



The Asahi Glass Foundation Announces Results of the 19<sup>th</sup> Annual  
“Questionnaire on Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humankind”

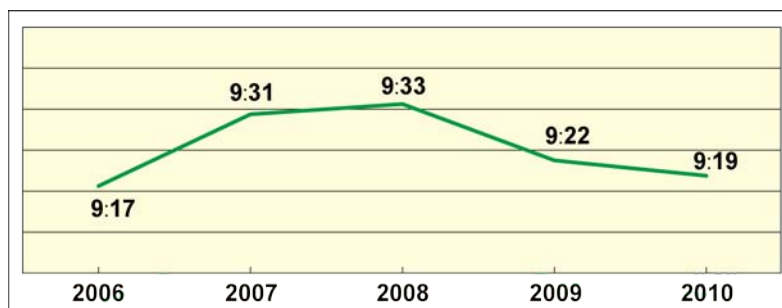
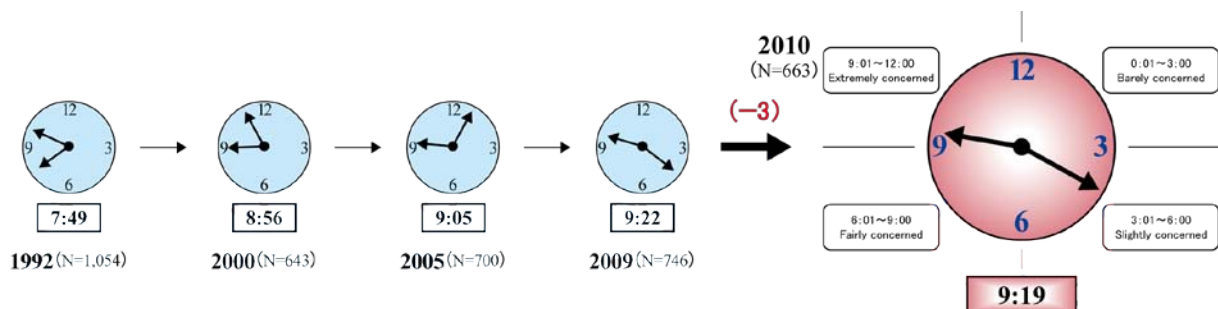
- The average time on the Environmental Doomsday Clock retreated by 3 minutes from last year to 9:19p.m., representing a retreat in the time for the second year in a row.
- The sense of crisis was lowest among respondents from Asia, including Japan.
- Respondents most often cited global warming as the main environmental concern in considering their response on the Environmental Doomsday Clock.
- The majority of respondents do not view the outcome of COP15 favorably.
- Overall, the highest percentage of respondents chose “acceptance of international verification of reduction measures by high emitting developing countries like China and India” as the first measure of success of COP16.
- More than 40 percent of respondents stated “unanimous consent of COP process has reached its limits.”
- On the relationship between people and biodiversity, a dominant majority chose the importance of “managing, nurturing and conserving ecosystems” over “the use of biodiversity.”

The Asahi Glass Foundation (Chairman: Tetsuji Tanaka) has conducted surveys with environmental experts around the world each year since 1992. This year, the Foundation received 675 responses from 81 countries. The following are the major findings of the survey. (Please refer to the attached appendix for details on the survey and this year’s results.)

