



**Results of the 19th Annual  
“Questionnaire on Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humankind”**

**REPORT**

**THE ASAHI GLASS FOUNDATION**

September 2010

## Contents

Foreword .....	1
I. Facts about the 19th Annual “Questionnaire on Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humankind” .....	2
II. Summary of Questionnaire Results .....	3
III. Questionnaire Results.....	5
A. Repeat Topics.....	5
1. Awareness of the Crisis Facing Human Survival .....	5
1.1 The Environmental Doomsday Clock .....	5
1.2 Environmental Conditions of Concern.....	7
2. Progress Towards Agenda 21 .....	8
B. Main Focus of the Current Year’s Questionnaire.....	10
3. Evaluating COP15	
3.1 Evaluating COP15/The Copenhagen Accord and Its Effects .....	10
3.2 The Conference Process at COP15 .....	13
4. The Outlook for COP16 .....	14
5. Breach in Documents from Climate Research Institution.....	15
6. Comments on “Simultaneous Achievement of Emission Reductions and Economic Growth in Developing Countries” .....	16
7. Expectation for the Convention on Biodiversity (COP10).....	17
7.1 The Relationship Between People and Biodiversity .....	17
7.2 Expectations for the Convention on Biodiversity (COP10) .....	19
7.3 Items that Should be Addressed as Post-COP10 Objectives .....	21
IV. Comments from Respondents .....	23
V. Data .....	35
VI. Questionnaire as Distributed to Respondents .....	42

## Foreword

This report summarizes the results of this year's "Questionnaire on Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humankind," a survey conducted annually by the Asahi Glass Foundation since 1992.

Eighteen years have already passed since the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. Meanwhile, the seriousness of environmental problems has grown increasingly evident with the passing of each year. At COP15, which was held in Copenhagen last year, there was progress in some areas like the addition of aid to developing countries and the clarification of an important goal to "limit the rise in Earth's temperature within two degrees Celsius." But other anticipated items, like an international agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the formation of a future framework beyond the Kyoto Protocol were not accomplished, and it cannot be denied that such results left many people concerned and disappointed.

In this year's survey, the 19th, the questionnaire was designed to gauge the perceptions of environmental experts from both governmental and private sector organizations around the world, about the progress of endeavors to solve various environmental problems and to highlight how those observations reflect regional characteristics. In addition to the issues addressed annually in the survey, including queries about the Environmental Doomsday Clock and Agenda 21, the questionnaire this year also focused on "Evaluating COP15," "The Outlook for COP16," and "Expectations for the Convention on Biodiversity (COP10)."

Once again, the Foundation received thoughtful responses from countless environmentally conscious experts in the private and public sectors around the world. We would like to extend our heartfelt gratitude to them for taking the time to respond to the survey. In addition, we would like to express our profound appreciation to Professor Akio Morishima, Special Research Advisor of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, for continuing to provide invaluable advice at all stages of the project, from the initial survey design to the analysis of the results.

In closing, we appeal to readers of this report for advice on how to enhance the survey so that it can be made more comprehensive and relevant in the future.

Asahi Glass Foundation  
September 2010

# I. Facts about the 19th Annual “Questionnaire on Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humankind”

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

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

**Questionnaires mailed:** 4,290

**Questionnaires returned:** 675

**Response rate:** 15.7%

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

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

Gender		
Male	538	79.7
Female	122	18.1
No response	15	2.2
Total	675	100.0

Occupational Affiliation		
National government	48	7.1
Local government	73	10.8
University or research institution	143	21.2
Nongovernmental organization	133	19.7
Corporation	127	18.8
Media	28	4.1
Others	119	17.6
No response	4	0.6
Total	675	100.0

Notes: \* In this report, “Asia” is all of Asia except Japan. Further, South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore are classified as “Asian Four.” Other Asian countries are classified as “Rest of Asia.”

\* Japan, United States & Canada, Western Europe, and Asian Four are classified as “developed region,” while Rest of Asia, Latin America, and Africa are classified as “developing region,” and Oceania, Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union, and Middle East are classified as “other regions.”

\* Unless otherwise noted, the questionnaire calculated as 100% the total number of responses received for questions where respondents were only asked to choose one item. For questions with multiple selections, the questionnaire calculated the percentages based on the number of times a valid response was given.

\* Figures have been rounded to the first or second decimal places.

\* Each question was calculated based on the number of responses to that question and not the number of questionnaires that were returned.

## II. Summary of Questionnaire Results

### A. Repeat Topics

#### 1. Awareness of the Crisis Facing Human Survival (Question 1)

##### The Environmental Doomsday Clock

- Overall, there were only minimal changes from the environmental doomsday clock from last year.
- The average time for all respondents was 9:19, a reversal of the needle from last year by 3 minutes.
- The average time for overseas respondents was 9:27, a 5-minute reversal from last year.
- The average time for Japanese respondents was 9:09, a 1-minute advancement of the needle from last year.
- In determining the time on the environmental doomsday clock, overall, respondents most frequently cited “global warming” as the main environmental condition of concern. This was followed by “water shortage, food problems” and “deforestation, desertification, loss of biodiversity” at approximately the same levels. This represents the same patterns as last year.

#### 2. Progress Toward Agenda 21 (Question 2)

As in previous years, the questionnaire surveyed respondents about the 10 categories of the action plan as outlined in Agenda 21.

- More than 50% of respondents indicated progress in the categories, “promotion of environmental education,” “activities by local governments and citizens’ groups,” “scientific/technological contributions,” “formation of recycling systems,” and “environmental measures by industry.” This trend is consistent with the average of the last five years, with no significant changes.

### B. Main Focus of the Current Year’s Questionnaire

#### 3. Evaluating COP15 (Question 3)

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

- Overall, those who selected “it cannot not be commended” significantly exceeded those who selected “it should be commended,” at 60% and 34% respectively. Many respondents selected “the Copenhagen Accord and lacks legal enforceability” and “it failed to meet the international pledge made at COP 13” as the primary reasons why “it cannot be commended,” revealing criticism for the conference’s failure to establish anticipated rules as well as its inability to enforce what was agreed upon.

##### The Conference Process at COP15

- Overall, 42% of respondents selected “as participants diverge in a multi-polar world, unanimous consent has reached its limits. A set of mechanisms and procedures to resolve differences, separate from the conventional COP procedures, need to be developed” followed by “there are parts of the operation of the conference that lack openness and transparency. The inability to gather sufficient information and communicate thoroughly fueled misunderstanding among participating countries” at 16%, resulting in more than half of respondents expressing a critical view towards the conference process at COP15.

#### 4. The Outlook for COP16 (Question 4)

- Overall, those who selected “acceptance of international verification of reduction measures by high emitting developing countries like China and India” and “finalization and commitment to a midterm goal among developed countries” combined totaled more than half of the responses, revealing an expectation to make progress in managing emissions from major CO2 emitters.

#### 5. Breach in Documents from Climate Research Institution (Question 5)

- Overall, a majority of respondents indicated that their “understanding of climate change has not changed; it has not been affected by the recent skepticism,” at 73%. On the other hand, respondents who selected “I have believed in the veracity of climate change, but have become slightly skeptical” numbered 20%, revealing that even among experts, some were affected by the incident and grew skeptical.

## 6. Comments on “Simultaneous Achievement of Emission Reductions and Economic Growth in Developing Countries” (Question 6)

- Four hundred and thirty-four comments from respondents in 64 countries are introduced in the Exhibit A.

## 7. Expectations for the Convention on Biodiversity (COP10) (Question 7)

### The Relationship Between People and Biodiversity

- To organize the items, “conservation and rehabilitation of biodiversity through protecting species and ecosystems,” “establishment of an international framework to protect and monitor biodiversity,” “reconstruction of traditional, harmonious relationships between people and biodiversity,” and “containment of activities that affect biodiversity like hunting, logging, fishing, and gathering” all belong to a category of managing, nurturing, and conserving ecosystems. Overall, respondents chose these items combined at 73%, amounting to a dominant majority.
- The remaining items, including the “sustainable expansion of uses of biodiversity like forests and oceans,” “food supply expansion through means like intensive agriculture and poverty reduction,” “development of technology and products based on the characteristics of species, like bio-mimicry,” and the “use of genetically modified organisms” are all related to the uses of biodiversity. Respondents selected these items at a lesser rate, comprising a minority of the responses.

### Expectations for the Convention on Biodiversity (COP10)

- Overall, the selections by respondents exhibited an extremely broad distribution with few anomalies. On the other hand, individual regions made selections that were unique to that area. When comparing developed regions, other regions, and developing regions, while 16% of respondents in developed regions selected “acceleration of specific discussions about biodiversity protection measures,” the same was true of only 10% of respondents from the remaining regions. On the other hand, respondents in developing regions selected “establishment of legal regulations to protect the rights of the country of origin of genetic resources as well as the accurate and equitable distribution of profits and technology gained through their use” and “similar to the treatment of climate change, the introduction of a political decision making process at the heads-of-state level at the Convention on Biodiversity like those at G-8 summits” at 4 – 6 percentage points higher than respondents in developed regions.

### Items that Should be Addressed as Post-COP10 Objectives

- Overall, respondents selected “fundamentally halt biodiversity loss by making it a primary concern of society” and “reduce direct pressures on biodiversity like deforestation and overexploitation of natural resources, and promote its sustainable use” at 28% and 27% respectively, with the two items comprising more than half of the responses. This was followed by “improve the rehabilitation of ecosystems and enhance their capabilities” and “promote biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use, and the fair and equitable distribution of profits from the use of genetic resources through establishing an international framework” at around 18%. Lastly, “protect at minimum 15% of land and water deemed significant for biodiversity” was selected by 11% of respondents.
- Respondents in developing regions selected “promote biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use, and the fair and equitable distribution of profits from the use of genetic resources through establishing an international framework” at 22%, 7 percentage points higher than respondents in developed regions.

### III. Questionnaire Results

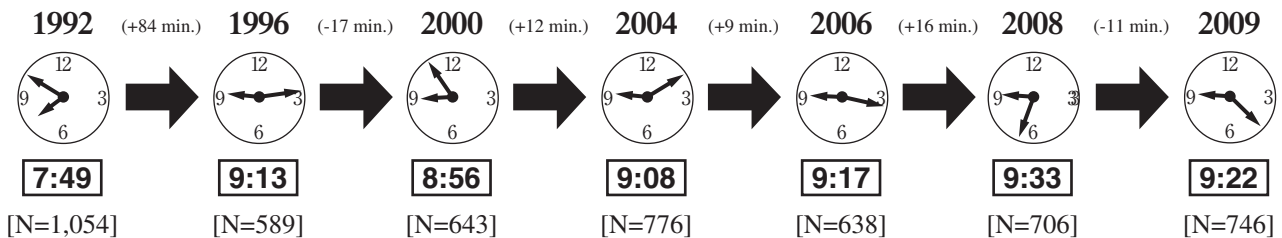
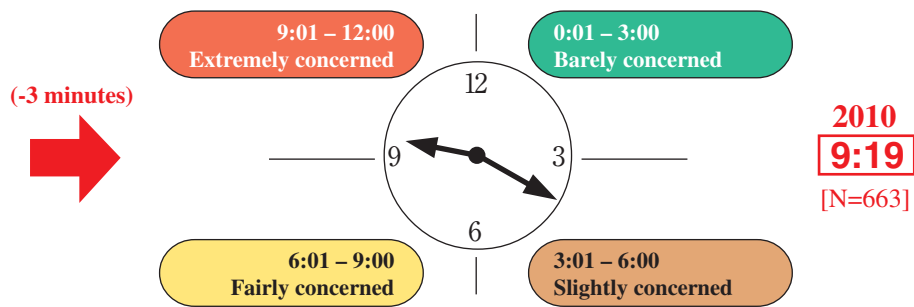
#### A. REPEAT TOPICS

#### 1. AWARENESS OF THE CRISIS FACING HUMAN SURVIVAL (QUESTION 1)

##### 1.1 The Environmental Doomsday Clock

To what extent do you feel that the current deterioration of the global environment has created a crisis that will affect the survival of the human race? Write a time within the range 0:01 to 12:00 corresponding to the extent of your concern in the boxes below.

#### Concern about Human Survival Prospects



	Number of respondents (2010)	Changes in time from year to year			Changes in average time by region			
		2000	→	2009	→	2010	2000 → 2010	2009 → 2010
Total	663	8:56	→	9:22	→	9:19	+23	-3
Japan	288	8:56	→	9:08	→	9:09	+13	+1
United States & Canada	27	8:49	→	10:01	→	10:13	+84	+12
Western Europe	53	8:46	→	9:55	→	9:45	+59	-10
Asia	210	9:16	→	9:04	→	9:01	-15	-3
Asian Four	98	*	→	9:27	→	9:28	*	+1
Rest of Asia	112	*	→	8:51	→	8:37	*	-14
Latin America	27	8:52	→	9:28	→	9:48	+56	+20
Africa	19	9:17	→	10:15	→	10:24	+67	+9
Oceania	13	8:31	→	10:10	→	10:29	+118	+19
Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	19	8:21	→	10:00	→	9:47	+86	-13
Middle East	6	9:38	→	9:42	→	10:47	+69	+65
Overseas Total	375	8:56	→	9:32	→	9:27	+31	-5
Male	528	8:52	→	9:21	→	9:18	+26	-3
Female	120	9:10	→	9:26	→	9:21	+11	-5
Developed Regions	466	*	→	9:21	→	9:21	*	+0
Developing Regions	158	*	→	9:12	→	9:02	*	-10
Others	38	*	→	10:02	→	10:10	*	+8

(Red indicates the advancement in time from last year; green indicates a reversal)

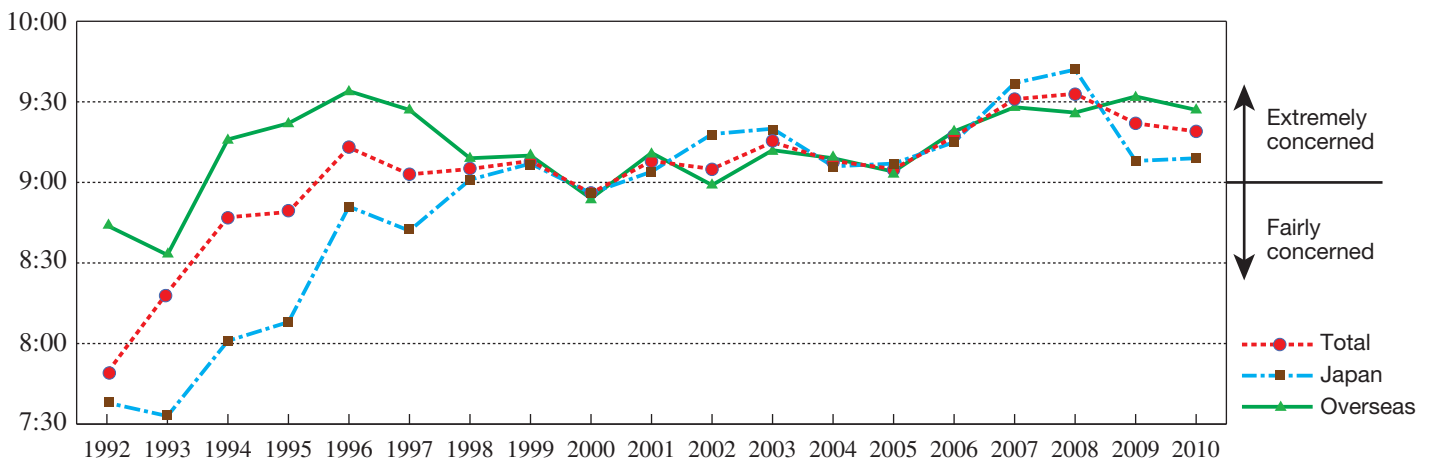
- The average time on the environmental doomsday clock for all respondents was 9:19, representing a 3-minute reversal from last year.
- The average time for overseas respondents retreated 5 minutes from last year, to 9:27.
- The average time for Japanese respondents advanced 1 minute to 9:09.

- Respondents in Western Europe, Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union, and Rest of Asia marked 9:45, 9:47, and 8:37 respectively, representing a 10 – 14 minute reversal from last year. On the other hand, respondents in the remaining regions indicated a 10 – 20 minute advancement of the environmental doomsday clock.
- The average for developed regions remained the same as last year at 9:21, whereas the average time for developing regions retreated by 10 minutes to 9:02.

