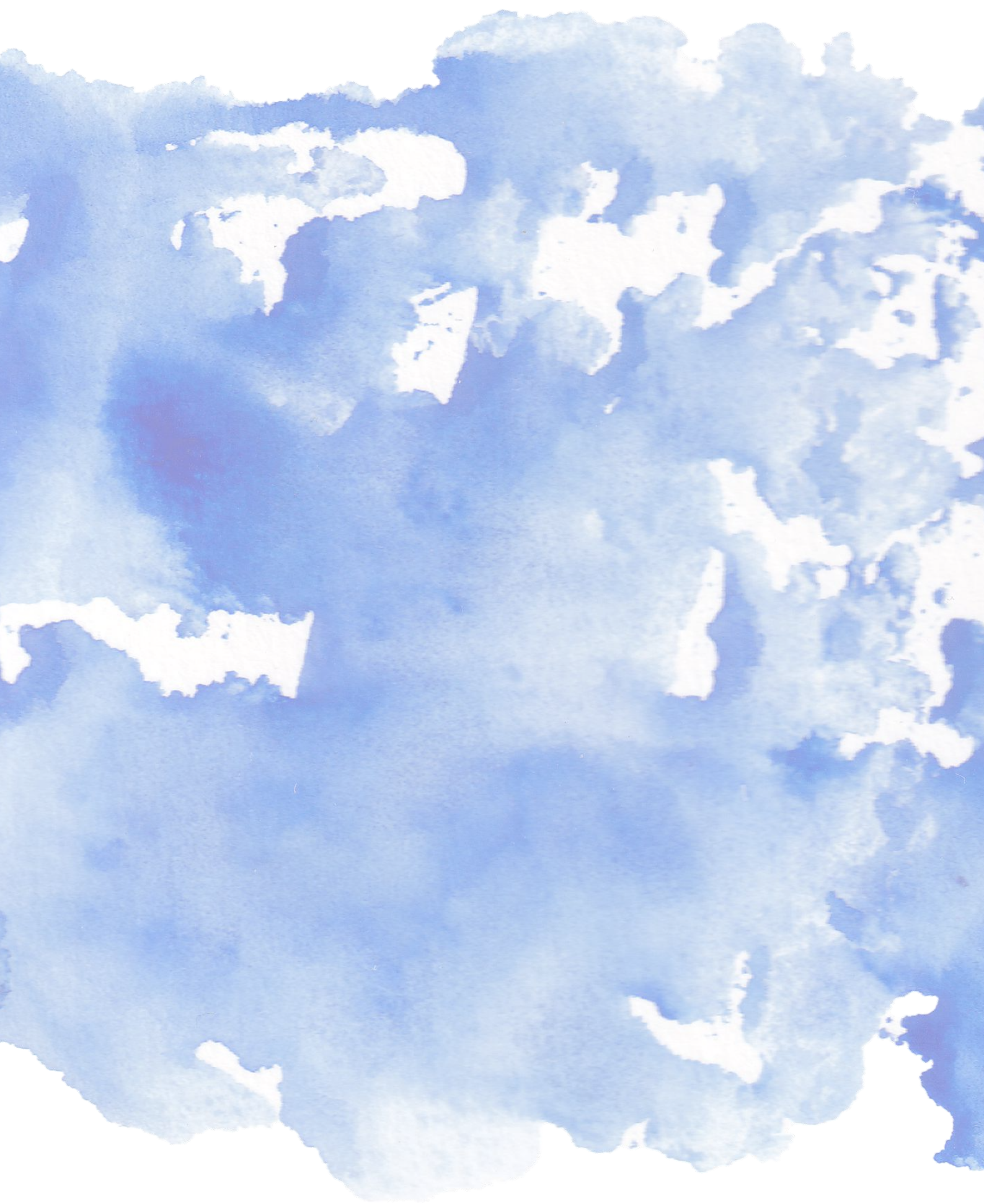# G20 Members' National Values: Implications for Policy Development Related to The UN Sustainable Development Goals

Joint Commissioned Report

G20 Members' National Values: Implications for Policy Development Related to The UN Sustainable Development Goals

Joint commissioned by
Arrowad for Building Values Company
(an entity of Arrowad Group)
and
Centre for Human and Cultural Values &
UWA Public Policy Institute,
The University of Western Australia

Edited by
AlKhalaf, Saad.
Chowdury, Asif.
Lake, Joshua.
Lee, Julie.
Rahn, Oliver.
Saggar, Shamit.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Saad Ibrahim AlKhalaf, PhD

Founding Partner and Vice President, Arrowad Group

Prof. Julie Lee, PhD

Professor in Marketing and Director of the Centre for Human and Cultural Values; Director of Research, UWA Business School, University of Western Australia

Prof. Shamit Saggar

Director of The Public Policy Institute and Professor of Public Policy at the University of Western Australia

PROJECT CO-LEADS

Oliver Rahn, DBA

Industry Liaison Coordinator of the Centre for Human and Cultural Values; University of Western Australia

Asif Chowdhury, DBA

Corporate Value Officer (CVO), Arrowad Group

PROJECT CONTRIBUTOR

Joshua Lake

Centre Research Associate of the Centre for Human and Cultural Values, UWA Business School, University of Western Australia

— CHAPTER 1

Introduction

by Professor Shamit Saggar
Director, UWA Public Policy Institute,
The University of Western Australia

Introduction: Bringing national values into global policy coordination

---

The world's twenty largest economies have grown immensely in the past three decades as the pace of globalisation has intensified and the impacts of global connectivity have become better understood and harnessed. These societies have mobilised human and financial capital on a truly vast scale and drawn upon leadership that is better informed than ever, leading to gains in human development and prosperity. In some cases, the impacts on economies and on the lives of citizens have been transformative.

The consequences of these changes are beginning to be understood and one of these is that closer attention needs to be paid to the fabric of the societies that comprise the G20. This is welcome, insofar as important questions arise about similarities and differences across these nations, and crucially, how member nations' underlying values are shaped, understood and factored into discussions about greater coordination of efforts across the G20.

The Indonesian G20 Summit in late 2022 takes place against the backdrop of rebuilding economies after the COVID-19 pandemic, a rise in geopolitical tensions and rivalries, and the first concerted pressure on global food and energy security seen in more than a generation.

International coordination

If the G20 is to facilitate enhanced coordination of national policies to respond to these challenges, then it is important to take stock of each nation's underlying values and character. Each G20 nation is different in important ways that reflect historic patterns, social change, demographic trends, and citizen preferences. **By examining national values, we can begin to appreciate why, in a particular society, certain policy directions are likely to 'go with the grain' and rapidly obtain legitimacy and acceptance, whilst others experience unforeseen (yet foreseeable) obstacles and blockages.**

The G20 nations exhibit important differences in national values that are easy to overlook when shaping international policy priorities. For instance, while corruption acts as a major drag on efficiency of economies and resource allocation decisions, the ability of individual national governments to respond effectively to reduce corruption depends on how much room for manoeuvre that national values provide. In a country, in which national values emphasise individuals fitting into a wider social order, policies to overcome corruption that rely on individual assertiveness are bound to struggle, especially in countries with tight and inflexible norms. Another way to think about this distinction is to consider how far individuals feel a sense of obligation for taking anticipated reactions into account in challenging corruption. Moreover, national cultures can even pre-empt such challenges based on scattered thought processes that indirectly take wider considerations in account.

Of course, the G20 nations seek ways to mobilise commonalities across their societies. This is the unavoidable – and largely welcome – aspiration and outlook of nations that have grown increasingly interdependent in recent decades. Many have in fact predicted that national cultural values may begin to coalesce, as people in these countries become accustomed to the situations and circumstances of their counterparts in other large economies. Global communications, entertainment networks, and consumer markets have tended to drive such pressures. In reality, however, the evidence for these predictions is mixed at best as many societies continue to cling onto their distinctive cultures and values in the face of (or possibly as a result of) cultural homogenisation.

Policymaking tools

Probing the context of national cultural values is a valuable exercise for the policy community to undertake for two main reasons: (1) to avoid the danger of an ethnocentric view of an increasingly modernised and homogenous world and (2) to better understand how policy formulation and implementation can be enhanced by a greater consideration of cultural similarities and differences.

It is important to view cultural values as more than a peripheral cue, as this view may lead to minimalization or entirely overlooking their importance in the policy planning process. If national values are seen as peripheral to the analysis and design of effective policy solutions, they are more likely to be examined late in the policy formulation process (or not at all). One common example has been the practice of national governments embracing labour migration policies to meet skills shortages whilst overlooking or minimising existing local economic and cultural anxieties, including entrenched hostility toward ethnic and cultural outsiders.The complex distributional effects of inward labour migration are such that it is exceedingly hard to isolate winners and losers in advance and to anticipate the disruption to existing social relationships. It is not merely about units of labour being reallocated across national jurisdictions but rather how the newcomers are seen, and how well their values may fit with the new societal values that situate their responses. Consideration of differences in values earlier in the process is likely to lead to better outcomes.

There is also an inherent risk that modern policy formulation is centred on insights created by 'culture-free' social and economic analyses, to such a degree that key insights about social and cultural effects are lost. While there is some evidence of societies becoming more egalitarian over time, deeper insight can be gained when, rather than considering this as a universal value, the full hierarchy of differences in cultural values is considered. For instance, international policy efforts to improve access to health and education for women and girls may indeed be a universally agreed priority, but development and implementation of this policy will by no means be culture-free.
Egalitarianism has a very different emphasis in embedded, group-based societies than it does in more autonomous, individual-based societies. In the former, it may be more effective to socialise people to accept and comply with formal rules and shared goals than socialising people to feel a stronger concern for the health of women and girls in society.

Where autonomous-egalitarian principles are within the country's 'hidden wiring', policies may be crafted to leverage the role of individuals in advancing and in influencing others to create a larger appetite to do so. The individual, culturally-speaking, acts as an enabler of others to create momentum for social change. In these cultures, measures that work this way can be effective in establishing and reinforcing norms about how women and girls are thought about in general, prior to policy discussions about how health and education services are organized to deliver particular outcomes.

In other countries, meanwhile, more hierarchical values means that deference must be taken into account, and this ensures those that are already-dominant must provide their consent. This is not to say that the latter offers no or few opportunities to advance female health and educational outcomes, but rather that the fabric of how change and improvement takes place will be different. Another way to think about this distinction is by noting that many nations assume that social change is both about, and driven by, individualist traits to master or advance personal benefits. This is altogether different in nations that are steeped in the sense that individuals must give way to the societal interest, or that harmony or balance in the society, as a whole, precedes the fulfillment of individual goals.

A generation ago, Lee Kuan Yew, the most prominent South-East Asian leader of his time, highlighted this type of distinction in relation to how economic relationships were culturally set between East and West. His insistence that the Asian variant of modern capitalism depended on, and had succeeded because of, group interests taking priority over individual interests, found admirers and critics in equal measure.

Cultural borrowing

Ignoring cultural similarities and differences may result in less effective policies, with the policy community assuming that successful policy interventions can be routinely borrowed from other countries. In some cases, where national cultures are similar, this can be a productive exercise since the starting points may be the same. Governments might 'borrow' policy from culturally similar nations to ensure that citizens are better able to navigate modern markets and public service delivery, based on an assumption that their citizens are similarly motivated, facing comparable hurdles and like-minded in their choice calculus.

But in many other cases, national cultures are too far apart to allow the validity of this type of assumption to go unchecked. **When national cultures and their complexities are brushed to one side, the real risk is of naïve policy transplantation: taking a policy that works very well in one place because it is designed to go with the grain of local culture, and using it to tackle comparable problems elsewhere without such a supportive culture to rest upon.** The best examples can be seen in northern and southern European policies to combat alcohol-related harm. For years governments in northern Europe fixated on the low alcohol abuse and harm in countries to the south and sought to design policy interventions that tackled 'binge' drinking patterns in particular that were related to very specific times, locations and events. In policy terms, what eluded those government was that Mediterranean lifestyles and cultures enveloped so much about alcohol consumption that could not be replicated (least of all by governments) in countries to the north.

Proactive national policymakers are increasingly pausing to think through how and why national cultures can either constrain or expand their room for manoeuvre. One way they have done so is by interrogating whether, or how far, particular policy challenges are embedded in cultural norms and expectations, thus allowing an additional perspective concerning how different or newer norms can by fostered.

The world of business is a useful reference point here. In large, multi-national businesses that span many different cultural contexts, it is now standard to expect senior management teams to know intimately their consumers and markets. Business executives never forget the salutatory lesson of one American car firm that entered the Indian market, squandering valuable funds by adding first generation electric windows for front seated travellers– failing to note that, economically and culturally, car ownership in a low-income country was commonly limited to those who had drivers and as such were more likely to sit in the back than front of the car. Many similar examples are often cited, so that future business leaders fully and implicitly grasp that their business models are required to understand national cultures inside-out. Failure is ill-tolerated by their shareholders. Ironically, business leaders themselves are often criticised for the homogenous cross-national culture that unites their endeavours, whereas, in truth, to succeed in multi-national markets is more and more dependent on grasping these vital cultural differences and nuances.

Today, policymaking as a profession is much better positioned to detect cultural similarities and differences and to be sensitive to very nuanced cultural variations. **Sophisticated policymakers will focus less on optimal policy design and solutions as an end in themselves, and increasingly dwell on the question of what will work, all things considered.** The answer to that question is dependent on what will be accepted, embraced and seen as organically developed from within. Incrementalist theories of policymaking have long emphasised that successful policy is defined by cultural acceptance and emotional resonance.

The UN SDGs

This report sets out to help readers understand and appreciate the links between national values and the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The essence of these Goals is about global change that improves people's lives, environments, and future prospects. For this reason, the G20 inter-governmental forum seeks to focus its members' collective efforts around an Agenda for 2030.

The urgency of action against the SDGs is not in question from the time of their inception. The seismic dislocations affected by the global public health emergency from 2020 onwards and the surge in resources shortages and prices since 2022 have only served to underscore these challenges.

The essential message in this report is to encourage readers and decisionmakers to utilise the values lens that colours so much of what is attainable and imaginable.

So, we end where we started, namely on nations not merely pooling their efforts but also on doing so by drawing on the fact that societies and their citizens share more in common than previously seen in history. But, despite that inclination toward similarity, we can see from this report that important national cultural variations exist and must necessarily be factored in the rubric of using dissimilar policies to pursue similar goals.

If these distinctions are properly signposted and comprehended by G20 nations, there is expanded scope to use knowledge about societal values to pursue the SDGs. An alignment of this kind is the political task facing the G20 later this year, at a time when national – and even nationalistic – interests are so prevalent.

Nations vary, as much as anything because they are different culturally and in their underlying values. **The age of globalisation ironically has intensified the importance we place on nations that are centred on different value systems. This insight should not be an impediment but rather an aid to more effective policies to realise the 2030 SDG Agenda.**

