



The road to Copenhagen:
Citizens shaping global debate



"...the threat from climate change is serious, it is urgent, and it is growing. Our generation's response to this challenge will be judged by history, for if we fail to meet it - boldly, swiftly, and together - we risk consigning future generations to an irreversible catastrophe."

President Obama, UN Climate Change Conference in New York, 22nd September 2009.



President Obama's recent speech to the United Nations Climate Change conference emphasises the urgent need for a global agreement on dealing with the causes and effects of climate change. Most governments, policy makers and environmentalists agree that we need to act with speed and scale if we are to deal with the threat posed by the growing climate threat.

In this report we describe the results of a unique event to bring 4,400 ordinary members of the public together in 38 countries to understand what the best science says about climate change. Participants were given the chance to discuss and reflect on the evidence before being asked to decide what type of agreement they want our leaders to agree in December. This report presents their informed views.

Engaging the public in this way is not an optional extra. Finding ways to talk with the public, rather than at them is absolutely vital. Without public engagement, any agreement that is made in Copenhagen will fail. It will fail for two reasons.

Firstly, there is already a clear disconnect between levels of public understanding about climate change and levels of individual action to reduce it. Repeated polls over a number of years demonstrate that the public in the UK, and in most countries in the world, understand that climate change is an urgent threat. However, a majority fail to take the action necessary to reduce their own carbon footprints. In order to see a mass reduction in carbon emissions governments must move from standing over people telling them what they need to do, towards engaging them in a two way conversation about the ways they could reduce their carbon burden on the world.

Secondly, individual action will not be enough. Governments will need to enact a raft of policies to reduce national emissions directly. Yet few governments currently have the consent of their citizens for implementing these policies. This is most visibly the case in the UK in relation to the construction of wind farms. Citizens do not trust their governments to implement the painful policies needed to reduce emissions. Other arenas of government policy demonstrate that active engagement by government with citizens can help to reduce such distrust and increase consent for government policies.

Concerted action can only happen when most people are pulling in the same direction; at the moment many people either face in opposition to the government or are unsure which way to face at all. The events presented in this report demonstrate that it is possible to hold a nuanced discussion on complex issues with members of the public who have limited exposure to the issue. Is the government prepared to match the radical action needed on climate change with a radical new way of developing national public policy, truly in partnership with citizens?

Simon Burall, Director of Involve



On September 26th 2009, 100 members of the public sat down for eight hours in a windowless room in Kettering to discuss climate change. None of the people present had a professional connection to the debate and few had a deep understanding of the debate prior to the event. These 100 British citizens were joined by 4,300 other people, sitting in groups of 100 in 38 across the world including China, India, Ethiopia, the USA, Japan, Sweden and Malawi. This report describes what happened.

The 4,400 sat down just two months before one of the most important United Nations conferences in the organisation's history, the COP15 Copenhagen climate change talks¹. This critical conference is where the leaders of the world hope to reach a binding historic agreement to limit global carbon dioxide emissions in order to combat the increasing threat of climate change.

There have been years of climate change negotiation, starting in earnest in 1992 at the Rio Earth Summit. The voices of scientists, economists, civil servants, government ministers and lobbyists have all been heard, loud and clear in the 17 years since Rio. Conspicuously missing from the debate has been the voice of members of the public. Yet it is the nearly seven billion people living cheek by jowl on this planet who will have to take action and bear the long term consequences of any decisions taking in Copenhagen in December. Their consent is vital if sustainable reductions in carbon emissions are to be achieved and their consent will only be gained if they are party to the decisions that are being taken.

This is the first attempt ever to engage the public around the world in a deep deliberation on the issues raised by climate change. This report presents the findings from the deliberations of citizens and their implications for the British government's negotiating position in Copenhagen.

¹ Developments since the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 signify that a new deal on climate change is needed, COP15 is seen as the last chance to reach an agreement on climate change. For more information on COP15 see: <http://en.cop15.dk>



These findings are taken from an analysis of the voting in the UK and the 37 other countries taking part in WorldWideViews on September 26th 2009.

