



**Asahi Glass Foundation
Report on the Results of the 11th Annual
“Questionnaire on Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humankind”**

The Asahi Glass Foundation (Chairman: Hiromichi Seya) has conducted a questionnaire since 1992 asking the opinions of environmental experts in the government and private sectors worldwide regarding various environmental problems and efforts to resolve them. The survey is supervised by Professor Akio Morishima, chair of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies and a director of the Asahi Glass Foundation. The main results of this year’s poll, which involved 639 respondents from 90 countries, are listed below.

Summary of Questionnaire Results

- **Environmental Doomsday Clock (Perception of the Crisis Facing Human Survival)**
The average time expressing concern over the state of the environment fell back 3 minutes to 9:05, at the start of the clock’s ‘Extremely Concerned’ quadrant. The sense of crisis slackened overseas, but grew stronger in Japan, surpassing the overseas result for the first time in the survey.
- **Evaluation of the COP7 Results and Conditions Required for the Kyoto Protocol Ratification**
A majority of respondents were in favor of the COP7 results and chose “Clarification of the system and processes ... for reaching reduction targets in developed countries” as the condition required for ratification of the Kyoto Protocol.
- **Timetable for Developing Country Participation in the Emissions Reduction Framework**
The largest response was for the “2013-2014” period among the developed region respondents in Japan, North America and Western Europe. The Asian, Latin American and African region respondents selected “The expected start should vary by country.”
- **Free Trade Impacts on the Environment**
In all regions excluding Western Europe, the most selected response was “Promoting economic activities in developing countries without adequate environmental considerations is causing growth in free trade to damage the environment.”
- **Water Resource Measures**
The responses varied by region. In Japan, it was “Conserve water reserve lands.” In North America and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, it was “Introduce economic measures, such as additive taxes, to manage water consumption.” In Western Europe, it was “Develop technologies to raise the efficiency of water usage,” and in Africa it was “Expand drinking water and sewage treatment facilities.”
- **Expectations of the Johannesburg Summit**
Responses varied by region. For instance, North Americans, Western Europeans and Latin Americans selected “Facilitate efforts to establish ‘good governance’ ...” the most.
- **Progress toward Agenda 21 Goals**
Categories thought to have progressed included “Promotion of environmental education,” “Activities by local governments and citizens’ groups,” and “Scientific/technological contributions.” Those judged to be failing to progress were “Lifestyle alteration” and “Population/poverty problems.”
- **Changes in Lifestyle**
In the developed regions and Oceania, a majority of respondents thought that consumption of electric power, gas/fuel oil, gasoline, water for daily life, food and paper could be reduced. In the developing regions, 25% more respondents than in the developed regions thought that consumption couldn’t be reduced.

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Contact the following for more information.

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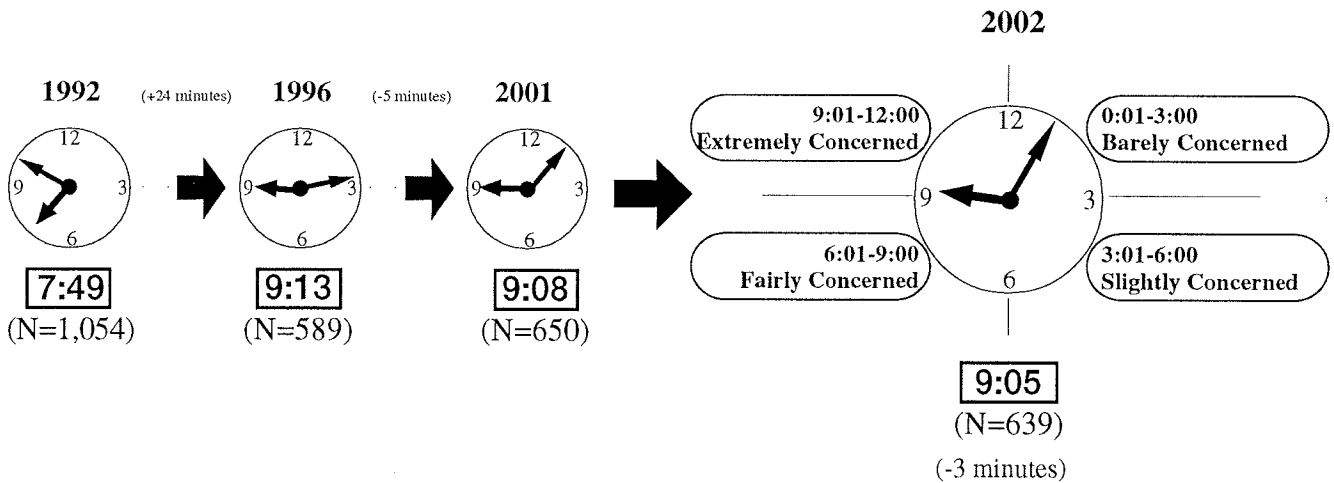
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Environmental Doomsday Clock-The Perception of the Crisis Facing Human Survival