Global policy coordination in the face of very well understood national values is not a frictionless exercise.
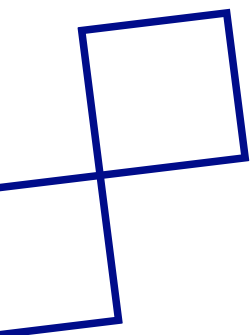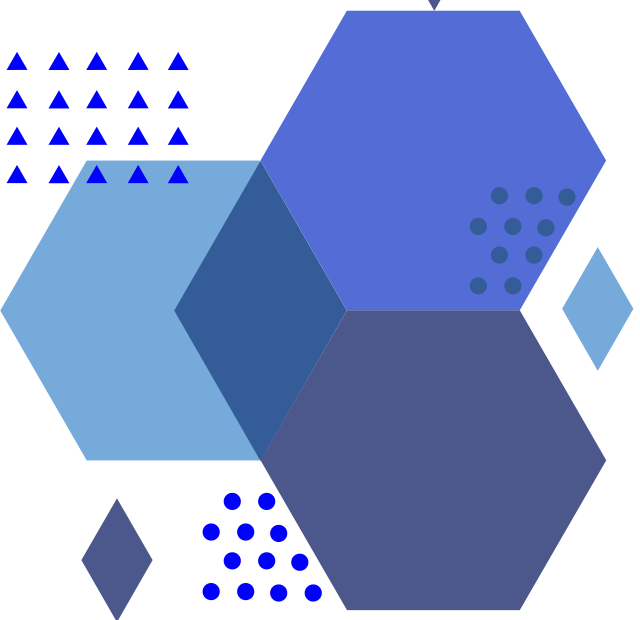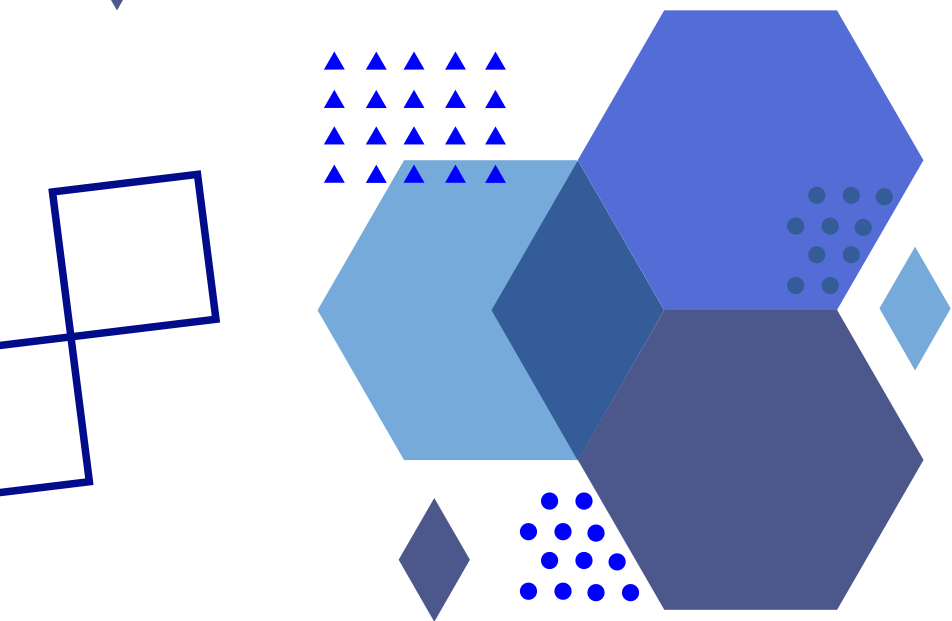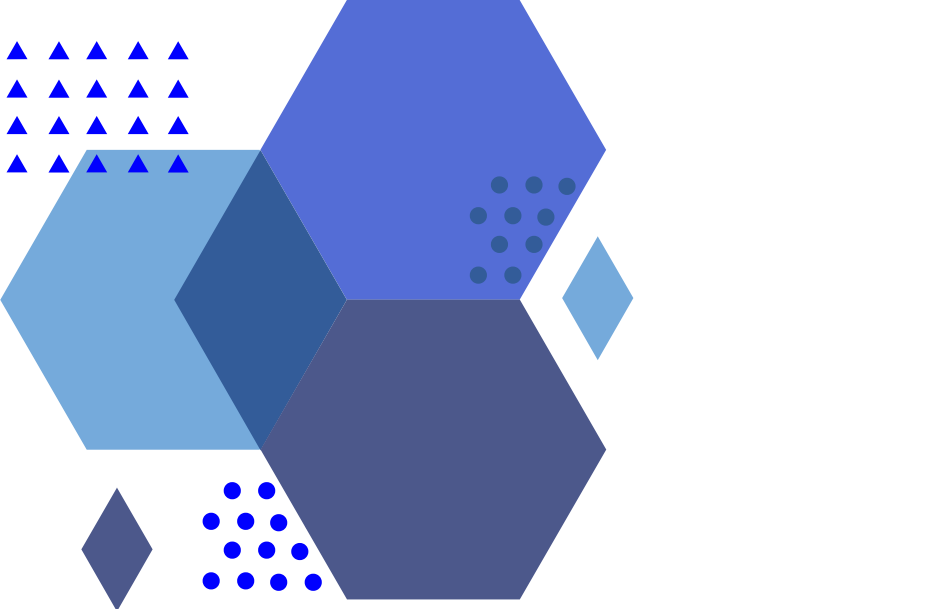
| Joint Commissioned Report © 2022
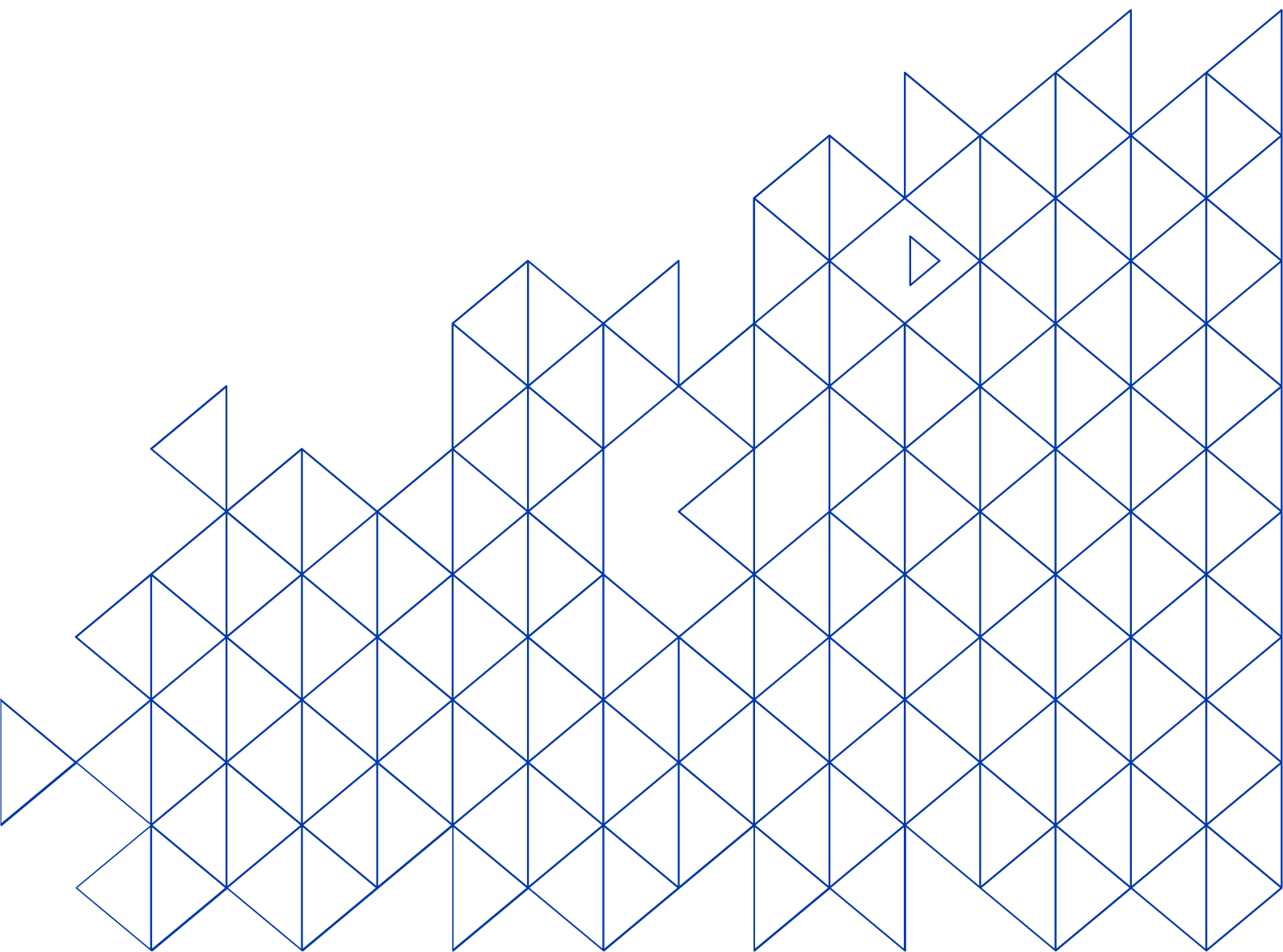
# — CHAPTER 2

G20 and Values

by Professor Julie Lee, Dr. Oliver Rahn, and Joshua Lake
Centre for Human and Cultural Values,
The University of Western Australia

Group of Twenty

is an intergovernmental forum comprising **19 countries** and **the European Union (EU).** It is a strategic multilateral platform connecting the world's major developed and emerging economies. The G20 holds a strategic role in securing future global economic growth and prosperity. Together, the G20 members represent more than 80% of the world's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 75% of international trade, and 60% of the world's population.
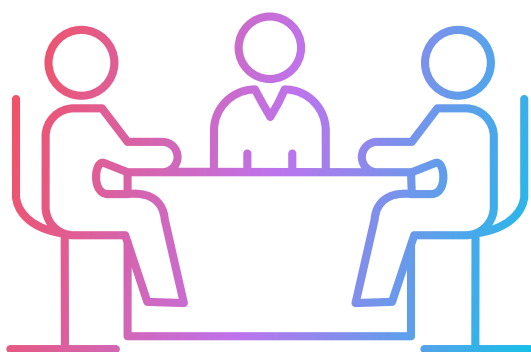

Established in **1999**, as a meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors, the G20 has evolved into a yearly summit, including the Heads of State and Governments. In addition, Sherpa meetings*, working groups, and special events are organized throughout each year.

Sherpas are famous guides and carriers to the Himalayan summits. In the G20 Sherpas are personal representatives of Heads of State or Government who prepare and pave the way for summit meetings

Who are the members?

- Argentina
- Australia
- Brazil
- Canada
- China
- France
- Germany
- India
- Indonesia
- Italy
- Japan
- Mexico
- Republic of Korea
- Russia
- Saudi Arabia
- South Africa
- Türkiye
- United Kingdom
- United States
- European Union

Spain is also invited as a permanent guest. For each summit, the G20 presidency invites a limited number of additional guest countries that take part in the G20 proceedings. Several international and regional organizations also participate, granting the forum an even broader representation.
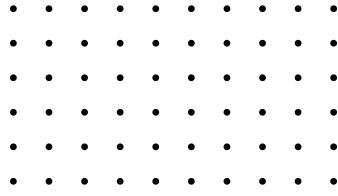
"The sum is much more than its parts"

The cooperation of G20 nations in determining **priorities and actions** around a set of key strategies is a major driving force for good in the world. However, the leaders of nations can sometimes see the same set of priorities through a different lens. There are many potential paths to achieving an objective, and so it is important to understand why one nation might prefer a certain path over others.

In this document, we apply a **values lens** to better understand why this might be the case, with the aim of improving mutual understanding.

What are values?

Values reflect what people and societies think is important, good, and desirable in life. They are broad motivational goals that act as guiding principles to give meaning to the things we do. And, given that values are deeply embedded in our society and psyche, we naturally think that **what is important to us should be important to everyone**, but this is not the case. People and nations prioritize different values based on how they experience the world.

Why is it **IMPORTANT** to understand your own values and those of other people and other nations?
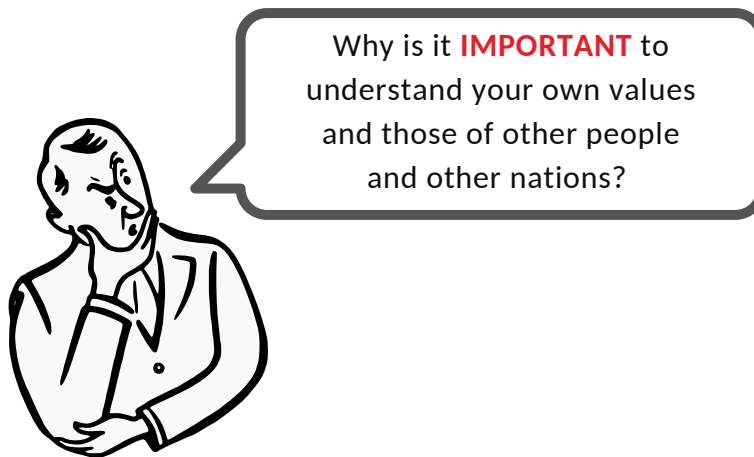
Nations often explicitly state their core values, so they are clear to everyone. When you grow up in a culture, national values are a natural part of everyday life; as such we are not always consciously aware of these values and the role they play in motivating our actions.

There is a famous analogy that values are much like your nose, in that your nose is right in front of your face even though you might not be consciously aware of it; it leads you wherever you go, and it is obvious to others, especially when it is different from their own. This illustrates the idea that national values only become obvious when we compare them with those of other nations.

"Knowing your own values and those of your society will help you make better decisions; knowing the values of others will help you to better understand them and avoid misunderstanding, frustration, and distrust"
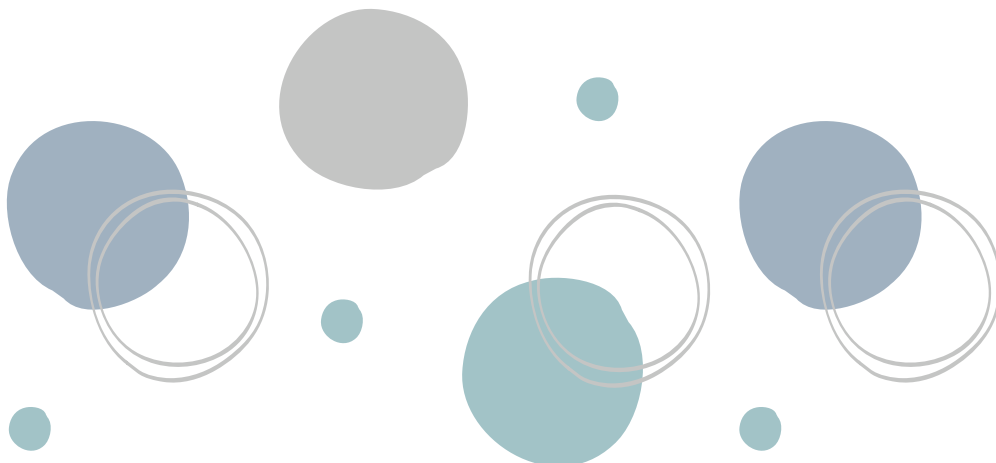
To uncover the similarities and differences in the values of G20 nations, we sought to identify their stated values and map these values onto a common set of cultural values.

These values were derived from different societal responses to **three** common problems that all societies face[1]:

| 1 | How best to promote cooperative, productive behavior |

EGALITARIANISM VS **HIERARCHY**

Nations that emphasize EGALITARIANISM values ensure responsible, productive behavior by socializing people to want to cooperate and feel concern for the welfare of others.

Nations that emphasize HIERARCHY values ensure responsible, productive behavior by socializing people to accept ascribed roles and comply with rules and obligations associated with those roles, including deference to superiors who have legitimate power to enforce this behavior.
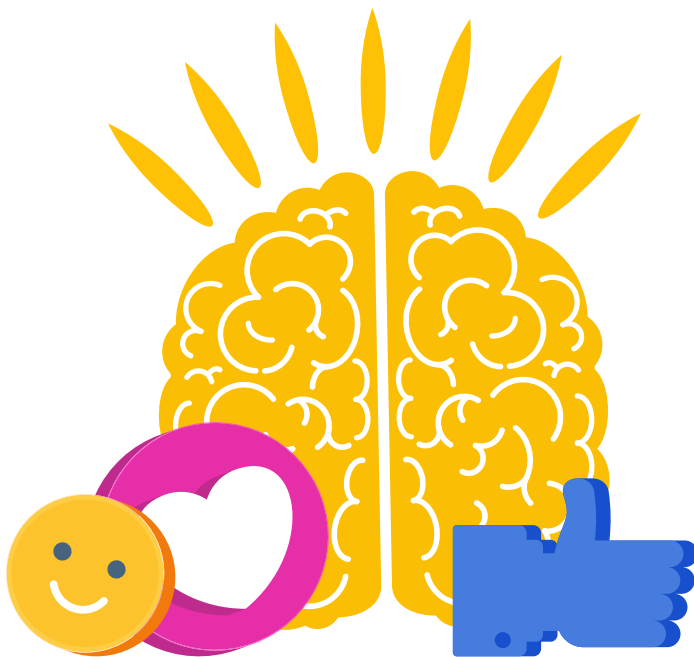
[1] *Schwartz, S. (2006). A theory of cultural value orientations: Explication and applications. Comparative sociology, 5(2-3), 137-182*

(2) How best to regulate individuals and group relations

AUTONOMY	**VS**	EMBEDDEDNESS

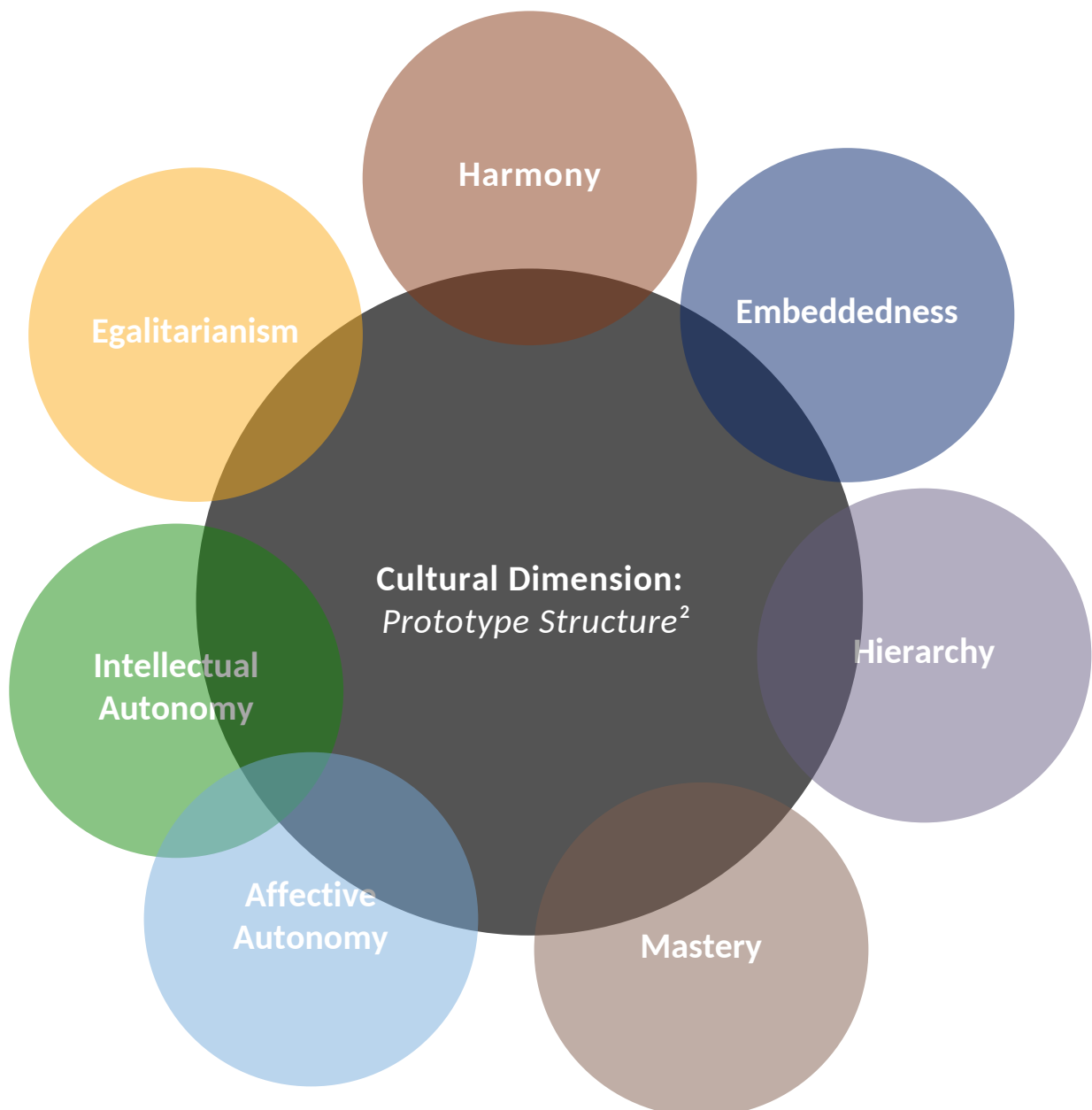|	
Nations that emphasize AUTONOMY values encourage people to find meaning in their uniqueness and pursue their own ideas and direction (INTELLECTUAL AUTONOMY) or positive emotional experiences (AFFECTIVE AUTONOMY).	Nations that emphasize EMBEDDEDNESS values encourage people to find meaning through their social relationships, to identify with the group and strive for shared goals.

