

Climate Change Policy Options: **Beyond Kyoto**

A GlobeScan/SustainAbility Survey



Methodology

- 825 qualified sustainability experts completed the online questionnaire from January 25 to February 10, 2012.
- Respondents were drawn from: corporate, government, non-governmental, academic/research, service/media, and other organizations.
- Experts surveyed span 76 countries in Asia, Africa / Middle East, Europe, North America, Latin America / Caribbean, Australia / New Zealand, and comprise a highly-experienced respondent pool:
 - 65 percent have more than ten years of experience working on sustainability issues.
 - 28 percent have five to ten years of experience.
 - 7 percent have three to four years of experience.
 - Respondents with less than three years of sustainability experience have been excluded from the results.

Notes to Readers:

All figures in the charts and tables in this report are expressed in percentages, unless otherwise noted. Total percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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Key Findings

- Economic instruments are broadly seen as the most effective means to combat climate change.
 - While Europeans are more likely to favor regulatory approaches, experts in North America and the emerging economies have more confidence in technological solutions.
- Corporate respondents favor technological solutions on climate change more than any other sector, but less predictably, they see comparative value in economic instruments and regulatory approaches.
- A plurality of experts believe COP 17 in Durban fell far short of what was needed, though this is couched in a widely-held belief that international cooperation is ineffective in progressing climate change solutions.
- Since 2006, taxing GHG emissions has been seen as the most effective economic tool to address climate change, while emissions trading schemes have plummeted in their perceived effectiveness.
- While experts in Europe and North America believe that carbon taxes are the surest path to climate change reductions, experts in emerging markets prefer government-backed clean technology.

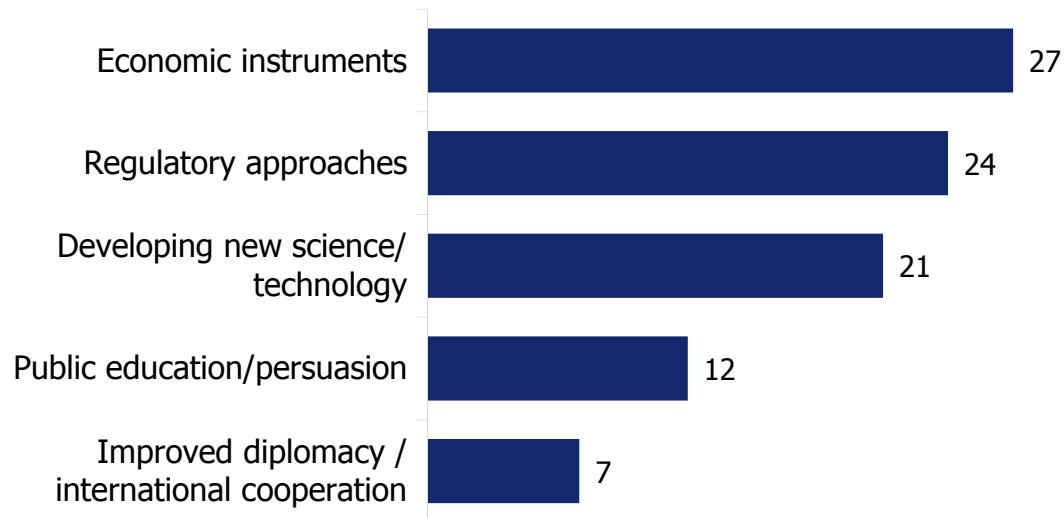
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Economic instruments are broadly seen as the most effective means to combat climate change, with regulatory approaches not far behind

“Most Effective Approach”



Thinking of the post-Kyoto period (i.e., after 2012), how would you rank the following approaches in terms of their likely effectiveness in providing global solutions to climate change? *Please assign a number to each approach with 1 being the most effective, 2 being the second most effective, and so on. If you think that an approach that is not listed should be included, please briefly describe it and assign it a rank.*