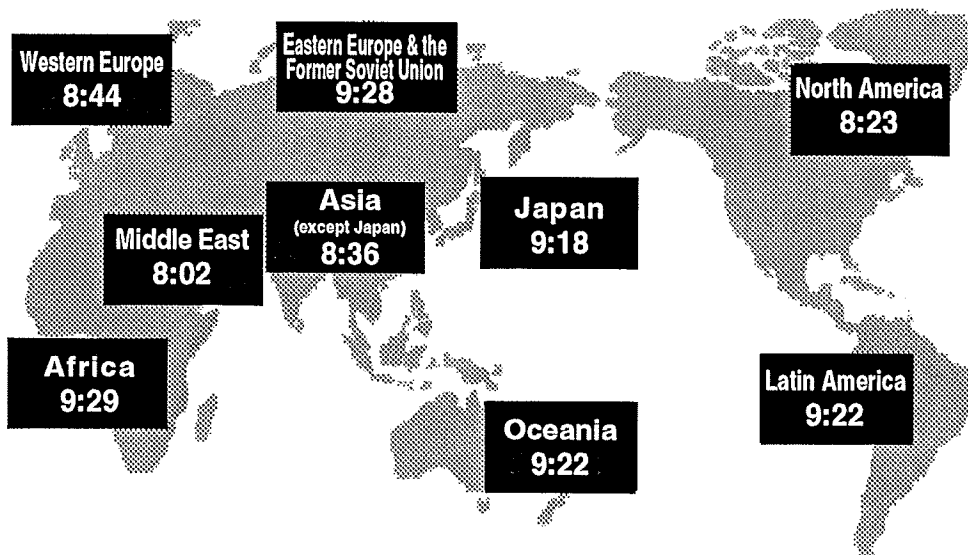
(See page 5 in the Questionnaire Report for details)

- The average time for all respondents fell back 3 minutes from the previous year, to 9:05 at the start of the “Extremely Concerned” quadrant of the clock.
- The Japan time advanced 14 minutes over last year, to 9:18, in contrast to a 20-minute reversal in the overall overseas time, to 8:51. The Japanese average was 27 minutes ahead of the overseas average, marking the first time since the inception of this questionnaire that the perception of an environmental crisis among Japanese respondents was higher than that of the overall result overseas.
- The sense of crisis in Latin America, Africa, Oceania, and Eastern Europe & the former Soviet Union was fairly high at averages in the neighborhood of 9:20.
- The North American, Western European and Asian sense of crisis, on either side of 8:30, was relatively low.
- As in past years, females tended to report a higher sense of crisis than males.

Changes in the Environmental Doomsday Clock over Time



Regional Times



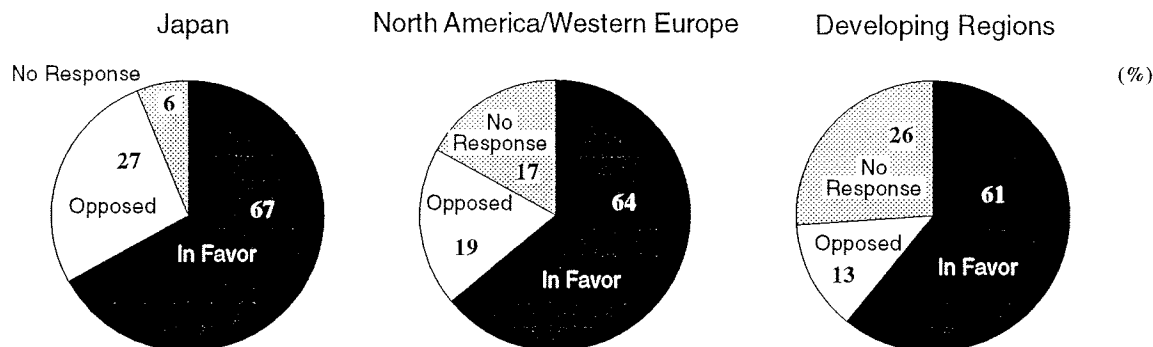
I. Main Focus of the Current Year's Questionnaire

