



September 9, 2004

Results of the 13th Annual “Questionnaire on Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humankind”

The Asahi Glass Foundation (Chairman: Hiromichi Seya) has conducted a questionnaire since 1992 asking the opinions of environmental experts in the government and private sectors worldwide regarding various environmental problems and efforts to resolve them. The survey is supervised by Professor Akio Morishima, chairman of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies and a director of the Asahi Glass Foundation. We received 324 responses to the questionnaire from within Japan, and 479 responses from 100 countries abroad.

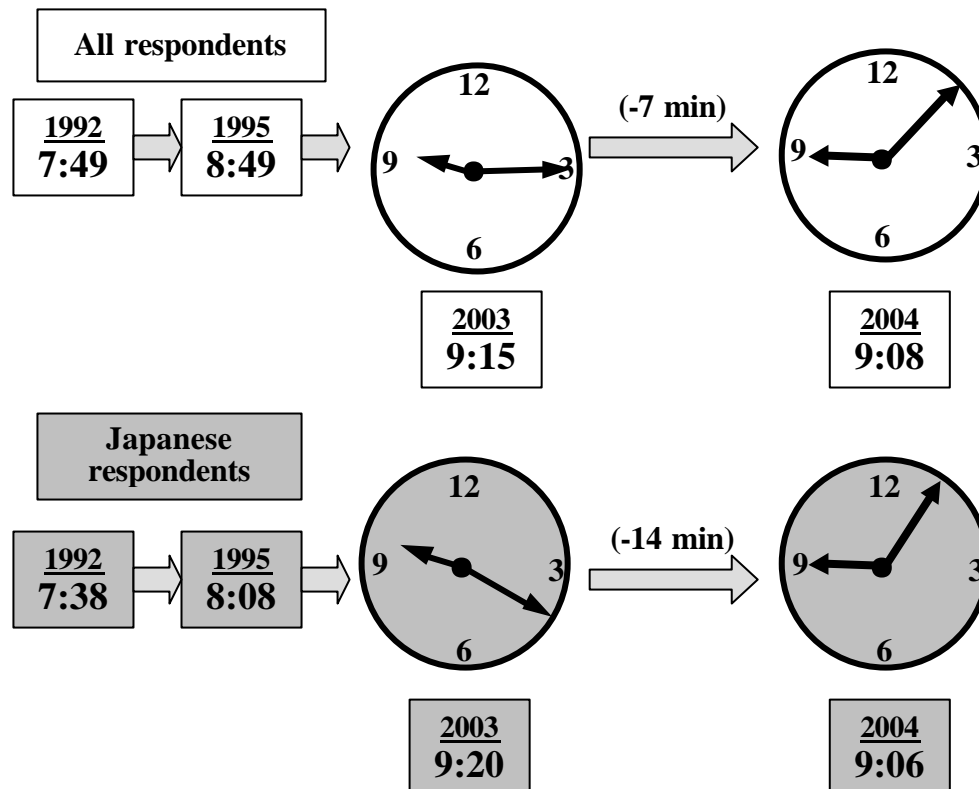
This release summarizes the focal points within this year’s survey results. For all the results and for details, please refer to the Report.

1. Environmental Doomsday Clock (Awareness of the Crisis Facing Human Survival)

“This year, compared to last, the awareness eased”

- The average time on the environmental doomsday clock for all respondents retreated by seven minutes from the previous year to 9:08. The average time on the doomsday clock among Japanese respondents also retreated 14 minutes to 9:06. This marked a slight decline in their sense of crisis, which had reached its peak last year.