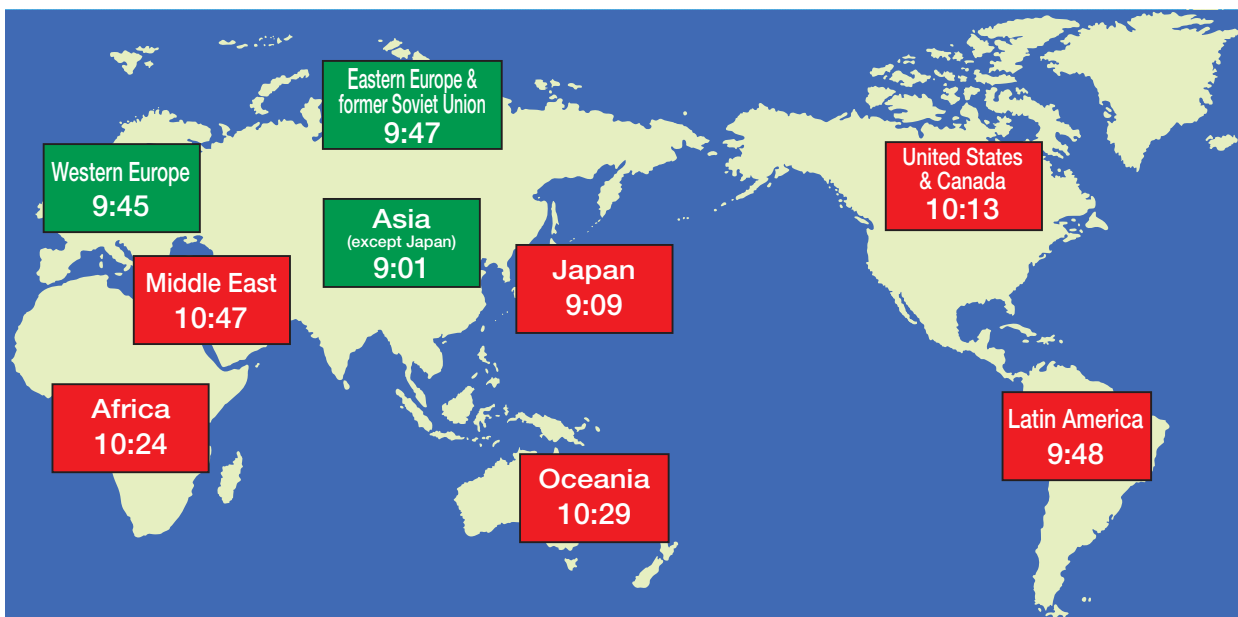
### Changes in the Environmental Doomsday Clock

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	7:49	8:19	8:47	8:49	9:13	9:04	9:05	9:08	8:56	9:08	9:05	9:15	9:08	9:05	9:17	9:31	9:33	9:22	9:19
Japan	7:38	7:33	8:01	8:08	8:51	8:42	9:01	9:07	8:56	9:04	9:18	9:20	9:06	9:07	9:15	9:34	9:42	9:08	9:09
Overseas	8:44	8:33	9:16	9:22	9:34	9:27	9:09	9:10	8:56	9:11	8:51	9:12	9:09	9:04	9:19	9:28	9:26	9:32	9:27
Overseas - Japan (min.)	66	60	75	74	43	45	8	3	0	7	-27	-8	3	-3	4	-6	-16	24	18

(The time marked in blue represents the lowest sense of crisis since the inception of the survey in 1992; the red marks the highest.)



### Regional Times



(Red indicates the advancement in time from last year; green indicates a reversal)



## 1.2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF CONCERN

When you selected the time above, what were the main environmental conditions about which you were concerned? Please select up to three (3) of the following items of concern.

### Environmental Conditions of Concern in Determining the Doomsday Clock Time for 2010

	Developed Regions				Developing Regions				Others						
	Japan [805]	United States & Canada [78]	Western Europe [155]	Asian Four [287]	Rest of Asia [333]	Latin America [78]	Africa [57]	Oceania [38]	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union [63]	Middle East [18]	Overseas Total [1110]	Developed Regions [1325]	Developing Regions [468]	Others [119]	Total [1915]
General environmental problems	12	8	8	8	7	9	11	8	13	6	8	10	8	10	10
Global warming	21	19	22	26	19	19	16	24	10	33	21	22	18	18	21
Air pollution, water contamination, river/ocean pollution	7	10	14	14	21	15	18	13	19	17	16	9	20	17	12
Water shortage, food problems	20	14	14	17	14	10	18	13	13	6	15	18	13	12	17
Deforestation, desertification, loss of biodiversity	19	13	18	21	19	17	19	16	10	11	18	19	18	12	18
People's lifestyles, waste-related problems	6	13	8	5	14	12	9	3	21	11	10	6	13	13	8
Environmental problems and economics/trade-related activities	6	3	3	3	3	5	2	3	6	6	3	5	3	5	4
Population, poverty, status of women	7	13	10	3	4	10	5	18	10	11	7	7	5	13	7
Others	2	8	3	1	1	3	4	3	0	0	2	2	1	1	2

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

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

- In determining the time on the environmental doomsday clock, “global warming” was most frequently cited as the main environmental condition of concern by respondents overall. This was followed by “water shortage, food problems” and “deforestation, desertification, loss of biodiversity” at approximately the same levels. This represents the same patterns as last year.
- An analysis of the three categories above by region shows that respondents in developed and developing regions selected “deforestation, desertification, loss of biodiversity” at high percentages, at slightly under 20%, but stagnated in other regions at 12%. Respondents in Japan, Africa, and Asian Four also displayed conspicuously high levels of concern for “water shortage, food problems” at slightly under 20%.
- Similar to last year, respondents in developing regions and other regions displayed a high level of concern for “air pollution, water contamination, river/ocean pollution” at 20% and 17% respectively. On the other hand, only 9% of respondents in developed regions made this selection. Respondents in Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union selected “lifestyle alteration” at a high level, at 21%.

## 2. PROGRESS TOWARD AGENDA 21 (QUESTION 2)

Eighteen years have passed since Agenda 21 was adopted as an “action plan for the environment and development” at the Earth Summit in 1992. Please indicate the progress made in your country in the past year for the following 10 categories taken from the Agenda 21 action plan.

### Comparison of Perceived Progress Between 2010 and the Average of 2005 – 2009

	Japan	United States & Canada	Western Europe	Asia	Asian Four	Rest of Asia	Latin America	Africa	Oceania	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	Middle East	Overseas Total	Total
2010 →	[292]	[28]	[55]	[98]	[114]	[27]	[20]	[13]	[21]	[6]	[383]	[675]	
2005 →	Average of '05-'09	Average of '05-'09	Average of '05-'09	Average of '05-'09	Average of '05-'09	Average of '05-'09	Average of '05-'09	Average of '05-'09	Average of '05-'09	Average of '05-'09	Average of '05-'09	Average of '05-'09	
Promotion of environmental education	73 71	64 75	75 81	59 58	81 82	89 78	65 73	69 92	71 75	33 86	71 77	72 75	
Activities by local governments and citizens' groups	70 65	79 85	82 75	47 59	62 63	78 70	50 53	85 88	76 57	33 77	64 68	67 67	
Scientific and technological contributions	74 70	75 82	71 72	44 48	50 62	48 46	55 40	62 72	62 55	17 45	54 61	63 65	
Environmental measures by industry	67 62	39 57	55 69	34 45	46 45	56 50	35 35	54 51	33 49	50 66	43 52	54 56	
Formation of recycling systems	65 62	71 76	75 75	32 55	39 41	44 44	25 26	62 81	43 40	50 60	45 55	54 58	
Greenhouse gas prevention measures	37 29	21 16	51 46	33 29	35 35	37 27	40 26	31 26	33 36	33 45	36 34	36 32	
Conservation of forest resources	17 13	32 39	44 55	15 32	37 50	56 43	55 47	62 56	38 34	17 38	35 46	27 31	
Conservation of biodiversity	11 10	29 28	42 43	15 29	35 48	37 41	45 50	54 58	67 43	33 50	34 42	24 28	
Lifestyle alteration	18 14	14 10	15 15	26 30	31 32	11 11	10 16	31 18	19 17	50 25	23 21	21 18	
Population and poverty problems	7 7	18 15	15 23	17 23	49 54	30 25	50 35	31 30	29 23	33 38	30 33	20 21	

Average= the average of data compiled over the period of five years between '05 and '09

As in previous years, we polled respondents about the progress they felt had been achieved in 10 categories taken from the Agenda 21 action plan. The results are listed in the chart in descending order, starting with categories with the greatest number of responses indicating “progress” (combining “significant progress” and “some progress”).

- More than 50% of respondents indicated progress in the categories, “promotion of environmental education,” “activities by local governments and citizens’ group,” “scientific and technological contributions,” “formation of recycling systems,” and “environmental measures by industry.” In other categories as well, 20 – 30% of respondents indicated progress, following the same trend as the average of the last five years without a significant change.
- By region, Africa and Rest of Asia had high percentages of respondents indicating progress in “population and poverty problems” at 50% and 49% respectively. On the other hand, Japan had the lowest percentage of all regions, at 7%.

## Comparison of Differences Between Progress Made in 2010 and the Average of 2005 – 2009

	Japan	United States & Canada	Western Europe	Asian Four	Rest of Asia	Latin America	Africa	Oceania	Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	Middle East	Overseas Total	Total	(%)
Greenhouse gas prevention measures	8	5	5	4	0	10	14	5	-3	-11	2	5	
Lifestyle alteration	4	4	0	-5	-1	0	-6	13	2	25	2	3	
Activities by local governments and citizens' groups	4	-7	7	-12	-1	8	-3	-3	20	-43	-4	-1	
Population and poverty problems	0	2	-9	-6	-5	4	15	1	5	-4	-3	-1	
Scientific and technological contributions	5	-7	-1	-4	-12	2	15	-11	7	-28	-7	-2	
Promotion of environmental education	2	-11	-7	1	-1	11	-8	-23	-4	-52	-6	-3	
Environmental measures by industry	6	-18	-15	-11	1	6	0	3	-15	-16	-9	-3	
Conservation of forest resources	3	-7	-11	-17	-14	13	8	6	4	-21	-11	-4	
Conservation of biodiversity	1	0	-1	-14	-13	-4	-5	-4	23	-17	-9	-4	
Formation of recycling systems	2	-5	-1	-24	-3	1	-1	-20	3	-10	-10	-5	

Difference=2010-(Average of '05 ~'09)

- When comparing this year's results with the average of the past five years by category, the degree of progress was greater this year overall in two categories, "greenhouse gas prevention measures" and "lifestyle alteration." On the other hand, the level of progress declined in the other 8 categories, indicating a general stagnation in progress.
- Respondents reported progress in "greenhouse gas prevention measures" with the exception of Middle East, Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union, and Rest of Asia.
- "Lifestyle alteration" saw a reversal in progress only in Asian Four, Rest of Asia, and Africa.
- Progress was generally seen across the categories in Japan, Latin America, and Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union. On the other hand, a decline in progress was evident in Asian Four, Rest of Asia, and Middle East.

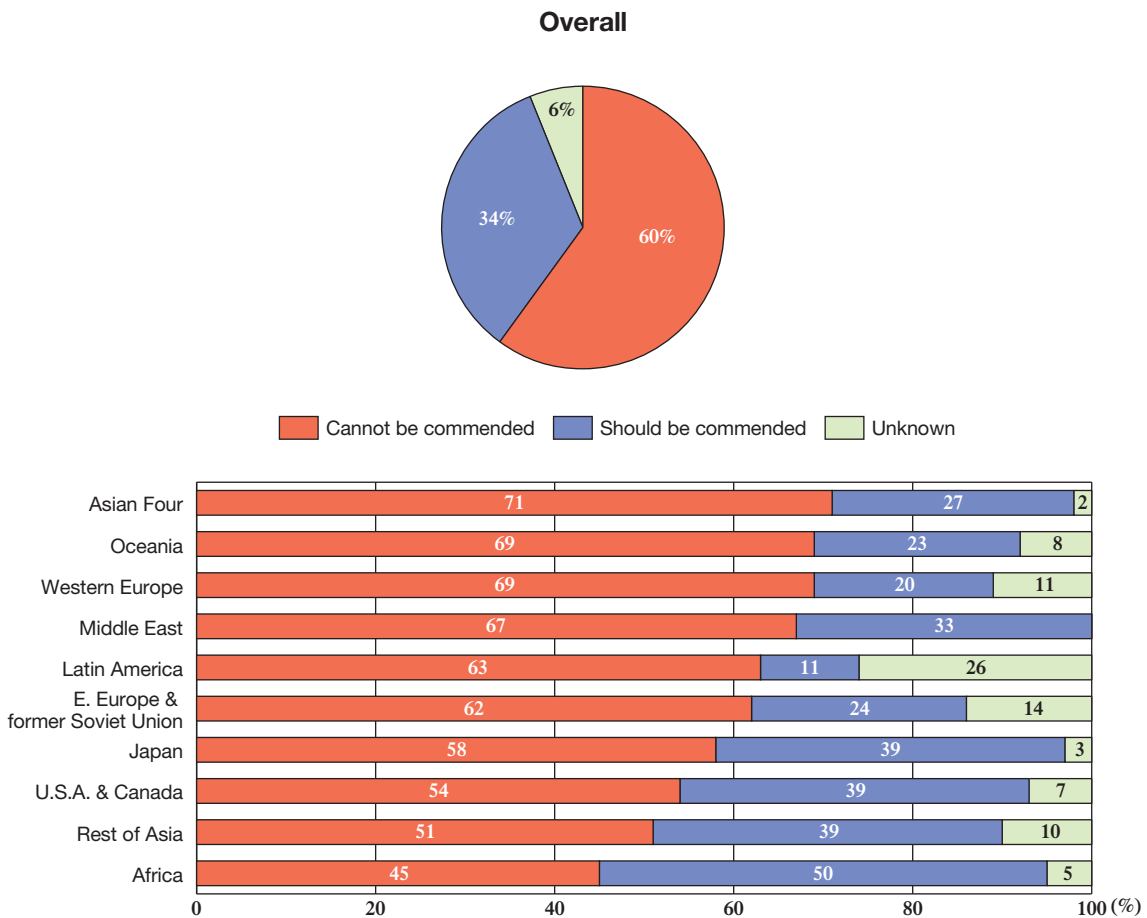
**B. MAIN FOCUS OF THE CURRENT YEAR'S QUESTIONNAIRE**

**3. EVALUATING COP15 (QUESTION 3)**

COP15, held last year in Denmark, was seen as an important barometer for the path of future international cooperation. In addition to the increased presence of high greenhouse gas emitting countries like the United States, China, and India, there were several new developments at the conference. The conference concluded with an agreement by the participants to “take note” of The Copenhagen Accord, a statement of intention including an overall goal to limit global warming to two degrees.

**3-1. Evaluating COP15/The Copenhagen Accord and Its Effects**

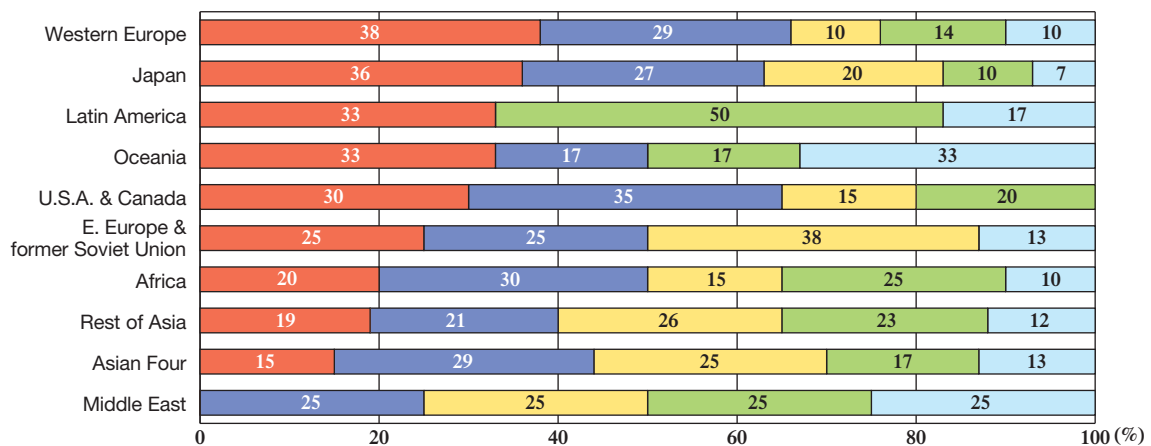
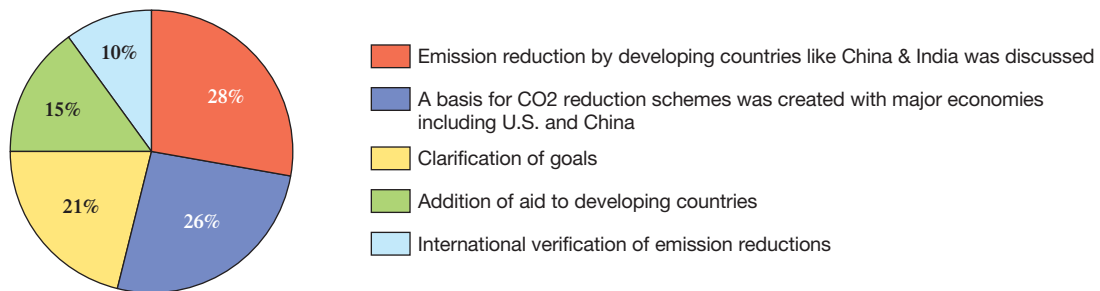
Given such results, how do you evaluate COP15? Please select either “it should be commended” or “it cannot be commended” and select two items from the list that best reflects your rationale.



- Overall, 60% of respondents selected “it cannot be commended,” with those who selected “it should be commended” stagnating at 34%.
- By region, slightly under 40% of respondents in Japan, the United States & Canada, and Rest of Asia selected “it should be commended,” representing a higher percentage relative to other regions. Africa was the only region in which 50% of respondents selected “it should be commended,” exceeding the 45% who selected “it cannot be commended.”

