

| Comments on Q3 (SDGs) | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---|--|--|
| No | Name | Region | Country | Affiliation | Age | Q3-1 | Q3-2 | Comment (Q3-3) |
| R467 | Grahame Webb | Oceania | AUSTRALIA | Corporation | 70s and above | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being | The 17 SDG are not independent - for example poverty dictates whether issues such as health, general equality , education etc can be advanced. Poverty is perhaps the most pressing need but the most difficult to address as the well-being of many people not living in poverty depends on those that are in poverty. |
| R619 | Raymond Thomas Wills | Oceania | AUSTRALIA | Corporation | 60s | 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 10. Reduced Inequalities | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Cities will be the primary vehicle for change - some cities will lead, other cities will follow, though many will lag. The technology required is in hand - it needs to be deployed more quickly and universally Inequalities require generational change and are slowly diminishing with the rise of Gen Y and Millennials |
| R570 | Johannes Fritz | Western Europe | AUSTRIA | NGO/NPO | 50s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water | Due to the actual political sitation and the consequences I hardly see the chance for a high level of realization for any of this issues. |
| F044 | BABA -MOUSSA Abdel Aziz Mohamed Tahir | Africa | BENIN | Central government | 50s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being | The health problem and the nascent conflicts all over the world make it difficult to meet the 2030 timeline of the SDGs. |
| S032 | Juan Eddy Terrazas Torrico | South America | BOLIVIA | Other | 60s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action | 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | Efforts to make sustainable energy available require more support from various technologies. The COVID-19 pandemic and wars make us think about being able to generate more balanced, collaborative societies and that we are all intertwined. However, there are still many obstacles due to the cultures, pettiness, and short-sightedness of many leaders. Hopefully they will understand that the world belongs to everyone. |
| R227 | Scott Andrew Thomson | South America | BRAZIL | University or research institution | 50s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 13. Climate Action | Politics and money interfere constantly with climate action, overpopulation and predatory economics by superpowers will continue to keep poor people poor. It is not politically best practice for good education, educated people understand better and hence vote differently. |
| R489 | Charles Roland Clement | South America | BRAZIL | University or research institution | 70s and above | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality | I see the world from Brazil, where the government is the worst ever. Worse, right wing governments are becoming more numerous and often aggressively deny that there are any problems with the human enterprise. The neoliberal capitalist system is based on inequality, so trying to reduce poverty, end hunger, promote gender equality and the other SDGs will only happen if we change the system. This kind of change is rarely discussed, so unlikely before the collapse of global industrial societies. |
| R643 | Nicholas John Locke | South America | BRAZIL | NGO/NPO | 60s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | The world is made up of complex supply chains leading to wealth being concentrated by those operating these chains. It is hard for us to free from petrochemicals and demand for resources that is only increasing. We do not diminish our demands on resources, merely change them that still have heavy carbon footprints |
| S080 | Helder Henrique de Faria | South America | BRAZIL | Local government | 60s | 15. Life On Land 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 2. Zero Hunger | I think there are many distinctions between countries, with some that are very wealthy and many that are very poor. There should be more equity in the distribution of resources and wealth for everyone. Hunger still remains, wars still create many innocent victims, and there is a lot of investment in weapons, but no one can eat weapons. The UN is not doing the job it should be doing. |
| R158 | Som Sopheak | Asia | CAMBODIA | NGO/NPO | 30s | 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 4. Quality Education | 1. No Poverty 13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water | The currently, in Cambodia haven't improvement related with SDG because Cambodian still living under poverty and effected by Covid19. The natural resource and biodiversity still destroy by rich men and businessmen. |
| 004 | IAN BURTON | USA & Canada | CANADA | University or research institution | 70s and above | 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 13. Climate Action | Most "Progress" in Science + Technology. Least Progress in Poverty. Hunger and Peace + Justice. |
| R011 | Andrew E Derocher | USA & Canada | CANADA | University or research institution | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 13. Climate Action 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Russian aggression in Ukraine has set any progress in aspirational goals backwards by 20 years or more. |
| R339 | MICHAEL KEATING | USA & Canada | CANADA | NGO/NPO | 70s and above | 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality | Sadly I think current trends show there is little hope of achieving most of the goals by 2030 though there will be modest improvements in many, often limited to certain parts of the world. |
| F014 | Hirondina Maria LIMA | Africa | CAPE VERDE | NGO/NPO | 40s | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities | Climate change and epidemics such as COVID-19 have had a detrimental effect on economies globally. Today, in addition to this, we face war, poverty and hunger globally and inequality is having an increasing impact on the global population and the poorest countries. |
| C001 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 3. Good Health and Well-Being 13. Climate Action | 1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger | To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, they must be made mandatory for the development of all countries. One solution could be to include the costs of environmental degradation into national accounting. But the difficulty is that there is no international consensus on how to do this. |

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| C002 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities | I hope that first of all, we can take good care of the global environment, reduce the emission of harmful gases such as carbon dioxide, and develop cleaner and more sustainable new energy. I think it would be better to get these things done and then go on other goals. Thank you. |
| C007 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities | The gap between the rich and the poor is hard to eliminate and reducing inequality is even harder to achieve. Everyone is in a different position, and people with more power always have more opportunities than those at the bottom. |
| C017 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality | The premise of development is to meet people's basic needs for survival. At present, there are still countries fighting wars. Sustainable development is by no means easy if our lives and safety are not guaranteed. |
| C036 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | NGO/NPO | 20s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty | 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 10. Reduced Inequalities | High-tech sharing is inherently unequal. Without better technology, it will be difficult to achieve the sustainable development goals and protect the environment. |