(3) How best to manage the natural and social environment

MASTERY	**VS**	HARMONY

Nations that emphasize MASTERY values encourage people to assert themselves to direct and change the social and natural environment to attain their goals.	Nations that emphasize HARMONY values encourage people to fit into the social and natural environment with appreciation and acceptance.

These **six cultural value orientations** can be used to identify potential commonalities and differences in the values that influence policy preferences, and the political, economic and demographic conditions in society.

Cultural Dimension:
Prototype Structure²

Harmony

Embeddedness

Egalitarianism

Hierarchy

Intellectual Autonomy

Affective Autonomy

Mastery

---

[2] *Adapted from Schwartz (Schwartz SH. 2006. A theory of cultural value orientations: explication and applications.)*

Cultural values that are compatible with specific policies and practices can make a policy seem naturally correct, whereas those that are less compatible do not feel right. In this way, cultural values can provide legitimacy to attain, or to block, policies and practices.

Different values align with different policy priorities, as has been shown with aspects of socio-economic development, the development of democracy, gender equality,[3] human rights, wage distributions and corruption levels,[4] spending on military, and healthcare.[5]

---

[3] *Schwartz, S. (2006). A theory of cultural value orientations: Explication and applications. Comparative sociology, 5(2-3), 137-182*

[4] *Hofstede, G. (2001). Culture's consequences: Comparing values, behaviors, institutions, and organizations across nations (2nd ed.). Beverly Hills CA: Sage.*

[5] *Schwartz, S. H. (2015). Cultural values influence and constrain economic and social change. Culture matters in Russia–and everywhere, 287-302.*

|
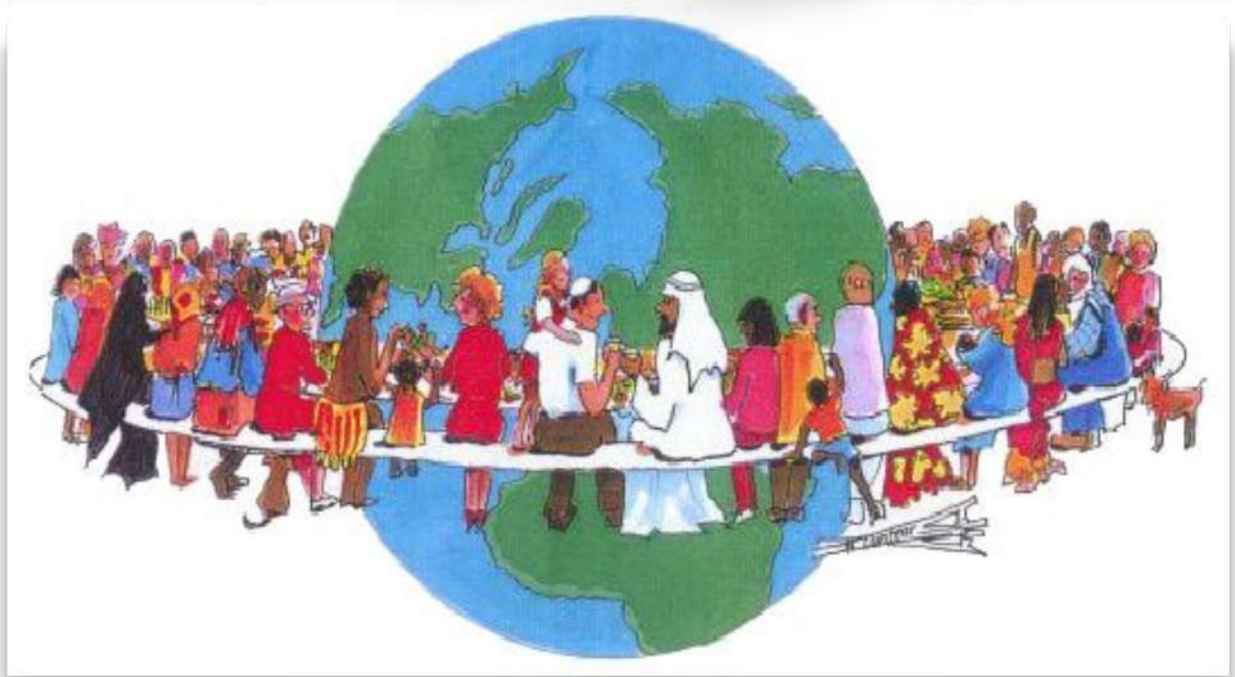
— CHAPTER 3

G20 Nations' Core & Cultural Values Alignment

by Dr. Asif Chowdhury, Arrowad for Building Values;
Professor Julie Lee, Dr. Oliver Rahn, and Joshua Lake
Centre for Human and Cultural Values
The University of Western Australia

Nations' Core Values
IDENTIFICATION

To better understand how values might influence policy preferences of each G20 nation, we first report on the *stated values of each G20 nation*.

Stated values were acquired from publicly available documents. Where possible, explicitly stated values were used; where these were not found we used values enshrined in the constitution of each nation. We acknowledge that this procedure is not perfect, but rather a relatively consistent starting point to illustrate and compare the values of each nation.

To uncover similarities and differences in the stated values of each G20 nation, we mapped these values onto a common set of cultural values that allow us to compare nations directly. In addition, we also provided a comparative analysis of national values, based on the freely available national averages of values scores elicited from matched samples of citizens in each country. This is provided at **the end** of this section.[4]

G20 Members

>>>

**Commonalities
in
Cultural Values**

---
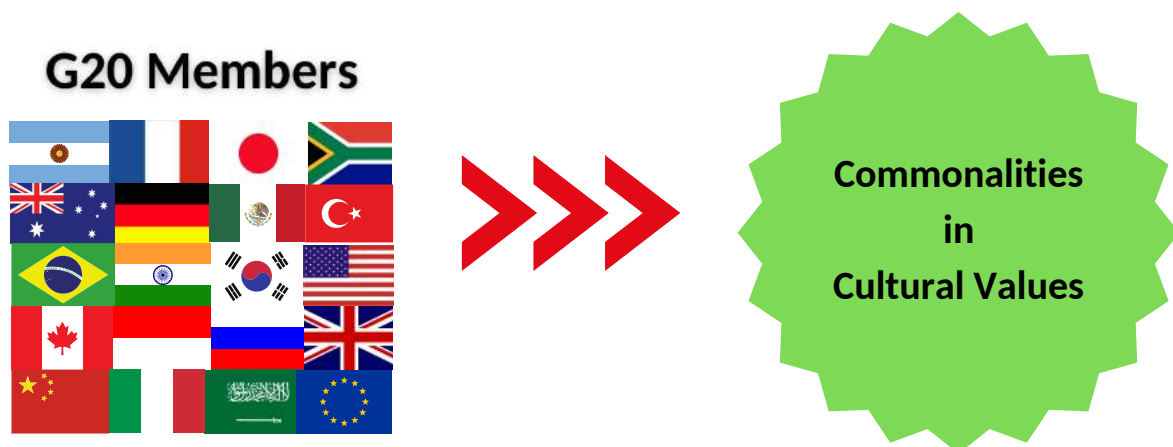
[4] *https://www.researchgate.net/publication/304715744_The_7_Schwartz_cultural_value_orientation_scores_for_80_countries*

ARGENTINA
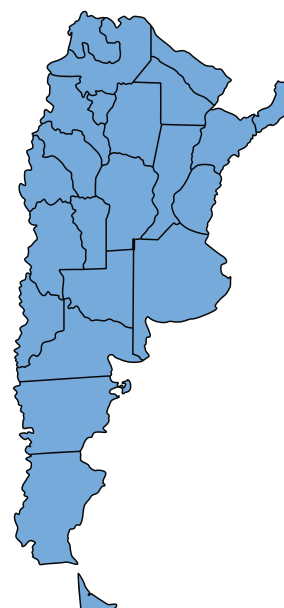
SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES[5]

- Freedom
- Democracy
- Human Rights
- Solidarity
- Multiculturalism
- Freedom of Religion
- Gender Equality

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values :

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
INTELLECTUAL AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
	Broadmindedness	Tolerance of different ideas and beliefs
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
	Social Justice	Correcting injustice, care for the weak

CV: Cultural Value

Argentina's values promote **intellectual autonomy** through freedom of expression (emphasizing the stated values of *freedom* and *democracy*) and broadmindedness (emphasizing *multiculturalism*), as well as **egalitarianism** through concern for the welfare of others (emphasizing *human rights*, *solidarity* and *gender equality*).

---

[5] *https://cancilleria.gob.ar/en/foreign-policy/human-rights-and-values-our-society*

AUSTRALIA
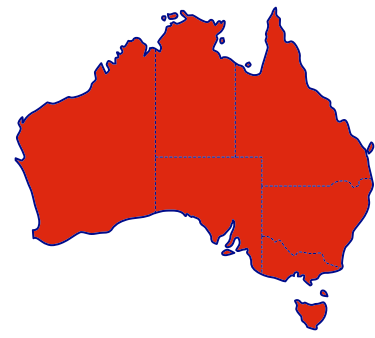
SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES [6]

- Respect for the freedom and dignity of the individual 🤝

- Freedom of religion (including the freedom not to follow a

  particular religion) ☮

- Freedom of speech 🕊

- Freedom of association 🕊

- Commitment to the rule of law 💚

- Parliamentary democracy 🏛

- Equality of opportunity, regardless of gender, sexual orientation,
  age, disability, race, or national or ethnic origin ⚧

- A 'fair go' for all: mutual respect, tolerance, compassion for
  those in need and equality of opportunity for all ⊜

- Recognizing the English language as the national language, and
  as an important unifying element of Australian society 🌐

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values:

| CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
INTELLECTUAL AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
	Broadmindedness	Tolerance of different ideas and beliefs
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
	Social Justice	Correcting injustice, care for the weak
EMBEDDEDNESS (ASPECTS)	Respect for Tradition	Preservation of time-honored customs
	Social Order	Stability of society

CV: Cultural Value

---

[6] *https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/about-us/our-portfolios/social-cohesion/australian-values*

📍 AUSTRALIA

Australia's values promote **autonomy** through freedom of expression (emphasizing the stated values of *freedom of speech and religion*) and broadmindedness (emphasizing *a 'fair go' for all: mutual respect, tolerance and compassion*), as well as **egalitarianism** through concern for the welfare of others (emphasizing *equality of opportunity for all and compassion for those in need*). In addition, there are also elements of **embeddedness**, though respect for tradition (emphasizing *recognizing the national language as unifying*) and promoting the stability of society through social order (*emphasizing commitment to the rule of law*).

BRAZIL
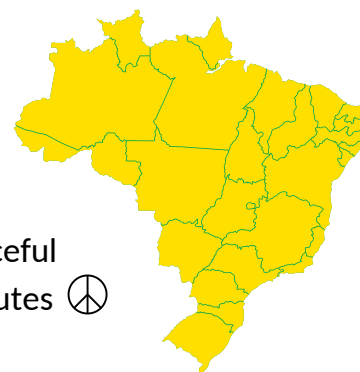
SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES [7]

- Democracy
- Social and individual rights
- Liberty and freedom
- Security
- Well-being
- Equality and lack of prejudice
- Justice
- Fraternal and harmonious society

- Peace and peaceful settlement of disputes
- Sovereignty
- Human dignity
- Political pluralism
- National development
- Self-determination
- Cooperation

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values:

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
INTELLECTUAL AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
	Broadmindedness	Tolerance of different ideas and beliefs
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
	Helpfulness	Working for the welfare of others
HARMONY	Peace	World free of war and conflict
EMBEDDEDNESS	Social Order	Stability of society
	National Security	Protection of the nation

CV: Cultural Value

📍 BRAZIL

Brazil's values promote **autonomy** through freedom of expression (emphasizing the stated values of *democracy, liberty and freedom, and self-determination*) and broadmindedness (emphasizing *political pluralism*). It promotes **egalitarianism** through concern for the welfare of others and equality (emphasizing the stated values of *social and individual rights, equality and lack of prejudice, human dignity, well-being and national development*).

In addition, Brazil also promotes **harmony** through promoting peace (emphasizing *peace and peaceful settlement of disputes, and fraternal and harmonious society*), and **embeddedness** through national security (emphasizing *sovereignty*) and preserving social order (emphasizing *security, cooperation and justice*).

📍 CANADA 🇨🇦

SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES [8]

- Respect for Democracy
- Respect for People
- Integrity
- Stewardship
- Excellence

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values :

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
	Honesty	Genuine, sincere
	Responsible	Dependable, reliable
INTELLECTUAL AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
MASTERY	Successful	Achieving goals
	Capability	Competence, efficiency, effectiveness

CV: Cultural Value

Canada's values promote **autonomy** through freedom of expression (emphasizing the stated values of *respect for democracy*) and **egalitarianism** by socializing its citizens to be concerned for the welfare of others (emphasizing *respect for people, integrity, and stewardship*). In addition, Canada also encourages **mastery** through self-assertion to attain individual goals (emphasizing *excellence*).

---

[8] *https://www.tbs-sct.canada.ca/pol/doc-eng.aspx?id=25049*

CHINA

SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES [9]

- Prosperity
- Democracy
- Civility
- Harmony
- Freedom
- Equality
- Justice
- Rule of Law

- The Individual Values of Patriotism, Dedication, Integrity, Friendship

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values :

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
HIERARCHY	Wealth	Material possessions, money
	Authority	Right to lead or command
MASTERY	Successful	Achieving goals
	Capability	Competence, efficiency, effectiveness
	Ambition	Hard-working, aspiring
EMBEDDEDNESS	National Security	Protection of the nation
	Politeness	Courtesy, good manners
	Self-discipline	Self-restraint, resistance to temptation
	Obedient	Dutiful, meeting obligations
	Protecting my public image	Protecting my "face"
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
	Social Justice	Correcting injustice, care for the weak
	Honesty	Genuine, sincere
	Responsible	Dependable, reliable
INTELLECTUAL AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought

CV: Cultural Value

📍 CHINA

China's values promote **embeddedness** where people are encouraged to identify with the group and shared goals (emphasizing the stated values of *civility*, *harmony*, and *patriotism*), as well as **hierarchy** which promotes acceptance of ascribed roles, obligations, and rules (emphasizing *rule of law* and *prosperity*). These values share the assumption that obligations to the group are more important than individual aspirations. China also promotes **mastery** through self-assertion to attain group goals (emphasizing *dedication*) and **intellectual autonomy** which provides the freedom to pursue them (emphasizing *freedom*). Finally, China also promotes **egalitarianism,** socializing its citizens to be concerned for the welfare of others in society (emphasizing *equality*, *justice*, *integrity*, *friendship*).

📍 FRANCE 🇫🇷
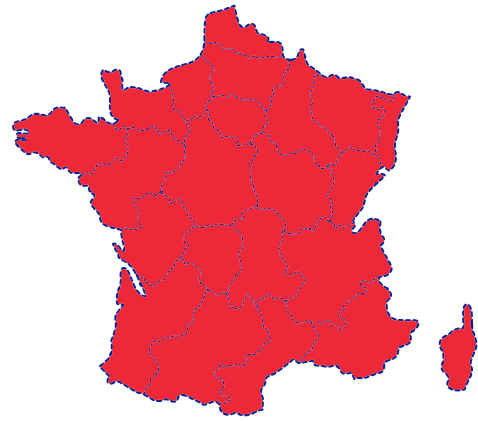
SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES[10]

- 🔴 Liberty ✊
- 🔵 Equality ⊜
- 🔴 Fraternity 🛡
- 🔵 Secularism ⊢⊣
- 🔴 Religious freedom ☮
- 🔵 Democracy ⚖

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values :

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
INTELLECTUAL AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
	Broadmindedness	Tolerance of different ideas and beliefs
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
	Helpfulness	Working for the welfare of others

CV: Cultural Value

France's values promote **autonomy** through freedom of expression (emphasizing the stated values of *liberty and democracy*) and broadmindedness (emphasizing secularism and religious freedom), as well as **egalitarianism** through equality (emphasizing *equality*) and concern for the welfare of others (emphasizing *fraternity*).

[10]*https://www.conseil-constitutionnel.fr/sites/default/files/as/root/bank_mm/anglais/constiution_anglais_oct2009.pdf*

GERMANY

SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES [11]

- Human dignity ⚖
- Human rights ⚖
- Personal freedoms 🕊
- Equality before the law ⊜
- Freedom of faith and conscience 🕊
- Freedom of expression, arts and sciences 🕊
- Marriage, family and children ⚭
- Religious education in public schools 📖
- Freedom of assembly; freedom of association 🕊
- Privacy of correspondence, posts and telecommunications 👁
- Freedom of movement; occupational freedom 🕊
- Compulsory military and alternative civilian service ★
- Inviolability of the home 🏠
- Property, inheritance and expropriation 🏦
- Nationalization, citizenship and extradition 📇
- Right of petition; basic rights 🗒

[11] https://www.btg-bestellservice.de/pdf/80201000.pdf

📍 GERMANY

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values :

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
	Social Justice	Correcting injustice, care for the weak
INTELLECTUAL AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
	Broadmindedness	Tolerant of different ideas and beliefs
	Creativity	Uniqueness, imagination
EMBEDDEDNESS	National Security	Protection of my nation from enemies
	Family security	Safety for loved ones
	Respect for Tradition	Preservation of time-honored customs
	Social order	Stability of society

CV: Cultural Value

Germany's values promote **intellectual autonomy** (emphasizing the stated values of freedom of *expression*, *arts* and *sciences*) and broadmindedness (emphasizing *freedom* of faith and *freedom of conscience*), as well as **egalitarianism** by socializing its citizens to be concerned for the welfare of others (emphasizing *human dignity-human rights*; *equality before the law*).

