

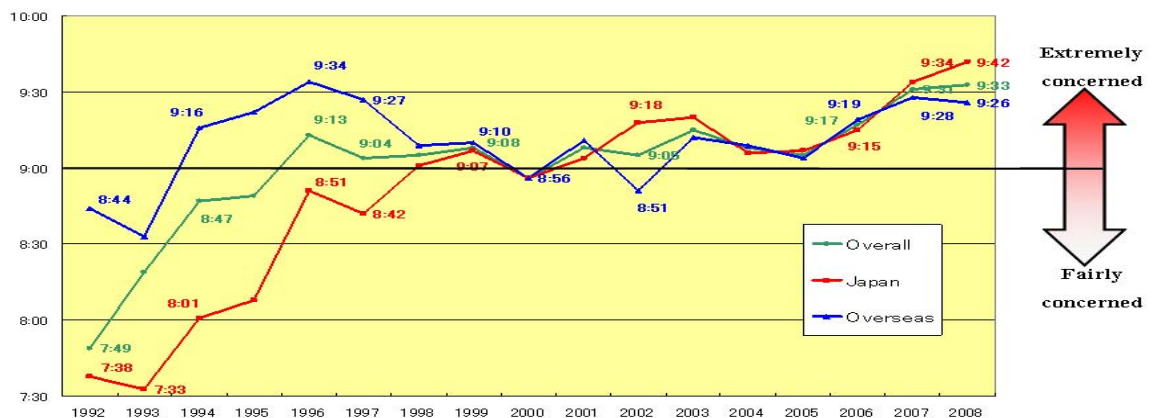
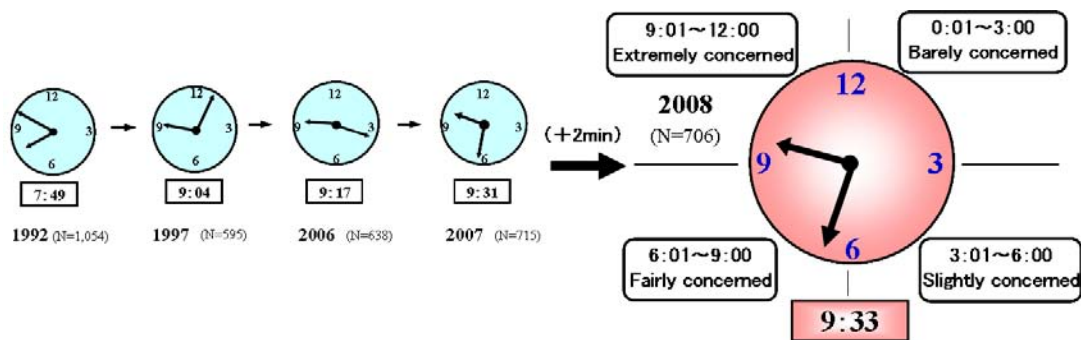
**The Asahi Glass Foundation Announces Results of the 17<sup>th</sup> Annual  
 “Questionnaire on Environmental Problems and the Survival of Humankind”**

- The average time on the Environmental Doomsday Clock advanced further from last year to its furthest point since the survey started in 1992.
- Close to 70 percent cited global warming as the main environmental concern in considering their response on the Environmental Doomsday Clock.
- Seventy percent of the respondents stated that the role the Kyoto Protocol served and the achievements of COP13 “should be commended.”
- More than 60 percent of respondents from the developed regions indicated the tendency towards the introduction of carbon taxes, and in contrast, 60 percent from the developing region indicated “no plans to introduce.”
- Respondents stating emissions trading “will be effective” fell below those who stated that it will not be effective with such response exceeding 50 percent.
- Close to 50 percent responded negatively towards use of bioethanol and biodiesel as renewable energies.
- More than 60 percent of respondents support or condone the reliance on nuclear power generation.