### 3-1-1 Reasons COP15 “Should Be Commended”

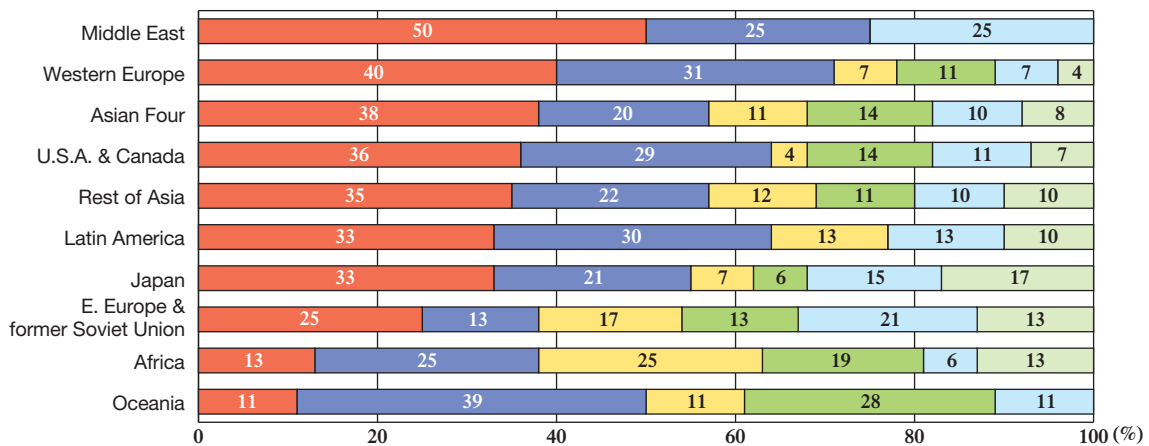
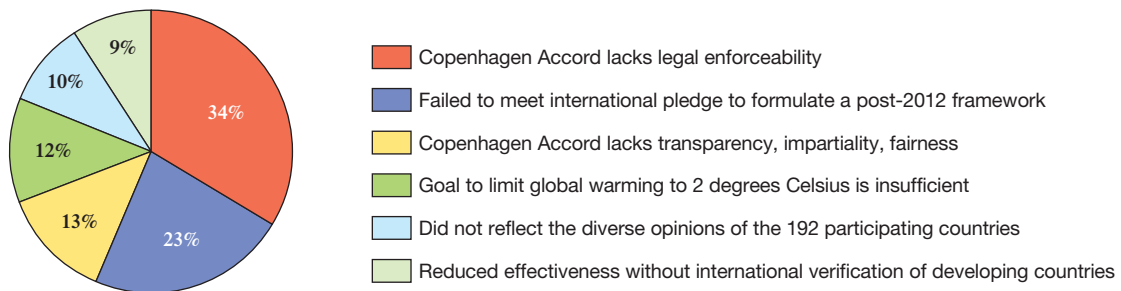
#### Overall



- Respondents favorably evaluated COP15 for providing an opening to emission reduction among high CO2 emitting countries. “emission reduction by developing countries like China and India was discussed” and “a basis for CO2 reduction schemes was created with major economies including U.S. and China” were the most frequently selected items, at 28% and 26% respectively.
- “Clarification of goals” was frequently selected by respondents in Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union, at 38%. It was also often selected in Asia, at more than 20%. On the other hand, 0% of respondents in Latin America and Oceania made this selection.
- Fifty percent of respondents in Latin America selected “addition of aid to developing countries” as a reason COP15 “should be commended.” Elsewhere, this item was only selected by 10 – 20% of respondents.
- “International verification of emission reductions” was selected most frequently by respondents in Oceania at 33%, with the opposite result in the United States & Canada at 0%.

### 3-1-2 Reasons COP15 “Cannot Be Commended”

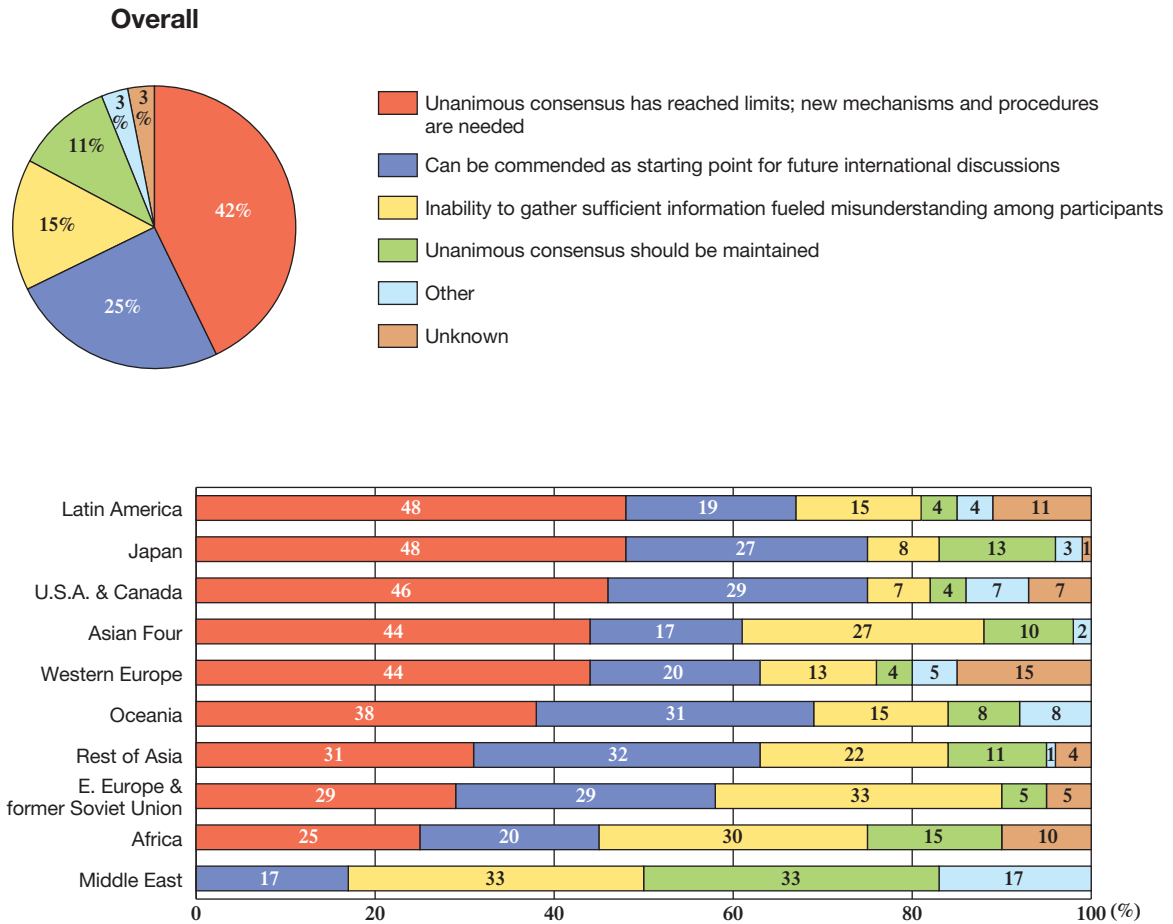
#### Overall



- Overall, the largest percentage of respondents selected “Copenhagen Accord lacks legal enforceability” at 34%, followed by “failed to meet the international pledge to formulate a post-2012 framework” at 23%. Further, an additional 9% of respondents selected “reduced effectiveness without international verification of developing countries.” In total, opinions criticizing problems in the legality of the agreement exceeded 60% of responses.
- In Oceania, “failed to meet the international pledge to formulate a post-2012 framework” and “goal to limit global warming to 2 degrees Celsius is insufficient” comprised 39% and 28% of the responses respectively, representing the largest percentages regionally.

### 3-2 The Conference Process at COP15

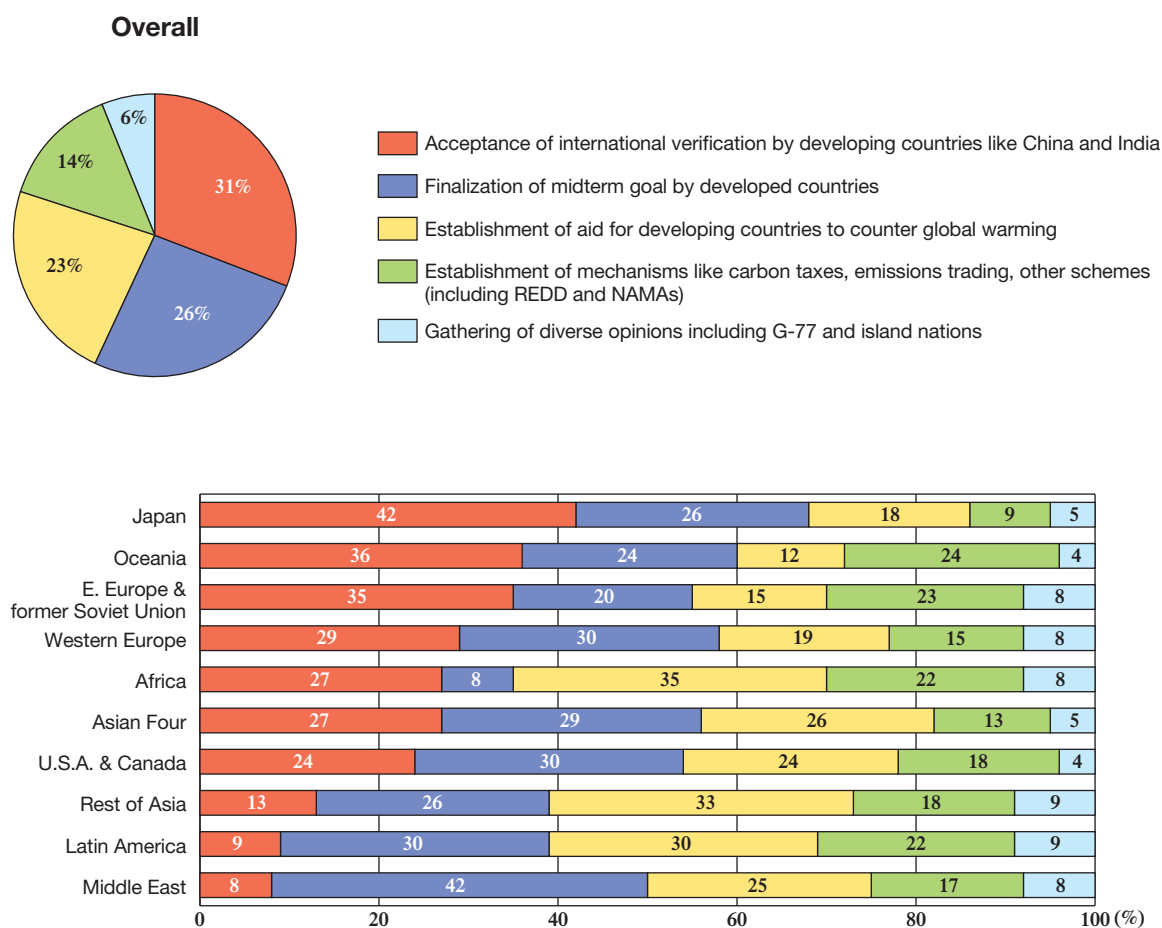
At COP15, opinions diverged along multi-polar lines, clustering into developed countries, BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India, China), developing countries, and others. At the same time, without unanimous approval, the Copenhagen Accord lacks legal enforceability, exposing its limits. Please select one item from the following list that best reflects your opinion.



- Overall, 42% of respondents selected “unanimous consensus has reached limits; new mechanisms and procedures are needed” followed by “inability to gather sufficient information fueled misunderstanding among participants” at 15%, resulting in more than half of respondents expressing a critical view towards the conference process at COP15.
- Twenty five percent of respondents selected “can be commended as starting point for future international discussions.” 11% selected “unanimous consensus should be maintained.” These two resulted in a total of 36% of respondents overall supporting the current conference process.
- Regionally, respondents from Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union, Middle East, and Africa selected “inability to gather sufficient information fueled misunderstanding among participants” at relatively high levels, at more than 30%.

#### 4. THE OUTLOOK FOR COP 16 (QUESTION 4)

COP16, scheduled to take place in Mexico this December, will be closely watched for whether or not a consensus will arise on a future framework to counter global warming, as well as its implementation and aid. Please select two items from the following list that best reflects your barometer for the success of COP16.

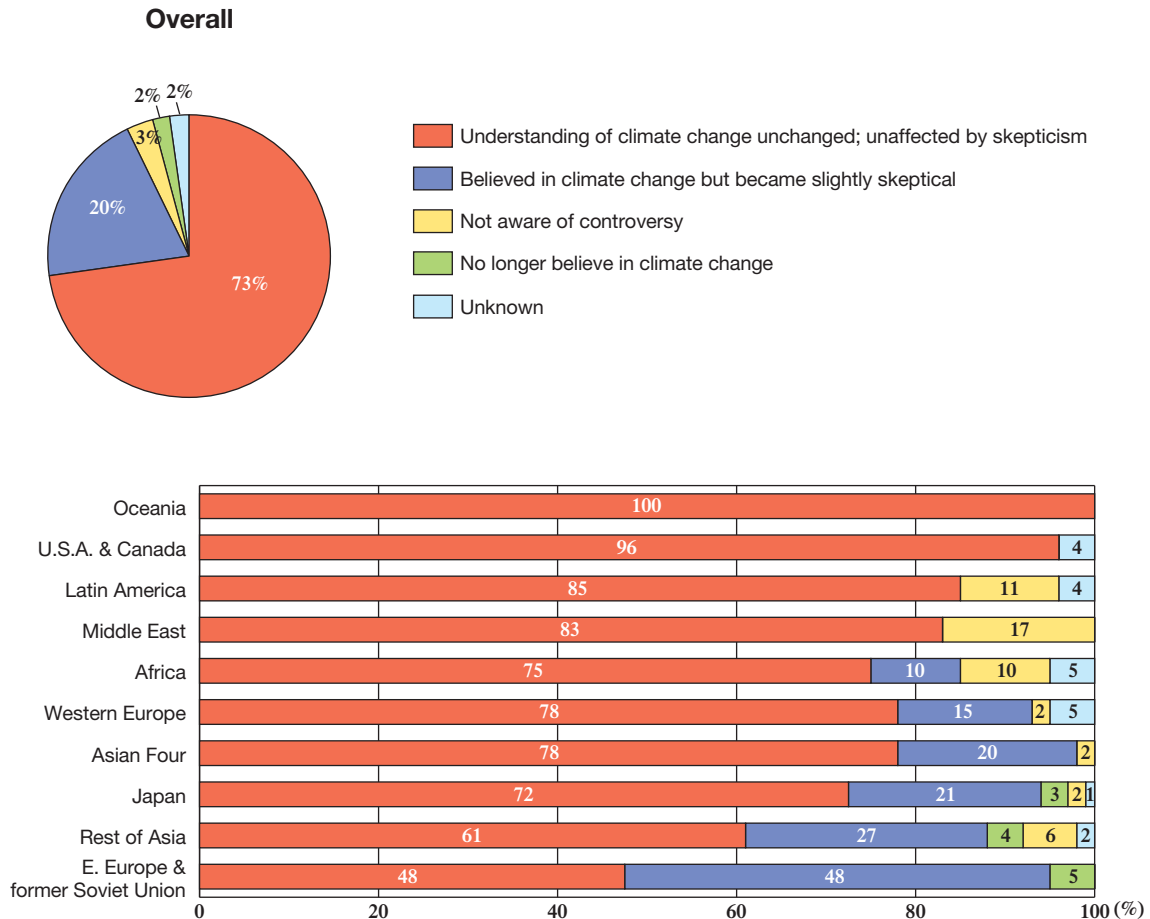


- Overall, respondents selected “acceptance of international verification of developing countries like China and India” and “finalization of midterm goal by developed countries” at 31% and 26% respectively, resulting in more than half of the respondents pointing to an indication of progress in managing emissions from major CO2 emitters.
- By region, respondents in Middle East led the selection of “finalization of midterm goal by developed countries” at 42%, followed by Latin America, the United States & Canada, and Western Europe at 30% each. On the other hand, only 8% of respondents in Africa made this selection, revealing low expectations. Respondents in Japan led the selection of “acceptance of international verification of developing countries like China and India” at 42%, followed by Oceania and Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union around 35%, and Western Europe, Asian Four, and Africa at slightly less than 30%. On the other hand, respondents in Rest of Asia, which includes China and India, made this selection at a low rate, at 13%, with the rates in Latin America and Middle East even lower, at less than 9%.
- Respondents in Africa, Rest of Asia, and Latin America selected “establishment of aid for developing countries to counter global warming” at more than 30%, revealing a relatively high level of expectations.
- The item “establishment of mechanisms like carbon taxes, emissions trading, and other schemes” was selected at relatively high percentages by respondents in Oceania, Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union, Africa, and Latin America, with each at more than 20%. On the other hand, expectations to accomplish this item remained fairly low in Western Europe, at 15%. They were also relatively low in Asian Four and Japan, at 13% and 9% respectively.



## 5. BREACH IN DOCUMENTS FROM CLIMATE RESEARCH INSTITUTION (QUESTION 5)

Immediately preceding COP15 last year, emails and documents from the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia in England were breached, leading global warming skeptics to flood climate scientists with messages alleging their global warming data were fraudulent. Following the incident, leaders including United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown, and White House Press Secretary Robert Gibbs issued statements maintaining that their stance on the facts of global warming had not changed. Please select one item from the following list that best reflects your opinion.



- Overall, the majority of respondents indicated that their “understanding of climate change unchanged; unaffected by skepticism,” at 73%. On the other hand, respondents who selected “believed in climate change but became slightly skeptical” numbered 20%, revealing that even among experts, some were affected by the incident and grew skeptical.
- Respondents in Oceania, the United States & Canada, Latin America, and Middle East were completely unaffected by the incident. No respondents from those regions selected “believed in climate change but have become slightly skeptical” or “no longer believe in climate change.”
- By region, respondents in Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union led the selection of “believed in climate change but became slightly skeptical” at 48%. This was followed by Rest of Asia at 27%, Japan and Asian Four at approximately 20%, Western Europe at 15%, and Africa at 10%. In Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union, Rest of Asia, and Japan, approximately 4% of respondents selected “no longer believe in climate change.”

## 6. COMMENTS ON “SIMULTANEOUS ACHIEVEMENT OF EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES” (QUESTION 6)

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Emission reductions by developed countries are indispensable to protect the global environment. However, alongside those efforts, emission reductions by developing countries (especially high CO<sub>2</sub> emitting developing countries like China and India) have surfaced as an important area to address. In order to attain this outcome, the simultaneous achievement of emissions reductions and economic growth for developing countries (especially high CO<sub>2</sub> emitting developing countries like China and India) has become an unavoidable obstacle. Please provide your thoughts about the possibility of attaining this outcome, and how it might be achieved.

