

# Summary.

#### Background & Methodology

SEC Newgate conducted research to understand community awareness and perceptions around Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues.

The research involved a 15-minute online survey conducted with a total sample of n=10,203 across 10 countries: Australia, China, Colombia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Singapore, UK, USA.

This report presents the findings from **France**, **Germany**, **Italy** (Europe n=3,030). Where relevant, results have been compared to the 'global result' i.e. for all 10 countries included in the study.

Participants were sourced from global panel provider PureProfile. Fieldwork was conducted between mid and late August 2021. Quotas were set by age, gender and location to ensure a nationally representative sample. The final results were weighted by the actual age and gender proportions in Europe.

#### Other methodological notes:

- Survey questions and sample sizes are shown at the bottom of each page
- Results may not always total 100% due to rounding or multiple-response questions
- Down ▼ and up ▲ arrows show where results for this country are significantly lower / higher than all other countries combined (95% confidence level).

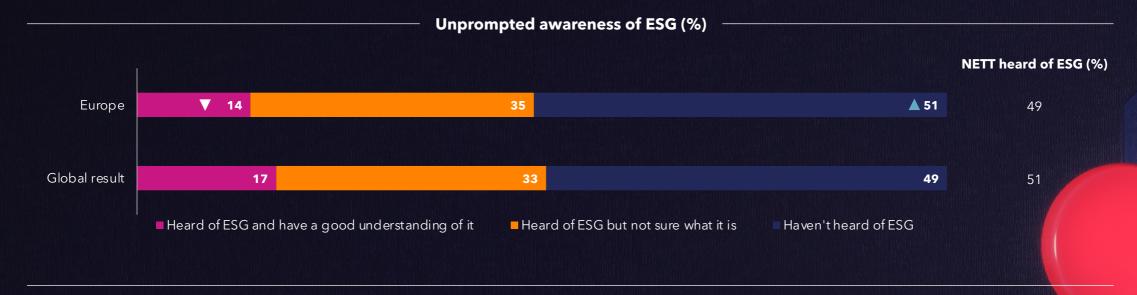
#### Key Findings for Europe (France, Germany & Italy)

- Six in ten people in Europe (62%) say they are strongly interested in the environmental, social and governance behaviour of government and corporates (rating it 7 or more out of 10 in importance to them). Just under half (48%) say ESG issues influence their purchase decisions.
- Climate and environment dominates the ESG agenda in Europe. When asked about the one ESG issue they feel is most important for the government or companies in their country to focus on, 57% mentioned something related to the environment higher than the global result of 52%.
   Climate change was the biggest issue (mentioned by 26%), followed by environmental issues in general (12%) and pollution (9%).
- Not-for-profit organisations scored highest for ESG performance ratings (6.1 out of 10 on average), followed by companies (5.5) and then individual people (5.5). Government was rated the lowest overall with 27% giving a rating less than 5 and an overall average of 5.3.
- When it comes to performance on specific ESG performance metrics, companies were rated higher than government. **Both received the highest ratings for social metrics.** For example, governments had the highest average ratings for promoting and protecting basic human rights and ensuring services are accessible to everyone who needs them. For companies in Europe, the highest ratings were for ensuring accessibility to products and services, listening to customers and taking their views into account and promoting equality and diversity in the workforce.
- By industry, healthcare, technology as well as education and training received the highest average ratings in terms of acting responsibly on ESG issues. The chemical and airline industries received the lowest ratings. ESG ratings in Europe were significantly lower than the global average for all industries.
- The majority of participants in Europe agreed that **companies need to do more to give back to the natural environment (77%)**, and that they should take responsibility for their supply chains (77%). Three quarters also agreed that companies need to do more to look after their employees (76%).

### Awareness and knowledge of ESG.

Just over six in ten participants from Europe had a strong interest in environmental, social and governance issues (62% rated 7 or more out of 10) with 48% saying it is an important consideration when deciding to purchase products or services from specific companies (rating 7+).

Just under half (49%) had heard of the term ESG without being prompted, with 14% saying they had a good understanding of it - significantly lower than the global result (17%).