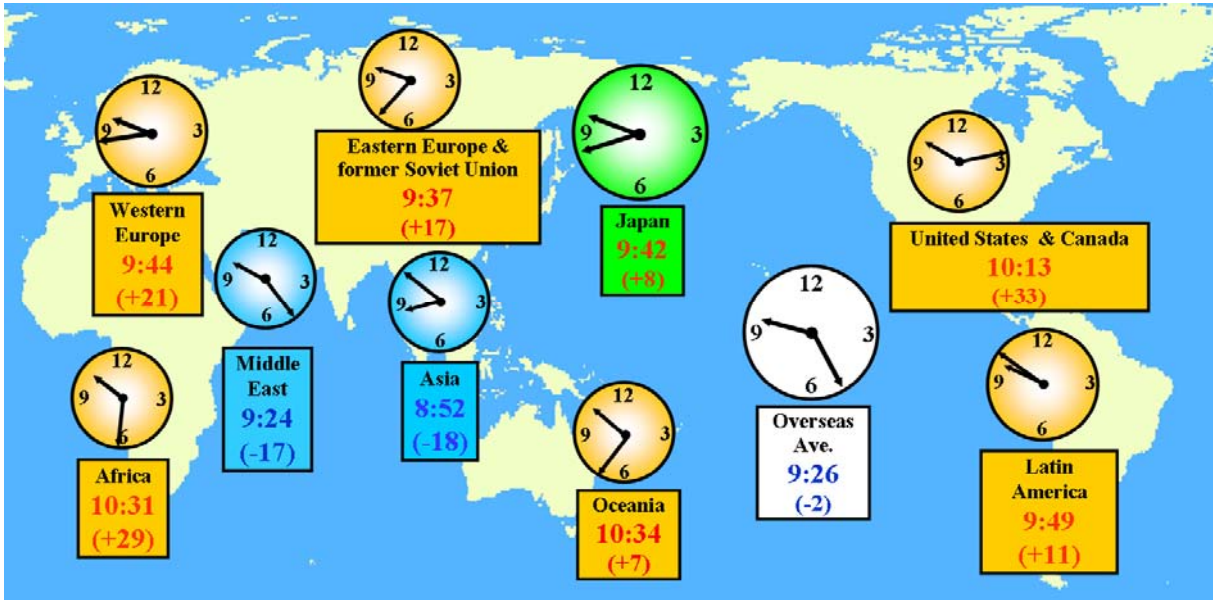
The Asahi Glass Foundation (Chairman: Hiromichi Seya) has conducted surveys with environmental experts around the world each year since 1992. This year, the Foundation received 732 responses from 81 countries; the following are the major findings of the survey. (Please refer to the attached appendix for details on the survey and this year’s results.)

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

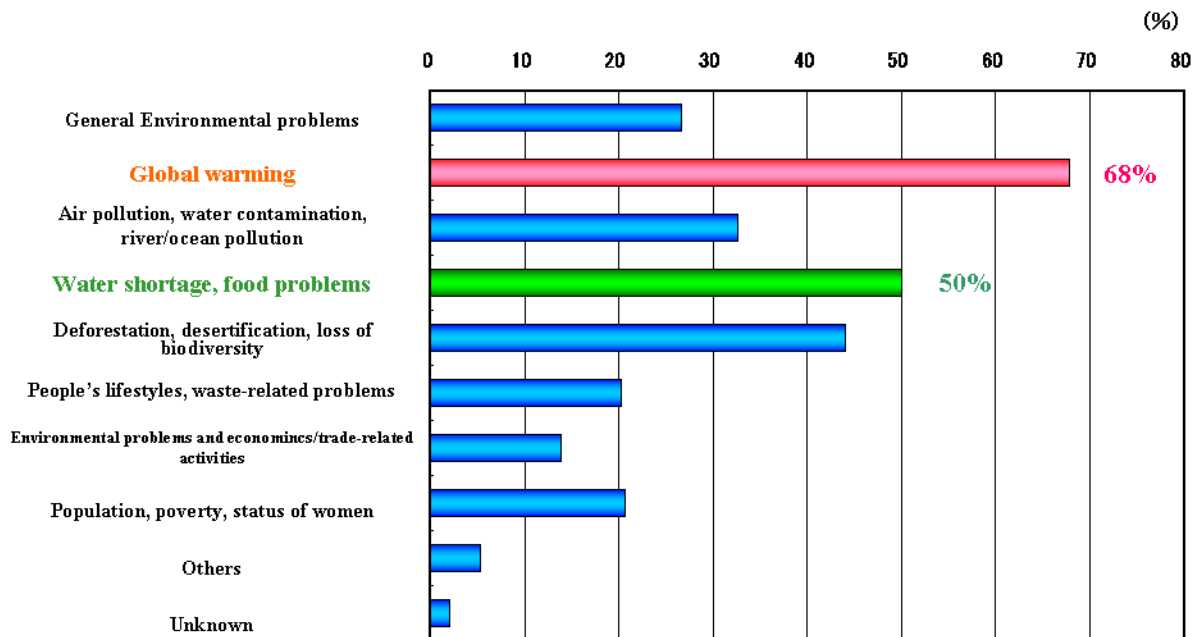
- The average time for all respondents was 9:33. This represents a 2-minutes advancement from last year, exhibiting the highest sense of crisis since the survey started.
- The average time for overseas respondents retreated by 2 minutes.