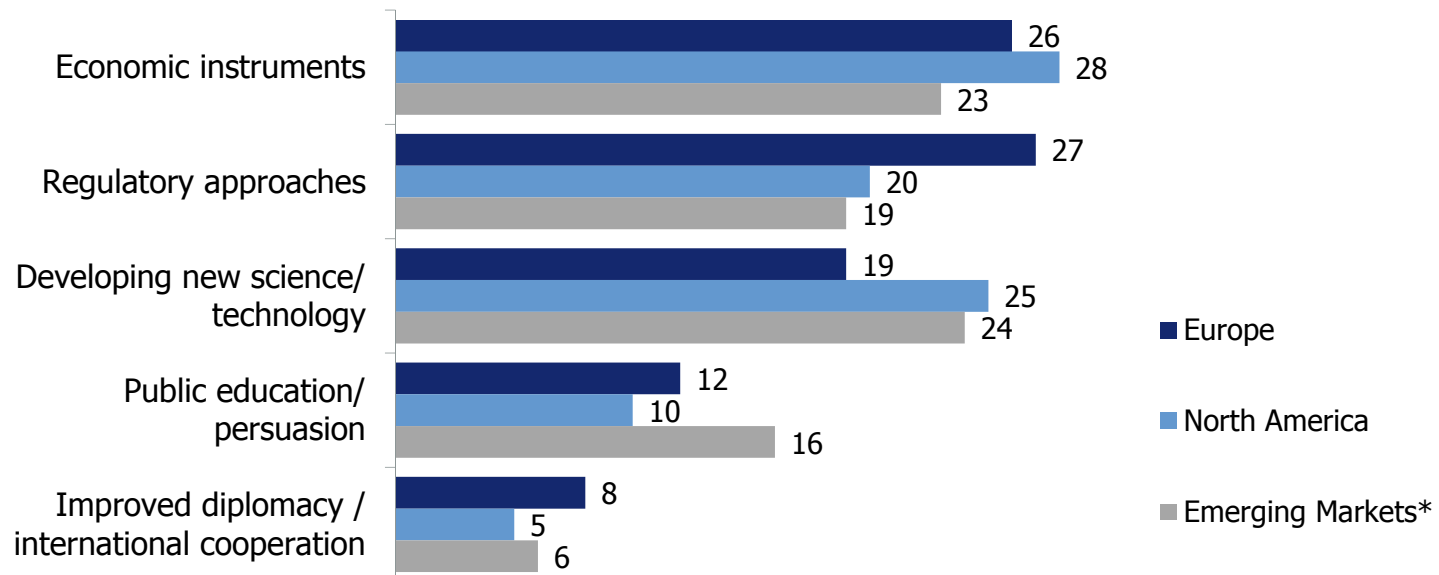
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Europeans are more likely to favor regulatory approaches while experts in North America and emerging economies have more confidence in technological solutions to address climate change

“Most Effective Approach”



*Includes Asia, Africa / Middle East, and Latin America / Caribbean

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Corporate respondents favor technological solutions on climate change more than any other sector, but less predictably, they see comparative value in economic instruments and regulatory approaches

	Government	NGO	Academic / Research	Corporate	Service Media
Economic instruments	35	19	22	30	28
Regulatory approaches	21	20	25	25	26
Developing new science/ technology	17	19	19	28	19
Public education/ persuasion	9	18	16	8	11
Improved diplomacy / international cooperation	8	5	5	6	9

