



THE WORLD WIDE VIEWS AUSTRALIA STORY
NOVEMBER 2009



WHO WAS INVOLVED IN WORLD WIDE VIEWS?

The University of Technology, Sydney ran World Wide Views Australia with support from public and private sector sponsors, volunteers, and participating citizens.

Organisations

- Danish Board of Technology, an independent advisory organisation financed by the Danish Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation that advises the Danish Parliament and other governmental bodies on technology-related matters. Initiated and coordinated the global project and provided the standard methodology and background materials.
- Danish Cultural Institute, an independent institution financed by the Danish Ministry of Culture, established to promote the dissemination of information on Denmark and further international cultural exchange. Helped initiate and coordinate the global project.
- Universities, research institutes, government and NGOs from participating countries (a total of 44 partner organizations) ran their country's event in 38 participating countries.
- The University of Technology, Sydney (UTS), is the Australian partner in the international World Wide Views Alliance, responsible for the Australian project. UTS was also the Major Sponsor. The Institute for Sustainable Futures (UTS) managed the World Wide Views Australia project.
- PricewaterhouseCoopers, Platinum Sponsor, provided venue and catering, and facilitators
- Department of Sustainability and Environment Victoria, was a supporting Sponsor, providing financial sponsorship and facilitators
- WWF Australia was a supporting Sponsor, providing financial sponsorship and media support
- National Australia Bank was a supporting Sponsor, providing financial sponsorship and facilitators
- Many other organizations provided support through in kind contributions of materials or staff time. These are listed in full on the project website www.wvviews.org.au

Event sustainability

The organisers have taken a number of steps to reduce the overall environmental impact of the event. We encouraged the use of public transport, recycling paper and other waste, providing vegetarian food options and offsetting carbon emissions associated with event including participants' transport, and electricity use during the event and closing celebration. Offsets are provided through PricewaterhouseCoopers as part of the venue package and also by AGL Energy Limited to cover additional emissions associated with flights and other energy use associated with the event. There is more detailed information on this at <http://www.wvviews.org.au/the-event/sustainability>.

Attended by

- 105 randomly selected citizens from all around Australia
- 33 professional and experienced facilitators from sponsor and other organisations volunteered their services
- Guest speakers:
 - Patrick Woods - Deputy Vice-Chancellor, University of Technology, Sydney
 - Liza Maimone - Partner, Sustainability and Climate Change Leader, PricewaterhouseCoopers
 - Louise Hand - Ambassador for Climate Change and First Assistant Secretary, Department of Climate Change
- Official observers from industry, government and sponsor organisations

Endorsed by

The international project was endorsed through statements of support by:

- Connie Hedegaard, Danish Minister of Climate and Energy and Ambassador for World Wide Views
- Prof. Mohan Munasinghe, Vice Chairman of the IPCC for the 4th Assessment Report, Ambassador for World Wide Views
- Bill McKibben, writer and environmentalist, Co-founder and director of 350.org
- The United Nations Development Program

The Australian event was endorsed through statements of support by:

- Sharyn Minahan, Australian Ambassador to Denmark
- Senator the Hon Penny Wong, Minister for Climate Change and Water, who also provided a video message for participants

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1 INTRODUCTION

On 25 & 26 September 2009, 105 Australians from all walks of life had their say on climate change action. World Wide Views on Global Warming is the first-ever global citizens' consultation on climate change, initiated by Danish Government agencies with direct links to the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 15) in Copenhagen. It was also endorsed by the Australian Government.

What is World Wide Views on Global Warming?

In December 2009, Australia will take part in the biggest international summit on climate change ever held. The United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 15) in Copenhagen comes twelve years after the adoption of the Kyoto Protocol, which was the first international effort to put in place legally binding greenhouse emission reductions. Now, the stakes are much higher. The science on climate change points to the need for more pressing and deeper emissions reductions. The decisions made by negotiators in Copenhagen will influence the everyday lives of people across the world, as well as those of future generations.

World Wide Views on Global Warming (World Wide Views) is a world-first, global, democratic process initiated by the Danish government agencies: the Danish Board of Technology and the Danish Cultural Institute. It aims to empower regular citizens to give their preferences for policy and action on climate change. Citizens' views from this event are being passed on to those taking part in international climate negotiations in Denmark this December, where all countries are mapping out a course of action on climate change. The Danish government's support

and endorsement of the event provides a direct link to the Copenhagen negotiations.

Participants in Australia spent a day and a half deliberating on crucial climate issues, then voting, providing a group answer to a set of pre-set questions and recommendations to political leaders. During the event, participants had the opportunity to meet with their peers face-to-face. They were given information about the issues and the chance to discuss what they thought before they put forward their views. This makes the process quite different and much more considered than a poll.

World Wide Views is a truly ground-breaking event. Although similar processes have been conducted in many countries, deliberative democracy has never before been attempted on a global scale. It is fitting that the focus of this world-first event is climate change, an issue affecting everyone on the planet.

About this report

This report presents results and analysis from the Australian World Wide Views event and the global process. It describes how the process worked in Australia and around the world and reflects on the effectiveness of this first-ever global citizens' consultation.

"I'm here because I believe it's important that the voice of citizens contribute to the deliberations in Copenhagen and it is such a fabulous opportunity to be part of something that is happening in countries around the world that's going to be part of a global consultation on the biggest dilemma that the world has ever faced" - World Wide Views

Australia facilitator

"The best experience is keeping an open mind and being able to learn that there are bigger problems than I thought there were. Bigger problems that need attention and need attention now" - World Wide Views Australia

participant



2 WHAT AUSTRALIAN PARTICIPANTS SAID

World Wide Views gives Australian negotiators a unique insight into what a diverse group of Australian citizens think about crucial issues to be discussed at COP15. Australians want a binding global climate deal at COP15 with deep emissions reduction targets.

ANALYSIS

Concern and awareness

Although Australians are very concerned about climate change, many feel they do not know a lot about it.

In the Australian group, 67% of participants felt they knew 'nothing', 'little' or 'some' about climate change and its consequences before World Wide Views. The global average of those who knew a lot about climate change was 28%, with Australia only slightly higher at 32%. The need for education is a clear theme in the Australian recommendations.

Fully 75% of Australian participants are very concerned about climate change and a further 20% are fairly concerned. Australian concern is slightly higher than the global

Australian participants said...

Having been presented with various assessments of climate change and its consequences, to what extent are you concerned about climate change?



average (62% very concerned and 28% fairly concerned). This result is consistent with polling on levels of awareness & concern about climate change which suggests that a majority of Australians have heard of climate change and are concerned about climate change².

A global deal on climate change at COP15

Participants overwhelmingly felt it is urgent for the world to make a deal at COP15 and 94% felt that Australia should make it a "high priority" to join a COP15 deal. This is in line with the urgency expressed by global participants (91% average across all countries).

Australians also felt that the agreement should be binding and that stricter penalties should be set for not meeting commitments, with two thirds voting for severe or significant penalties. Such penalties could include trade sanctions or tariff barriers. On this question Australians were slightly more lenient than global participants with only a third of Australians voting for penalties so severe that no benefit can be gained by not meeting the commitments, compared to nearly half voting for this globally.

Targets

The overwhelming majority of Australian participants support targets for developed countries within or above the IPCC-recommended range of 25%-40% by 2020.

Australian World Wide Views participants recommend different emissions reduction targets for different types of countries³. 89% of Australian participants want 'Annex 1' (developed) countries, including Australia, to reduce emissions by 25% or more by 2020 and 85% want to limit global warming to 2 degrees or less. Almost a third would support emissions reductions targets of more than 40%. The Australian Government's proposed emissions reduction target range is between 5% and 25%.

The participants wanted to see comprehensive participation in a climate agreement across developed and developing countries. However, Australian participants, like participants in other countries, also sought equity in the response to climate change. In their deliberations, citizens recognise that commitments should recognise countries' responsibility for the problem and ability to pay. Annex 1 countries should have the highest targets with targets for non-Annex 1 countries decreasing according to the size of their emissions and their ability to pay. (See Glossary for an explanation of terms).

The economics of climate change

When considering the response to climate change, Australians generally feel that some financial costs are appropriate. For example, 76% of Australian participants supported higher fossil fuel prices to help address climate change.

In line with global participants, Australian participants were very supportive of a global financial system to generate funds for mitigation and adaptation in developing countries and a majority were in favour of all but the Least Developed Countries contributing to such a fund.

The Australian recommendations indicate that the participants see support for development of clean technologies as a key role for governments and they want greater accountability in the global response to climate change, including technology development.



TOP THREE AUSTRALIAN RECOMMENDATIONS

Number one

"Commit confidently at COP15: Act now to limit warming below 2°C through a legally binding global agreement. Develop new technology in an ethical and accountable process. The need for leadership, education and technical advances is paramount."

Number two

"Act now, survive later: There must be urgent global leadership that espouses hope & sets ambitious but realistic targets favouring those least able to pay. Provide incentives for innovation, implement new technologies, ensuring global biodiversity"

Number three

"Work together so our world will last forever: Be actively involved in achieving at least a 25% reduction in carbon emissions. Collaboration between businesses and governments through education and legislation to empower individuals and communities towards sustainable global prosperity".



