



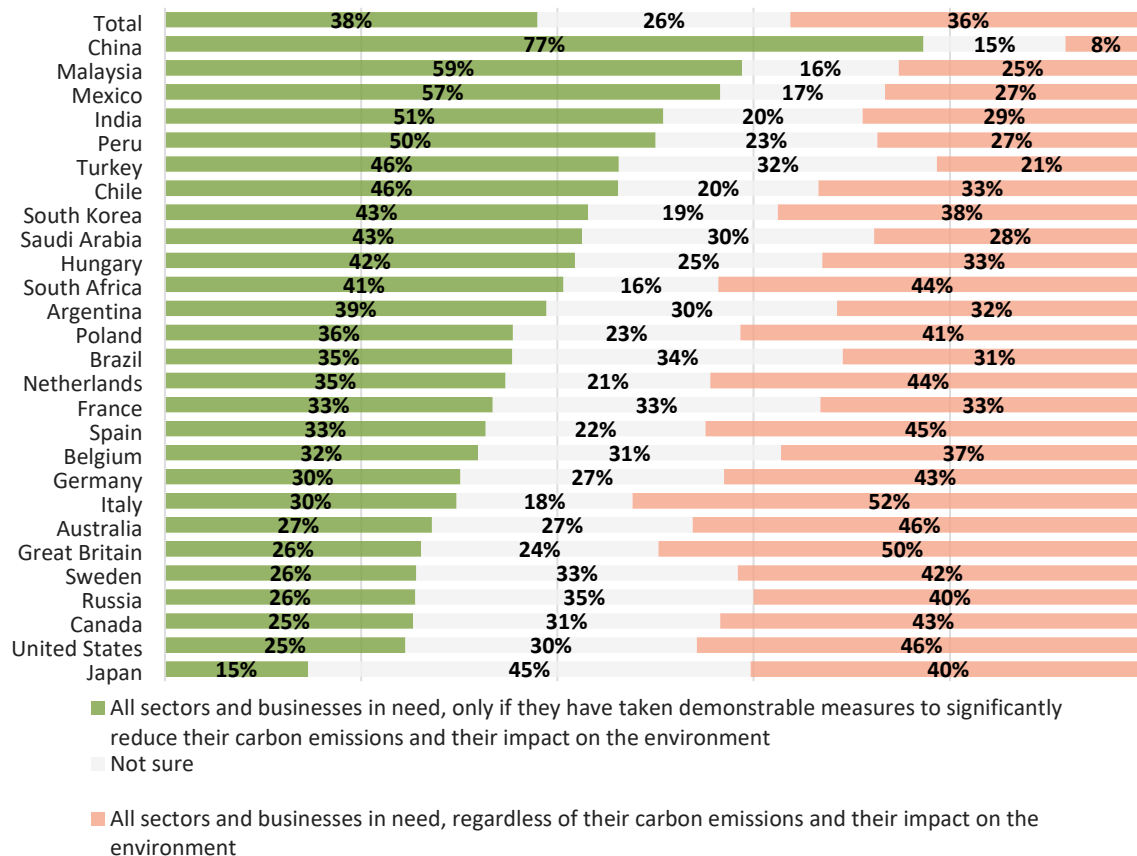
PRESS RELEASE

Global public evenly divided on limiting recovery aid to the green economy

Washington, DC, June 10, 2020 — A new Ipsos survey on behalf of the World Economic Forum shows that global public opinion is divided on whether financial aid and incentives to revive the economy in the aftermath of the coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic should be provided only to businesses that have taken measures to reduce their carbon footprint.

The survey of more than 19,000 adults from 27 countries finds 38% saying aid should go to all sectors and businesses in need, *only* if they have taken demonstrable measures to significantly reduce their carbon emissions and their impact on the environment, compared to 36% saying that this should not be a prerequisite, and 26% saying they are not sure.

Q. When it comes to financial aid and incentives to revive the economy in [respondent's country] after the coronavirus/COVID-19 pandemic, which of these should the government help?





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With very few exceptions, citizens from emerging countries are more likely than those from more affluent countries to favor limiting post-Covid-19 stimulus aid to “green” sectors and companies. Conditioning recovery aid to the green economy is supported by a majority of adults surveyed in China, Malaysia, Mexico, and India.

The countries where support for dispensing government aid to businesses regardless of their environmental impact is most prevalent are among those that have been hit by the coronavirus pandemic the hardest: Italy (52%), Great Britain (50%), the United States (46%) and Spain (45%).

About the Study

These are the results of a survey conducted by Ipsos on the Global Advisor platform. Ipsos interviewed a total of 19,018 adults aged 18-74 in United States, Canada, Malaysia, South Africa, and Turkey, and 16-74 in 22 other countries on its Global Advisor online survey platform between April 24 and May 8, 2020.

The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals in each of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China (mainland), France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, Great Britain and the U.S., and 500 individuals in each of Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden and Turkey.

The samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S. can be taken as representative of these countries' general adult population under the age of 75. The samples in Brazil, Chile, China (mainland), Colombia, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more “connected” segment of these population.

The data is weighted so that each country's sample composition best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the most recent census data.

Where results do not sum to 100 or the ‘difference’ appears to be +/-1 more/less than the actual, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses or the exclusion of don't knows or not stated responses.

The precision of Ipsos online polls are calculated using a credibility interval with a poll of 1,000 accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of 500 accurate to +/- 4.8 percentage points. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.



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About Ipsos

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Our passionately curious research professionals, analysts and scientists have built unique multi-specialist capabilities that provide true understanding and powerful insights into the actions, opinions and motivations of citizens, consumers, patients, customers or employees. We serve more than 5000 clients across the world with 75 business solutions.

Founded in France in 1975, Ipsos is listed on the Euronext Paris since July 1st, 1999. The company is part of the SBF 120 and the Mid-60 index and is eligible for the Deferred Settlement Service (SRD).

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