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We requested respondents to provide their opinions on a specific subject for the first time since the inception of this survey in 1992. We received valuable opinions from 228 respondents in 63 countries overseas as well as from 206 respondents in Japan, for a total of 434 comments. We would like to share these opinions, on the difficult subject of “simultaneous achievement of emission reductions and economic growth in developing countries,” in Exhibit A.

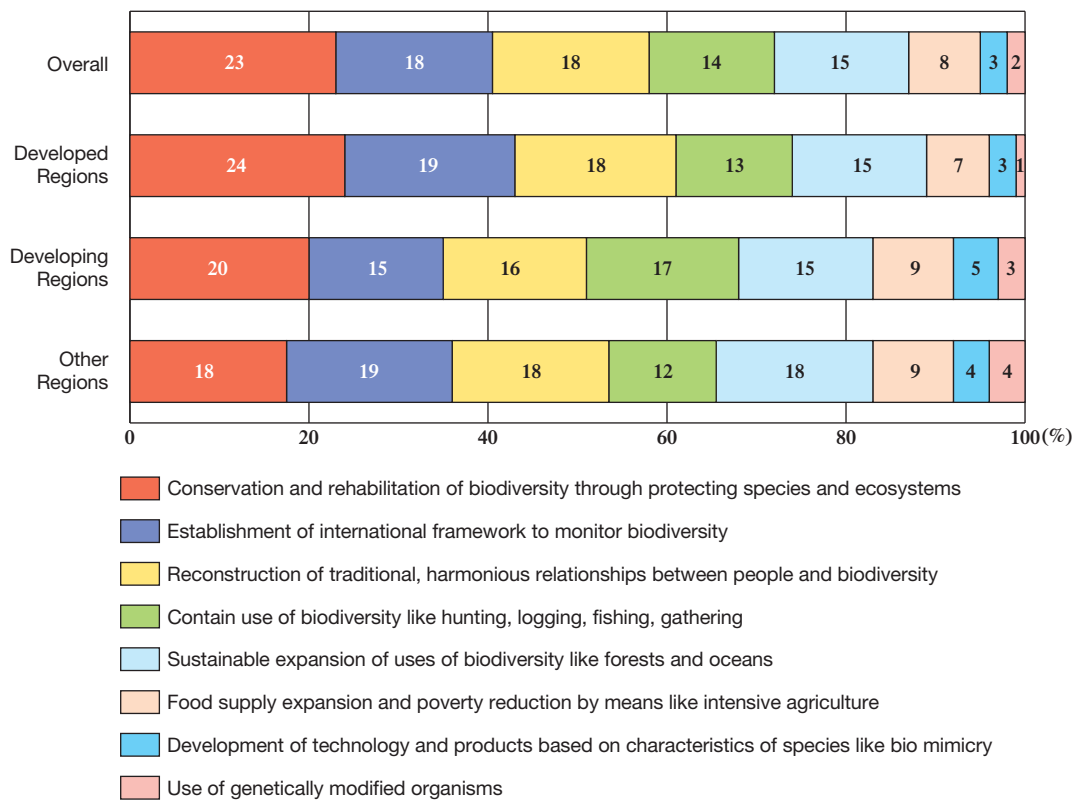
## 7. THE OUTLOOK FOR COP10 (QUESTION 7)

### 7-1 The Relationship Between People and Biodiversity

At COP10, scheduled for this October in Nagoya, Japan, participants will discuss strategies related to biodiversity. Central to these strategies will be the consideration for the relationship between people and biodiversity. What do you think are the most important factors that could affect the relationship between people and biodiversity? Please select three items from the following list that best reflects your opinion.

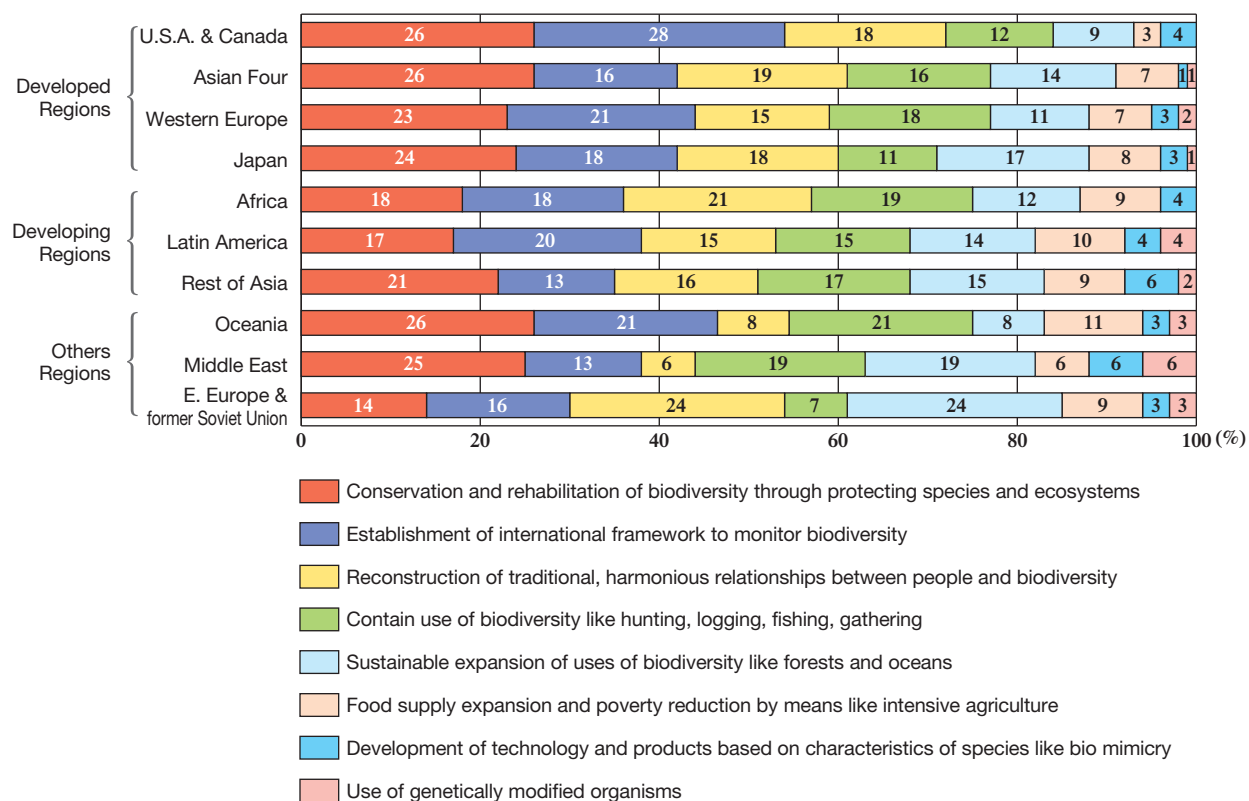
(There is a possibility that respondents construed this question differently due to the tendency for the material to be overly technical. Therefore, we have withheld our own interpretation when the results showed very slight discrepancies.)

**Relationship Between People and Biodiversity—Overall**



- To organize the items, “conservation and rehabilitation of biodiversity through protecting species and ecosystems,” “establishment of an international framework to monitor biodiversity,” “reconstruction of traditional, harmonious relationships between people and biodiversity,” and “contain use of biodiversity like hunting, logging, fishing, gathering” all belong to a category of managing, nurturing, and conserving ecosystems. Overall, respondents chose these items at a combined 73%, amounting to a predominant majority.
- The remaining items, including the “sustainable expansion of uses of biodiversity like forests and oceans,” “food supply expansion and poverty reduction by means like intensive agriculture” “development of technology and products based on characteristics of species like bio mimicry,” and “use of genetically modified organisms” are all related to the uses of biodiversity. Respondents selected these items at a lesser rate, comprising a minority of the responses.
- Overall, the majority of responses in each region fell into the category of “managing, nurturing, and conserving ecosystems,” revealing a lower level of recognition for the “uses of biodiversity” as an important factor in the relationship between people and biodiversity.
- Respondents in developing regions selected “contain use of biodiversity like hunting, logging, fishing, gathering” at 17%, representing the highest percentage among all regions and a high interest in management and containment.

## Relationship Between People and Biodiversity—By region

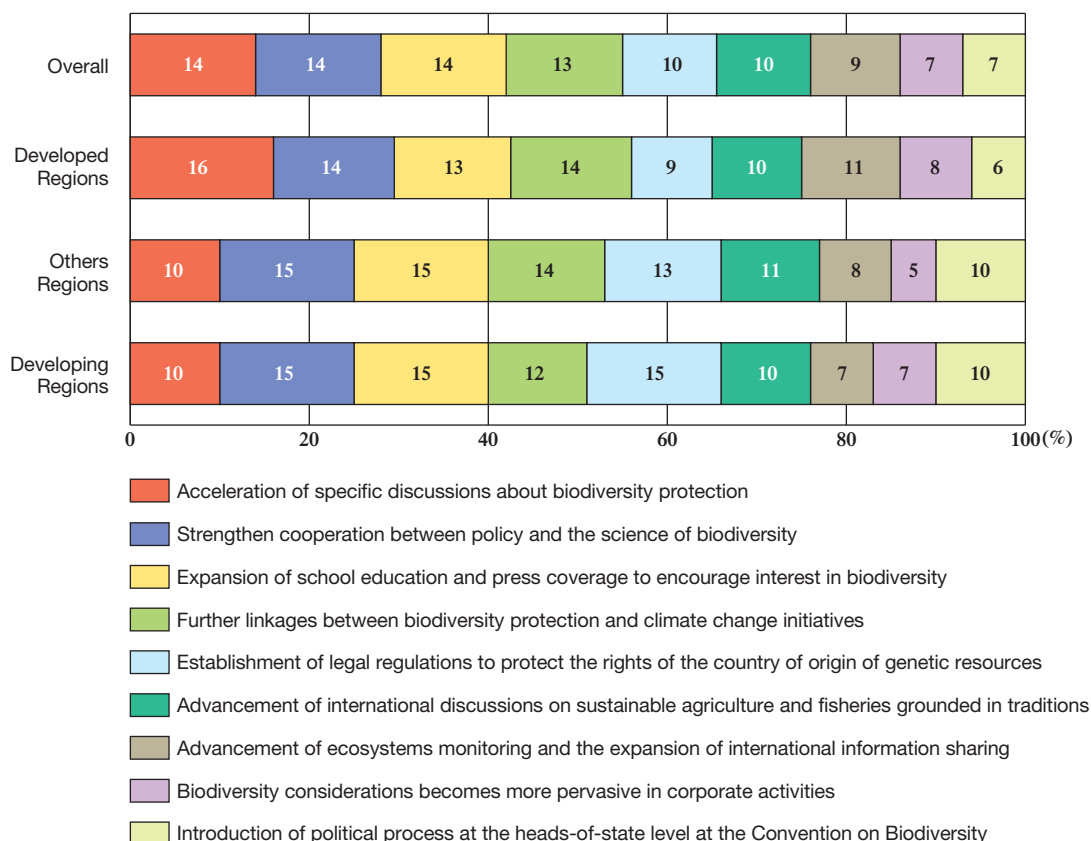


- Respondents from the United States & Canada, Asian Four, and Oceania selected “conservation and rehabilitation of biodiversity through protecting species and ecosystems” at a high percentage, at 26% each. This was followed by Japan, Western Europe, and Rest of Asia, where respondents selected this option in the 20% range.
- Respondents from the United States & Canada selected the “establishment of an international framework to monitor biodiversity” at a high rate, at 28%. This was followed by Western Europe, Oceania, and Latin America at more than 20%.
- In Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union and Africa, respondents most frequently selected the “reconstruction of traditional, harmonious relationships between people and biodiversity” at 24% and 21% respectively. On the other hand, this selection was made by a low percentage of respondents in Oceania and Middle East, at 8% and 6% respectively.
- “Sustainable expansion of the uses of biodiversity like forests and oceans” was selected at a high percentage by respondents in Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union and Middle East, at 24% and 19% respectively. On the other hand, respondents in Oceania and the United States & Canada made this selection at a low rate, at 8% and 9% respectively.
- Respondents in Oceania, Africa, Middle East, and Western Europe selected the “contain use of biodiversity like hunting, logging, fishing, gathering” at a relatively high rate, around 20%. On the other hand, the rate remained low for this item in Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union at 7%.
- The response rate for “food supply expansion and poverty reduction by means like intensive agriculture” did not exceed 11% in any of the regions. Similarly, the response rates for “development of technology and products based on the characteristics of species like bio mimicry,” and “use of genetically modified organisms” remained low in the majority of regions and countries, ranging from 0 – 6%.

## 7-2 Expectations for COP10

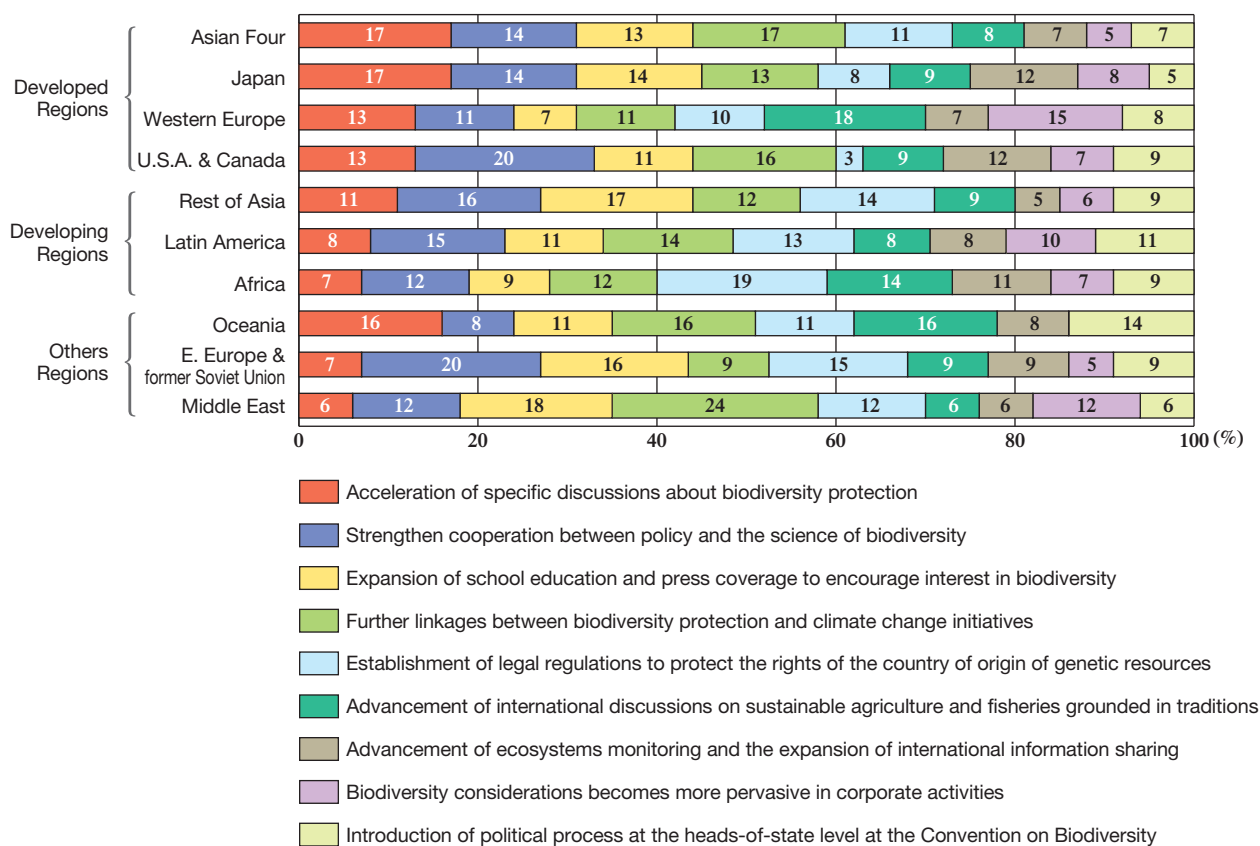
What do you expect to be the potential areas that could develop as a result of the momentum from the Convention on Biodiversity (COP10) this year? Please select three items from the following list that best reflects your opinion.

**Expectations for COP10—Overall**



- Overall, no category dominated the responses. Respondents selected the three items, “acceleration of specific discussions about biodiversity protection,” “strengthen cooperation between policy and the science of biodiversity,” and “expansion of school education and press coverage to encourage interest in biodiversity” at 14% each, “further linkages between biodiversity protection and climate change initiatives” at 13%, and the remaining 5 items at 7 – 10% each.
- Differences emerged when comparing developed, developing, and other regions. While 16% of respondents in developed regions selected “acceleration of specific discussions about biodiversity protection,” only 10% of respondents from the remaining regions made this selection.
- Respondents in developing regions who selected “establishment of legal regulations to protect the rights of the country of origin of genetic resources” reached 15%, indicating a stronger interest in the issue compared to developed regions where 9% of the respondents made this selection.
- In developing regions, respondents who selected “introduction of political process at the heads-of-state level at the Convention on Biodiversity” reached 10%, 4 percentage points higher than developed regions.
- The results revealed some discrepancy in awareness among regions, with developed regions wanting to first advance the discussion about biodiversity protection, and developing regions seeking the clarification of rights of genetic and other resources as well as substantive progress in biodiversity strategies (political decision making progress at the heads-of-state level similar to climate change).