AUSTRALIAN RESULTS SUMMARY¹

- 98% are concerned about climate change and three quarters are very concerned.
- Participants believe a binding global climate deal at COP15 is urgent and 94% said the Australian Government should give high priority to joining it.
- 89% support emission reduction targets within or above the IPCC-recommended range of 25%-40% by 2020 – almost a third support targets of more than 40%. The Australian Government's proposed emissions reduction target range is between 5% and 25%.
- Participants recognise the need for equity in the global climate response. They say countries least responsible and least able to pay should have lower targets and be supported by those most responsible and most able to pay.
- Three quarters of Australian participants support higher fossil fuel prices to help address climate change.
- There is overwhelming support for a global financial system to generate funds for mitigation and adaptation in developing countries that Australia would contribute to.

The number one recommendation written and voted for by the Australian participants is: "Commit confidently at COP15: Act now to limit warming below 2°C through a legally binding global agreement. Develop new technology in an ethical and accountable process. The need for leadership, education and technical advances is paramount."



Australian participants said...

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



"I guess the main message is that it's urgent.." - World Wide Views Australia participant

"..people are concerned about equity, that poorer countries aren't disadvantaged by climate change and that the richer countries give some consideration to the poorer countries when putting together a global agreement." - World Wide Views Australia participant

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



3 WHAT PARTICIPANTS AROUND THE WORLD SAID

On the same day around the world, citizens from 38 countries met to discuss the same questions. Their views will be given to negotiators for the world climate talks in Copenhagen. Global citizens want urgent, equitable action and courageous leadership on climate change.

ANALYSIS

Concern and awareness

Citizens around the world are concerned about climate change but most do not know a lot about it.

- Only 28% of global participants knew a lot about climate change before World Wide Views. 53% knew some and 17% knew little or nothing. Recommendations in six countries, including China, focused on the need for more education about the environment and climate change.

- In total, 90% of participants are fairly or very concerned about climate change, with 62% very concerned. Overall, levels of concern about climate change are higher in Non-Annex 1 countries, with 97% of participants fairly or very concerned, than in Annex 1 countries where 83% of participants are fairly or very concerned. Participants in Africa are much more concerned than the average for global participants, with 91% of Africans very concerned about climate change. This result may reflect the differing resources available to adapt to climate change in different countries; in general, poorer countries are considered to be less able to adapt to climate change than wealthier countries.

A global deal on climate change at COP15

Global results show there is resounding global consensus that the climate change problem is urgent, that a binding global climate deal is necessary, and citizens are urging their politicians to give high priority to joining such a deal.

- On average, 91% of participants said it is urgent to make a global deal at COP15. More than 80% of citizens in all participating countries found it urgent to make a global deal at COP15, with the exception of China at 51% and Russia at 67%.

- On average, 91% of global citizens said politicians in their country should give high priority to joining a global deal and in most individual countries, over 80% of participants agreed with this.
- Globally, participants concluded that stricter penalties need to be established for countries that do not meet their commitments under a new climate deal. 83% voted that penalties should be significant or "so severe that no benefit can be gained by not meeting the commitments".

Targets

The aggregated results show a strong desire for real reduction of global emissions with the strongest targets proposed for developed Annex 1 countries. A distinction was made between rapidly developing economies with substantial income and/or high emissions and lower income developing countries. For the former, emissions reductions are favoured, with targets becoming more stringent the richer these countries get and the more emissions they have. All over the world, people allow poorer countries some limited growth in emissions which should also be adjusted as their economies and emissions grow.

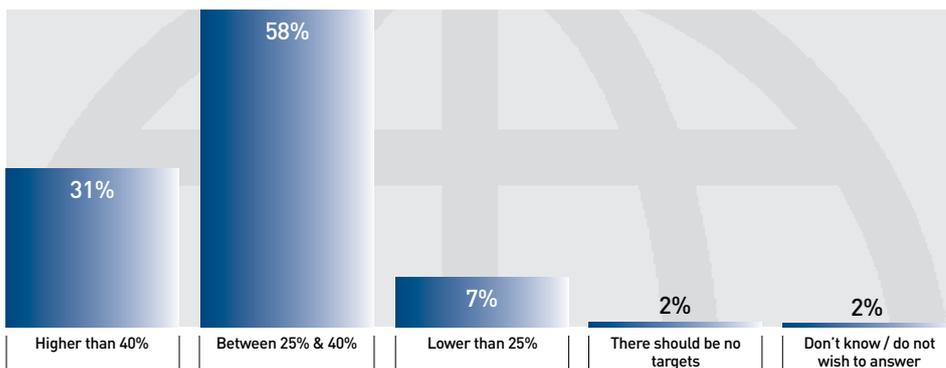
- Globally 88% of participants voted that in the long-term temperature increases should be limited to no more than 2 degrees Celsius above the pre-industrial level.
- A majority of global participants (58%) said that the short-term emissions reduction target for Annex 1 countries should be within the IPCC-recommended range of 25-40% reduction in the short-term, with almost a third voting for a target of more than 40%.
- 49% of global participants voted that Non-Annex 1 countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions (which includes countries such as China, India and Indonesia) should reduce their emissions and increasingly so the richer they are and/or the more they emit. 27% voted for the same targets for these countries as for Annex 1 countries. A majority of Chinese participants voted for these countries to limit their emissions growth, although a substantial minority of 45% voted for emissions reductions⁴.
- 48% of global participants voted that lower-income developing countries should limit their emissions growth and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit. 41% voted for emissions reductions for these countries. As a group, low income countries voted for stronger targets for themselves than other countries did.

Global participants said...

How urgent do you think it is to make a global climate deal?



Do you think the short-term reduction target for developed countries should be





GLOBAL RESULTS SUMMARY

The 38 nations represented in World Wide Views include all the major players in climate change politics and many of the world's most populous nations. In total, 4,400 people around the world voiced their opinions. Climate negotiators from each of the 38 participating countries will receive the results from their own citizens' meeting before attending the Copenhagen climate talks.

- Participants want their leaders to take responsibility and lead the way.
- A majority of participants want an ambitious climate deal now, deep greenhouse gas emission reductions, higher prices on fossil fuels and clear limitations on temperature increase.
- There is consensus support for the idea of a global financial system to generate funds for climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Recommendations and results give the sense of a global community desiring common outcomes – urgent, equitable action and courageous leadership.
- World Wide Views demonstrates how ordinary people can agree on fundamental concepts, when they are given the opportunity to discuss an important issue with access to good information, despite national, cultural and personal differences.

The economics of climate change

There is a clear ethical position apparent in the results and recommendations. The countries most responsible for historical emissions should take the lead, and should assist those least responsible and least able to take action. Participants recommend that developed countries should assist with funding and alternative low-carbon technologies to mitigate climate change and to help developing countries to adapt to

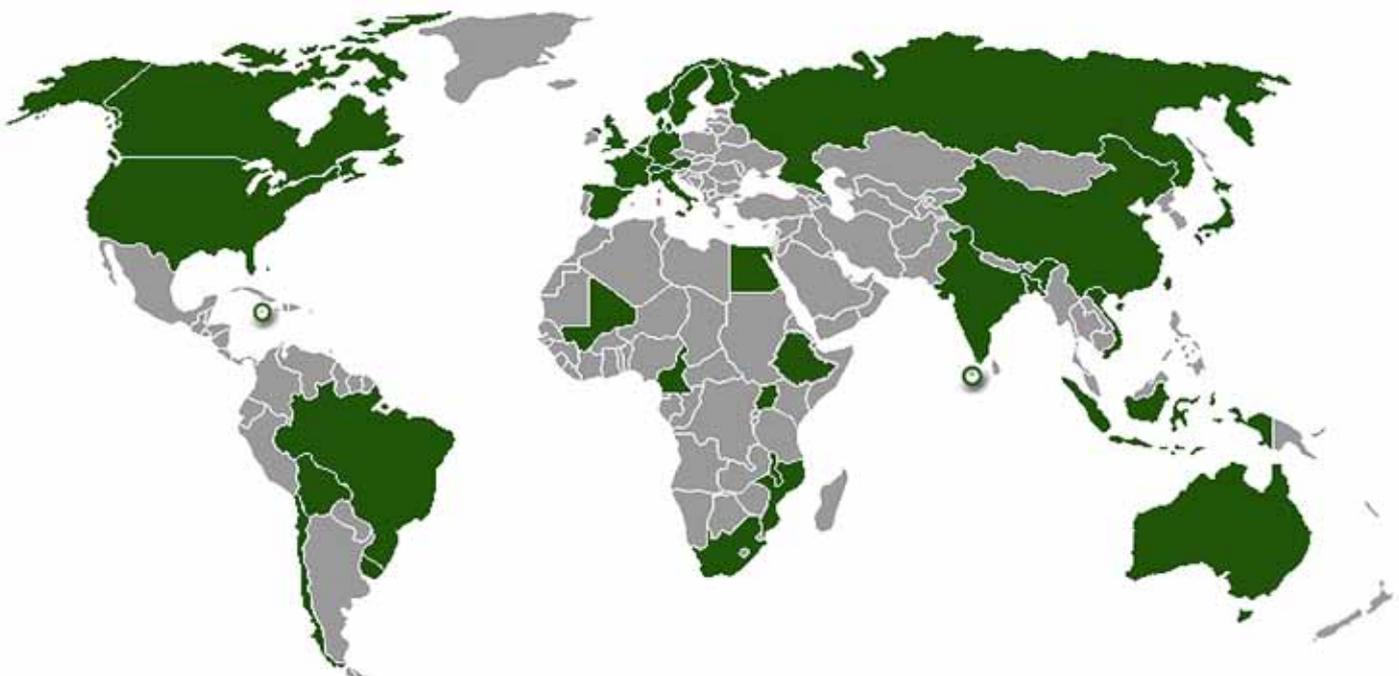
the impacts of climate change. Participants worldwide appear willing to accept some economic pain. A large majority voted in favour of higher prices on fossil fuels to combat climate change.