After being prompted with a definition of what ESG is...\*

Say they are very interested in ESG issues (rating of 7+ out of 10)

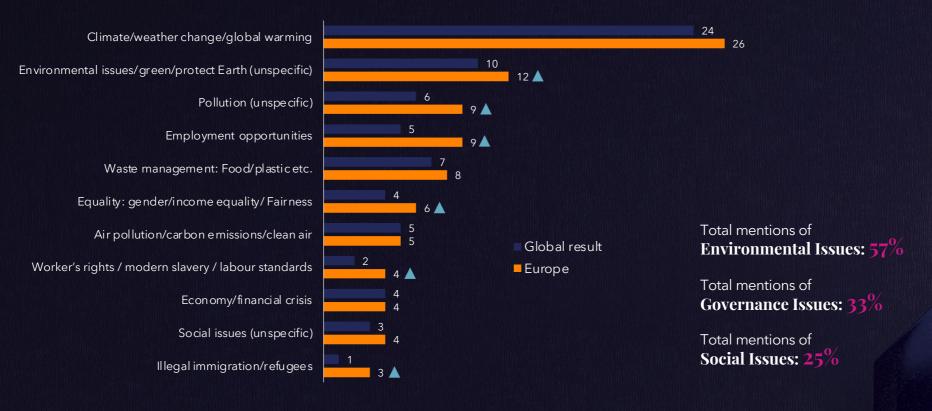
say ESG issues are very important when deciding whether to purchase products / services (rating 7+ out of 10)

### Most important ESG issue to focus on.

When asked an open-response question about the one ESG issue they feel is most important for the government or companies their country to focus on, climate change was the clear front-runner (26%).

This was followed by environmental issues in general (12%), pollution (9%) and employment opportunities (9%). In total, environmental considerations were cited in 57% of all responses - significantly more than the global average of 52%.

#### Most important ESG issues for Government or companies to be focussing on (%)



# Rating of ESG performance.

When it came to ratings of ESG performance in Europe, the not-for-profit organisations received the highest ratings (6.1 out of 10 on average), followed by companies (5.5) and individual people (5.5).

The government rated the lowest overall with 27% giving a rating less than 5 and an overall average of 5.3. Results for Italy, France and Germany combined were significantly lower than the global averages.



# Government performance on specific ESG issues.

Participants were asked to rate their Government on specific environmental, governance and social metrics. The average ratings across Europe tended to be between 4 and 6, potentially reflecting a lower level of knowledge and understanding of the issues.

The highest performing areas were social issues:

- promoting and protecting basic human rights and
- ensuring services are accessible to everyone who needs them.

#### Average performance (out of 10) - Europe

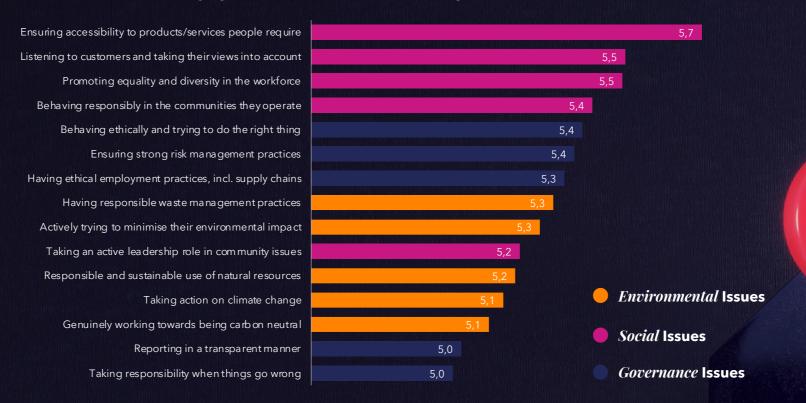


### Company performance on specific ESG issues.

Participants were also asked to rate their Companies on specific environmental, governance and social metrics. The average ratings provided for companies were slightly higher than those provided for government.

The highest performing areas were social issues: ensuring accessibility to products and services, listening to customers and taking their views into account and promoting equality and diversity in the workforce.

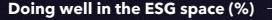
#### Average performance (out of 10) - Europe



# Who is doing well in the ESG space?

Participants were asked to say which individual companies, industries, countries or individuals were doing really well when it comes to ESG issues and which were doing very badly.

In Europe, Sweden (9%), Amazon (9%), Germany (6%) and Norway (6%) were seen to be doing particularly well.



37% say they 'don't know'

9% say they 'none'



# Industry performance ratings.

When prompted with a list of industries, healthcare, technology as well as education and training received the highest average ratings in terms of acting responsibly on ESG issues.

The chemical and airline industries received the lowest ratings. ESG ratings in Europe were significantly lower than the global average for all industries.