- The average time for Japanese respondents advanced by 8 minutes from last year to 9:42.
- With the exception of respondents from Asia and the Middle East, the average time advanced significantly in all regions. The average time for respondents in United States & Canada entered the 10 o'clock mark, alongside Africa and Oceania which each surpassed the mark last year. (For the details on the Environmental Doomsday Clock, please refer to page 6 to 8 of this year's Report.)



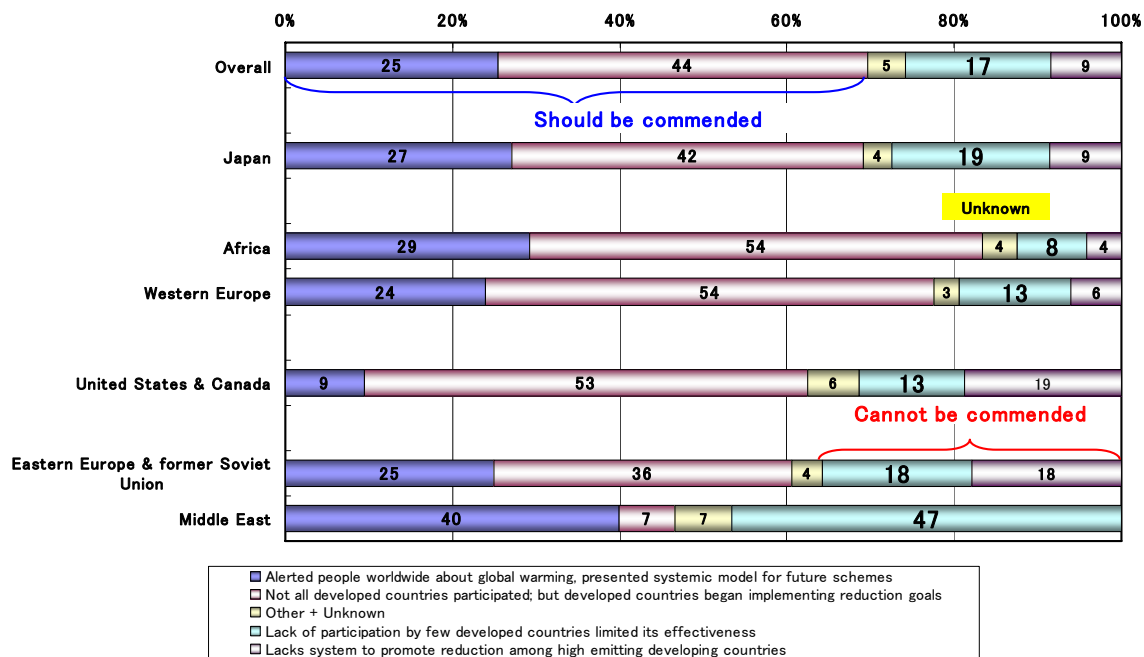
- “Global warming” was most frequently cited at 68 percent as the main environmental concern by respondents overall in determining the time on the Environmental Doomsday Clock, followed by “water shortage, food problems” at 50 percent with an approximately 10 points’ increase from last year.



## 2. THE KYOTO PROTOCOL AND POST-2012 APPROACHES

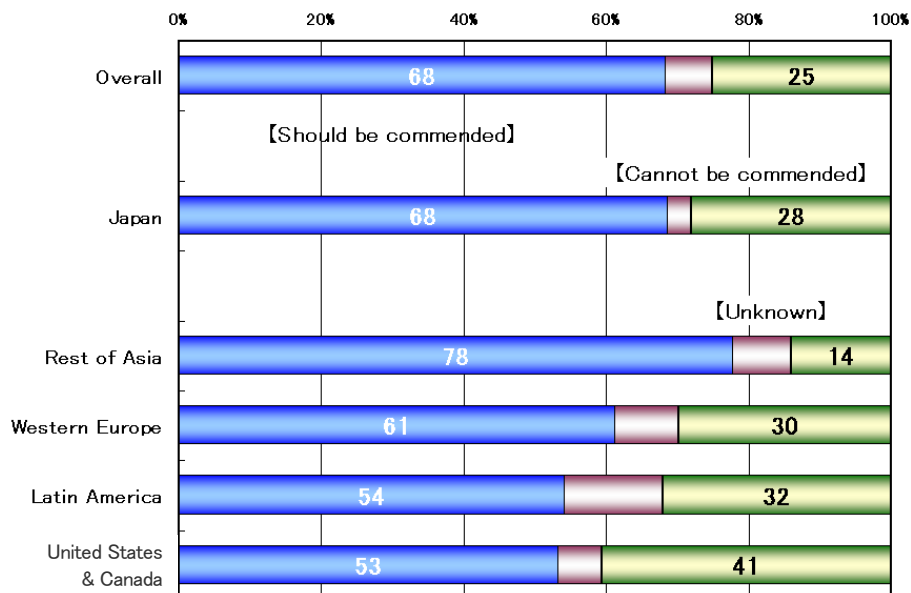
### Evaluating the Role of the Kyoto Protocol