1. Awareness of the Crisis Facing Human Survival – The Environmental Doomsday Clock

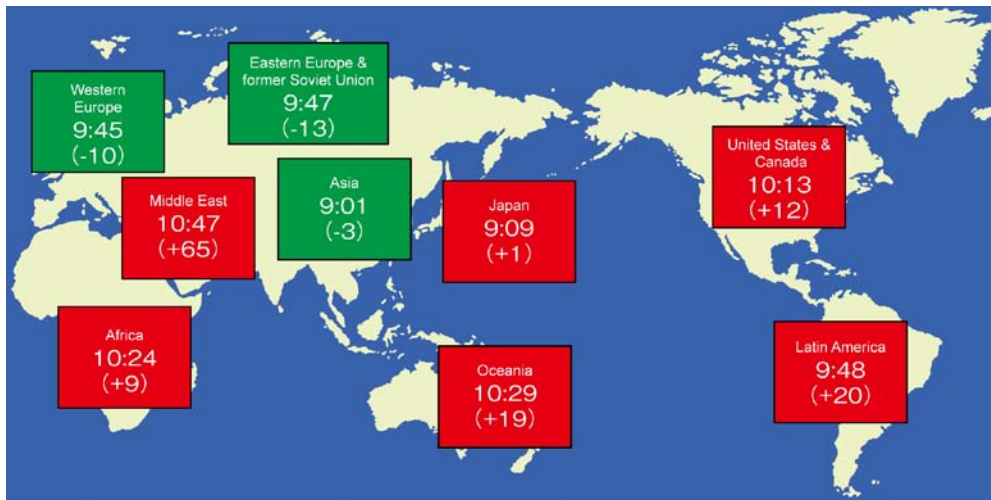
- The average time on the Environmental Doomsday Clock retreated by 3 minutes from last year to 9:19, representing a retreat in the time for the second year in a row. The sense of crisis diminished for the second consecutive year.

Movements in the Environmental Doomsday Clock (1992-2010, Overall)



Movements in the Environmental Doomsday Clock( 2005-2010, Overall)

- By region, the average time on the environmental doomsday clock advanced by 65 minutes from last year in the Middle East, the highest of all regions, followed by Latin America and Oceania by approximately 20 minutes as well as North America by 12 minutes and Africa by 9 minutes. The clock advanced by 1 minute in Japan.
- By contrast, the average time on the environmental doomsday clock in Asia excluding Japan retreated by 3 minutes from last year. Similarly, the time retreated in Western Europe, Eastern Europe & the former Soviet Union, and the Rest of Asia approximately 10-14 minutes from last year.



Regions where the time advanced compared to last year are marked in red and where time retreated are marked in green.

### ●Environmental Conditions of Concern

- In determining the time on the environmental doomsday clock, overall, respondents most frequently cited “global warming” as the main environmental condition of concern upon selecting the time on the doomsday clock. This was followed by “water shortage, food problems” and “deforestation, desertification, loss of biodiversity” at approximately the same levels.
- Japanese respondents made similar selections to those from overseas.

	Developed Regions			Developing Regions				Others			Overseas Total	Developed Regions	Developing Regions	Others	Total
	Japan	United States & Canada	Western Europe	Asian Four	Rest of Asia	Latin America	Africa	Oceania	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	Middle East					
General environmental problems	12	8	8	8	7	9	11	8	13	6	8	10	8	10	10
Global warming	21	19	22	26	19	19	16	24	10	33	21	22	18	18	21
Air pollution, water contamination, river/ocean pollution	7	10	14	14	21	15	18	13	19	17	16	9	20	17	12
Water shortage, food problems	20	14	14	17	14	10	18	13	13	6	15	18	13	12	17
Deforestation, desertification, loss of biodiversity	19	13	18	21	19	17	19	16	10	11	18	19	18	12	18
People's lifestyles, waste-related problems	6	13	8	5	14	12	9	3	21	11	10	6	13	13	8
Environmental problems and economics/trade-related activities	6	3	3	3	3	5	2	3	6	6	3	5	3	5	4
Population, poverty, status of women	7	13	10	3	4	10	5	18	10	11	7	7	5	13	7
Others	2	8	3	1	1	3	4	3	0	0	2	2	1	1	2

■ : Answer with the highest number of replies    ■ : Answer with second highest number of replies

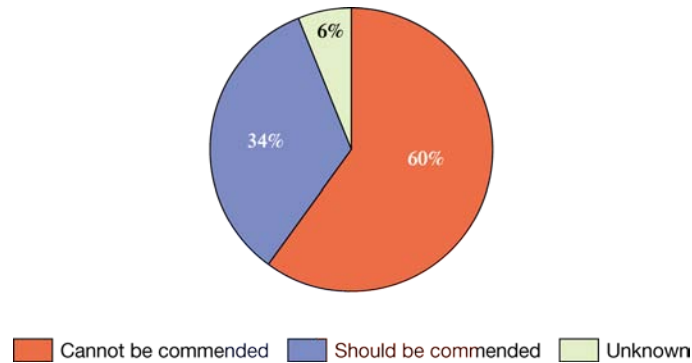
Notes: The % refers to the total number of valid responses while excluding any unknowns. The total is to be 100%.