| C040 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | University or research institution | 20s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | There is still a long way to go to achieve the goal of sustainable development globally, but we should advocate the development of the concept of green consumption and green management to establish a low-carbon lifestyle. |
| C082 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | [-] | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 3. Good Health and Well-Being | This cannot be achieved by the efforts of one country. It requires the cooperation of the whole world. |
| C089 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 2. Zero Hunger 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 13. Climate Action | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 15. Life On Land 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | All countries and regions need to work together, sign agreements and actively promote development and implementation. |
| C095 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | Currently, society's resources are still tilted to a part of the elite class. To achieve all of the goals of sustainable development, resources must be transferred to other people, to achieve a part of the sustainable development goals and then all of the goals. |
| C097 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | University or research institution | 20s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality | I think the primary task is to meet people's basic needs for survival, control the population and improve the quality of the population. Develop an economy on the premise of protecting the environment. |
| C106 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 3. Good Health and Well-Being 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty | Attention is paid not only to poverty, education and health, but also to achieving an inclusive society, promoting economic growth, protecting the environment and ecosystems, and addressing climate change. |
| C111 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 1. No Poverty | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action 3. Good Health and Well-Being | There are too many goals to be achieved. Based on the development of the global economy, the gap between the rich and the poor will definitely widen gradually. This is also a problem that needs attention. |
| C181 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality | Economic development is easier to achieve, while cultural, ideological and ecological goals are harder to change. |
| C241 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Local government | 20s | 4. Quality Education 10. Reduced Inequalities 13. Climate Action | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 15. Life On Land | Strengthen education to increase public awareness of environmental protection. Have national laws to protect the environment. |
| C262 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Personally, I think we can only approach this goal. Different regional cultures around the world cannot resolve their differences completely, and most of the goals can only be achieved in our own country. |
| C268 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 4. Quality Education | 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 3. Good Health and Well-Being | It takes the efforts of several or even dozens of generations to achieve it. Save resources from the trivial start and from the individual start. Globally, human beings work together to create a better and more beautiful Earth! |

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| C270 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 10. Reduced Inequalities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 2. Zero Hunger | Build a community for a shared future for mankind, strengthen people's awareness of peace and environmental protection, and reduce war and chaos. |
| C277 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities | First, we need to support and promote the sustainable development of our countries and maintain the steady growth of the global economy. Second, we should apply the Scientific Outlook on Development and strive to achieve comprehensive economic and social progress and comprehensive human development. Third, we should build a resource-conserving economic development model and strive to develop a circular economy. |
| C301 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | NGO/NPO | 20s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities | The world's Sustainable Development Goals are fine. But there is one or two that I think will probably never happen, like zero hunger and zero poverty. The rest require collective effort. |
| C303 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | University or research institution | 20s | 13. Climate Action 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | All countries should work together to build a community with a shared future for mankind. Strong countries help weak ones and big countries help small ones. |
| C317 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 14. Life Below Water 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | Developed countries help non-developed countries instead of using them to achieve their own "environmental protection." |
| C319 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | We should support and promote the development of developing countries and maintain the steady growth of the global economy. Developed countries should increase international economic and technological cooperation to help developing countries accelerate their development. We should increase international economic and technological cooperation, extensively cooperate internationally, and promote the liberalization of trade and investment. |
| C337 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | I think we should make corresponding policies for relatively poor areas. It is true that most countries in the world can meet food and clothing needs. However, many backward countries in Africa and Southeast Asia are still not doing well in this respect. They need other countries to provide them with necessary assistance, including economic, human and material assistance, as well as specific guidance on international policies. |
| C360 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 15. Life On Land 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | First of all, efforts should be made to achieve basic global peace and stability and achieve global economic recovery and sustained growth. We should continue to pursue globalization. All countries, developing countries in particular, should increase sustained investment in the economy, education and health care, accelerate the development of hydropower, wind power and other clean energy, and increase afforestation and conservation of water and soil. |
| C361 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 4. Quality Education | All countries around the world strengthen cooperation, coordinate their interests and make long-term plans. |
| C382 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 30s | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals 1. No Poverty | To achieve the sustainable development of the world, the governments of all countries need to coexist peacefully and fully cooperate. Under the current international political and economic system dominated by a western hegemony, this is very difficult to achieve. |
| C385 | Zhang Huawei | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 20s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 4. Quality Education | 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | The Sustainable Development Goals are too macro and difficult to implement in many parts of the world, requiring that all countries support each other and make steady progress. |
| C405 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | Corporation | 40s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 10. Reduced Inequalities 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 2. Zero Hunger | Only by maintaining peace and avoiding war can the world lay a stable foundation for the realization of these goals. |