(See pages 6-9 in the Questionnaire Report for details)

1. Global Warming Countermeasures

1) Evaluation of the Seventh Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP7)

- More than 60% of respondents from Japan, the developed regions and the developing regions indicated that they were in favor of the COP7 results, which included final agreement on the main working regulations for the Kyoto Protocol.
- The respondents most in favor, at more than 73%, came from Africa, the Middle East and Western Europe. Favorable responses from Asia and North America, at approximately 50%, were comparatively fewer.



Reasons for favoring or opposing the results.

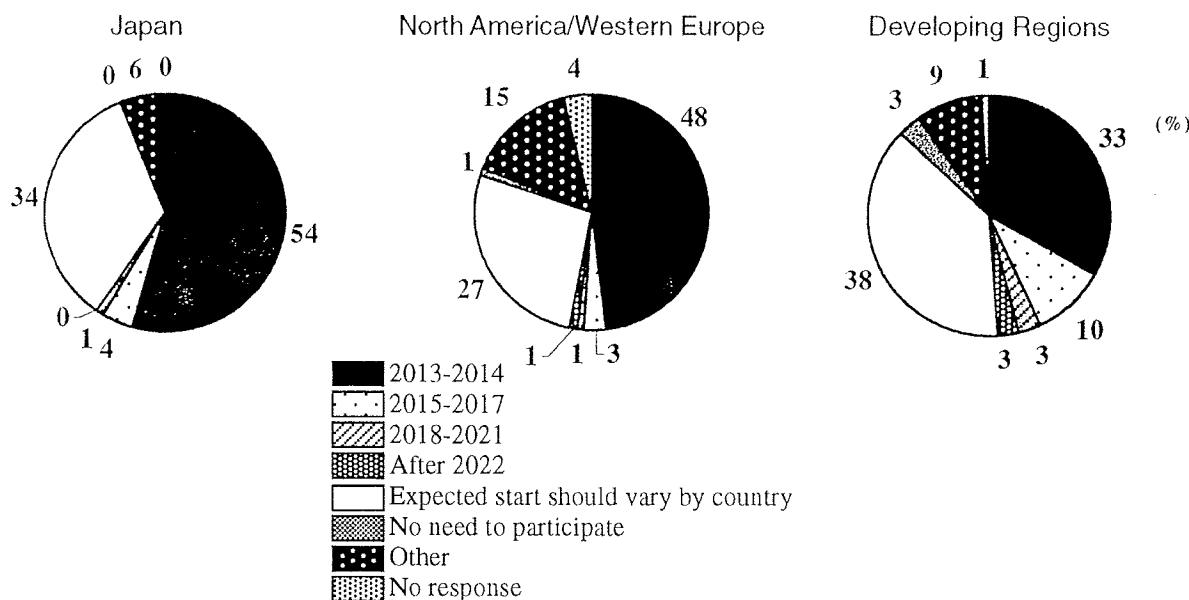
	Developed Regions	Developing Regions
Reason for favoring	(1) First step toward greenhouse gas reductions (41%) (2) All countries agreed, although the U.S. did not (31%)	(1) same as at left (41%) (2) Ratification can proceed now that the rules were decided (23%)
Reason for opposing	(1) U.S. didn't change stance toward non-support (57%) (2) Reduction results weakened by compromises (21%)	(1) same as at left (50%) (2) same as at left (22%)

2) Conditions Required for Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol

- Among the overseas and Japanese respondents, the condition most cited as necessary to ratify the Kyoto Protocol was "Clarification of the system and processes...for reaching reduction targets in developed countries."
- Next among overseas respondents was "Promotion of technical development and the provision of insight into the growth potential of environmental businesses," but among Japanese respondents it was the "U.S. return to the protocol (U.S. ratification)."
- The trend in responses from North America and Oceania differed from other regions. The condition most often cited as important was the "U.S. promise to strive to reduce domestic emissions."

