



iGES
Annual Report FY2008

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FOREWORD



The role of the Asia-Pacific region is becoming more influential in promoting sustainable development and encouraging a shift to low-carbon economies.

Prof. Hironori Hamanaka
Chair, IGES Board of Directors

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) was established by an initiative of the Japanese government in 1998, with the support of Kanagawa Prefecture, and conducts practical strategic research on global environmental issues to realise sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

IGES formulates research plans in three-year phases. The Fourth Phase Integrative Strategic Research Programme (April 2007 to March 2010) encompasses the following research projects, which meet the actual policy needs of the Asia-Pacific region: Climate Policy, Market Mechanism, Biofuels, Forest Conservation, Freshwater, Waste and Resources, Business and the Environment, and Capacity Development and Education. The Programme Management Office coordinates the research activities of these projects and carries out cross-cutting studies in response to the various needs of the region.

The year 2008, which was the 10th year of IGES's establishment, saw major progress towards finding solutions for global-scale environmental problems. With the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit in July embracing climate change problems as a high-priority issue and discussions moving forward on the post-2012 climate regime, IGES has made maximum use of its research networks developed to date to assertively disseminate information and offer policy recommendations based on the Institute's strategic research. In May, prior to the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting, IGES co-organised an international symposium entitled "Climate Change and Water" in Kobe, at which the outcomes of the symposium were compiled and delivered to the Ministers Meeting. IGES also substantially contributed to the Meeting through providing discussion papers summarising the points of main themes and supporting the preparation of the Chair's Summary. Following that, in June, IGES organised an international symposium entitled "Strategy to Combat Climate Change in Asia and the Pacific" in Yokohama, Japan, to celebrate the 10th anniversary of its establishment. At this symposium, development strategies

were introduced that take into account climate change issues through the presentation of the Second IGES White Paper "Climate Change Policies in the Asia-Pacific: Re-uniting Climate Change and Sustainable Development," based on IGES's strategic research. In addition, IGES also organised six side events on a wide range of themes which were related to the on-going climate negotiations at the 14th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention (COP14) and the 4th Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP4) that was held in Poznan, Poland in December, and presented policy recommendations for international consensus on the future climate regime from an Asian perspective. In addition to this, IGES worked to further strengthen co-ordination with international forums and networks, such as the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), for which IGES serves as secretariat, the 3R Initiative and the Kitakyushu Initiative, and actively took part in the formulation of policies on sustainable development and the environment that are dynamically making headway around the world.

The role of the Asia-Pacific region is becoming more influential in promoting sustainable development and encouraging a shift to low-carbon economies. Since its establishment, IGES has sought and developed partnerships with a broad range of stakeholders including national governments, local authorities, businesses, NGOs, citizens and experts. It intends to further enhance those bonds and dedicate itself to implementing multi-dimensional, interdisciplinary research that directly looks at the actual problems of the Asia-Pacific region, as well as urging the formation of policies that can contribute to the realisation of a sustainable Asia-Pacific region through innovative, strategic policy recommendations.

I would like to ask for your continued understanding and support of IGES's future research activities.

OUTLINE OF IGES

MISSION AND GOALS

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES FROM THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

While the Asia-Pacific region is experiencing rapid economic growth and extensive urbanisation together with continued population increase, the region is still facing the issue of poverty. Efforts towards regional economic integration bring with them opportunities for further economic progress and poverty reduction but at the same time, there is concern that this will greatly increase the impact on natural resources and the environment through forest degradation, air and water pollution and an increase in waste generation. Climate change, the most urgent issue facing the world today, also presents the region with challenges: the region is one of the major sources of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and it is also likely to be affected by the severe impact of global warming on regional economies, society and the lives of ordinary citizens.

In the face of mounting challenges, the mission of IGES is to create effective strategies and propose practical solutions to support sustainable development, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region, while looking ahead 50 or even 100 years into the future. Expectations and requests are increasing that the Asia-Pacific region plays an important role in international efforts to deal with climate change and other critical environmental issues. It is vital to carry out appropriate policy proposals based on conditions in each area of the region, which is characterised by diversities in terms of economy, politics, culture and natural environment.

IGES will enhance collaborations with a broad range of stakeholders such as national governments, local authorities, businesses, non-governmental organisations, citizens and experts, to carry out strategic policy research from an Asia-Pacific perspective and to disseminate the results around the world, so that it can contribute to the transition towards a sustainable society.



