

Comments on Q6 (Opinions on Environmental Problems – Free Text)

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q6-1 Environmental issues to be taken into account	Q6-2 Comments
R540	[-]	Africa	GAMBIA	other	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population	Climate change and water resources management are very important issues in the West African Sahel where The Gambia is looking cated.
R029	[-]	Africa	GUINEA	other	50s	10. Others	The coalescence of "market players" and political actors has breached all the safeguards, public institutions and counter-powers that existed 20 years ago. The wealthiest classes have managed to completely convert wealth into political power and consolidate oligopolies. There is no room for civil society or public interest anymore and certainly not for biodiversity. That's everywhere in all countries, Europe, US, Africa. Violence is increasing and the wealth inequalities are massive, reaching levels never seen before. Markets are fully financialised and completely disconnected from actual commodities. New immaterial commodities are massively absorbing all the economic surplus of human activities plus generating massive debts. There is no more room for human progress, social development and nature conservation.
R313	[-]	Africa	KENYA	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The human population in Africa and Kenya is exploding. There are ~1m new 18 year-olds in Kenya every year. Without adequate employment opportunities, they will inevitably fall back on natural resources as a means of survival. Land-use change and food production are a symptom of these factors. We need to drive meaningful employment opportunities and leverage mechanisms where the preservation of biodiversity becomes a more viable land-use than the alternatives.
R246	Mr. Ebenezer S. Thomas	Africa	LIBERIA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental problems are interconnected and largely driven by human activity. Climate change is a major threat, affecting weather, food security, and water resources. At the same time, biodiversity is declining due to deforestation and habitat loss, weakening ecosystems. Pollution from waste, plastics, and chemicals continues to harm both nature and human health. Unsustainable consumption patterns also contribute significantly to environmental degradation, increasing pressure on natural resources. To address these issues, stronger policies, better governance, and collective action are needed. Governments, businesses, and individuals must work together to promote sustainable practices and reduce environmental impact.
R013	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Expectations of lifestyles, wealth, consumption - fuelled largely by the media and advertising. There is a lack of realisation or awareness that environmental problems result in health and wellbeing problems, with massive public costs and - in some cases - no feasible alternatives. We are slowly but surely eroding away our natural resource bases...and jeopardising future generations' ability to support/sustain themselves.
R115	[-]	Africa	SOUTH AFRICA	other	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There are many positive initiatives at local levels with organisations (mostly NGOs / NPOs) committed to making a difference in whatever way. However, there is a (perceived?) lack of support, leadership and general governance at local, national and international scales. World leaders certainly don't seem to be putting the environment, ecosystem services and the global population at the forefront of their agendas. Bureaucracy is still rife. Achieving global social, ecological and economic sustainability seems out of reach currently. 3.2. I had no 3rd choice - for this purpose I put in Sustainable cities.
R297	Mr. Moses Chiposa	Africa	ZAMBIA	Corporation	30s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Environmental challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss, deforestation, land degradation, and water stress are increasingly affecting many parts of Africa, including Zambia. Although awareness of sustainability is improving, progress is still limited by inadequate financing, weak infrastructure, and low technical capacity. There is a need to strengthen environmental governance, restoration, climate adaptation, sustainable land management, and community participation. Collaboration among governments, communities, the private sector, researchers, and international partners is essential for meaningful progress. Investment in restoration, renewable energy, environmental education, and climate-smart development can create long-term benefits. Based on my personal concern, placing wrong people in key positions remains a serious challenge to effective environmental action.

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R479	Mr. Syed Ashraf ul Islam	Asia	BANGLADESH	Central Government	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Bangladesh faces critical environmental challenges, most notably severe air and water pollution. Rapid urbanization, industrialization, and high population density continue to threaten natural resources and public health. Key Environmental Problems are Air Pollution driven by vehicular emissions, construction, and brick kilns, air quality is chronically poor. Dhaka consistently ranks among the most polluted cities globally, severely impacting respiratory health. Water Pollution burden is water-related. Untreated industrial effluents from the garment sector, agricultural runoff, and poor domestic waste management contaminate critical waterways. Millions of wells are tainted by naturally occurring arsenic in the soil, creating serious drinking water and public health risks.
R347	Prof. Weishu Liu	Asia	CHINA	University or Research Institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	My major concern about the environmental problem affecting human survival is the instability of international relations driven by economic interests or resource conflicts. The lifestyles of some Western countries, especially the USA, consume too much energy and resources, yet they don't take responsibility for protecting the Earth, the only homeland for all human beings.
R023	Dr. Durgesh Kumar Jaiswal	Asia	INDIA	University or Research Institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The most critical challenge is the interconnectedness of environmental crises. Climate change, biodiversity loss, and resource depletion cannot be addressed in isolation. In India, this nexus is evident: extreme weather disrupts food systems, groundwater depletion threatens agriculture, and rapid infrastructure development often collides with ecological limits. While policy ambition has grown (renewable energy targets, net-zero goals, biodiversity frameworks), implementation gaps persist. Environmental governance must move beyond siloed approaches and integrate climate resilience, livelihood security, and social equity. A just transition, ensuring that decarbonization and conservation efforts do not disproportionately burden vulnerable communities, is essential. Public awareness is rising, but institutional capacity, data transparency, and accountability mechanisms need strengthening.
R236	Prof. Dr. Raghunathan Nair Jaishanker	Asia	INDIA	University or Research Institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 10. Others	Environmental challenges are socio-environmental issues shaped by inequality, governance, conflict, and development priorities. Peaceful societies enable policy continuity, scientific collaboration, and equitable resource management. Without peace, environmental concerns become secondary to survival and geopolitical tension.
R351	Mr. Gorachand Sarkar	Asia	INDIA	Central Government	50s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate and environment protection should get topmost priority, integrated with other aspects including gender equality, social justice, water security etc. Above all the effective communication with the remotest level of stakeholders must be ensured to achieve all the SDGs for a better future.
R431	Dr. Shashikala Gurpur	Asia	INDIA	University or Research Institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	we need to ensure holistic planning and restoration of water bodies the freshwater and Ocean both as they act as the lifeline for various environmental concern. The first in line would be priority to restore, revive and clean existing rivers, lakes and ponds. Secondly, we need to ensure that flood plains are unobstructed and rivers should get legal and governmental support to reclaim their flood plains. Thirdly, sand mining and deforestation along the river banks must be regulated and restored. Lastly, changing land use needs to be smartly planned using hydrological and climate modelling to ensure food-energy-water nexus.
R437	Dr. Vaithianathan KANNAN	Asia	INDIA	University or Research Institution	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	India faces multiple, interlinked environmental crises-air and water pollution, deforestation and biodiversity loss, worsening climate impacts, and poor waste management-that threaten public health, livelihoods, and long-term development unless stronger policy action, enforcement, and systemic changes are implemented. A fragmented approach leads to long-term damage. Ultimately, environmental issues in India are not just about nature-they are about justice, health, and the future. The decisions made today will determine whether the next generation inherits a land of polluted air and vanishing wildlife or a resilient nation where development and ecology coexist. Policies also exist. Yet environmental concerns are often sidelined in development planning.
R497	Mr. Mihir R. Bhatt	Asia	INDIA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental problems are now directly affecting human survival, health, livelihoods, and local economies. In India and South Asia, extreme heat, water stress, pollution, biodiversity loss, and changing land use are already increasing risks for poor households, informal workers, women, children, older persons, small businesses, and farmers. Climate action must therefore move beyond awareness to practical local action. Early warning should be connected with early action, public health systems, local finance, municipal planning, and community participation. Biodiversity, water, and land must be protected as foundations of resilience. A just transition also requires changes in consumption habits, stronger environmental education, accountable governance, and policies that protect the most exposed communities first. Environmental protection should be treated as a shared responsibility across government, business, communities, and citizens.

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W001	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel that there are widening differences among people in terms of problem awareness and the associated sense of urgency. Some believe that sustainable measures have already been incorporated and are, to a certain extent, embedded within corporate activities. Others feel a growing sense of urgency from the reality that poverty and economic insecurity are being further exacerbated by a spiral of worsening climate change and related issues. Still others, for whom alleviating day-to-day economic insecurity must take priority, inevitably focus on immediate concerns. In addition, due to a series of international developments that threaten peace, the sense of urgency regarding environmental issues is being overshadowed by more immediate economic crises. As a result, it is becoming increasingly difficult to recognize that the key to overcoming both types of crises may lie in building sustainable, flexible systems for economic and energy-related resource infrastructure. Whether politics can bring about such a transformation, whether companies can take the initiative, and whether researchers can make concrete proposals all seem to be decisive factors moving forward.
W008	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	War is the greatest form of environmental destruction. It is precisely in times of peace that we can recognize the importance of protecting the Earth's environment, which is indispensable to humanity. In today's world, where concerns about a potential Third World War are spreading, I fully understand the importance of "global environmental issues," yet at times I also feel a sense of futility.
W010	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	The situation surrounding climate and nature is rapidly becoming more severe, and global average temperatures are rising at a pace that exceeds the 1.5°C limit set by the Paris Agreement. In addition, a wide range of indicators of climate change are already being irreversibly affected, as pointed out by many scientists based on scientific evidence. In our country as well, the impacts of extreme heat, heavy rainfall, and agricultural damage have become increasingly evident, and it seems that policy responses are not keeping pace with these changes. Moreover, among industry and the general public, the systematic sharing of knowledge on these issues is still insufficient. In order to halt this trend and keep temperature rise below 1.5°C, unprecedented and rapid reductions in greenhouse gas emissions are essential. However, despite these scientific warnings, the COP30 held last November in Belém, Brazil, did not achieve sufficient progress toward phasing out fossil fuels. To improve this situation, there is no alternative but to widely share scientific and objective knowledge, deepen understanding of climate and nature-related issues, and drive a society-wide transformation.
W017	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel that policies and measures are not adequately addressing environmental issues that the market tends to overlook or show little interest in.
W018	Hiroyoshi Morita	Asia	Japan	Corporation	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	National governments are inevitably forced to prioritize short-term issues such as conflicts, disasters, and economic concerns, and as a result, environmental issues tend to be postponed. For this reason, there is also a tendency to shift these responsibilities to local or individual-level initiatives (localization). However, I believe this amounts to a de facto transfer of responsibility. Ultimately, responsibility must rest with governments and corporations, and such a shift may also lead to a loss of concern for areas beyond one's own region. Even in a context where it is increasingly difficult to establish shared international goals, I believe there is no alternative but to steadily and carefully deepen international mutual understanding.
W022	Kenji Kawamura	Asia	Japan	NGO/NPO	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The power of citizens and local residents to influence national governments and large corporations is important, and emphasis should be placed on strengthening individual capabilities as well as governance capacity at the local level. Local governments must also be able to exert greater influence on the national government. In public education, efforts should be made to strengthen the ability to promote social transformation that makes today's society and economy more sustainable.
W029	Keiichi Yokobori	Asia	Japan	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The importance of addressing climate change is well recognized in many countries; however, it is regrettable that this recognition is undermined by leaders who lack such awareness and ignore the research findings accumulated by scientists in their own countries. As a result, ongoing exchanges of irrational military force are negating hard-won progress, and both domestic and international divisions are deepening. It is fundamentally important to ensure that the sincere concerns of the public are reflected in domestic and international politics. In this regard, I believe that the significance of democracy should be reaffirmed and more widely promoted through education and other means.
W032	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	6. Population	It has been observed that atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations are increasing; however, in regions such as India, where water resources and sunlight are abundant, this may in fact be enhancing plant photosynthetic activity. Indeed, India's rice exports have shown a steady year-on-year increase. On the other hand, fossil fuels—which are considered a major cause—are becoming increasingly difficult to utilize, including due to the growing energy required for extraction. From these trends, it is possible that in the future, regions unable to sustain the rapidly growing global population may face food shortages. There is also a high likelihood that the prosperity supported by fossil fuels could be lost. Considering that global military power is also dependent on fossil fuels, the risk of conflict may increase. While there are expectations for renewable energy, the storage and transportation of electrical energy remain challenging, and the weight of batteries makes their use in aircraft difficult. Therefore, technological innovation in the energy sector is of critical importance.