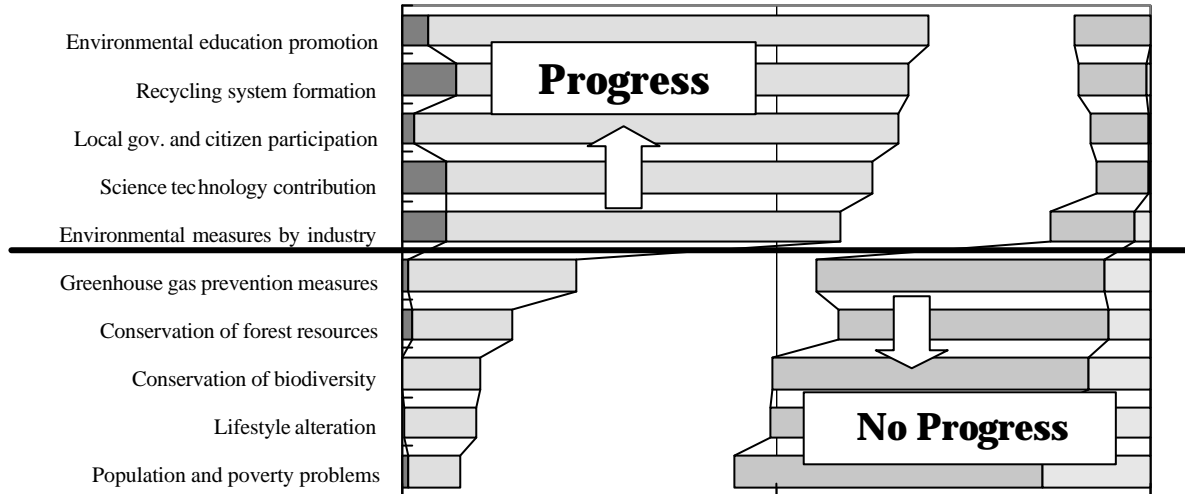
Fig. Environmental Doomsday Clock since its origin



2. Progress toward Agenda 21

- There was a clear distinction among the Japanese respondents in those action plans they saw made “Progress” and those with “No Progress”. Compared to overseas respondents, 20 percentage point higher respondents viewed “Formation of recycling systems” to have made “Progress”, but “Conservation of forest resources” was lower by 30 percentage points.

Fig. Progress toward Agenda 21: Japanese respondents’ view



3. Population Growth

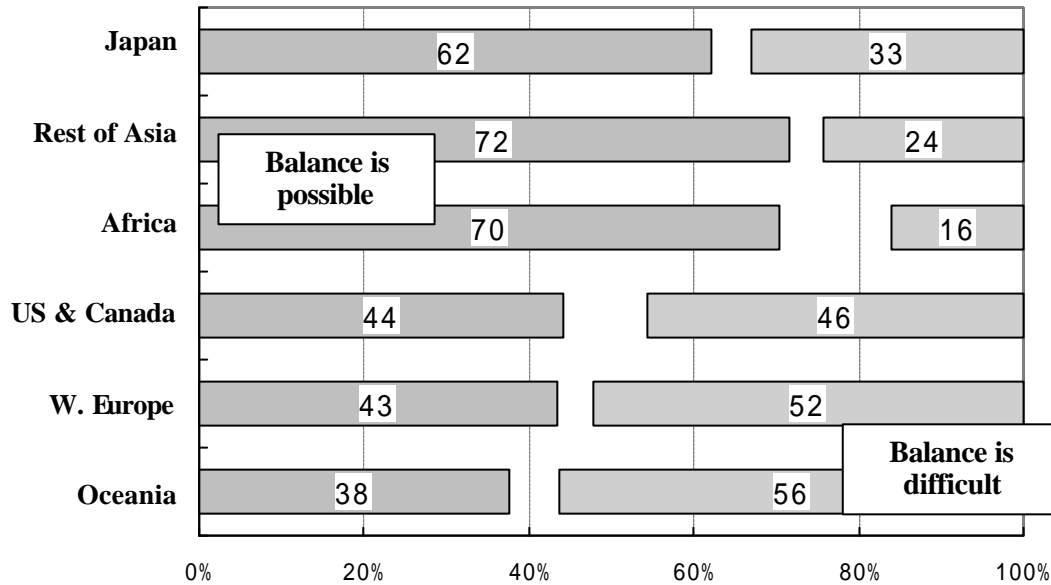
- There is a difference between the developed and developing regions in what they see as effective measures in controlling population growth.
- “Raising the status of women by promoting education” comes high in both regions, but in the developing regions, independent “Family Planning” comes next.

	Developed Region	Developing Region
Raising the status of women by promoting education	59%	51%
Family Planning	19%	47%
Increasing assistance from developed to developing countries for family planning and education	60%	39%