In addition, there are also elements of **embeddedness**, promoting family security (emphasizing *inviolability of the home*, *property, inheritance, and expropriation*), national security (emphasizing *compulsory military and alternative civilian service*) and respect for tradition (emphasizing *religious education in public schools* and *marriage*).

📍 INDIA 🇮🇳

SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES [12]

- Equality ⊜
- Fraternity
- Democracy
- Non-discrimination
- Welfare of the people and standard of living
- Education 🎓
- Public health
- Justice - social, economic and political ⚖
- Liberty - of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship ✊
- Protection of environment
- Protection of monuments and places and objects of national
- Importance
- International peace and security ☮

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values :

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
INTELLECTUAL AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
	Broadmindedness	Tolerance of different ideas and beliefs
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
	Social Justice	Correcting injustice, care for the weak
	Helpfulness	Working for the welfare of others
HARMONY	Peace	World free of war and conflict
EMBEDDEDNESS	Respect for Tradition	Preservation of time-honored customs
	Social Order	Stability of society

CV: Cultural Value

---

[12] *https://legislative.gov.in/constitution-of-india*

📍 INDIA

India's values promote **intellectual autonomy** through freedom (emphasizing the stated values of *liberty of thought and expression and democracy*) and broadmindedness (emphasizing *liberty of faith and worship*), as well as **egalitarianism** though equality (emphasizing *equality and non-discrimination*), social justice (emphasizing *social and economic justice*), and concern for the welfare of others (emphasizing *welfare of the people and standard of living, public health, education, and fraternity*).

In addition, there are also elements of **harmony** through freedom from war and conflict (emphasizing *international peace and security*) and preserving nature (emphasizing *protection of environment*), and **embeddedness** through protecting the stability of society (emphasizing *political justice*) and respect for tradition (emphasizing *the protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance*).

INDONESIA

SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES [13]

- Freedom
- Unity
- Independence (national)
- Prosperity
- Protection of the people and homeland
- Development of the nation's intellectual life
- World order based on freedom, lasting peace and social justice

- Belief in the 'One and Only God'
- Democracy
- Social justice
- Rule of law

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values :

| CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
Embeddedness	National security	Protection of the nation
	Social Order	Stability of society
	Devoutness	Holding to religious faith and belief
EGALITARIANISM	Social Justice	Correcting injustice and caring for the weak
AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
HARMONY	Peace	A world free of war and conflict
HIERARCHY	Wealth	Material possessions, money
MASTERY	Capability	Competence, efficiency, effectiveness

CV: Cultural Value

[13] https://constitutionnet.org/sites/default/files/the_1989_constitution_of_indonesia.pdf

INDONESIA

Indonesia's values promote **embeddedness** through national security (emphasizing the stated values of *national independence and protection of the people and homeland*), social order (emphasizing *unity* and *rule of law*) and religious adherence (emphasizing *belief in the 'One and Only God'*).

They promote **egalitarianism** through social justice (emphasizing *social justice*), **autonomy** through freedom of expression (emphasizing *freedom* and *democracy*), and **harmony** through freedom from war and conflict (emphasizing *a world order based on freedom and lasting peace*).

There are also elements of **hierarchy** through wealth (emphasizing *prosperity*) and **mastery** through being capable (emphasizing *development of the nation's intellectual life*).

📍ITALY 🇮🇹
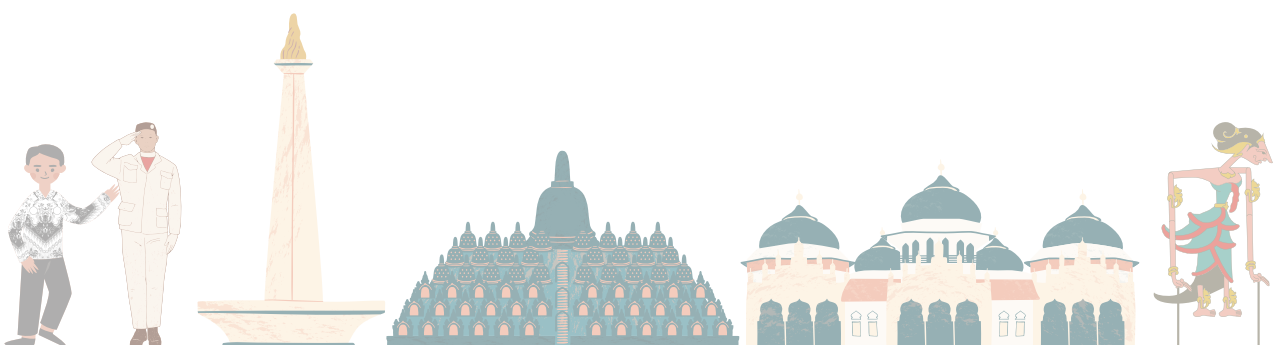
SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES [14]

- Democracy (sovereignty belongs to the people) ⚖️
- Human rights (inviolable rights of the person) ⚖️
- Social Equality (all citizens are equal) (=)
- Right to work (both duty and individual choice in how to contribute to society) 💼
- Autonomy and decentralization ✊
- Linguistic, religious freedom and diversity 🕊️
- Independence of state and church 🏛️
- Safeguard natural landscape and historical and artistic heritage ⬡
- Peace and justice amongst nations ☮️
- Personal liberty and Inviolability of the home 🏠
- Freedom of speech, association, and assembly 🕊️
- Freedom of movement 🕊️
- Family founded on marriage and support of children ⭕⭕
- Individual rights to education, healthcare, work and welfare when necessary 🧍

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values:

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
INTELLECTUAL AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
	Broadmindedness	Tolerant of different ideas and beliefs
HARMONY	World at Peace	Free of war and conflict
	World of beauty	Beauty of nature and the arts

---

[14] _COST_INGLESE.pdf (senato.it)_

📍 ITALY

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
	Social Justice	Correcting injustice, care for the weak
EMBEDDEDNESS	Respect for Tradition	Preservation of time-honored customs
	Social Order	Stability of society
	National Security	Protection of the nation from enemies
	Family Security	Safety for loved ones

CV: Cultural Value

Italy's values promote **intellectual autonomy** through freedom of expression (emphasizing the stated values of *personal liberty, freedom of speech, association, assembly and movement, individual rights to education, individual choice in how to contribute to society and democracy*) and broadmindedness (emphasizing *linguistic, religious freedom and diversity*), as well as **egalitarianism** by socializing its citizens to be concerned for the welfare of others (emphasizing *human rights and social equality*) and **harmony** with the natural and social world (emphasizing p*eace and justice amongst nations and safeguarding the natural landscape and historical and artistic heritage*). There are also elements of **embeddedness**, promoting respect for tradition and family security (emphasizing *family founded on marriage and support for children*).

JAPAN

SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES[15]

- Desire for peace for all time
- Preservation of security and existence
- Human rights and freedoms
- Individuals right to life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness
- All people are equal under the law (No discrimination in political, economic or social relations)
- Right to petition and sue for redress
- Democracy
- Freedom of thought and consciousness
- Freedom of assembly, speech and movement
- Right/obligation to work and freedom of choice of occupation
- Equal right to education
- Academic freedom

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values:

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
INTELLECTUAL AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
	Broadmindedness	Tolerance of different ideas and beliefs
MASTERY	Choosing Own Goals	Selecting own purpose
	Ambition	Hardworking, aspiring
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
	Social Justice	Correcting injustice, care for the weak
HARMONY	World at peace	Free of war and conflict

CV: Cultural Value

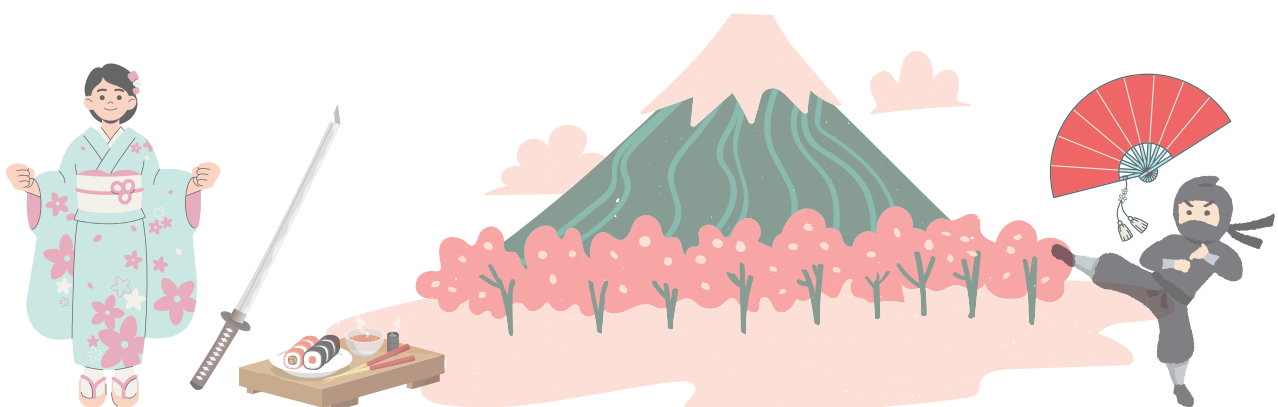[15] https://japan.kantei.go.jp/constitution_and_government_of_japan/constitution_e.html

📍 JAPAN

Japan's values promote **harmony** in the social world (emphasizing the stated values of *desire for peace for all time and preservation of security and existence*) and **egalitarianism** by socializing its citizens to be concerned for the welfare of others (emphasizing *all people are equal under the law and equal right to education*) and social justice (emphasizing *the right to petition and sue for redress*).

Japan also promotes **autonomy** through freedom of expression (emphasizing *human rights and freedoms, individuals right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, democracy, freedom of thought and consciousness* and *of assembly, speech and movement*, and *academic freedom*) and broadmindedness (emphasizing n*o discrimination in political, economic or social relations*), and **mastery** though through self-assertion (emphasizing *right/obligation to work and freedom of choice of occupation*).

MEXICO

SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES [16]

- Education
- Patriotism
- Justice
- Respect
- Leadership
- Cooperation
- Human rights and freedoms
- International solidarity
- Independence (national)
- Care for the culture
- Care for the ecological environment

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values:

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
EMBEDDEDNESS	Respecting Tradition	Preservation of time-honored customs
	Social Order	Stability of society
	National Security	Protection of the nation from enemies
	Politeness	Courtesy, good manners
HIERARCHY	Authority	The right to lead or command
HARMONY	Peace	A world free of war and conflict
	Protecting the environment	Preserving nature
EGALITARIANISM	Social Justice	Correcting injustice and caring for the weak
	Helpfulness	Working for the welfare of others

CV: Cultural Value

---

[16] https://www2.juridicas.unam.mx/constitucion-reordenada-consolidada/en/vigente

MEXICO

Mexico's values promote **embeddedness** through national security (emphasizing the stated value of *national independence*), respect for tradition (emphasizing *patriotism and care for the culture*), and social order (emphasizing *justice* and *cooperation*), and politeness (emphasizing *respect*) and **hierarchy** through authority (emphasizing *leadership*). They also promote harmony through working for a world at peace (emphasizing *international solidarity*) and protecting the environment (emphasizing *care for the ecological environment*), and egalitarianism through concern for the welfare of others (emphasizing *human rights and freedoms* and *education*).

RUSSIA

SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES [17]

- Multinationality
- Self-determination of peoples
- Unity
- Human rights and freedoms
- Equality
- Democracy
- Sovereignty
- National integrity and security
- National well-being and prosperity
- Love and responsibility for the Fatherland
- Revering the memory of ancestors
- Enabling a worthy life and the free development of man
- Protecting the labour and health of people

- Justice
- Rule of law
- Civic peace and accord
- Secularism
- Equality of religions
- Social security guarantees
- Freedom of economic activity
- Ideological diversity

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values:

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
	Broadmindedness	Tolerance of different ideas and beliefs
EMBEDDEDNESS	Respecting Tradition	Preservation of time-honored customs
	Social Order	Stability of society
	National Security	Protection of the nation from enemies

[17] http://www.constitution.ru/en/10003000-01.htm

RUSSIA

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
	Social Justice	Correcting injustice and caring for the weak
	Helpfulness	Working for the welfare of others

CV: Cultural Value

Russia's values promote **embeddedness** through respect for tradition (emphasizing the stated values of *love and responsibility for the Fatherland* and *revering the memory of ancestors*), social order (emphasizing *unity, justice, rule of law, civic peace and accord* and *national well-being and prosperity*) and national security (emphasizing sovereignty and national integrity and security). They also promote **autonomy** through freedom of thought and action (emphasizing *democracy, the self-determination of peoples*, and *freedom of economic activity*) and broadmindedness (emphasizing *multinationality, secularism, equality of religions*, and *ideological diversity*). Finally, they also reflect elements of **egalitarianism** through equality and working for the welfare of others (emphasizing *equality, enabling a worthy life and the free development of man* and *protecting the labour and health of people*) and social justice (emphasizing *social security guarantees*).

SAUDI ARABIA

SUMMARY OF STATED OBJECTIVES (THAT REFLECT 'VALUES') [18]

- Enhance government effectiveness 🏛️
- Enable social responsibility 🤲
- Grow and diversify the economy 🏢
- Increase employment 👥
- Strengthen Islamic and national identity 🕋
- Offer a fulfilling and healthy life 🤲

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values:

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
EMBEDDEDNESS	Social Order	Stability of society
	Respecting tradition	Preservation of time-honored customs
	Devoutness	Holding to religious faith and belief
EGALITARIANISM	Helpfulness	Working for the welfare of others

CV: Cultural Value

Saudi Arabia's value promote **embeddedness** through respect for tradition and devoutness (*emphasizing Islamic and national identity*) and social order (emphasizing *enabling social responsibility, increasing employment* and *enhancing government effectiveness*). They also reflect elements of **egalitarianism** through working for the welfare of others (emphasizing *a fulfilling and healthy life*).

[18] *Overview - Vision 2030*

SOUTH AFRICA

SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES[19]

- 🔵 Unity
- 🔴 Diversity
- 🟢 Democracy
- 🟡 Social justice
- 🔵 Equality
- 🔴 Rule of law

- 🟢 Improving quality of life
- 🟡 Freeing the potential of each person
- 🔵 Sovereignty
- 🔴 Human dignity
- 🟢 Non-racialism and non-sexism
- 🟡 Fundamental human rights and freedoms

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values:

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
	Helpfulness	Working for the welfare of others
	Social justice	Correcting injustice and caring for the weak
EMBEDDEDNESS	Social Order	Stability of society
	National Security	Protection of the nation from enemies
AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought

CV: Cultural Value

South Africa's values promote **egalitarianism** through equality (emphasizing the stated values of *equality, diversity, freeing the potential of each person, and non-racialism and non-sexism*). Working for the welfare of others (emphasizing improving *quality of life, human dignity and fundamental human rights and freedoms*) and social justice (emphasizing social justice).
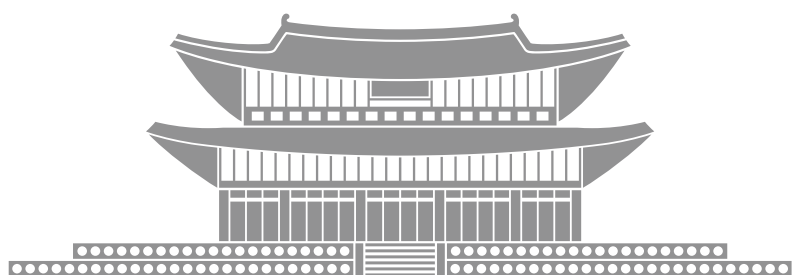
They also promote elements of **embeddedness** through social order (emphasizing *unity* and *rule of law*) and national security (emphasizing *sovereignty*), and **autonomy** through freedom of thought (emphasizing *democracy*).

---

[19] *Basic Provisions of the Constitution of RSA (education.gov.za)*

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
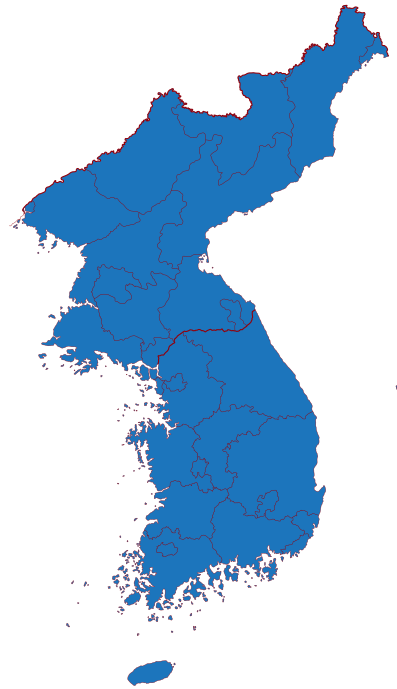
SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES[20]

- Rule of law
- Democracy
- National unity
- Justice
- Humanitarianism
- Human rights and freedoms
- Ensuring security
- Liberty
- Human worth and dignity
- Pursuit of peaceful and democratic unification of South and North Korea
- Pursuit of international peace and cooperation
- Promoting welfare, quality of life and happiness
- Providing for the fullest development of individual capabilities
- Pride in history and traditions
- Cultural heritage and national culture
- Fraternity and common prosperity of mankind
- Destroying social vices and injustice
- Equal opportunity

[20] *https://www.opm.go.kr/en/government/constitution.do*

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values :

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
	Helpfulness	Working for the welfare of others
	Social Justice	Correcting injustice and caring for the weak
EMBEDDEDNESS	Social Order	Stability of society
	National Security	Protection of the nation from enemies
	Respecting Tradition	Preservation of time-honored customs
AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
HARMONY	Peace	A world free of war and conflict

CV: Cultural Value

The Republic of Korea's values promote **egalitarianism** through equality (emphasizing the stated values of equal opportunity and providing for the fullest development of individual capabilities), working for the welfare of others (emphasizing promoting welfare, quality of life and happiness, human worth and dignity, human rights and freedoms, humanitarianism and fraternity and common prosperity of mankind) and social justice (emphasizing destroying social vices and injustice).

They also promote **embeddedness** through social order (emphasizing national unity, justice and rule of law), national security (emphasizing ensuring security), and respect for tradition (emphasizing pride in history and traditions and cultural heritage and national culture).