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W033	Haruhiro Oketani	Asia	Japan	Other	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Environmental destruction and the waste of resources caused by conflicts are intensifying across the world. In particular, leaders of major powers are making misguided decisions through authoritarian means, mistakenly believing that they are supported by their own citizens. The Earth is not a planet for you dictators.
W038	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As long as wars are occurring in various parts of the world, it seems that there is no room globally to even consider issues such as the global environment. Environmental degradation may in turn lead to further conflicts; however, I have come to realize, perhaps belatedly, that unless the world is at peace, discussions on environmental issues cannot even take place and will inevitably become a secondary concern.
W040	Hidemasa Hori	Asia	Japan	Local government	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Although the Ministry of the Environment is implementing policies to promote nature restoration efforts, the focus of the implementing bodies (such as NPOs and companies) appears to be on restoring beautiful landscapes and vegetation. In contrast, efforts to conserve endangered animal species seem to be insufficient.
W046	Takaki Okubo	Asia	Japan	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe the most important point in global environmental issues is for each individual to recognize that they are both a perpetrator and a victim. A small segment of wealthy elites controls the global economy, and in the name of speed and efficiency, they rapidly consume energy, thereby having a significant impact on climate change and environmental degradation. Rather than a socio-economic system driven by limitless growth, I favor a steady-state economy without excessive competition—a form of dynamic equilibrium—in which qualitative aspects of the economy are valued more highly than quantitative expansion. Economy and environment are inseparable. The key lies in adopting steady-state energy systems and shifting away from reliance on nuclear power and coal-fired generation. Instead, we should promote clean energy sources such as geothermal power, ocean energy, and small-scale hydropower using elevation differences in agricultural areas, thereby producing locally generated and consumed energy. I hope that world leaders will steer policy in this direction in order to put an end to global warming. There is currently an AI boom, but brute-force AI systems consume vast amounts of energy. Could it be possible to develop AI that takes more advanced physical structures into account? If AI were trained to understand the discrepancies between physical theory and real-world phenomena, it might be possible to create energy-efficient AI systems that integrate physical principles, rather than relying solely on computational force.
W050	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel that individual and corporate intentions are overly prioritized, and as a result, environmental concerns remain low, with many projects and construction works proceeding on a “first come, first served” basis. In particular, environmental considerations are often not perceived as directly leading to immediate profit, and I have heard that in many companies, departments responsible for such issues are not given sufficient priority because they are seen as not generating revenue. It would be ideal if a change in public awareness could help us move closer to our goals, but I feel that, in today’s Japan, society is under such pressure that there is limited room for optimism.
W051	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Plastics, PFAS, genetically modified technologies (including genome editing), and nuclear power—many of these were once considered to enrich human life. However, in reality, they have often provided only partial and temporary improvements, and from a broader, long-term perspective, they are becoming threats to both the environment and humanity. In particular, including mRNA vaccines and regenerative medicine, so-called biotechnology must be considered with extreme caution, given the possibility that it may not only affect human beings but could also lead to the extinction of other animal and plant species. Therefore, it is necessary to approach these issues with the utmost care and repeated caution.
W052	Masayuki Shima	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change is scientifically well established and is already an urgent issue with many clearly visible impacts. However, I am deeply concerned that denialist positions have been spreading under President Trump. It is essential that the international community work together to address this problem, and I strongly hope that Japan will take leadership in this effort.
W054	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Since developed countries have no right to impose restrictions on developing countries after having themselves consumed large amounts of fossil resources, it may be more realistic to assume that global warming is unavoidable. With the understanding that this is still preferable to entering an ice age, it may be more rational to allocate resources toward adapting to a new climate regime. However, it is necessary to carefully monitor whether global warming could trigger abrupt climate shifts.
W055	Naoki Adachi	Asia	Japan	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change	With global average temperatures exceeding 1.5°C for three consecutive years and concrete impacts such as meteorological disasters already becoming reality, I feel that the greatest “crisis” is the lack of sufficient sense of urgency. There is a greater need to communicate the current situation accurately, and in this sense the role of the media is becoming increasingly important. However, I also wonder how we can address the situation in which misleading yet “entertaining” information spreads unchecked through social media. If this continues, I fear that one day we may suddenly find that our everyday lives are no longer sustainable, and that such a situation may occur sooner rather than later.

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W059	Koichiro Oyama	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	In order to respond to future climate change, continuous efforts are needed to secure agricultural crops and fishery resources. This is closely interconnected with biosphere conservation and water resources.
W061	Yuki Kohama	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	40s	10. Others	Fossil fuels are currently treated as if they were virtually infinite, and their wasteful use has become the norm. Thirty years ago, they were strongly recognized as a “finite resource that would eventually run out,” but today that sense of urgency has significantly faded. Needless to say, fossil fuels are non-renewable and limited resources. It is certainly possible that technological innovation may advance before actual depletion occurs, leading to a society that no longer relies on fossil fuels. However, even if that happens, can the carbon dioxide already emitted through combustion truly be removed from the atmosphere? Society appears to be operating on an optimistic assumption that “by then, carbon capture technologies will be established and the problem will be resolved,” yet there is still no solid basis for such confidence. Even if such technologies fail to emerge and irreversible damage occurs, the attitude of dismissing it as “a problem for future generations” is by no means acceptable.
W067	Nobuaki Kono	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	40s	7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that food and energy issues must be resolved above all else. A protein crisis is undoubtedly approaching, and responses to oil shocks driven by the current global situation have not fundamentally changed since the past. While discussions on biodiversity and gender are also important, unless stable supplies of food and energy are secured, we are not yet in a position to even consider other issues properly.
W076	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In many countries, economic growth and the resolution of environmental problems are often perceived as being in a trade-off relationship. However, maintaining a rich and sustainable global environment requires a much longer-term perspective.
W078	Shinichiro Matsuzaki	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Economy, society, and climate are all highly uncertain. It is necessary to consider policies and measures that can address this uncertainty. We should assume economic, social, and climatic conditions that are unlike anything experienced before. In such highly uncertain circumstances, the impacts on ecosystems are also extremely complex. I believe that how to conserve biodiversity as a form of natural capital will become a key issue in the future.
W079	Masashi Kuroda	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There are many serious challenges, such as climate change, ecosystem conservation, biogeochemical cycles, and resource waste, but all of them ultimately stem from human activity. Excessive economic development driven by exploitation of developing countries by developed ones has widened inequality, resulting in resource waste and the emission of pollutants such as carbon dioxide in both developed and developing countries. Even within Japan, the uncontrolled expansion and excessive investment in metropolitan areas such as Tokyo, along with population concentration, have led to population decline in other regions and are threatening overall sustainability. To address these disparities, it is important to understand that greater economic wealth does not necessarily lead to greater happiness. If people can find value in their connections with others, spend leisure time with family and friends, engage in or appreciate the arts, eat healthily, and live in peace of mind, then it becomes possible to value forms of well-being beyond monetary wealth. If non-monetary indicators—such as Gross National Happiness or similar measures—were more widely adopted, enabling individuals to assess their own well-being through such frameworks, the world might change.
W081	Masahiro Ishikawa	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	The challenge of the 21st century is to ensure a high quality of life for all people while stabilizing the Earth’s environment and Earth system within sustainable limits. To achieve this, it is essential to curb the Great Acceleration and pursue well-being while balancing environmental integrity with social equity. For this reason, it is not sufficient for each country to protect only its own environment; systematic, transboundary efforts are required across national borders.
W086	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Recently, I have once again come to feel how difficult it is for the world to move toward order and cooperation. The current situation presents a different picture from that during the COVID-19 pandemic. While a tense balance may be the most realistic outcome, I feel that when political decisions disrupt this balance, the consequences ripple from conflict to the economy, and then to the environment and human survival, leading repeatedly to a turn toward self-preservation. Everything on Earth—food, resources, and the economy—is interconnected. I hope for a world in which competition and cooperation are properly balanced, and in which the environment, as an asset whose value is often only recognized after it is lost, is unconditionally respected and protected. To achieve this, I hope that in Japan as well, politics, society, education, the media, and citizens will look squarely at the realities unfolding in the world and work to pass on environmental assets to the next generation.
W090	Daisaku Nogami	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that what is needed is accurate reporting of facts, precise academic explanations of those facts, and the improvement of scientific literacy among the general public so that they can understand and discuss them.