| C419 | [-] | Asia | CHINA | NGO/NPO | 20s | 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | It is recommended that we practice a more sustainable lifestyle at work and at home by changing consumption patterns, using non-motorized vehicles such as bicycles, and buying local food. |
| S024 | Gloria Lucia Arango Castro | South America | COLOMBIA | Other | 50s | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 1. No Poverty 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action | Poverty is a mental situation in which mankind must identify the roles that it plays to engage in an activity, a trade, and the knowledge to earn an income. Policy manages conflicts of interest and does not clearly recognize the value of biodiversity. |

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| S061 | Jose Luis Fournier Rodriguez | Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean | COSTA RICA | University or research institution | 30s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 14. Life Below Water | The root of the problem lies in an environmentally unsustainable and inequitable development model which affects certain regions of the planet the most, such as Central America. In these most disadvantaged areas, there has been little real and tangible progress towards a change in the development model. |
| F013 | Siaghé Golli | Africa | COTE DIVOIRE | NGO/NPO | 30s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in | 0 | Apart from the media hype and the agreements and commitments made by the states which are having an increasing impact, the awareness of problems related to the SDGs is yet to be observed at the population level. |
| S020 | Daniel Giron Segovia | Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean | EL SALVADOR | NGO/NPO | 30s | 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality | 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 10. Reduced Inequalities | Despite the popularization of the SDGs, there is a tendency to incorrectly approach the work being done to achieve them. There is a lack of technical training in the approach and the proper evaluation of the achievement of the goals, and it is more about manipulating results to try to show changes and results that in reality do not occur. |
| F002 | [-] | Western Europe | FRANCE | NGO/NPO | 40s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | Concerning biodiversity, there are numerous projects planting native species in urban areas but few large-scale actions to restore natural environments (the fight against invasive exotic plants) There are too few projects for the drastic reduction of imports to make Reunion a self-sufficient island (food, supplies, etc.) |
| R031 | Fritz TRILLMICH | Western Europe | GERMANY | University or research institution | 70s and above | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty | As all of these goals are highly interdependent ranking is not really possible. Also, I am surprised that the biodiversity goal does not even show up here. |
| R535 | Bahishta Zahir | Western Europe | GERMANY | University or research institution | 30s | 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | I do not believe that enough has been done practically to achieve the SDGs. I have marked the 3 SDGs which institutions want to focus on by 2030, however less has been done. Poor people, the less developed countries are suffering more than ever before. At least take the example of Afghanistan that at which level of humanitarian crisis are we going to see it in the next 5 to 10 years. |
| R616 | [-] | Western Europe | GERMANY | NGO/NPO | 30s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities | Sadly to me the world is seeming to drift further away from realizing the 17 goals than towards them. Instead of actively planning and reacting to the mentioned challenges of humanity, global leaders and populations distract attention on relevant issues with wars etc. Thus the global crisis gets stronger. Instead of further cooperating, more and more countries start struggling and thinking alone. We are one world with so many different and precious peoples. How can we get back together? |
| R635 | [-] | Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean | GUATEMALA | Other | 50s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being | There have been setbacks in environmental progress, ungovernability, and fewer economic opportunities for the majority of the population. We are in a crisis, and it feels like the situation is getting worse and worse. |
| S063 | [-] | Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean | GUATEMALA | Central government | 40s | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being | In relation to the global average, it is important to continue to support people's access to clean water and sanitation, especially in developing countries, where the challenge remains vast. |
| R029 | ANILA P AJAYAN | Asia | INDIA | NGO/NPO | 30s | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Gender inequality is everywhere in my country. There are still so many families that do not provide good and quality education to girl child. Even though women are having jobs, family pressures are given to her than a man. |
| R231 | [-] | Asia | INDIA | NGO/NPO | 40s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 10. Reduced Inequalities | I guess the worldwide strategies are good enough to improve the sustainable goals and for their realization but the implementation level is very poor. It is not reaching the grassroots level.Enforcement of laws and rules should be increased as a tool to reduce the issues. |
| R280 | Vinay Tandon | Asia | INDIA | NGO/NPO | 60s | 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality | Global level averages are like guesses. Response of countries using a huge share of the available carbon space remaining in the atmosphere is very different and it is difficult to be fair. National Interest is paramount, which is what countries blindly pursue and also the MAIN reason for inability among nations to form partnerships for say climate action. It would therefore be better to seek responses for poor, emerging and developed economies separately. |
| R357 | Sundara Narayana Patro | Asia | INDIA | NGO/NPO | 70s and above | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 5. Gender Equality 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | A vigilant conscious public, a committed governance, mass community participation impact making education and research, mobilisation of international cooperation, dependency more on non-fossil fuel energy, adoption of circular economy in preference over linear economy, practising conservationism in preference over consumerism (as preached by Mahatma Gandhi), eco-friendly lifestyle, environmental approach to development and harmony with nature are some of the suggested strategies for a sustainable future of planet earth. |
| R448 | [-] | Asia | INDIA | NGO/NPO | 30s | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being | SDG 9 has potential to be realized by 2030, but the Micro and Small Enterprises within industries might not be able to attain it given the existing gap in the business ecosystem for them. |
| R424 | Ramiro D Crego | Western Europe | IRELAND | University or research institution | 30s | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities | I am trying to be optimistic with my answers. There are regions of the world that will be able to achieve at some level some of those goals, but there are many other places where it is hard to envision any kind of improvement. I believe it will depend on how successful the current far right movement in the west is. If they succeed in getting into power in some major countries, then I would say things will get worse rather than closer to any goal. |

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| R326 | [-] | Middle East | ISRAEL | University or research institution | 50s | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 1. No Poverty | The covid pandemic effects world priorities, supporting sanitation efforts and allowing for global partnerships, but also polarizing equality. |