## Expectations for COP10—By Region

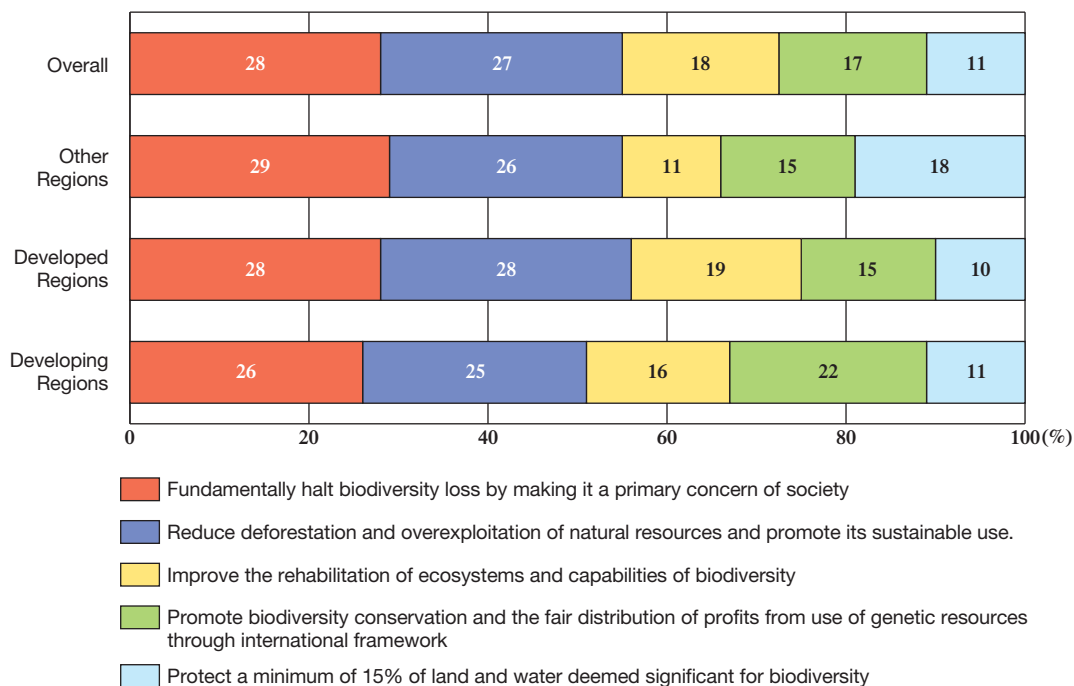


- An analysis of the regional characteristics for each item revealed that a relatively high percentage of respondents from Japan, Asian Four, and Oceania selected “acceleration of specific discussions about biodiversity protection” at around 17%. Elsewhere, respondents in the United States & Canada and Western Europe also made this selection at 13% each.
- A high percentage of respondents from the United States & Canada and Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union selected “strengthen cooperation between policy and the science of biodiversity” at 20% each. This item was also selected by a relatively high percentage of respondents in Rest of Asia and Latin America, at around 16%.
- A relatively high percentage of respondents from Middle East, Rest of Asia, Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union selected “expansion of school education and press coverage to encourage interest in biodiversity,” at around 17%.
- Respondents in Middle East selected “further linkages between biodiversity protection and climate change initiatives” at a high rate of 24%. This was followed by relatively high rates in Asian Four, the United States & Canada, and Oceania, at around 17%.
- The item “advancement of international discussions on sustainable agriculture and fisheries grounded in traditions” was selected by a relatively high percentage of respondents in Western Europe and Oceania at 18% and 16% each.
- While a relatively high percent of respondents from Africa and Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union selected “establishment of legal regulations to protect the rights of the country of origin of genetic resources” at 19% and 15% respectively, the rate was low among respondents from the United States & Canada, at 3%.
- Respondents from Western Europe led the selection of “biodiversity considerations becomes more pervasive in corporate activities” at 15%. This was followed by Middle East and Latin America, at 12% and 10%. In contrast, 0% of respondents from Oceania made this selection.
- The selection of the item, “advancement of ecosystems monitoring and the expansion of international information sharing” was distributed among the regions at rates between 5 – 12%.
- Oceania led in the selection of “introduction of political process at the heads-of-state level at the Convention of Biodiversity” at 14%. The percentages were low in Middle East and Japan, at 6% and 5% respectively.

### 7-3 Priorities for Post-2010 Objectives

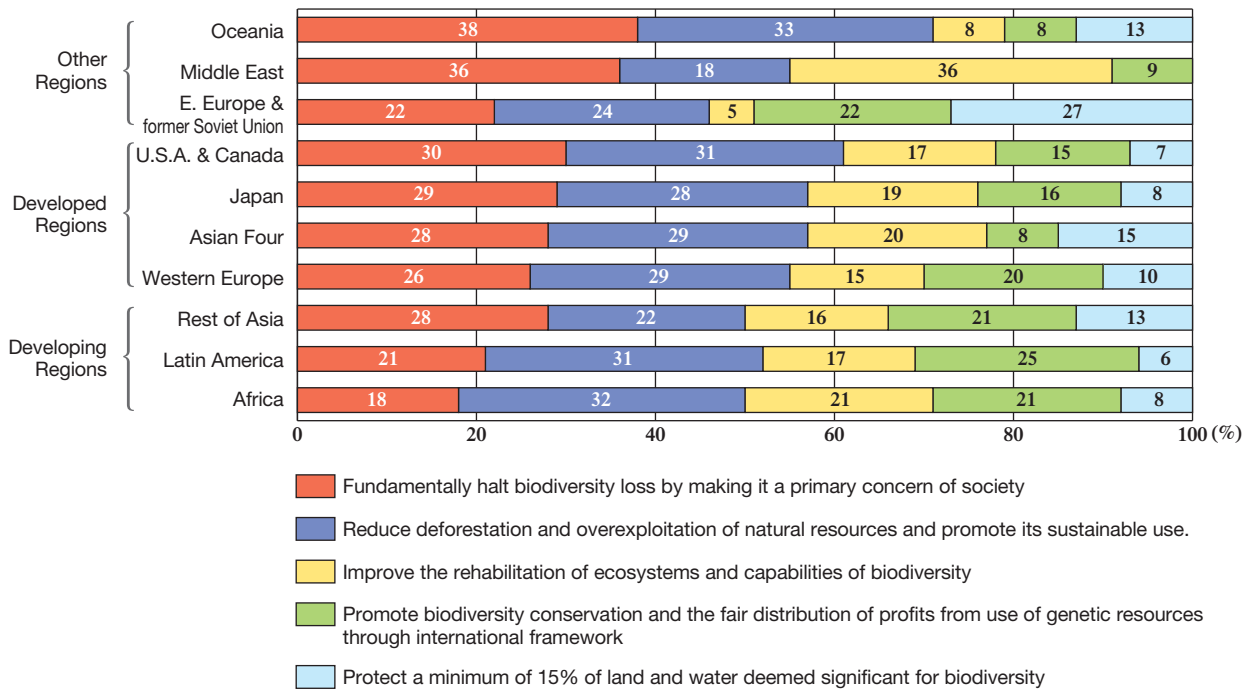
Numerous discussions are taking place regarding objectives for the next 10 years. Please select two items from the following list that you think are particularly important priorities.

**Priorities for Post-2010 Objectives – Overall**



- Overall, respondents selected “fundamentally halt biodiversity loss by making it a primary concern of society” and “reduce deforestation and overexploitation of natural resources and promote sustainable use” at 28% and 27% respectively, with the 2 items comprising more than half of the responses. This was followed by “improve the rehabilitation of ecosystems and capabilities of biodiversity” and “promote biodiversity conservation and the fair distribution of profits from use of genetic resources through international framework” at around 18%. Lastly, “protect minimum 15% of land and water deemed significant for biodiversity” was selected by 11% of respondents.
- Respondents in developing regions selected “promote biodiversity conservation and the fair distribution of profits from use of genetic resources through international framework” at 22%, 7 percentage points higher than respondents in developed regions.

### Priorities for Post-2010 Objectives—By Region



- In almost all regions, the selection of the item “fundamentally halt biodiversity loss by making it a primary concern of society” exceeded 20%. In particular, the rate was high among respondents in Oceania and Middle East, at 38% and 36% respectively. This was followed by the United States & Canada, Japan, Rest of Asia, and Asian Four, at approximately 30%.
- Similarly, respondents in nearly every region selected “reduce deforestation and overexploitation of natural resources and promote sustainable use,” at more than 20%. In particular, respondents from Oceania, Africa, Latin America as well as in the United States & Canada made this selection at around 32%. The selection rate for this item was slightly under 30% in Asian Four, Western Europe, and Japan.
- A high percentage of respondents in Middle East selected “improve the rehabilitation of ecosystems and capabilities of biodiversity,” at 36%. This was followed by respondents in Africa, Asian Four, and Japan, at approximately 20%.
- Twenty seven percent of respondents in Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union selected “protect a minimum of 15% of land and water deemed significant for biodiversity.” The response rate for this item in the remaining regions was not particularly high.



## IV. Comments from Respondents

This year's questionnaire elicited a total of 217 comments, including 99 from 39 countries outside Japan and 118 from Japan. The respondents kindly commented on the state of environmental problems in various regions worldwide and thought of policies and ideas for alleviating environmental problems. Respondents provided a wide variety of comments; nonetheless, many wrote about biodiversity, perhaps as a reflection of COP10 to be held in Nagoya this October. Some comments also contained suggestions and requests for future survey question, which we will gratefully take into consideration in designing the next questionnaire. Owing to space considerations, we are only able to list a portion of the comments, including 46 representing 26 countries and 49 from Japan. The name, title, organization, country and processing number of the respondent are included with the comment. Comments from respondents requesting anonymity are marked with an M or F to denote male or female.

### Comments from overseas

Regarding biodiversity conservation, the key is access to information on the value of biodiversity and the means to sustain it including participatory approaches and access to best practice. This is not readily available in most developing countries, or if available is costly and may not be in indigenous languages. Biodiversity needs to be conserved at the community level and awareness of its value and of options is key. Many of those whose actions most imperil biodiversity through actions such as cutting mangroves, dynamiting reefs, shooting megafauna have no knowledge of the value of these to the planet, nor of alternative means to gain a living while sustaining them.

*Edward W. Manning, President, Tourisk Inc, Canada, 087*

A lot more focus needs to be put on "sustainability" than climate change. The biodiversity element too often gets forgotten and yet it is an important/critical link in our survival.

*F, Australia, 161*

I am concerned that the strategy linking biodiversity conservation to sustainable development of natural resources is not working and doomed to failure. It appears to promote exploitation and concern over 'ownership' of potentially valuable biodiversity or genetic resources. It has not led to increased conservation successes or increased awareness of biodiversity conservation broadly across society. Human society in general still perceives biodiversity as 'here for our use'. I believe only a major cultural/religious revolution akin to an 'epiphany' will be needed to solve the biodiversity crisis. Only when human society accepts that co-habitation with the natural world is necessary and desirable for our spiritual health and well-being will we begin to live in harmony with nature. Much in the way religious teachings have adopted a Ten Commandments approach to influencing acceptable practices in human society will we need a "Ten Commandments for Environmental Harmony" that tells us what we should and should not do with respect to our interactions with Nature.

*Robert S. Anderson, Museum Scientist, Canadian Museum of Nature Canada, 200*

The importance of ecosystems in terms of adaptation to climate change is well known. While the scientific knowledge about the importance of biodiversity and ecosystem services for human well-being has grown exponentially, its contribution to policy making at all levels could be further improved. In fact, a functioning International Environmental Governance (IEG) system that provides the international framework to support governments in successfully addressing environmental challenges and meeting their commitments at the national level is the need of the hour.

*Dr. Laxmi Kant Dadhich, Honorary Patron,  
Paryavaran Parishad Environment Society, India, 164*

CEEweb's priorities for post-2010 objectives are identifying, recognizing, and tackling the indirect pressures, underlying drivers of biodiversity loss. These drivers are grouped in three:

1. Cultural drivers:

- Values of society (material values are dominating others such as health, love, security)
- Tradition loss
- Consumerism
- Sectional approach

2. Institutional drivers:

- Economic and regulatory frameworks (natural resources are cheap, human labour is expensive)
- Cheap fuel for transport
- State budget (not much for nature conservation, poverty alleviation, changing lifestyles)
- Education

### 3. Structural drivers

- Production and consumption
- Urban structures, infrastructure

Responses should be developed to address these drivers. Thus CEEweb is proposing the introduction of limiting natural resource use globally until the use does not extend the carrying capacity of the Earth. Besides, sustainable use of space should be promoted through economic incentives and also legally binding commitments.

*Veronika Kiss, Programme Coordinator, CEEweb for Biodiversity, Hungary, 165*

Gro Harlem Brundtland's Report "Our Common Future", Agenda 21, Millennium Development Goal etc. cannot have a chance to succeed in the era of globalised trade, IPRs, patents etc. as these put economic growth in the centre, and "biodiversity conservation" in a distant periphery. The nature and biodiversity have no "development" plans unlike the humans. The biosphere is largely a victim of any form of "development for economic growth". So if Homo sapiens would like to avoid degenerating into *H. destructus*, they should immediately put "ecology" in the centre and develop a strategy of "sustainable future" rather than "sustainable development". Both substantial reductions in the human populations in India, China and other developing countries as well as avoidance of unsustainable lifestyle are essential. What we need is a "World Council for Sustainable Biosphere", rather than WTO, IMF, World Bank etc. "Sustainable Future" cannot be achieved without humankind system or civilization establishing harmony with the system in which nature/biosphere of planet Earth functions. Functions of Nature are cooperative, interlinked and interactive unlike those needed for a competitive global market economy. The untenable notion that Homo sapiens are the Lord of planet Earth, and all other animate and inanimate resources are just for their consumption and pleasure started with the Industrial revolution in the late 18th century. Some consider that it also marked the beginning of geological era "Anthropocene". The idea of sustainable future necessitates basic changes in our concept of civilization, lifestyle, food production and consumption pattern, urban and rural infrastructure, education, employment healthcare, future course of science and technology etc. These all are quite radically different value systems.

*P. C. Kesavan, Distinguished Fellow, M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, India, 107*

We must unify actions in our efforts to save biodiversity, seeking their greatest value in rational and potential use. Biodiversity contains millions of species and thousands of ecosystems that form to meet the material and spiritual needs of man. In modernity, nature has become an object of control by the sciences and by production. It remained unaccounted for in the economic system, thus its complex order and the organization of the ecosystem have been ignored. At the same time, it has increasingly become an object of knowledge and supplier of raw materials in the production process. Through the Asociación Cubana de Técnicos Agrícolas y Forestales (Cuban Association of Agricultural and Forest Technology), we will develop an agricultural process founded in the ecological and biological process that can maintain the functions of the ecosystem and apportion adequate means of subsistence without undermining the cultural and social integrity of the population living in it. This is the necessary agricultural and ecological transition and development of knowledge about sustainable agriculture based in ecological principles and the close relationship between nature and society. That is the immediate requirement for creating a better world, one that can always be.

*Waldo I. Tapia Contreras, President,  
Asociación Cubana de Técnicos Agrícolas y Forestales, Cuba, 197*

It is significant to strengthen the education and the training of all human beings, especially the young people, so as to develop their consciousness of the environment. The earth could not be protected, without everyone being aware of the issue and without sustainable development (conservation of natural resources, etc.) through extensive and in-depth education.

*Ming Wang, Vice President, Health & Material Management Dept.,  
Jinheng Science & Technology Co., Ltd (Zhuhai), China, C001*

All governments, especially in Africa, should have a curriculum capturing environmental problems starting from nursery school to university college. Our governments put more emphasis on arithmetic, and language at the expense of the environment. I am not ashamed to say that environmental issues start from the house to the home, estate, village, location, district, and the whole world.

*Yucabeth Ongondo, Chairperson, Kogola Women Group – CBO, Kenya, 207*

Environmental problems in Kuwait arise from a number of factors: principally climate, industrialization, transport, and recreation. The impact of these factors on the environment is vital. Both media and education have an important role to play in sharpening awareness of problems and their solutions.

*F, Kuwait, 097*

An international approach to population issues needs to be considered whereby we decide on a total carrying capacity for the earth and determine how to avoid reaching that total carrying capacity.

*David Vernon, dvbooks, Australia, 009*

Based on the relationship between the earth population and overall natural resources, research should be done to identify the sustainable amount of per capita natural resources (or pollution) and to guide the alteration of people's lifestyle.

*M, China, C003*

There has been extremely uneven development and a variety of levels of consciousness among the human race. It is impossible to improve the cognitive state of mankind in the short term. We have to rely on governments and international organizations with great power and enforceability to take coercive measures to stop any activities that is harmful to the environment.

*F, China, C012*

The current global economic downturn in the 'west' is undermining and overriding environmental concerns. Survival for the average citizen does not allow room for thinking beyond day to day existence. We therefore rely heavily on our decisions makers. At present my own country is managing to survive economically by digging up its mineral resources to feed growth in China and India. This in turn accelerates climate change and consequent loss of biodiversity - the reaction continues. If our leaders think in only the short term then what kind of long term future can we expect? The same message applies today as it did at Rio; In order to survive we must know the limits of our planetary systems, understand our role in maintaining their continued survival and learn to live accordingly.

*Carole Douglas, MD, Environment and Culture, Logico Pty, Ltd. Australia, 106*

Global warming is a major environmental issue which needs attention of all the countries. All the developed and developing countries should actually work for emissions reduction even if they have to compromise on economic development.

*Zia Ul Islam, Director, Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency,  
Ministry of Environment, Pakistan, 174*

1. Biological solution is preferred over engineering or technical solution to contain climate change. 2. Circular economy should be adopted in preference over a linear economy. 3. Emphasis should be given to protect grassroots people's interests likely to be impacted by climate change. 4. Lifestyle change can do a lot to reduce the greenhouse gas generation. 5. Intensive education and awareness is required to promote people's knowledge on the causes of climate change and the means to combat it.

*Dr. Sundara Narayana Patro, Working President, Orissa Environmental Society, India, 193*

Developed countries, plus China, India and Brazil are responsible for the global warming, must therefore set legally abiding and verifiable targets of CO2 emissions for themselves.