- 1.** It is possible to engage the public in complex debates about climate change; Kettering demonstrates that it can be enjoyable and most importantly, people want their voices heard.
- 2.** Once provided with information and space to deliberate, a larger majority wants the government to move further than its current commitments than polling of uninformed members of the public would suggest
- 3.** Any deal in Copenhagen must be equitable for least developed countries
- 4.** There is public support for strong enforcement mechanisms to reach carbon targets
- 5.** Despite wanting urgent, large scale action by government on climate change, there is considerable scepticism about how the government will do this.
- 6.** Governments pushing for weaker targets in Copenhagen are working against the wishes of their citizens. Informed publics across the world believe that the problem of climate change is urgent and they want large scale action to deal with it

Recommendations

- 1.** The government must make more ambitious cuts to carbon emissions in its response to climate change
- 2.** The government must develop and maintain a long term campaign to provide more, accessible information to the public including leaflets to all households, public information adverts on the television and more imaginative use of the internet.
- 3.** However, providing information is not enough. The government must engage the British public at local and national level in a dialogue about how society reaches the ambitious carbon reduction targets the public wants. This dialogue must influence both local and national government policy.
- 4.** The UK government has the support of an informed global public for its negotiating position and must continue to strongly resist countries pushing for a weaker deal in Copenhagen



The following table demonstrates some of the most recent UK policy commitments against UK and World participants' responses

Issue	UK Government Position	UK findings	World findings
Temperature Increases	No more than two degrees ²	31% in favour of 2 degree limit, A further 54% in favour of tougher targets	35% in favour of 2 degree limit, A further 53% in favour of tougher targets
Cuts in emissions	Europe has legally binding targets to cut emissions by 20% by 2020	87% in favour of tougher emissions targets 23% in favour of higher than 40 per cent reductions, 72% in favour of reductions between 25 -40 percent	89% in favour of tougher emissions targets 31% in favour of higher than 40 percent reductions, 58% in favour of reductions between 25 -40 percent
Mitigation and adaptation	Gordon Brown proposed an international fund to help developing countries apply for funds for specific projects	79% in favour of such a fund	87% in favour of such a fund

² <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page19813>



“I think [public dialogue] is going to help [the policy makers] to find out information from the ground and expand the knowledge at our level, which will obviously help society to do their bit to help with the climate situation.”

Participant, F

On the 26th September 2009, one hundred quota sampled citizens from the midlands town of Kettering arrived at their local conference centre to take part in a global process of dialogue and deliberation on climate change. The event in Kettering was one of 44 events in total taking place in 38 countries across the world including China, the USA, Bangladesh and Uganda.

The UK organisers were keen that this dialogue took place in a fairly “typical” UK town that would not usually have been host to such a global process. Kettering has a demographic broadly representative of the rest of the UK, and the participants in this event were selected to roughly reflect the demographic makeup of the town (see *Appendix 2* for pie charts illustrating who was in the room).

The participants in Kettering and the other 44 towns and cities across the globe had the opportunity to deliberate on the same issues and themes to be discussed at the much anticipated Copenhagen Climate Change Conference (COP15) which is taking place in December 2009 and is considered to be a make or break moment in climate negotiations. The results of this global engagement process will be delivered to the policy makers attending COP15.

The process was developed with a steering group of international experts and organised and coordinated by the Danish Board of Technology who are pioneers in the field of science and engagement. In order to be in line with the COP15 negotiations, the process was designed to be closely linked to the issues that will be negotiated in December, these are:

- The impact of climate change on communities and future generations
- The urgency and their strength of commitment to tackle global warming
- At what level emissions should be reduced
- How money should be raised to pay to manage emissions

For a full list of questions see *Appendix 1*

In order to allow for comparisons and assumptions about the data, all 44 of the worldwide events used the same format in all cases, provided the participants with the same information, and asked the participants the same questions. The results which follow in this report indicate some of the emerging trends and themes within the data, and what this means for UK policy makers. This report will now explore the UK results followed by an exploration of some of the initial trends emerging from other countries.



The UK results and their policy implications

Citizens in Kettering were presented with evidence about climate change, its impacts and proposals for mitigation. They were then asked to vote on what decisions they think should be taken in Copenhagen by the World's leaders. This section presents the outcome of these votes and explores the implications for the UK's negotiating position in Copenhagen. The next section will look at the global results and its implications for moving government positions that may be holding back a deal in December.

It is possible to engage the public in complex debates about climate change; Kettering demonstrates that it can be enjoyable and most importantly, people want their voices heard.