They also reflect elements of **autonomy** through freedom of thought (emphasizing democracy and liberty), and **harmony** through working for a world at peace (emphasizing pursuit of peaceful and democratic unification of South and North Korea and pursuit of international peace and cooperation).

TÜRKIYE

SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES[21]

- Nationalism
- National existence
- Sovereignty
- Liberal democracy
- Rule of law
- Secularism
- Equality
- Social justice
- Peace at home
- Peace in the world
- National prosperity, material and spiritual well-being
- Being an equal and honorable member of the family of nations
- Right to lead an honorable life and to improve material and spiritual well-being
- National culture, civilization, and values
- Right to a peaceful life
- Mutual love and fellowship

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values :

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
EMBEDDEDNESS	Respect for Tradition	Preservation of time-honored customs
	Social Order	Stability of society
	National Security	Protection of the nation from enemies
HARMONY	Peace	A world free of war and conflict
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
	Helpfulness	Working for the welfare of others
AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
	Broadmindedness	Tolerance of different ideas and beliefs

CV: Cultural Value

[21] https://www.anayasa.gov.tr/en/legislation/turkish-constiution/

TÜRKIYE

Türkiye's values promote **embeddedness** through respect for tradition (emphasizing the stated values of nationalism and national culture, civilization, and values), social order (emphasizing national prosperity, material and spiritual well-being, rule of law and mutual love and fellowship) and national security (emphasizing national existence and sovereignty).

They also promote **harmony** through working for a world at peace (emphasizing right to a peaceful life, peace at home, peace in the world and being an equal and honorable member of the family of nations), **egalitarianism** through equality and working for the welfare of others (emphasizing equality and right to lead an honorable life and to improve material and spiritual well-being) and social justice (emphasizing social justice).

Finally, they also promote **autonomy** through freedom of thought (emphasizing liberal democracy) and broadmindedness (emphasizing secularism

UNITED KINGDOM
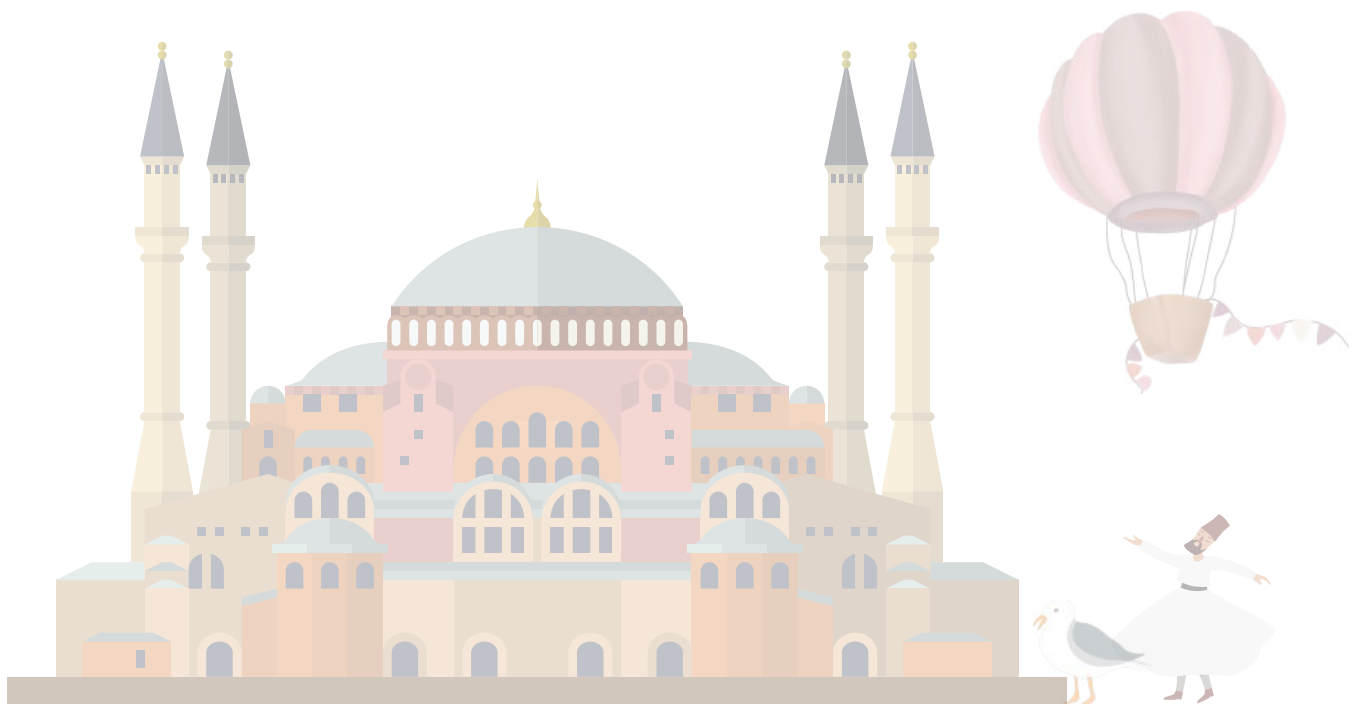
SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES[22]

- Democracy ⚖
- Rule of law 📖
- Individual liberty ✊
- Mutual respect 🤝
- Tolerance 🤲

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values :

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
	Broadmindedness	Tolerance of different ideas and beliefs
EMBEDDEDNESS	Social Order	Stability of society

CV: Cultural Value

The United Kingdom's values promote **intellectual autonomy** through freedom of expression (emphasizing the stated values of democracy and individual liberty) and broadmindedness (emphasizing mutual respect and tolerance), and **embeddedness** through social order (emphasizing rule of law).

---

[22] *https://www.gov.uk/government/news/guidance-on-promoting-british-values-in-schools-published*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES[23]

- Equality ⊜
- Freedom and liberty
- Self-government
- Individual rights
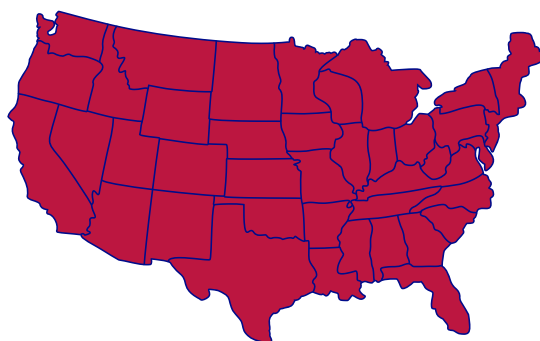
These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values :

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
EGALITARIANISM	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
MASTERY	Choosing Own Goals	Selecting own purpose

CV: Cultural Value

The United States of America's values promote **intellectual autonomy** through freedom of expression (emphasizing the stated values of freedom and liberty and individual rights), **egalitarianism** through equality (emphasizing equality) and mastery through selecting one's own purposes (emphasizing self-government).

[23] *https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/declaration*

EUROPEAN UNION

SUMMARY OF STATED VALUES[24]

- Human dignity ⚖️
- Freedom 🕊️
- Democracy ⚖️
- Equality ⊜
- Rule of law 📖
- Human rights ✊

These stated values appear to emphasize the following cultural values :

CV Orientations	Values Emphases	Values Definitions
EGALITARIANISM	Helpfulness	Working for the welfare of others
	Equality	Equal opportunity for all
AUTONOMY	Freedom	Freedom of action and thought
EMBEDDEDNESS	Social Order	Stability of society

CV: Cultural Value

The European Union's values promote **egalitarianism** through concern for the welfare of others (emphasizing the stated values of human dignity and human rights) and equality (emphasizing equality), **intellectual autonomy** through freedom of expression (emphasizing freedom and democracy), and **embeddedness** through protecting social order (emphasizing rule of law).

---

[24] *https://european-union.europa.eu/principles-countries-history/principles-and-values/aims-and-values_en*

— CHAPTER 4

G20 Nations' Core Values Analyses

by Professor Julie Lee, Dr Oliver Rahn, and Joshua Lake
Centre for Human and Cultural Values,
The University of Western Australia

G20 Members have in total of 212 Values
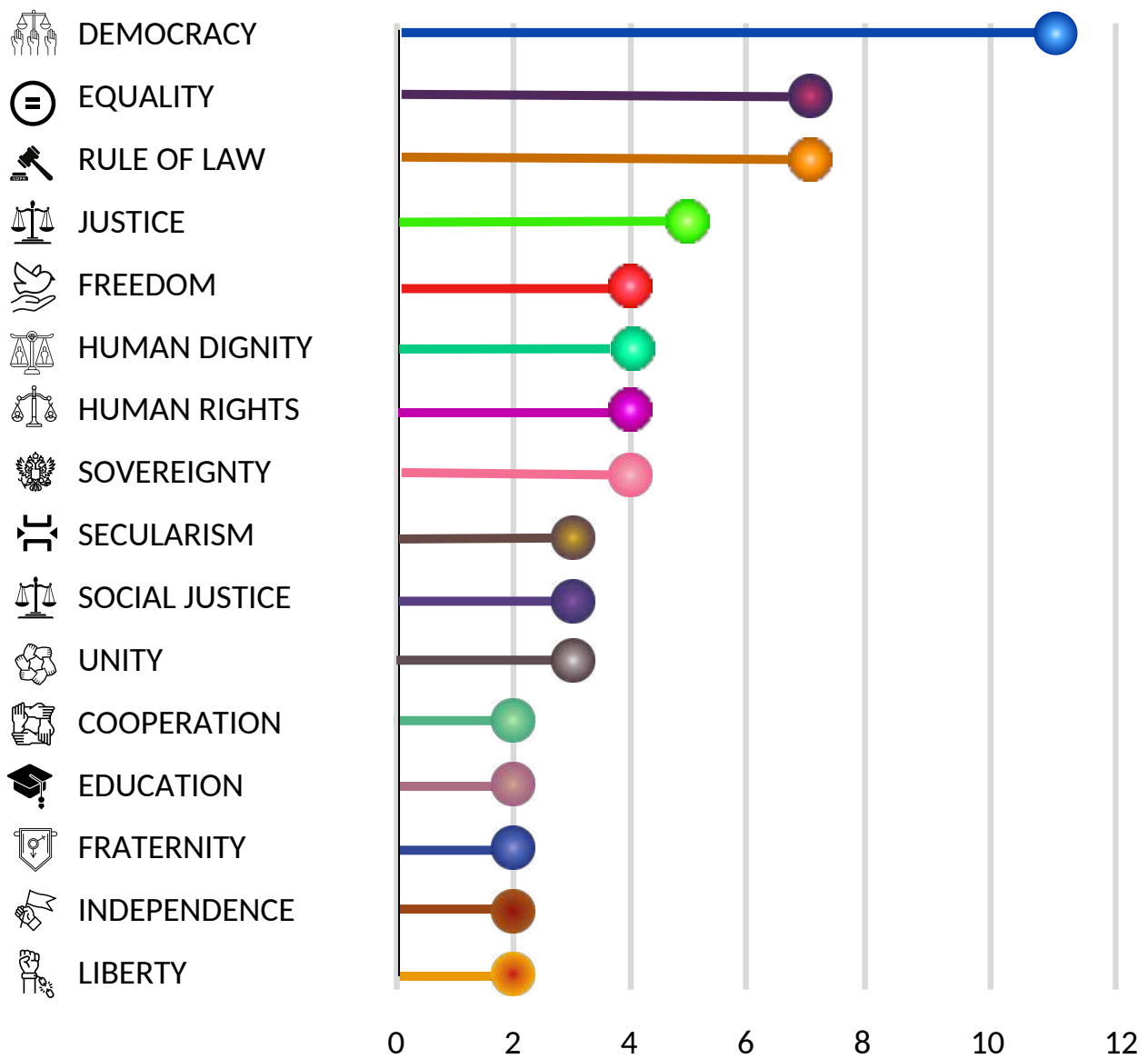
Figure 1. High Frequency Common Values among G20 Members
Note: Other values (which are not in the above list) contain single frequency.

National and cultural values express societies' shared conception of what is worthy and desirable. Cultural values shape the policies of institutions and the beliefs, goals, and actions of groups and individuals within society. There are several prominent theories of cultural values that identify different dimensions on which societies differ.

INGLEHART [25]

Identified two bipolar dimensions that describe the ways in which national cultures move from an emphasis on survival and traditional values to an emphasis on self-expression and secular-rational values, as they increase socioeconomic levels. Inglehart's evidence was drawn from representative samples from the World Values Survey. His work has its most significant influence in the field of political science.

HOFSTEDE [26]

Initially identified four dimensions that describe how individuals are embedded in groups within society, how power is distributed, how roles are ascribed, and how societies cope with uncertainty. Hofstede's evidence was drawn from matched samples of IBM employees. His work has its most significant influence in the field of international business.

---
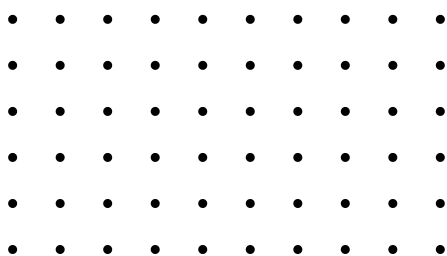
[25] *Inglehart R. 1977. Values, objective needs, and subjective satisfaction among Western publics. Comp. Political Stud. 9(4):429–58*

[26] *Hofstede G. 2001. Culture's Consequences: Comparing Values, Behaviors, Institutions and Organizations Across Nations. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage*

SCHWARTZ[27]

Identified three bi-polar dimensions that describe how societies deal with relations between individuals and groups, how they ensure responsible social behavior and how they relate humanity to nature. Schwartz's evidence was drawn from matched samples of teachers and students. His work has its most significant influence in cross-cultural psychology.

All three theories aggregate individuals responses to surveys that ask about values and/or attitudes to reveal cultural value emphases. As might be expected, there is considerable overlap in concepts and in the seven or eight cultural regions that each theory identifies across the world. These theories are important, as they help to explain many areas of national policy, such as investment in welfare, education, workers' rights and military spend, over and above socioeconomic data.[28, 29, 30]

In this section, we examine how G20 nations compare on the dimensions in the Schwartz theory. This framework was chosen as it was theoretically derived *a priori* based on preferences for different solutions to issues or problems that all societies face in regulating human activity, and it is clearly relevant to today's societies. Based on publicly available empirical data, nations can be directly compared, as we do in Figure 1 and 2, after standardizing the mean importance of all cultural value orientations within each nation . Figure 2 compares national scores on each of the three dimensions separately and Figure 3 maps all seven orientations simultaneously.[31]

---

[27] Schwartz SH. 2006.A theory of cultural value orientations: explication and applications. Comp. Sociol. 5:137–82

[28] Hofstede G. 2001. Culture's Consequences: Comparing Values, Behaviors, Institutions and Organizations Across Nations. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage

[29] Inglehart R, Welzel C. 2005. Modernization, Cultural Change, and Democracy: The Human Development Sequence. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge Univ. Press

[30] Schwartz SH. 2016. Basic individual values: sources and consequences. In Handbook of Values: Sources and Consequences, ed. D Sander, T Brosch, pp. 63–84. Oxford, UK: Oxford Univ. Press

[31] Standardized across the seven cultural orientations for each country based on matched teacher and student samples.

When consulting **Figure 2**, it is important to remember that all values are good and worthy, and that the data behind this Figure are standardized within each nation to emphasize that nation's value priorities. This means that a value associated with a negative number can still be important, but is less important than those associated with a positive number.
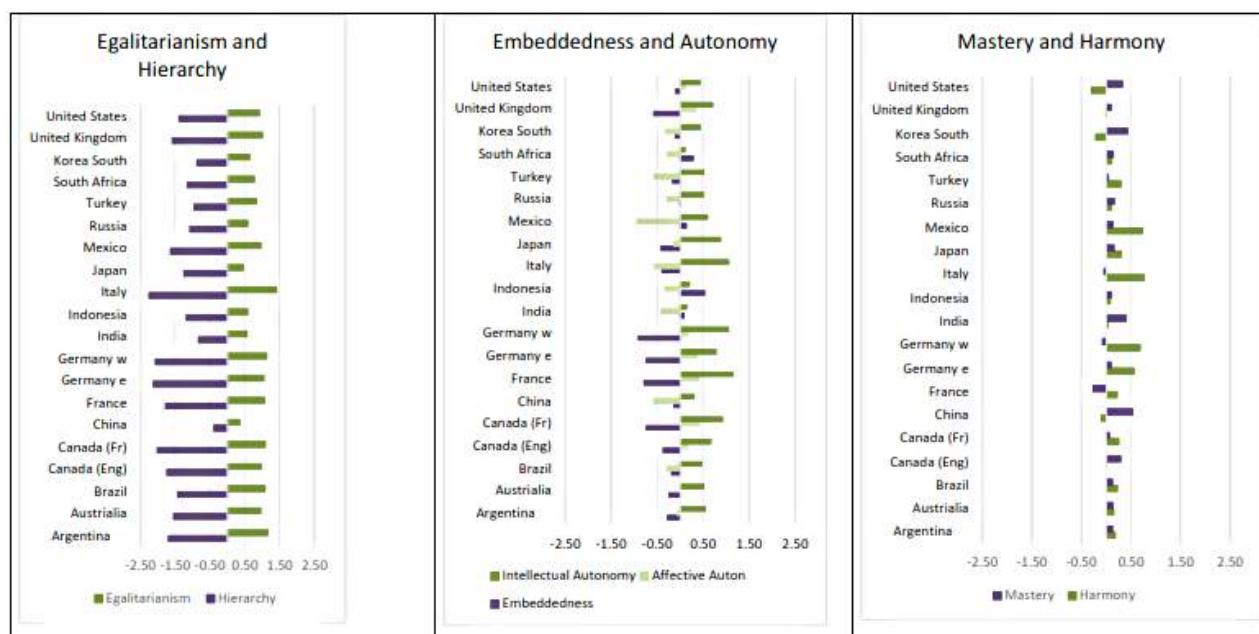
Figure 2. Value priorities within G20 nations.
Note. All scores were not available for Saudi Arabia.