- Close to 70 percent of the respondents stated that the Kyoto Protocol should be commended, greatly exceeding those who stated they cannot commend, at 26 percent.
- The region with the highest rate of response stating that it should be commended was Africa, followed by Western Europe. On the contrary, the lowest rate of response on the same was from the Middle East, followed by United States & Canada.



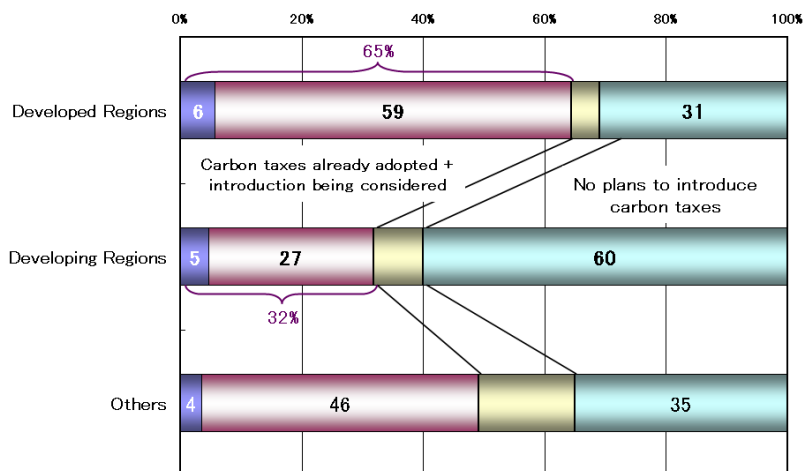
### Evaluating COP13

- More than 50% of respondents in every region selected “it should be commended,” reaching close to 70 percent for overall respondents.
- The region with the highest percentage of respondents who commended the achievements was Rest of Asia, at 78%. In contrast, the region with the highest percentage of respondents who stated that COP13 cannot be commended was United States & Canada, at 41%. (For the details on the survey results on the reasons for evaluation and on New Post-2012 Framework, please refer to page 14 to 15 of this year’s Report.)



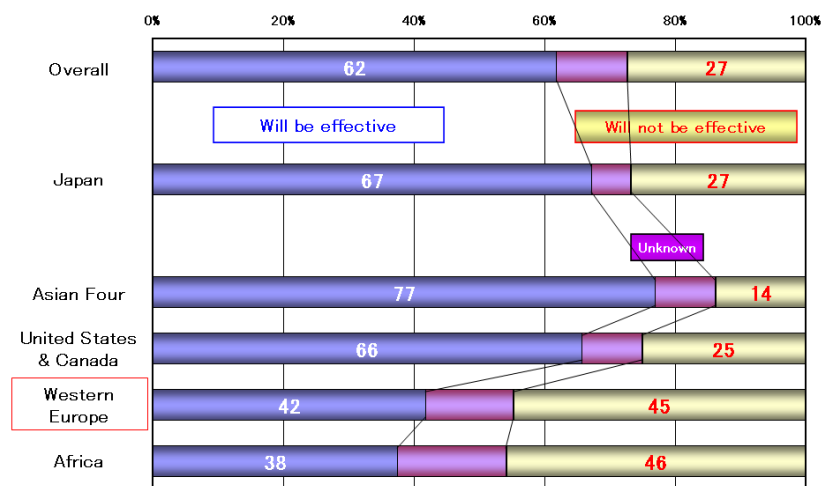
### The Status of Carbon Taxes Implementation

- A high percentage of respondents from developed regions at 65 percent indicated awareness of a movement towards the introduction of carbon taxes.
- In contrast, only 32 percent of respondents in developing regions made these selections and those responding “there are no plans to introduce” reached 60 percent.



