



***Global Public Opinion
on Nuclear Issues
and the IAEA
Final Report from
18 Countries***

*Prepared for
The International Atomic
Energy Agency
by GlobeScan Incorporated
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Introduction

This report analyses the results of six questions fielded by GlobeScan Incorporated for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The results of this survey are based on telephone and in-person interviews conducted between May 13 and August 25, 2005 among approximately 1,000 adult respondents in each of 18 countries. In countries where 1,000 people were interviewed, results are considered to be accurate to within 3.1 percent, 19 times out of 20. Please refer to the table on page 27 for a list of the 18 participating countries and a more detailed description of the methodologies used in each market.

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NOTES TO READERS

Figures, Charts, and Tables

Please note that all figures in the charts of this report are expressed in percentages. Total percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. In the case of some bar charts, white space typically represents the portion of respondents who either answered “don’t know” or did not answer at all (i.e., DK/NA).

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Executive Summary

This Executive Summary outlines the results of six questions fielded by GlobeScan Incorporated for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), between May 13 and August 25, 2005. Telephone and in-person interviews were conducted among approximately 1,000 adult respondents in each of the following 18 countries: Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Mexico, Morocco, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, and the United States.

As expected, awareness of the IAEA among the general population is generally low. However, one in four citizens across the 18 countries surveyed say that they have heard or read “a lot” or “some” about the agency, with higher awareness in Asia and the Middle East.

- Across the 18 countries surveyed, two-thirds of people say that they have heard or read only a little (26%) or nothing at all (39%) about the IAEA. One in four claim to have heard or read some (19%) or a lot (7%) about the agency.
- Awareness of the IAEA is high in Asia and the Middle East, particularly in South Korea, Japan and Saudi Arabia, where half of the population say that they have heard of the agency. Familiarity is at its lowest across the G7 countries of France, Great Britain, Canada, the United States, and Germany.

Pluralities of citizens in all but three of the 18 countries surveyed believe that IAEA inspections are not effective in monitoring countries’ nuclear programmes.

- An average of 46 percent of people across the 18 countries surveyed say that IAEA inspections are not effective, while three in ten people (29%) say that they are. As many as two in ten people across the 18 markets – more than for any other question on the survey – are unable to answer the question.
- Asians hold the most favourable view of the IAEA in terms of the effectiveness of its inspections, while North Americans, Australians and most Europeans are skeptical, with majorities saying that IAEA inspections are not effective.
- Interestingly, the more people have heard about the IAEA, the more likely they are to say that the IAEA’s inspections are effective. This suggests that communications about the IAEA and its role as the world’s nuclear watchdog can have a positive impact on certain segments of society in terms of their perception of the IAEA’s performance on nuclear inspections.

Executive Summary

Majorities in 14 of the 18 countries – and pluralities in the remaining four countries – believe that the risk of terrorist acts involving radioactive materials and nuclear facilities is high because of insufficient protection.

- A majority of 54 percent across all countries surveyed believe the risk of nuclear terrorism to be high, while three in ten (28%) say that the risk is low.
- The belief that the risk of nuclear terrorist acts is high is consistent with findings from GlobeScan's 2005 Global Issues Monitor, which shows that terrorism is a top of mind concern for many people, particularly in the developed world.

People appreciate the value of nuclear technology. When asked to consider the peaceful uses of nuclear technology, people in all but three countries are most supportive, by far, of medical applications, followed by electricity generation.

- Across the 18 countries surveyed, respondents are most likely to choose the use of nuclear technology to treat human diseases as their preferred application (39%). This is followed by electricity generation (26%). Far fewer respondents point to applications of nuclear technology to ensure food safety (5%), eliminate insects (5%), and increase food production (4%).
- Only 3 percent of people volunteer that they do not support any of the nuclear applications proposed. This suggests a generally positive attitude by most people toward peaceful applications of nuclear technology – particularly in relation to health.

- Regionally, people in Mexico, Germany, Canada, Australia, and Argentina are more than twice as likely to prefer the medical applications of nuclear technology over any other; South Korea, Russia and Indonesia are the only countries where respondents prefer electricity generation over other applications.

While majorities of citizens generally support the continued use of existing nuclear reactors, most people do not favour the building of new nuclear plants. Pluralities in four of the 18 countries feel that all nuclear power plants should be closed down.

- Overall, an average of one-third of respondents (34%) believe countries with nuclear power plants should use the ones they already have, but not build new ones; three in ten (28%) believe nuclear power is a safe and important source of electricity and that interested countries should build new nuclear power plants; and one-quarter (25%) say that nuclear power is dangerous and that all operating nuclear power plants in the world should be closed down as soon as possible.
- Put another way, these findings show that six in ten citizens (62%) overall believe that existing nuclear reactors should continue to be used, yet six in ten (59%) do not favour new nuclear plants being built.
- Regionally, support for nuclear power is highest in South Korea, the United States and India, where clear pluralities support the building of new plants. In Morocco, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Cameroon, pluralities prefer that all existing plants be shut down.

Stressing the climate benefits of nuclear energy positively influences one in ten people to be more supportive of expanding the role of nuclear power in the world, but there is still a general reluctance to build more nuclear plants.