(For more information about the Environmental Doomsday Clock, please refer to P5~P7 of the survey report)

## 2. Evaluating the COP15

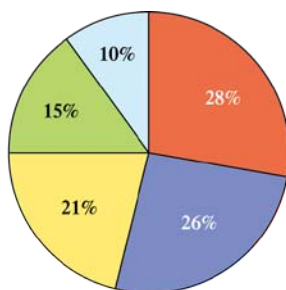
### ●Evaluating the COP15/The Copenhagen Accord and Its Effects

- Overall, 50% of respondents selected “it should not be commended,” with those who selected “it should be commended” stagnating at 34%.



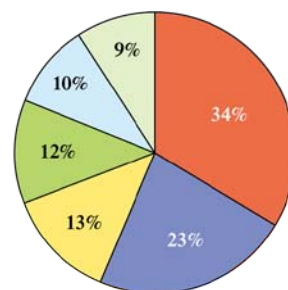
- Overall, “CO2 emission reduction of high emitting emerging countries like China and India were discussed for the first time” and “all major economies including the United States and China accepted responsibility, paving the ground for emission reduction schemes” were the top reasons to commend COP15, at 28% and 26% respectively.
- In contrast, “the agreement at COP15 is limited to “taking note’ of the Copenhagen Accord and lacks legal enforceability” was the top reason it could not be commended, at 34%.

Reasons for “Should be Commended”



- Emission reduction by developing countries like China & India was discussed
- A basis for CO2 reduction schemes was created with major economies including U.S. and China
- Clarification of goals
- Addition of aid to developing countries
- International verification of emission reductions

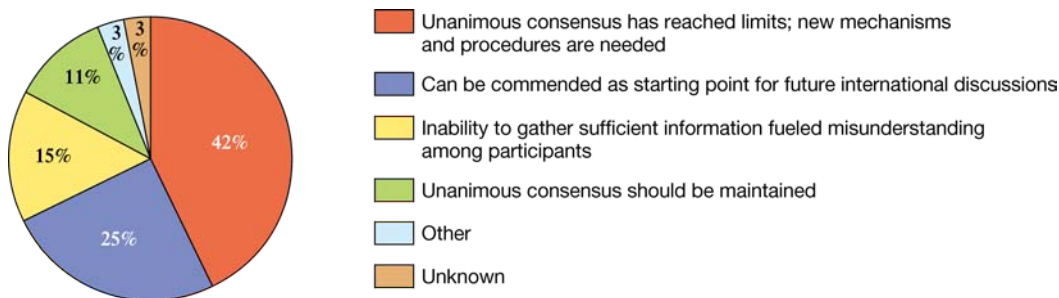
Reasons for “Should not be Commended”



- Copenhagen Accord lacks legal enforceability
- Failed to meet international pledge to formulate a post-2012 framework
- Copenhagen Accord lacks transparency, impartiality, fairness
- Goal to limit global warming to 2 degrees Celsius is insufficient
- Did not reflect the diverse opinions of the 192 participating countries
- Reduced effectiveness without international verification of developing countries

**•The Conference Process at COP15**

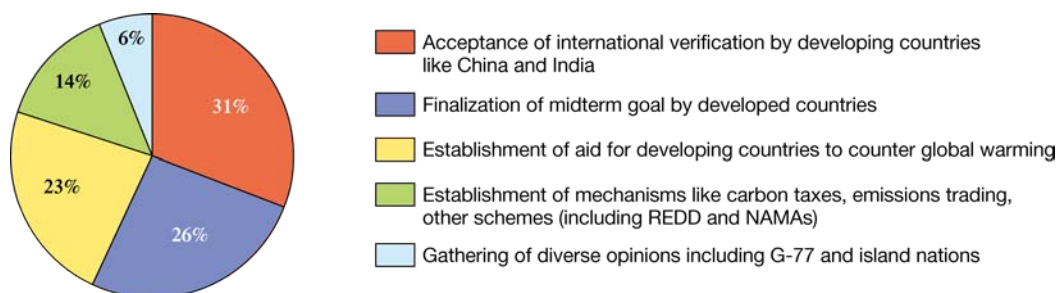
- At 42% , the highest percentage of respondents overall selected “as participants diverge in a multi-polar world, unanimous consent has reached its limits. A set of mechanism and procedures to resolve differences, separate from the conventional COP procedures, need to be developed.”