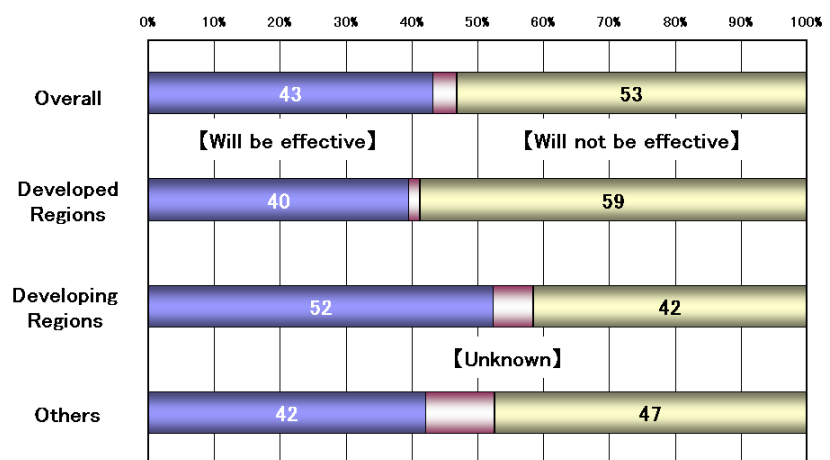
### Effectiveness of Carbon Tax

- Overall, 62% of respondents indicated that carbon taxes will be effective in reducing carbon dioxide emissions, significantly exceeding the 27% who selected “not effective.”
- For respondents from Western Europe, the selection of “will be effective” fell below that of “not effective.” (For the details on the survey results on carbon tax and its effectiveness, please refer to page 17 of this year’s Report.)



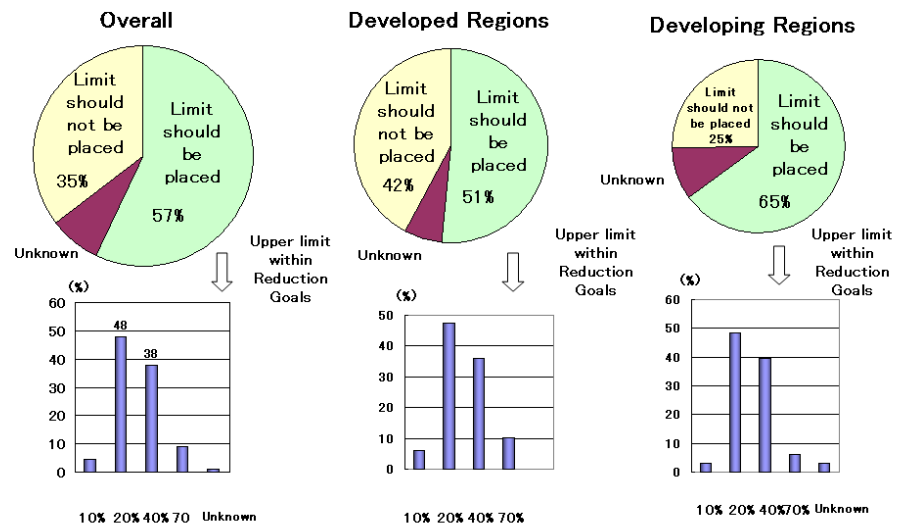
### Effectiveness of Emissions Trading

- Overall, 43 percent of respondents stated emissions trading will be effective, falling below the 53% who selected “not effective.”
- There are more from the developed regions compared to from the developing regions for those responding “not effective.” (For the details on the survey results on the reasons for its effectiveness and Important Factors in Promoting Emissions Trading, please refer to page 19 to 20 of this year’s Report.)



## Limits on Proportion that Emissions Trading, CDM, JI Can Occupy in Reduction Target

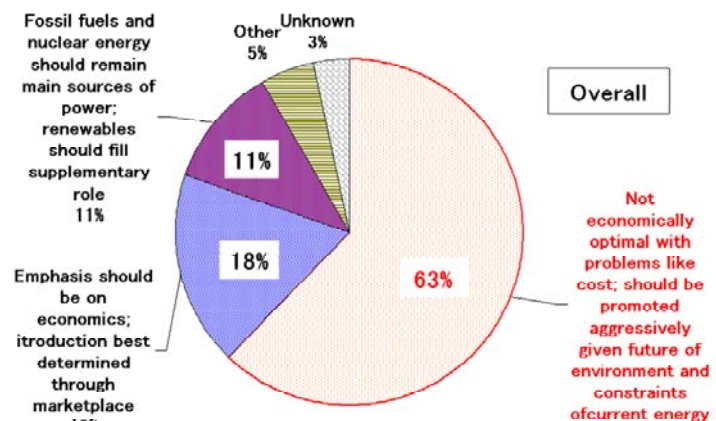
- Close to 60 percent responded that a limit should be placed within the reduction target where emissions trading and such can occupy.
- As for the upper limit within the target, those selected “up to 20%” and “up to 40%” combined, totaled more than 80 percent.