The UK citizens in the room came from a variety of backgrounds, skills and experiences. Many arrived at the event with a relatively limited understanding³ of the climate change debate. If the complexity of the issues has been a reason for not involving lay members of the public in these decisions in the past, then this process has proven that it can be done. The day in Kettering demonstrates that when members of the public are given access to the most up-to-date and unbiased information they are able to make reasoned, effective and nuanced contributions to the debate. Talking to participants afterwards showed that, despite initial wariness, people relished the opportunity to find out more and have their voices heard.

So what did these participants tell us? Chairman of the Sustainable Development Commission, Will Day, in a message of support to the delegates at the beginning of the day spoke of the urgency, scale, and connectedness of these issues. Participants' responses reflected this. The results of the UK World Wide Views process show that the majority of people in Kettering, after receiving further information and deliberating on it want urgent action on climate change. They expect our leaders to make a firm deal in Copenhagen which reflects the scale of the issue. There was also heightened awareness of their connectedness to others around the world, and the need for equity in any deal on developing countries

Urgency

Once provided with information and space to deliberate, a larger majority wants the government to move further than its current commitments than polling of uninformed members of the public would suggest.

Polls suggest that the British public have a significant level of concern about climate change⁴. Polls, by their very nature provide a snapshot of un-informed public opinion. Participants in Kettering received both written and video material based on the best scientific evidence to date. They were then given time to deliberate on this material. Notwithstanding the challenges associated with comparing different types of polls, the evidence from the UK event shows that 10% more people were concerned about climate change than respondents in a recent survey⁵. Anecdotally, conversations with participants at the event revealed that their attitudes had changed as a result of learning more about climate change. Further research is needed to explore the link between provision of information and attitudes to climate change.

³ 19% of UK citizens claimed to know a lot about climate change, compared to a European average of 35%

⁴ In an Ipsos Mori poll in 2008, 30% said they were 'very concerned' and a further 47% 'fairly concerned'. A significant minority, 23% are not. Ipsos Mori (2008) Public attitudes to climate change, 2008: concerned but still unconvinced Ipsos Mori: London. Available at: www.ipsos-mori.com

⁵ 86% of participants in Kettering were concerned or very concerned about climate change and its consequences, and 14% were either slightly, or not concerned.



"This is an issue which affects everyone no matter who you are or wherever you live in the world. This world will not last forever and nor will we, but we must do what we can to preserve our planet for future generations. The only way to do this is if we can come together."

Scale

Participant M, 71, Retired

Once informed a majority of the public wants the government to move further than its current commitments.

The government has committed to reducing emissions to a level which will limit the global temperature increase to no more than two degrees.⁶ This is a position supported by 31% of the UK participants. However, participants were presented with two more radical, if currently impractical options; 31% were in favour of limiting the increase in temperature to the current level (36%), and 18% for returning it to the pre-industrial level. This suggests the government can take comfort in its current position, and that there might even be scope to be even bolder in its targets relating to carbon emissions to ensure that the 2 degree temperature target can be met.

The EU has set legally-binding targets to cut emissions by 20% by 2020. The UK participants were more uncompromising than this. They were generally in favour of higher short-term reductions for Annex 1 countries (23% in favour of higher than 40% reductions, 72% in favour of reductions between 25 -40%).

Connectedness and Equity

Any deal in Copenhagen must be equitable for those least developed countries. Despite the participants wanting to secure a meaningful and ambitious deal on climate change the majority don't want a deal that would unduly hurt countries which have not yet developed to their full potential. The votes showed that 67% of the people in the room believe that the least developed countries of the world should not have the same carbon reduction targets richer countries. A majority of participants also felt that even large carbon emitting economies, such as Brazil and China should not, at least at first, be subject to the same targets as the richest nations⁷. The views of UK participants on this issue of equity are broadly supported by citizens around the world.

The Prime Minister, Gordon Brown, has proposed an international fund to help developing countries with mitigation and adaption, raising money from private and public sources, with developing countries applying for funds for specific projects⁸. Further emphasising their concern about global equity, 79% of participants were in favour of such assistance for developing countries.

There is public support for strong enforcement mechanisms for the carbon targets.

While a majority of participants clearly felt that equity must be an important element of any deal in December, they were also concerned about justice; they want to be sure that all countries play by the rules that are agreed. While we are still analysing the rich conversations that took place between the participants during the deliberation, it was clear that citizens were concerned about the issue of enforcement of targets and how this might happen. There was some debate about whether penalties were appropriate, and whether incentives for meeting or exceeding targets might be a more effective way of working.