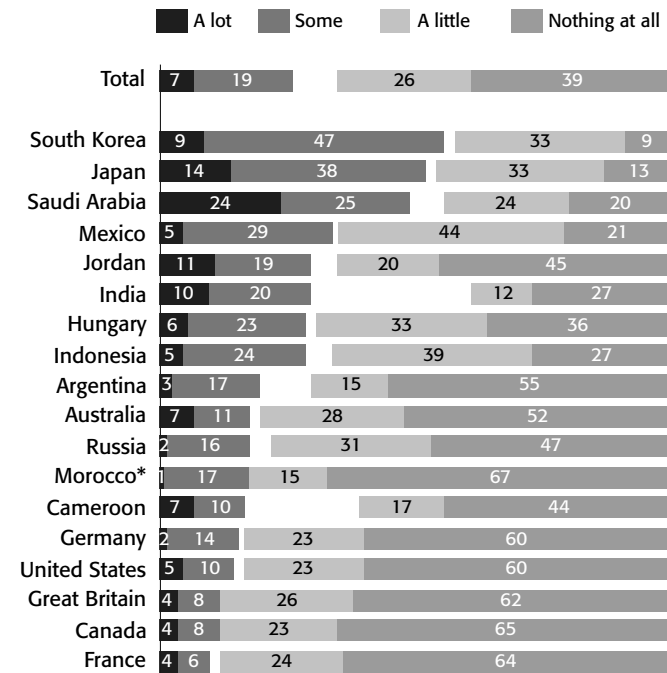
- After outlining to respondents the benefits of nuclear power in helping to combat climate change, people were asked for their views on the expansion of nuclear energy use. Overall, an average of 47 percent say that they are not in favour of expanding the use of nuclear power to meet the world's growing energy needs, regardless of the potential climate benefits, while 38 percent believe we should expand the use of nuclear power in order to combat climate change.
- Only in four countries do majorities (South Korea and Indonesia) or pluralities (Mexico and India) favour expanding nuclear power to help combat climate change, emphasising the general indecision or even reluctance among the public to build more nuclear plants.
- Comparing these findings with the percentage of people on the previous question who favoured the building of new power plants, a climate change argument does increase support in 14 of 18 countries, with an overall average increase of 10 percentage points (i.e., from 28% to 38%). Thus, climate change messaging may have a positive impact on certain small segments of society when it comes to improving people's attitudes toward expanding the use of nuclear power.

Detailed Report

Awareness of the IAEA

Have Heard of IAEA

By Country



Q. 1

The white space in this chart represents "DK/NA."

* In Morocco, "Nothing at all" and "DK/NA" responses have been combined.

As expected, awareness of the IAEA among the general population is generally low. However, one in four (26%) citizens across the 18 countries surveyed say they have heard "a lot" or "some" about the agency, with higher awareness in Asia and the Middle East.

When asked how much they have heard or read about the United Nations nuclear agency called the International Atomic Energy Agency, approximately two-thirds of people across the 18 countries surveyed say they have heard or read only a little (26%) or nothing at all (39%). One in four people claim to have heard or read some (19%) or a lot (7%) about the IAEA. One in ten people surveyed are unable to answer the question.

Awareness of the IAEA is much higher in Asia and in the Middle East than across other regions. In South Korea, Japan, and Saudi Arabia, half of the population or more say that they have heard or read at least something about the IAEA (56%, 52%, and 49%, respectively). In Jordan, India, and Indonesia, three

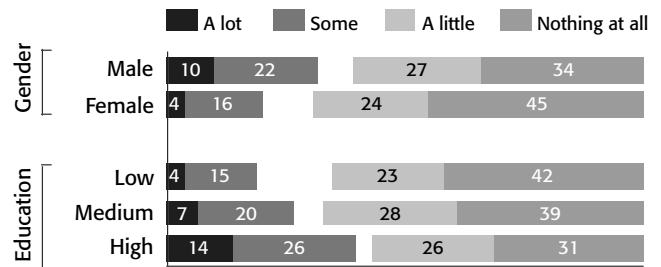
in ten respondents each say they are familiar with the IAEA (30%, 30%, and 29%, respectively). Media attention around the situation in North Korea has likely contributed to the high levels of awareness of the IAEA in South Korea and Japan.

In Mexico (34%) and Hungary (29%), awareness levels are also around three in ten, while those having heard of the agency drop to two in ten in Argentina (20%), Australia (18%), Russia (18%), and Morocco (18%). Indeed, in Australia and Russia, eight in ten people each say that they have heard little to nothing about the IAEA.

Interestingly, North Americans and Europeans are much less likely than others to have heard or read about the IAEA, with awareness of the agency being lowest across the G7 countries of France (10%), Canada (12%), Great Britain (12%), the United States (15%), and Germany (16%).

Have Heard of IAEA

By Gender and Education



Q. 1

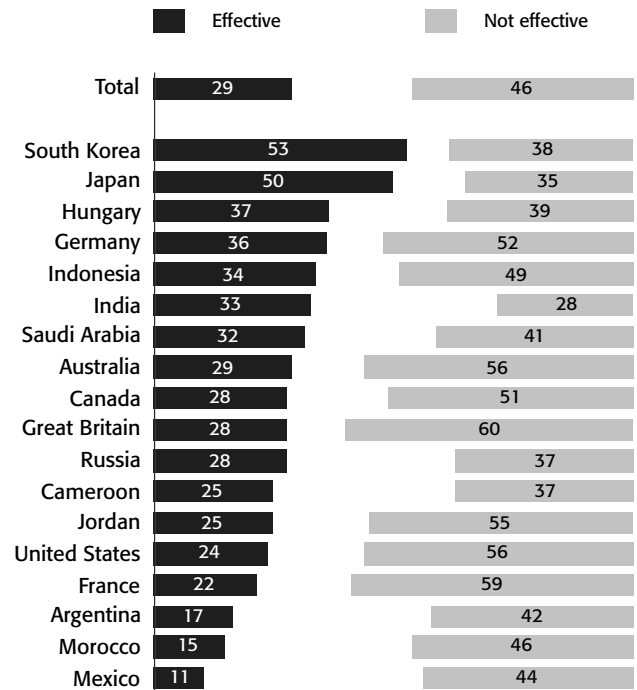
People in India and Cameroon are much less likely than those in other countries to be able to answer the question when asked how much they have heard or read about the IAEA. In Morocco, over two-thirds say that they have heard nothing of the agency or are unable to answer the question. Indeed, the ability to answer questions on nuclear-related topics is generally low in India, Cameroon, Morocco, and Argentina.

Demographically, across the 18 markets, men (32%) are generally more likely than women (20%) to have heard something about the IAEA. Awareness also increases with education levels; slightly less than two in ten (19%) people with low levels of education say that they have heard or read something about the IAEA, compared to four in ten (40%) people with high levels of education. Still, even among the highly educated, six in ten (57%) say that they have heard little or nothing about the agency.