Participants recommend a mix of market, national, and international mechanisms to address the problem of climate change. Market solutions include consumer incentives such as carbon footprint product labeling. National actions include fossil fuel taxes and funding of alternative technologies. There is consensus on the idea of a global financial system to generate funds for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

“I think we are seeing a remarkable level of agreement at a high level about a need for action and about the type of actions that need to be taken” - World Wide Views Australia sponsor



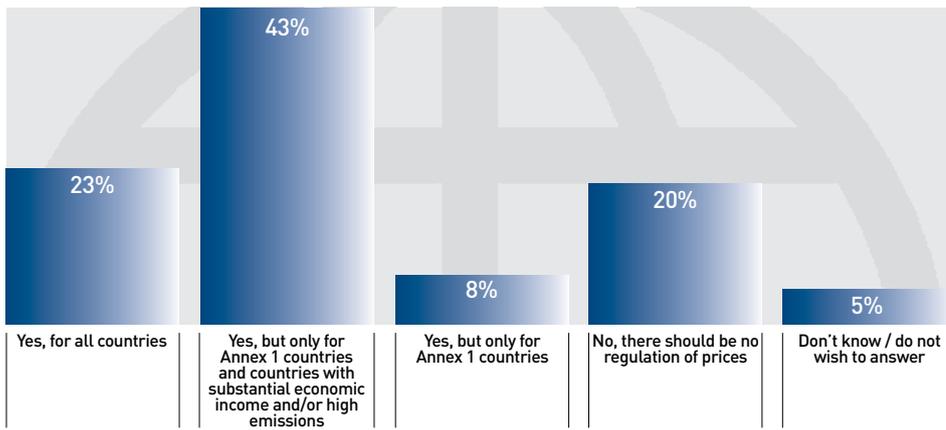
WWViews national and regional partners



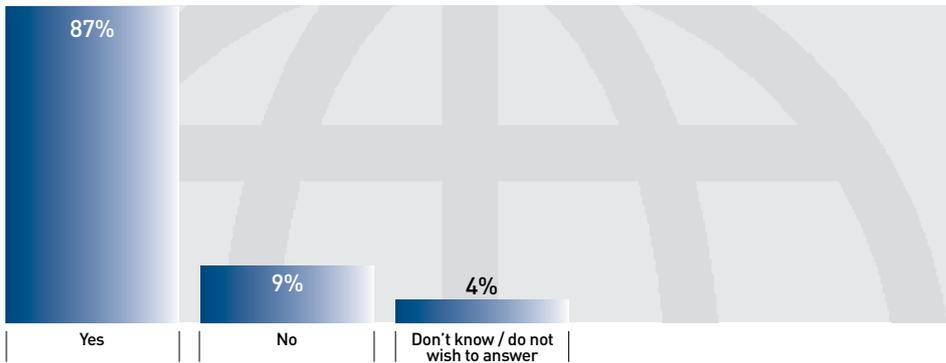
Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium (Flanders), Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Chinese Taipei, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Saint Lucia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Maldives, Uganda, United Kingdom, Uruguay, USA, Vietnam

Global participants said...

Should the price of fossil fuels be increased?



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



- 74% of global participants voted in favour of an increase in the price of fossil fuels to encourage the development and introduction of low-carbon technologies. 43% voted for the increase to apply to Annex 1 countries and countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions, while 23% voted for all countries to pay and 8% voted for only Annex 1 countries to pay. 48% of Italian and 45% of UK participants voted against regulation of fossil fuel prices. Overall, only a quarter of US participants voted against an increase in fossil fuel prices.
- An overwhelming majority, 87% of participants, voted for a global financial system to generate funds for mitigation and adaptation in developing countries. At 71% the US had the lowest majority in favour of this proposal.
- A majority of 55% voted in favour of all but the Least Developed Countries being committed to pay for such a fund. 29% voted for all countries to pay. In Bangladesh one of the Least Developed Countries, 60% of participants voted for all countries to pay i.e. including the Least Developed Countries. By contrast, in Mali, another of the Least Developed Countries, only 7% voted for all countries to pay.

Examples of Global recommendations

India (Bangalore)

"Go Clean and Green: Governments and Corporates must fund development of clean technology and renewable energy without patent and proprietary biases. Create actionable awareness at all levels for sustainability and a clean green planet."

Vietnam

"CO₂ Tax: To use CO₂ emission tax from rich countries to support clean technologies in poor countries."

Bangladesh

"International Climate Court: The new climate deal should include establishment of an international climate-court to control the states/countries responsible for causing negative climatic impacts. The Court should also evolve a legal framework to try climate cases and to bring the offenders to justice and provide opportunity for negatively affected countries to claim compensation."

Netherlands

"Say no to CO₂: Make the use of CO₂ efficient technologies the cheapest alternative for companies and households."

USA (California)

"Let's do it! Multifaceted approach to quickly achieve pre-industrial CO₂ concentration: Promptly design programs and establish a funding system, monitored by a global agency, to address climate change by developing clean emissions technology to return CO₂ levels to a pre-industrial base starting by replacing coal, diesel, jet fuel and gasoline, with responsibilities reflecting each nation's resources, where results are monitored by a global agency."

Brazil

"Solutions for a better planet: All countries should contribute to a fund that would be used for the development of new technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Everyone would be able to benefit, because although we live in a particular country, we all belong to the same planet."

United Kingdom

"Education for a better tomorrow: National governments must be responsible for funding education programmes which bring about a greener lifestyle. This vital change will guarantee our children's futures."



4 HOW WORLD WIDE VIEWS WORKED

World Wide Views represents the considered views of ordinary people. Participants had the opportunity to learn about the issues and to discuss their views with fellow citizens before voting. It engages at a deeper level than a poll.

Why was World Wide Views held?

World Wide Views aims to have an impact within two principal domains:

Climate change

Informing and influencing COP15: It is unique in providing coherently informed and carefully considered views of ordinary citizens to the COP15 delegates on the fundamental concerns being tackled by all nations. During COP15 results will be publicized visually in the cityscape of Copenhagen. Each National Partner is informing their COP15 delegates about World Wide Views and the Danish Board of Technology has direct access to the Danish Government COP15 hosts.

Increasing public awareness: Media coverage of the event helps to increase worldwide decision-maker, stakeholder and popular awareness on climate issues. Participants learned about climate change directly by taking part in the process.

Building insight into public opinion: The process has generated a valuable data set for research into citizen opinions on global warming.

Democracy

Modeling democracy in global governance: World Wide Views is the first-ever global citizen participation exercise. Although deliberative democracy has been used at the national and regional level in countries around the world, World Wide Views has expanded the scale of citizen consultation to the global level and attached the consultation directly to a global policy-making process.

Expanding participation: Demonstrating and establishing deliberative forms of public participation in nations around the world, including Australia.

Capacity building: Creating a network of institutions able to conduct similar projects on other issues.

Advancing internet-mediated collaboration: Conducting a cross-cultural experiment in complex, internet-mediated cooperative relations between institutions.

All participating countries followed the same process

The World Wide Views method is a hybrid based on several decades of innovation by the Danish Board of Technology and by other National Partners, in engaging citizens in political decision-making processes. Every participating country followed the same process:

- 100 participants were randomly selected to reflect the country's demographic diversity.
- Participants came together in one location on the same day for a face-to-face deliberation event.
- Participants were given the same background reading materials on climate change before the event and shown the same information videos on climate change during the event⁵.
- Participants were presented with pre-set questions directly relevant to the COP15 negotiations in four themed deliberation sessions. They discussed the questions in facilitated small groups and voted on the questions and pre-set responses at the end of each deliberation session.
- Small groups of participants collectively wrote a recommendation to their climate negotiators and all participants voted on their favourite recommendations.
- The process was run to allow participants to express their own views on climate change without being influenced by the facilitators or event organisers.

In Australia participants were recruited randomly to mirror national demographics

Australian citizens were randomly recruited⁶ to match national demographic quotas based on Australian Bureau of Statistics data for location, age, gender, ethnicity, income, household composition, employment status and education⁷. Participants did not need any prior knowledge of the issues or science of climate change. They were not selected based on their opinions on climate change, professionals in the subject were specifically excluded from being participants.

On the day of the event, 105 participants took part. In the final mix of participants, a good match to quotas was achieved in most demographic categories. There were slightly more participants from the 50-64 age-group than a representative sample, and fewer in the 18-34s category. Participants with highest level of education "some secondary" were also slightly under-represented and participants with highest level of education "completed tertiary" were somewhat over-represented compared to the quota⁸.