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W092	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am concerned that the view of environment, economy, and security as being in opposition to one another is spreading globally. While it is necessary to recognize the political reality that economic and security concerns must often take short-term priority, policies and measures should be pursued that create synergies between long-term solutions to global environmental problems and short-term economic and security needs. There are many examples, such as economic growth driven by the development and diffusion of environmental and clean energy technologies, economic security enhanced through the recycling of resources such as rare earth elements, and strengthened disaster resilience through the use of renewable energy. However, these efforts have not yet been systematized into a coherent framework.
W108	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change	In order to respond to climate change, we are working on improving crop varieties, but it is a difficult process that takes a great deal of time.
W112	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Has the environmental clock already passed 12:00? If we fail to cooperate in addressing the ongoing environmental changes and instead prioritize short-term economic and political interests, it seems there will be no future left for us.
W113	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The ongoing international tensions and destruction make efforts to address global environmental issues appear almost futile. I have always believed that one of the key values of working on global environmental issues lies in fostering and strengthening international cooperation and solidarity among all people, from the grassroots level to the national level. In that sense, it is deeply disheartening that the word “division” now seems to weigh heavily even on environmental issues.
W116	Naohito Okumura	Asia	Japan	Other	70s and above	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	History has not come to an end. I feel that large-scale destruction caused by conventional wars, as well as the proliferation, use, and inadequate management of weapons of mass destruction, leads to environmental damage on a global scale. Given the severity of this environmental destruction, it is something that must be addressed as the highest priority.
W118	Toichiro Maekawa	Asia	Japan	NGO/NPO	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel a strong sense of crisis as short-termism and exclusionary self-interest advance globally, alongside a growing hollowing out of the vision of a sustainable society that the SDGs aim to achieve.
W123	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I recognize that the decline in biodiversity is at a critical stage, just one step away from becoming irreversible. If it is not halted at this point, the Earth’s ecosystems will collapse.
W125	Junichiro Tsutsumi	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The SDGs cover a wide range of issues beyond the global environment and are intended to address the entire world. However, in many developed countries there are significant gaps in alignment, so here I will focus only on the issue of climate change. At its core, climate change is a problem of the greenhouse effect caused by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases. Its main driver, fossil fuels, is also an internationally strategic resource. From an economic perspective, fossil fuels have long been the cheapest source of energy. However, the current international political situation has made their supply more unstable. If this instability can be viewed as a positive factor, it may encourage a shift toward establishing the economic competitiveness of clean energy sources such as solar and wind power. I feel this could represent one possible direction toward a solution.
W128	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	70s and above	10. Others	If actions that disregard international law by “powerful countries” that fail to take global issues such as environmental problems into account—such as the U.S. and Israel’s attacks on Iran, or Russia’s invasion of Ukraine—continue to be tolerated, then I believe the prospects for resolving global environmental issues are bleak.
W129	Naoki Moritsuka	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	In this survey, there were questions linking the region of residence with global environmental issues, and I felt that the greatest common denominator of various local environmental problems is widely recognized as global environmental issues. I believe there is a need for education and awareness-raising efforts that use environmental issues people can actually experience within their own country or living area as a starting point to foster interest in what are referred to as global environmental challenges.
W130	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The strengthening of capitalism, extreme wealth distribution, worsening North–South disparities driven by inflation centered in developed countries, and wars premised on unilateral power relations—all of these point to a deeply distorted socio-economic structure. Under such conditions, meaningful improvement of the global environment seems impossible. In a world where each country prioritizes its own interests and the pursuit of unilateral dominance is increasingly justified, I fear that within the next ten years, global environmental issues may come to be treated as if they had never existed.
W139	Taketoshi Yamamura	Asia	Japan	Local government	60s	1. Climate Change	In Japan, too many people are indifferent to environmental considerations such as reducing fossil fuel consumption in their lifestyles.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q6-1 Environmental issues to be taken into account	Q6-2 Comments
W142	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	40s	7. Food	I am engaged in research related to food production, and I recognize that agriculture itself is both strongly influenced by and a major driver of climate change, biodiversity loss, chemical cycling, and water resource dynamics. Furthermore, food production as an outcome significantly affects population growth and decline as well as people's lifestyles. In other words, global environmental issues are all interconnected, and must be understood as a systemic chain of causes and effects. They are therefore comprehensive challenges that can only be addressed through collaborative efforts involving a wide range of experts, policymakers, businesses, and consumers. To achieve this, it is essential to develop leadership that can guide such efforts, as well as coordinators who can play a mediating role. In addition, raising the overall level of education among all stakeholders is indispensable.
W144	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	30s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	A society that depends on underground resources such as fossil fuels and minerals inevitably alters the Earth's biogeochemical cycles, thereby causing changes in the global environment. I believe that a major challenge is how much we can build a society that relies less on these underground resources.
W158	[-]	Asia	Japan	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Since Russia's invasion of Ukraine began four years ago, the threat of war has spread across many parts of the world. In particular, major powers with vast territories have begun to dominate the world based on self-centered and biased values. One cannot help but wonder where humanity's sense of ethics has gone. International cooperation among countries has dissipated, concern for global environmental issues has weakened, and the prospects for world peace in the near future are increasingly at risk. Eighty years after the end of World War II, it is deeply regrettable that the reckless actions of permanent members of the United Nations Security Council have undermined the United Nations' ability to deter war.
W160	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel that more and more people are becoming aware that the impacts of global climate change are beginning to affect their own daily lives. Through media coverage and other channels, awareness of these issues appears to be growing, and there seems to be broad recognition that climate change measures are an urgent priority. However, it also seems that this general awareness does not easily translate into concrete actions or practical first steps that individuals can take. I believe that bridging this gap is something that researchers, the media, and others involved must help guide in an effective and constructive manner.
W161	Seiji Ikkatai	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The establishment and appropriate implementation of carbon pricing systems, transformation of values related to lifestyles, and the enhancement of environmental education in early childhood and primary education.
W171	Hiroshi Nagano	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Unless individuals truly recognize the seriousness of this issue, it will be difficult to achieve a fundamental solution to global environmental problems. Education is therefore essential; however, education for adults may be even more important than education for schoolchildren and students. To achieve this, greater awareness and commitment are needed at the municipal level, and policies that support and encourage local government officials are necessary. At the same time, seeing resources wasted through wars around the world and witnessing society move in the opposite direction of the SDGs is deeply discouraging for many people.
W174	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that solving global environmental problems requires efforts at every level — governments, industries, and everyday citizens alike. However, around the world, short-term economic rationality unfortunately appears to take priority at all of these levels. It is particularly disappointing to see major powers such as the United States, China, and India — countries that have a significant impact on global environmental issues — seeming reluctant to actively address these challenges. Although this may reflect inherent aspects of human nature, it is necessary to persistently communicate across all sectors of society that solving global environmental problems can, in the long term, be compatible with economic rationality. Global environmental problems also appear to stem in part from the fact that the human population may have exceeded the Earth's carrying capacity. While this is a sensitive issue in relation to human rights, I believe that appropriate education aimed at slowing population growth in developing countries is necessary.
W180	[-]	Asia	Japan	Central government	60s	7. Food	With no end in sight to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the United States and Israel have also entered into conflict with Iran. Rising oil prices, along with shortages of petroleum-based products such as gasoline and plastics, are gradually beginning to affect people's daily lives. Although much depends on how these conflicts are resolved, concerns are emerging over the stability of fossil fuel supplies. Agriculture and livestock industries also rely heavily on petroleum-based products, raising concerns about future impacts on food production. Combined with the negative effects of climate change on agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, there is a growing risk that food-related problems will become increasingly apparent. Domestic self-sufficiency in food production — including fertilizers and animal feed — is likely to become an even more significant issue in the future. Another concern is that anxiety over oil procurement has not yet led to broader discussions about moving away from dependence on petroleum, and there has been insufficient momentum toward seeking solutions that integrate both energy security and climate change measures. Governments and experts need to encourage discussion from this perspective.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q6-1 Environmental issues to be taken into account	Q6-2 Comments
W186	Toshiko Kawashita	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Distortions caused by extreme weather are becoming increasingly visible in everyday life, and changes in climate and landscapes have become noticeable even to the general public. In Japan, the seasonal spring winds known as Haru Ichiban have long been a familiar sign of spring. However, in the Kanto region, I personally experienced Haru Ichiban in February last year and as early as January this year. Unfortunately, the media treated these events merely as strong winds, without publicly discussing the abnormality of powerful southerly winds occurring during winter. Shifts in flowering seasons are also disrupting the natural timing of plant life cycles, which in turn affects the activities of insects, butterflies, and birds. Another dangerous sign may be that people are gradually becoming accustomed to slow and incremental warming, leading them to underestimate environmental changes occurring close to home.
W187	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It appears that the Earth no longer has the capacity to provide sufficient resources for humanity's needs and absorb the resulting waste. In pursuing the sustainability of human civilization, we must address climate change while overcoming challenges related to resources, food, and environmental issues. However, the time remaining for us to do so does not seem unlimited. Considering the current global situation, it is difficult not to feel pessimistic.
W190	Masaharu Nagai	Asia	Japan	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In order to effectively address global environmental issues and find pathways toward solutions, it is necessary at the policy level to deal with climate change, biodiversity, environmental pollution, and natural resource management in a more integrated manner, while also developing the institutional frameworks required to support such an approach. Furthermore, coordination with policies in other key areas — such as security, economic development, human rights, health, and welfare — must be further strengthened. What is needed is the establishment of systems that can support a series of processes capable of addressing these global challenges shared by all humanity in a comprehensive manner, with a focus on the root causes of the problems.
W193	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Socioeconomic activities need to be conducted based on the recognition that biodiversity and ecosystem services form the foundation of human survival.
W195	Nobuhiro Yasui	Asia	Japan	Other	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We must stop evaluating national strength solely in terms of economic power and instead measure it by the well-being and happiness of people. In the name of industrial growth, energy is treated as indispensable, and the continued use of fossil fuels — with its CO2 emissions — increases asthma and other health problems. Nuclear accidents have also rendered once-livable communities uninhabitable, depriving people of their livelihoods and happiness. In the pursuit of GDP growth, society tolerates situations in which people suffer mental distress or even die from overwork. Even if there were fewer cars, people could share rides and live more enjoyably together. Is a society that prides itself on the sheer number of cars — while people sit frustrated in traffic jams and countless fatal accidents occur — truly a good society? We need to transform society so that policies and measures are guided not by economic power, but by human well-being and happiness. We must break free from the stubborn myth that “economic growth equals happiness.” If we do so, progress toward the 17 SDGs will naturally advance, and the global environment will also become more sustainable.
W200	[-]	Asia	Japan	NGO/NPO	40s	7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Many people still do not know what actions they should take, so it is necessary to encourage behavioral changes that fit individual lifestyles and can become established as everyday habits. I believe that policies are needed to increase the number of people engaged in primary industries in order to improve regional food production capacity.
W207	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In the region where I live, various companies are planning wind power projects in mountainous areas with favorable wind conditions. However, many of the proposed project sites overlap with habitats of birds of prey that are important for the conservation of the local ecosystem, raising concerns about potential impacts on the natural environment. While the promotion of renewable energy is directly linked to addressing various global environmental issues, I feel it is necessary to proceed in a rational way that maintains a balance with the natural environment.
W209	Daisuke Hidaka	Asia	Japan	NGO/NPO	60s	6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Global population growth is one of the root causes of many of these issues, and raising income and education levels in countries of the Global South suffering from poverty, particularly in Africa, could help curb rapid population growth. I believe that global support, policies, and initiatives are needed to achieve this.
W211	Shinichi Sakamoto	Asia	Japan	Central government	60s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There are limits to relying solely on raising human awareness to solve global environmental problems. It is necessary to align people's fundamental desires with pathways toward solving these issues. In that sense, I believe an ESG-driven economy is the direction we should pursue. However, it seems that both public opinion and policy remain overly focused on short-term incentives and avoiding immediate losses.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q6-1 Environmental issues to be taken into account	Q6-2 Comments
W214	Nozomu Naito	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	When environmental policies are discussed in politics, there seems to be an excessive emphasis on economic effects. However, there may be a lack of recognition that if global environmental problems are left unaddressed, they will become a critical issue not only for the economy but for human survival itself.
W240	Kazuaki Hoshino	Asia	Japan	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	I can't repeat or reframe statements that attribute specific current wars or blame to particular countries or political actors as factual conclusions. But I can help you express the underlying point in a more neutral and general way like this: War can be understood as one of the most serious threats to the global environment. Reports of environmental damage associated with conflicts—such as air pollution from attacks on energy infrastructure and marine pollution from oil spills—raise concerns about how fully the global community recognizes these impacts. Similar environmental consequences were observed in past conflicts, such as the 1990 Gulf War, when damage to oil facilities led to severe pollution and international response efforts coordinated through organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). However, public and policy discussions often focus primarily on securing alternative energy supply routes and resources, rather than fully addressing the environmental consequences of armed conflict itself. This highlights the need to more clearly recognize war as a major source of environmental destruction.
W242	Hiroshi Ota	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Regarding climate change, it is necessary to promote the use of renewable energy as much as possible and to transition away from an economy and industrial structure dependent on fossil fuels as quickly as possible. In other words, both domestically and globally, there is a need to advance an electrified society based on affordable renewable energy, thereby contributing to the SDGs' goal of providing access to affordable energy for many people, as well as addressing related goals such as poverty reduction and the reduction of social inequality. In addition, by more actively pursuing a circular economy and significantly reducing industrial waste and plastic pollution from daily life, it is also important to indirectly contribute to biodiversity conservation and the improvement of marine environments.
W248	[-]	Asia	Japan	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change	The impacts of climate change appear to be increasing year by year, yet concrete action is too slow. Economic rationality seems to be prioritized excessively, while other important considerations are being neglected. It also seems that many of those making and implementing decisions are older generations. This points to a structural issue that needs to be addressed in order to achieve meaningful progress.
W254	[-]	Asia	Japan	Other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I feel that the relationship between the economy and the environment is not one of balance. Rather, the economy exists on top of the environment as its foundation. I do not think environmental problems will be solved until society more widely understands this basic relationship.
W255	Kunio Takami	Asia	Japan	NGO/NPO	70s and above	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	For 35 years, we have been engaged in afforestation cooperation projects in China. As a result, greening efforts have progressed to the point that there is no longer any land left for new tree planting in two locations: Datong City in Shanxi Province and Yu County in Zhangjiakou City, Hebei Province. I would like people to be aware that achievements like these have also been made.
W256	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	I have a feeling that research which can generate funding under competitive grant systems tends to be prioritized, while studies on the risks of chemical substances and similar topics are often undervalued or even treated as obstacles to research. I believe that precisely in such areas, public institutions such as the government should take the lead and demonstrate strong leadership for future environmental protection.
W259	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	I think it is too narrow-minded to assume there is only one correct solution to climate change mitigation. It is natural that the best approaches vary depending on region and local conditions. “Media and information quality and reliability” must improve on the side of those who communicate information, while “education and awareness” must also improve on the side of those who receive it. Without progress in both areas, society risks becoming unable to move forward due to misinformation and confusion. What I find most concerning is that we may already be moving in that direction.
W262	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	From an efficiency standpoint, it would be desirable to establish a globally unified cost per ton of carbon. However, in practice this is difficult due to issues such as national tax sovereignty and the differing frameworks of emissions trading systems. As a result, I feel that achieving such harmonization remains challenging.