| R042 | Dorian Fougères | Western Europe | ITALY | Other | 40s | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 15. Life On Land | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 5. Gender Equality 1. No Poverty | Unavoidably skewed in recent years insofar as one considers Covid an extraordinary event. |
| R444 | [-] | Western Europe | ITALY | NGO/NPO | 40s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty | 3.1 The goal will be achieved only for economic interests and not for a real interest in life on earth. A little careful construction of a renewable energy plant could create major conservation problems for terrestrial biodiversity |
| R460 | Greta Colombi | Western Europe | ITALY | University or research institution | 20s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty | I think that there are no goals that will be completely accomplished within 2030, even if some of them will see very huge improvements. On the other hand most of the goals won't be realized in 2030, because they require very long time for realization, particularly because they involve a change in mindset and international cooperation, which is furthest than ever nowadays |
| J003 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger | Russia's invasion of Ukraine has embroiled the world and impacted us. If humanity is not united, it will be difficult to achieve the SDGs. I think it is important to secure peace. |
| J015 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | I feel that the invasion of Ukraine and the COVID-19 pandemic changed everything for the worse. |
| J020 | Susumu Machata | Asia | JAPAN | Corporation | 70s and above | 13. Climate Action 10. Reduced Inequalities 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | Capitalism, which allows individuals to act freely, has a lot of advantages. However, its disadvantage, polarization, has expanded. Individuals' morals must be improved. |
| J032 | Satoru Nishikawa | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | A big problem is actions that go against PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS, such as the wars in Russia, Myanmar, and Afghanistan. |
| J039 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Local government | 50s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality | Considering the problem in Ukraine, I am most concerned the most about the achievement of goal 16, PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS. |
| J042 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | NGO/NPO | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | I think that the situation in Ukraine will greatly change global energy and decarbonatization policies, especially in Europe. European countries have no choice but to rebuild their own fossil fuel industries to ensure energy security. |
| J056 | Kazuyoshi Yogosawa | Asia | JAPAN | [-] | 70s and above | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Before considering issues related to the global environment and human survival, I feel frustrated that one of the biggest countries that has veto powers in the U.N. overtly invaded a neighboring country and we cannot stop it internationally. A war is the biggest cause for global environment destruction and is indeed an act of violence that denies human survival. |
| W002 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Corporation | 50s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 5. Gender Equality | 2. Zero Hunger 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities | I think the world is leaning to the right today. People are becoming self-centered and egoistic. It seems we are regressing in our pursuit of the SDGs. I keenly feel that nothing is more important than peace for the whole world to achieve common goals. |
| W009 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | Q. 3-1 Some of the goals may be achievable in some regions and countries. On a worldwide level, however, the target year should be much later than where it is currently set. Q. 3-2 Whenever I hear updates about the global environment and situation, the degree of achievement of the SDGs seems to be getting lower. |
| W023 | Keiichi Yokobori | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 5. Gender Equality 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being | Even if they could reach an agreement about goal setting, they cannot reach an agreement about how to achieve the goal or what it takes to achieve it because of differences in opinions and the question of feasibility. This is why the progress is slow. I think we will continue to need low-profile efforts to develop mutual understanding. |

| Comments on Q3 (SDGs) | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------|-------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|---|---|
| W025 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 70s and above | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality | In addition to global warming, the continuing COVID pandemic, Russia's invasion of Ukraine and other recent global events are heralding a decade of tough challenges. We fear how long the global environment can remain hardy and sustainable. The United Nations' current actions to address these events are insufficient. We need novel initiatives and new mechanisms to supplement the UN. |
| W032 | Kenichi Maeda | Asia | JAPAN | Corporation | 60s | 10. Reduced Inequalities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 1. No Poverty | 2. Zero Hunger 13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | The military dictatorship in Myanmar, the invasion into Ukraine, the human rights abuses in China — These events test the humankind's humanist principles. How can we face the global environment issues while leaving these problems unaddressed? This is a big question. |
| W040 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 13. Climate Action 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty | The nightmarish crisis in Ukraine makes us feel like we have gone back in time, and it has caused us to become aware again of the difficulty of building sustainable peace. |
| W068 | Hiroaki Tsutsumi | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 2. Zero Hunger 14. Life Below Water | We still see no prospects for building an energy supply system that is independent from fossil fuels. In a time like this, an enormous amount of capital is being wasted in war. Warfare is one of the largest causes of environmental destruction, both directly and indirectly. |
| W070 | Akira Tsubouchi | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 70s and above | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty 5. Gender Equality | Warfare is the biggest act of environmental destruction. I hope that Russia's ongoing invasion of Ukraine will not divert the world's eyes from the need for environmental measures. |
| W078 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | More technical or specific issues may be settled in one way or another. I am rather optimistic about it. But changing people's mindsets and philosophy is fairly difficult. Worse, there seems to be no end to the widening of the inequality of the rich and the poor. |
| W086 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | As I have visited and seen many different countries, I think it will be next to impossible for the whole world to achieve the SDGs. |
| W088 | Junichiro Tsutsumi | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Achieving all of the SDGs globally by 2030 is impossible. Some of the goals may be technically possible. But the political risks are unpredictable. As long as nations like North Korea, China, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Palestine and Russia remain unchanged, achieving uniform and political peace around the world will remain impossible forever unless drastic measures such as reform of the U.N. are taken. |