*Sani Dawaki Usman, Deputy Director, Environmental Research and Statistics,  
Federal Ministry of Environment, Nigeria, 011*

At the heart of most problems that afflict humankind is self-centeredness. There is a need to appeal to the higher nature of nations and men for them to be less selfish, to think of others, and not only of oneself, because considering the welfare of others will in the end rebound to one's own national/personal survival. That is the law of the universe.

*Virginia S. Cariño, Professor, National Research Council of the Philippines, Philippines, 169*

Practical activities are essential in order to produce environmentally conscious citizens who act to correct environmental problems in their immediate environment.

*Veronica Irene Joy Royes, Natural History Society of Jamaica, Jamaica, 186*

Looking over the past fifty years, it is all too apparent that while discussion of environmental issues has increased, it has not stopped the human juggernaut from laying waste to the Earth at an accelerating rate. This raises the issue of whether human intelligence is up to the task of addressing the threats that human numbers and demands pose to the ecosphere. Human emotions and instinctual drives to expand their own life form at the expense of others seem to override the obvious need to reduce the human impact on Earth by curbing human population and consumption.

*J. Anthony Cassils, Canada, 014*

The solution to environment problems is not to stop development, but to change the pattern of economic growth and consumption. The major powers in the world should no longer seek to become economic and political hegemony and postpone action that is conducive to environment protection.

*M, China, C005*

I believe that the carbon footprint is a tool to achieve a leap forward to have a more sustainable lifestyle. Commercial use of the carbon footprint, built-in labels is a great procedure to increase awareness of environmental care, and make a difference in lifestyles. This indicator integrates the “market forces” environmental issues, reaching every person in their everyday decisions. For this to have real value should be an international agreement on procedures for measuring the carbon footprint throughout the life cycle of each product, there should be international regulations approved bodies for certification of the value of the carbon footprint and regulation for a credible advertising for all people, motivating environmental awareness. Subsequently, following the same path will develop water footprint of bio-diversity and other aspects of environmental care.

*Agustin Abarca, Director, Accion Ambiental Ltda, Chile, 089*

With the ongoing financial crises in USA, Europe and others my main worry is that focus will not be that much on sustainable use of earth resources. Empty stomachs cannot think. Efforts need to be made to put a moratorium on population growth, and improve food access in developing countries. World problems are interconnected and cannot be addressed if treated piecemeal such as COP10 or Copenhagen accord or similar initiatives. A comprehensive world agreement is needed encompassing all issues under the same umbrella. The progress monitoring can be compartmentalized

*M, Pakistan, 118*

A real solution of the world’s combined climate and environmental problem will require a stop in the rich countries exponential economic growth politics. This, however, is impossible for any single country under today’s economic world order of free competition with a minimum of political interference. What is needed is therefore an international top level conference for a discussion on sustainable alternatives to the existing regulations of WTO, WB, IMF, and the regional economic unions like EU, NAFTA, et cetera.

*Erik Dammann, Founder, The Future In Our Hands, Norway, 131*

The issues of hazardous waste dumping by developing countries have to be addressed at the global fora because of the rampant effect it is having on targeted developing regions such as Africa. There is need to foster concepts such as Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production technologies as well as sustainable consumption and production. These must be mainstreamed into national policies.

*Tawanda Collins Muzamwese, Research Scientist, Industrial Environmental Management and Cleaner Production Division, Zimbabwe National Cleaner Production Center, Zimbabwe, 157*

Species extinction occur due to habitat loss, fragmentation of habitat, human activities. Who is going to clean up the garbage floating in the oceans? Climate change is raising havoc in North America with major disasters, e.g., tornadoes, torrential rains, flooding, uneven temperatures causing drought (poor crops). Now volcano in Iceland unpredictable, affecting Europe. Now oil spill in Gulf of Mexico, which has no solution. All these have a cumulative impact on the whole world. And yet our governments are still promoting resource extraction to “help the economy.”

*F, Canada, 109*

1. The growth in human population is unsustainable. This topic has disappeared off the global agenda. The relentless rise in the number of people on our planet makes a nonsense of most measures being discussed.
2. Soil erosion and the implosion of pollinators and birds are two “dark horse” factors which could both have devastating effects on human survivability. They are high leverage factors. If they are corrected, many other ills will also be corrected. They are clear bell weathers.

*U.K., 050*

All of our efforts to deal with environmental problems will be made much more difficult by the fact that global oil production is about to start rapid decline. As oil becomes more scarce, there will be intense pressure to develop alternative energy sources that will have enormous negative impacts on various aspects of the environment.

*M, USA, 008*

The biggest challenges are 1) addressing population growth and 2) finding a way to move beyond "feel good" environmentalism to making behavioral/societal changes that could reverse our current trajectory.

*F, USA, 021*

Over the years as the world’s population grows, as environmental issues become more global, as science becomes more effective in demonstrating global linkages among living species and the environment, one would expect the emergence of a global consensus a greater understanding of all the world’s people about our environmental future. It appears that the opposite is happening. We are becoming more diverse in our opinions about the environment and the type of actions needed to protect the environment. As someone that has been taking the time to respond to this Asahi Glass Foundation Survey for most of the

past 19 years, this is all a bit sad to me. There are many young people that are responding positively to these problems. I wish them well.

*Gene M. Owens, Independent consultant, USA, 032*

Change the goal of development target into: raising GDP per reduced number of the poor below the poverty line and reduce CO2 emissions per capita.

*Emil Salim, University of Indonesia, Indonesia, 042*

Everyone is responsible for environmental problems. Better life quality and more energy consumed thanks to rapid advancing technology leads to environmental damage and quick energy consumption. If we returned to past values, life would gradually improve.

*M, Taiwan, T-047*

The earth faces the problem of “survival”, not merely environmental problems. This generation should be responsible for the next two generations.

*Hu JingWu, a vice-section chief, CPC Corporation, Taiwan T-049*

The environment, development, and social justice are completely related, in such a way that none can be achieved in isolation from the rest. It is necessary to achieve a better redistribution of goods and resources at a global level so that the conservation of the environment can be realized.

International solidarity is also necessary to bring an end to the tremendous imbalance between those who have everything and those who have nothing. The world can not be in the hands of the few who govern at the whims of their financial and commercial interests, who create and topple governments and maintain the worst possible misery of millions of people and entire countries.

Further, what sense is there in saving some ecosystems if we're leaving thousands and thousands of children to die from disease, war, and malnutrition on a daily basis?

*M, Spain, 052*

Environmental problems require to be also addressed in a wider context. The path and type of economic development is crucial. Too much consumption, greed, the belief that happiness comes from wealth. Happiness increases up to an income of \$50,000 per annum and then levels off. Greater equality, less poverty. More contented and fulfilled people.

*M, Canada, 061*

Reduce excessive packaging and consequently promote simple-packaged products.

*M, Taiwan, T-075*

Reducing nitrogen and phosphate pollution of water should receive more attention.

*Kenneth Ruffing, France, 104*

This is the moment to seriously implement the protection of our planet for ourselves and for our future generations!

*Miroslav Raicevic, President, The Association of Montenegrin-Japanese Friendship,  
Montenegro, 121*

Under the doctrine of IEC's “saving the planet” is the utmost need of the entire human race. The IEC does not deal with only birds, trees, and fishes, but it recognizes that nature is having the potential infrastructure for the humankind and meant to provide dignity, prosperity, good health, enrichment, and freedom from hunger and poverty. Therefore, applied IEC invariably protects water, wildlife, fisheries, public land, animals, rivers, waterways, all basics of human life. However, the IEC advocates a complete change in the world's economic system and formulation of redefinition of man's relationship with “Mother Earth.” The future of the Earth is intimately linked with the sustainable development which is ostensible goal of environmental policy and law as enunciated in Agenda 21 of the Earth Summit (1992) and also in the Johannesburg Summit (2002). In this regard, not only developing countries but also the developed ones have to adopt a visionary approach in consonance with the needs of man and nature both.

*Prof. R.K. Nayak, Executive Chairman,  
The Environmental and Consumer Protection Foundation, India, 133*



I feel that legal and political instruments of introducing environmental protective goals within frame of economic development and executing of international and domestic law are of great importance for international community and nations. The less consume style of living in the West as well as just distribution of resources in developing countries, helping their economic development should contribute to more fair and equitable use of resources and save the biodiversity.

*Nowacki, Professor of Law, University of Wroctow, Poland, 147*

Future looms dark unfortunately. Nobody cares much. We all are running to arrive nowhere. Wealthy countries should try to stop war, to reduce producing weapons, prevent smuggling, help people of the world to control the size of their family, educate people of the world, reduce carbon emission, help developing countries to eradicate hunger and poverty. Otherwise terrorism will win and environment would be destroyed in war and by the hands of hungry deprived people

*Hamid Taravati, Managing director, Taravat Bahar Environmental Institute, Iran, 150*

I can still remember the intense enthusiasm that I felt, as a participant during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. It was not long after this that our campaign, to save an ancient woodland from a road scheme, was successful. The environment seemed to be receiving the attention it deserved, locally and globally. We have a remarkable ability, once a critical point is reached, to focus our awareness in a different direction. The delights of information technology, the wonders of the internet, an obsessive attractions to all manner of screens—a long list of diversions. The environment is once again in view but that earlier intensity has quite definitely gone.

*David Black, Trustee, Oxleas Wood Challenge Fund Trust, U.K., 162*

I think more funds should be set aside to build some more sophisticated research laboratories in developed and developing countries. People should be made aware of environmental effects and global warming worldwide.

*Selosilwe Mokubukubu Mosinyi, Botswana, 187*

During ECO 92/Rio, some leaders gathered at the conference issued the world a warning that should have been considered. After years climate change has worsened. Forests have practically disappeared, deserts have spread worldwide, a billion tons of fertile land has accumulated annually in the oceans and seas, and many species are extinct. Population pressure and poverty imposes desperate efforts to survive at the expense of nature. Poisoned the seas and rivers, polluted the air and pierced the ozone layer, saturated the atmosphere with gases that are changing the climate with catastrophic effects already reported in several regions of the planet. Some years, the environmental damage by destruction reached industrialized countries and developing countries, the despair of all shall be equal before the calamities of nature dying. Humanity is in danger due to the rapid and progressive destruction of their natural living conditions. If we want to save mankind from this self-destruction, government, economic power, NGOs and the general public must be aware of this threat. Tomorrow will be too late to lead us to what we should have done long ago.

*Ricardo Rocha de Sousa, OUTROS, Brazil, 194*

There is a direct relationship between climate change, the loss of biodiversity, desertification, and poverty in the world. We shouldn't have wasted time: act already! What is in danger is life in all its forms, on the planet, on Earth. The environment belongs to everyone! Same with water!

*Elias C. Abramides, Consultant, World Council of Churches, Argentina, 196*

Today, humanity stands at the frightening juncture of colossal environmental degradation endangering the life support system on the planet. So the urgent need of the hour is to make conscientious efforts to develop genuine symbiotic relationships between developed and developing countries so as to evolve a sustainable international strategy and not only to mitigate the ecological problems but also to ameliorate the quality of life on the Earth.

*R.V. Verma, Director, Institute for Regional Development Studies, India, 209*

## Comments from Japan

The prioritization of poverty alleviation in developing countries and their right to economic growth must be respected. There is no need to impose legally enforceable targets upon developing countries; voluntary targets are sufficient. But developing countries do need to accept verification if they are to request aid from developed countries. Developed countries should establish realistic and consistent targets. It would be inane to compete on the size of numeric targets as part of a political gamble. While it is necessary to leave future generations a wide set of options to choose from, we also cannot force excessive sacrifice from the current generation or some subset of the population. Although the current generation needs to accept some level of sacrifice, there needs to be solid information on the degree of sacrifice and its fairness. We must avoid the gratuitous spreading of optimistic forecasts.

*M, W073*

I find dismal that government, citizens and corporations only seem to care about what is directly in front of them despite the numerous climate abnormalities. I am also bothered by erroneous press reports that equate global warming countermeasures to an increase in economic burden. World affairs over the last several years clearly show that people and society cannot gain happiness no matter how economically wealthy we become. I believe we need to begin challenging ourselves as soon as possible to instead attain moderate economic wealth and human and spiritual richness while protecting the environment, which is the foundation of human life.

*Konoe Fujimura, Co-Director,  
Japan Association of Environment and Society for the 21st Century, 055*

All involved should acknowledge the grand objective to “not cause any further destruction to the planet.” I find it sad that the current discussions on the environment, especially those on climate change, begin and end in each party putting forth their own economic and political assertions.

*Ryoji Suzuki, Director, Office of Environmental Promotion,  
Ebara Corporation, W037*

While the easing of the effects on the environment from human production activities cannot wait, the relationship between greenhouse gases and global warming requires continued scientific studies.

*M, W099*

Generally, the sense of crisis for environmental problems remains extremely weak. There needs to be plenty of education through schools, companies, and the press. Politicians are also unstudied and they lack in tangible actions. There needs to be aggressive involvement in the environmental strategies of developing countries like China. If we continue on the current path, we’ll come closer and closer to the point of no return.

*M, 017*

There are many categories of errors in environmental problems. Understanding the problem and promoting environmental education is required today at the citizen level. But rather than emphasizing only the negative aspects, there also needs to be material that gives hope for the future in the education and implementation in everyday life (including the transformation of value systems).

*Satoru Kitajima, Director and Consultant, Japan National Trust, 059*

Because it is necessary to change people’s lifestyles, educational initiatives that aren’t simply public relations efforts are growing in importance.

*Hiroshi Nagano, Professor, Science and Technology Policy,  
National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies, W019*

The most important thing is for children themselves to seriously think about “what they should do to protect the environment.” To this end, we adults should not be debating “what we’re leaving behind to our children” but rather dedicate all of our efforts to educating them. I think what this means when thinking about the future is to consider on a global scale what it means to “give a man to fish, he’ll eat for a day. Teach a man to fish, he’ll eat forever.”

*Takao Ishii, W036*

I believe that environmental problems are such that individuals do not experience damage in a clear way in their everyday life. Rather, it is something that progresses gradually, making it a difficult problem to be aware of. I think that what we need first and foremost is a catalyst, and perhaps this questionnaire is one, that makes each individual aware that the problem is right up against him. We need to create more such opportunities to try to transform people's awareness and expand their recognition.

*M, W119*

Environmental problems are such that we need to overcome them by gathering knowledge and wisdom for future generations and using science and technology, with a long-term and global perspective that goes beyond the boundaries of companies, industries, and countries. If, for example, we are seduced by short-term effectiveness and pursue a narrow environmental policy lacking in a global perspective and it triggers negative offsets, it may result in leakage or the transfer of greenhouse gases, or negative effects on biodiversity, and our efforts will have an adverse effect. I hope that we enact equitable and highly effective environmental policies domestically and internationally that contribute to environmental protection and allows technical capabilities of high energy efficient companies to thrive without compromising their international competitiveness.

*M, W145*

Global warming is a problem deserving the top priority for the future of mankind and the Earth. In Kanagawa prefecture, we made a "Cool-Renaissance Declaration" to appeal for the revitalization of the planet starting in localities. Last July, we adopted the "Global Warming Countermeasure Promotion Regulation" (literally translated) and together with each resident and business owner, we have been engaged in global warming strategies. Further, we have also been involved with measures that take advantage of the progressiveness of Kanagawa prefecture like the promotion of electric cars ahead of the rest of the country. Through these efforts, I hope to communicate the global warming efforts of our region.

*M, 133*

We should think about policies and technologies that transform the degree of environmental deterioration and its movements into a visible form, and install them throughout the world.

*Fumio Shimizu, Editor-in-Chief, "Energy and the Environment Weekly," 130*

We have seen that carbon dioxide emissions fall proportionately to economic crises. But even as the economy recovers, individuals and entities should accept as their own responsibility the prevention of emissions increases. Each country should evaluate these efforts on a per unit basis to understand how behind they are, and establish C&T targets.

*Shigeru Saito, Office of Auditing and Corporate Social Responsibility,  
Citizen Holdings Co., W060*

Have we not arrived at a point when the creation of general rules are necessary to govern the sustainable use of natural resources?

*M, W097*

Climate change, biodiversity, water, and food problems are closely intertwined. It is without doubt that there will need to be a link or a framework to systematize the knowledge of the world's scientists so that it is accessible in a dependable way to international politics and discussions. In order to prevent the loss of time and efforts, I think it would be desirable if Japan can propose excellent ideas.

*Masanobu Fujiwara, News Analyst, NHK News Commentators Bureau, 083*

The era when all is well if you (or your country) are well has long ended. I think the time has come (and is already passing by) for each country to take a comprehensive view towards how we can maintain a sustainable environment on this planet around the world and begin acting under a climate of international cooperation.

*M, W109*

The prioritization of profits by the economic world and the mutual blaming of responsibilities between developed and developing countries will likely continue, with discussions to resolve environmental problems lagging without progress. An "Environmental Security Council" needs to be established at the United Nations, with actions to protect the environment with enforceable resolutions.

*Katsuhide Kitatani, Chairperson, NPO 2050, W114*



There is no way that individual countries can adequately solve environmental problems. Therefore, it needs to be raised as a subject that surpasses national interests, and a system must absolutely be created to deliberate and tackle them globally. It is essential to suppress the prioritization of national profits and losses, and for this reason, it is likely that this system will need some sort of enforceability. Without the enforceability, there is no way for the United Nations to grapple with the environmental problem.

*Keiichi Uchida, W115*

I believe this year is a large turning point for both global warming strategies and the conservation of biodiversity. I hope to clearly discern the direction in which the world moves.

*M, W016*

Global warming and biodiversity are very deeply related. There also needs to be discussions to bridge the two.