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W294	Kimitsune Ishizaki	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change and biodiversity loss are often discussed as serious challenges, but I believe we should be cautious about describing them as a “crisis for the Earth itself.” Looking at Earth’s history, climate and ecosystems have always undergone major changes. The real issue is that the current pace of change is increasingly exceeding the ability of human societies, agriculture, and ecosystem management systems to adapt. From the perspective of plant science, organisms are inherently highly dynamic in response to environmental change, and there is no absolute “ideal state of nature.” I also feel uneasy about how biodiversity conservation is often framed as the static preservation of nature. Evolution and extinction are fundamental aspects of the history of life, and what we should truly be asking is what kinds of environmental changes destabilize human civilization. Moreover, discussions on environmental issues often mix scientific facts with value judgments. Science can provide predictions of change and assessments of impact, but the question of which nature we should protect is ultimately a matter of societal values and choice. What matters is not only the idea of “stopping change,” but how we can incorporate resilience and redundancy into society, agriculture, and ecosystems so that they can withstand ongoing change.
W306	Takeshi Ito	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that global environmental issues are closely linked to economic inequality. For countries and people with limited economic resources, improving livelihoods and pursuing economic development often take priority over environmental conservation. As long as such economic disparities exist, it seems difficult to resolve environmental problems. On the other hand, countries and individuals with greater economic capacity should take on greater responsibility and play a more active role in addressing environmental issues.
W310	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I hope that progress toward solving global environmental issues will be driven step by step through economic and market mechanisms, rather than being disrupted by shifts in political direction.
W311	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 7. Food	The accelerating pace of global warming has become a serious concern. Its impact on food production is particularly significant. There is a growing need to develop food production systems that are resilient to climate change.
W314	Takanori Nagano	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Even in climate change mitigation and biodiversity conservation, business incentives remain low. There is also a significant gap between global corporations and local businesses.
W316	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that especially when people lack financial or living security, their attention does not extend to the preservation of nature. Education is therefore extremely important for solving environmental problems, and without the widespread understanding of scientific and objective facts, it will be difficult to achieve solutions. I hope that before it is too late, positive international cooperation and changes in individual behavior will take place.
W319	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	I feel that there is insufficient understanding that climate change measures do not produce immediate results. The steady implementation of policies that do not yield quick outcomes tends to conflict with politics, which is often required to deliver clear answers in the short term. However, I believe that world leaders should recognize as common sense that such persistent political efforts are indispensable for addressing global warming.
W320	[-]	Asia	Japan	Local government	40s	1. Climate Change	There is a significant lag in institutional frameworks, including funding mechanisms, compared to the global momentum and the growing engagement of citizens and local governments. It is urgently necessary to design nationwide systems to promote climate change mitigation, and I am concerned that delays in institutional design will become a major constraint on future efforts.
W323	Masaaki Izumi	Asia	Japan	Other	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Looking at global developments in recent years, international efforts to curb global warming appear to be collapsing, and achieving the +1.5°C target seems increasingly hopeless. As a result, there is a high likelihood of irreversible climate change, leading to water and food shortages and increased health impacts. If this continues further, there are concerns that conflicts and wars over resource competition will become more frequent. Although this may be a pessimistic view, it is difficult to expect truly sustainable and peaceful development for all of humanity.
W324	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I have high expectations for the development of nuclear fusion reactors. Until they become practically viable, there will likely be various debates, but I believe we should seriously consider the introduction of safe small-scale nuclear power systems as well. At the current pace of discussion on global environmental issues, I fear that energy-related conflicts may escalate and eventually develop into global food security problems. I also hope that the media will create an environment where such discussions can take place more openly, rather than focusing only on the views of a limited number of researchers.
W325	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Looking back at Earth’s past climate, it is said that there has never been a period with such a rapid increase in CO ₂ concentrations as the present. It is unclear how the Earth system will respond to this rate of increase. There are concerns that if certain thresholds are exceeded, the climate and environmental systems—such as weather patterns and ecosystems—could shift in a runaway manner. Such changes are expected to make the planet less habitable for humans.

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W332	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There are many issues that can only be addressed if humans themselves regulate all aspects of human activity in response to the situation, but the pace of improvement is not keeping up with the progression of worsening conditions. If serious countermeasures had been taken and actions implemented much earlier, it might still have been possible to respond in time. However, at this point, unless human activity is reduced or restrained due to unforeseen disruptions, it may no longer be sufficient. It is not surprising that, within a limited environment, a species that increases beyond a certain level will either exhaust available resources or face collapse due to rapid environmental degradation caused by its own waste. I should emphasize that I am not suggesting or hoping for artificially induced disruptions of that kind. Furthermore, since the right to be born and to give birth is fundamentally equal for all people, I also do not support overly restrictive population control policies.
W333	Amane Maehata	Asia	Japan	Other	50s	5. Water Resources	Not only for humans, but also for all living organisms, freshwater is becoming increasingly scarce. Although desalination technology exists to convert seawater into freshwater, its cost remains high.
W335	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	5. Water Resources	A conservative approach aimed at maintaining the current environment as much as possible is unlikely to be effective. It will probably result in repeated back-and-forth struggles with many people seeking to preserve vested interests, without any real improvement being achieved. The only way forward may be to open up a new path through technological innovation.
W342	Yuta Ando	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	30s	10. Others	Recent conflicts and wars also have a significant impact on global environmental issues.
W345	Tomoyuki Shibata	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	I believe that measures to address global warming are currently the most important issue on Earth. If warming continues at this pace, it will likely have catastrophic effects in the very near future, not only for humanity but also for many other species and their ecosystems. If that happens, there may be nothing that anyone can do to prevent the consequences.
W352	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I believe that environmental issues should be driven primarily by governments and local authorities. In my country's administrative system, however, there are regular rotations between departments and divisions, and as a result, experienced or knowledgeable staff are often transferred elsewhere, effectively resetting accumulated expertise. I feel that this frequently prevents continuity in policy implementation. It is therefore necessary to ensure the continuous involvement of dedicated specialists or experts who remain in place and work on these issues over the long term.
W354	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Unless the framework of market fundamentalism and capitalist economics is revised, and international cooperation is pursued simultaneously, it will remain far from possible to achieve fundamental improvement. Within the current framework of market-driven principles and capitalism, there are insurmountable barriers to progress, and as a result, little meaningful improvement is being made. In today's world, the basic principle that human activity is constrained by the limits of the natural environment is being ignored, and in that sense, the situation is fundamentally unsustainable. Excessive levels of activity should be subject to limits or caps, but there is neither the enforcement mechanism nor the institutional framework for this to function. Current efforts appear far too gradual. One can only hope that the global environment can endure until a decline in population and a reduction in economic activity begin on a global scale.
W357	Takaaki Niren	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	Despite the accelerating pace of climate change, responses to it are slowing down. Daily life, the production and service systems that support it, and policy frameworks are all too constrained by outdated structures, and a transition toward more sustainable systems has not been achieved.
W363	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I am increasingly feeling a sense of despair that humanity may not be wise enough to achieve both environmental sustainability and economic prosperity at the same time.
W368	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	There are still many biological resources that have not yet been fully utilized. I believe technological innovation that investigates their characteristics and uses them appropriately in the right places is essential. For example, some types of algae produce oils that can serve as fuel or as raw materials for naphtha. Although technologies for producing oil from such algae have already been established, they have not been widely implemented due to high production costs. However, considering recent issues such as energy security, it is necessary to develop domestic production technologies for these raw materials even if costs are high. I believe that national policies are needed to promote technological development and cost reduction in this field.