| W096 | Tetsuya Kusuda | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 70s and above | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities | 4. Quality Education 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals | Trying to achieve the SDGs on a business basis often results in developed countries economically exploiting developing countries. A voluntary pursuit of the SDGs should be reinforced instead. Some countries may expect to receive more assistance than they give. It is important to ensure that partnerships do not end up partnerships in name only. |
| W100 | Tsunehide Chino | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 40s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 13. Climate Action | I can't help but think that Russia's invasion of Ukraine is significantly negatively impacting the environment and humankind. |
| W101 | Yoichi Kawashima | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality | A war has begun, killed many people and endangering the global environment. Other issues exist, but bringing peace to the world as soon as possible is the most pressing issue today. Worse, nuclear weapons may be used in a war. This is a critical situation. |
| W105 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 40s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action | 4. Quality Education 10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty | As long as there are gaps between nations because of the economic environment and also natural conditions, it will be impossible to ensure the equality of living standards, education, economic standards and other factors. |
| W118 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Corporation | 40s | 10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | It is difficult to ensure the continued pursuit of economic rationality is compatible with the SDGs. |
| W125 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Local government | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities | Efforts are under way in each field. On a global level, however, the inequalities between regions are unfortunately widening. On average globally, the degree of achievement of the SDGs is low. Regarding poverty and famine, wealth is increasingly concentrated in the hands of a small number of people and inequality is increasing in the so-called developed countries. For this reason, I think the SDGs are hard to achieve. Unless poverty and other difficulties are settled, people will lose leeway to change their lifestyles or raise their environmental awareness. |
| W134 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Corporation | 50s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty | Inequality and other negative trends will increase around the world, in different regions and in Japan. Peace and equality are in extreme danger. |
| W158 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities | Globally, I don't think there's any hope of achieving the 17 SDGs, as it seems difficult to improve or achieve them. Untiringly pursuing each of the goals would be the only way to achieve them. But it isn't possible unless nations and individuals can afford to do it. |

| Comments on Q3 (SDGs) | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------|-------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|
| W173 | Hajime Oshitani | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | Basically, none of the SDGs seems achievable. COVID-19, the Ukraine situation and other problems will have an increasingly negative impact on the world economy, increase inequality and division and bring insecurity to society. As all people, enterprises and politicians are expected to stay strongly determined to change and to act accordingly, I fear the philosophy of the SDGs will be left behind. |
| W176 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 5. Gender Equality 10. Reduced Inequalities | Many companies define economic value and social value as the core of their corporate value and have begun to add contribution to the establishment of a sustainable global environment. I am hopeful about how they will go. |
| W177 | Toshiko Kawashita | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 5. Gender Equality 4. Quality Education 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action | Many projects and activities for the achievement of the SDGs have been rolled out with international support but ended up as just propaganda. They have become nothing more than a tool for PR strategies. For this reason, it can hardly be expected that they will lead to specific measures for solving the problems. This is all due to a twist in the economy-first society. Unless people's profit-oriented mindsets are fundamentally corrected, we will continue to be far away from restoring the natural environment. |
| W189 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger | Knowledge about the significance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is spreading through regions, schools and industry. Hopefully this will deepen people's understanding of environmental issues. |
| W206 | Toshiyuki Kagawa | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 70s and above | 13. Climate Action 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 10. Reduced Inequalities 3. Good Health and Well-Being 4. Quality Education | Differences exist in initial conditions of development. This, combined with the antithetic argument in favor of "departure from development," hinders an agreement on the direction of people's equality-based pursuit of affluence and welfare. Consequently, this makes it hard to eliminate inequality. The SDGs have been shared considerably in primary and secondary education. However, we need to work on raising the quality of education and improving opportunities to achieve the SDGs. |
| W209 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being 10. Reduced Inequalities | All I hear about the SDGs are slogans. It looks like the people who illegally profit from the existing systems of society and the economy are exploiting the SDGs to profit more. A sustainable society cannot be established unless we ensure the fair distribution of the fruits of growth, and thoroughly implement the polluter-pays principle and extended producer responsibility. |
| W245 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 3. Good Health and Well-Being | Wars and conflicts are antithetical to sustainable development. As you can see in Russia's invasion of Ukraine and Myanmar's domestic problems, the hurdles for democratization remain high. Meanwhile, disparities among regions are growing in terms of resolution of problems stated in SDGs. |
| W263 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 15. Life On Land 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 10. Reduced Inequalities | The degree of achievement of the goals that are manageable through monozukuri (manufacturing) and facility improvement is rising. On the other hand, the degree of achievement of the goals related to social systems and international relations is very likely to remain low. |
| W279 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Media | 50s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 4. Quality Education | Due to the invasion of Ukraine, people's interest in environmental issues will not increase a lot over the next ten years. In the 2030s, the degree of achievement of the SDGs will not be higher than expected. |
| W331 | Nobuhiro Yasui | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty | None of the goals seems achievable in this economy-first world where each human being is expected to gain income and become independent in order to survive the free competition rules. |
| W368 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty | Russia's invasion of Ukraine makes the SDGs even harder to achieve. It is difficult to achieve peace and fairness. There are more than 100 million refugees around the world. Russia and Ukraine are among the world's largest sources of food. A war between these nations is expected to increase the severity of starvation and poverty in regions like Africa. This will also uncover severe issues impacting energy, the economy and climate change. |