4. Balancing Economic Growth and Environmental Preservation

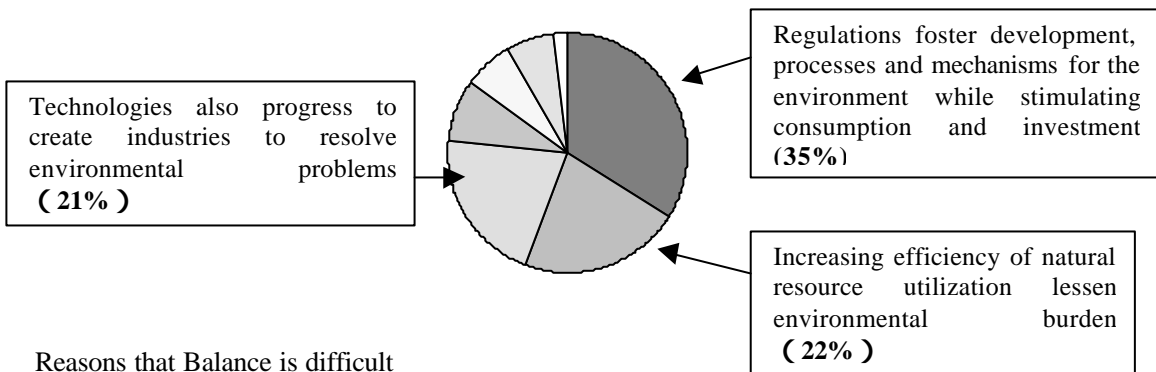
- While over 60% of the respondents from Japan and Rest of Asia and Africa from the developing region indicated that it was possible to balance economic growth and environmental preservation, the reverse was the case in United States & Canada, Western Europe and Oceania, where respondents who felt that a balance was difficult exceeded those who stated that it was possible.

Fig. Balancing Economic Growth and Environmental Preservation
An extract by regions