*M, W023*

The world is asinine. In Japan as well, with the exception of a small minority, there is no understanding for the significance of biodiversity.

*Akira Tsubouchi, Industry, Academia, Government Collaboration Coordinator, University of Fukui, W053*

Discussions within Japan on biodiversity is way too inward-looking, with efforts to view it as a global problem absent both in the governmental and private sectors. Japan must acknowledge that not only its food but much of its resources and energy rely on foreign ecological services, and begin thinking through the perspective, “what kind of international cooperation is necessary for Japan’s survival?” In addition, it is also important for society to urgently share the recognition that ecological services are indispensable to the sustainable development of life, industry, and society.

*Yasushi Hibi, Japan Program Director, Conservation International, W104*

We need to develop tangible strategies that allow the coexistence between people and diverse forms of life. I think that the policies like the one to “create alternative environments for habitats whose loss cannot be prevented due to human activities so that the native plants and animals can thrive elsewhere” should be seriously deliberated.

*Kimihiko Sato, 071*

Living with the feeling that the water is becoming cleaner, the air is tasting better, and the soil is turning healthier makes life more fun. Aren’t human beings the only form of life that can do this?

*Minoru Yoneda, Director, Environmental Operations, Asa Corporation, W092*

When considering the population explosion on a global level, it is imperative to establish an adherence to a lifestyle based on energy and resource conservation throughout the world.

*Kiyoshi Koike, Director, Kix, 069*

Although scientific technology is important, that alone will not solve environmental problems. What is necessary is to urgently change the socioeconomic system from a one-way structure that has been in place since the Industrial Revolution with mass production, mass consumption, and mass waste, into a circular socioeconomic system that is within the bounds of the Earth’s environmental carrying capacity. To this end, social activism to change people’s awareness like philosophical and lifestyle transformation is extremely important.

*Toshihiko Goto, Organizer, Environmental Auditing Research Group, W046*

There needs to be a transformation in the thinking that equates the increase in economic activity to the creation of wealth in people’s lives. We need a transformation in values to rethink what level of lifestyle will lead to satisfaction.

*Hiroshi Takeda, Professor, Department of Environmental Systems Science,  
Faculty of Engineering, Doshisha University, 120*

Without economic stability, there is no way that people can turn their awareness towards the environment. It is truly the environmental equivalent of the Japanese proverb, only when one has food and clothing can one come to learn civility. I imagine this is why discussions on the environment don’t move forward in developing countries, where there is a large population in poverty. It is shameful that war, which is perhaps the greatest form of environmental destruction, still has yet to disappear from the face of the planet whether it be due to ethnic or religious conflict, or perhaps the nature of mankind. Because global warming countermeasures put different interests of countries in conflicting positions, it is difficult to make progress, and unfortunately, pessimism is unavoidable.

*M, W077*

The worst threats to the global environment are war and exploitation. I think that environmental problems cannot be solved if the powerful do not first stop waging war (including the so-called measures to fight terrorism) and exploitation.

*F, Ochanomizu University, W134*

Regardless of the political discussions between countries, I think it is already clear what companies have to do. The technology already exists; I hope that government will lead society towards the goal of spreading that technology as quickly and as widely as possible.

*Hiromi Asahi, Deputy Director, Office of Global Environmental Planning,  
Nissan Motor Co., W026*

Science needs to indicate in an understandable way what types of activities are sustainable and would contribute to environmental preservation. In turn, government and industry need to develop systems that would make it profitable to carry out those activities.

*M, W093*

Emphasize population problems. The most important proposition for environmental strategies is to suppress population growth.

*Keiko Wakabayashi, Senior Producer,  
Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology, 016*

Advancing the use of renewable energies, which is a gift of the abundance of nature, while protecting it including ecosystems, contributes to solving environmental problems and also leads to the creation of an attractive region. From that standpoint and as a region rich in nature, we would like to engage in the creation of a renewable societal system, like the promotion of agroforestry with a view towards the use of biomass and the creation of new businesses that incorporate natural energies.

*Norihisa Sasatake, Governor, Akita Prefecture, 072*

I imagine that genetic modification technology will become indispensable in the future as a scientific technology that protects the environment. An example is the project to prevent further desertification in Africa that Tsukuba University is involved in, whereby Eucalyptus trees were genetically modified to grow in seawater. Further, it is clear that agriculture has been in the past, and still is today, the largest source of environmental burdens. Developing agricultural technology to produce the greatest possible amount of food with minimal burden to the environment should become a global quest for many years to come. The role of Japan, which has extremely highly developed agricultural technology, will likely grow in importance.

*Nobuhiko Harada, Reporter, Tsukuba Bureau, The Yomiuri Shimbun, W001*

Among environmental problems, the destruction of water resources, forest resources, and ecosystems is a particularly large concern. Further, the ones who will bear the greatest damage from natural disasters resulting from environmental destruction are developing countries and society's powerless, and it is worrying that they will be forced into even more difficult situations. But there is a ray of hope in the progress being made to shift to natural sources of energy like solar power. There is a possibility that the countries of the South, which possess these resources in abundance, can take advantage of their superior position and contribute to the improvement of the North-South divide.

*Yukiko Kada, Governor, Shiga Prefecture, W153*

The crisis of the world's economy has yet to come to an end, and domestically, politics continue to stagnate. I think that whether or not we can come to the realization that environmental problems are an issue for mankind of this century will be the fork in the road dividing success from failure.

*Takashi Nitta, 056*

The heart of the problem is crushing for those of us who live in this world. The current state of international politics is such that details must be determined outside of the main discussion. There are many concerning issues. In no particular order: the melting of the Himalayan glacier. If scientists in this field researched the relationship between climate and the melting and pitched the research results to various places, the difficult task of choice falls on the coordinator of the IPCC Working Group. The recent press reports are likely the result. This is an outsider's guess. There has been an instance in the past when scientists studied the transmission of whale cries and tried to pitch the results as progress in the debate about global warming. That makes the debate preposterous, with the true substance of the global warming debate having to chase away damage from small distractions. There is no end to scientists who flaunt their knowledge of the Ice Age when discussing actual problems and end up dampening the progress of substantive discussion. Science-fiction like tales spanning thousands, millions, and billions of years only mystify the general public in smoke and mirrors and hurt the discussion on global warming.

*Akira Harada, Former Director, Meteorological Research Institute and  
Former Professor, National Defense Academy in Japan, 092*

This year, we have seen the emergence of a different environment from the past. On the one hand, actions to counter the dual forces of global warming and cooling, and the preservation of biodiversity are urgently needed. On the other end of the spectrum, the cultivation of animals and other organisms involved with clothing, food, and shelter is also becoming more pressing. If we don't move quickly put into place measures to address both requirements making full use of scientific technology and energy conservation, like the creation of forests with the capability to reduce CO<sub>2</sub>, purify the air, stabilize the ground, maintain and protect species, ameliorate climates (reduce the difference between warming and cooling) as well as cultivate marine life which serve as both food and a source of energy, I believe that the livelihood of mankind will be threatened above and beyond environmental deterioration.

*Michiko Imai, President, Le Verseau, 109*

Strictly follow subtractive measures like energy conservation and addressing the root causes of emissions. At the same aggressively proceed with proactive, additive measures to suppress global warming, maintain biodiversity, and grow native forests by native trees for revitalization. Advance the rehabilitation of native forests on a global scale based on the planting of preexisting species. All citizens of the world must proceed with positive actions wherever they can, from the ground they stand on. Take the responsibility to protect our own lives.

*Akira Miyawaki, Director,  
IGES – Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology, 112*

- We once had “dioxins,” and “environmental hormones.” We now have “global warming,” and next we will have “biodiversity.” With environmental problems, there is a buzzword that attracts all of the attention of the moment, with great noise around the subject as if it were fashionable. While there is great noise around global warming and carbon dioxide emissions, there are other environmental problems close-by that are facing a different crisis but are left behind. I wonder if we can't take a more multi-dimensional approach to protect the Earth's environment.

- While I commend the government and companies for engaging in environmental problems with interest, I find it too transparent their intention to use the term “eco” for the purposes of political strategies and business ends. For example, why should large screen televisions and refrigerators, which consume large amounts of electricity, earn high eco points? A major car manufacturer aired a commercial in which they advertised a fuel efficient car as “let's replace our car even though we can still use it.” Isn't that simply encouraging a disposable society, exposing a lack of interest in waste problems?

*Yumi Nakayama, Reporter, Science and Medicine Group,  
The Asahi Shimbun, 119*

I am deeply dissatisfied with how environmental problems, in particular global warming, is treated including how it is handled in our country. They are excessively politicized, but there lacks a strong, unwavering will that leads to tangible action, and instead seem used for political slogans and accessorizing entities with a simplistic green image. Politics should thoroughly understand and determine what we want to accomplish through a specific energy policy, and define how we share the burden in the event of an economic loss so that it contributes to the future growth of the country, and ask these questions of its citizens. But to spin these issues as a political game without substantive action is disingenuous. I also have doubts about international movements to place an economic value even on biodiversity. Instead, I think that it is steady, honest efforts that are needed, like finding a way to rehabilitate *Satoyama* within our current way of life, or thinking through uses of land that achieves a balance with protection.

*M, W048*

It is crucial that global warming strategies (including adaptation strategies) are carried out and promoted steadfastly based on preventative principles, from a long-term standpoint. We cannot erode efforts aimed at fundamentally transforming the economy because of the provocations of a minority of skeptics, nor slow down these endeavors.

*Hisakazu Kato, Professor, Faculty of Law, Teikyo University, W082*

We must begin to think about the Earth's sustainability by gaining a scientific understanding of the relationship between the Earth's environmental capacity and human activity. Rather than thinking through “what is possible” and piling up achievable measures based on current common practices, it is necessary to begin thinking through “what is needed” in order to achieve a sustainable Earth for the future. I think that Japan before the change in administration lacked these types of “top-down” and “back-cast” thinking. By changing the thought process, what is “achievable” also changes, which should open up new horizons.

*M, W140*

Environmental problems, in particular, global environmental problems are truly what Harding called “the tragedy of the commons.” At the moment it seems that everyone is engaged in a strategic game, and it makes me wonder if they are seriously thinking about solutions. Of course, both strategies and technological solutions are necessary, but what is indispensable is an ethical approach. Human activity is influenced by economics. What is necessary for the solution of environmental problems is to birth a new economic theory after encapsulating the history and economy of mankind to date.

*Hajime Oshitani, Professor, Department of Regional Environmental Studies,  
Rakuno Gakuen University, W149*

I like the United Nations slogans, “Biodiversity is life. Biodiversity is our life.” I think we can replace the words and also say, “Environment is life. Environment is our life.” But the environment is still viewed as something external; there still lacks the recognition that it is our life itself. We must make the question “how to balance the environment and the economy” itself obsolete as soon as possible.

*Tomohisa Yamaguchi, Reporter, Life Group, The Asahi Shimbun, W151*

With the bursting of the financial bubble, the limits of political approaches that rely excessively on market mechanisms have become clear. We must rethink requiring products to have a low environmental footprint, the development of scientific technology, urban planning and social infrastructure. We once again need the implementation of a wide variety of policies, including environmental education and awareness raising.

*Ryutaro Yatsu, Director, Department of Waste Management and Recycling,  
Ministry of the Environment, W101*

With human activity growing colossal and the taking off of China and India, events are beginning to easily exceed the homeostasis of the Earth. We must gain an awareness of the size of impact we have on the Earth, without distinguishing whether we are a developing or developed country. Otherwise I fear that we are stepping into a destructive phase due to the effect we are having on food and water security.

*M, W087*

I believe that the true nature of environmental problems lies in the extreme population concentration of urban areas and excessive consumption. I think that what is needed for the solution of environmental problems is the realization of a society that doesn't only pursue material wealth achieved from excessive consumption.

*Satoshi Fujioka, Senior Staff, Research Institute of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries, Osaka Prefectural  
Government, W008*

There is a sense of paralysis in negotiations about environmental treaties. I hope for the appearance of a true leader in the environmental field who is unaffected by commercial gain.

*Yasuyoshi Tanaka, President, Japanese Forum of Environmental Journalists/  
Deputy Director, Mainichi Shimbun, W020*

### Question 3. Evaluating the COP15

#### 3-1 Evaluating COP15/The Copenhagen Accord and Its Effect

	Japan	U.S.A & Canada	Western Europe	Asian Four	Rest of Asia	Latin America	Africa	Oceania	E. Europe & former Soviet Union	Middle East	Overseas Total	Total	Developed Regions	Developing Regions	Others	China
	[292]	[28]	[55]	[98]	[114]	[27]	[20]	[13]	[21]	[6]	[383]	[675]	[473]	[161]	[40]	[75]
1. It should be commended	39	39	20	27	39	11	50	23	24	33	30	34	34	36	25	40
2. It cannot be commended	58	54	69	71	51	63	45	69	62	67	61	60	62	52	65	53
3. Unknown	3	7	11	2	10	26	5	8	14	0	9	6	4	12	10	7

#### 3-1-1 Reasons COP15"Should Be Commended"

Based on the total number of valid responses  
 Respondents with over 2 responses deemed to be invalid

	[N= 219]	[20]	[21]	[52]	[86]	[6]	[20]	[6]	[8]	[4]	[223]	[442]	[312]	[112]	[18]	[56]
1. Clarification of goals	20	15	10	25	26	0	15	0	38	25	21	21	20	22	22	29
2. Addition of aid to developing countries	10	20	14	17	23	50	25	17	0	25	21	15	12	25	11	29
3. International verification of emission reductions	7	0	10	13	12	17	10	33	13	25	12	10	8	12	22	12
4. Emission reduction by developing countries like China & India was discussed	36	30	38	15	19	33	20	33	25	0	22	28	32	20	22	16
5. A basis for CO2 reduction schemes was created with major economies including U.S. and China	27	35	29	29	21	0	30	17	25	25	25	26	28	21	22	14

### 3-1-2 Reasons COP15 "Cannot Be Commended"

	Japan	U.S.A & Canada	Western Europe	Asian Four	Rest of Asia	Latin America	Africa	Oceania	E. Europe & former Soviet Union	Middle East	Overseas Total	Total	Developed Regions	Developing Regions	Others	China
Based on the total number of valid responses Respondents with over 2 responses deemed to be invalid	[N=320]	[28]	[73]	[140]	[100]	[30]	[16]	[18]	[24]	[8]	[439]	[759]	[561]	[146]	[50]	[70]
1. Failed to meet international pledge to formulate a post-2012 framework	21	29	31	20	22	30	25	39	13	25	24	23	23	24	24	21
2. Goal to limit global warming to 2 degrees Celsius is insufficient	6	14	11	14	11	0	19	28	13	0	12	10	9	10	16	10
3. Copenhagen Accord lacks legal enforceability	33	36	40	38	35	33	13	11	25	50	34	34	35	32	24	37
4. Reduced effectiveness without international verification of developing countries	17	7	4	8	10	10	13	0	13	0	8	12	13	10	6	13
5. Copenhagen Accord lacks transparency, impartiality, and fairness	7	4	7	11	12	13	25	11	17	0	11	9	7	14	12	14
6. Did not reflect the diverse opinions of the 192 participating countries	15	11	7	10	10	13	6	11	21	25	11	13	13	10	18	4

### 3-2 The Conference Process at COP15

	Japan	U.S.A & Canada	Western Europe	Asian Four	Rest of Asia	Latin America	Africa	Oceania	E. Europe & former Soviet Union	Middle East	Overseas Total	Total	Developed Regions	Developing Regions	Others	China
Based on the total number of valid responses Respondents with over 2 responses deemed to be invalid	[N=292]	[28]	[55]	[98]	[114]	[27]	[20]	[13]	[21]	[6]	[383]	[675]	[473]	[161]	[40]	[75]
1. Unanimous consensus should be maintained	13	4	4	10	11	4	15	8	5	33	9	11	11	10	10	5
2. Unanimous consensus has reached limits; new mechanisms and procedures are needed	48	46	44	44	31	48	25	38	29	0	38	42	47	33	28	37
3. Can be commended as starting point for future international discussion	27	29	20	17	32	19	20	31	29	17	24	25	24	29	28	35
4. Inability to gather sufficient information fuelled misunderstanding among participants	8	7	13	27	22	15	30	15	33	33	21	15	12	22	28	20
5. Other	3	7	5	2	1	4	0	8	0	17	3	3	4	1	5	0
6. Unknown	1	7	15	0	4	11	10	0	5	0	5	3	3	6	3	3

#### 4. The Outlook for COP16

	Japan	U.S.A & Canada	Western Europe	Asian Four	Rest of Asia	Latin America	Africa	Oceania	E. Europe & former Soviet Union	Middle East	Overseas Total	Total	Developed Regions	Developing Regions	Others	China
Based on the total number of valid responses Respondents with over 2 responses deemed to be invalid	[571]	[50]	[101]	[194]	[217]	[46]	[37]	[25]	[40]	[12]	[722]	[1293]	[916]	[300]	[77]	[146]
1. Finalization of midterm goal by developed countries	26	30	30	29	26	30	8	24	20	42	27	26	27	24	25	25
2. Acceptance of international verification by developing countries like China and India	42	24	29	27	13	9	27	36	35	8	22	31	36	14	31	9
3. Establishment of aid for developing countries to counter global warming	18	24	19	26	33	30	35	12	15	25	27	23	20	33	16	37
4. Establishment of mechanisms like carbon taxes, emissions trading, and other schemes (including REDD and NAMAs)	9	18	15	13	18	22	22	24	23	17	17	14	11	19	22	18
5. Gathering of diverse opinions including G-77 and island nations	5	4	8	5	9	9	8	4	8	8	7	6	5	9	6	10