Effectiveness of IAEA Inspections

Effectiveness of IAEA Inspections

By Country



The white space in this chart represents “DK/NA” and “Neither/other.”

Q. 2

Pluralities of citizens in all but three of the 18 countries surveyed believe that IAEA inspections are not effective in monitoring countries’ nuclear programmes.

After explaining to survey participants that one of the roles of the IAEA is to conduct inspections to make sure that countries are not using their nuclear activities to develop nuclear weapons, people were asked to choose which one of the following two views is closest to their own:

- International Atomic Energy Agency inspections are effective at monitoring countries’ nuclear programmes.

or

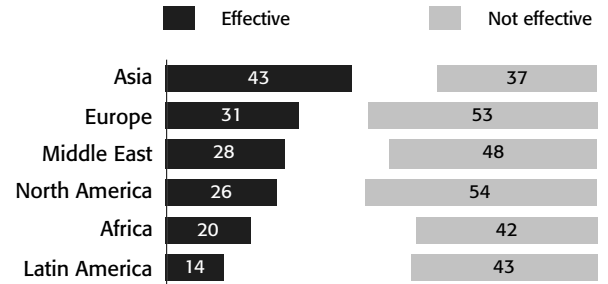
- International Atomic Energy Agency inspections are ineffective, because countries are able to hide major elements of their nuclear weapons programmes from IAEA inspectors in their country.

An average of 46 percent of people across the 18 countries surveyed say that IAEA inspections are not effective, while three in ten people (29%) say that they are. As many as two in ten people across the 18 markets – more than for any other question on the survey – are unable to answer the question. This inability to express an opinion is particularly evident in Morocco, where four in ten (39%) answer “do not know,” as well as in Argentina (37%), India (37%), and Cameroon (30%).

Compared to other regions, Asians have the most positive impression of IAEA inspections, with South Korea and Japan being the only two countries of the 18 surveyed where slim majorities of people see the IAEA as effective (53% and 50%, respectively). Pluralities in India also hold this view (33%), although four in ten (37%) are unable to answer the question. Indonesians are somewhat less favourable; while one-third (34%) have a positive impression of the IAEA, nearly half (49%) say that the IAEA is not effective in its role of nuclear inspector.

Effectiveness of IAEA Inspections

By Region

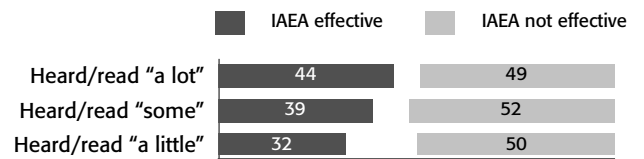


The white space in this chart represents "DK/NA" and "Neither/other."

Q. 2

Effectiveness of IAEA Inspections

By Level of Familiarity with IAEA



The white space in this chart represents "DK/NA" and "Neither/other."

Q. 1, 2

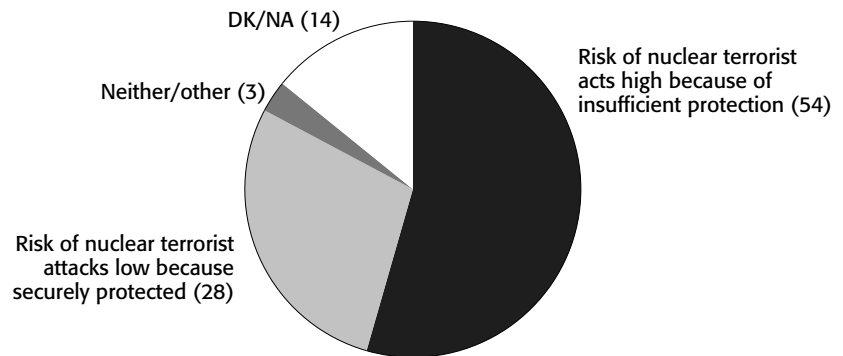
Majorities of respondents in North America, Australia and in most European countries surveyed see IAEA inspections as ineffective. In the United States (56%), Canada (51%), and Australia (56%), over half of the population believes that IAEA inspections are not effective. As many as six in ten people in Great Britain and France (60% and 59%), and more than half of people in Germany (52%), also hold this view. Hungarians are divided in their opinion, with 39 percent considering inspections ineffective compared to 37 percent saying the IAEA is effectively monitoring countries' nuclear programmes. A majority of Jordanian respondents (55%) also believe IAEA inspections are ineffective.

When comparing IAEA awareness levels with effectiveness ratings, an interesting trend emerges: the more people say they have heard or read about the IAEA, the more likely they are to say that the IAEA's inspections are effective. Respondents who claim to have heard or read a lot about the agency are significantly more likely than those who say they have heard or read only a little to say that inspections are effective (44% vs 32%, respectively). This suggests that communications about the IAEA and its role as the world's nuclear watchdog can have a positive impact on certain segments of society in terms of their perception of the IAEA's performance on nuclear inspections. However, it is important to note that almost half (49%) of those who say they are very familiar with the agency still believe that the IAEA's inspections are not effective.

Views on Nuclear Security

Views on Nuclear Security

Total 18 Countries



Q. 3

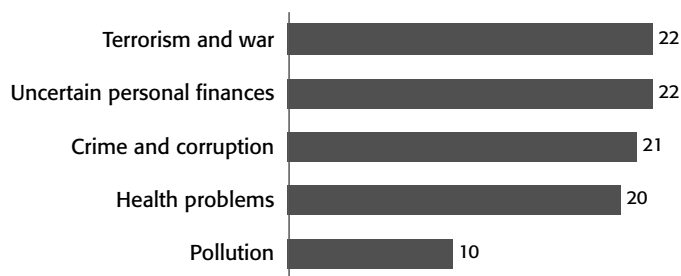
Majorities in 14 of the 18 countries – and pluralities in the remaining four countries – believe that the risk of terrorist acts involving radioactive materials and nuclear facilities is high because of insufficient protection.