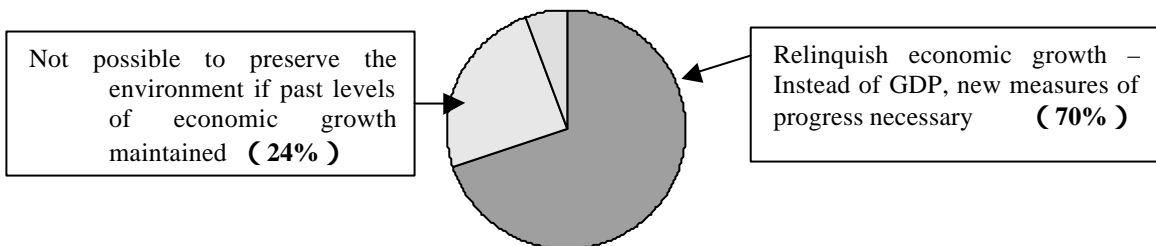


Balancing Economic Growth and Environmental Preservation: Japanese Respondents

Reasons that Balance is Possible



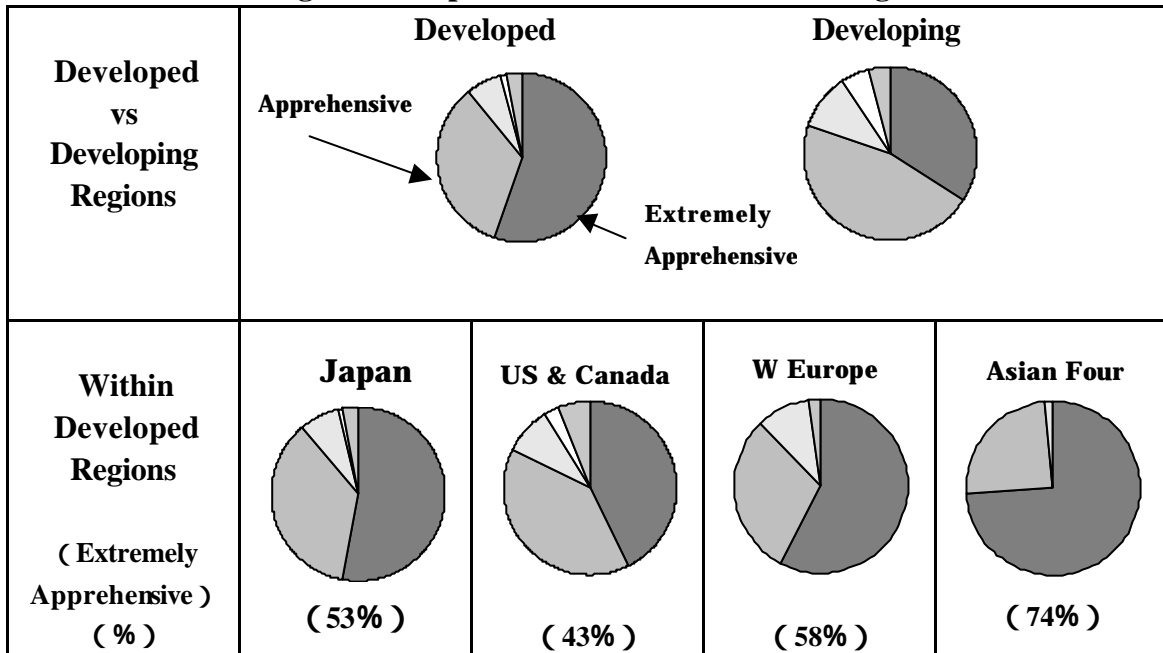
Reasons that Balance is difficult



5. Global Warming

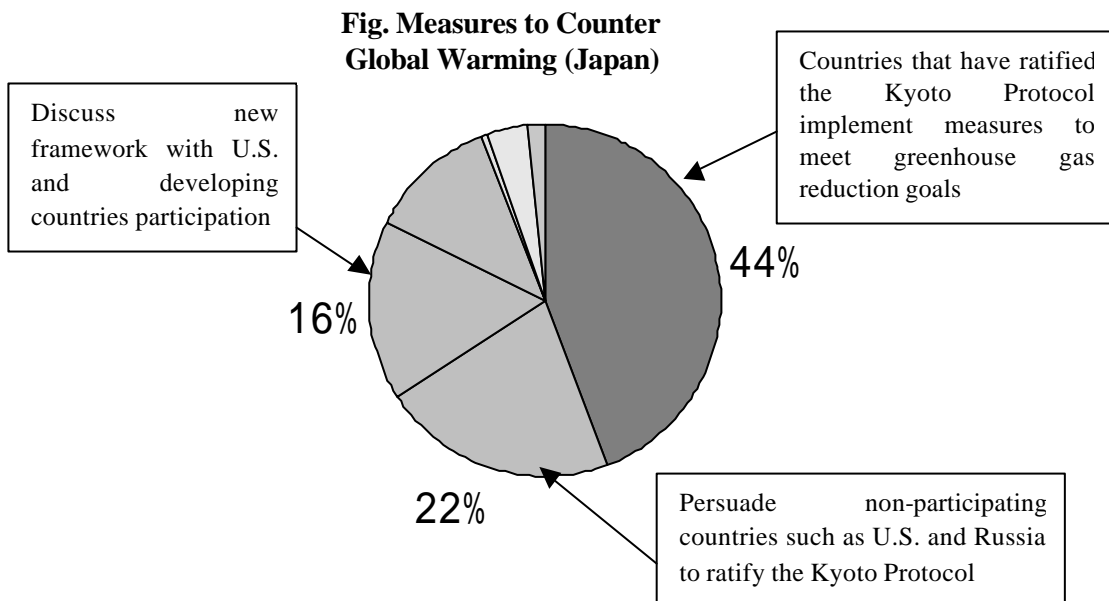
- Among respondents from the developed region, 55% selected “Extremely apprehensive” on the current situation regarding global warming, higher to the response at 34% by the developing region.
- Asian Four had the highest percentage of “Extremely apprehensive” at 74%, and when combined with “Apprehensive” the total reached 99%.

Fig. Views expressed toward Global Warming



Measures to Counter Global Warming: Japan

- The measure most frequently identified by Japanese respondents was “Countries that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol implement measures to meet greenhouse gas reduction goals” at 44%.



Countermeasures for consideration after the year 2013

- The most frequently cited response among Japanese and developed region respondents was "Establish target for CO2 in the atmosphere".
- Both the developed and the developing regions have high expectations in the development and prevalence of advanced scientific technology.

Table. Countermeasures supported by Japan and by developed and developing regions

(%)

	Japan	Developed Region	Developing Region	Other
Establish target for CO2 in the atmosphere	49	41		
Policy for advanced energy conservation	46	47		
Developed countries required to employ new technologies to reduce emissions			42	
Regulate maximum emissions level to both developed and developing countries				40

Ref. Blank cells show less than 40%

6. Ozone Layer

- Within overseas, for respondents from all regions, "Use multilateral funds for MP implementation to advance regulations of CFCs by developing countries" or "Accelerate phase-out of HCFCs for developed countries" came as their top choice and the other second.
- On the contrary, Japanese respondents showed a unique response with "Compulsory recovery and destruction of used CFCs" becoming the most popular response. This might be related to the fact that recovery and the development of destruction technology are progressing in Japan.

Fig. Opinions on Ozone Layer issue