| W400 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger | Making judgments based on global averages is very difficult. The inequality of developed countries including some Western countries and regions and developing countries is so huge that I find it pretty hard to average them before making judgments. |
| J006 | Takaaki Hashimoto | Asia | JAPAN | NGO/NPO | 70s and above | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 13. Climate Action | The SDGs themselves set economic growth as a goal, which is inherently not sustainable. Development itself must be halted. |
| J011 | Masami Taguchi | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth (-) | While there are some partial efforts being made, there are also observable—and arguably undeniable—trends and attitudes in politics and the economic sphere that run counter to these efforts. These cannot be ignored, and ultimately, I take a pessimistic view on progress. |

| Comments on Q3 (SDGs) | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------|-------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| J012 | Satoru Katsuta | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Few people truly understand the content and background of the SDGs—especially among policymakers. |
| J017 | Hideki Shiraishi | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 40s | 5. Gender Equality 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action | 4. Quality Education 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 3. Good Health and Well-Being | For Question 3-1, I selected goals that could be achieved through legal regulation. For Question 3-2, I chose those that cannot be achieved without fundamentally correcting economic disparities. |
| J018 | Hiroyuki Harada | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 15. Life On Land | As a countermeasure against the rise in CO ₂ , we should promote the development of technologies that repurpose CO ₂ into other chemical substances. Underground storage technology also holds potential. In short, reducing CO ₂ could serve as an effective measure against climate change and become a key factor in achieving the SDGs. |
| J021 | Hikaru Machida | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty 13. Climate Action | First and foremost, we must eliminate poverty and achieve zero hunger—without this, the SDGs cannot even be properly set as goals. |
| J024 | Masaru Tanaka | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 70s and above | 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education | 1. No Poverty 3. Good Health and Well-Being | Question 3-1: If society becomes peaceful and prosperous, these goals will be easier to achieve. Question 3-2: Because society is peaceful and prosperous, the achievement rate will be low. |
| J033 | Tamiji Sugiyama | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 5. Gender Equality | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty | When the outcomes of technological innovation become visible and citizens can truly feel the benefits, I believe the achievement of the goals will be accelerated. |
| J034 | Hiroyuki Hayakawa | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 2. Zero Hunger 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 14. Life Below Water 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | The war in Ukraine highlights just how devastating warfare is to the environment. |
| J040 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 40s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 3. Good Health and Well-Being | I am deeply concerned about the growing number of conflicts. |
| J049 | Takayuki Mori | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | A shift in mindset must come first, and there are serious issues with the quality of education. The more the current form of education spreads, the less likely it is that the hopes of the SDGs will be realized. |
| J053 | Yugo Kanaya | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 40s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 1. No Poverty | 13.What is needed is real action on climate change. Rather than adaptation measures limited to developed countries, fundamental mitigation strategies are essential. |
| J054 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 60s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 4. Quality Education 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 1.No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | While there may appear to be surface-level progress, it's hard to say that any real, fundamental improvements are being made. |
| J069 | Tadakatsu Okubo | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 5. Gender Equality 2. Zero Hunger 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 14. Life Below Water | Even in so-called developing countries, public awareness is rising. While poverty may not disappear and overall global "achievement levels" may still be far off, I would like to believe that the concern about climate change and the desire to seek solutions among heavily affected developing countries is on par with that of developed nations. |
| J059 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | Other | 70s and above | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | From a global perspective, the gap in living standards between developed and developing countries is significant. I feel there is a growing need for developed countries to provide even greater support to help developing countries achieve self-reliance. |
| J064 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 50s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | 13. Climate Action 2. Zero Hunger 1. No Poverty | I believe that the sense of expectation and achievement regarding the SDGs felt by the Japanese public is completely different from that in developing or poorer countries. This disparity in perspective should be communicated more clearly to the Japanese people. |
| J066 | [-] | Asia | JAPAN | University or research institution | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities | Humanity truly has a tendency to repeat its mistakes. It's deeply regrettable. |

| Comments on Q3 (SDGs) | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| K011 | [-] | Asia | KOREA | NGO/NPO | 50s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 2. Zero Hunger 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Voluntary efforts by citizens are important, but the political situation in each country seems to have a greater impact on the climate crisis. |
| K024 | [-] | Asia | KOREA | NGO/NPO | 30s | 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 10. Reduced Inequalities 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | Thanks to continuous education, the awareness of the environmental issues has been increasing in general, however, the practical resolution in terms of national or international scale seems to be incomplete. |
| K040 | [-] | Asia | KOREA | University or research institution | 20s | 5. Gender Equality 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | I think changes take place faster because there is a lot of public awareness of the problems we face. On the other hand, climate change and marine ecosystems don't seem to be recognized because we don't experience them well, and even if they change, they're slow |
| F015 | [-] | Africa | MADAGASCAR | NGO/NPO | 40s | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action 14. Life Below Water | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 5. Gender Equality | In the case of our country, these three main strong probabilities are interdependent in the achievement of these objectives. The issues that are relatively difficult to address are those related to the impact of COVID, which has led to a significant economic downturn in the country and worsened the increasing poverty and hunger. |
| R349 | Bryan Raveen Nelson | Asia | MALAYSIA | Central government | 30s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 17. Partnerships for the Goals 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 13. Climate Action | In most cases, the success of policies depend on leadership and the direction they intend to strengthen their position. This selfish practice is taking mankind nowhere because we do not think on the grounds of humanity but rather actions that profited in the form of name sake and financial value. To reach the SDG, we have to let go new development and scrap away competition in the economy. There is no point governing a globe that suffers from low job availability, affordability, wealth reductions, inflation and poor water and air quality. |