When people are asked whether they believe that the risk of terrorist acts involving radioactive materials and nuclear facilities is low because they are securely protected or high because of insufficient protection, a majority of 54 percent across all countries surveyed say that they believe the risk of terrorist acts is high. Three in ten (28%) believe the risk is low, while less than two in ten (14%) cannot provide an answer.

Respondents' belief that the risk of nuclear terrorist acts is high is consistent with findings from GlobeScan's 2005 Global Issues Monitor, which show that terrorism is a concern for many people, particularly in the developed world. When people are asked, unprompted, what they believe is the most important problem facing the world today, terrorism ranks fourth overall behind wars and conflicts, poverty, and the economy (terrorism ranks second after wars and conflicts among industrialised nations). As well, when people are asked to select from a list of five items the one that causes them the greatest worry or insecurity, terrorism and war share the number one spot in industrialised nations alongside uncertain personal finances.

Greatest Cause of Personal Worry or Insecurity

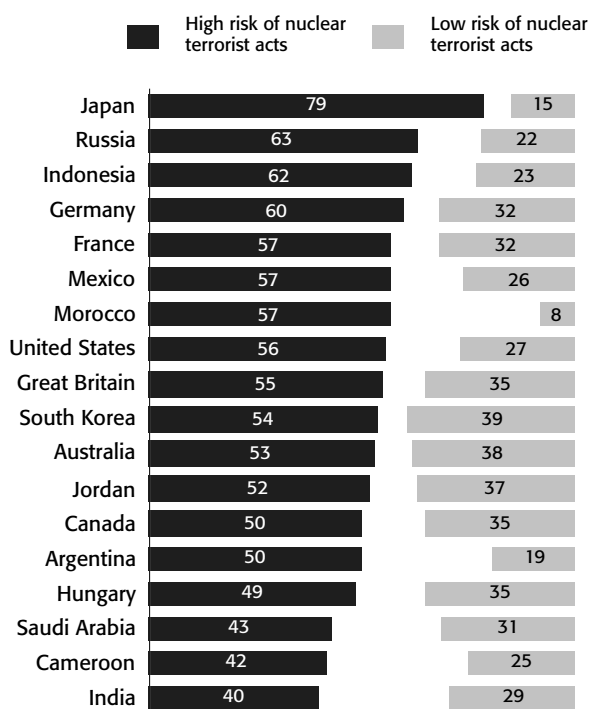
Average of 21 Countries*



*Source: Global Issues Monitor 2005

Views on Nuclear Security

By Country



The white space in this chart represents "DK/NA" and "Neither/other."

Q. 3

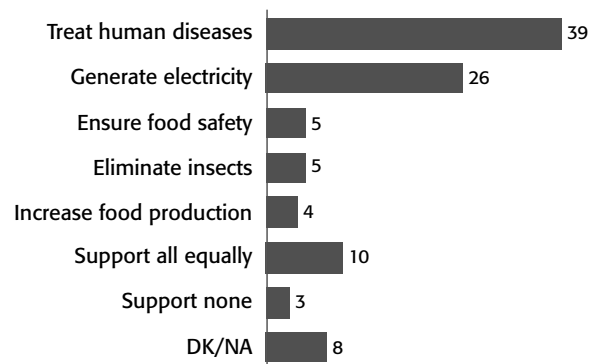
Regionally, majorities in nearly all countries surveyed, except Hungary, Saudi Arabia, Cameroon, and India, believe that the risk of nuclear-related terrorist acts is high because of insufficient protection. Even in the latter four countries, pluralities (between 40% and 49%) perceive the risks to be high.

Despite their high level of awareness of the IAEA and their positive impression of IAEA's performance around inspections, the Japanese (79%) are far more likely than others to say that the risk of nuclear terrorist acts is high because of insufficient protection. They are followed by Russians (63%), Indonesians (62%), Germans (60%), French (57%), Mexicans (57%), Moroccans (57%), and Americans (56%). These findings indicate a high level of concern among the public, particularly among the Japanese, for nuclear terrorism.

Support for Peaceful Applications of Nuclear Technologies

Support for Peaceful Applications of Nuclear Technologies

Total 18 Countries



Q. 4

People appreciate the value of nuclear technology. When asked to consider the peaceful uses of nuclear technology, people in all but three countries are most supportive, by far, of medical applications, followed by electricity generation.

People were given a list of five examples of peaceful applications of nuclear technology and asked to choose which one they most support. The list included the use of nuclear technologies to generate electricity, treat human diseases such as cancer, ensure food safety through irradiation to eliminate bacteria, increase food production by breeding plants to grow in harsh conditions, and eliminate insects that destroy food crops and spread disease.

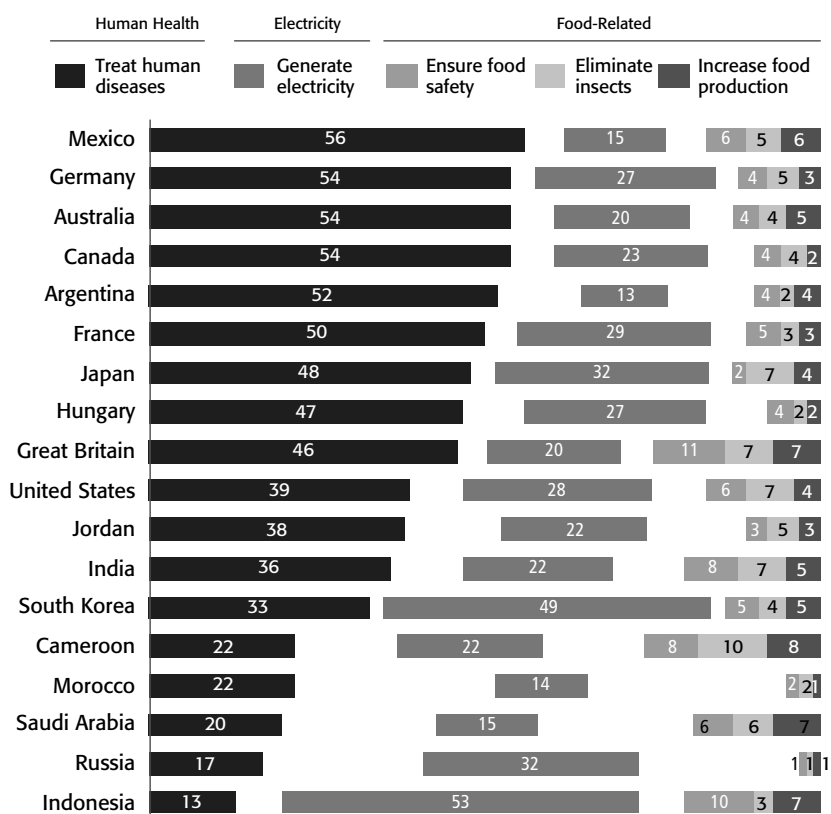
Across the 18 countries surveyed, respondents are most likely to choose the use of nuclear technology to treat human diseases such as cancer (39%), followed by electricity generation (26%). The high preference for using nuclear technology in disease treatment is not surprising, considering the public's strong popular bias toward