### Attitudes to ESG.

Participants in Europe had fairly strong views towards ESG issues with a large majority agreeing that companies need to do more to give back to the natural environment (77%), and that they should take responsibility for their supply chains (77%).

Three quarters also agreed that companies need to do more to look after their employees (76%). Those in Europe were notably more likely to agree that their country was lagging behind in addressing ESG issues (65% vs. 58% globally).

### Companies need to do more to give back to the natural environment 23 Companies should take responsibility for their supply chains

Attitudes to ESG issues (%)

Companies should promote their ESG efforts more clearly to consumers and investors Companies need to do more to give back to the communities in which they operate

There should be a consistent approach for companies to report their ESG performance Companies should be penalised for not ensuring good ESG practices

There should be incentives to invest in companies that have good ESG practices

ESG considerations should be more important to businesses than profitability

Claims made by companies on ESG need to be more adequately regulated

Companies generally take advantage of people's lack of understanding of the environmental impacts of their products

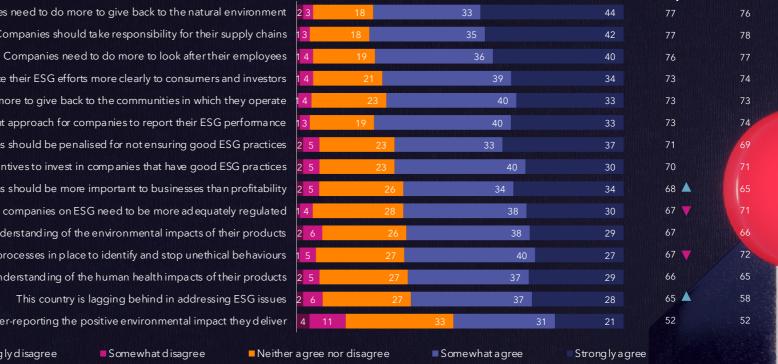
Companies need more processes in place to identify and stop unethical behaviours

Companies generally take advantage of people's lack of understanding of the human health impacts of their products 2 5

This country is lagging behind in addressing ESG issues 2 6

Companies are over-reporting the positive environmental impact they deliver

Strongly disagree ■ Somewhat disagree ■ Neither agree nor disagree



**NETT Agree (%)** 

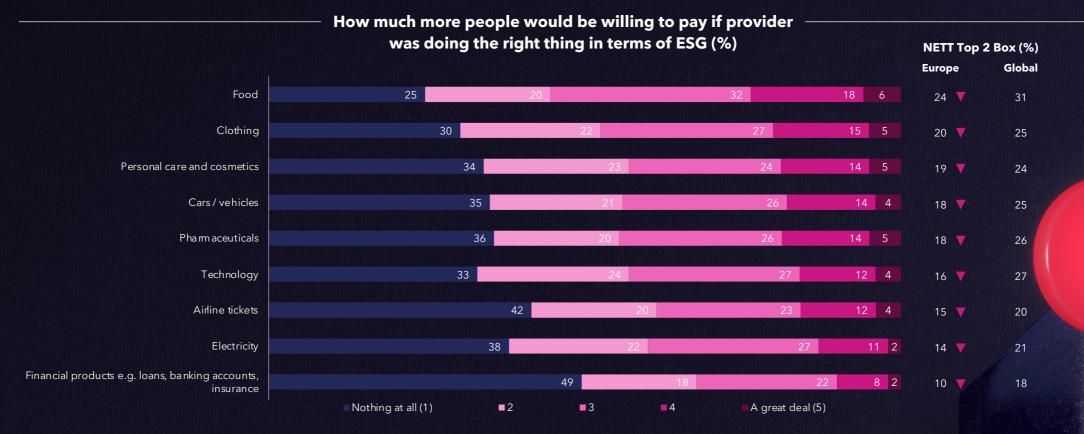
Europe

Global

# Willingness to pay for higher ESG performance.

Willingness to pay for ESG performance for a range of different products and services was fairly divided. Participants said they would be willing to pay much more for food (24%), clothing (20%) or personal care and cosmetics (19%).

When it came to financial products, just one in ten (10%) were willing to pay more if they knew the provider was doing the right thing in terms of ESG issues.



Base: All participants in Italy, France and Germany (n=3,030); All survey participants (n=10,203)

Q14. How much more would you be willing to pay, if anything, for the following products and services if you knew the provider was doing the right thing in terms of Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues? SLIDER SCALE
RANGING FROM NOTHING AT ALL TO A GREAT DEAL MORE



# Thank you.

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