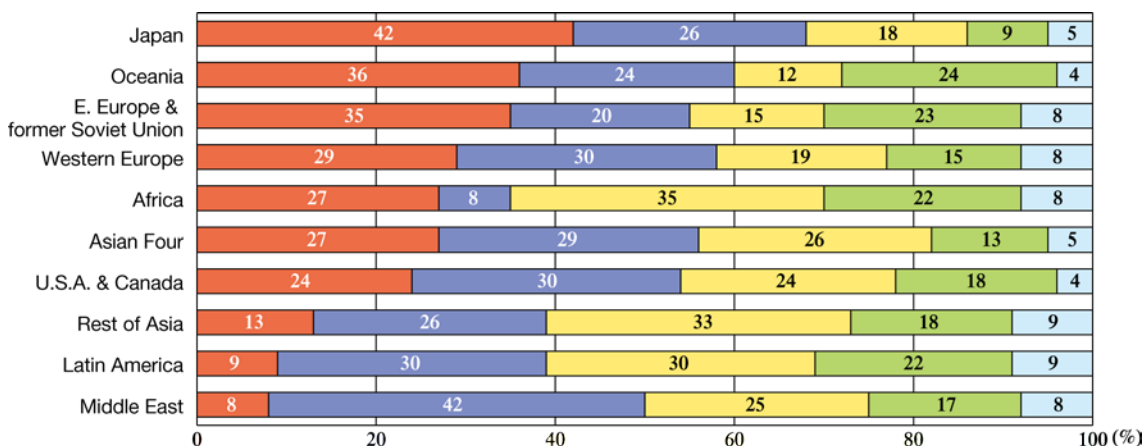
(For more information about Evaluating the COP15, please refer to P10~P13 of the survey report)

**3. The Outlook for COP16**

- Overall, respondents selected “acceptance of international verification of reduction measures by high emitting developing countries like China and India” and “finalization and commitment to a midterm goal among developed countries” at 31% and 26% respectively, representing more than half of the total.



- In Japan, the combined total of these two items reached approximately 70%. Additionally, 42% of Japanese respondents, the highest of all regions, chose “acceptance of international verification of reduction measures by high emitting developing countries like China and India” as the first measure of success of the COP16.

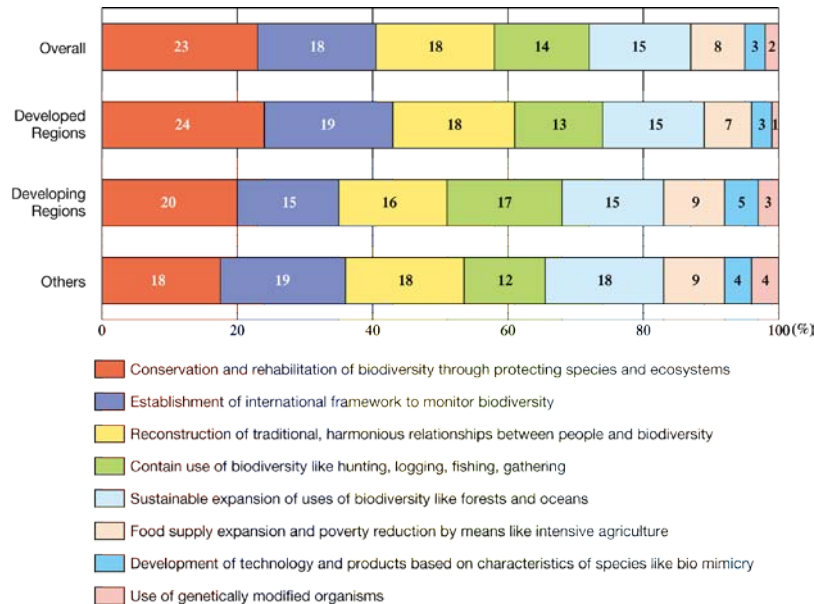


(For more information about the Outlook of the COP16, please refer to P14 of the survey report)