health and healthcare. Far fewer respondents point to applications of nuclear technology to ensure food safety (5%), eliminate insects (5%), and increase food production (4%) – applications that are probably not as familiar to people as disease treatment technologies or nuclear energy. One in ten people voluntarily report that they support all of the applications equally, while another 3 percent state that they do not support any of the proposed applications.

Pluralities in most countries point to the use of nuclear technology in the treatment of human diseases as their preferred application. Indeed, in countries such as Mexico (56%), Germany (54%), Canada (54%), Australia (54%), and Argentina (52%), people are more than twice as likely to select this application over any other. Indonesia, South Korea, and Russia are the only countries where pluralities do not select the treatment of human disease as their most preferred nuclear application. Rather, preference goes to electricity generation (53%, 49% and 32%, respectively). Cameroon is also unique in that people here

Support for Peaceful Applications of Nuclear Technologies

By Country



Q. 4

The white space in this chart represents "DK/NA," "Support all equally," and "Support none."

are equally like to point to disease treatment and electricity generation (22% for each) as the preferred nuclear technology. In all other nations, electricity generation is chosen as the second most preferred nuclear application after the treatment of human diseases.

While very few people choose the other nuclear applications tested, Britons and Indonesians are more inclined than others to support irradiation to ensure food safety (11% and 10%, respectively, compared to the average response rate of 5%). People in Cameroon are more likely than others to prefer the use of nuclear technologies to eliminate insects that destroy food crops and spread disease (10%, compared to the average response rate of 5%). An average of only 3 percent of respondents say they do not support any of the nuclear applications listed, with opposition to all nuclear applications being highest in Saudi Arabia (10%) and Russia (8%).

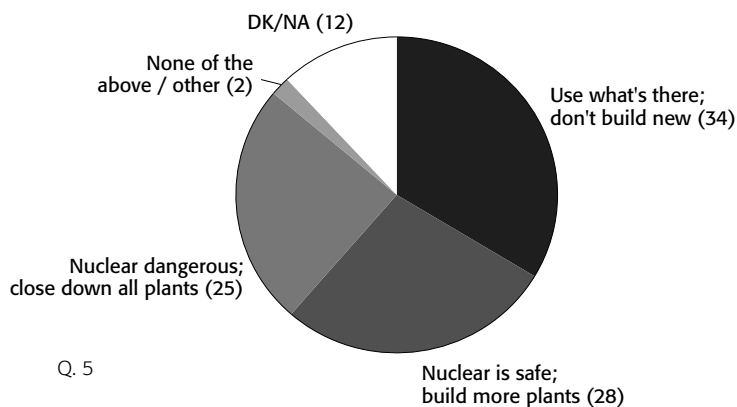
Demographically, people with higher levels of education (31%) are more inclined than those with less education

(21%) to be supportive of electricity generation through nuclear technology. Men (31%) are also more likely than women (20%) to point to this option, while women are more inclined than men to point to disease treatment (42% vs 35%, respectively).

Support for Nuclear Power

Support for Nuclear Power

Total 18 Countries



Support for Nuclear Power

Total 18 Countries



While majorities of citizens generally support the continued use of existing nuclear reactors, most people do not favour the building of new nuclear plants. Pluralities in four of the 18 countries feel that all nuclear power plants should be closed down.

In order to assess the level of support for nuclear power around the world, people were asked to choose which of the following statements best reflects their view of the generation of electricity using nuclear reactors:

- Nuclear power is dangerous and we should close down all operating nuclear power plants in the world as soon as possible.

or

- Countries with nuclear power plants should use the ones they already have, but no one should build new ones.

or

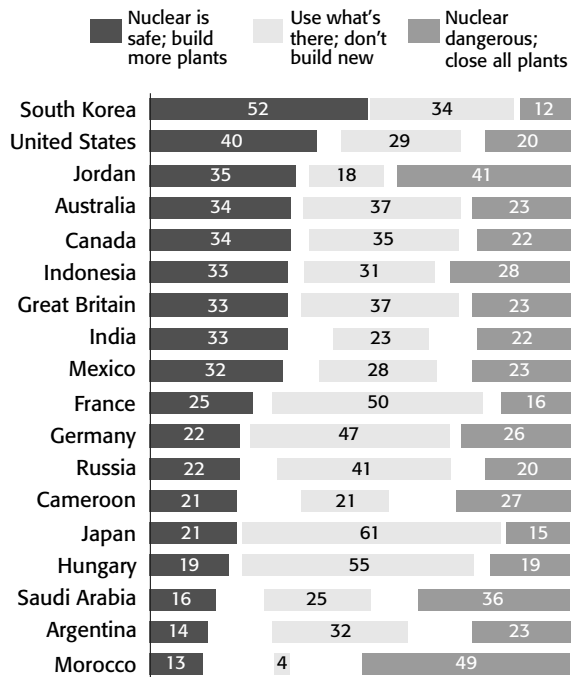
- Nuclear power is relatively safe and an important source of electricity, and interested countries should build new nuclear power plants.