Nonetheless, the group was truly diverse, representing a broad cross-section of Australian society. Australian participants came together in Sydney from right across Australia – from Cairns in Queensland, Eltham in Victoria, Mornington in Tasmania, Broome in Western Australia, Kapunda in



“It is an absolute honour to be picked and from my area as well because the people get to hear our point of view and we get to hear their point of view” - World Wide Views Australia participant

“It has been fantastic to see that you have a good spread of people right across Australia, but not just geographically there is a range of people across age groups and different backgrounds represented” - World Wide Views Australia participant





South Australia, and Humpty Doo in Northern Territory. They included country and city people from all walks of life including nurses, teachers, business people and tradespeople.

Participants were fully supported

Support was provided for Australian participants to ensure that the event was accessible to as many people as possible.

- The cost of participant flights from state capitals to Sydney and accommodation in Sydney was covered, and an optional contribution was offered towards other costs involved in taking part.
- A dedicated Participant Support Team was assigned to deal with all participant queries and needs before, during and after the event.
- The World Wide Views Australia website provided information about the event and participants were sent further information directly.
- An experienced team of volunteer facilitators was recruited and trained for the deliberations. All facilitators were briefed about the importance of their role in encouraging participants to express their views and, as facilitators, remaining neutral on the questions discussed.

Where Australian participants came from:

Where participants came from

ACT

Amaroo	Kingston
Wanniassa	

NSW

Anna Bay	Bayview
Bellevue Hill	Bundeena
Chester Hill	Crows Nest
Dapto	Doonside
East Maitland	Gwandalan
Hornsby	Hornsby Heights
Lilyfield	Lismore
Marrickville	Matcham
Narara	Pennant Hills
Port Macquarie	Stockton
Swansea	Telopea
Tweed Heads	Wentworthville
Wollahra	

NT

Humpty Doo	
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QLD

Alexandra Hills	Carina
Deception Bay	Elanora
Ferny Hills	Greenbank
Hervey Bay	Jamboree Heights
Marsden	Mooloolah Valley
Mossman	Mudgeeraba

Noosaville	Petrie
Redbank Plains	Redhill
Redland Bay	South Port
Strathpine	Tamborine
Toowoomba	Yarraman

SA

Aberfoyle Park	Adelaide
Burra	Glandore
Kapunda	Klemzig
Magill	Malvern
Paradise	

TAS

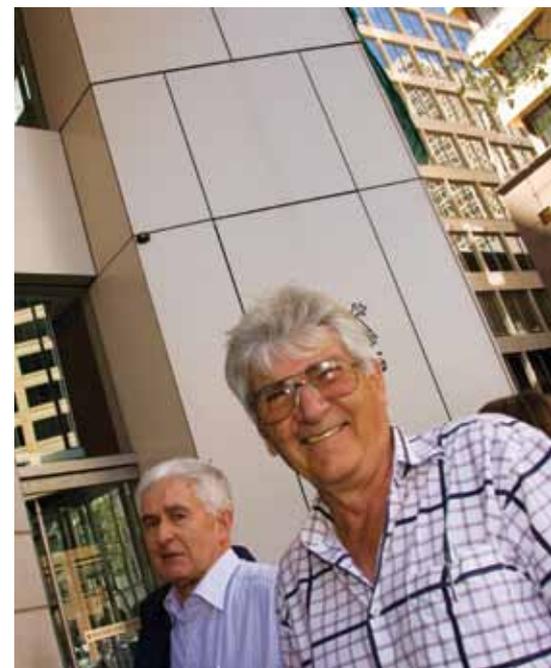
Dodges Ferry	Mornington
Sandy Bay	Swan Point

VIC

Albans	Ballarat
Burwood	Castlemaine
Croydon	East Brighton
Elsternwick	Eltham
Elwood	Fairfield
Fawkner	Fitzroy North
Geelong	Greensborough
Hampton Park	Malvern East
Mentone	Mont Albert North
Ocean Grove	Werribee
Wodonga	Wonga Park

WA

Ballajura	Binningup
Broome	Crawley
Harvey	Karrinyup
Kingsway	Mindarie
Mount Melville	Palmyra
Westminster	



5 WHAT KIND OF PROCESS WAS WORLD WIDE VIEWS?

World Wide Views is the first-ever global scale deliberative democracy event. It builds on decades of experience in Denmark and a growing global trend of similar processes being used to inform policy. World Wide Views sets a new benchmark and paves the way for future global citizens' dialogue.

Why World Wide Views is significant

It is important for ordinary citizens to make an informed contribution to decision-making processes that affect their future. Yet governing bodies usually make decisions based solely on input from experts and various organised interest groups. The views of citizens who are not affiliated with community organisations are generally less well represented, except at election time. Citizen deliberation processes enable ordinary citizens to engage with the issues and provide well informed policy advice that considers a much wider range of perspectives.

Politicians, business leaders and NGOs will make momentous decisions at the UN Climate Change negotiations (COP15) in Copenhagen in December 2009. World Wide Views seeks to inject this decision-making process with the informed views of ordinary citizens from around the world.

Why it was initiated in Denmark

The Danish government has decades of experience and innovation in using communication technology and deliberative processes to engage citizens in political decision-making. The Danish government is hosting the UN Climate Change negotiations in December 2009 and the Danish Minister for Climate and Energy, Ms. Connie Hedegaard, is a formal Ambassador for World Wide Views. As hosts of COP15, and based on the Danish model of participatory democracy, the Danish Government has been proactive in seeking the views of ordinary people around the world to feed into the negotiations.



What are deliberative processes and what features does World Wide Views share?

More familiar methods of collecting citizens' opinions, such as public opinion surveys, provide a snapshot of views on fairly straightforward questions. Deliberative processes encourage informed opinion and engage people at a deeper level to provide answers to complex policy questions. World Wide Views has generated knowledge uniquely valuable to those public officials required, as are the COP15 delegates, to decide what is in the public interest with regards to climate change response.

Through deliberation, citizens who are not representing stakeholder groups learn what competing expert and stakeholder groups think, test their ideas against others holding different views, and then reach a considered judgment that integrates all of this new information with their own values, worldview and life experience. Deliberative results provide a crucial reality check for decision-makers to test the views of competing stakeholder groups, each of whom claims to represent the public interest. Introducing an informed citizen voice into global policymaking is also highly cost-effective compared to the magnitude of the issues under consideration.

The World Wide Views methodology is a hybrid of several citizen engagement methods, based on the experience of the Danish Board of Technology⁹ and other National Partners. The events had many features in common with other deliberative processes¹⁰, such as assisting citizens to engage with detailed information and each other's opinions, using balanced expertise to develop information to prepare citizens and asking citizens to vote on pre-set questions after deliberating¹¹.

Has it been done before?

Citizen deliberations have been tested and proven extremely valuable at a national level in Denmark over two decades. During the past five years, citizen deliberations across multiple countries have also been implemented successfully in Europe. There have been several important citizen deliberations on climate change in Australia, focused primarily on local or national climate change responses. World Wide Views acknowledges the valuable contribution made by the previous Australian events¹². However, there has never been a global citizen deliberation process before, and this is the only deliberative process held in Australia which specifically targeted the issues to be considered at COP15 and developed recommendations for Australia's negotiations at these critically important UN Climate talks.

“..it's never been done before: we have never had a participatory citizen deliberation process that's involved the whole world” - World Wide Views Australia event organiser

“We think that it's very important that individual citizens have a way to participate in the international negotiations that will be going on in Copenhagen at the end of this year.” - World Wide Views Australia sponsor

6 WHAT PARTICIPANTS THOUGHT ABOUT WORLD WIDE VIEWS AUSTRALIA

Feedback from Australian participants has been overwhelmingly positive: World Wide Views was a learning opportunity, a chance to hear diverse views, and a way to have a say on a serious global issue. Participants felt privileged to be involved in this ground-breaking project. They see the opportunity for processes like this to be used for future policy making.

Participant feedback

Participants were asked to give their thoughts about World Wide Views at the end of day one in open written feedback and at the end of day two through an exit survey¹³. The survey had a 97% response rate. Some key results are described below.

Why participants got involved

People had varying motivations for participating in the event. 'To be involved in decision making on climate change' was listed as the most important reason¹⁴, on average for the whole group. 'To travel and have new experiences' was cited as least important, on average, by the group. People participated in the event to be involved in decision making on climate change, to learn about the issue, and to take part in a global citizen deliberation regardless of topic.

Participants appreciated the opportunity for learning

They said:

- "Learning that most people here today are as concerned as I am about the consequences of Global Warming."
- "Getting a larger understanding of issues."

"...there has been so much eagerness to understand and to then respond and then to come up with the best response possible" - World Wide Views Australia facilitator

Most participants supported the recommendations of the event and an overwhelming majority felt that the recommendation developed by their group reflected an open and thoughtful discussion based on diverse views from a diverse group of people

Support recommendations

- "I support the recommendations developed in my country" - 95% of survey respondents agreed
- "The recommendation developed by my group reflected a thoughtful and open discussion" - 99% of survey respondents agreed

This indicates that the recommendations reflect the views of most participants, and that the process leading to the recommendations was inclusive and based on exchange of ideas.

