	7
Iran	89	6	6
China	98	2	0
Indonesia	94	6	1
Egypt	88	11	1
India	81	6	13
Senegal	94	4	2
Vietnam	98	2	0
Kenya	92	7	1
Bangladesh	99	1	0
Average	87	9	4

³⁸ **WorldPublicOpinion.org December 2009**

To deal with the problem of climate change, do you think your government is doing:

	Too much	Not enough	About the right amount	DK/R
United States	13	58	28	1
France	8	60	30	2
Japan	7	78	15	0
Mexico	2	87	9	2
Russia	3	55	19	23
Turkey	13	58	19	9
Brazil	4	71	15	10
Iran	11	38	35	16
China	2	77	17	4
Indonesia	12	74	7	7
Egypt	27	62	9	1
India	19	44	24	13
Senegal	14	35	17	33
Vietnam	3	77	15	6
Kenya	17	69	14	1
Bangladesh	7	72	19	2
Average	10	63	18	8

³⁹ **WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009**

How high a priority does the government place on addressing climate change? Please answer on a scale of 0-10 with 0 meaning “not a priority at all” and 10 meaning a “very high priority”.

	Mean	Median	0 - 4	5	6 - 10	DK/ refused
Chile	5.07	5	34	15	34	17
Mexico	5.51	5	25	26	45	5
United States	3.84	4	61	17	21	1
France	5.42	5	27	27	44	2
Germany	7.02	7	9	13	78	0
Great Britain	5.92	6	20	21	58	1
Poland	5.89	5	25	21	44	10
Russia	4.57	5	35	18	26	20
Ukraine	2.18	2	65	6	7	21
Egypt	5.23	5	41	18	40	2
Iraq	3.65	4	50	13	17	19
Palestinian Territories	4.18	4	44	10	17	29
Turkey	4.69	5	40	15	33	11
Kenya	4.29	4	56	16	26	3
Nigeria	5.43	6	37	11	49	3
China	7.31	8	8	13	78	2
Hong Kong*	4.67	5	39	28	29	4
Macau*	4.60	5	37	22	28	13
India	5.41	5	32	15	43	10
Indonesia	5.85	6	16	18	50	15
South Korea	4.61	5	46	24	30	1
Taiwan	4.80	5	37	25	34	4
Average	5.06	5	35	17	39	9

Should your government place a higher priority on addressing climate change than it does?

	Should have a higher priority	Has placed the right priority	Should have lower priority	DK/Ref
Chile	62	13	8	18
Mexico	79	13	3	5
United States	52	24	21	2
France	76	18	4	3
Germany	46	27	27	0
Great Britain	77	14	8	1
Poland	54	25	10	10
Russia	56	16	4	23
Ukraine	68	5	2	24
Egypt	60	27	13	2
Iraq	39	23	17	20
Palestinian Territories	29	17	20	34
Turkey	65	16	8	11
Kenya	71	8	19	3
Nigeria	70	10	16	4
China	62	30	6	2
Hong Kong*	67	21	5	6
Macau*	52	20	6	23
Taiwan*	77	16	7	0
India	43	24	18	16
Indonesia	53	23	8	16
South Korea	81	13	6	1
Average	60	18	12	10

⁴⁰ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

As you may know, [country] and other countries from around the world will be meeting in December in Copenhagen to develop a new agreement to take steps against climate change by limiting greenhouse gas emissions. If the other countries come to an agreement, do you think [country] should or should not be willing to commit to limiting its greenhouse gas emissions as part of such an agreement?

	Should be willing	Should not be willing	DK/R
United States	82	15	3
France	97	3	1
Japan	89	12	0
Mexico	93	4	4
Russia	70	11	19
Turkey	71	6	22
Brazil	77	9	14
Iran	87	6	8
China	96	2	3

Indonesia	89	4	7
Egypt	92	7	1
India	71	7	22
Senegal	93	3	4
Vietnam	98	1	1
Kenya	92	5	3
Bangladesh	98	1	1
Average	87	6	7

⁴¹ **WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009**

Imagine that at the meeting, the other countries do NOT come to a global agreement on taking steps against climate change. If this happens, do you think our country would have a responsibility to take steps against climate change, or would it not have a responsibility?