When it came to the vote, however, the vast majority of UK participants (80%) were also in favour of strong sanctions for countries who fail to deliver on their agreed targets⁹.

⁶ Roadmap to Copenhagen speech on the 26th June 2009: <http://www.number10.gov.uk/Page19813>

⁷ 54% of participants felt that non-Annex 1 countries should have their emissions somewhat limited, with these limits being increased the richer they grow.

⁸ 26 June 2009: <http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2009/jun/26/gordon-brown-climate-adaptation-cost>

⁹ 50% of participants argued that punishment be so severe that no benefit be gained from reaching the targets and 30% were in favour of a lesser but significant penalty.



Moving from concern to action

Despite wanting urgent, large scale action by government on climate change, there is considerable scepticism about how the government will do this.

There was a gulf between the tough targets the participants want to see governments agree in Copenhagen and the willingness to make pay for these at the individual level. A significant number of UK participants (45%) were against any regulation of fuel prices, in contrast to the global average of 20%¹⁰. Interestingly the UK participants were more resistant to fuel price increases than participants in the USA.

This suggests that although UK citizens understand the urgency of the issues and the huge commitment needed to tackle climate change, the government needs to better communicate how it will spend additional revenue, the impact of individual actions on UK progress towards reducing carbon emissions and provide accessible information explaining the benefits and contribution of any tax increases. We would argue in addition, that engaging the public in dialogue about the different compromises that could be made in order to deliver CO2 reductions will also help to build trust in the policy.

Recommendations

The government must make more ambitious cuts to carbon emissions in its response to climate change.

When given information and the space to deliberate the public wants to see a stronger outcome from Copenhagen. As well as strong cuts they also want to see:

- Greater penalties for states who do not meet their commitments
- Equity for the poor

The government must develop and maintain a long term campaign to provide more, accessible information to the public including leaflets to all households, public information adverts on the television and more imaginative use of the internet.

Knowledge about climate change in the UK event appears to be lower than the European average and there was a clear desire amongst the members of the public in Kettering to understand more about climate change, its implications, and most importantly what actions they could take and government was going to take.

However, providing information is not enough. The government must engage the British public at local and national level in a dialogue about how society reaches the ambitious carbon reduction targets the public wants. This dialogue must influence both local and national government policy.

There was a disconnect in the views of the people in Kettering between the urgency with which they felt that the problem of climate change should be dealt with, and the extent to which they were willing to pay more for targets to be met. Government could deal with this in one of two ways, it could spend more money trying to convince people that its policies are right, or it could spend more time engaging in a meaningful dialogue about the choices that society needs to make as it shifts to a low carbon economy. Experience in many areas

¹⁰ It is important to note though that 50% of participants thought fossil fuel prices should be increased, under certain circumstances



"I would like to understand more about what other countries are doing to tackle Climate Change. Great Britain is making great steps to tackle the situation, but others aren't. I think it's important that we take responsibility not only as individuals but collectively and do our bit to make a difference.

UK Participant, F, 22, Credit Controller

of public policy shows that the first option is rarely successful. Engaging the public in meaningful dialogue will help to ensure that government policies help people to meet their aspirations. It will also help to build trust that government is spending public money wisely and make public consent for difficult policy choices more likely.

Global trends and UK policy

Our partners organising parallel events in countries around the world reported the same challenges that we faced in connecting with citizens who are isolated, disinterested or too busy to engage with the complex climate change debates. But these events did succeed in connecting with people around the world who have not yet been heard and who would otherwise have not had a voice in the debate. By providing information in a digestible yet detailed and non-patronising format, the events were able to elicit responses from people who had little previous knowledge of the scientific underpinnings of the climate change debate.

Urgency, Scale and Connectedness

Governments pushing for weaker targets in Copenhagen are working against the wishes of their citizens. Informed publics across the world believe that the problem of climate change is urgent and they want large scale action to deal with it.

Media reports suggest that there is a level of serious concern that a deal in Copenhagen on climate change will fail, or be too weak to deal with the scale of the climate change threat. Concerns focus on those governments which are pushing for carbon emission reduction targets and weak enforcement mechanisms. The UK government can be reassured that the people taking part in the global deliberation support its strong negotiating position.