3) Expectations for Developing Country Participation in the Protocol's Emissions Reduction Framework

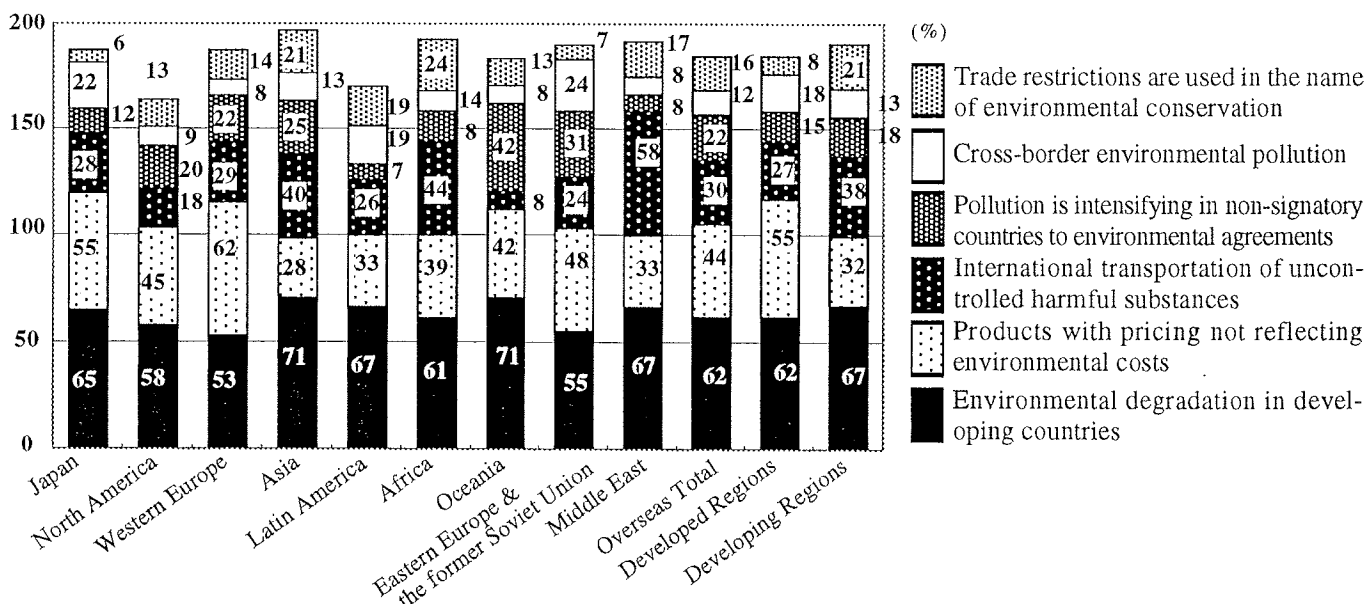
- In the developed regions, the most-selected period for when the developing nations should participate in the protocol's emissions reduction framework was "Between 2013 and 2014," which was followed in second place by "The expected start should vary by country."
- Among developing nation respondents, however, the order of these two replies was reversed, but the variance in numbers was small for both responses.



2. Free Trade and Environmental Problems

(See page 10 in the Questionnaire Report for details)

- Among all regions, excluding Western Europe but including Japan, the item that gathered the most responses was "Growth in free trade is damaging the environment, particularly in developing countries, as a result of promoting economic activities without adequate environmental consideration."
- Second-ranked in these regions and first in Western Europe was "Products with pricing that does not reflect environmental costs are imported or exported."
- The second-place response selected by developing region respondents was "It is easier for uncontrolled harmful substances to be transported internationally."