	Would have a responsibility	Would not have a responsibility	DK/R
United States	73	24	4
France	87	11	2
Japan	83	17	0
Mexico	96	3	2
Russia	49	27	25
Turkey	82	7	11
Brazil	72	13	15
Iran	78	15	7
China	95	3	3
Indonesia	91	6	3
Egypt	88	12	1
India	70	9	21
Senegal	86	9	6
Vietnam	93	3	4
Kenya	89	8	3
Bangladesh	95	4	1
Average	83	11	7

⁴² **Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006**

Based on what you know, do you think [survey country] should or should not participate in the following treaties and agreements?

The Kyoto agreement to reduce global warming

	Should Participate	Should not participate	NS/Decline
United States	70	23	7
South Korea	88	11	2

⁴³ **WorldPublicOpinion.org 2008**

Please tell me how helpful UN efforts have been in the following areas. Please answer on a scale of 0 to 10 with 0 being not at all helpful and 10 being extremely helpful: Working to address the problem of climate change

	(0-4) - Not helpful	5 - Neither helpful nor not helpful	(6-10) - Helpful	DK / NS
Azerbaijan	25	17	42	17
Egypt	30	13	54	3
Jordan	48	10	21	20
Palestinian Territories	70	8	20	2
Turkey	45	13	19	23
Indonesia	11	16	36	38
Average	38	13	32	17

⁴⁴ **GlobeScan 2008**

Effectiveness of current cooperation between Europe and North America in combating climate change, rated on 0 to 100 scale: Above average (6-10), average (5), below average (0-4)

	Above average	Average	Below average	DK/NR
Average	19	16	58	7
United Kingdom	16	15	66	4
United States	17	19	58	6
Canada	17	16	60	6
France	24	20	44	11
Germany	12	14	71	3
Spain	15	11	70	4
Ireland	17	16	64	3
Turkey	27	15	38	20
Poland	22	19	52	7

⁴⁵ **Eurobarometer February 2008**

Do you think that in the future EU Regional Policy should address issues such as globalization, climate change and demographic change?

	Yes	No	DK/NA
Belgium	84	10	6
Bulgaria	81	10	10
Czech Republic	58	30	12
Denmark	78	18	5
Germany	88	9	2
Estonia	79	14	8
Greece	85	11	3
Spain	85	10	5

France	85	12	3
Ireland	93	6	1
Italy	88	7	5
Cyprus	66	22	11
Latvia	79	10	11
Lithuania	84	8	8
Luxembourg	83	12	5
Hungary	90	7	3
Malta	85	4	11
Netherlands	76	17	7
Austria	88	8	4
Poland	70	19	11
Portugal	82	9	9
Romania	66	15	19
Slovenia	91	7	2
Slovakia	80	10	10
Finland	90	7	4
Sweden	94	4	2
Britain	86	12	1
Average	83	11	5

Eurobarometer February 2008

	Globalization (%)	Climate Change (%)	Demographic Change (%)	DK/NA (%)
Belgium	17	68	13	3
Bulgaria	19	41	36	3
Czech Republic	30	51	14	5
Denmark	17	64	15	4
Germany	16	61	20	3
Estonia	24	47	24	6
Greece	15	68	15	2
Spain	12	75	12	2
France	16	60	21	2
Ireland	25	60	13	2
Italy	18	62	17	2
Cyprus	36	47	14	4
Latvia	17	43	37	4
Lithuania	29	44	20	7
Luxembourg	21	63	14	3
Hungary	21	50	24	5
Malta	23	62	10	6
Netherlands	16	61	19	4
Austria	19	31	16	4
Poland	24	56	17	4
Portugal	23	60	12	5
Romania	26	57	12	6
Slovenia	13	70	13	3
Slovakia	33	47	16	4
Finland	8	72	18	2

Sweden	14	76	7	3
Britain	21	61	16	2
Average	18	61	17	3

⁴⁶ **Eurobarometer November 2010**

Thinking about each of the following objectives to be reached by 2020 in the European Union, would you say that it is too ambitious, about right or too modest?

To reduce EU greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% by 2020 compared to 1990.