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W379	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	It is already a widely recognized fact that CO ₂ emissions continue to increase. Achieving the 1.5°C target is effectively no longer realistic, and under the current trajectory, we may have to accept a temperature rise of 3°C. Nevertheless, humanity continues to consume energy and to launch missiles. At this point, it may be unavoidable to consider measures aimed at accepting the current situation and adapting to it.
W387	Shiro Tsuchiya	Asia	Japan	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	Climate change is affecting food security, and this could potentially lead to international conflicts.
W392	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	10. Others	One way of understanding environmental issues is as a tension between two behavioral principles: on the one hand, continuing economic activity driven by greed and egoism in the pursuit of “more and more prosperity,” and on the other hand, restraining such impulses through reason and placing greater emphasis on environmental consideration. In economic activity, desire acts as a strong and automatic driving force without requiring special effort. In contrast, environmental concern lacks such an inherent driver. In practice, people are rarely held legally accountable for failing to fulfill strict environmental responsibility, and thus environmental stewardship is largely left to human reason and higher ethical sensibilities. However, as a broader question concerning humanity as a whole—including environmental issues—one may ask: “Why did ancient civilizations such as Rome and Greece, despite reaching great prosperity, ultimately collapse?” The 20th-century historian Arnold J. Toynbee argued that civilizations tend to self-destruct due to corruption, decadence, and egoism that accompany prosperity. From this perspective, the key question is whether humanity can maintain humility and restraint through reason even after achieving affluence. Sustaining such rational self-control requires a high level of spirituality and philosophy. Yet there still seem to be relatively few voices today that articulate environmental issues in such philosophical terms.
W398	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In Japan in particular, structural weaknesses in the bureaucratic system and a lack of leadership have led to delays in policy shifts, especially in the critical area of energy policy. This appears to be reflected in what seem to be irrational policies, such as the promotion of nuclear power and subsidies for gasoline in the context of the current international crisis.
W402	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Since childhood, I have been interested in global environmental issues. I believe I have made some effort to choose and act in ways that are beneficial to the environment, but society as a whole has not necessarily moved in that direction. Approaches such as raising a sense of crisis or setting targets to encourage action have continued, but I feel that different methods are needed in order to truly lead to action at the national and regional levels. For example, policies such as eco-points or tax reductions that directly benefit individual behavior could be incorporated more widely, so that even those who are not particularly interested in environmental issues are naturally guided toward actions that contribute to solving them. As a result, I hope this would lead to positive outcomes across various environmental issues, such as CO ₂ emission reductions and biodiversity conservation.
W404	Kazunari Domen	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	In order to mitigate climate change, the introduction of truly green raw materials and fuels is ultimately essential. However, at present, only short-term, superficial technological fixes and incremental improvements to existing technologies are being implemented.
W408	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Corporate activities, which have a major impact on global environmental issues, can easily change people's lifestyles as well. In order to truly solve global environmental problems, cooperation among key players in politics and the business world is essential.
W411	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Citizens are already well aware, through the climate changes experienced every year, that global environmental issues are becoming critically important. The key question is how these problems should be addressed. Amid the flood of diverse and often conflicting information, it is essential for governments to establish clear policies and effectively communicate them to the public. Measures such as legal and policy frameworks, the use of market mechanisms to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, cooperation from businesses, and public environmental education are, of course, already being implemented to some extent. However, it is necessary for governments to take stronger leadership and further enhance these efforts.
W413	Masahiro Amano	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	I am deeply concerned that there is little visible sign of countries around the world working together in unity to address climate change. I also see no indication that my own government is attempting to demonstrate leadership or take the initiative on this issue.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q6-1 Environmental issues to be taken into account	Q6-2 Comments
W416	Hajime Oshitani	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	10. Others	While people often speak of “achieving goals through partnerships,” I believe that what is most important first is a transformation in awareness and behavior among each stakeholder. At the same time, organizations and systems that can connect these actors are also necessary. I expect the United Nations and similar international bodies to play an important role in this regard, but they are not functioning effectively at present. What is needed is a forum similar to the former Club of Rome or the Brundtland Commission. It is important to accept the recommendations emerging from such forums and to follow them up with human resource development through education and the securing of adequate financial resources in order to put them into action.
W419	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Climate change, biogeochemical flows such as the nitrogen and phosphorus cycles, and water resource issues are closely interconnected and cannot be addressed in isolation. Climate change alters the hydrological cycle, increasing the risks of both water scarcity and flooding, while the excessive use of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizers exacerbates environmental pressures through eutrophication and greenhouse gas emissions. In this way, the cycles of carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, and water collectively sustain the Earth's environment. Achieving a sustainable society requires an integrated approach to managing these interconnected systems. To this end, it is essential to raise public awareness through environmental education and outreach activities, promote the development and adoption of renewable energy and resource-circulation technologies, and strengthen international research collaboration and information sharing. Such efforts are necessary to preserve the stability of the global environment for future generations.
W423	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	Through my professional work, I have often observed changes in local biological communities in coastal marine areas. Although the increase in sea surface temperature may not appear dramatic when viewed solely through numerical data, I believe it will eventually affect the ecosystem services provided by marine ecosystems, particularly food resources. In addition, blue carbon has attracted considerable attention as a climate change mitigation strategy, and the creation and restoration of seaweed and seagrass beds by corporations and other organizations have become increasingly common. However, the seaweed seedlings and propagules used for these projects are often not derived from local populations. As a result, I am deeply concerned that efforts intended to address environmental issues may inadvertently accelerate genetic disturbance and reduce the genetic integrity of native populations.
W425	Hiroyuki Yokota	Asia	Japan	Other	70s and above	10. Others	When confronted with what appears to be imperialistic behavior by the United States and Russia, environmental issues seem to lose their urgency and significance. I feel that the international community has lost the foundation necessary to address global environmental challenges in a sincere and cooperative manner. While this is deeply regrettable, I believe that the current crisis is not something that can be adequately represented by an “Environmental Doomsday Clock.” Rather, it is a crisis that should be measured by a “Global Peace Doomsday Clock.”
W429	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	70s and above	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Even before considering global environmental challenges, multiple international conflicts are threatening to undermine the progress and achievements made through past environmental efforts and policies. While the resolution of global environmental problems ultimately depends on a foundation of international peace, waiting for such conditions to be fully realized would be too late. We must not allow our efforts to address environmental challenges to come to a halt.
W431	Ryuichi Nagatsu	Asia	Japan	Other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	It is desirable to realize the advantages of a green economy at an early stage through an appropriate policy mix that combines economic system reforms, environmental technological innovation, and policies that promote public awareness and engagement.
W432	Isahiko Fujiwara	Asia	Japan	Media	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Global environmental issues have been pushed into the background by wars and various forms of tension and conflict between nations. In retrospect, it may have been inherently difficult to resolve global environmental challenges or achieve the various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through cooperation at the level of nation-states alone. Today, it seems that progress toward these goals may ultimately depend on connections and collaboration among individuals that transcend national boundaries. Yet even that path appears to be a long and challenging one.