Open discussion

- "In the dialogues, I was able to frankly communicate what I had in my mind" - 99% agreed

They said:

- "Great discussion"
- "Everyone remained respectful"
- "Having round table conversation about climate change. Interesting and stimulating discussions"

Diverse views

They said:

- "Great cross pollination of ideas on global warming."
- "The opportunity to listen to other people's points of view, hopes and fears."
- "The chance to hear others opinions and share my own. I'm enjoying the responsibility and privilege."
- "Lovely to meet such a diverse bunch of Australians."
- "Surprisingly brilliant job of mixing up the cross-section of participants, definitely added to the interest and diversity of discussion."
- "Meeting people from a range of areas and different points of views has been very insightful and interesting."

"I knew very little when this started earlier today and in such a short time I now have a whole lot to think about." - World Wide Views Australia participant

"It was a chance to be involved in an environment where people, whether they had convictions of views or scientific opinions, would be able to put them all on the table and talk about them" - World Wide Views Australia participant

Good investment of time

- "The event used my time productively" - 98% of survey respondents agreed

Meaningful contribution to political decision making

- "The results achieved are a meaningful contribution to political decision making on climate change" - 92% agreed

Support dialogue processes like this in future

- "It's beneficial to continue dialogue processes such as the World Wide Views project in the future" - 99% of survey respondents agreed

Participants felt the event was a good investment of their time, was well run, followed good process and made a meaningful contribution

What did participants think about the experience at the end of day one?

Main types of comments received on 'something great about today':

- Positive atmosphere
- Well run, well organized event with good participant support
- The process was well designed and instructions were clear
- Opportunity to learn
- Participants enjoyed meeting everyone and hearing diverse views
- The group process was well facilitated promoting open, respectful discussion
- Opportunity to contribute, global event

Types of comments received on 'something to consider changing for tomorrow':

- Pace of delivery
- Room arrangement or equipment issues
- Catering, breaks or accommodation logistics
- Clarifying questions about process

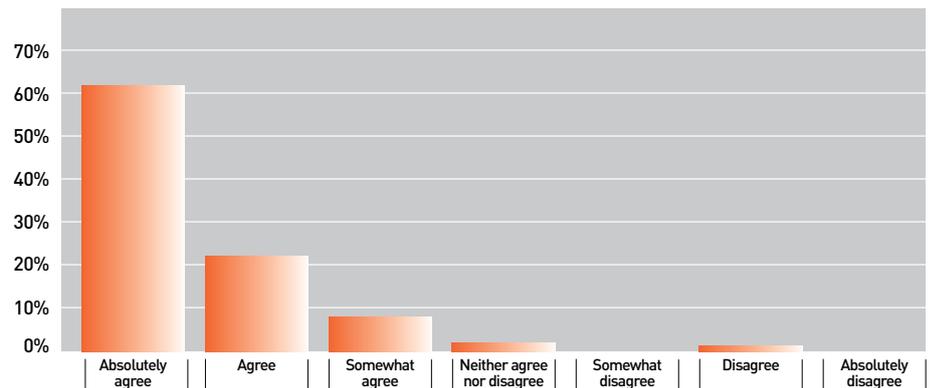


What the feedback means

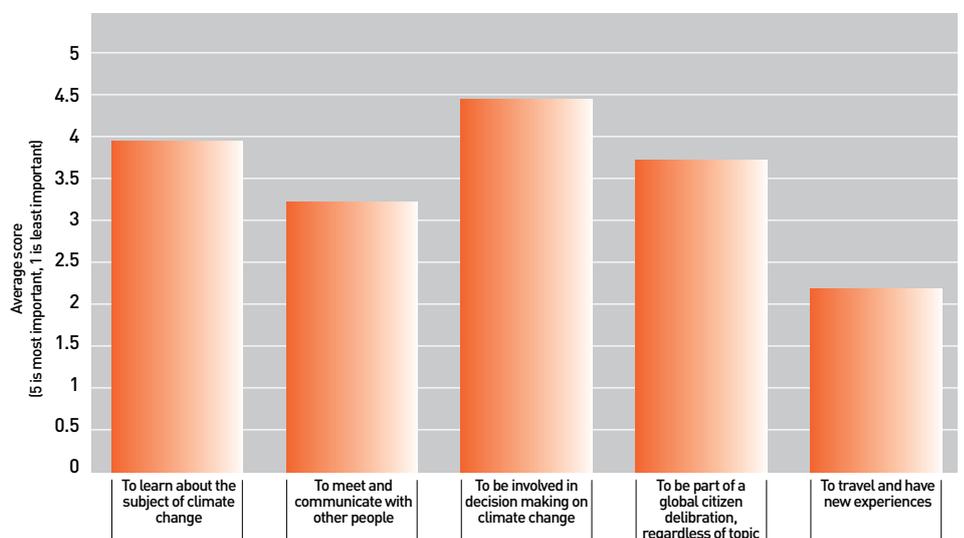
- These results suggest that World Wide Views and similar processes are useful as a democratic mechanism and offer significant potential for learning. Participant responses were overwhelmingly positive, and informal feedback has been that the event was inspiring and empowering for many.
- The careful planning of supportive processes, with clear instructions, and accompanying information was obviously a key feature of what made the event a success.
- Likewise, good facilitation, which enabled open, respectful dialogue was key to participants' appreciation of the event, and the ultimate high level of support for the recommendations from the event.
- The importance of the recruitment process, with its focus on diversity, is highlighted by the high number of unsolicited responses by participants identifying meeting diverse people, hearing from people from all walks of life as a key feature of what they appreciated about the event.

World Wide Views on Global Warming shows us that there is a place in Australia for decision-making forums in which people have the opportunity to speak respectfully with a truly diverse group of otherwise unconnected citizens. There are strong benefits of open dialogue. People enjoy hearing other points of view, and they can work together to generate proposals on complex policy issues relevant to all.

I support the recommendations developed in my country



Motivations for participating in WWViews





FURTHER INFORMATION

Australian results snapshot

A snapshot report of Australian World Wide Views results is available from www.wwviews.org.au.

Summary of world results

Based on the results input to the international database during the events around the world, the Danish Board of Technology prepared an immediate Summary of World Results. The summary and comprehensive world results are available on www.wwviews.org.

International policy report

The Danish Board of Technology is also preparing an international Policy Report analysis of global results, due to be released in November 2009.

Survey

All National Partners were invited to administer an international participant exit survey. Analysis of all the survey questions is being undertaken internationally by a team of University researchers from participating World Wide Views countries and will be available later in a more comprehensive format.

Research papers

Many of the participating countries plan to write up aspects of the experience of the process, or undertake additional analysis of the implications of the results in the format of articles for academic publications. Contact the Institute for Sustainable Futures for information about any publications arising.

List of participating countries

AFRICA

Cameroon	Egypt
Ethiopia	Malawi
Mali	Mozambique
South Africa	Uganda

ASIA

Bangladesh	China
India	Indonesia
Japan	The Maldives
Chinese Taipei	Vietnam

AUSTRALIA AND OCEANIA

Australia

EUROPE

Austria	Belgium (Flanders)
Denmark	Finland
France	Germany
Italy	Netherlands
Norway	Russia
Spain	Sweden
Switzerland	United Kingdom

NORTH AMERICA

Canada	USA
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SOUTH AMERICA

Bolivia	Brazil
Chile	Saint Lucia
Uruguay	

GLOSSARY

Adaptation

Adapting to the impacts of a changed climate, including anticipated future impacts, for example, building away from low-lying coastlines.

Annex I

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change divides countries into two groups – Annex I (industrialised) countries and non-Annex I (developing) countries. Industrialised countries in Annex I include 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.

Climate

Climate is the average, range and variability of weather, for example, rain, wind, temperature, fog, thunder, and sunshine, observed over many years at a location or across an area.

COP15

Also known as the United Nations Climate Change Conference or the Copenhagen Conference, this is the 15th annual conference for the 192 countries that have agreed to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. It will be held in Copenhagen from 7th December to 18th December 2009. National governments nominate representatives to participate in the negotiations, which may include Government Ministers or approved bureaucrats.

Developed country

A term used to identify countries that have gone further down the path of industrialisation and generally have higher per capita incomes. Other common terms include industrialised countries or rich countries. Annex I of the UNFCCC lists countries that are said to be industrialised.

Developing country

A term used to identify countries that have not gone as far down the path of industrialisation and generally have lower per capita incomes. Other common terms include less-industrialised or poor countries.

Fossil fuels

Fossil fuels include coal, oil (including refined petroleum products such as petrol and LPG) and natural gas. Fossil fuels were formed over millions of years through geological processes acting on buried organic material. Fossil fuels have high levels of carbon and release carbon dioxide when burnt.



IPCC

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The IPCC is the leading body for the assessment of climate change, established by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization to provide the world with a clear scientific view on the current state of climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic consequences. The IPCC is a scientific review body with 194 member countries. The IPCC has published four major Assessment Reports on climate science and is beginning work on the Fifth Assessment Report.

Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The major feature of the Kyoto Protocol is that it sets binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. These amount to an average of 5% against 1990 levels over the five-year period 2008-2012. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan, on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005. 184 Parties of the Convention have ratified the Protocol to date.

Lower-income developing countries or least developed countries

These are countries that are not included in Annex I and have the lowest levels of income per person, including 33 African countries, 10 Asian countries, Haiti and five island states in Oceania.