| R506 | [-] | Asia | MALAYSIA | University or research institution | 20s | 4. Quality Education 10. Reduced Inequalities 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 13. Climate Action 15. Life On Land 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Awareness of climate change and the effect of forest destruction in Malaysia is still rather low. |
| R548 | Gary Lim Khaeril Zach | Asia | MALAYSIA | University or research institution | 50s | 4. Quality Education 10. Reduced Inequalities 17. Partnerships for the Goals | 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 13. Climate Action | Unfortunately most of the SDGs are good in paper but falter in the implementation. |
| R628 | [-] | Africa | MAURITIUS | NGO/NPO | 70s and above | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | Too much hypocrisy on the part of developed countries who are mainly responsible for the environmental problems facing humanity. They still do not seem to be willing to change their production and consumption pattern and to provide help to developing nations which are struggling to face climate change and to come out of poverty. The sad news is that developing nations like China, India and others are simply emulating the model established by the western nations. |
| R631 | Oscar Martinez Lopez | Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean | MEXICO | University or research institution | 30s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 5. Gender Equality 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | Q3-1 we probably won't reach any of the goals, and although I only wanted to select Industry, innovation and infrastructure I believe reaching this is not good for the planet. |
| F024 | DOMINIQUE Yannick | Oceania | NEW CALEDONIA | Corporation | 40s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in | 0 | Today, due to a lack of political will and public awareness, we are far from being able to achieve the SDGs by 2030. For the majority of citizens, daily needs are the first-order priorities. |
| R671 | ALAN FRANCIS MARK | Oceania | NEW ZEALAND | University or research institution | 70s and above | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 2. Zero Hunger | The Democratic process provides difficulties for reining politicians to implement the necessary action. particularly in addressing the climate crisis. |
| R649 | Tom Dybwad | Western Europe | NORWAY | Central government | 70s and above | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land | The war in Ukraine makes everything very uncertain as to the future of the environment on Earth. The Food question will in addition become the big challenge in many countries if the war continues. Wind power on land and in the oceans will be a threat to nature and biodiversity, on land coastal and mountain nature, in the oceans to biodiversity for fisheries and because of microplastic with bisfeno into the sea. |
| R205 | Zia ur Rehman | Asia | PAKISTAN | NGO/NPO | 50s | 4. Quality Education 3. Good Health and Well-Being 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality 14. Life Below Water | I have not seen even a single intervention regarding improvements on life below water in Pakistan |
| S081 | [-] | Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean | PANAMA | Central government | 50s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 0 | The COVID-19 pandemic altered the global patterns associated with the economy, which makes some of the SDGs unfeasible. |
| F028 | [-] | Asia | PHILIPPINES | NGO/NPO | 40s | 5. Gender Equality 13. Climate Action 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 1. No Poverty 10. Reduced Inequalities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | The SDGs that are most likely to be achieved are those that are the most superficial and are diversions from addressing the real problems while attempting to maintain a semblance of functioning through the artificial creation of credit or satisfaction from community and progressive agendas. |

| Comments on Q3 (SDGs) | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| R603 | [-] | Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union | POLAND | University or research institution | 40s | 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 1. No Poverty 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 3. Good Health and Well-Being | Technology might help us with elimination some issues, however the human nature does not change rapidly. Climate change will provoke more conflicts, I doubt that within 8 years the model of consumption will change. All in all good health and well-being are in danger. |
| R618 | [-] | Africa | SOUTH AFRICA | NGO/NPO | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 0 | Unfortunately, the current prospects for attaining the SDGs globally appear bleak unless there is a radical shift by leaders and influencers, particularly in an increasingly fractured world. Having said this, partnerships and collaboration between like-minded but different sectors appears to be growing at least in the areas I am working in. |
| R069 | Erik van Lennep | Western Europe | SPAIN | NGO/NPO | 60s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 17. Partnerships for the Goals 1. No Poverty | The single most effective and urgent action necessary to achieve any of the SDGs is change of leadership and dismantling of corrupt structures. All else depends on removing this massive obstacle. The science and technology is already in place, the knowledge of socio-cultural configurations is well understood. Until we dismantle the 'leadership' and consciously, resolutely and creatively reinstate true governance, it will be impossible to incentivise the changes required in time to save ourselves. |
| R274 | Alberto Arroyo Schnell | Western Europe | SPAIN | Other | 40s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 15. Life On Land 14. Life Below Water 13. Climate Action | The key issue is the trade-offs between targets: that will all of them have a low level of realisation. We need a more integrated approach than 17 different targets - maybe highlighting the cross-relations among them would help. |
| R278 | Daniel James Jiron | Western Europe | SPAIN | NGO/NPO | 50s | 13. Climate Action 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 0 | If Climate Action is the first goal, which means leaving carbon in the ground, and better managing and sustaining forests to sequester more carbon, as well as gear agriculture production to both help sequester carbon and sustain human populations with food then the other goals will flow from these objectives. Managing consumption for example. Climate action requires peaceful and strong institutions. We can see with the invasion of Ukraine by Russia that efforts for the environment will go to the side. |
| S001 | Maria Inmaculada Romero Bujan | Western Europe | SPAIN | University or research institution | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 0 | We are not even able to meet the minimum objectives in Europe, much less worldwide. The latest catastrophes (pandemic, Ukrainian war) have also put the emphasis on other priorities. |
| S007 | [-] | Western Europe | SPAIN | Local government | 50s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | 3.1 At the present time, I am quite pessimistic about the progress of the SDGs with such an short time frame (2030) — Even more so considering the global context that we are responding to. |