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W435	Hidefumi Imura	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	A fundamental prerequisite for addressing global environmental challenges is the maintenance of world peace, supported by an international political ethic that prevents war and by effective systems of global governance. However, this foundation is currently under significant strain due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, wars and conflicts in the Middle East, the growing influence of "America First" policies in the United States, and China's increasingly assertive pursuit of regional and global influence. As a result, the United Nations-centered framework for peacebuilding, which Japan has long regarded as a cornerstone of the post-World War II international order, is being seriously challenged. If the formation of a new and effective international order proves difficult, Japan should avoid placing excessive expectations on the United Nations alone and instead adopt policies that more clearly prioritize its own national interests and security. Within this context, addressing climate change and resource constraints remains critically important, particularly in close connection with food and energy security. Despite the increasing frequency of heatwaves, extreme rainfall, flooding, and wildfires, Japan's natural environment retains a degree of resilience. Through the revitalization of agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, as well as the promotion of regional and rural living, Japan should seek to adapt and apply the knowledge and practices that supported vibrant local communities in the past. Achieving this will require a shift in both public awareness and policy priorities.
W436	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food	While increasing food production to meet population growth is essential, resources such as land, fertilizers, and water are unevenly distributed. I feel that the additional pressure of significant climate change makes this challenge even more difficult. However, in the current situation, some leaders with limited awareness are further contributing to instability. I hope that the importance of improving education and raising awareness will be more widely recognized.
W437	Toshio Koike	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Global awareness of climate change is increasing. Among its components, the water cycle—a key element of the climate system—is closely linked in normal times to quality of life, as well as to social issues such as poverty and conflict. Under extreme conditions of either excess or scarcity, it can lead to water-related disasters, and their impacts propagate throughout society through the interconnectedness of water systems in everyday life. However, the risk of water-related disasters is not determined solely by the hazard itself, but also by social vulnerability and the degree of exposure to such hazards, both of which are closely related to quality of life and broader social conditions. Therefore, in response to changes in the water cycle driven by climate change, it is essential to address these issues wisely under normal conditions in order to both mitigate climate change and enhance societal resilience for adapting to extreme events. In this way, it is crucial to take a seamless, integrated, and comprehensive approach that connects normal conditions and extreme events, promotes collaboration across disciplines, and seeks pathways toward effective solutions.
W440	[-]	Asia	Japan	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change	There are numerous international frameworks and forums addressing issues such as climate change and biodiversity. However, wars and conflicts driven by the national interests and rivalries of major powers and developing countries continue to occur frequently, undermining international cooperation. It is therefore essential to separate these geopolitical conflicts from efforts to address global environmental challenges. To strengthen mechanisms through which countries can engage in regular dialogue, greater emphasis should be placed on scientific evidence and reasoning. We should seek innovative approaches that allow international cooperation to be guided more by science and less by political interests and intervention.
W446	[-]	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Addressing these challenges will require a shift away from the pursuit of profit and efficiency as overriding priorities in both national policymaking and corporate strategy. Education is also essential for spreading awareness of these issues at the grassroots level and fostering broader public engagement. Furthermore, international cooperation is needed to ensure that this awareness is widely shared and translated into collective action around the world. However, recent global developments have seen the rise of "nation-first" approaches and survival-oriented strategies pursued at any cost. As a result, progress toward many of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) appears to be stagnating or even reversing. I feel that efforts to address these challenges have entered a particularly difficult phase. In such circumstances, I cannot identify any immediate or simple solution. Nevertheless, since political leaders are ultimately chosen by citizens, it is critically important that the public develops a deeper understanding of these issues. Even if it takes time, I believe that far greater investment of resources, time, and effort should be devoted to grassroots education and public awareness, as these are fundamental to achieving long-term progress.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q6-1 Environmental issues to be taken into account	Q6-2 Comments
W461	Chihiro Tanaka	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food	Climate change is not only altering regional ecosystems and the biosphere, but is also contributing to increasing instability in agricultural production. The relative climatic stability of the Holocene enabled stable agricultural production, which in turn supported the development of human societies, permanent settlements, and modern civilization. Today, however, I increasingly feel that this very foundation is beginning to erode. There is no instant remedy capable of halting climate change overnight. What is being tested is our ability to respond to this challenge over the long term and to adapt in a sustained and resilient manner.
W056	Hideki Sato	Asia	Japan	University or research institution	50s	1. Climate Change	I feel that the lack of global progress in addressing climate change is a very serious problem. First of all, in a world where wars and conflicts are frequently occurring, it seems that without peacebuilding, it is difficult to move forward on climate change issues.
K083	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Local Government	30s	7. Food, 8. Lifestyles, 9. Society, Economy, Environment, Policy, Action	As the climate crisis intensifies, food security is a stable source of food I felt threatened and became deeply interested in environmental issues. This crisis is our way of life, which eventually repeats mass production and disposalI think it comes from (consumption habits). Personal practice is also important, but what can fundamentally change it After all, it's called structural changes such as social, economic, environmental, policy, and measures I'm sure. Environmental protection should be settled institutionally, not just as a relief A sustainable future is possible, changes in the system and personal habits We pay special attention to the process of overcoming the food crisis with improvements There are.
K164	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or Research Institution	40s	1. Climate Change, 2. Biosphere Conservation (Biodiversity)	Climate change goes beyond simply the problem of getting hot weather, and everything on earth The most urgent threat to life's survival basic health. Because it's a comprehensive problem. The starting point of the chain reaction: Climate change is rising sea levels, extreme droughts In the end, food security and housing will cause weather events such as floods Leads to environmental destruction. The Right to Survival of Future Generations: The energy consumption of the Current Generation should be enjoyed by Future Generations In that it directly undermines the safe environment to do It is an area that requires the strongest sense of responsibility and commitment to resolve.
K232	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or Research Institution	30s	1. Climate Change, 2. Biosphere Conservation (Biodiversity), 6. Population, 8. Lifestyles	Read the Pulitzer Prize-winning book The Sixth Great Extinction The actions of humanity are not only the fate of our species, but also the disappearance of humanity. Understanding that the history of the Earth will be determined forever I think that I live as a member of human civilization. I have a perception that a greater responsibility is being erased.
K273	[-]	Asia	KOREA	Local Government	30s	8. Lifestyles	In the past, it felt like a distant story that only deals with environmental issues in the news. As I look back on my daily consumption habits, my thoughts have changed a lot. In particular, delivery food and online shopping are growing at home Looking at plastic containers and courier packaging, 'I think it's really more than I think I thought,'You're making garbage.' Dozens of disposable items used for convenience in nature The fact that it remains for more than a year and pollutes the environment has been a big deal. In addition, problems such as microplastics, abnormal climate, and heatwaves are simply environmental It doesn't affect our health and quality of life, but it does affect our health and quality of life. When you know that you're connected directly, you're more interested. has been. Especially when you experience an increasingly long summer and sudden heavy rain You realize that the climate crisis is no longer the future. Since then, I've been trying to change my consumption habits, even in a small part. There are. Reduce unnecessary consumption, use multi-purpose products or be eco-friendly We try to choose products, and we also have a habit of reducing food waste I'm practicing. Of course, it's hard to practice perfectly, but small changes in one person I believe that in the end, we can change the flow of society as a whole. In the future, we will continue to think about the environment, consumption and lifestyle We want to create a more sustainable life.
K275	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or Research Institution	30s	1. Climate Change, 2. Biosphere Conservation (Biodiversity)	Climate change and biodiversity are two sides of the coin. Climate change takes away the habitat of creatures, accelerates extinction, and collapses Ecosystems fail to absorb carbon, further fueling climate change. To protect these two golden times by 2030, the government's tight policies and The company's drastic value investment, and the daily practice of kindness It must be run interlocked like one engine, safe for all of us. I think tomorrow can come to fruition.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q6-1 Environmental issues to be taken into account	Q6-2 Comments
K361	[-]	Asia	KOREA	University or Research Institution	50s	1. Climate Change, 2. Biosphere Conservation (Biodiversity), 7. Food	Currently, the earth is experiencing rapid climate change, which is causing existing climate patterns to collapse. This has destroyed the habitat of numerous wild flora and fauna and creatures Diversity is undermining at a frightening pace. The collapse of ecosystems is ultimately directly linked to the survival of humanity around the world A chain of catastrophes that lead to poor agricultural productivity and a food shortage crisis results. These three problems are the most organic and also threatening the sustainable life of humanity I'm deeply interested in being a deadly ring.
R130	[-]	Asia	PAKISTAN	University or Research Institution	20s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental problems are becoming more serious, especially in developing countries. Climate change is causing floods, heatwaves, and water shortages in our region. Pollution and poor waste management are also major concerns. There is a need for stronger government policies, better public awareness, and investment in clean technologies. Individual behavior and education also play a key role in protecting the environment for future generations.
R141	Dr. Uzma Khan	Asia	PAKISTAN	NGO/NPO	40s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 7. Food	In the context of Asia, population growth is considered outside an environmental issue but we all know how population related issues concerning food security and land use change is impacting biodiversity, and also contributing to climate change.
R457	Ms. Arifa Mazhar	Asia	PAKISTAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	Climate change is one of the most serious challenges facing humanity, and Pakistan remains among the countries most vulnerable to its impacts despite contributing less than 1% to global greenhouse gas emissions. In recent years, Pakistan has experienced devastating floods, prolonged heatwaves, droughts, glacial melting, water stress, and declining agricultural productivity, severely affecting millions of people, particularly poor and marginalized communities. Climate-induced disasters are increasing food insecurity, displacement, health risks, and economic losses across the country. There is an urgent need for stronger global climate justice and increased investment in adaptation, resilience building, and locally led climate action. In Pakistan, greater focus is required on climate-resilient infrastructure, sustainable agriculture, disaster preparedness, water resource management, and nature-based solutions.
R537	[-]	Asia	PHILIPPINES	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population	The environmental crises is no longer theoretical- it is a daily reality shaping our safety, health and future. Climate change intensifies storms, heat, and displacement, while biodiversity loss and land degradation quietly erode the systems that keep societies stable. The science is blunt; emissions are rising, ecosystems are collapsing, and pollution has infiltrated air, water, and food. These are not isolated failures but symptoms of deeper structural weaknesses in governance and economic design. We cannot fix systemic problems with symbolic actions. We need policies that are enforced, institutions that are capable, and economic incentives that reward resilience instead of extraction. The emotional truth is that time is running out; the technical truth is that solution already exists. What is missing is the courage to act with consistency and urgency.
R521	[-]	Asia	VIETNAM	University or Research Institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	Environmental problems are deeply interconnected, and addressing them requires a unified approach. Biodiversity loss is alarming because species extinction is permanent, eroding ecosystems that provide food, clean water, and resilience. Climate change is the most urgent crisis, driving extreme weather, rising seas, and shifting habitats, which in turn accelerate biodiversity decline. Changes of land use can cause deforestation, fragment habitats, and degrades soils. These three issues form a vicious cycle: poor land management worsens climate change, climate stress accelerates species loss, and biodiversity decline weakens resilience to shocks. My view is that climate change is the most visible and politically urgent, biodiversity loss the most irreversible, and land use the most actionable lever for reform. Only integrated strategies-like regenerative agriculture, reforestation, and habitat protection-can break this cycle and secure a sustainable.
R323	Mr. Mirosław Proppe	Eastern and Central Europe	POLAND	NGO/NPO	50s	3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources	Water use is not monitored i.e. water intake by industry, energy sector, agriculture is not monitored closely and publicly. There are no public strategies to lower water intake and incentives for water saving / circular use. Due to lack of open data and public debate, land use is not managed properly. Ownership of traditional local communities is often disregarded. On the other hand in Europe and N. America, private ownership overprotection limits open discussion and understanding of land use impact.
R555	[-]	Eastern and Central Europe	ROMANIA	University or Research Institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	Citizen involvement in policymaking is the active participation of individuals in governing processes, such as agenda-setting, design, and implementation, aimed at improving policy quality, trust, and legitimacy. While often seen as an addition to representative democracy, effective participation requires overcoming barriers to inclusivity, ensuring tangible impact on decisions.

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R334	[-]	Eastern and Central Europe	RUSSIA	University or Research Institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	My opinion on the environmental problems of planet Earth is that, at this point, the planet as a buffer system is at the limit of its ability to restore balance on its own. Since humanity's trend in natural resource use is not aimed at uniting efforts to save the planet, but rather at political disunity, competition, and economic profit amid uncontrolled population growth, then soon - if this system of global human activity continues - a complete destabilization of the stable biological system will occur at the planetary level. The first signs are already visible today - climate change, wars, and diseases are all related to this. These are biological mechanisms of population regulation. Unless reason and kindness prevail in every individual and at the level of humanity as a whole, the planet cannot be saved. To achieve that, the value of the individual must come first - a value that can only be realized through good education with an individualized approach.
R071	Mr. Emiliano Sanchez-Martinez	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	Local Government	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	It is essential to advance towards a greater balance between the Global North and the Global South; this is what I have proposed to various international organizations to which I belong, including the Global Partnership for Plant Conservation (GPPC):
R079	[-]	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	MEXICO	other	50s	1. Climate Change 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my opinion, the main problem that humanity is facing, is the idea that a person's value is given by the number of things they own. We still follow the rule of accumulation as a synonym of wealth. We still produce massively, consume beyond our needs, and exploit resources up to exhaustion. We need to start living harmoniously with the planet. We need to recognise that some prior technological advancements, like plastics, were very useful. However, recent research has unveiled their harmful effects for all forms of life. Research has reached a point where technology's negative effects can be anticipated, we should pay more attention to these warnings.
R364	Dr. Kathleen McNary	Mexico, Central America & the Caribbean	TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, W.I.	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All environmental issues trace to unsustainable resource consumption which is tied to global population growth, underpinned by a predatory global capitalist economy. Until humans begin to view the Earth as an agentic being, worthy of fair and respectful treatment, rather than as a source of exploitation for economic gain, the status quo is unlikely to change.
R162	[-]	Middle East	JORDAN	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	In my view, the environmental crisis is no longer a future concern but a present reality. In this region, water scarcity is one of the clearest signs of environmental stress, and it is being intensified by climate change, land degradation, and unsustainable patterns of consumption and development. Biodiversity loss is also deeply worrying because once ecosystems are damaged, recovery becomes difficult and costly. I believe progress depends not only on policies and technology, but also on stronger public awareness, better governance, and more serious long-term investment in restoration, water security, and sustainable livelihoods.
R018	Dr. Russell Reichelt	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Central Government	70s and above	7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	If the global situation is to improve then all nations should share some common goals, and in some cases like improving medicines and understanding of climate change there has been improvement but the system envisaged by Adam Smith 'Wealth of Nations' is unfolding very rapidly: specialisation, market growth, trade for example. Some things are blocking progress: such as political and social conflicts, distribution of wealth and regional wars or local violence are preventing progressive policies from working to the benefit of all people. Environment issues can be solved only with more tolerance of diversity and more cooperation within and between societies.
R433	Mr. Andrew COx	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The impact of invasive species is a major driver of biodiversity loss, especially for island nations, that is poorly recognised and has little global action. We need a fundamental change in our economic and social systems to allow nature to survive and address the key threats it is facing.
R483	[-]	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Local Government	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	These themes are all interrelated and interdependent, requiring a holistic strategy rather than addressing them as separate topics.
R547	Prof. Emeritus Raymond Thomas Wills	Oceania	AUSTRALIA	Corporation	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 6. Population	We have entered a phase in clean technology development where solar and batteries are driving what is the fastest energy transition in human history. The scale and pace of manufacturing, led by China but increasingly global, are not only transforming China's energy system, but bringing rapid change to the world. With new energy capacity now overwhelmingly renewable and supported by storage, and with adoption rates continuing to accelerate beyond most conservative forecasts, the evidence suggests we are at an inflection point. If current trajectories hold, emissions growth can be halted and reversed far sooner than widely assumed. As fossil fuels lose their structural dominance in energy systems, their political influence will also weaken. That shift matters: reduced opposition increases the probability that policy, investment, and deployment align to sustain rapid decarbonisation. For the first time, there is a credible pathway not just to slow emissions, but to reduce them at speed