	Too ambitious	About right	Too modest	DK
Belgium	26	46	26	2
Bulgaria	23	49	8	20
Czech Republic	27	46	19	8
Denmark	26	45	24	5
Germany	23	50	20	7
Estonia	21	55	9	15
Ireland	21	50	9	20
Greece	28	41	25	6
Spain	15	57	16	12
France	25	47	23	5
Italy	16	67	14	3
Cyprus	29	40	22	9
Latvia	13	60	11	16
Lithuania	22	53	9	16
Luxembourg	29	39	26	6
Hungary	19	56	19	6
Malta	15	53	8	24
Netherlands	25	51	22	2
Austria	20	49	27	4
Poland	16	57	14	13
Portugal	21	49	16	14
Romania	17	56	8	19
Slovenia	24	56	15	5
Slovakia	25	50	19	6
Finland	28	54	14	4
Sweden	18	44	36	2
United Kingdom	27	50	12	11
European Average	22	53	17	8

⁴⁷ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

Do you think that if our country takes steps to deal with the problem of climate change, other countries would then be more willing to act, or do you think it wouldn't make much difference?

	Other countries would then be more willing to act	It wouldn't make much difference	DK/R
United States	52	46	2
France	63	35	2
Japan	54	46	0
Mexico	73	26	2
Russia	47	32	21
Turkey	53	31	17
Brazil	60	31	10
Iran	73	19	8
China	73	18	9
Indonesia	80	11	9
Egypt	66	32	2
India	61	20	19
Senegal	79	13	8
Vietnam	85	9	6
Kenya	80	18	2
Bangladesh	87	12	2
Average	68	25	7

⁴⁸ BBC July 2007

Which of the following points of view is closer to your own?

	Because countries that are less wealthy produce relatively low emissions per person they SHOULD NOT be expected to limit their emissions of climate change gases along with wealthy countries.	Because total emissions from less wealthy countries are substantial and growing, these countries SHOULD limit their emissions of climate change gases along with wealthy countries.	DK / NA
Australia	23	71	5
Brazil	26	63	11
Canada	27	68	5
Chile	19	63	18
China	27	68	4
Egypt	53	47	*
France	31	61	8
Germany	34	61	5
Britain	25	70	5
India	24	33	43

Indonesia	24	54	22
Italy	49	42	9
Kenya	31	64	5
Mexico	14	75	11
Nigeria	50	42	8
Philippines	37	49	14
Russia	20	58	22
South Korea	39	56	5
Spain	20	72	8
Turkey	23	41	36
United States	18	75	7
Average	29	59	12

⁴⁹ **BBC July 2007**

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.

	Support	Oppose	DK / NA
Australia	84	12	5
Brazil	73	17	10
Canada	84	12	4
Chile	68	16	16
China	90	7	3
Egypt	77	23	
France	78	14	8
Germany	75	22	3
Britain	81	13	5
India	47	19	34
Indonesia	78	12	10
Italy	77	18	5
Kenya	76	19	5
Mexico	57	29	14
Nigeria	50	46	4
Philippines	71	17	12
Russia	77	6	18
South Korea	72	23	5
Spain	76	17	7
Turkey	65	12	23
United States	70	21	9
Average	73	18	10

⁵⁰ **WorldPublicOpinion.org/Chicago Council on Global Affairs 2006**

If the less developed countries make a commitment to limit their greenhouse-gas emissions, do you think the developed countries should provide substantial aid to help them?

	Yes, should help less developed countries	No, should not provide aid	NS/DK/Depends
United States	64	32	4
Poland	84	1	14
Ukraine	72	4	24

If the developed countries are willing to provide substantial aid, do you think the less developed countries should make a commitment to limit their greenhouse-gas emissions?

	Yes, should make a commitment	No, should not make a commitment	NS/Decline
Argentina	68	7	25
Armenia	63	21	16
China	79	8	13
India	48	29	23
Thailand	49	9	43

⁵¹ WorldPublicOpinion.org 2009

Climate change will probably harm some countries more than others. For example, poor countries with low lying coastal areas will likely have widespread flooding and will not have the resources needed to assist their people. Do you think [country] should or should not contribute to international efforts to help poor countries deal with these climate-induced changes?