Participants taking part in the deliberation were asked about their level of concern about the climate change. A majority (90%) are concerned or very concerned about its impacts on their lives¹¹. The global figures show that the larger developing nations, non-annex 1 countries, and low income countries are more concerned about the impact of climate change than developed, annex 1, countries.

This level of concern translates into a desire for urgent action. Indeed, the evidence from the events on every continent is that those governments which are pushing for a weaker agreement in Copenhagen are acting against the wishes of their citizens. An overwhelming majority of the WorldWideViews participants (90%) believe that it is urgent that a deal is made in December. This is true in developed and developing nations, nations that are net exporters of oil as well as the fast growing economies.

To deal with the scale of the problem, 93% of the people taking part in the deliberation want to see temperature rises limited to 2 degrees or less.

¹¹ 62% of global participants are very concerned, a further 28% are fairly concerned.



The issue of international equity was also important to participants around the world, with a majority believing that richer countries should bear more of the burden for reducing carbon emissions first. It is important to note that participants in both non-annex 1 countries and low income countries, probably because they feel the problem of climate change is more urgent, seem more willing to set themselves harder carbon emissions targets than participants in annex 1 countries want to set for them.

This concern with fairness feeds through into a desire by the citizens around the world who took part in the deliberation to ensure that countries abide by their agreements. A large majority (82%) want to see at least significant punishment for countries not meeting their Copenhagen commitments. In addition, they also recognise that it will be difficult for the poorest nations to meet the necessary targets and 87% want to see a global fund to help these nations to pay for both mitigation and adaptation.

The following table provides results from four countries, and offer examples from WorldWideViews where the public appears to have a different view to that of their policy makers.

Russia	86% for high priority for joining climate deal, 50% were for severe punishments for countries who fail to reach their commitments
China	89 % felt that should a climate deal be made, their country should make it a high priority to join it.
USA	Eighty seven percent argued for cuts in emissions above 25% (thirty one percent stated higher than 40% cuts, fifty six percent for between 25% and 40% cuts)
India	80% of participants felt that either all countries or all countries except the least developed should be committed by a new climate deal to pay

Recommendations

The UK government has the support of an informed global public for its negotiating position and must continue to strongly resist countries pushing for a weaker deal in Copenhagen.

Taken together, results from the global deliberation on climate change show that governments like the UK which are pushing for a strong deal in December have the support of informed citizens from every continent. The government should continue to work at both the official level, and through civil society organisations in these countries, to increase the national political pressure for a strong deal in December.



Involve has been working for eighteen months to find the funding to run the UK part of this global process. There were a variety of reasons why there was a struggle to find funding. This was in large part due to a general scepticism about being able to engage people in such a complex debate. Funders also wanted to focus the political pressure on those governments holding back a strong deal in Copenhagen. The last minute funding from the Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust, the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation and the City Bridge Trust enabled us to engage UK citizens in this unique and important event.

We believe that the faith of these funders has been vindicated and the deliberation demonstrates three key points. Firstly, it is possible to bring a representative sample of the population together and, despite their initial lack of knowledge, have an intense dialogue about the deliberation which leads to a set of nuanced views and a better understanding about a complex global problem.

Secondly, engaging citizens in this way can strengthen the position of policy makers who are pushing for hard choices, in this case at the global level.

Thirdly, we believe that it demonstrates the limits of current government policies of talking at citizens. Despite a belief that the issue of climate change demands urgent action, there was a significant level of distrust amongst the participants in Kettering about how the government might use any revenue generated through higher fossil fuel prices. Government will only begin to reduce this distrust, promote strong individual action to reduce carbon emissions and gain community consent for radical national policies to do the same, if it holds an adult conversation with the public. They must be engaged in a true dialogue about the compromises that will have to be made as we move to a low carbon economy.

The WorldWideViews process provides one model of how this might be done, but is impractical to replicate regularly on a national scale. New models of citizen engagement must be found if we are to deal with the issue of climate change and other complex issues facing society.