#### 4. Expectation for the Convention on Biodiversity (COP10)

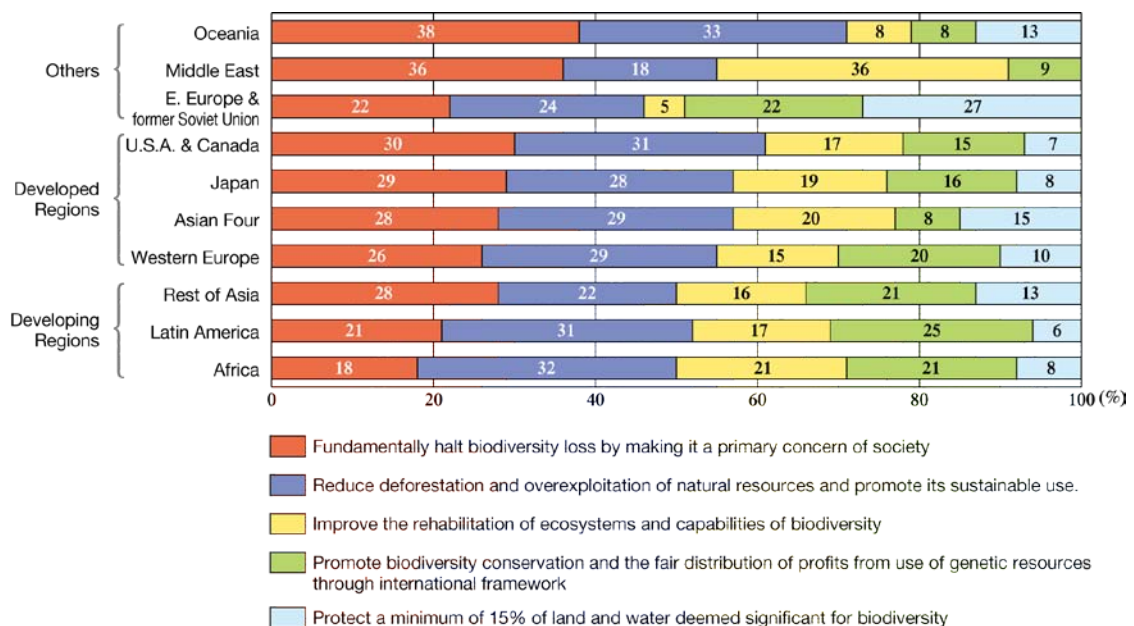
- The relationship between people and biodiversity

- Overall, respondents chose “conservation and rehabilitation of biodiversity through protecting species and ecosystems,” “establishment of an international framework to protect and monitor biodiversity,” “reconstruction of traditional, harmonious relationships between people and biodiversity,” and “containment of activities that affect biodiversity like hunting, logging, fishing, and gathering,” at a combined total of 73%. These four items amounted to dominant majority, and an indication that respondents value managing, nurturing, and conserving ecosystems over the use of biodiversity.



- The agenda to be dealt with in COP10

- Overall, respondents raised “fundamentally halt biodiversity loss by making it a primary concern of society” and “reduce deforestation and overexploitation of natural resources and promote its sustainable use” as the top two post-COP10 objectives.

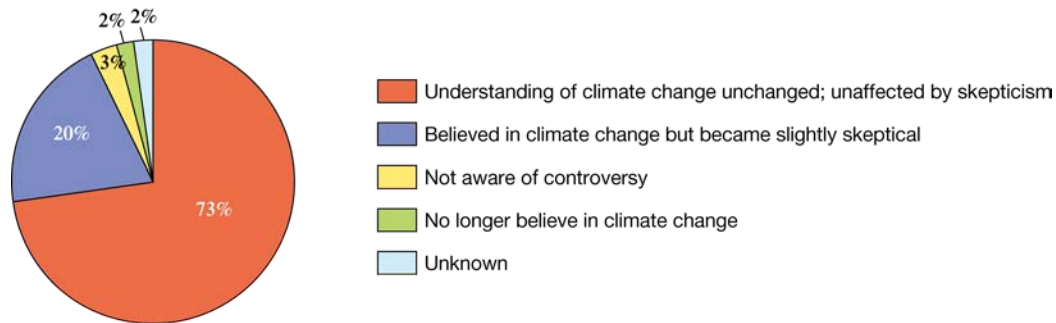


(For more information about the COP10, refer to P17-P22 of the survey report)



## 5. Breach in Documents from Climate Research Institution

- Overall, a majority of respondents indicated that their “understanding of climate change has not changed; it has not been affected by the recent skepticism,” at 73%.