| R617 | [-] | Asia | SRI LANKA | Central government | 40s | 13. Climate Action 5. Gender Equality 15. Life On Land | 1. No Poverty 6. Clean Water and Sanitation 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | There are actions taken for regulate the long time effects from climate change. Carbon foot print and valuation will take place to regulate the CO2 emissions.Through non destruction of forests carbon content in soil can be reduced following reduction of soil degradation which is subset of land degradation. Economic growth of regions is severely affected and poverty reduction and hunger increased following. Sanitation decreased with increasing rate of population and industrialization without poor legislation decrease quality of water. |
| R228 | [-] | Asia | THAILAND | Local government | 20s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 0 | There might be some improvement in climate action however I believe it is hard on the world average to achieve highest level of realization in 2030 |
| R038 | [-] | Western Europe | UK | NGO/NPO | 60s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | Public awareness has increased across many areas but is not matched by significant changes in behaviour, consumption, or legal/policy change. |
| R048 | Brian Zimmerman | Western Europe | UK | NGO/NPO | 50s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth | 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | In a human-centric world, unfortunately only those goals that achieve results for humans only will be achieved. Humans do not generally see the intrinsic value and right for the rest of the natural world to exist. |
| R081 | Peter J Dobson OBE | Western Europe | UK | University or research institution | 70s and above | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 10. Reduced Inequalities 3. Good Health and Well-Being | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 4. Quality Education | there is too much emphasis on climate change without recognising what detrimental effects could result on the poor by the proposed legislations. |
| R190 | [-] | Western Europe | UK | University or research institution | 40s | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action | 3. Good Health and Well-Being 10. Reduced Inequalities 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | These concepts are interlinked so hard to separate, for example, inequalities and wellbeing or life on land and sustainable cities and communities... They are all inter-related. It is hard to have peace, justice and strong institutions when politics is corrupt and human values are very unaligned with these SDGs. The systems on which we depend (economic, political) do not align with the SDGs so achieving these will require systemic change. |
| R529 | Simon Lamb | Western Europe | UK | Other | 70s and above | 12. Responsible Consumption and Production 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action | 14. Life Below Water 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 1. The UK has a very poor record for river and lake water quality, and despite years of pressure to improve, has shown very little improvement. 2. The current energy crisis may have been alleviated by 2030, but the UK government have recently reinstated natural gas as a "clean energy" in order to help with this crisis, despite it being a major source of carbon release. 3. Very little progress is being made here. The UK could fairly easily set low energy and pollution parameters for house building, such as employing Scandinavian build models (which is also much cheaper), but for some reason hesitates to do so, so that poor quality eco-unfriendly housing still predominates. |

| Comments on Q3 (SDGs) | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|---|
| R010 | [-] | USA & Canada | USA | NGO/NPO | 60s | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 5. Gender Equality | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 15. Life On Land 1. No Poverty | Increasingly we must see all our challenges as interrelated, and all our goals connected. We need holistic approaches. |
| R246 | [-] | USA & Canada | USA | University or research institution | 40s | 17. Partnerships for the Goals 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure | 14. Life Below Water 15. Life On Land 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions | I don't have much faith that any of the goals will truly be reached. There may be some advances in clean energy due simply to technological advancements. |
| R355 | Matthew A. Kaproth | USA & Canada | USA | University or research institution | 30s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 14. Life Below Water 12. Responsible Consumption and Production | My opinion on our progress towards the 17 SDGs has become worse than in years past - perhaps due to inaction and now war (Ukraine aggression). |
| R359 | Kent Blacklidge | USA & Canada | USA | University or research institution | 70s and above | 10. Reduced Inequalities 5. Gender Equality 15. Life On Land | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 6. Clean Water and Sanitation | As long as population continues to increase with its result in mass migration of people, there is little hope for environmental improvement. |
| R386 | Jesus Rivas | USA & Canada | USA | University or research institution | 50s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 1. No Poverty 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth 10. Reduced Inequalities | So long as Capitalism remains the dominant economic system there is no hope for the planet. |
| R484 | [-] | USA & Canada | USA | University or research institution | 70s and above | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 10. Reduced Inequalities 2. Zero Hunger | In the absence of significant changes in attitudes of people, governments, and spheres of education, none of these goals can be understood, let alone achieved. |
| R507 | [-] | USA & Canada | USA | Other | 60s | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 13. Climate Action 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 15. Life On Land | The demands of human basic needs appear to outstrip capacity by 2030, affecting poverty, hunger and life on land. The hopeful signs are innovation and reinvestment, action on climate, and a shift away from fossil fuels and nuclear to clean, renewable energy sources. |
| R565 | Alan Zulch | USA & Canada | USA | NGO/NPO | 50s | 18. There are no goals with the highest level of realization in 2030. | 10. Reduced Inequalities 1. No Poverty 7. Affordable and Clean Energy | The pessimistic responses reflect my assessment from the global field over the last fourteen years. We are not succeeding in making meaningful progress to address the root causes of our world's ills. Technical fixes can mitigate symptoms and have value, but cannot be mistaken for real solutions. The problem is ultimately one of worldview: are we separate from the earth, or are we all one interconnected whole? So long as the former reigns supreme individually and collectively, our efforts will only kick the can down the road. |
| R642 | Jennifer Kirkpatrick | USA & Canada | USA | Other | 70s and above | 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities | 13. Climate Action 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger | One option on your Sustainable Development Goals that you did NOT list would have been my first choice: Reduction in World Population! Overpopulation is the driving factor behind ALL of the problems this Planet is facing... Climate disruption, loss of Biodiversity, War and strife, Poverty and Hunger. Unless we can limit our numbers our species will not survive the problems that we are creating for ourselves Another Sustainable Goal not mentioned is curbing Nuclear Proliferation! We may kill ourselves off more quickly this way than Climate Change can. |
| S062 | Jose Ramón Delgado | South America | VENEZUELA | NGO/NPO | 60s | 7. Affordable and Clean Energy 17. Partnerships for the Goals 13. Climate Action | 1. No Poverty 2. Zero Hunger 3. Good Health and Well-Being | For Venezuela, a country undergoing a complex humanitarian crisis and also facing the destruction of its universities and scientific research institutions, it is imperative to restore the marine sciences sector as a first step, without which it will be very difficult to achieve the SDGs, particularly SDG 14. |