	Should	Should not	DK/R
United States	54	43	3
France	87	12	1
Japan	88	12	0
Mexico	87	12	2
Russia	50	29	21
Turkey	84	9	7
Brazil	77	17	7
Iran	73	20	7
China	89	8	2
Indonesia	96	4	1
Egypt	88	12	0
India	75	7	18
Senegal	91	7	2
Vietnam	98	2	1
Kenya	92	8	0
Bangladesh	93	7	0
Average	83	13	4

⁵² BBC December 2006

Thinking about the last year, please tell me if you approve or disapprove of how the United States government has dealt with each of the following:

The U.S. handling of global warming or climate change.

Approve	Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Disapprove	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly Disapprove	DK
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Argentina	6	2	4	79	6	73	16
Australia	25	7	18	68	23	45	7
Brazil	17	5	12	73	17	56	10
Chile	17	5	12	63	16	47	20
China	39	13	26	35	14	21	26
Egypt	9	1	8	59	23	36	32
France	8	2	6	86	12	74	6
Germany	10	3	7	84	18	66	7
Great Britain	15	5	10	79	18	61	6
Hungary	17	4	13	53	19	34	31
India	48	25	23	23	13	10	30
Indonesia	38	15	23	52	25	27	10
Italy	13	3	11	74	18	56	13
Kenya	56	38	18	21	9	12	22
Lebanon	19	11	8	68	12	56	14
Mexico	10	1	9	67	40	27	24
Nigeria	67	35	32	25	17	8	9
Philippines	60	25	35	22	9	13	19
Poland	20	5	15	31	16	15	49
Portugal	14	5	9	79	14	65	8
Russia	27	3	24	36	20	16	38
South Korea	50	8	42	45	28	17	5
Turkey	11	3	8	65	20	45	24
United Arab Emirates	30	11	19	55	18	37	15
United States	39	12	27	54	17	37	7
Average	27	10	17	56	18	38	18

⁵³ **Pew Global Attitudes Project March 2008**

Which one of the following, if any, is hurting the world's environment the most?

	India	Germany	China	Brazil	Japan	United States	Russia	None (vol.)	Other (vol.)	DK/NR
United States	4	0	40	3	5	22	7	0	1	18
Britain	4	3	40	2	2	36	4	1	0	10
France	10	1	34	3	3	35	12	0	0	0
Germany	6	1	39	3	2	34	9	0	0	6
Spain	4	2	17	2	3	51	7	0	1	13
Poland	2	3	23	2	2	26	25	0	1	17
Russia	6	1	18	3	4	28	16	0	2	18
Turkey	3	1	6	1	1	46	5	0	3	34
Egypt	6	5	20	9	18	22	13	0	4	4
Jordan	7	7	19	8	15	24	15	0	6	1
Lebanon	18	4	18	4	3	36	8	0	8	1
Australia	9	1	46	4	3	24	4	0	1	8
China	11	5	9	4	9	26	4	0	1	31
India	19	6	21	4	7	21	4	0	2	15
Indonesia	7	3	11	1	5	42	11	0	1	19
Japan	2	1	67	1	3	17	2	0	1	7
Pakistan	23	1	1	0	0	51	2	0	1	19
South Korea	4	0	64	1	2	19	1	0	2	6

Argentina	1	2	7	4	5	54	4	0	5	15
Brazil	5	3	11	14	6	44	5	0	0	13
Mexico	2	4	13	3	6	38	7	0	4	24
Nigeria	6	5	11	2	7	24	8	0	6	31
South Africa	7	4	16	2	6	11	6	0	2	44
Tanzania	11	3	5	2	8	27	9	0	1	32

⁵⁴ Pew Global Attitudes Project May 2007

Which one of the following, if any, is hurting the world's environment the most?