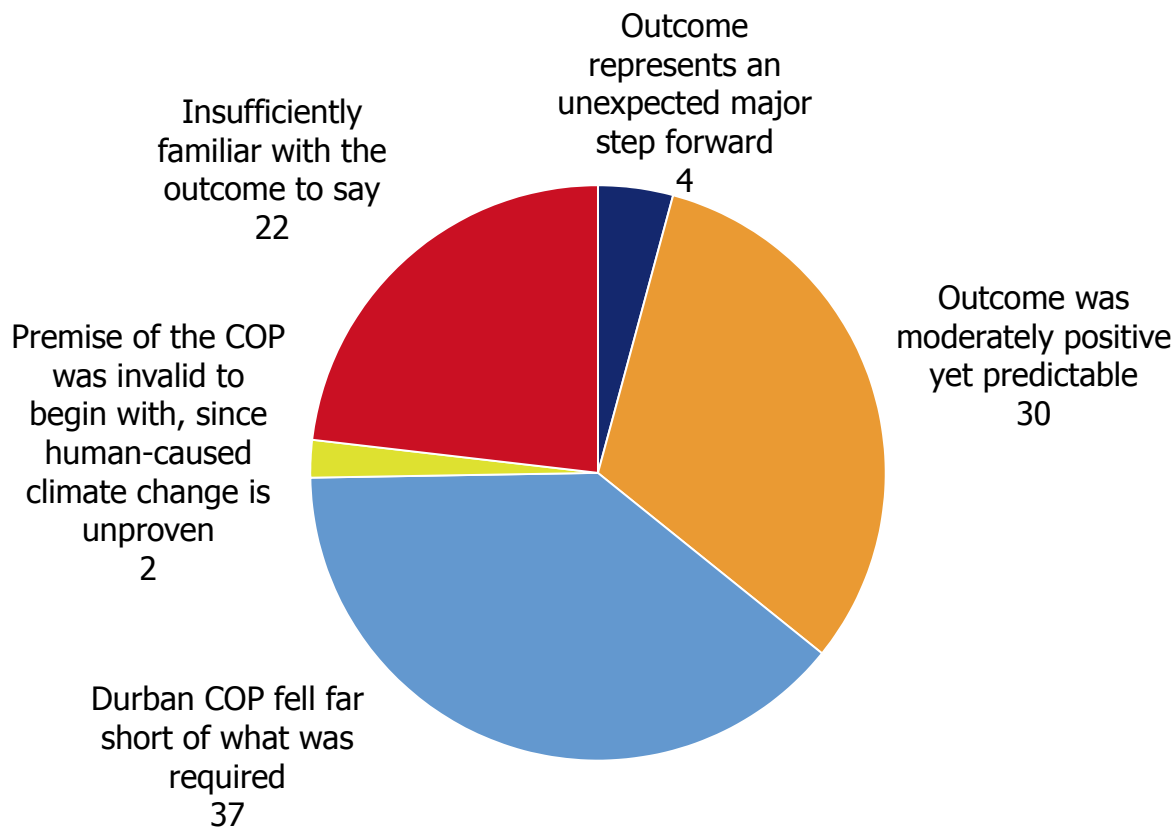
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Unsurprisingly, a plurality of experts believe COP 17 in Durban fell far short of what was needed



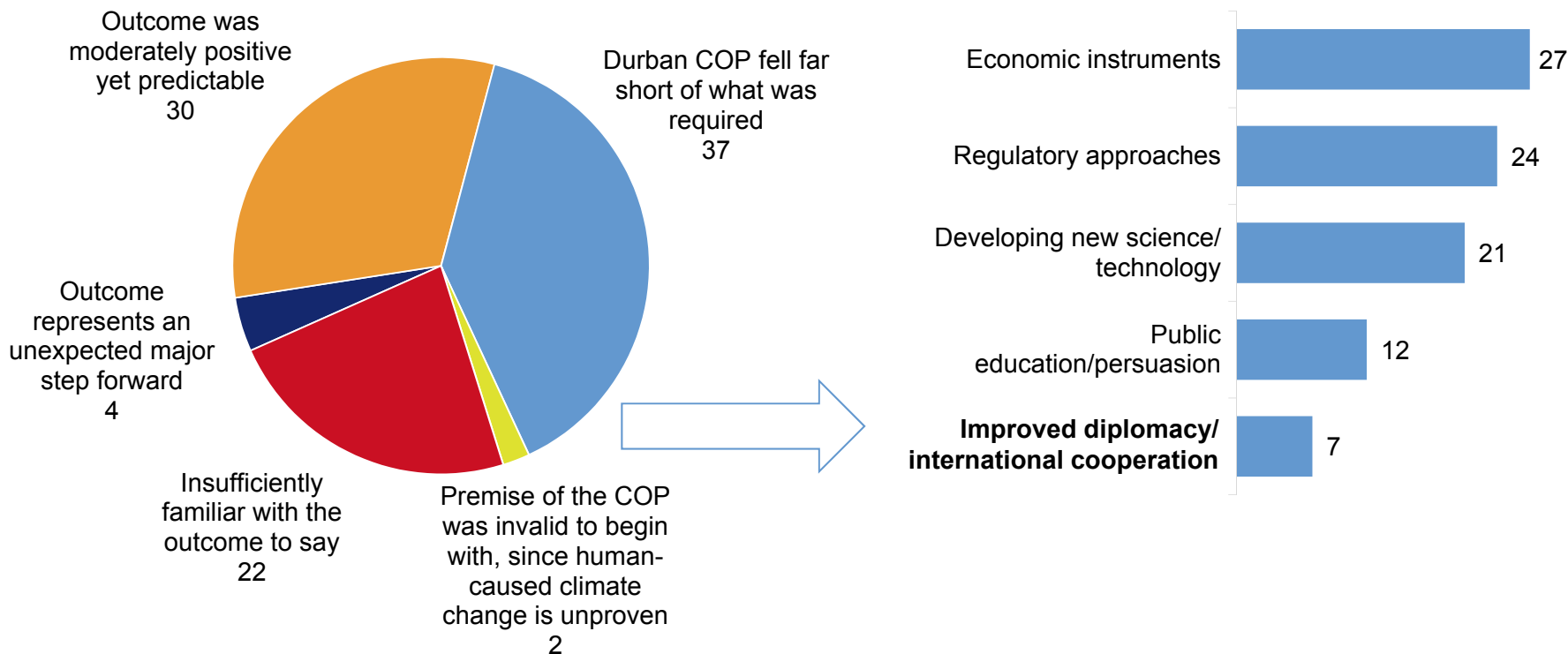
Which one of the following, if any, best describes your opinion of the outcome of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties held in December 2011? *Please choose one option*