3. Water Problems

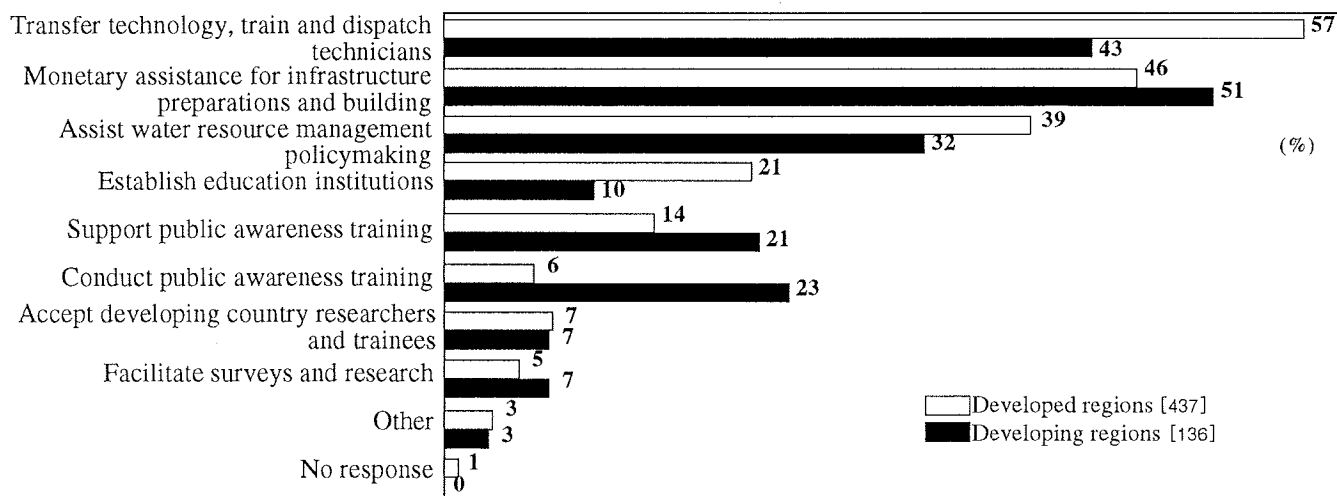
(See pages 11, 12 in the Questionnaire Report for details)

1) Vital Measures Regarding Water Resources

- It was notable that responses about the most important measures varied by region, reflecting the different state of water resources in each region.
- The largest number of Japanese respondents selected “Conserve water reserve lands,” while in North America and Eastern Europe & the former Soviet Union it was “Introduce economic measures, such as additive taxes, to manage water consumption.” In Western Europe, it was “Develop technologies to raise the efficiency of water usage.” In Africa, it was “Expand drinking water and sewage treatment facilities,” and in the Middle East it was “Develop technologies for water purification and the desalinization of seawater.”

2) Support by the Developed Regions to Improve the Water Situation in Developing Regions

- Developed region respondents ranked “Transferring technology, training technicians, sending technicians,” and “Providing monetary assistance for infrastructure and plant construction...” as the number one and two measures, respectively.
- Respondents from the developing regions selected the same two responses, but in reverse order.



4. Global Environmental Conservation (Expectations for the Johannesburg Summit)

(See page 13 in the Questionnaire Report for details)

- Although different trends emerged between regions in responses to measures selected for conservation of the global environment and development of a poverty-free global society, the most responses in North America, Western Europe and Latin America were for “Facilitate efforts to establish ‘good governance’...”
- For the most selected item in developing countries, it was a tie between “Focused and effective distribution of official development aid from developed countries in fields in which the developing countries can be expected to help themselves” and “Encourage multistakeholder participation, such as civil society or NGOs, in policy-making decisions.” In Japan, “Focus on the promotion of international cooperation to raise the coping ability of developing countries” was selected the most.

II. Repeat Topics

1. Progress Toward Agenda 21 Goals]

(See pages 14, 15 in the Questionnaire Report for details)

- Both the overall overseas and Japanese responses were high, at more than 60%, for progress in the “Promotion of environmental education,” “Activities by local governments and citizens’ groups,” and “Scientific and technological contributions.” The low responses, less than 30%, were for “Lifestyle alteration” and “Population/poverty problems.”

2. Changes in Lifestyle

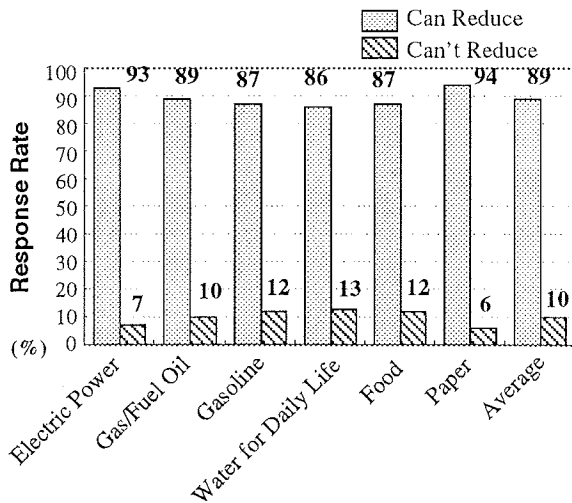
(See pages 16-20 in the Questionnaire Report for details)

An indication of the potential for lifestyle change was created by asking about consumption reductions for six energy and food items and calculating an indicator from the responses.

