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SUMMARY OF WORLD RESULTS

This report presents a few highlights from the results of World Wide Views on Global Warming (WWViews) - the first global citizen consultation in history. WWViews took place on September 26, 2009 and included 44 citizen meetings (with 100 citizens each) in 38 countries all across the world. The roughly 4,400 citizens who participated in WWViews were carefully chosen to reflect the demographic diversity of their respective nations or regions. The results include statistics from these citizens' votes on pre-defined questions, as well as their own recommendations to negotiators at the U.N. COP15 climate summit (Copenhagen, December 2009). [WWViews results in detail](#)

URGENCY

91 %

... of the citizens participating in WWViews find it URGENT to make a global climate deal at COP15.

The participating countries are:

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

The question we asked the citizens was:

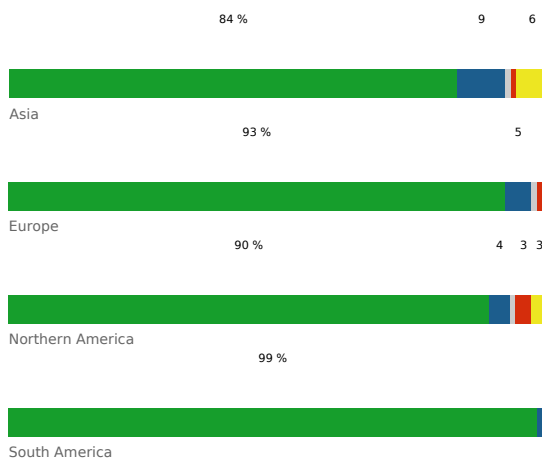
2.1 How urgent do you think it is to make a global climate deal?

- It is urgent, and a deal should be made at COP15
- It is important, but it can wait a few years
- A deal can wait until serious effects of climate change occur
- I do not want a global deal
- Don't know / do not wish to answer

91 % 6 2



Comparisons of the citizens' replies across economic and geographical groupings:



REDUCING EMISSIONS

There is much debate over how much individual countries should reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. To determine concrete emission targets is a highly political decision. WWViews citizen participants deliberated on how to share the efforts and reached the conclusions below.

89 %

... of the citizen participants in WWViews think Annex 1 countries' short-term target for emission reductions should be 25-40% or higher.

ANNEX 1 COUNTRIES

Citizens think the short-term reduction target for Annex 1 countries (e.g. USA, EU, Japan, Australia, and Ukraine) should be:

- Higher than 40%
- Between 25% and 40%
- Lower than 25%
- There should be no targets
- Don't know / do not wish to answer

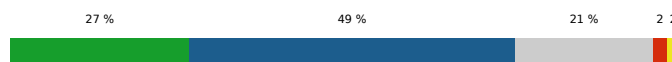


World

BIG, DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

Citizens voted that the short-term target for non-Annex 1 countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions (e.g. Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa) should be:

- The same targets as for Annex 1 countries
- Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit
- Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit
- They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way
- Don't know / do not wish to answer



World

LOWER-INCOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

For lower-income developing countries (e.g. the Maldives, Mali, Bolivia, and the Philippines), citizens find that the short-term target should be:

- The same targets as for Annex 1 countries
- Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit
- Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit
- They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way
- Don't know / do not wish to answer



World

Compare results from individual countries at www.wwviews.org

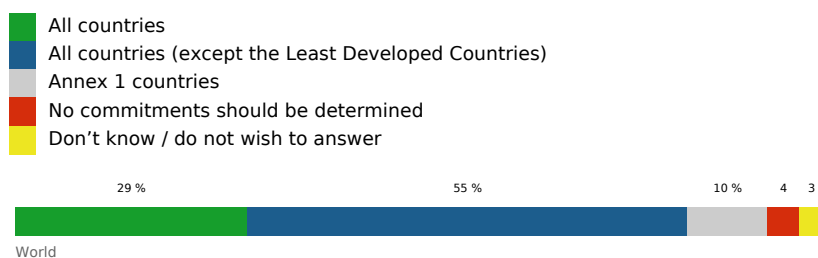


CLIMATE ECONOMY

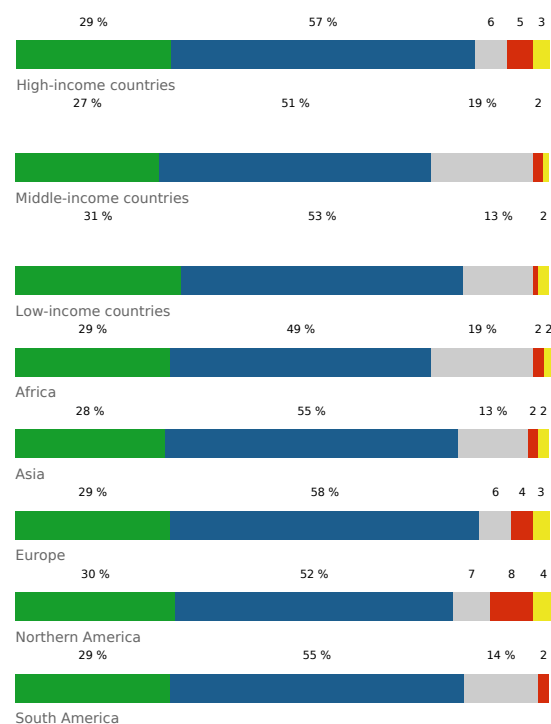
Low-income countries of the world need assistance to adapt to climate change. The citizens participating in WWViews discussed what measures should be taken to cover the costs involved.