Figure 2 can be used to understand differences in the way in which policy might be developed in a nation, by considering the prioritized values of that nation. For instance, it is clear that most G20 nations emphasize **egalitarianism** more than they emphasize **hierarchy**, but in China the difference in emphasis is much smaller than in western Europe. Given these value priorities, there are likely to be differences in the way in which cooperative behavior is promoted across these nations; either by socializing people to want to do this themselves (egalitarianism) or socializing them to accept roles and rules that enforce this behavior (hierarchy). Thus, differences in national values may have implications for how policy around welfare issues is developed.

When consulting **Figure 2**, it is important to remember that all values are good and worthy, and that the data behind this Figure are standardized within each nation to emphasize that nation's value priorities. This means that a value associated with a negative number can still be important, but is less important than those associated with a positive number.
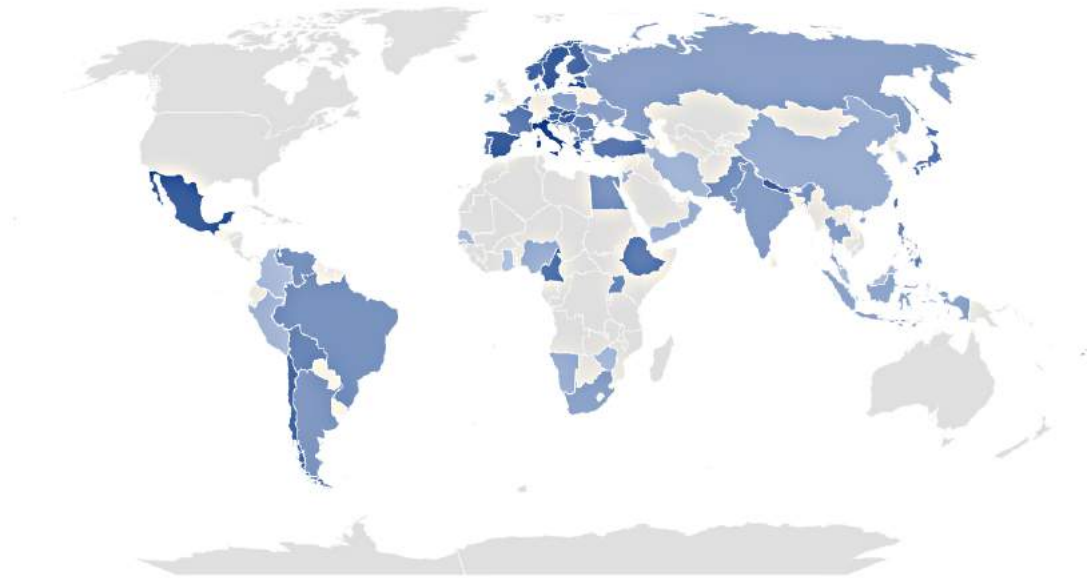
Following 7 world maps are reflecting the above score with light and dark color mode:

Harmony

Embeddedness
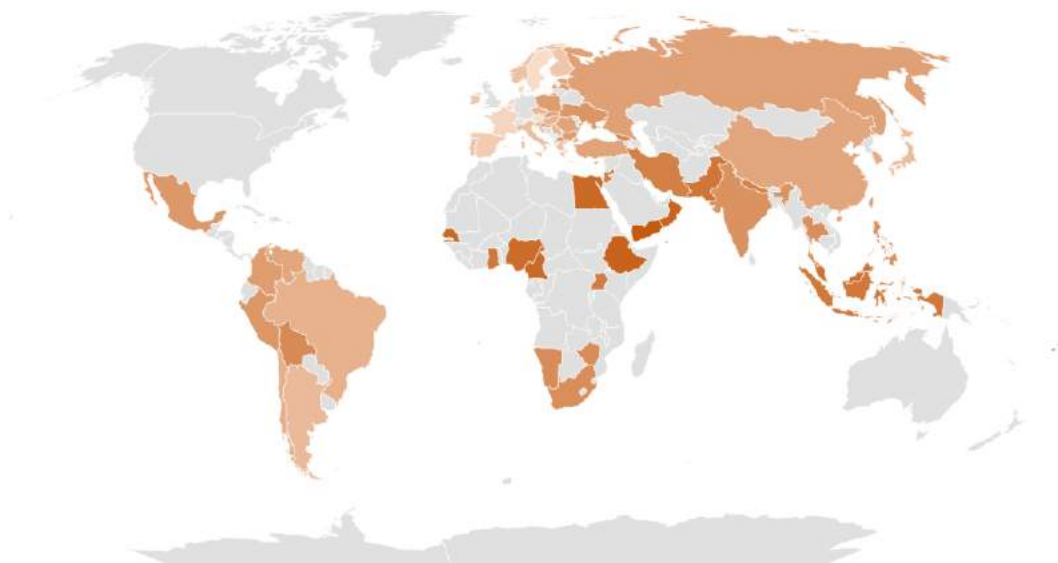
Hierarcy
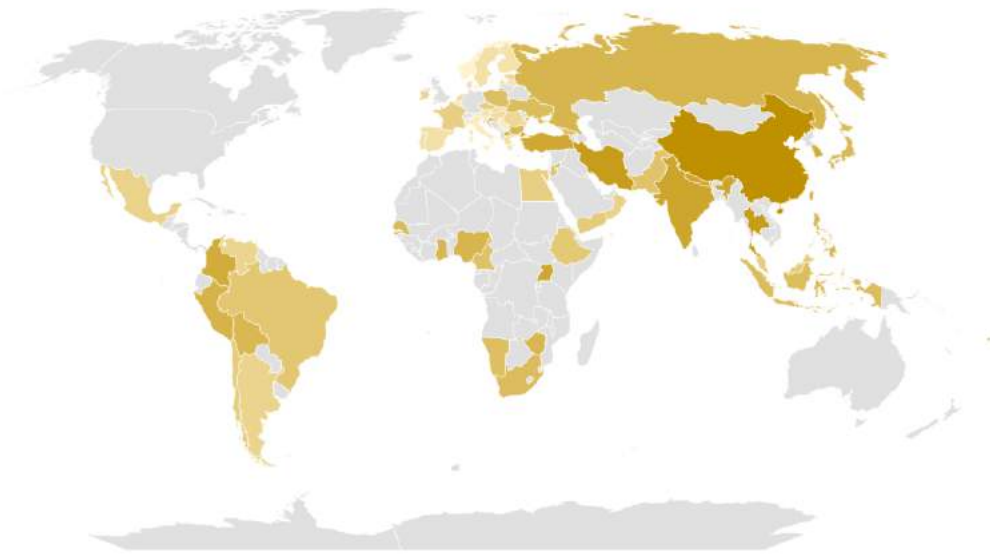
Mastery
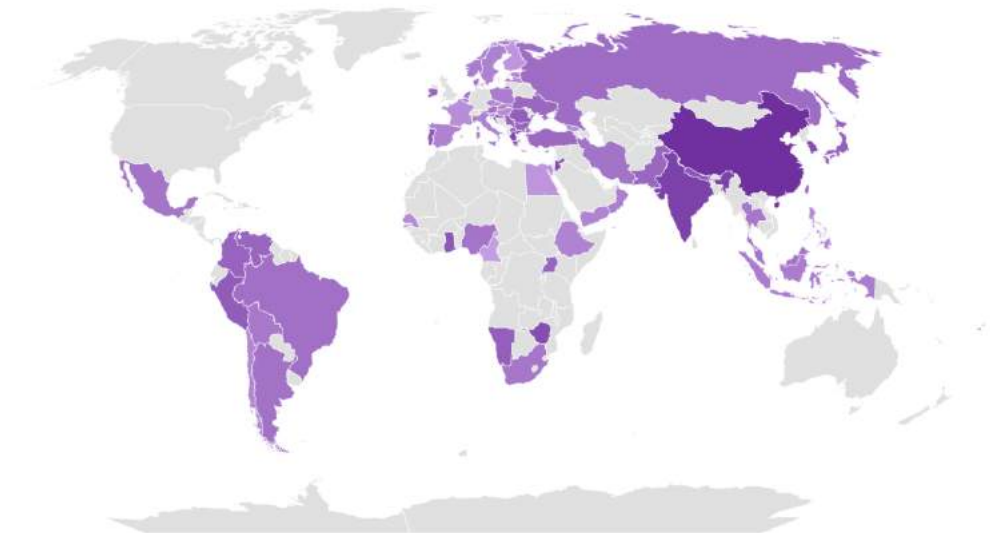
Affective Autonomy
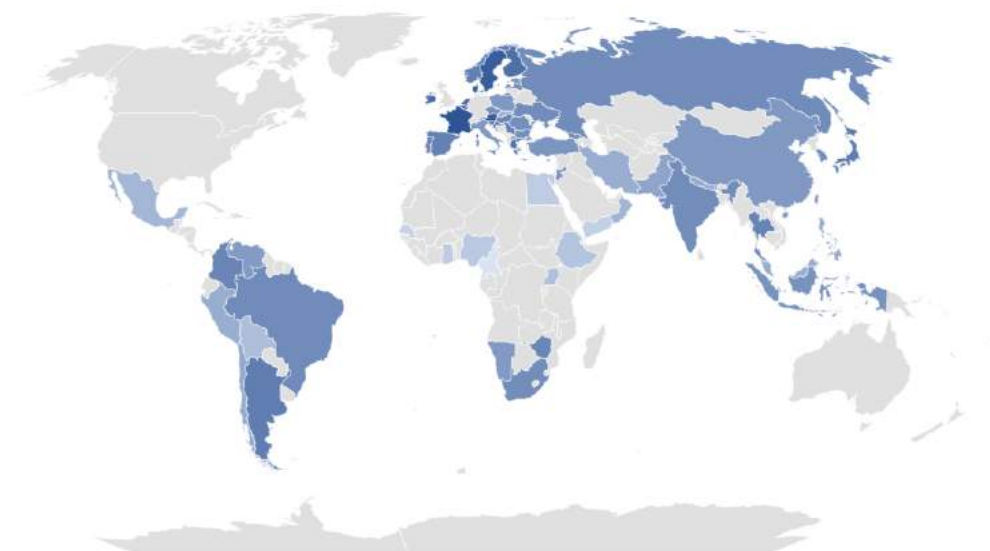
Intellectual Autonomy
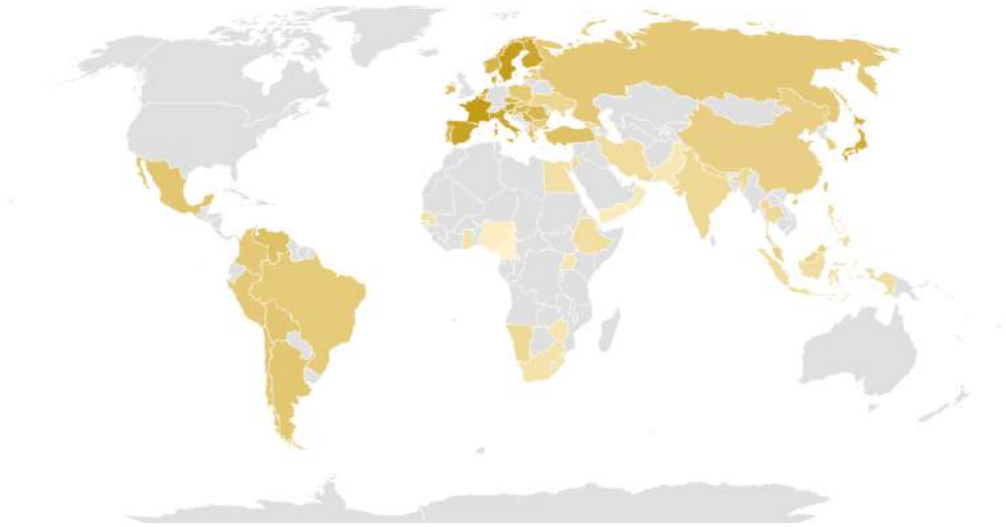
Egalitarianism
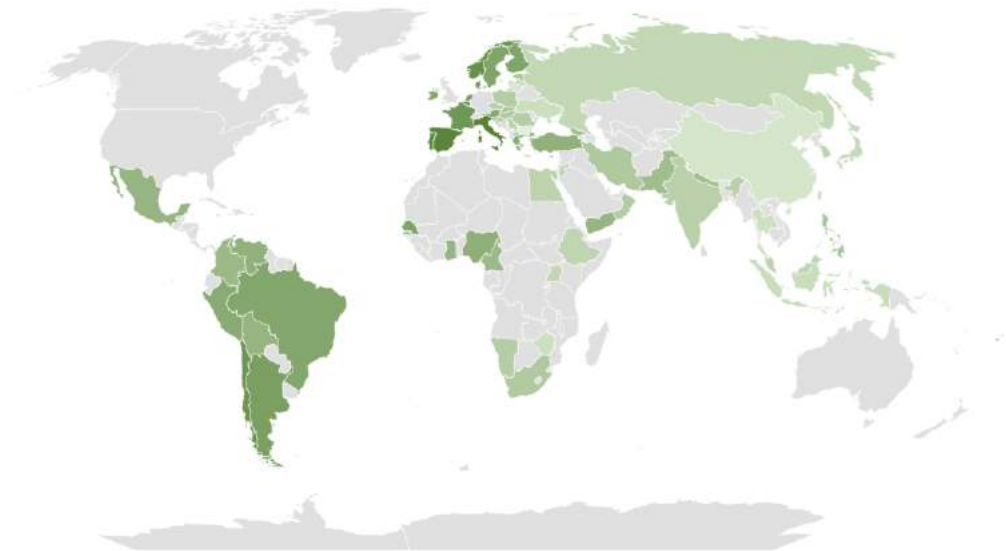
If we consider the **mastery-harmony dimension**, we can see that in China the emphasis is on mastery over harmony, whereas in Italy and Germany the emphasis is on harmony over mastery. Given that harmony emphasizes fitting into the social and natural environment and mastery emphasizes changing the environment to attain goals, understanding how these values differ might be especially important to the way in which sustainable energy policies are developed.

If we consider the **embeddedness-autonomy dimension**, we can see that in Indonesia the emphasis is on embeddedness, whereas in most western countries it is on autonomy. Given that embeddedness emphasizes social relationships and the pursuit of shared group goals and autonomy emphasizes uniqueness and the pursuit of personal goals, understanding these values might be especially important to the way education and policy around religion is developed.

Another way to explore cultural values is by comparing differences between all dimensions at once. **Figure 3** shows the location of G20 nations (circled in red) among 76 nations that were plotted simultaneously, based on all seven cultural orientations. This co-plot is more complicated to understand, as differences need to be assessed against the vectors (green lines) that represent the three bipolar dimensions. For instance, the black dotted line from Germany (East) that intersects the main green vector from autonomy to embeddedness shows that Germany emphasizes intellectual autonomy much more than embeddedness. Adding lines to the other vectors shows that Germany also emphasizes egalitarianism and harmony over master and hierarchy.
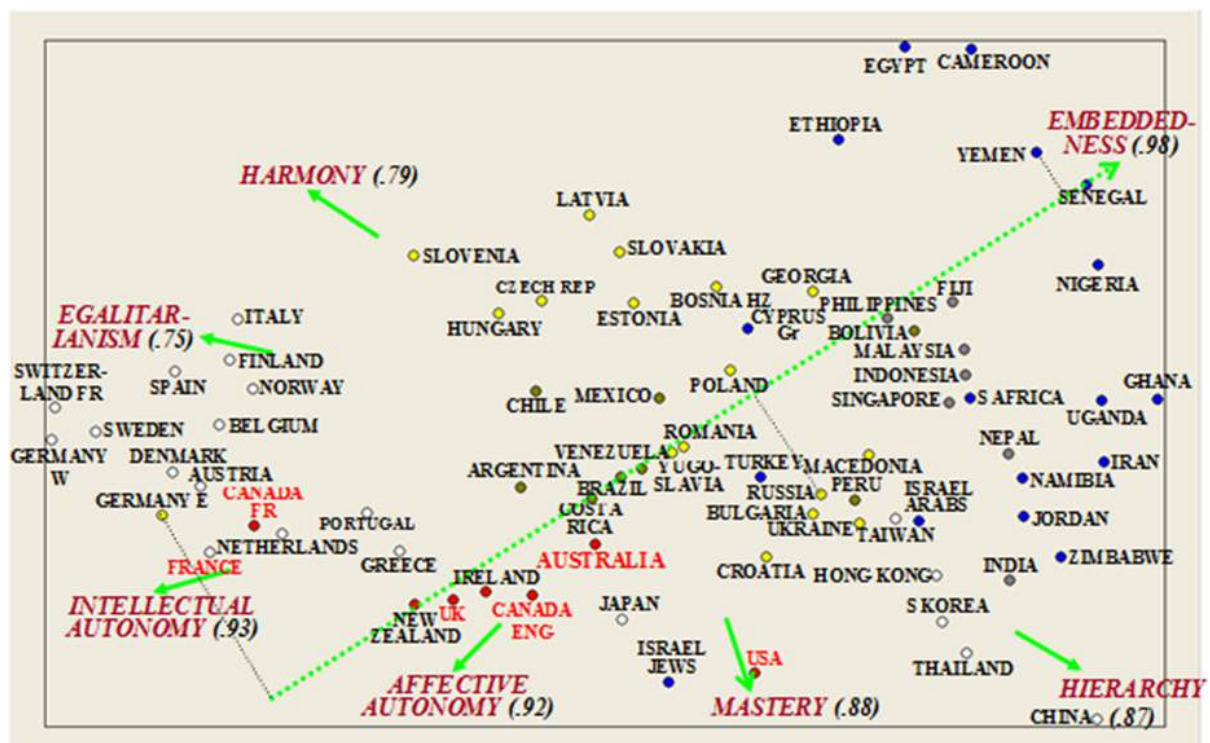
Figure 3. Adapted from Schwartz (Schwartz SH. 2006.A theory of cultural value orientations: explication and applications)

Regional groupings that have some **geographical proximity**, as well as shared history, languages, relations, and levels of development, can also be seen in **Figure 3**.