Questions/Response	UK	World Average	Brazil	China	Malawi	USA
1.1 To what extent were you familiar with climate change and its consequences before joining WWViews?						
I knew nothing	3%	1%	3%	1%	4%	1%
I knew little	19%	17%	27%	32%	44%	9%
I knew some	58%	53%	46%	57%	36%	53%
I knew a lot	19%	28%	23%	8%	16%	37%
Don't know / do not wish to answer	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
1.2 Having been presented with various assessments of climate change and its consequences, to what extent are you concerned about climate change?						
Very concerned	46%	62%	37%	65%	96%	74%
Fairly concerned	40%	28%	45%	31%	3%	21%
Slightly concerned	11%	9%	14%	2%	1%	4%
Not concerned	3%	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%
Don't know / do not wish to answer	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%
2.1 How urgent do you think it is to make a global climate deal?						
It is urgent, and a deal should be made at COP15	88%	91%	98%	51%	92%	90%
It is important, but it can wait a few years	9%	6%	1%	11%	7%	5%
A deal can wait until serious effects of climate change occur	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	2%
I do not want a global deal	2%	1%	0%	4%	1%	2%
Don't know / do not wish to answer	0%	2%	0%	29%	0%	1%



Questions/Response

UK World Average Brazil China Malawi USA

2.2 If a new climate deal is made at COP15, should the politicians in your country give high priority to joining it?

Yes	93%	90%	91%	89%	92%	90%
No	6%	6%	9%	1%	8%	5%
Don't know / do not wish to answer	1%	4%	0%	8%	0%	5%

2.3 What should be the long-term goal for limiting temperature increase?

A goal is not necessary	6%	3%	16%	1%	0%	4%
A larger increase than 2 degrees Celsius is acceptable	2%	4%	1%	4%	7%	9%
Limiting the increase to 2 degrees Celsius	31%	35%	17%	67%	33%	34%
Limiting the increase to the current level	36%	34%	43%	17%	10%	27%
Returning to the pre-industrial level	18%	19%	20%	4%	48%	21%
Don't know / do not wish to answer	7%	4%	2%	4%	2%	6%

2.4 Should countries that do not meet their commitments under a new climate deal be subjected to punishment?

Yes, and the punishment should be so severe that no benefit can be gained by not meeting the commitments	51%	48%	67%	30%	32%	30%
Yes, and the punishment should be appreciable	30%	35%	25%	60%	5%	41%
Yes, but the punishment should be mostly symbolic	8%	10%	3%	2%	62%	14%
There should be no punishment	3%	4%	2%	1%	1%	8%
Don't know / do not wish to answer	8%	4%	3%	4%	0%	7%

3.1 Do you think the short-term reduction target for Annex 1 countries should be



Questions/Response	UK	World Average	Brazil	China	Malawi	USA
3.1 Do you think the short-term reduction target for Annex 1 countries should be						
Higher than 40%	23%	31%	23%	14%	31%	31%
Between 25% and 40%	72%	58%	57%	60%	67%	56%
Lower than 25%	5%	7%	17%	18%	2%	6%
There should be no targets	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	4%
Don't know / do not wish to answer	0%	2%	1%	6%	0%	3%
3.2 What do you think the short-term target should be for Non-Annex 1 countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions?						
The same targets as for Annex 1 countries	22%	27%	24%	4%	26%	33%
Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit	54%	49%	54%	41%	46%	49%
Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit	20%	21%	19%	52%	27%	13%
They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way	3%	2%	2%	0%	1%	3%
Don't know / do not wish to answer	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	2%



Questions/Response

UK World Average Brazil China Malawi USA

3.3 What do you think the short-term target should be for lower-income developing countries?

The same targets as for Annex 1 countries	3%	13%	10%	0%	24%	13%
Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit	27%	28%	41%	19%	51%	26%
Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit	46%	48%	40%	70%	21%	48%
They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way	21%	8%	8%	8%	4%	8%
Don't know / do not wish to answer	3%	3%	1%	1%	0%	5%

4.1 Should the price of fossil fuels be increased?

Yes, for all countries	9%	23%	22%	20%	20%	22%
Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries and countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions	36%	43%	45%	53%	43%	42%
Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries	5%	8%	15%	5%	7%	5%
No, there should be no regulation of prices	45%	20%	16%	15%	30%	26%
Don't know / do not wish to answer	5%	5%	2%	6%	0%	5%



Questions/Response

UK World Average Brazil China Malawi USA

4.2 Should a global financial system be installed in order to generate funds for mitigation and adaptation in developing countries?