Across the 18 countries surveyed, an average of one-third of respondents (34%) believe countries with nuclear power plants should use the ones they already have, but not build new ones.[†] Three in ten (28%) believe nuclear power is a safe and important source of electricity and that interested countries should build new nuclear power plants and one-quarter (25%) say that nuclear power is dangerous and that all operating nuclear power plants in the world should be closed down as soon as possible.

Put another way, these findings show that six in ten citizens (62%) overall believe that existing nuclear reactors should continue to be used, yet six in ten (59%) do not favour new nuclear plants being built. While people generally do not want expansion in this area, they do advocate the continued use of plants that have already been built.

Support for Nuclear Power

By Country



The white space in this chart represents "DK/NA" and "None of the above / other."

Q. 5

Support for nuclear power appears to be highest in South Korea, where a majority of respondents (52%) say that it is safe and that interested countries should build new nuclear power plants. Only one in ten South Koreans (12%), the lowest percentage of all the countries surveyed, say that nuclear power is dangerous. Pluralities in the United States (40%) and India (33%) also advocate the building of new plants.

Pluralities in six of the 18 countries hold the view that countries should use the nuclear power plants they have, but not build more. These countries include Japan (61%), Hungary (55%), France (50%), Germany (47%), Russia (41%), and Argentina (32%).

Respondents in five of the 18 countries appear divided between the idea of building new plants versus using what is already there and not building more. These countries include Australia, Great Britain, Canada, Indonesia, and Mexico.

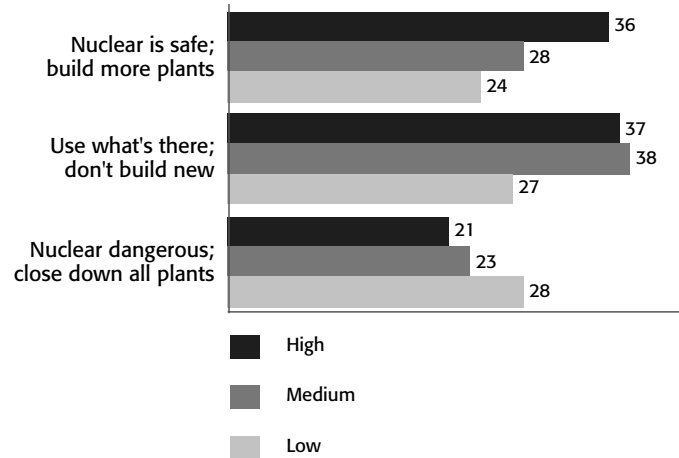
†It is unclear whether those who currently advocate the continued use of nuclear plants without building new ones see nuclear power as a short- or long-term solution to energy demands. It is possible that a certain segment of this group may wish to use nuclear plants while they are still operational, recouping the substantial investment in building the plants, but then shutting them down over time in an orderly fashion as more effective, renewable, non-nuclear energy sources continue to emerge. Another segment of this group may be adopting a "wait and see" approach, willing to use what is available but

unwilling to commit to building more plants until the perceived uncertainties around the safety of nuclear power generation and nuclear waste storage issues are resolved. Finally, it is likely that a portion of this group does not realise that power plants have a finite lifespan, thinking that the continued use of existing nuclear power plants is possible without any need for replacement. Given the very significant debate that is emerging over the eventual replacement of existing power plants, further research into the mindset of this "middle" group will be important.

Support for Nuclear Power

Support for Nuclear Power

By Level of Education



Q. 5

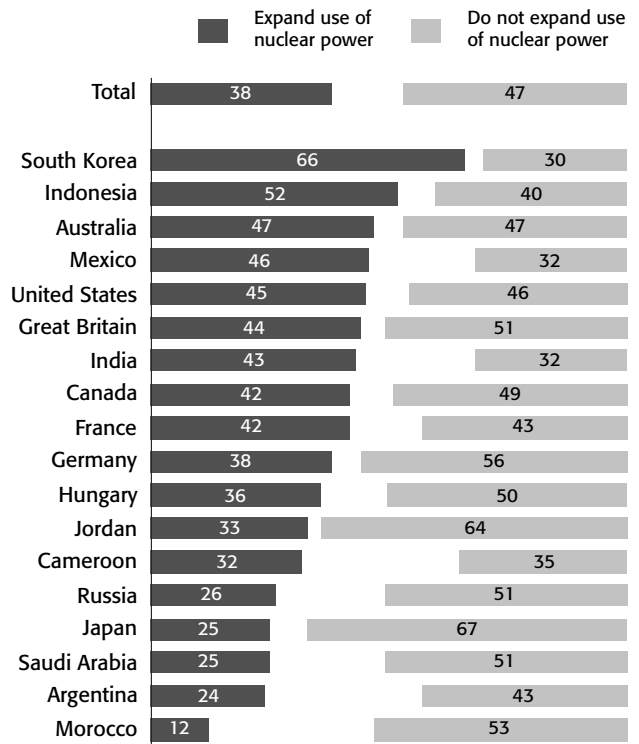
In Morocco, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Cameroon, pluralities believe that nuclear power is dangerous and all nuclear power plants should be shut down. In Morocco, half of the population (49%), a higher proportion than in any other country surveyed, supports the closing of all nuclear power plants. In Jordan and Saudi Arabia, as many as 41 and 36 percent, respectively, believe that nuclear power is dangerous. People in Cameroon appear more split in their opinion compared to the other three countries: 21 percent each advocate building more plants or not building more, but using what is there, 27 percent want to see the plants shut down and 32 percent are unable to answer the question.

Overall, men (33%) and people with high levels of education (36%) are more inclined than women (23%) and those with low levels of education (24%) to say that nuclear power is safe and that interested countries should build new nuclear power plants. People with less education (28%) are more likely than the well educated (21%) to say that nuclear power is dangerous and that all plants should be closed down.