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R126	Dr. Craig Morley	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or Research Institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources	Our oceans are being destroyed by climate change and overfishing Species are going extinct rapidly Wars are disrupting ecological balance and yet all people focus on is petroleum products. Alternative forms of energy should be more actively promoted
R172	Prof. Emeritus Paul Worthing Williams	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	University or Research Institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	War is not mentioned above, but currently is the world's most severe environmental problem because it impacts on all levels of the environment, including our very existence. Next most important is strong government leadership and strong corporate environmental responsibility. At individual and society level, we can only pressure our politicians and corporate leaders.
R551	Miss Carolyn Aguilar	Oceania	NEW ZEALAND	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Biodiversity loss and habitat degradation remain pressing issues in New Zealand, with concerns about the impact of policy changes on environmental conservation efforts. Recent policy shifts have raised concerns about New Zealand's ability to meet its climate commitments. The government has rolled back several climate policies, such as lifting bans on offshore oil and gas exploration and delaying the pricing of agricultural emissions. Two major Bills have been recently introduced and are currently being consulted on: the Fisheries Amendment Bill and the Conservation Amendment Bill, which could significantly alter two of our most important legislative tools for protecting the health and resilience of New Zealand's natural environments. Challenges also persist in managing waste and promoting sustainable consumption patterns, indicating a need for more effective policies in this area.
R164	Prof. Valeria Inés Enderle	South America	ARGENTINA	NGO/NPO	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination)	Environmental problems are interconnected and cannot be addressed in isolation. Climate change is closely linked to biodiversity loss, land-use change, and unsustainable consumption. Ecosystem degradation from deforestation, industrial agriculture, and extractive activities accelerates climate change and weakens communities and natural systems. Water resources face increasing pressure from pollution, overuse, and climate impacts, affecting food systems that rely on healthy soils and stable water availability. Current production and consumption models prioritize short-term gains while ignoring environmental limits, worsening depletion. The issue is less about population size and more about unequal consumption. Some regions consume excessively, while others lack basic resources. Addressing these challenges requires structural changes in policies, economics, and cultural values, prioritizing sustainability, equity, and long-term thinking, and integrating scientific and local knowledge.
S011	Prof. Dr. Alejandro Valenzuela	South America	ARGENTINA	University or Research Institution	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate change in Patagonia is having serious impacts, particularly on glaciers and precipitation patterns. I consider biodiversity loss to be the main issue that needs to be addressed urgently. Likewise, changes in land use have serious consequences and must be planned in a sustainable way. Furthermore, I believe that environmental conservation and environmental policies should be cross-cutting issues at all levels of government, across all public sectors, within businesses, and throughout society as a whole. This also requires changes in consumption habits toward more responsible consumption—particularly by supporting efforts to reduce the use of fossil fuels and promoting food sovereignty by consuming locally produced foods.
R373	Mr. Mauricio Lima	South America	CHILE	University or Research Institution	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Human populations, society, and the global economy appear to be part of multiple open, dissipative, and non-equilibrium systems that comprise the Earth system. Developing a public intelligence of this kind of dynamic systems is key to overcoming the bifurcation between society and nature. It allows us to begin to understand that the individual freedoms we so appreciate, and our material well-being, have grown and continue to grow at the expense of degraded ecosystems. The transition we have begun toward a new way of life brings with it numerous uncertainties about the consequences we will face. The industrial society in which we live is nothing more than a transitory and ephemeral stage, which will last barely a couple of centuries. We are heading toward a new way of living and organizing ourselves. We have begun a journey back toward dependence on energy flows to leave behind our dependence on the accumulated stock of fossil fuels.
R288	Miss Diana C. Guzmán-Caro	South America	COLOMBIA	NGO/NPO	40s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I've always believed we were falling behind what our planet requires, but still moving in the right direction. Now I feel we are moving backward. Amid escalating geopolitical conflict and the AI boom, resources urgently needed for environmental action are being redirected toward defense and technological expansion. At a time of profound ecological crisis, the needs of our planet seem to be pushed aside, and the consequences feel increasingly dire.
R061	[-]	USA & Canada	CANADA	University or Research Institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The current pragmatism of people living on a daily basis limits the capacity of dealing with the increasingly important problems including climate change, biodiversity loss, land use changes, leading to reduction of social-ecological resilience. The current life styles and ways society put more emphasis on economy than health and environment is now threatening the complete earth integrity and functioning. The current geopolitical situation is only accelerating our course towards the planetary boundary. Not much time is left.
R095	Mr. Justis Henault	USA & Canada	CANADA	other	30s	1. Climate Change	International wars directly impede climate change initiatives (e.g., carbon used to launch missiles) and distract attention from climate initiatives.
R509	Ms. Lynda Brown	USA & Canada	CANADA	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change	The Arctic is disproportionately affected on Climate Change, and requires global cooperation in order to make significant changes before we lose the cryosphere.

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No.	Name	Region	Country	Affiliation	Age	Q6-1 Environmental issues to be taken into account	Q6-2 Comments
R518	Mr. LAWRENCE ONISTO	USA & Canada	CANADA	other	60s	10. Others	The contemporary environmental crisis is frequently framed as a series of isolated technical hurdles requiring targeted policy adjustments and innovative engineering. The nine fundamental environmental dimensions-ranging from climate stabilization to systemic socio-economic reform-are not individual problems to be solved sequentially. Instead, they constitute a deeply interconnected, non-linear, and hyper-complex web. Resolving these issues simultaneously within the structural paradigms of modern civilization is practically impossible. The foundational architecture of our global economy, resource dependencies, and societal lifestyles are fundamentally incompatible with the biophysical limits of a finite planet. We have lost situational awareness of the larger dynamic of anthropocentric unsustainability and we are trapped in it like sucking mud, ineffectively trying to deal with details never dealing with root cause.
R004	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or Research Institution	60s	1. Climate Change 5. Water Resources	The extent and severity of recent wildfires in LA and Maui clearly show that warming-induced climate change is progressing at rates much faster than anticipated. It's a clear example that actions are needed to avoid dangerous warming.
R020	Dr. Alan Tyler White	USA & Canada	USA	Corporation	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Climate and ocean are 2 inter-related and essential parts of our global system. For climate we need to ramp up adaptation to protect what we know might be threatened in our marine realms, and mitigation to stem the change as much as possible through reduction of fossil fuel use and adoption of energy efficiency as a primary objective. But to do these effectively, we need government support and we need political forces to align through a common understanding of the threats that exist and the best solutions to address them. With division in the world that we see now, we are all moving backwards and basically creating more threats than we already have and making climate change faster and more impactful. The measure of impact is most seen in our oceans which if changed too drastically will affect all life on earth as we know it. Thus it is wise to focus on ocean health as a primary indicator of how we are doing and use that to drive the need to reduce causes of its decline.
R033	Prof. Emeritus James L. David Smith	USA & Canada	USA	University or Research Institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	I feel we are nearer to the tipping point with climate change. I think of the tipping point as a difficult concept for people to understand. When we reach this point the trajectory of the global environment may be shifted, but humans will not recognize that we have crossed a threshold. In other words, by the time we recognize the global situation it may be too late to make a correction. Others may say this is a doomsday prediction. But everyone needs to reflect that crossing a threshold of no return is conceptually feasible.
R053	Dr. Richard P. Reading, Ph.D.	USA & Canada	USA	University or Research Institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In the US, we are moving backwards with respect to addressing both climate change and biodiversity loss. We are at or have passed the tipping point, so I am pretty pessimistic about the future.
R066	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	other	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	The USA has gone utterly backwards in the last two years, basically undoing all the progress that had been made. The media lies, the government is untrustworthy, and the cost of everything is skyrocketing, making it much harder for the average person to even think about how to protect the environment. Obviously this is not sustainable in any way, and we are writing our own doom.
R090	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The Trump administration and politically-aligned states have taken global environmental advances backwards in serious ways, from cancelling renewable fuel projects (paying industry \$1 Billion to stop wind farms and go back to "clean" oil and fossil fuels), to firing scientists, to destroying scientific reports, to allowing unsustainable hunting and fishing, to cancelling collaborative efforts. All of these MAGA actions will harm the Earth long-term
R135	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	University or Research Institution	50s	1. Climate Change 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Changing consumption seems paramount; plus global cooperation to move towards renewables and an effort to provide food for all, which should be the easiest to achieve. Independent of that, aggressive pollution control should help minimize impacts of contaminants.
R168	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	Central Government	50s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Concerned that public desires and governmental action are badly out of alignment. People very much want a cleaner environment, less plastic, and more sustainable energy but corporate interests and other sources of big money keep oil and gas and petrochemicals a dominant force that repeatedly scuttle any meaningful change.
R170	Dr. Peter Moyle	USA & Canada	USA	University or Research Institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures 10. Others	I work on aquatic(freshwater and estuarine)biodiversity conservation, especially for fish. More native aquatic organisms are on an extinction trajectory world wide than on any other major group of organisms. We increasingly compete with fish (and others) for the water they need to survive. The fish are losing, as water is diverted, pumped, and polluted for/by human use. Much of this loss is poorly documented because life underwater tends to be treated as invisible, except for organisms that are harvested. Aquatic biodiversity loss is happening rapidly as habitat shrinks and changes due to interactions among all the environmental issues mentioned.