Consumption Reduction Indicator = (“Can Reduce” response rate %) - (“Can’t Reduce” response rate %)

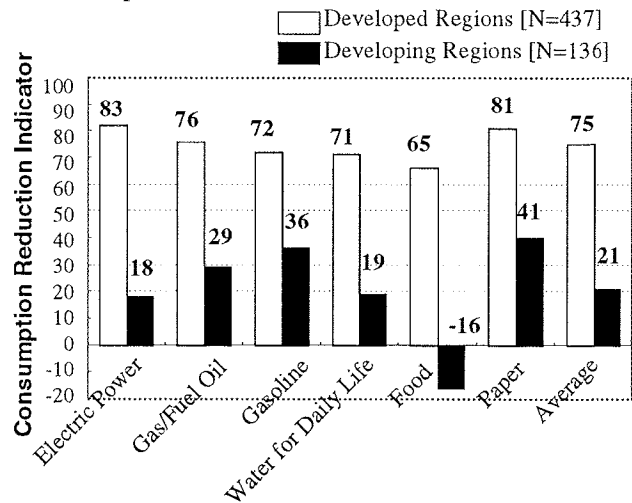
Japan Response Rates

- Collectively, the “Can Reduce” response rate for all six categories exceeded 86% in Japan.



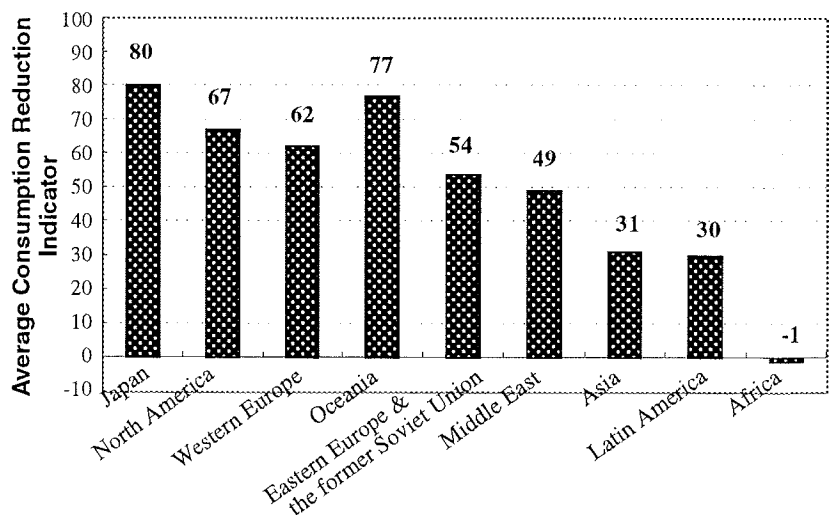
Consumption Reduction Indicators for Developed and Developing Regions

- The developed region indicators are clearly high relative to the developing region indicators.
- The developing regions had a negative indicator for food consumption.



Consumption Reduction Indicators by Region

- At more than 60, the average consumption reduction indicator for all six items viewed collectively for the developed regions and Oceania were high. It was limited to 30 in Asia and Latin America, and negative 1 in Africa. In Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union and the Middle East, the average consumption reduction indicators were approximately 50, right in the middle of the developed/developing values.



Facts about the 11th Annual “Questionnaire on Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humankind”

Response period: Questionnaires were sent out in April 2002 with a return deadline of June 2002.

Questionnaire respondent pool: Selected from members of GOs, NGOs, and academic and industrial organizations in the databases of the United Nations Environment Program, the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development and the Asahi Glass Foundation.

Questionnaires mailed: 3,986

Questionnaires returned: 639 (90 countries)

Response rate: 16.0%

Breakdown of respondents by region, sex and occupational affiliation:

Region	Number of responses	Percent of total
Japan	303	47.4
North America (United States & Canada)	55	8.6
Western Europe	79	12.4
Asia (outside Japan)	68	10.6
Latin America	27	4.2
Africa	41	6.4
Oceania	24	3.8
Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	29	4.5
Middle East	12	1.9
No response	1	0.2
(Overseas Total)	(336)	(52.6)
Total	639	100.0

Sex	Number of responses	Percent of total
Male	530	82.9
Female	89	13.9
No response	20	3.2
Total	639	100.0

Occupational affiliation	Number of responses	Percent of total
Central government	97	15.2
Local government	79	12.4
University or research institution	128	20.0
Nongovernmental organization	138	21.6
Corporation	90	14.1
Other	96	15.0
No response	11	1.7
Total	639	100.0