Impact of Climate Change Argument on Support for Nuclear Power

Nuclear Power as an Answer to Climate Change

By Country



Q. 6 The white space in this chart represents “DK/NA” and “Neither/other.”

Stressing the climate benefits of nuclear energy positively influences one in ten people to be more supportive of expanding the role of nuclear power in the world, but there is still a general reluctance to build more nuclear plants.

An introductory statement outlining the beneficial aspects of nuclear power in terms of climate change was read to respondents, before asking them for their views on expanding the use of nuclear energy. Respondents were told: “Most scientists believe the burning of fossil fuels, such as petroleum, coal or natural gas, is the main cause of climate change or global warming. Some say that nuclear power could play a role in protecting the world’s climate, because it doesn’t produce climate-changing or greenhouse gases.” People were then asked to choose which of the following two views is closest to their own:

- We should expand the use of nuclear power to meet the world’s growing energy needs, in order to help combat climate change.

or

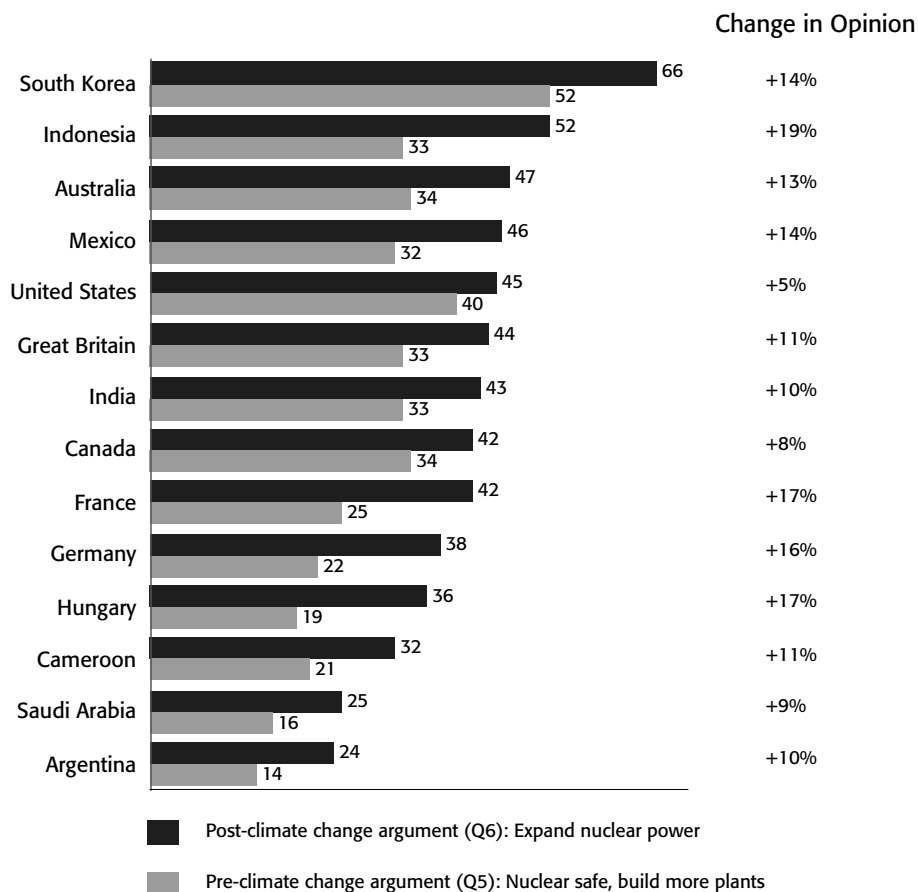
- I am not in favour of expanding the use of nuclear power to meet the world’s growing energy needs.

Despite introducing people to the argument that nuclear power may aid in combating climate change, an average of 47 percent of respondents say that they are not in favour of expanding the use of nuclear power to meet the world’s growing energy needs, while 38 percent believe we should expand the use of nuclear power in order to help combat climate change. Thirteen percent of people are unable to answer the question.

Majorities in Japan (67%), Jordan (64%), Germany (56%), Morocco (53%), Great Britain (51%), Russia (51%), Saudi Arabia (51%), and Hungary (50%), and pluralities in Argentina (43%), are not in favour of expanding the use of nuclear power to meet the world’s growing energy needs. Five of the 18 countries – Australia, United States, Canada, France, and Cameroon – appear divided in their opinion, not significantly favouring one viewpoint over the other.

Impact of Climate Change Argument on Support for Nuclear Power

Support for Expansion of Nuclear Power: Pre- and Post-Climate Change Argument
Countries Where Argument Has an Impact on Opinion



The situation in the United States is noteworthy: although pluralities agree that nuclear power is safe (40%), Americans appear divided on whether nuclear power should be expanded in order to help combat climate change. This may be a reflection of the United States' current policy position on climate change.

Only in four countries do majorities (South Korea at 66% and Indonesia at 52%) or pluralities (Mexico at 46% and India at 43%) agree with expanding the use of nuclear power to meet the world's growing energy needs and to help combat climate change. South Korea also has the highest level of support of all countries for nuclear power.

It is notable, however, that by outlining the climate change benefit of nuclear power, support for the expansion of nuclear power does increase by an average of 10 percentage points. As we saw in the previous question, when asked for their views on nuclear power, 28 percent of people across the 18 countries surveyed are of the opinion that nuclear power is safe and that interested countries should build new nuclear power plants. After putting forward the climate change argument, 38 percent now advocate expanding the use of nuclear power to meet the world's growing energy needs, in order to combat climate change. This increase in support for the expansion of nuclear power is noted in 14 of the 18 countries surveyed, with increases ranging from 5 to 19 percent. Indonesia shows the greatest change in opinion, moving from 33 percent support to 52 percent. Countries where opinion does not sway are Japan, Jordan, Russia and Morocco.