(For more information about the Breach in Documents from Climate Research Institution, Please refer to P15 of the survey report)

## 6. Respondents' Comments on “Simultaneous Achievement of Emission Reductions and Economic Growth in Developing Countries”

We requested respondents to provide their opinions on a specific subject for the first time since the inception of this survey in 1992. We received valuable opinions from 228 respondents in 63 countries overseas as well as from 206 respondents in Japan, for a total of 434 comments. We would like to share these opinions at Exhibit A.

The survey also requested respondents to write comments on any topic related to environmental problems. This year we received 99 comments from 39 countries and 118 from Japan, totaling 217. From among them, 47 comments from 27 countries and 34 from Japan are listed in the report.

\* Please refer to the report for the full results and details of the survey.

\* The results are also available at the Foundations website, at [www.af-info.or.jp](http://www.af-info.or.jp), starting from 3:30pm on September 9<sup>th</sup>.

For more information, please contact:

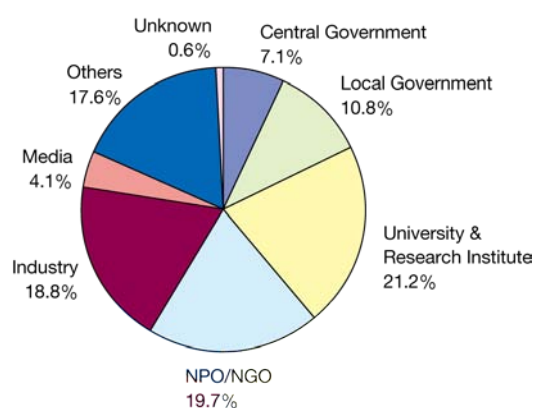
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Tetsuro Yasuda, Secretary General  
The Asahi Glass Foundation  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Science Plaza 5-3 Yonbancho Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 102-0081 Japan  
Phone: +81-3-5275-0620 Fax: +81-3-5275-0871, e-mail: [post@af-info.or.jp](mailto:post@af-info.or.jp)  
URL: <http://www.af-info.or.jp>

## Appendix

### • About the “Questionnaire on Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humankind”

Since 1992, the Asahi Glass Foundation has conducted a survey each year with experts around the world who are knowledgeable and are involved in environmental issues. The respondent pool includes government officials and those in universities and research institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and within industries, and is queried about various endeavors to counter environmental problems. (The survey is supervised by Professor Akio Morishima, Special Research Advisor of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies and board member of the Foundation.) The questionnaires are sent out to approximately 4,000 respondents every April and collected by June. After the responses are compiled, compared, and analyzed, the survey results are announced in September. The questionnaire, as well as the report, is available in Japanese, English, Chinese, Korean, and Spanish. The pie chart below shows the affiliation of the questionnaire respondents in descending order. The questionnaire was sent to respondents in 192 countries.



**No. of Countries Surveyed**

	Surveyed
Asia	26
Africa	53
Oceania	13
Western Europe	21
Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	27
Middle East	15
USA & Canada	2
Latin America	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>

### • Facts about This Year’s Questionnaire

Survey period: Questionnaires were sent out in April 2010 with a return deadline of June 2010.

Questionnaire respondent pool: Environmental experts selected from members of government organizations, academic and research institutions, NGOs, and corporations (based on the Asahi Glass Foundation database).

Questionnaires mailed: 4,290

Questionnaires returned: 675

Response rate: 15.7%

Breakdown of respondents by region, gender, and occupational affiliation:

Region	Number of responses	Percent of total
Japan	292	43.5
United States & Canada	28	4.1
Western Europe	55	8.1
Asian Four	98	14.5
<b>Developed Regions (Including Asian Four)</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>70.1</b>
Rest of Asia (Excluding Japan, Asian Four)	114	16.9
Latin America	27	4.0
Africa	20	3.0
<b>Developing Regions</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Oceania	13	1.9
Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	21	3.1
Middle East	6	0.9
<b>Others</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>Overseas Total</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>56.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>100.0</b>