Mitigation

Actions taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to minimise their effects on global climate change.

Non-Annex I countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change divides countries into two groups – Annex I (industrialised) countries and non-Annex I (developing) countries. Some argue that it is not fair to have only two groups and that there are non-Annex I countries that should be treated differently because they have substantial economic income and/or high emissions. Substantial economic income means that the country is relatively wealthy in terms of income per person, compared to other non-Annex I countries, e.g. Brazil, Israel, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Singapore. High emissions means that the country has high total emissions or high emissions per person, e.g. China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, South Korea.

Pre-industrial

The term 'pre-industrial' is used to refer to the atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases before the start of the Industrial Revolution. The pre-industrial level of CO₂ in the atmosphere was about 275 parts per million. This concentration has increased to about 385 parts per million.

UNFCCC

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - this international treaty entered into force in 1994 and has been ratified by 192 countries. A key objective of the Convention is to stabilise greenhouse gases at a level that avoids dangerous climate change. Negotiations under the UNFCCC focus on how this objective should be achieved.



ENDNOTES

¹ These are the results of individual anonymous votes that participants made after watching short videos and having discussions in small groups, facilitated by neutral facilitators. More details of the methodology are outlined in section 4 of the report.

² Surveys suggest that an overwhelming majority (93%) have heard of global warming (ACNielsen 2007). According to two surveys, a vast majority believe global warming is occurring – both surveys converged on the figure of 84% (Carson, Louviere, and Wei 2008; Newpoll 2008). Recent surveys also suggest that a large majority are concerned about climate change: 77% of respondents in a Climate Institute survey (The Climate Institute 2009), a recent ABS survey suggests 73% concerned about climate change (ABS 2009). In 2007, an overwhelming majority (93%) believed that climate change and its effects pose a problem for Australia. Only 5% of respondents believed climate change is not a problem for Australia (Newpoll, 2007).

ACNielsen. 2007. "News Release: Global Warming: Are you aware of it? Is it self inflicted? Is it a serious problem? According to the Australian population, the answer is yes!

ABS. 2009. "4626.0.55.001 - Environmental views and behaviour, 2007-08 (2nd issue): SUMMARY OF FINDINGS."

Carson, Richard T., Jordan J. Louviere, and Edward Wei. 2008. "Structuring Australia's Climate Change Plan: The Public's Views - Draft 26 August 2008."

Newpoll. 2008. "Climate Change [29/07/08]."

Newpoll. 2007. "Climate Change Poll [21/02/07]."

The Climate Institute. 2009b. "Climate Institute Fact Sheet: Tracking Climate Change Attitudes (May 09)."

³ Australian participants, in line with global participants, recommended different emissions reduction targets for different types of countries:

- Higher targets for countries that are developed, industrialised and have higher income (*Annex 1 countries*)
- Lower targets for those that are less developed, less industrialised and have lower income (*Non-Annex 1 countries*)
- They also made a distinction between developing countries which are rapidly developing and may have substantial income and/or high emissions, and those that have lower incomes, and recommended that targets become more stringent the richer these countries get and the more emissions they have. (*Non-Annex 1 countries with substantial income and/or high emissions and Lower income developing countries*).

⁴ *Emissions reduction* at a national level refers to a country reducing its total actual greenhouse gas emissions, in an effort to reduce its contribution to global climate change. Reducing emissions means that there is a reduction in the amount of greenhouse gases emitted in one year, compared to another year. Under the Kyoto Protocol, the year used for comparison of emissions is 1990.

In a business as usual scenario (that is, if no action was taken to deliberately curb emissions) emissions in most countries would continue to increase each year. For this reason many countries talk about *reducing the growth in emissions* – that is, expecting that some overall growth of emissions will still occur, but trying to slow down the rate of that growth. In the questions posed to World Wide Views participants, limiting emissions growth is therefore different to reducing emissions – while emissions do not grow as fast, the total emissions still continue to increase.

⁵ The background reading material given to participants in advance of the event and videos shown to participants during the event were provided by The Danish Board of Technology to all partners in the World Wide Views Alliance. The material is based largely on the latest assessment report published in 2007 by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The IPCC is the leading body for the assessment of climate change, established by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization to provide the world with a clear scientific view on the current state of climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic consequences. A Scientific Advisory Board was established to review the World Wide Views information and the material was tested at an early stage of its development in citizen focus groups in different parts of the world. During the event, participants had the opportunity to ask questions of clarification about climate change science. Two event facilitators from the Institute for Sustainable Futures (UTS) were assigned to answer questions

of clarification, which they did on the basis of the background reading materials provided to participants.

⁶ The market research company Marketmetrics, which regularly recruits for focus groups and similar research processes, recruited a shortlist of 250 people from a sample of 5,000 randomly generated phone numbers using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing. The shortlist of 250 people was sent a complete information pack about the event and a Participant Agreement Form that they were asked to return if they wanted to participate. From the pool of returns, 110 participants were selected to match demographic quotas as closely as possible.

⁷ The shortlist of 250 people matched demographic quotas based on 2001 ABS data for:

- Geographic locations – all states and territories, metro and non-metro
- Age categories between 18 and 65+
- Gender
- Ethnicity in the categories of born outside Australia and indigenous Australians
- Household income categories from under \$20,000 to over \$120,000
- Household composition categories of: family with dependent children; couple/ single no dependent children and other
- Work status: working, unemployed, student and retired
- Highest level of education: some secondary, completed secondary, completed tertiary and currently studying.

⁸ Compared to the recruitment quotas, differences in the final participant mix were:

- Participants in combined aged categories of 18-34 represented 19% of the total, compared to the quota of 36% (that is, 20 people rather than the target of 37 people were present in this age bracket); and participants in the 50-64 category represented 31% of the total compared to the quota of 21% (that is, 32 rather than the target of 22 individuals attended in this age bracket).
- Participants with highest level of education "some secondary" represented 11% of the total compared to a minimum quota of 16% (which represents 11 people rather than the target of 17); and participants with highest level of education "completed tertiary" represented 41% of the total compared to a maximum quota of 24% (that is, there were 43 rather than 25 people who had completed tertiary education).
- Participants from metro NSW represented 15% of the total compared to the quota of 21% (which means 16 rather than the target 22 people from metro NSW attended).
- Participants born outside Australia represented 18% of the total compared to the quota of 24% (19 rather than 25 people).
- Participants in the "other" household category represented 8% of the total compared to a minimum quota of 16% (that is, 8 people rather than 17 attended who identified with the "other" household category).

⁹ The public consultation style of World Wide Views has been used previously by the Danish Board of Technology to learn what the public think about a range of political and social issues:

- In November 2008, 800 citizens were involved in a deliberation regarding the future of Denmark's healthcare system. The deliberation set out to gauge public views on how the system should be run, and the main challenges it faced. The event was designed to have a direct influence on how decision makers address healthcare in Denmark;
- In 2005, citizens were involved in a major pilot phase for introducing National parks in Denmark;
- Also in 2005, there was a smaller set of deliberations relating to workplace smoking policies for the Danish Ministry of Health and the Danish Ministry for the Interior.

Citizen deliberation has become an accepted and valued part of democracy in Denmark, and has an impact on decision making processes within the nation.

¹⁰ For more information on deliberative processes and their application in policy making see the international Deliberative Democracy Consortium website (<http://www.deliberative-democracy.net/>) and the Australian Active Democracy website (<http://www.activedemocracy.net/>). For a more detailed reference on deliberative democracy, see Gastil J and Levine, P 2005, *The Deliberative Democracy Handbook: Strategies for Effective Civic Engagement in the Twenty-First Century*, 1st edn, Jossey-Bass.

¹¹ Assisting citizens to engage with detailed information, expert views and each other's opinions, before they reach their own conclusions is a feature of, for example, Citizens Juries. Using the principles of balanced expertise to develop the information that citizens will receive before and during the event is a feature of, for example, Consensus Conferences. Asking citizens to vote on a pre-prepared set of questions after deliberating on the issues is a feature of, for example, Deliberative Polling®.

¹² Citizen deliberations on climate change in Australia include:

- NSW Community Climate Summit, Sydney, Feb 2009 (Nature Conservation Council of NSW, assisted by the NSW Government's Environmental Trust): 80 NSW citizens met over three days to hear expert views on climate change and deliberate with each other in small groups. Their recommendations on responses to climate change in NSW were provided as input in the development of the NSW Government's Climate Change Action Plan.
- Rising Above Hot Air Workshop, Melbourne, Sep 2008 (EPA Victoria & Monash University): 42 Victorian citizens met for a one day workshop to hear expert views, discuss responses to climate change and vote on recommendations. The event was broadcast live on the internet, and there was an online forum for participants to prepare beforehand and continue contributing afterwards.
- The National People's Assembly 2008, Brisbane, Aug 2008 (Green Cross Australia, funded by Griffith University, Qld Government & Brisbane City Council): 14 Australian citizens participated in a citizens' panel, meeting over two weekends in a three month period of briefings by experts. They formed recommendations on Australia's responses to rising sea levels in the Asia Pacific. The recommendations were provided to the Federal Government.
- WA Sustainability Within a Generation Online Deliberation, Current (pilot project ended Feb 2008) (WA Government & Murdoch University): WA citizens using "online deliberation in self managed teams" to develop proposals for local solutions to climate change problems. The most promising ideas are funded to create demonstration projects. A large "21st Century Dialogue" was proposed to be held with thousands of participants collaborating across a computer network to "determine the broad scale initiatives that will work best for the State" (Hartz-Karp, 2007).
- Capital Region Climate Change Forum, Canberra, Dec 2006 (Institute for Sustainable Futures, funded by NSW Greenhouse Office & ACT Office of Sustainability): 20 citizens from the Capital Region met over three days in a "citizens' jury" format, which involved questioning experts and deliberating together to form recommendations on responses to climate change in the Capital Region. The recommendations were provided to the NSW and ACT governments.