One question we asked the citizens was:

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



Comparisons of the citizens' replies to question 4.3 across economic and geographical groupings:

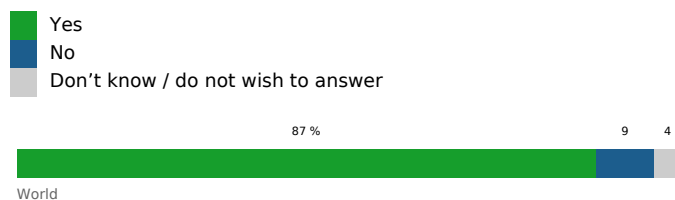


A GLOBAL SYSTEM?

Some sort of global financial system could be created that would generate funds to aid developing countries in adapting to climate change and transforming their energy systems. This financial system could, for example, include green taxes on fossil fuel emissions, on international transport, or on international monetary transactions.

The related question we asked the citizens was:

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



Keep an eye out for the official World Wide Views Policy Brief!

Due to be released on November 19th, the Policy Brief will give a full summary of all results and their significance for the COP15 negotiations. To receive the Policy Brief release, please go to www.wwviews.org/policybrief and click "Subscribe". For journalists, please e-mail jm@tekno.dk about pre-release information.



RECOMMENDATIONS

Categorizations made by the coordinator

Strong policy

Australia

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.

South Africa

Act now against global warming for our children of tomorrow.

Global warming must taken as an urgent priority. Advocacy training must be provided using all available resources.

Germany

Climate catastrophe makes urgent acting necessary

We demand binding reduction targets which are in accordance with both the capabilities and the responsibility of all countries. For control and finance international institutions are needed - also to guarantee support for developing countries.

Sweden

Be brave!

Take far-reaching and binding decisions regarding large emission reductions now! Clarify available choices between the gains and sacrifices! Dedicate resources for the development of "smart" climate technology! Establish continuous evaluation mechanisms!

Malawi

[Strong] Mitigate Now! [/strong]

Strong policies should be implemented for those countries with high emissions of greenhouse gases. Developed countries must adopt new and clean technologies to reduce emissions.

Denmark

Reduce greenhouse gasses NOW!

- Make all countries accede to an agreement on greenhouse gas reductions - Strengthen research on renewable energy sources - Introduce duties on fossil fuels. Revenue from these duties should go into a global climate fund

Canada

We're on it together

Global consensus on action for proactive environmental change with specific measurable, achievable, realistic, time-specific goals and the equitable utilization of technological and economic resources, reinforced with systems of accountability.

USA (Massachusetts)

Global climate action needed NOW!!

Wealthy countries must transform the industrial base and promote cultural change, using education, marketing, shared technology, transparent implementation and universal measures through global cooperation while mitigating impacts on vulnerable people.

India (Delhi)

Enforce strict regulations on emissions of developed countries

As developed countries have reached higher standard in the process thus strict regulation must be enforced on them as soon as possible to cut down their emissions. Also developing countries must be provided with aids to search for new ways of energy usage in place of fossil fuels to cut down the emissions without barring their progress.

Chinese Taipei

Crucial 2°C, vegetarian serves as an effective way of emission reduction

Whatever economic living standard, every country should take the responsibility of GHG reduction. Less-developed countries should be assisted by international financial system and technology transfer. Global citizens should change lifestyle and reduce consumption.

Technology transfer

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.

Maldives

Link Mitigation and Adaptation and mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility

To create a stronger link between mitigation and adaptation so as to increase transfer of technologies and funds for Adaptation through mandatory corporate social responsibility [CSR] regarding the environment and emphasizing consumption as well as production to ensure CO2 levels in the atmosphere are lower than 350PPM

USA (Colorado)

SHARE TECHNOLOGY- CUT CO2 EMISSIONS

Implement binding, equitable commitments to 25-45% CO2 emissions reductions by 2020, emphasizing free, accessible transfer of renewable-energy technology, funded by fossil fuel taxes.

Ethiopia

TOP Recommendation 1

Negotiators should agree to support the identification and development of alternative energy sources. Similarly, developing countries including Ethiopia should benefit from these alternatives in the next 5-10 years.