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A vast majority of experts express little faith in international cooperation in general to achieve progress on climate change



Which one of the following, if any, best describes your opinion of the outcome of the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties held in December 2011? *Please choose one option*

Thinking of the post-Kyoto period (i.e., after 2012), how would you rank the following approaches in terms of their likely effectiveness in providing global solutions to climate change? *Please assign a number to each approach with 1 being the most effective, 2 being the second most effective, and so on. If you think that an approach that is not listed should be included, please briefly describe it and assign it a rank.*

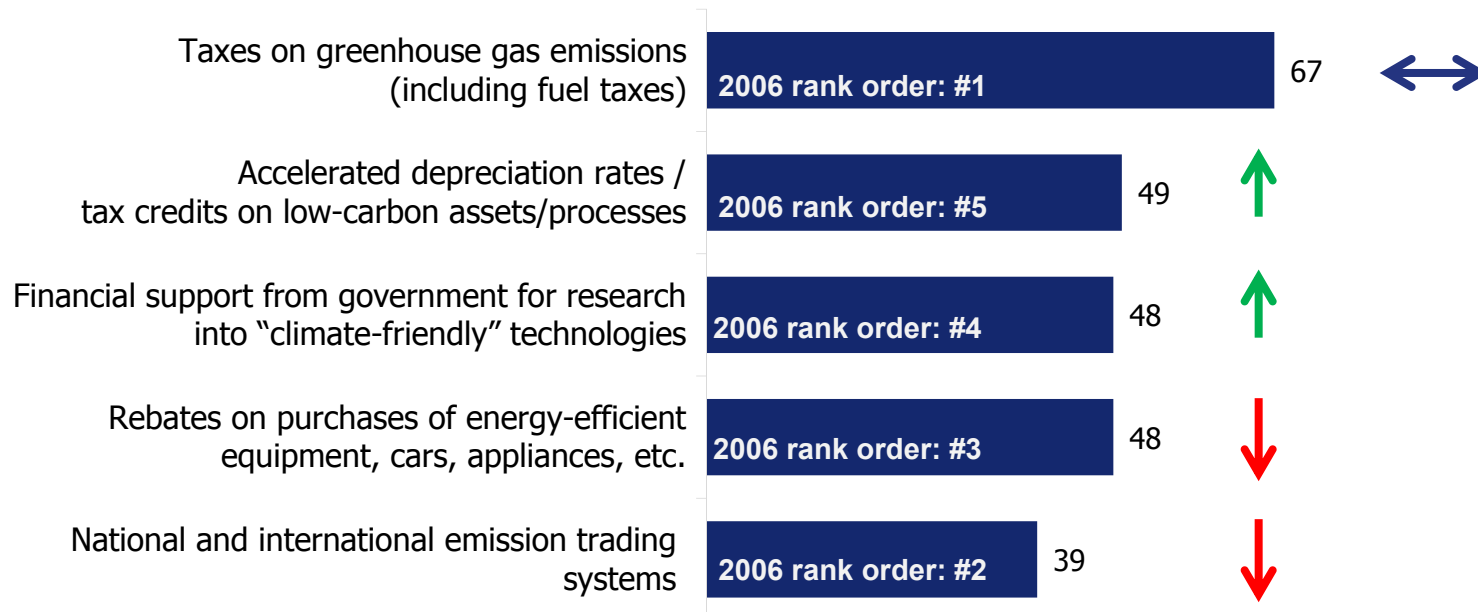
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Since 2006, taxing GHG emissions has been seen as the most effective economic tool to address climate change, while emissions trading schemes have plummeted in their perceived effectiveness