OUR APPROACH

- **Strategic Policy Research on Global Environmental Issues**

IGES is an international strategic research institute that deals with global environmental issues. The institute conducts solution-oriented, multi-dimensional, interdisciplinary research based on actual problems, and aims to apply the results to real policy-making processes. IGES also proposes policies and systems from a global viewpoint unconstrained by the interests of specific countries, to be of use in solving environmental issues.

* In April 2003, IGES was granted Special Consultative Status under the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UN/ECOSOC).

- **Focus on Sustainable Development in the Asia-Pacific Region**

IGES research focuses on sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific, a region experiencing rapid growth in industrial activity and population, with serious implications for the future global environment.

- **Outreach for Policy-Making**

IGES is a policy-oriented institute that reaches beyond pure academic research. It aims to produce outputs that can be reflected in the policy-making processes of international organisations as well as national and local governments, and in the activities of businesses, NGOs and local citizens. To this end, IGES reaches out actively to various stakeholders.

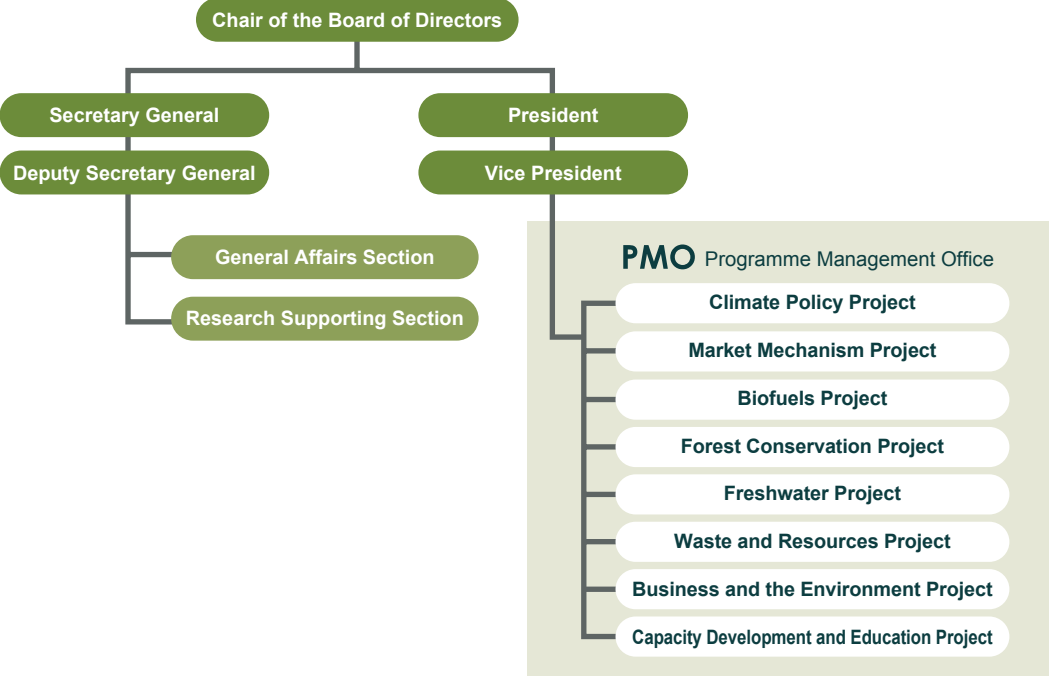


IGES' RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

IGES is conducting practical research based on the needs of the Asia-Pacific region during each three-year phase. In 2008, based on the Fourth Phase Integrative Strategic Research Programme (April 2007 – March 2010), eight research projects were conducted under the Programme Management

Office (PMO) which coordinated the projects and carried out cross-cutting research. Additionally, IGES implemented a broad range of research activities at its facilities in Japan and overseas, and through intergovernmental programmes and networks.