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R254	Mr. James Pittman	USA & Canada	USA	other	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food	Food and water scarcity are going to be major issues in the coming years, and there is too little knowledge or response in those areas. With regard to biosphere and land-system changes, The Kunning-Montreal Agreement was a start on awareness but it lacks enough specificity, rigor or enforceability to truly make any changes in that area; the 30x30 goal, as a primary outcome focus, is wholly insufficient as it does not include any emphasis on essential ecosystem process and function issues, or the fundamental importance of critical natural capital in specific forms.
R306	[-]	USA & Canada	USA	other	70s and above	7. Food	Too many resources are devoted to meat production. Other protein sources should make up a greater proportion of the diet in western countries, especially the US.
R368	Mr. Kenneth MacClune	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 7. Food	I've been both a climate scientist and a climate and development practitioner for my entire career, but my biggest concern is biodiversity loss and food collapse. Even my interest in climate change had to do with the impact that climate change would have on our life support system. Ultimately this is about human thriving and addressing those issues that put at risk not just humanity but all of life's capacity to thrive on this planet.
R441	Dr. Padini Nirmal	USA & Canada	USA	NGO/NPO	40s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need a fundamentally different, interconnected approach to understanding and addressing environmental problems so that they do not recur in the future. An interconnected perspective that links ecological health to human health and wellbeing across social, political and cultural lines is necessary to SOLVE our growing ecological problems and secure our collective future. Problems like accelerated global climate change, biodiversity loss, depletion of forest cover, arable land, potable water & rise in pandemics, arise from extractivist ideas and practices. As these problems are interconnected, their solutions must be too. Planetary health indicators offer one way to do this. But solutions like planetary health improvements require a precautionary approach, and a collective global leadership commitment at all levels to restoring & repairing damaged ecosystems, instituting & restoring regulatory mechanisms, ensuring world peace and prioritizing SDG16+ alongside social equity indicators.
R295	[-]	Western Europe	AUSTRIA	Central Government	50s	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	We need a new economic model, and we need it now. I have the feeling that this is totally undiscussed and I do not see alternative models been developed by the mainstream of economic sciences. They seem to still believe that we can achieve the protection of the planet, while still pursuing "growth"!
R248	Mr. Julliard	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources	We absolutely need to ramp up the awareness about water issues and biodiversity concerns. The global level of consciousness and action on those issues is highly insufficient
F005	M. Bidault	Western Europe	FRANCE	other	30s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	There is an increasingly wide gap between public opinion on the reality of environmental problems and the views of political leaders and decision-makers, at least in the Western world. The majority of the population wants a healthy environment, safe food, and clean water. Most people are concerned about climate change and understand that biodiversity loss is a serious issue. Unfortunately, these topics are not sufficiently taken into account by politicians in the West. The main reasons are: (1) they are not trained in these issues, (2) they believe they are incompatible with a market economy, and (3) they are afraid of change.
F012	[-]	Western Europe	FRANCE	NGO/NPO	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I consider the current environmental crisis to be systemic. Climate change is not an isolated issue, but rather an amplifier of ecological and social vulnerabilities. Biodiversity loss is an equally critical emergency, as it undermines the balance of living systems. Land-use changes, often driven by short-term economic logic, further aggravate these imbalances. Pollution of soil, water, and air disrupts fundamental biogeochemical cycles. Access to water is becoming a major strategic issue in many regions of the world. These challenges are closely linked to current modes of production and consumption. Transparency and traceability are essential. Funding must support measurable and verifiable impacts. Public policies should encourage fair and inclusive transitions. Finally, education and awareness-raising are powerful drivers of change.
R042	Dr. Jessica Junker	Western Europe	GERMANY	NGO/NPO	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	I believe meaningful change largely depends on each of us as individuals. Even if it doesn't feel that way right now-when the world can seem as though it's in crisis-our actions still matter. By raising awareness, promoting environmental education, and adjusting our consumption habits, we can help create a better world, not only for ourselves but for all forms of life that share this planet with us.
R329	Dr. Dietmar Zimmer	Western Europe	GERMANY	University or Research Institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	I think the anti-democratic tendencies in many countries of the world, the new investments in weapons instead of global climate problems and most importantly, the inequality of resources in only a few hands and the dominance of the financial market over every other aspect are the most dangerous issues.
R528	[-]	Western Europe	GREECE	University or Research Institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 5. Water Resources 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The climate, biodiversity, water, food and energy crises should not be treated as separate problems. In the Mediterranean, warming, droughts, floods, biodiversity loss, unsustainable tourism and land-use pressures interact with inequality and weak implementation capacity. The priority is an integrated, science-based and socially just transition: climate neutrality, nature-positive land and ocean management, circular production, water efficiency, sustainable agriculture, and credible sustainable finance. The main gap is not knowledge, but coordinated implementation across government, municipalities, firms, finance and citizens.

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R393	[-]	Western Europe	IRELAND	University or Research Institution	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	In a world consumed by capitalism, economic growth seems to dominate values, from government to people. If we do not change our value system, I do not see much improvement happening, particularly in how we co-inhabit this planet with other creatures. The economy dominates the mainstream narratives. Fortunately, there are many nice movements that focus on other values. But it needs to reach the wider populations in countries that drive change (climate change and biodiversity loss).
R387	[-]	Western Europe	ITALY	University or Research Institution	60s	1. Climate Change 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 7. Food	Misinformation is the main reason for failing innovative environmental solutions
R462	[-]	Western Europe	ITALY	University or Research Institution	40s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	It is urgent to explain the effects of biodiversity loss more widely to the general public.
R035	[-]	Western Europe	NORWAY	University or Research Institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use)	What has become even more obvious over the last year, is the influence of fossil fuel corporations. Nations and international organizations really have to make an effort to dismantle the fossil fuel industry, promote peace and decrease spendings in weapons and military.
R038	[-]	Western Europe	NORWAY	University or Research Institution	40s	8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	Life style changes relying on each individual's choice will never be enough to amount to the level of change that the world needs, and especially not within the current capitalist system. Changes have to happen on the larger system level.
R048	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	Corporation	50s	1. Climate Change 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As we have seen in a number of developed economies, country/s are becoming increasingly internally polarised (and thus vulnerable to populism and irrational decision making) as the effects of complex challenges like climate change and demographic shifts impact economic growth. We are seeing increasingly authoritarian, populist governments riding a wave of public frustration to impose reactionary, frequently bigoted agenda that only seem to benefit a handful of the ultra rich.
R291	[-]	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or Research Institution	60s	1. Climate Change	Effects of climate change become more and more visible. This might lead to a change in public opinion, an hopeful less disinformation
R316	Prof. Dr. ALEXANDER J. B. ZEHNDER	Western Europe	SWITZERLAND	University or Research Institution	70s and above	1. Climate Change	As long as individuals and organizations deny climate change, they actively derail the vital conversations needed for real solutions. As a result, any progress we make is confined to localized, piecemeal efforts instead of the comprehensive global action we desperately need. Until we overcome this skepticism, the world will remain stuck playing defense-forced into a perpetual state of fixing and adapting to a worsening crisis.
R040	Mr. Paul Adrian KITCHEN	Western Europe	UK	other	70s and above	9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	As all the issues are interconnected I find it difficult to separate them. It's a viscous circle - we need political systems changes but systems of governance don't encourage that so we have distinct social groupings - leaving many in poverty, with poor educational achievements and lesser employment opportunities - both ends of the income (in Uk) scale deplete the environment in different ways - for neoliberals and the like they just want more at least cost (of many costs) , people on the lower income strata have problems relating to reduced health , nutrition and lower educational achievement- these separate social classes are drifting further apart - the old fashioned haves and have nots. One group is driven by wealth acquisition and creates factors that limit SDG achievement- where as the other groups face issues that they have little chance to change. Thus both are trapped in purposes that are not particularly easily solved and they limit SDG goal change. (Just 1 comment of many!)
R043	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or Research Institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Sadly, I think we are headed towards one of the more dystopian trajectories offered by the IPCC. Individual and collective action needs to be realised and realised quickly. Instead on focusing on just economic growth we should be focused on alleviating poverty and educating our children and keeping everyone safe and healthy.
R106	Dr. Ekbal Hussain	Western Europe	UK	University or Research Institution	30s	7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The concerning growth in meat consumption; The very concerning rise of nationalism politics which erodes national and international support for sustainable environmental policies;
R145	[-]	Western Europe	UK	University or Research Institution	50s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 5. Water Resources 7. Food 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	Environmental problems are interlinked and connected through water. We are now at the point where water can no longer be treated as a discrete resource or sector but must be recognized as a connector and foundational element through which governance, finance, and development policies can be realigned. As articulated by the Global Commission on the Economics of Water there is need for a systemic transformation in governance with water properly valued for its ecological, social, and economic significance, with financial instruments and policies aligned to reflect its true worth and long-term role in resilience/sustainability.
R177	Dr. Simon N Stuart, PhD	Western Europe	UK	other	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity)	Over the last year, the world has drifted dangerously away from prioritising environmental issues as we descend into nationalism and all the horrors that accompany that. We are seeing anti-environmental political forces gain power in many parts of the world, and more mainstream political movements have tended to become apathetic, rather than combat this trend. As a result, we risk losing even the modest gains we have made.

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R194	Prof. Emeritus Umberto Albarella	Western Europe	UK	University or Research Institution	60s	1. Climate Change 2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 3. Land-System Change (Land Use) 4. Biochemical flows (Pollution/Contamination) 5. Water Resources 6. Population 7. Food 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	All these issue are important but although demographic growth is a concern, overconsumption by a relatively small fraction of the world population is the main problem. We are obsessed with economic growth but we have finite resources and we should focus on limiting resource use by the wealthy minority and provide better living conditions for the poor majority. Changes in people daily habits must be part of the change, but to put pressure on the individual is unfair. We need governments to drive the change; it's their responsibility. It's true that change can and should be generated from the bottom, through community organisation, but this is different from offloading the responsibility to people who have limited power. The current crisis is the product of multiple generations of corrupt governments with no vision, talent, or morality. They must make way to a new generation of politicians who genuinely care about the life of the young generations and the future of the planet.
R205	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	60s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits) 9. Society, Economy and Environment, Policies, Measures	The role of faith communities worldwide in stimulating behavioural change at a systemic, societal level needs to be encouraged far more. More than 80% of the global population are adherents of one of the major faith traditions and a properly coordinated and resourced programme to link existing faith-based teachings towards lifestyle change, societal transformation and biodiversity protection could have huge positive impact.
R352	[-]	Western Europe	UK	NGO/NPO	50s	2. Biosphere Integrity (Biodiversity) 8. Lifestyles (Consumption Habits)	It is misguided to focus on techno fixes to allow for ever-increasing growth and consumption in developed countries, whilst also offshoring multiple environmental externalities, this will not change the status quo. The developed world must learn to tread more lightly, whilst the developing world, taking into account differentiating responsibilities, must not make the same mistakes as the developed world.