Bolivia

we cant go backwards, but we can build a better future

that the benefits from the compensation bonuses from the most polluting countries be destined towards: mitigation of environmental damage, preservation of ecological environments, investigation and development of innovative and sustainable technologies that support the adaptation of developing countries in relation to climate changes.

Norway

Independent Carbon Fund Now

Introduce international CO2 taxes on fossil fuel - taxes that among others will curb international air transport. The taxes should go to a UN-governed carbon fund which should: support the development of technologies that are made available for all countries; efforts to limit negative consequences of climate change; and efforts that reduces the amount of green house gasses, such as the protection of rain forests.

International institutions

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.

Spain

Without borders, same duties and rights

Institution of a transnational and independent executive board with legal authority. This should be an committee of experts. Besides setting the necessary aims, it should also involve citizens.

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.

Indonesia (Makassar)

Law enforcement of Environmental Protection

To reach the final deal which bind all countries in the context of international law enforcement on environmental protection.

Awareness and education

China



To enhance the citizens' awareness of environmental protection by effective dissemination, e.g. short film, public interest advertisement.

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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.

USA (Georgia)

Educational Fund

Establish an international fund from national contributions on a sliding scale, considering income and emissions, to implement a globally standardized active learning program on climate change involving public, private, and non-profit organizations.

France

Developing Environmental Education

It is urgent to establish a system of education and information for all citizens of the planet, beginning from an early age.

Uruguay

Promote awareness and participation

Education as a tool to reach a critical mind. Solidarity between countries with different economies. Humanization, leaving aside individual and political interests. Legislation, law-enforcement, and creation of new laws when necessary.

Austria

Education as precondition for participation in decisions

1- The true victims of climate change must be integrated into the decision-making processes. 2- Unrestricted access to education and information is a precondition for effective participation in such decision-making processes.

Technology development

Italy

CONCRETENESS AND IMMEDIACY

Immediate application of the best available technologies by the creation of several non profit organization whom aim is to develop and trade green energies at low cost.

Switzerland (total)

Climate protection against business interests

Without the basic resource of protecting all and everything, no long-term economic development is possible, which is why no business interests of a country are to be accorded greater importance than climate protection.

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.

Chile

Better energy, more life

Create an international fund to strengthen and promote the research and development of new technologies for the mass production of less polluting and alternative energies and so helping to mitigate Co2 emissions.

Consumer incentives

Finland

Carbon footprint on every product

-carbon footprint is calculated throughout the life cycle of products -the durability and repairability of products is taken into account -this should also guide the product development process -this should guide the consumer's choices -this should guide the market supply -could serve as a basis for product taxes

Belgium (Flanders)

Encouraging sustainable consumption

6% VAT on sustainable products. By sustainable products, we mean products with a maximum life span, that are



energy-efficient en fully recyclable. By doing so, we want to encourage the production of sustainable goods.

Netherlands

Say no to CO2

Make the use of CO2 efficient technologies the cheapest alternative for companies and households.

Saint Lucia

[strong]Energy alternatives/Public Awareness[/strong]

Make green technology more affordable in order to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, and educate the public on the urgency of reducing one's carbon footprint

Financial mechanisms

Russia

"Technologies to the poor, emissions to the rich" mechanism

To create an international fund where the developed countries could deposit their technologies in exchange for emissions quotas. Only poor countries can use the technologies from this fund free of charge.

Mozambique

Taxing Due To CO2 Emission

all countries do contribute with less or more percentage of CO2 in the global warming. being though, all must share with a certain tax according to its emission in order to constitute a funding for the introduction and development of new technologies of clear energy that will benefit the developing countries, foreseeing its adaption to climate changes and emission of CO2.

Uganda

Financing for adaptation and mitigation

Developed countries must commit themselves to providing the funds needed, independent of existing aid package to help vulnerable communities in poor countries to adapt to climate change. (the estimated cost of climate proofing current investment plans will be \$10 and \$40bn -which is a peanut of developed countries national budgets).

Other

Cameroon

Climate justice

1. To promote climate justice, integrating women and indigenous people through participative initiative for local clean technologies.

Japan

Our Earth is suffering from a cold!

Our Earth is like a patient with cold. We collaborate to save her by sharing our wisdom so as to provide economical and technological remedies to avoid +2°C damage.

USA (Arizona)

Global Cooperation for Climate Protection

- Make a commitment to act urgently to engage the public on climate change by rewarding compliance and technological innovation. - Implementing cap and trade - Setting clear, binding standards - Taxing overconsumption

Indonesia (Jakarta)

Now or Never !!!

A firm, fair and transparent system need to be developed for the world's citizens in tackling the climate change problems.

Egypt

Environment As a Political Priority

The environmental factor should take priority in any political decision of countries participating in the conference

Uncategorized / Not reported yet

Mali