## 3. ENERGY PROBLEMS

### Promoting the Use of Solar Power and Wind Power

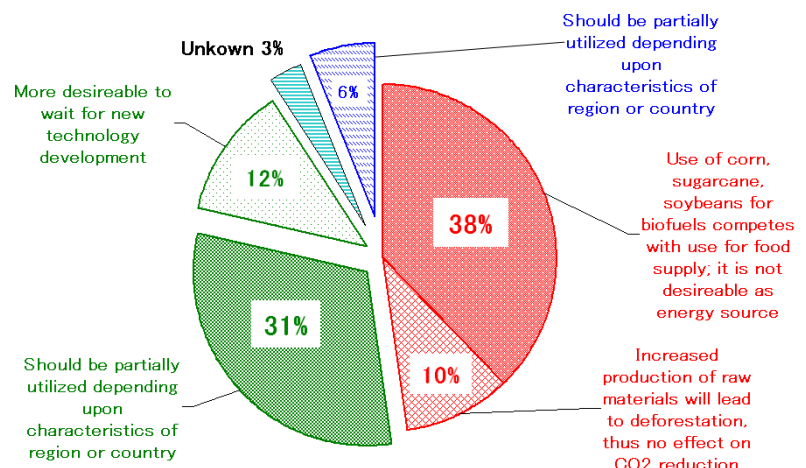
- Overall, nearly two-thirds of respondents indicated strong support.



### Bioethanol and Biodiesel

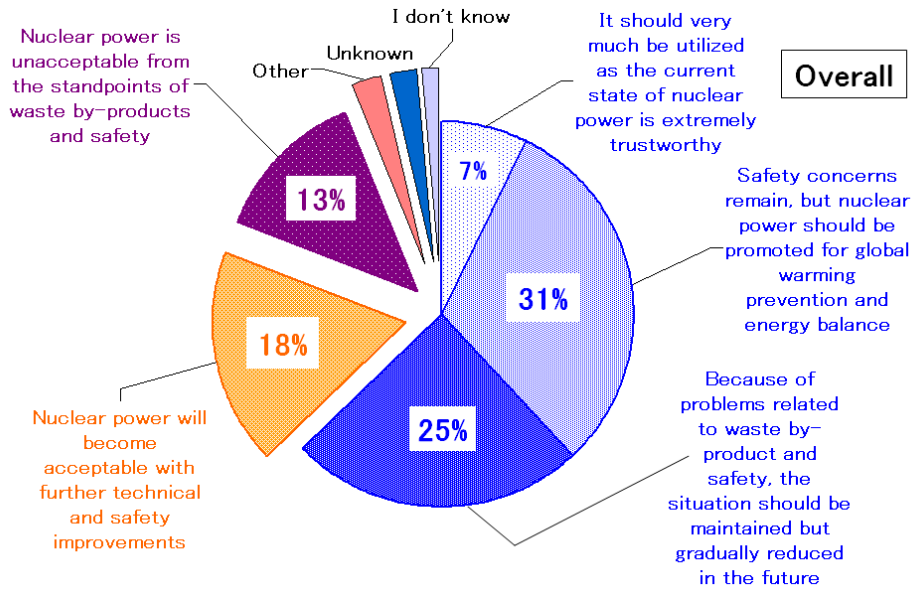
- Approximately 50% responded negatively, selecting statements indicating concern for “competing with the food supply” and “resulting in deforestation.”

(For the details on the survey results on renewable energies, please refer to page 22 to 24 of this year’s Report.)