- *Western European countries group* together with a greater emphasis on egalitarianism, harmony, and intellectual autonomy.
- *English speaking countries group* together with a greater emphasis on affective autonomy and mastery.
- *Confucian countries group* together with a greater emphasis on hierarchy, mastery, and embeddedness.
- *South Asian countries group* together with a greater emphasis on hierarchy.
- *African and Middle Eastern countries group* together with a greater emphasis on embeddedness.
- *East-Central and Baltic Europe group* together with a greater emphasis on harmony and intellectual autonomy.
- *Latin American countries group* together closer to the worldwide average.

For greater detail on regional groupings see Schwartz (2014).[32]

---

[32] *Schwartz, S. H. (2014). National culture as value orientations: Consequences of value differences and cultural distance. In Handbook of the Economics of Art and Culture (Vol. 2, pp. 547-586). Elsevier.*

In sum, this chapter was designed to assist with comparisons of G20 nations through a values lens. Using independent and publicly available information and data, we are able to observe clear similarities and differences in national values that have implications for policy formation. Understanding these similarities and differences can help clarify where issues might be with particular policies and differences in the way in which policies might need to be implemented by nations. We will delve further into these issues in subsequent chapters including a deeper look at how cultural values impact the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and how they might relate to the development of the G20 Priorities over time.

If there is one take away from this chapter, it should be that all values are good and worthy. While some may think certain values are the most important, others will disagree. We tend to presume that other people will value what we do. This is clearly not the case. What is needed is a deeper understanding of what values are and how they guide beliefs and the preferred cause of action. Thinking more deeply about your own and your culture's values, as well as the values of others, should help everyone to better understand each other and develop deeper trust.
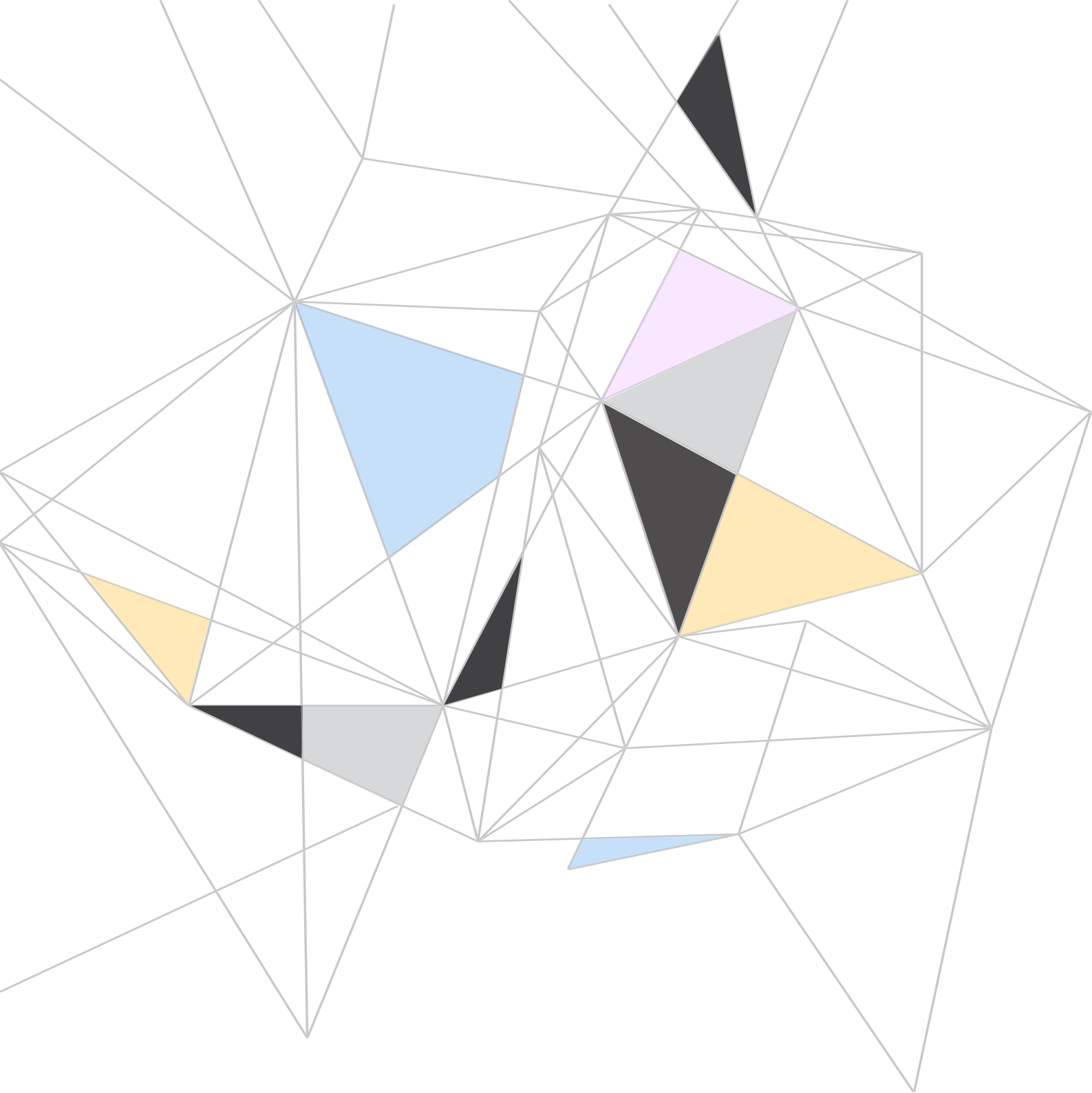
— CHAPTER 5

UN SDGs and Values Connector Mapping

by Professor Julie Lee, Dr. Oliver Rahn, and Joshua Lake
Centre for Human and Cultural Values,
The University of Western Australia
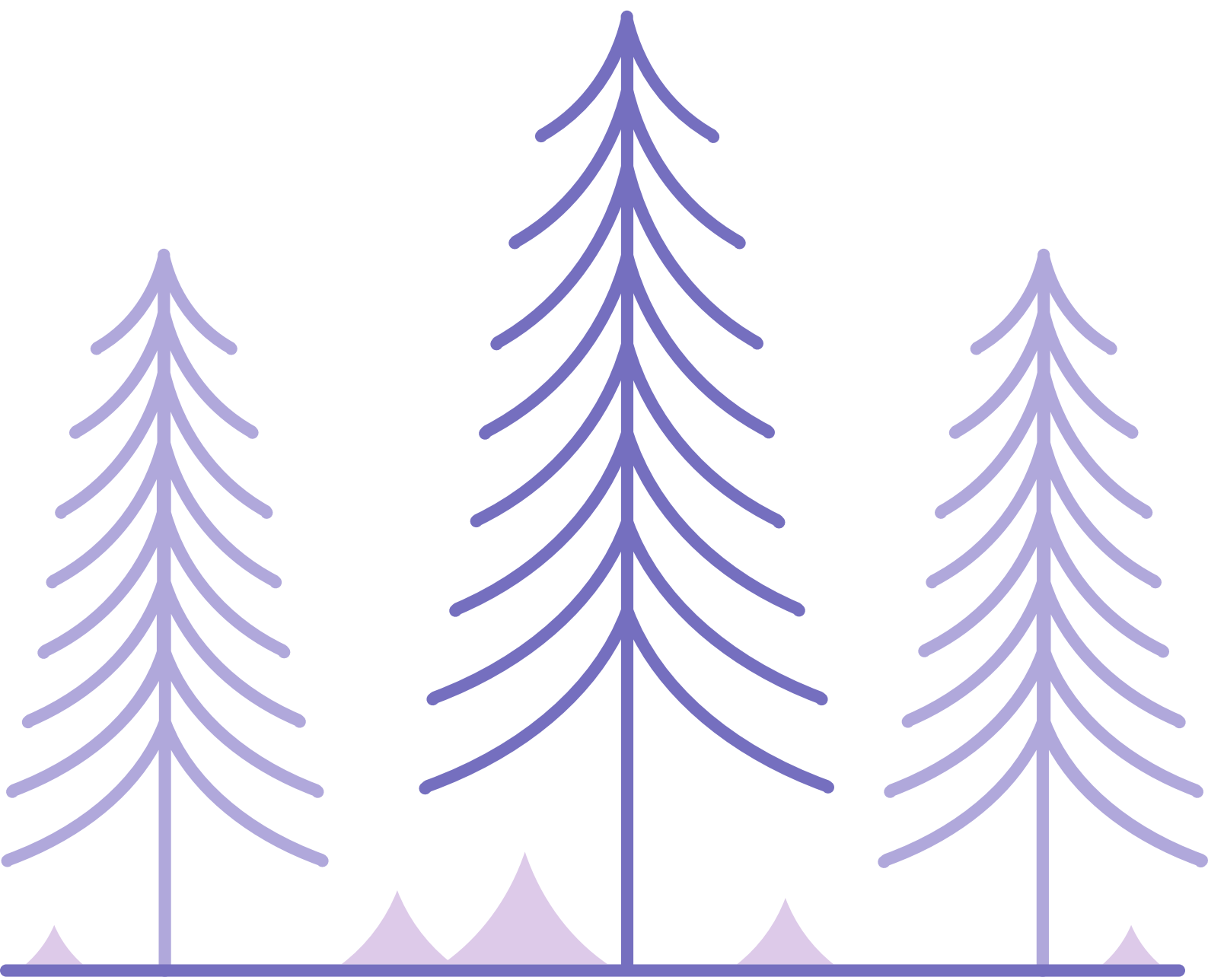
The United Nations and **the G20** are both **intergovernmental forums** that promote important global issues. This was highlighted at the United Nations General Assembly in July 2012, when top officials identified issues on which the two bodies can work together, including employment, nutrition, and sustainable development.

In 2015, the United Nations Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a blueprint for enduring prosperity and peace for all people and the planet we live on. Following this, the G20 developed and adopted an Action Plan for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to contribute to global efforts aiming to achieve the **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** at the core of the 2030 Agenda.

The **SDGs** are tantamount to an urgent call for action by both developed and developing nations to end poverty, reduce inequality, improve health and education, and stimulate economic growth at the same time as addressing climate change and preserving forests and oceans. However, as shown in Chapter 3, nations differ in their value priorities, which are reflected in different policy priorities. Given that G20 Leaders have committed to supporting the UNs 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, an understanding of how differences in values may be implicated in policy decisions is essential.

Viewing the SDGs through a values lens can help policy makers to generate unique solutions that may be acceptable to each and every nation. It is important to understand that values can be directly or indirectly related to specific goals.

(UN and G20 can support each other to advance common goals, say top officials | UN News)
OECD-UNDP-G20-SDG-Contribution-Report.pdf

Values are directly related to a goal if they are reflective of the content of that goal. For instance, egalitarianism directly relates to Goal 1: No poverty. Egalitarianism describes societies where people are encouraged to see each other as moral equals, to cooperate, and to feel concerned for everyone's welfare. This value contrasts with hierarchy, where responsible, productive behavior is ensured through prescribed roles, and unequal power and resources are seen as legitimate.

Values can also be indirectly related to goals. In this case, multiple values may be related to a specific goal for different underlying reasons (i.e., the goal has consequences for more than one value). In this section, we indicate where a value directly relates to a goal, or use the term 'may' when it relates indirectly. Discussing direct and indirect relations between values and priorities may at first glance complicate the alignment of values with the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals; however, this can also provide interesting insights and questions about how societal values may either promote or impede the attainment of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. It provides an understanding of the many different motivations that can promote a common goal.

Figure 4. UN SDGs Value Map for Harmony

1 NO POVERTY

No poverty – End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Egalitarianism directly promotes this goal through an emphasis on equality (equal opportunity for all), social justice (correcting injustice and caring for those in need), and being helpful (working for the welfare of others).

2 ZERO HUNGER

Zero Hunger - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Egalitarianism directly promotes this goal through an emphasis on equality (equal opportunity for all), social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need), and being helpful (working for the welfare of others).

Embeddedness may also promote this goal if it enhances social order (the stability of society) or family security (safety for loved ones).

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Good health and well-being – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Egalitarianism may promote this goal if it enhances equality (equal opportunity for all) or social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need).

Mastery may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for being successful (achieving goals), capable (competent, effective, efficient) or choosing one's own goals (selecting own purpose).

Affective autonomy may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for pleasure (gratification of desires), a varied life (filled with challenge, novelty, and change), or an exciting life (stimulating experiences).

Embeddedness may promote this goal if it enhances self-discipline (self-restraint, resistance to temptation), respect for tradition (preservation of time-honored customs), family security (safety for loved ones), or national security (protection of my nation from enemies).

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Quality Education – Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Intellectual autonomy directly promotes this goal through an emphasis on curiosity (interested in everything, exploring), creativity (uniqueness, imagination), and broadmindedness (tolerant of different ideas and beliefs).

Egalitarianism may promote this goal if it enhances equality (equal opportunity for all) to social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need).

Mastery may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for being ambitious (hard-working, aspiring), successful (achieving goals), capable (competent, effective, efficient), or choosing one's own goals (selecting own purpose).

Embeddedness may promote this goal if it enhances tradition (the preservation of time-honored customs), enhances social order (stability of society) or self-discipline (self-restraint, resistance to temptation).
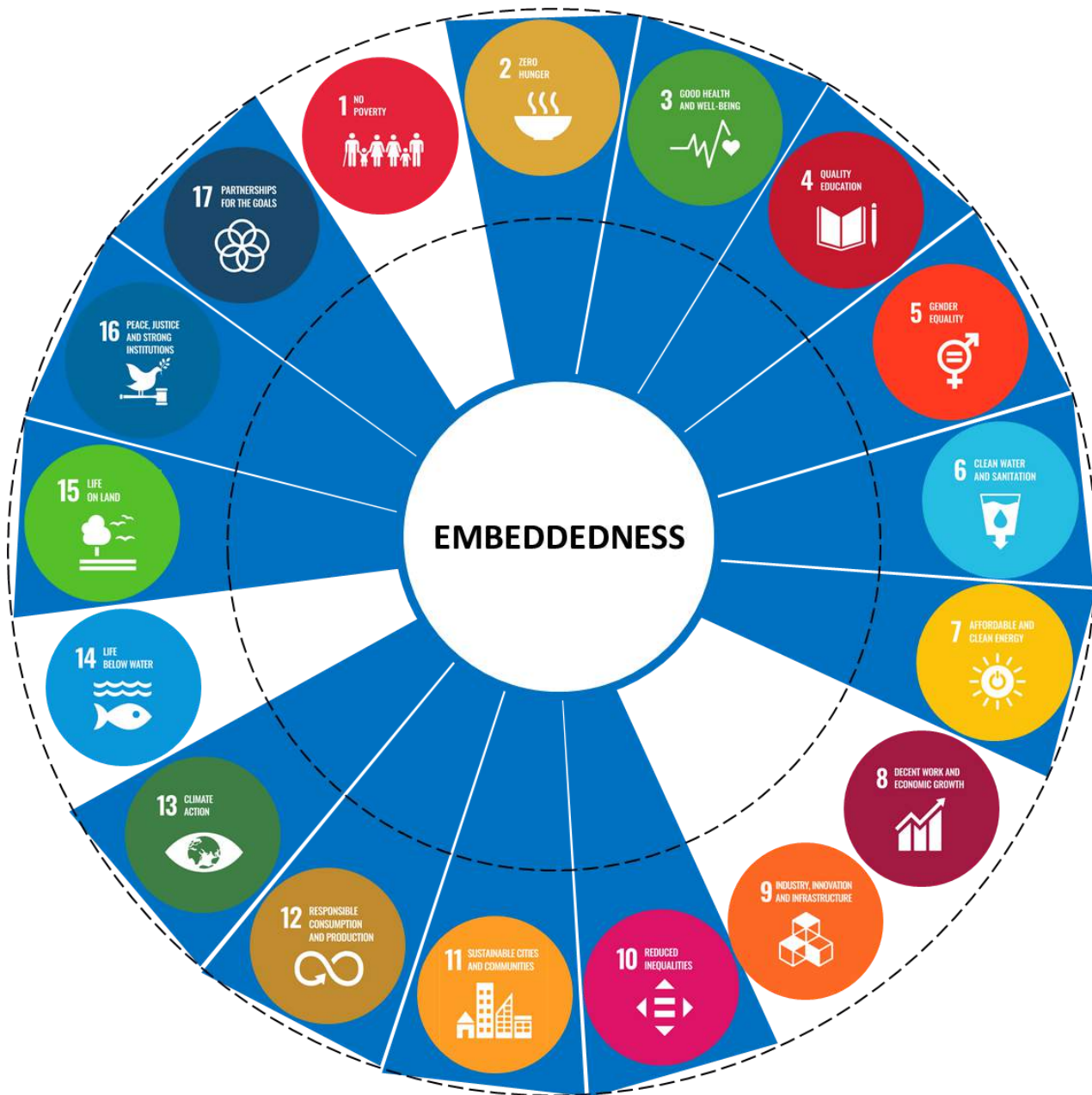
Figure 5. UN SDGs Value Map for Embeddedness

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Gender equality – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Egalitarianism directly promotes this goal through an emphasis on equality (equal opportunity for all), social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need), and being helpful (working for the welfare of others).

Mastery may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for being independent (self-reliant, self-sufficient), successful (achieving goals), capable (competent, effective, efficient), or choosing one's own goals (selecting own purpose).

Embeddedness may promote this goal if it enhances tradition (the preservation of time-honored customs), family security (safety for loved ones), or social order (stability of society).

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Clean Water and Sanitation – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Egalitarianism directly promotes this goal through an emphasis on equality (equal opportunity for all), social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need), and being helpful (working for the welfare of others).

Mastery may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities to be independent (self-reliant, self-sufficient), successful (achieving goals), or capable (competent, effective, efficient).

Embeddedness may promote this goal if it enhances family security (safety for loved ones) or social order (stability of society).

Harmony may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for unity with nature (fitting into nature) or protecting the environment (preserving nature).

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Affordable and clean energy – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Egalitarianism directly promotes this goal through an emphasis on equality (equal opportunity for all), social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need), and being helpful (working for the welfare of others).

Harmony may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for unity with nature (fitting into nature) or protecting the environment (preserving nature).

Mastery may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities to be independent (self-reliant, self-sufficient), successful (achieving goals), or capable (competent, effective, efficient).

Embeddedness may promote this goal if it enhances family security (safety for loved ones) or social order (stability of society).