¹³ At the event participants were invited to give responses at the end of the first day, to the questions: 'what was something great about today?', and 'what is something to consider changing for tomorrow?'. Of 103 participants, 20 people volunteered 'something to be changed for tomorrow', and 58 people volunteered 'something great about today'. At the end of the second day a detailed 'exit survey' was distributed to all participants. Participation in the survey was voluntary, anonymous, and the questions were almost entirely closed, with pre set answer options. This same survey was undertaken of World Wide Views participants at many events internationally.

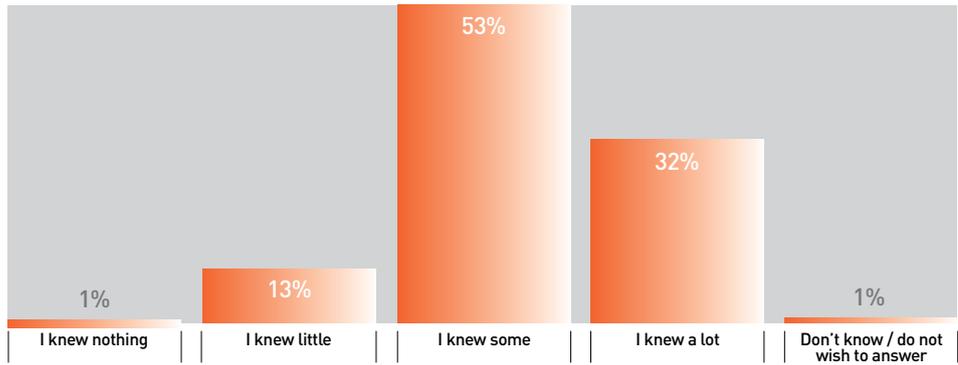
To complete the survey respondents were asked to judge the level of importance or agreement they had to a series of statements. In total the survey included 68 statements or questions across six topics. The survey included questions about their experience of the event, their prior knowledge of climate change, their reflections on the results, and their thoughts about the value of processes like this for future policy applications. For this report, a subset of questions that related most closely related to our key research questions was chosen for analysis (rather than the whole survey).

¹⁴ The question about major reasons for participating in the World Wide Views Process was closed with 5 answer options given: To learn about the subject of climate change; To meet and communicate with other people; To be involved in decision making on climate change; To be part of a global citizen deliberation, regardless of topic; To travel and have new experiences.

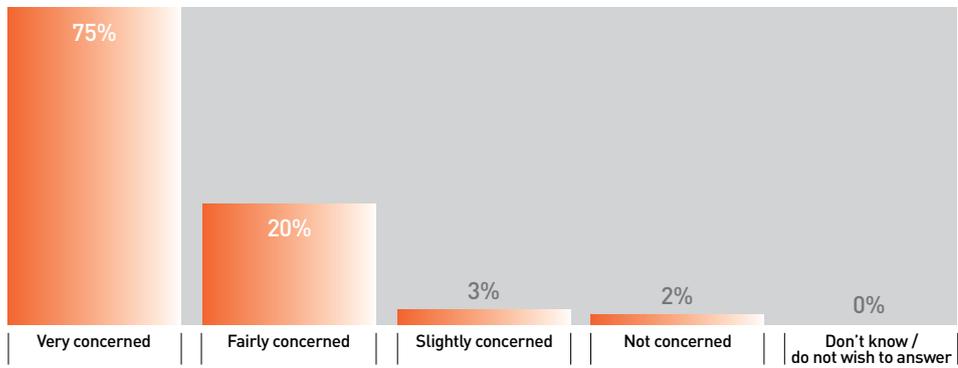
AUSTRALIAN RESULTS SNAPSHOT

Session 1: Climate change and its consequences

1.1. To what extent were you familiar with climate change and its consequences before joining WWViews?

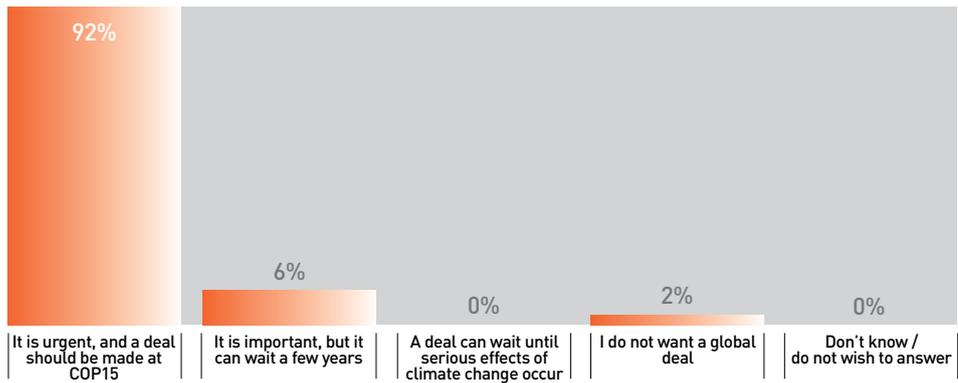


1.2. Having been presented with various assessments of climate change and its consequences, to what extent are you concerned about climate change?