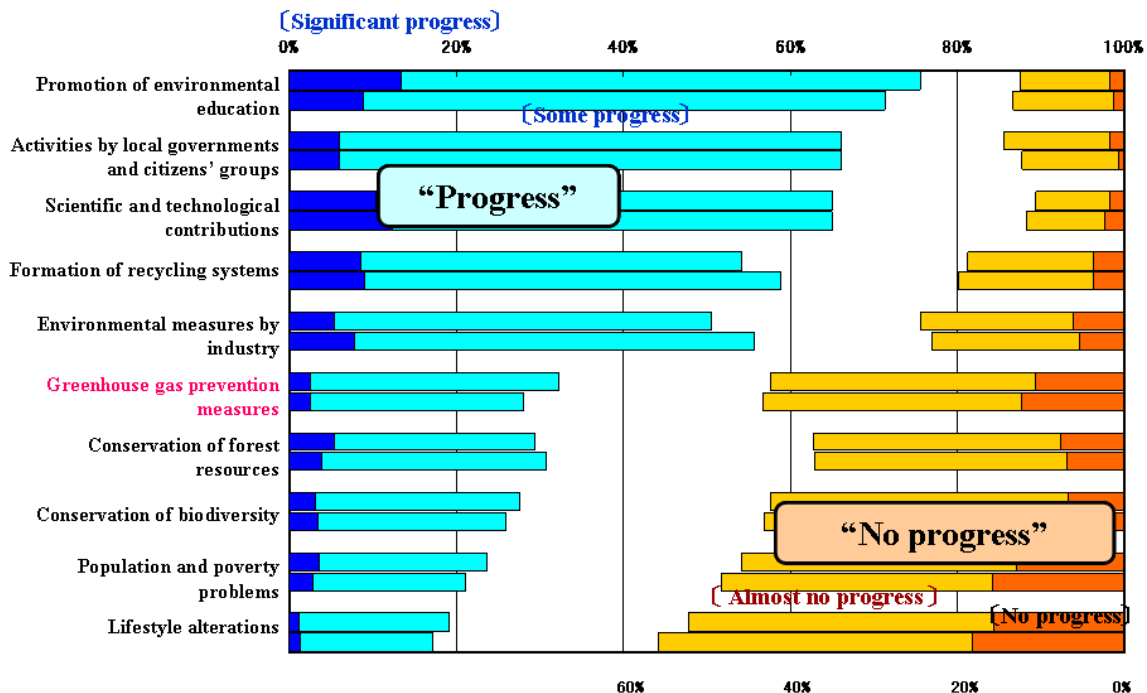
### Nuclear Power Generation

- Sixty-three percent of respondents overall either supported or condoned the reliance on nuclear power generation selecting either “the use of nuclear power generation should be promoted,” “nuclear power generation is extremely trustworthy,” or “the current situation should be maintained.” (For the details on the survey results on nuclear power generation, please refer to page 26 of this year’s Report.)



### 4. PROGRESS TOWARD AGENDA 21

- As in previous years, there were no change in the order of categories of items in top five with high responses indicating progress and vice versa those in bottom five indicating no progress.
- Responses indicating progress in the categories of “greenhouse gas prevention measures” increased by 4 points and moved up from number seven to six in the order of those making progress.



Upper stand: 2008, Lower stand: 2007

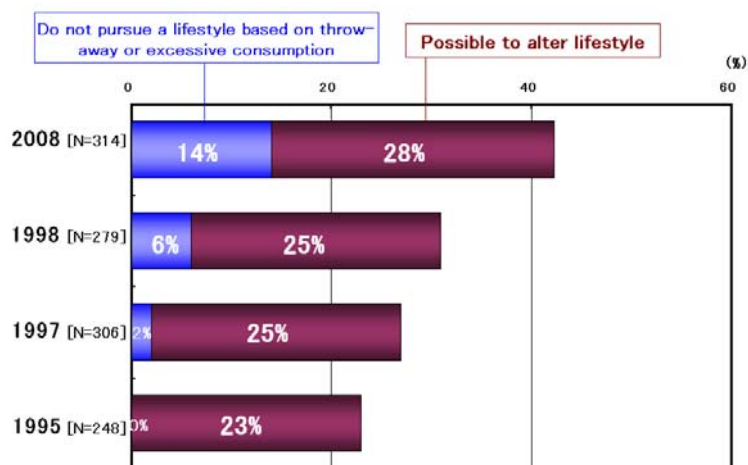
## 5. LIFESTYLE ALTERATION

- The most frequently selected obstacle to lifestyle alteration, both overall and in each region, was “while there is recognition for the magnitude of environmental problems, people find it cumbersome to put things into action.”