	UK	World Average	Brazil	China	Malawi	USA
Yes	79%	87%	90%	95%	93%	71%
No	14%	9%	9%	0%	6%	21%
Don't know / do not wish to answer	7%	4%	1%	5%	1%	8%

4.3 Which countries should be committed by a new climate deal to pay?

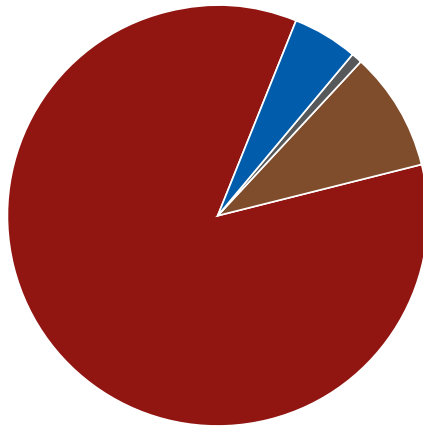
	UK	World Average	Brazil	China	Malawi	USA
All countries	26%	29%	38%	28%	31%	26%
All countries (except the Least developed countries)	58%	55%	46%	48%	52%	53%
Annex 1 countries	4%	10%	13%	23%	14%	7%
No commitments should be determined	9%	4%	3%	0%	1%	9%
Don't know / do not wish to answer	3%	3%	0%	0%	2%	6%

The report refers to Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 countries. Signatories to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change are divided into categories. Annex 1 (industrialised) countries are: Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Non-Annex 1 countries are all other developing countries. Participants in the dialogue on climate change were made aware of these different categories. For more information see <http://unfccc.int/2860.php>

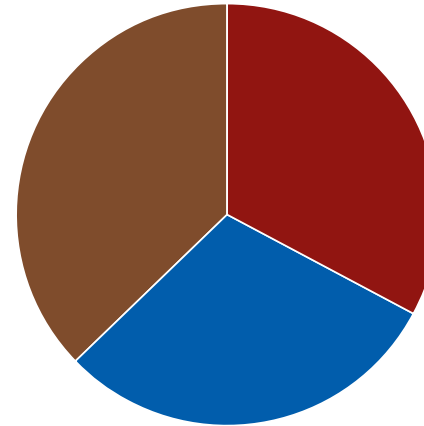


UK Participants by Ethnicity



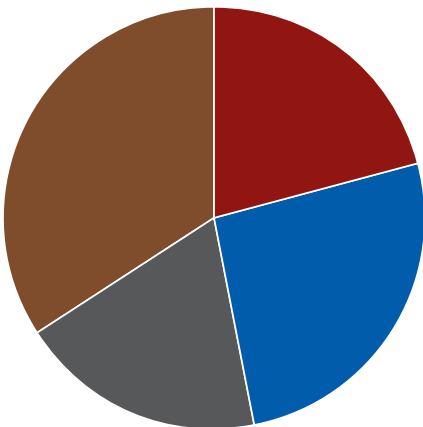
85% White British
9% Asian British
5% White Other
1% Black British

Age of UK Participants



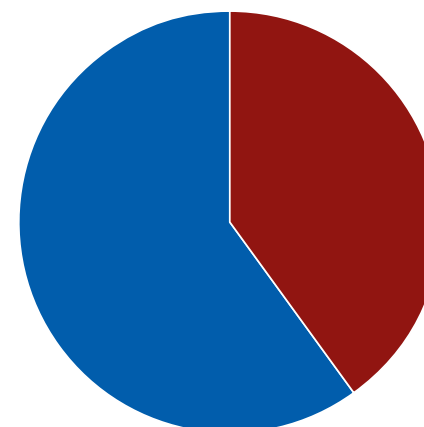
37% 35 - 54
33% 55 - 75
30% 18 - 34
0% 75+

Education Level of UK Participants



34% GCE A Level
26% Degree
21% Other Qualification
19% Higher Education

UK Participant Gender



60% Female
40% Male

The climate change dialogue in Kettering was part of the WorldWideViews (WWV) on Climate Change process which took place in 44 towns and cities in 38 different countries. WWV has been developed by the Danish Board of Technology, Involve and other partners around the world. It is the largest simultaneous citizens deliberation on the global level to date. It is the first time randomly selected citizens on six continents have deliberated on the same questions relating to the most pressing issues that face our planet. More information about WWV and the climate change dialogue can be found at www.wwviews.org.



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City Bridge Trust