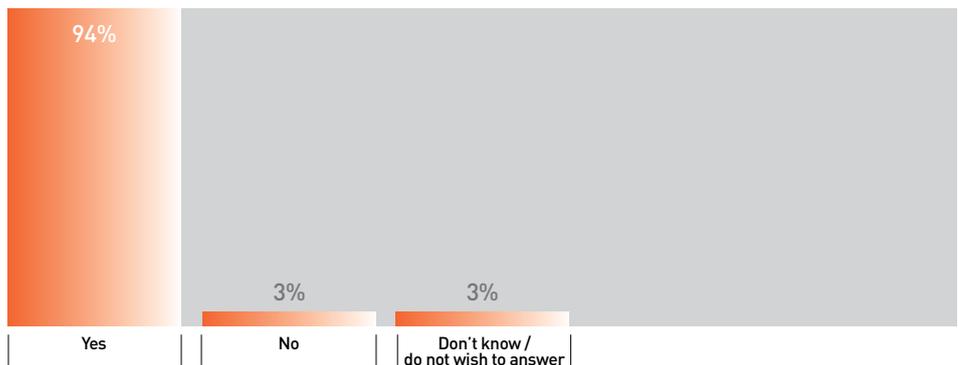


Session 2: Long-term goals, urgency and commitment

2.1. How urgent do you think it is to make a global climate deal?

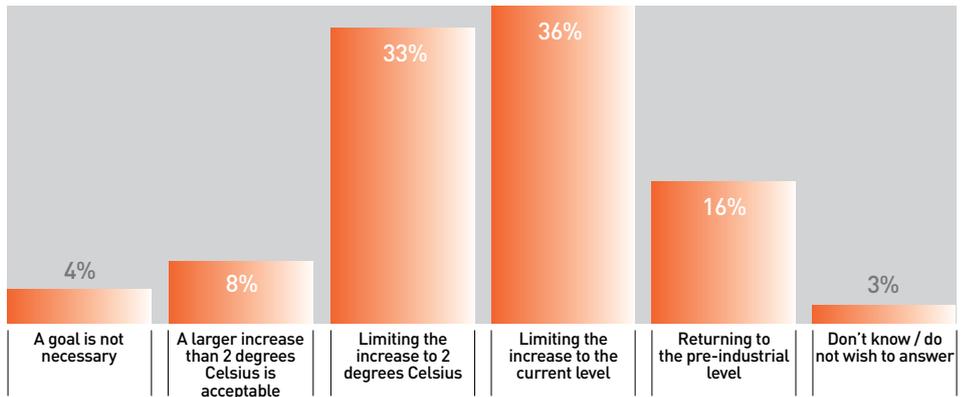


2.2. If a new climate deal is made at COP15, should the politicians in your country give high priority to joining it?

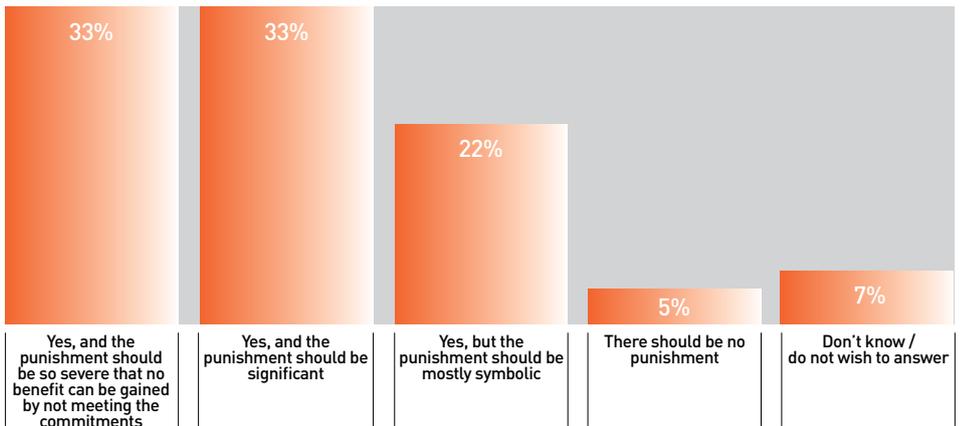




2.3. What should be the long-term goal for limiting temperature increase?

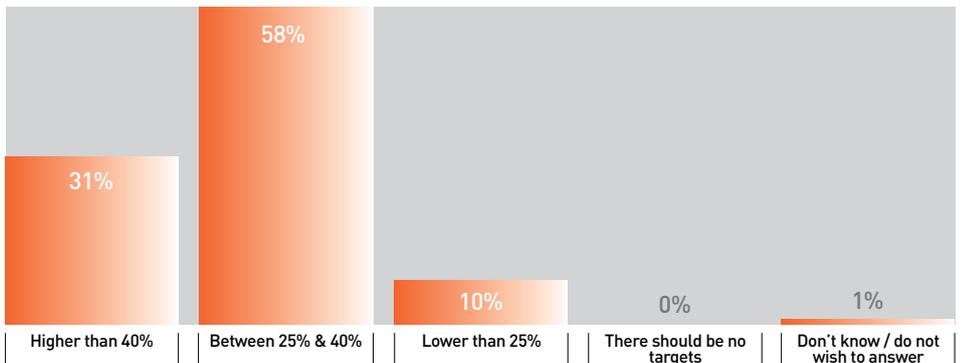


2.4. Should countries that do not meet their commitments under a new climate deal be subjected to punishment?

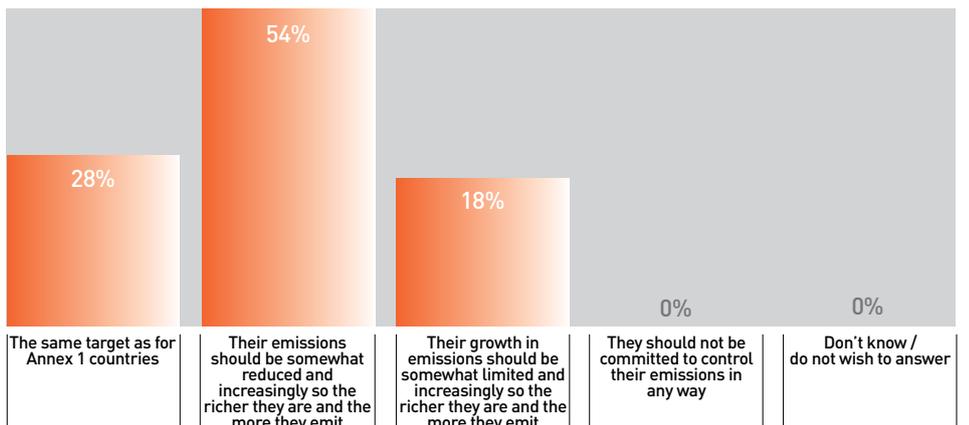


Session 3: Dealing with greenhouse gas emissions

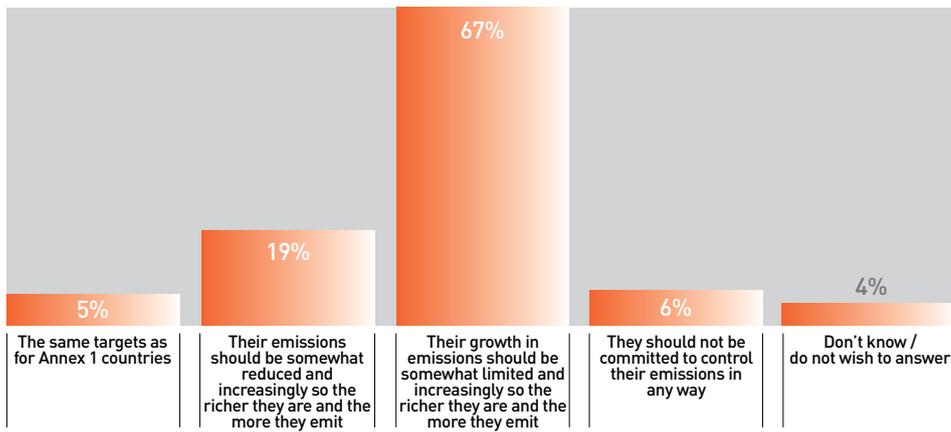
3.1. Do you think the short-term reduction target for Annex 1 countries should be



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?

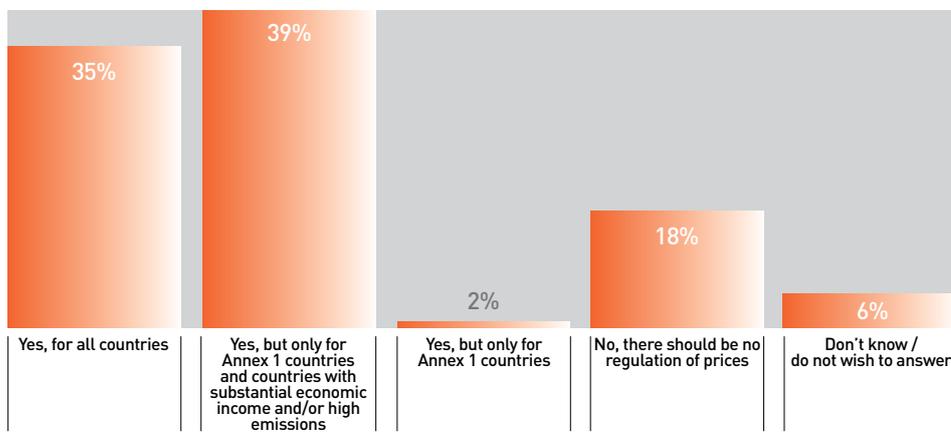


3.3. What do you think the short-term target should be for lower-income developing countries?

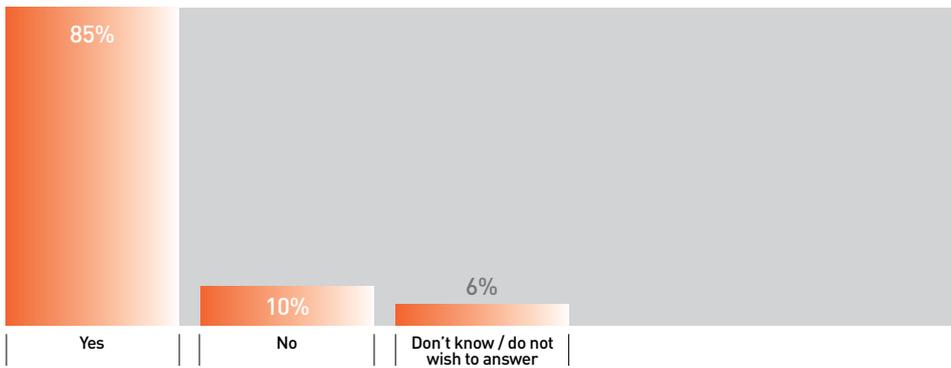


Session 4: The economy of technology and adaptation

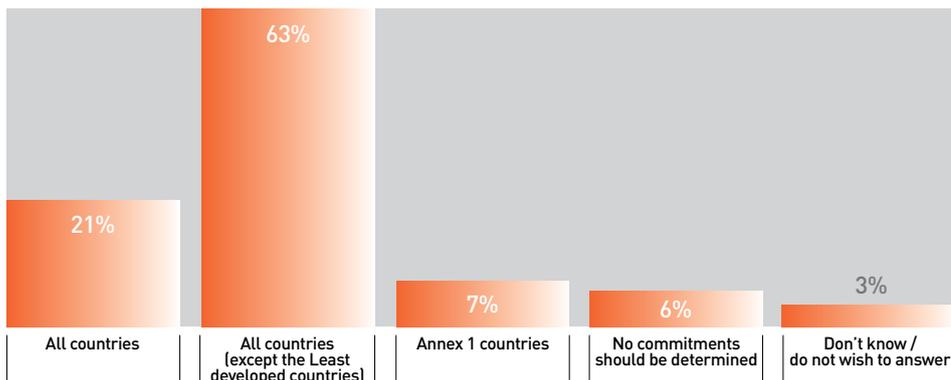
4.1. Should the price of fossil fuels be increased?



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



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





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World Wide Views on Global Warming Australia was held on 25 & 26 September 2009 at the Sydney offices of PricewaterhouseCoopers.

Authors: Alison Atherton & Jade Herriman

Photographs: Suzanne Cronan

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Quotations in this report have been taken from video interview material and feedback given by organisers, sponsors, participants and facilitators before and during the event.

Photograph credit: Cronan/UTS

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A summary of this report is also available. For more information and full Australian results visit www.wviews.org.au or the Institute for Sustainable Futures website www.isf.uts.edu.au

For full international results visit www.wviews.org