	India	Germany	China	Brazil	Japan	United States	Russia	Other	DK/ Refused
United States	5	0	22	2	3	33	10	4	22
Canada	6	1	31	1	2	36	4	2	16
Argentina	1	1	3	3	4	49	1	4	35
Bolivia	2	3	10	1	7	47	5	1	23
Brazil	3	1	6	16	3	49	4	1	16
Chile	3	2	9	2	6	42	10	2	24
Mexico	5	6	11	3	5	39	6	2	22
Peru	4	3	8	1	7	46	10	2	20
Venezuela	6	1	9	1	5	55	8	2	12
Britain	5	1	31	3	1	41	4	3	13
France	9	1	23	1	2	53	9	0	2
Germany	4	1	33	1	1	45	8	1	8
Italy	4	1	22	1	4	31	4	1	32
Spain	7	0	7	2	4	56	2	0	22
Sweden	2	1	18	1	2	42	16	3	15
Bulgaria	1	0	3	2	1	41	4	1	48
Czech Rep.	4	3	19	2	1	48	12	0	11
Poland	3	4	11	2	3	29	19	0	29
Russia	2	2	14	2	3	26	16	2	33
Slovakia	4	2	13	3	2	55	8	1	12
Ukraine	1	0	6	1	4	37	8	4	38
Turkey	2	1	3	0	2	61	4	2	25
Egypt	6	8	19	6	19	27	6	3	7
Jordan	5	6	19	6	19	22	6	2	14
Kuwait	8	3	5	1	4	29	5	5	40
Lebanon	5	5	19	5	7	37	7	7	9
Morocco	4	3	7	2	2	31	2	2	47
Palestinian Territories	3	3	11	3	4	41	4	2	28
Israel	13	5	21	5	6	20	9	1	20
Pakistan	24	0	1	0	0	41	1	1	31
Bangladesh	13	2	3	1	4	61	3	0	14
Indonesia	3	2	6	1	4	52	4	2	27
Malaysia	6	1	3	0	1	38	2	4	44
China	7	1	11	2	9	38	2	3	29
India	29	4	10	5	4	25	3	2	17
Japan	1	1	34	0	7	36	1	1	18

South Korea	1	0	56	1	2	30	0	1	9
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⁵⁵ **German Marshall Fund June 2010**

In your opinion, would you say that China tends to play a positive role, a negative role, or neither a positive nor a negative role in the following....Fighting climate change

	Positive role	Negative role	Neither	DK/Refusal
United States	10	74	14	1
France	12	71	14	3
Germany	13	68	16	2
United Kingdom	17	55	24	4
Italy	12	63	16	10
Netherlands	23	54	18	5
Poland	11	39	33	18
Portugal	26	48	19	7
Spain	23	50	20	6
Slovakia	16	27	36	22
Turkey	16	22	25	37
Bulgaria	14	13	35	38
Romania	28	10	35	26
European Average	16	51	21	12

⁵⁶ **Pew Global Attitudes Project March 2008**

Which of the following countries would you trust most to do the right thing in protecting the world's environment?

	India	Germany	China	Brazil	Japan	United States	Russia	None (vol.)	Other (vol.)	DK/NR
United States	3	15	2	4	7	57	1	0	2	9
Britain	3	45	4	3	8	12	1	6	0	19
France	3	71	2	6	6	6	3	0	2	1
Germany	2	80	1	2	2	3	2	0	1	6
Spain	7	36	4	5	7	9	1	5	3	20
Poland	1	25	2	6	16	24	1	0	3	21
Russia	3	26	3	3	19	5	15	0	2	20
Turkey	3	19	2	1	10	4	1	2	6	51
Egypt	7	14	13	5	18	7	2	17	8	9
Jordan	7	12	14	6	15	8	4	20	8	6
Lebanon	2	25	6	8	9	7	4	16	15	7
Australia	1	43	2	5	7	21	1	0	5	14
China	2	8	42	2	6	7	2	0	1	29
India	54	3	3	3	7	16	3	0	1	10
Indonesia	3	8	10	5	32	16	2	0	3	22
Japan	5	36	2	2	34	4	2	0	4	13
Pakistan	4	2	44	1	7	7	0	0	10	26
South Korea	3	33	1	5	23	13	1	0	6	16
Argentina	3	18	6	8	13	9	2	7	2	33

Brazil	3	11	5	43	12	14	0	1	0	10
Mexico	7	11	13	5	9	19	5	0	4	28
Nigeria	2	6	22	2	4	48	2	0	1	12
South Africa	4	12	8	6	5	26	2	0	4	32
Tanzania	5	11	7	11	6	18	4	0	7	32

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