#### 5. Breach in Documents from Climate Research Institution

	[N= 292]	[28]	[55]	[98]	[114]	[27]	[20]	[13]	[21]	[6]	[383]	[675]	[473]	[161]	[40]	[75]
1. Understanding of climate change unchanged; unaffected by skepticism	72	96	78	78	61	85	75	100	48	83	74	73	75	67	70	59
2. Believed climate change but became slightly skeptical	21	0	15	20	27	0	10	0	48	0	19	19	19	20	25	29
3. No longer believe in climate change	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	5	0	1	2	2	2	3	5
4. Not aware of controversy	2	0	2	2	6	11	10	0	0	17	4	3	2	7	3	7
5. Unknown	1	4	5	0	2	4	5	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0



## 7. Expectations for Convention on Biodiversity (COP 10)

### 7-1 The Relationship Between People and Biodiversity

		Japan	U.S.A & Canada	Western Europe	Asian Four	Rest of Asia	Latin America	Africa	Oceania	E Europe & former Soviet Union	Middle East	Overseas Total	Total	Developed Regions	Developing Regions	Others	China
Based on the total number of valid responses Respondents with over 3 responses deemed to be invalid		[N= 858]	[74]	[148]	[292]	[335]	[71]	[57]	[38]	[58]	[16]	[1089]	[1947]	[1372]	[463]	[112]	[225]
1. Establishment of international framework to monitor biodiversity	18	28	21	16	13	20	18	21	16	25	17	18	19	15	19	10	10
2. Conservation and rehabilitation of biodiversity through protecting species and ecosystems	24	26	23	26	21	17	18	26	14	13	22	23	24	20	18	23	23
3. Contain use of biodiversity like hunting, logging, fishing, gathering	11	12	18	16	17	15	19	21	7	6	16	14	13	17	12	20	20
4. Reconstruction of traditional harmonious relationships between people and biodiversity	18	18	15	19	16	15	21	8	24	19	17	18	18	16	18	14	14
5. Sustainable expansion uses of of biodiversity like forests and oceans	17	9	11	14	15	14	12	8	24	19	14	15	15	15	18	15	15
6. Food supply expansion and poverty reduction by means of like intensive agriculture	8	3	7	7	9	10	9	11	9	6	8	8	7	9	9	8	8
7. Development of technology and products based on characteristics of species like bio-mimicry	3	4	3	1	6	4	0	3	3	6	3	3	3	5	4	6	6
8. Use of genetically modified organisms	1	0	2	1	2	2	4	3	3	6	2	2	2	1	3	4	4



## 7-2 Expectations for COP10

		Japan	U.S.A & Canada	Western Europe	Asian Four	Rest of Asia	Latin America	Africa	Oceania	E. Europe & former Soviet Union	Middle East	Overseas Total	Total	Developed Regions	Developing Regions	Others	China
Based on the total number of valid responses Respondents with over 3 responses deemed to be invalid		[N=861]	[75]	[150]	[287]	[332]	[71]	[57]	[37]	[55]	[17]	[1081]	[1942]	[1373]	[460]	[109]	[222]
1. Acceleration of specific discussions about biodiversity protection		17	13	13	17	11	8	7	16	7	6	13	14	16	10	10	10
2. Establishment of legal regulations to protect the rights of the country of origin of genetic resources		8	3	10	11	14	13	19	11	15	12	12	10	9	15	13	14
3. Advancement of international discussions on sustainable agriculture and fisheries grounded in tradition		9	9	18	8	9	8	14	16	9	6	11	10	10	10	11	10
4. Further linkages between biodiversity protection and climate change initiatives		13	16	11	17	12	14	12	16	9	24	14	13	14	12	14	10
5. Biodiversity considerations becomes more pervasive in corporate activities		8	7	15	5	6	10	7	0	5	12	7	7	8	7	5	6
6. Introduction of political process at the heads-of-state level at the Convention on Biodiversity		5	9	8	7	9	11	9	14	9	6	9	7	6	10	10	11
7. Strengthen cooperation between policy and the science of biodiversity		14	20	11	14	16	15	12	8	20	12	15	14	14	15	15	16
8. Expansion of school education and press coverage to encourage interest in biodiversity		14	11	7	13	17	11	9	11	16	18	13	14	13	15	15	18
9. Advancement of ecosystems monitoring and the expansion of information sharing		12	12	7	7	5	8	11	8	9	6	7	9	11	7	8	5

### 7-3 Priorities for Post-2010 Objectives

	Japan	U.S.A & Canada	Western Europe	Asian Four	Rest of Asia	Latin America	Africa	Oceania	E. Europe & former Soviet Union	Middle East	Overseas Total	Total	Developed Regions	Developing Regions	Others	China
Based on the total number of valid responses Respondents with over 2 responses deemed to be invalid	[N= 575]	[54]	[103]	[196]	[219]	[48]	[38]	[24]	[37]	[11]	[730]	[1305]	[928]	[305]	[72]	[146]
1. Fundamentally halt biodiversity loss by making it a primary concern of society	29	30	26	28	28	21	18	38	22	36	27	28	28	26	29	29
2. Reduce deforestation and over exploitation of natural resources and promote its sustainable use	28	31	29	29	22	31	32	33	24	18	27	27	28	25	26	23
3. Protect a minimum of 15% of land and water deemed significant for biodiversity	8	7	10	15	13	6	8	13	27	0	13	11	10	11	18	17
4. Improve the rehabilitation of ecosystems and capabilities of biodiversity	19	17	15	20	16	17	21	8	5	36	17	18	19	16	11	10
5. Promote biodiversity conservation and the fair distribution of profits from use of genetic resources through international framework	16	15	20	8	21	25	21	8	22	9	17	17	15	22	15	21

## Respondent Affiliations Employment

	Japan	U.S.A & Canada	Western Europe	Asian Four	Rest of Asia	Latin America	Africa	Oceania	E. Europe & former Soviet Union	Middle East	Overseas Total	Total	Developed Regions	Developing Regions	Others	China
1. Central Government	[292]	[28]	[55]	[98]	[114]	[27]	[20]	[13]	[21]	[6]	[383]	[675]	[473]	[161]	[40]	[75]
	4	11	7	6	9	7	25	8	14	17	9	7	5	11	13	3
2. Regional/Municipal Government	19	0	0	11	3	4	5	8	0	0	4	11	14	3	3	4
3. University/Research Institution	16	14	25	24	26	30	10	23	52	0	25	21	19	25	35	31
4. Nongovernmental Organization	9	7	24	45	23	37	25	15	19	17	28	20	18	25	18	13
5. Corporation	23	18	18	8	28	0	5	8	0	33	15	19	19	20	8	41
6. Media	8	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	2	0	5
7. Other	20	50	22	4	8	22	30	38	14	33	16	18	19	13	25	3
Unknown	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0

## Sex

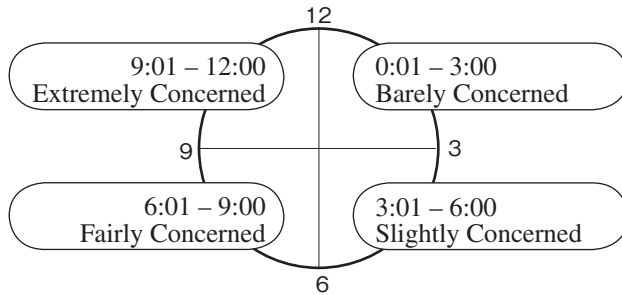
	1. Male	2. Female	Unknown
1. Male	92	7	1
2. Female	82	18	0
Unknown	64	34	2
	84	15	2
	62	31	7
	63	37	0
	95	5	0
	85	15	0
	76	24	0
	67	33	0
	70	26	3
	80	18	2
	85	14	1
	66	29	5
	78	23	0
	51	39	11

# VI. Questionnaire as Distributed to Respondents

## I. REPEAT TOPICS

### 1. Environment Doomsday Clock

1-1. To what extent do you feel that the current deterioration of the global environment has created a crisis that will affect the survival of the human race? Indicate a time within the range 0:01 to 12:00 corresponding to the extent of your concern in the boxes below.



Please write your time here.

:

(Example  : )

1-2. When you selected the time above, what were the main environmental conditions about which you were concerned? Please circle up to three (3) of the following items of concern.

- (1) General environmental problems
- (2) Global warming
- (3) Air pollution, water contamination, river/ocean pollution
- (4) Water shortage, food problems
- (5) Deforestation, desertification, loss of biodiversity
- (6) Peoples' lifestyles, waste problems
- (7) Environmental problems and economic/foreign trade activities
- (8) Population, poverty, status of women
- (9) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Progress Toward Agenda 21

Eighteen years have passed since Agenda 21 was adopted as an "action plan for the environment and development" at the Earth Summit in 1992. Please indicate the progress made in your country in the past year for the following 10 categories taken from the Agenda 21 action plan by circling one (1) letter on the scale of (a) to (e) for each category.

*Significant progress*  
*Some progress*  
*Cannot determine*  
*Almost no progress*  
*No progress*

- |  |     |     |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Promotion of environmental education .....                 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| (2) Activities by local governments and citizens' groups ..... | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| (3) Scientific/technological contributions .....               | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| (4) Formation of recycling systems .....                       | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| (5) Conservation of forest resources .....                     | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| (6) Conservation of biodiversity .....                         | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| (7) Greenhouse gas prevention measures.....                    | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| (8) Population/poverty problems .....                          | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| (9) Lifestyle alteration .....                                 | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| (10) Environmental measures by industry .....                  | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |

## II. MAIN FOCUS OF THE CURRENT YEAR'S QUESTIONNAIRE

### 3. Evaluating the 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15)

COP15, held last year in Denmark, was seen as an important barometer for the path of future international cooperation. In addition to the increased presence of high greenhouse gas emitting countries like the United States, China, and India, there were several new developments at the conference. The conference concluded with an agreement by the participants to “take note” of The Copenhagen Accord, a statement of intention including an overall goal to limit global warming to two degrees.

#### 3-1. Evaluating COP15/The Copenhagen Accord and Its Effects

Given such results, how do you evaluate COP15? Please select either “it should be commended” or “it cannot be commended” and circle two items from the list that best reflects your rationale.

It should be commended.

- Reason:
1. Clarification of goals: The Copenhagen Accord set clear guidelines to “limit global warming to two degrees Celsius from the pre-industrial era” as an overall goal. The accord also set a midterm goal for developed countries to voluntarily report its greenhouse gas reduction targets by 2020, and for developing countries to determine and submit a list of emission suppression measures.
  2. The addition of aid to developing countries: The accord established additional funding to support global warming prevention totaling \$30 billion from developed countries from 2010 – 2011, and \$100 billion annually thereafter until 2020. Further, the accord stipulated that aid disbursement to developing countries will take place through the fund, “Copenhagen Green Climate Fund.”
  3. International verification of emissions reductions: The accord requires international verification of projects in developing countries funded by aid, and of emissions reductions in developed countries.
  4. Developing countries with high CO2 emissions like China and India announced reductions goals for the first time, making reductions by developing countries an item open for discussion.
  5. All major economies of the world including the United States and China have accepted some level of responsibility to act in order to counter climate change, paving the ground for emissions reductions schemes at future COP conventions.

It cannot be commended.

- Reason:
1. It failed to meet the international pledge made at COP13 to “formulate a post-2012 international framework to address global warming at COP15.”
  2. The goal to limit global warming to two degrees Celsius is insufficient; it is an acceptance of significant future climate problems.
  3. The agreement at COP15 is limited to “taking note” to the Copenhagen Accord and lacks legal enforceability; the requirement to report emissions reductions goals is not accompanied by an obligation to meet them.
  4. While emissions reduction goals of developed countries are subject to international verification, in developing countries, only projects funded by aid are required to come under scrutiny, reducing its effectiveness.
  5. The draft of the Copenhagen Accord was written by a small group of countries, and with only a limited time afforded to deliberating the proposal, it lacks in transparency, impartiality, and fairness.
  6. Major emitting countries like the United States, China, and the European Union have too much say, and the conference did not reflect the diversity of opinions of the 192 participating countries.

**3-2. The Conference Process at COP15**

At COP15, opinions diverged along multi-polar lines, clustering into developed countries, BRICs (Brazil, Russia, India, China), developing countries, and others. At the same time, without unanimous approval, the Copenhagen Accord lacks legal enforceability, exposing its limits.

Please circle one item from the following list that best reflects your opinion.

- 1. The principle of unanimous consensus at COP, which precludes the passage of a resolution with any opposition, is extremely important in order to reflect diverse opinions and to guarantee unified international action. As such it should be maintained; it also served a role in the last conference.
- 2. As participants diverge in a multi-polar world, unanimous consent has reached its limits. A set of mechanisms and procedures to resolve differences, separate from the conventional COP procedures, need to be developed.
- 3. Although unanimous consent is ideal, it is not essential. This round affirmed the continuation of deliberations through COP, and can be commended as a starting point for future international discussions on climate change.
- 4. There are parts of the operation of the conference that lack openness and transparency. The inability to gather sufficient information and communicate thoroughly fueled misunderstanding among participating countries.
- 5. Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**4. The Outlook for COP16**

COP16, scheduled to take place in Mexico this December, will be closely watched for whether or not a consensus will arise on a future framework to counter global warming, as well as its implementation and aid. Please circle two items from the following list that best reflects your barometer for the success of COP16.

- 1. Finalization and commitment to a midterm goal among developed countries.
- 2. Acceptance of international verification of reduction measures by high emitting developing countries like China and India.
- 3. The establishment of mechanisms to aid developing countries to counter global warming.
- 4. The establishment of mechanisms like international carbon taxes, emissions trading, and other schemes including REDD and NAMAs.
- 5. The gathering and reflection of diverse opinions, including those from G-77 and island nations.

5. Immediately preceding COP15 last year, emails and documents from the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia in England were breached, leading global warming skeptics to flood climate scientists with messages alleging their global warming data were fraudulent.

Following the incident, leaders including United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, British Prime Minister Gordon Brown, and White House Press Secretary Robert Gibbs issued statements maintaining that their stance on the facts of global warming had not changed.

Please circle one item from the following list that best reflects your opinion.

- 1. My understanding of climate change has not changed; it has not been affected by the recent skepticism.
- 2. I have believed in the veracity of climate change, but have become slightly skeptical.
- 3. I no longer believe that climate change is occurring.
- 4. I was not aware of the controversy.

6. Emissions reductions by developed countries are indispensable to protect the global environment. But alongside those efforts, emissions reductions by developing countries (especially high CO2 emitting developing countries like China and India) have surfaced as an important area to address. In order to attain this outcome, the simultaneous achievement of emissions reductions and economic growth for developing countries (especially high CO2 emitting developing countries like China and India) has become an unavoidable obstacle. Please provide your thoughts about the possibility of attaining this outcome, and how it might be achieved.

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## 7. The outlook for COP10

### 7-1. The Relationship Between People and Biodiversity

At COP10, scheduled for this October in Nagoya, Japan, participants will discuss strategies related to biodiversity. Central to these strategies will be the consideration for the relationship between people and biodiversity. What do you think are the most important factors that could affect the relationship between people and biodiversity? Please select three items from the following list that best reflects your opinion.

1. Establishment of an international framework to protect and monitor biodiversity.
2. Conservation and rehabilitation of biodiversity through protecting species and ecosystems.
3. Containment of activities that affect biodiversity like hunting, logging, fishing, and gathering.
4. Reconstruction of traditional, harmonious relationships between people and biodiversity with ecologically friendly customs.
5. Sustainable expansion of uses of biodiversity like forests and oceans.
6. Food supply expansion through means like intensive agriculture and poverty reduction.
7. Development of technology and products based on the characteristics of species, like biomimicry.
8. Use of genetically modified organisms.

### 7-2. Expectations for COP10

What do you expect to be the potential areas that could develop as a result of the momentum from the Convention on Biodiversity (COP10) this year? Please select three items from the following list that best reflects your opinion.

1. Acceleration of specific discussions about **biodiversity protection measures**.
2. Establishment of **legal regulations** to protect the rights of the country of origin of **genetic resources**, as well as the **accurate and equitable distribution** of profits and technology gained through their use.
3. Advancement of international discussions regarding **sustainable agriculture and fisheries grounded in traditions** throughout the world.
4. Further **linkages between biodiversity protection and climate change initiatives**.
5. Progress in the **Economics of Biodiversity (TEEB)**, and **biodiversity considerations** becoming more pervasive in corporate activities.
6. Similar to the treatment of climate change, **the introduction of a political decision making process** at the heads-of-state level at the Convention on Biodiversity like those at G-8 summits.
7. Establishment of an international mechanism to **strengthen cooperation between policy and the science** of biodiversity, and the development of biodiversity policies at the country or local level.
8. **Expansion of school education** to encourage interest in biodiversity, **public relations activities** by government agencies, and greater **media coverage**.
9. **Advancement of ecosystems monitoring** and the expansion of **international information sharing**.



**7-3. Priorities for Post-2010 Objectives**

Numerous discussions are taking place regarding objectives for the next 10 years. Please select two items from the following list that you think are particularly important priorities.

1. **Recognize the value of biodiversity**, which has inherent economic value, and fundamentally halt biodiversity loss by **making it a primary concern of society**.
2. **Reduce direct pressures on biodiversity** like deforestation and overexploitation of natural resources, and promote its sustainable use.
3. Protect ecosystems, species diversity, and genetic diversity by **protecting at minimum 15% of land and water deemed significant for biodiversity**.
4. **Improve the rehabilitation of ecosystems and enhance their carbon absorbing/sequestering capabilities**, and contribute to climate change and desertification prevention.
5. Promote biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use, and **the fair and equitable distribution of profits from the use of genetic resources** through establishing domestic and international frameworks, utilizing knowledge, and improving capabilities.

8. Feel free to write comments on any topic related to environmental problems. Use additional paper if required.

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**Results of the 19th Annual  
“Questionnaire on Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humankind”**

**REPORT**

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