Figure 6. UN SDGs Value Map for Hierarchy

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Decent work and economic growth – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Egalitarianism may promote this goal if it enhances equality (equal opportunity for all), social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need), or being helpful (working for the welfare of others).

Mastery may promote this goal if it enhances social recognition (respect, approval by others) and opportunities to be independent (self-reliant, self-sufficient), successful (achieving goals), or capable (competent, effective, efficient).

Hierarchy may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for wealth (material possessions, money), authority (the right to lead or command), or social power (control over others, dominance).

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Intellectual autonomy may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for creativity (uniqueness, imagination) or curiosity (interested in everything, exploring).

Egalitarianism may promote this goal if it enhances equality (equal opportunity for all) or social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need).

Mastery may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities to be successful (achieving goals), capable (competent, effective, efficient) and independent (self-reliant, self-sufficient), or enhances social recognition (respect, approval by others).

Hierarchy may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for wealth (material possessions, money), authority (the right to lead or command), or social power (control over others, dominance).

Harmony may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for unity with nature (fitting into nature) or protecting the environment (preserving nature).

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduced inequalities – Reduce inequality within and among countries.

Egalitarianism directly promotes this goal through an emphasis on equality (equal opportunity for all), social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need), and being helpful (working for the welfare of others).

Mastery may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for being independent (self-reliant, self-sufficient), successful (achieving goals), capable (competent, effective, efficient), or choosing one's own goals (selecting own purpose).

Embeddedness may promote this goal if it enhances social order (stability of society), national security (protection of my nation from enemies), or family security (safety for loved ones).

Figure 7. UN SDGs Value Map for Egalitarianism

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Sustainable cities and communities – Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Egalitarianism directly promotes this goal through an emphasis on equality (equal opportunity for all), social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need), and being helpful (working for the welfare of others).

Harmony may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for unity with nature (fitting into nature) or protecting the environment (preserving nature).

Mastery may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities to be independent (self-reliant, self-sufficient), successful (achieving goals), or capable (competent, effective, efficient).

Embeddedness may promote this goal if it enhances family security (safety for loved ones) or social order (stability of society).

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Responsible consumption and production – Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Egalitarianism directly promotes this goal through an emphasis on equality (equal opportunity for all), social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need), and being helpful (working for the welfare of others).

Harmony may directly promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for unity with nature (fitting into nature) or protecting the environment (preserving nature).

Embeddedness may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities to be moderate (avoiding extremes of feeling and action), or enhances family security (safety for loved ones) or social order (stability of society).

Mastery may also promote this goal if it enhances opportunities to be successful (achieving goals), or capable (competent, effective, efficient).

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Climate action – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

Harmony directly promotes this goal through an emphasis on protecting the environment (preserving nature) and unity with nature (fitting into nature).

Egalitarianism may promote this goal if it enhances equality (equal opportunity for all), social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need), or being helpful (working for the welfare of others).

Mastery may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities to be successful (achieving goals), capable (competent, effective, efficient), or influential (having an impact on people and events).

Embeddedness may promote this goal if it enhances family security (safety for loved ones), wisdom (a mature understanding of life), being moderate (avoiding extremes of feeling and action), or social order (stability of society).

Affective autonomy may promote this goal if it enhances pleasure (gratification of desires) or enjoying life (enjoying leisure).

Intellectual autonomy may promote this goal if it enhances freedom (freedom of action and thought) or creativity (uniqueness, imagination).

Figure 8. UN SDGs Value Map for Mastery

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Life below water – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.

Harmony directly promotes this goal through an emphasis on protecting the environment (preserving nature) and unity with nature (fitting into nature).

Egalitarianism may promote this goal if it enhances equality (equal opportunity for all), social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need), or being helpful (working for the welfare of others).

Mastery may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities to be successful (achieving goals), capable (competent, effective, efficient), or influential (having an impact on people and events).

Affective autonomy may promote this goal if it enhances pleasure (gratification of desires) or enjoying life (enjoying leisure).

Intellectual autonomy may promote this goal if it enhances freedom (freedom of action and thought) or creativity (uniqueness, imagination).

15 LIFE ON LAND

Life on land – Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Harmony directly promotes this goal through an emphasis on protecting the environment (preserving nature) and unity with nature (fitting into nature).

Egalitarianism may promote this goal if it enhances equality (equal opportunity for all), social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need), or being helpful (working for the welfare of others).

Embeddedness may promote this goal if it enhances family security (safety for loved ones), wisdom (a mature understanding of life), being moderate (avoiding extremes of feeling and action), or social order (stability of society).

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Peace, Justice and strong institutions – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Egalitarianism directly promotes this goal through an emphasis on equality (equal opportunity for all), social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need), and being helpful (working for the welfare of others).

Harmony may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for unity with nature (fitting into nature) or protecting the environment (preserving nature).

Figure 9. UN SDGs Value Map for Intellectual Autonomy

Embeddedness may promote this goal if it enhances family security (safety for loved ones) or social order (stability of society).

Mastery may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities to be successful (achieving goals), capable (competent, effective, efficient), or influential (having an impact on people and events).

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Partnerships for the goals – Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Harmony may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for unity with nature (fitting into nature) or protecting the environment (preserving nature).
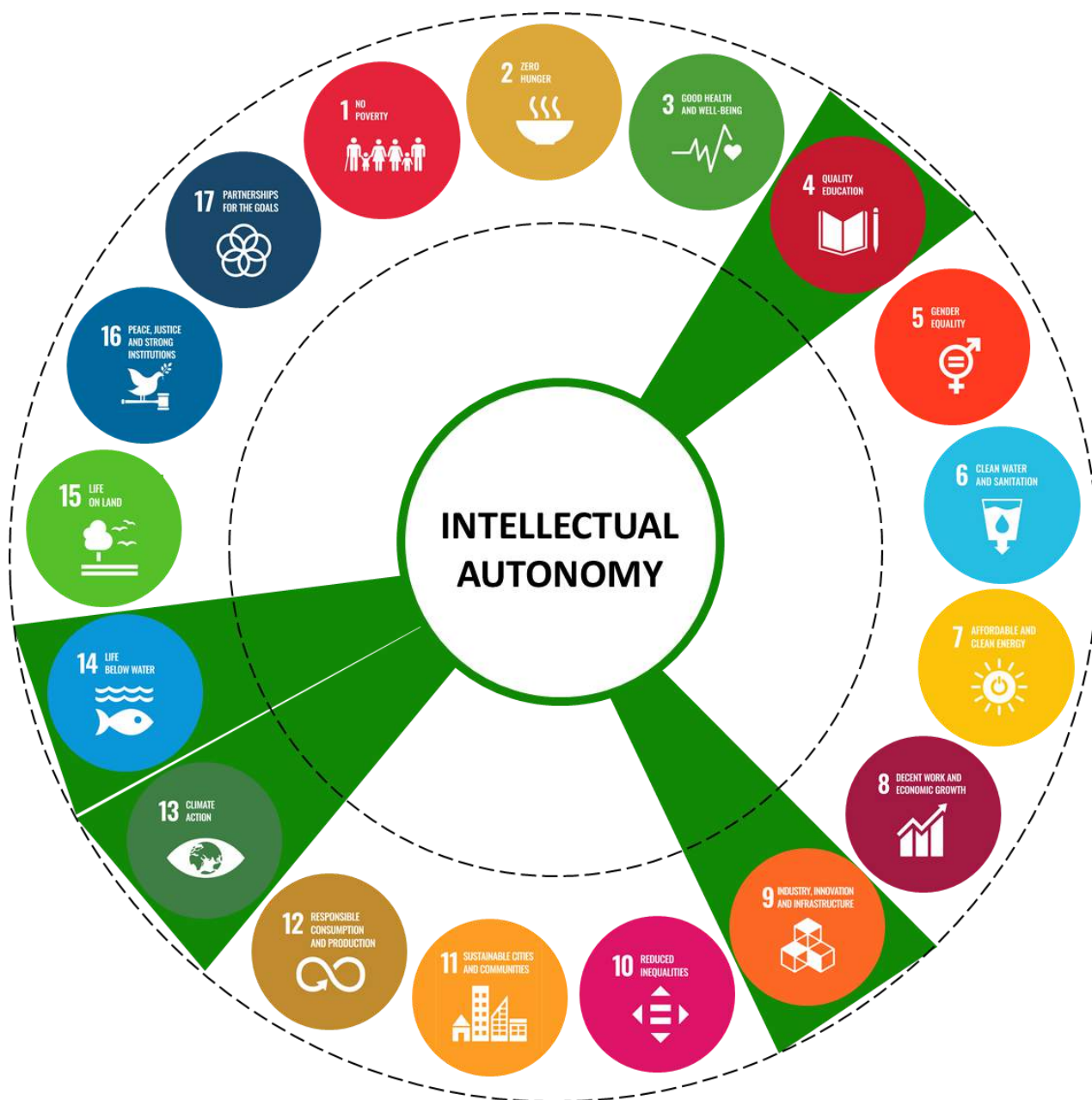
Egalitarianism may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for equality (equal opportunity for all), social justice (correcting injustice, caring for those in need), or being helpful (working for the welfare of others).

Embeddedness may promote this goal if it enhances family security (safety for loved ones) or social order (stability of society).

Mastery may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities to be independent (self-reliant, self-sufficient), successful (achieving goals), or capable (competent, effective, efficient).

Hierarchy may promote this goal if it enhances opportunities for wealth (material possessions, money), authority (the right to lead or command), or social power (control over others, dominance).

In sum, this chapter was designed to show how different national values can promote the policies and actions aimed at attaining the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Viewing these goals through a values lens can help to clarify the many different motivations that directly or indirectly influence these decisions. For instance, the goal to end hunger (Goal #2) will be a natural priority for nations that emphasize egalitarianism, as this value is directly related to promoting the welfare of all people in society.
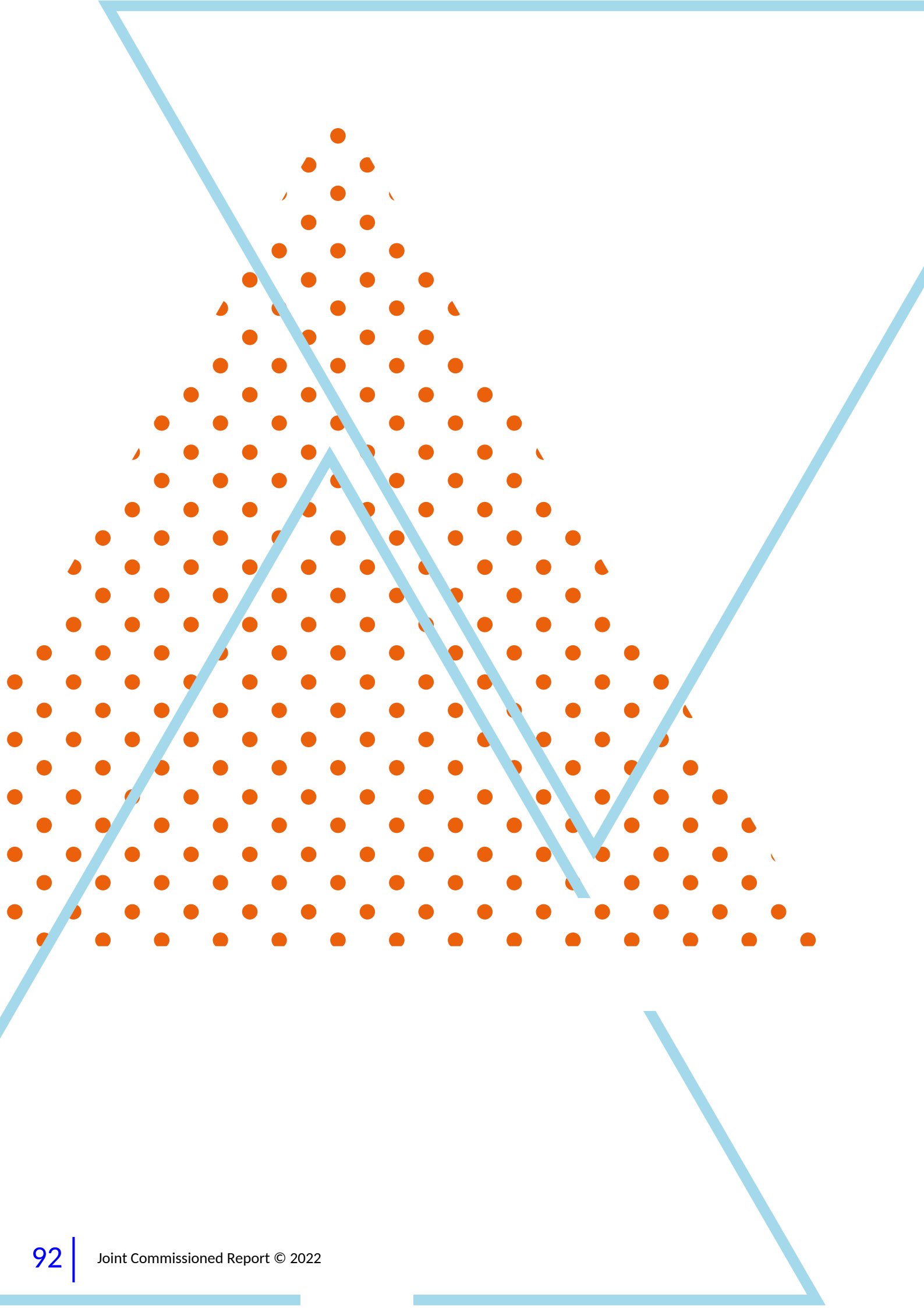
However, it is important to understand that other values can motivate this same action, but in a different way. For example, nations that prioritize embeddedness, a value that views people as part of a collective striving toward shared goals, could be motivated to a greater extent if policy and action focuses on taking care of ingroup members, such as ending hunger in extended family and community groups.
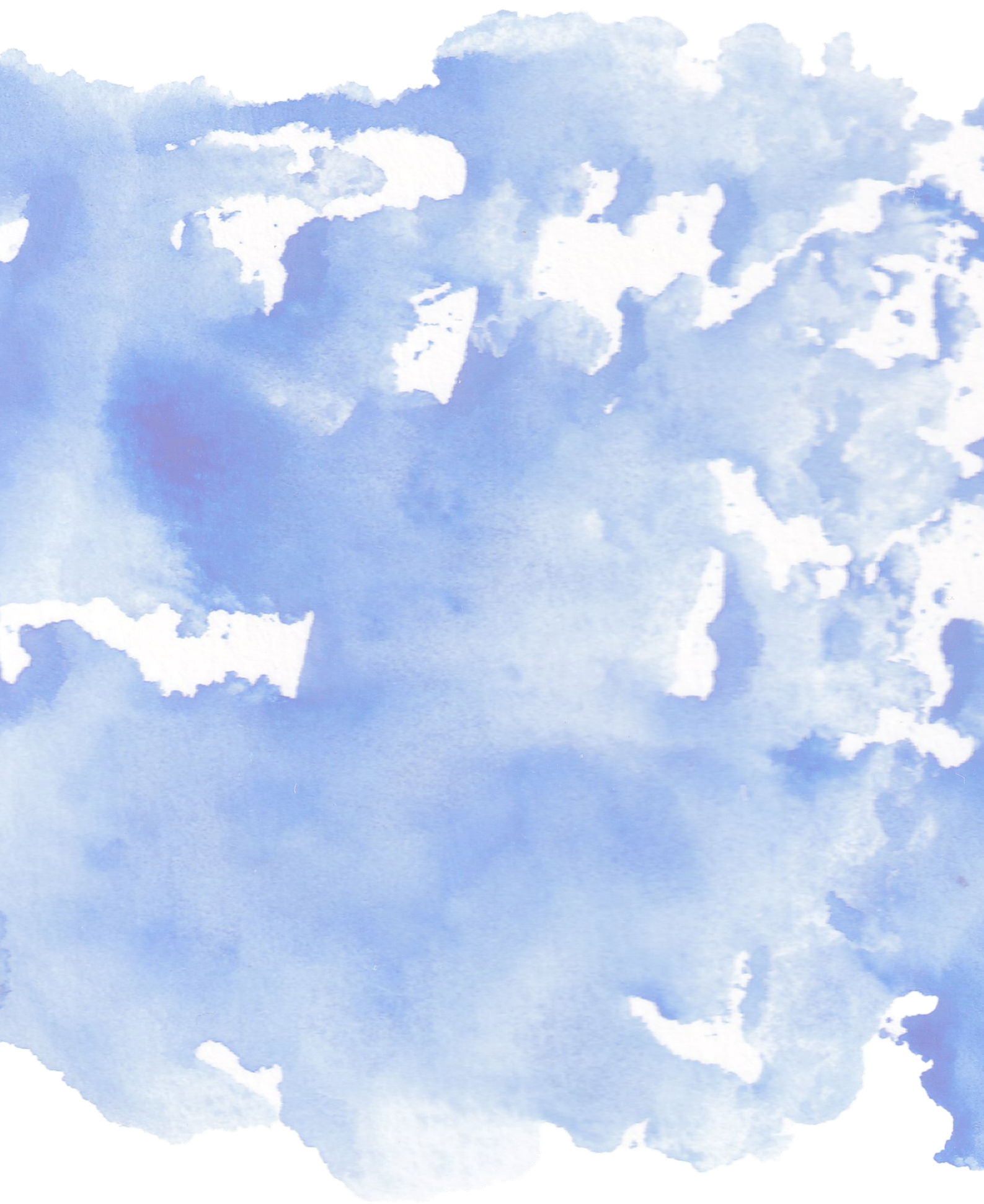
Understanding that other nations are motivated by values that may be very different can promote more effective communication and the development of policy alternatives that speak to everyone. This may be especially important to help cross the divide between developed and developing nations, as it is clear that there is no one best way to attain these goals.

Figure 10. UN SDGs Value Map for Affective Autonomy

| Joint Commissioned Report © 2022

G20 Members' National Values:
Implications for Policy Development
Related to The UN Sustainable
Development Goals

الــرواد لـبـنـاء الـقيــم
Arrowad for Building Values

THE UNIVERSITY OF
WESTERN
AUSTRALIA | Centre for Human
and Cultural Values

UWA
Public Policy
Institute