As well, among individuals who say that nuclear power is dangerous and that all nuclear power plants should be shut down, almost two in ten (19%) change their mind in response to the climate change argument, now holding the view that we should expand the use of nuclear power to meet the world's growing energy needs in a climate-friendly manner. Among those who said that we should use plants that exist, but not build more, 35 percent are swayed by the climate change argument and say that they support the expansion of nuclear power in an effort to fight climate change. This is further evidence that climate change messaging could well have a positive impact on certain segments of society when it comes to improving people's attitudes toward the use of nuclear power.

If, over time, climate change mitigation strategies begin to impact people more personally – for example, through increased fossil fuel prices – the nuclear energy argument could become more powerful to consumers.

Methodology

Methodology

The following table gives a detailed description of the methodologies used in each of the 18 countries:

Country	Sample Size	Field Dates	Sample Frame	Survey Methodology	Type of Sample
Argentina	1000	May 28 – June 8 2005	18 years and over	Face-to-face	National
Australia	1020	June 23–28 2005	18 years and over	Telephone	National
Cameroon	1900	May 31 – June 12 2005	18 years to 64 years	Face-to-face	National
Canada	1012	June 6–9 2005	18 years and over	Telephone	National
France	1002	May 13–16 2005	15 years and over	Telephone	National
Germany	1002	May 17–18 2005	14 years and over	Telephone	National
Great Britain	1011	May 20–22 2005	18 years and over	Telephone	National
Hungary	1008	May 13–24 2005	15 years and over	Face-to-face	National
India	1000	June 1–12 2005	15 years and over	Face-to-face	Major Metropolitan Areas ¹
Indonesia	1000	August 1–25 2005	18 years to 60 years	Face-to-face	Major Metropolitan Areas ²
Japan	1003	May 20–22 2005	18 years and over	Telephone	National
Jordan	800	June 20 – July 1 2005	18 years and over	Face-to-face	Urban ³
Mexico	1000	June 3–17 2005	18 years and over	Face-to-face	National
Morocco	1000	June 12–29 2005	18 years and over	Face-to-face	National
Russia	1003	May 26 – June 3 2005	18 years and over	Face-to-face	National
Saudi Arabia	1200	May 25 – June 25 2005	15 years to 59 years	Face-to-face	Urban ⁴
South Korea	1000	May 30 – June 17 2005	20 years to 59 years	Telephone	Major 7 Cities ⁵
United States	1004	May 20–22 2005	18 years and over	Telephone	National

¹ In India, the survey was conducted in Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai, representing 5% of the total population.

² In Indonesia, the survey was conducted in Jakarta and Surabaya, representing 13% of the total urban population.

³ In Jordan, the survey was conducted in Greater Amman, representing 40% of the total population.

⁴ In Saudi Arabia, the survey was conducted in Abha, Eastern Province, Jeddah, Madina, Mekka, Riyadh and Taif, representing 50% of the total population.

⁵ In South Korea, the survey was conducted in Busan, Daegu, Daejeon, Gwangju, Incheon, Seoul and Ulsan, representing 52% of the total population.

Questionnaire

Questionnaire

1. How much have you heard or read about the United Nations nuclear agency called the International Atomic Energy Agency, also known as the IAEA? Have you heard [...] about this agency?

- 01 – A lot
- 02 – Some
- 03 – A little
- 04 – Nothing at all
- VOLUNTEERED
- 99 – DK/NA

2. One of the roles of the International Atomic Energy Agency is to conduct inspections to make sure that countries are not using their nuclear activities to develop nuclear weapons. Regarding inspections, which one of the following two views is closest to your own: READ AND ROTATE.

- 01 – International Atomic Energy Agency inspections are effective at monitoring countries' nuclear programmes.
- 02 – International Atomic Energy Agency inspections are ineffective, because countries are able to hide major elements of their nuclear weapons programmes from IAEA inspectors in their country.
- VOLUNTEERED
- 03 – Neither / Other (do not specify)
- 99 – DK/NA

3. I'd now like to focus on nuclear security. Which of the following two views is closest to your own: READ AND ROTATE.

- 01 – I believe the risk of terrorist acts involving radioactive materials and nuclear facilities is low, because they are securely protected
- 02 – I believe the risk of terrorist acts involving radioactive materials or nuclear facilities is high, because of insufficient protection.
- VOLUNTEERED
- 03 – Neither / Other (do not specify)
- 99 – DK/NA

4. Which of the following peaceful applications of nuclear technology do you most support? The use of nuclear technologies to [.....]. READ AND ROTATE.

- 01 – Generate electricity
- 02 – Treat human diseases such as cancer
- 03 – Ensure food safety through irradiation to eliminate bacteria
- 04 – Increase food production by breeding plants to grow in harsh conditions
- 05 – Eliminate insects that destroy food crops and spread disease
- VOLUNTEERED
- 06 – Support all equally
- 07 – Support none of the above
- 08 – Other (please specify)
- 99 – DK/NA

5. Which statement best reflects your view of the generation of electricity using nuclear reactors? READ AND ROTATE.

- 01 – Countries with nuclear power plants should use the ones they already have, but no one should build new ones.
- 02 – Nuclear power is dangerous and we should close down all operating nuclear power plants in the world as soon as possible.
- 03 – Nuclear power is relatively safe and an important source of electricity, and interested countries should build new nuclear power plants.

VOLUNTEERED

- 04 – None of the above / Other (do not specify)
- 99 – DK/NA

6. Most scientists believe the burning of fossil fuels, such as petroleum, coal or natural gas, is the main cause of climate change or global warming. Some say that nuclear power could play a role in protecting the world's climate, because it doesn't produce climate-changing or greenhouse gases. Which of the following two views is closest to your own: READ AND ROTATE.

- 01 – We should expand the use of nuclear power to meet the world's growing energy needs, in order to help combat climate change.
- 02 – I am not in favour of expanding the use of nuclear power to meet the world's growing energy needs.

VOLUNTEERED

- 03 – Neither / Other (do not specify)
- 99 – DK/NA