	Developed Regions				Developing Regions			Others			Overseas Total	Developed Regions	Developing Regions	Others	Total
	Japan	United States & Canada	Western Europe	Asian Four	Rest of Asia	Latin America	Africa	Oceania	Europe & Former	Middle East					
	[N=314]	[32]	[67]	[65]	[121]	[50]	[24]	[14]	[28]	[15]	[418]	[478]	[185]	[57]	[732]
While there is recognition for the magnitude of environmental problems, people find it cumbersome to act	45	28	36	54	37	42	38	29	25	27	38	44	38	26	41
There is a belief that one person's changing his lifestyle would not make a difference	18	25	28	8	14	26	25	7	21	13	18	19	18	16	18
While there is recognition for the magnitude of environmental problems, responding is difficult due to the cost of ecological goods	12	0	9	14	26	16	17	21	25	20	17	11	22	23	15
Other	12	28	12	8	11	10	4	14	4	7	11	13	10	7	12
Environmental problems are not so imminent as to require a sacrifice in comfort and efficiency	11	9	13	9	12	4	4	21	18	13	11	11	9	18	11
Unknown	1	9	1	8	1	2	13	7	7	20	5	3	3	11	3

○ : Highest number of replies      ○ : Second highest number of replies

- This year, compared to 10 years ago, Japanese respondents with more than double the percentage indicated that they “do not pursue a lifestyle based on throw-away or excessive consumption,” revealing a heightened awareness towards environmental problems.



The survey also requested respondents to write comments on any topic related to environmental problem. This year 122 comments from 48 countries and 118 domestically from Japan, totaling 240 were received. From among them, 55 comments from 28 countries and 37 domestically from Japan are listed in the report.

- \* Please refer to the report for the full results and details of the survey.
- \* The results are also given at the Foundation's website at [www.af-info.or.jp](http://www.af-info.or.jp) from September 10.

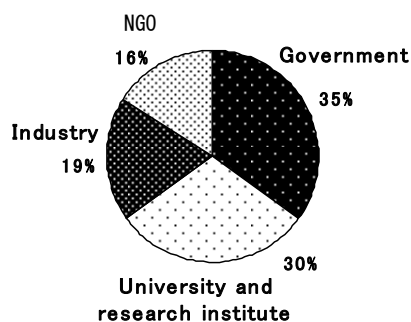
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## Appendix

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

Since 1992, the Asahi Glass Foundation has conducted a survey each year with experts around the world who are knowledgeable and are involved in environmental issues, including government officials and those in universities and research institutions, nongovernmental organizations, and within industries, about various endeavors to counter environmental problems. (The survey is supervised by Professor Akio Morishima, Special Research Advisor of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies and board member of the Foundation.) The questionnaires are sent out to approximately 4,000 respondents every April and collected by end May. After the responses are compiled, compared, and analyzed, the survey results are announced in September. The questionnaire has been prepared in both English and Japanese from its initiation, from last year Chinese and Korean, and from this year Spanish version has been added, now totaling five languages. The pie chart below shows the affiliation of the questionnaire respondents in descending order. The questionnaire has been sent out to 199 countries (including Japan) since its inception in 1992, with responses returned from 156 countries.



Affiliation of Respondents

	Number of countries surveyed	Number of countries responded
Asia	25	23
Africa	53	43
Oceania	15	9
Western Europe	24	19
Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	27	20
Middle East	16	11
USA & Canada	2	2
Latin America	36	28
Total	198	155

### ● Topics Covered in This Year’s Questionnaire

Repeat topics: “Awareness of the Crisis Facing Human Survival—The Environmental Doomsday Clock,”  
Progress Toward “Agenda 21”

Main focus of this year’s questionnaire: global warming, energy problems and lifestyle alteration

### ● Facts about This Year’s Questionnaire

**Survey period:** Questionnaires were sent out in April 2008 with a return deadline of May 2008.

**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:** 4,369

**Questionnaires returned:** 732

**Response rate:** 16.8%

### Breakdown of respondents by region:

	Number of responses	Percent of total
Japan	314	42.9
United States & Canada	32	4.4
Western Europe	67	9.2
Asian Four (South Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Singapore)	68	9.3
<b>Developed Regions</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>65.8</b>
Rest of Asia	119	16.3
Latin America	50	6.8
Africa	24	3.3
<b>Developing Regions</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>26.4</b>
Oceania	14	1.9
Eastern Europe & former Soviet Union	28	3.8
Middle East	15	2.0
Others	57	7.7
(Overseas Total)	(418)	(57.0)
Total	732	100.0