“Effective” (4+5)



How would you rate each of the following economic instruments in terms of its likely effectiveness in reducing climate change after 2012, if implemented? Please use the 5-point scale provided (where 1 is “not at all effective” and 5 is “very effective”).

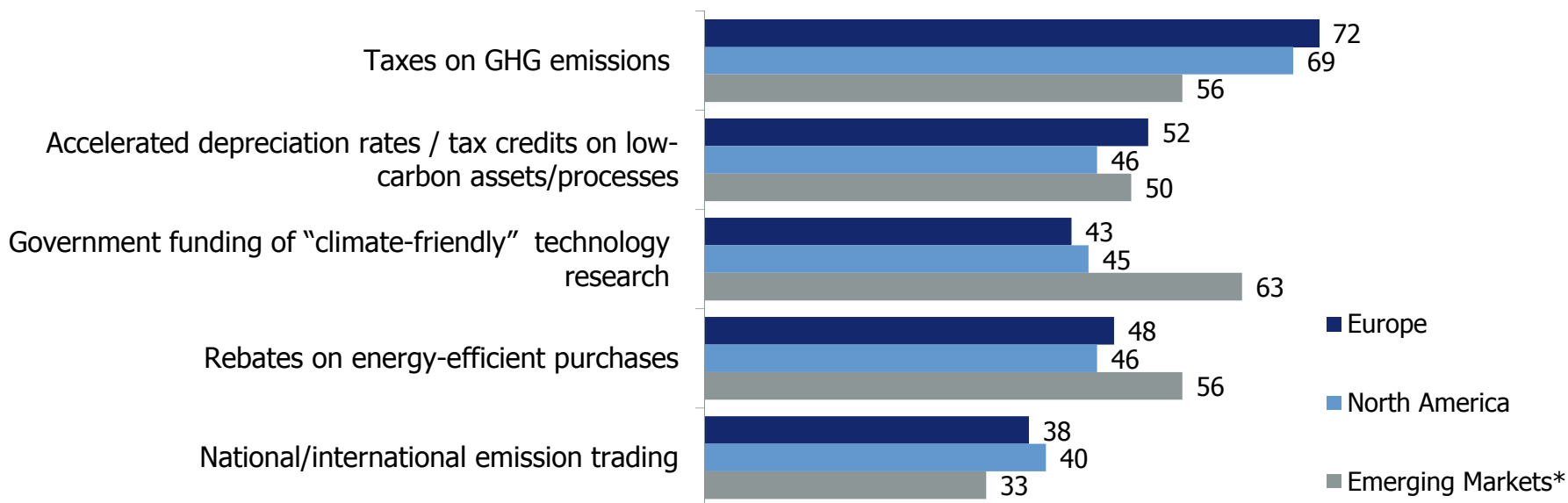
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While experts in Europe and North America believe that carbon taxes are the surest path to climate change reductions, experts in emerging markets prefer government-backed clean technology

“Effective” (4+5)



*Includes Asia, Africa / Middle East, and Latin America / Caribbean

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