Organisational Chart



- ### Research Activity Facilities
- Kansai Research Centre
 - Kitakyushu Office
 - Bangkok Office
 - Beijing Office
 - Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)
 - Centre for Sustainability (CfS)
 - IPCC TFI
Technical Support Unit (TSU)
 - Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES



CLIMATE POLICY PROJECT

02 Major Research Activities

Post-2012 Climate Regime

Research on the post-2012 climate regime focuses on the formulation of an international regime after the conclusion of the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol. As part of this research, the project held policy dialogues on the post-2012 climate regime in Asia in Bangkok, Thailand (August 2008) and Kyoto, Japan (October 2008). The outcomes of the consultations were presented at a side event entitled “Sealing the Deal in Copenhagen: Some Views from Asia” at COP14. The project also proposed policy recommendations from an Asian perspective to advance the climate negotiation process towards COP15 to be held in Copenhagen.

In addition, the project conducted a review of climate-related policies in Southeast Asian countries, and a review of legal frameworks to address climate change in Japan, as advisory services to the *Asian Development Bank Mini-Stern Review*, and *Strengthening the Rule of Law to Address Climate Change: Selected Asian Country Studies* of the United Nations Environment Programme/Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP-ROAP) and the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN).

Co-benefits

Applying a focus on energy efficiency in key sectors (transportation, agriculture, waste management, other), research on co-benefits* analyses strategies to maximise the co-benefits that contribute to sustainable development. The project co-organised the United States-Japan Workshop on the “Co-benefits of Climate Actions in Asia,” in co-operation with the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the United



Better Air Quality Pre-Event “Climate-Friendly Transportation Strategies in Asia: Overcoming Obstacles to Co-benefits”

01 Outline of Research

An Asian approach to climate change is indispensable to further promote measures to control global warming. The Climate Policy Project aims to recommend effective climate policies that will contribute to the sustainable development of Asia, and conducts research on three themes: adaptation, post-2012 climate regime and co-benefits.



States Environmental Protection Agency in Bangkok, Thailand in April 2008, at which ideas and opinions were exchanged on opportunities for and obstacles to enhancing the policy impacts of co-benefits in Asia. The project also held a special event on “Climate-Friendly Transportation Strategies in Asia: Overcoming Obstacles to Co-benefits,” in co-operation with the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, as a pre-event to the “Better Air Quality” conference in Bangkok, Thailand in November 2008. This special event discussed the potential for maximising the co-benefits of transportation policies in developing countries in Asia. The outcomes of the consultations were presented at a side event at COP14 entitled “Rewarding Transportation Co-benefits in the Future Climate Regime: Possibilities and Priorities,” at which the project pointed out that the transportation sector has not received benefits from the global carbon market, although a number of transportation policies maximise co-benefits in development and climate change policies, and proposed policy recommendations to improve Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM).

* Co-benefits: The positive effects including the improvements of air pollution and energy efficiency and economic development brought by measures against global warming.

Adaptation

Mitigating GHG emissions and improvement of adaptive capacity to deal with the impacts of global warming are important issues in tackling global warming.

In this research, a focus was applied on promoting “mainstreaming” adaptation concerns into development policies at national and regional levels for the agricultural and water resource sectors, which are highly vulnerable to climate change. The project organised a special session on options for mainstreaming adaptation concerns in the agriculture and water sectors as part of the “International Workshop on Community-based Adaptation” in Dhaka,

Press briefing at COP14



COP14 Side Event “Measuring the Effectiveness of Adaptation: Implications for Climate Negotiations” Photo courtesy of IISD/ENB



Bangladesh in October 2008. In co-operation with the World Bank, the project also conducted research on adaptation metrics to discuss quantitative measures to indicate the effectiveness of adaptation policies, and completed a scoping report (report showing the scope of project research) based on the outcomes of an expert consultation organised in April 2008 and field surveys in India and Bangladesh. The project presented the outcomes of this research at a side event entitled “Measuring the Effectiveness of Adaptation: Implications for Climate Negotiations,” which was held in cooperation with the World Resource Institute (WRI), at the Conference of the Parties (COP14) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2008. Ways to measure the effectiveness of adaptation actions, as well as practical methods for utilising adaptation metrics in different national circumstances were discussed.

PROJECT CLOSE-UP

Recommendations for the Post-2012 Climate Regime from an Asian Perspective



With an aim to reflect Asian perspectives in the formulation of the post-2012 climate regime, the project has carried out policy dialogues on the post-2012 climate regime in Asia since FY2005. In FY2008, the project organised consultations in Bangkok, Thailand and Kyoto, Japan. Approximately 80 participants from developing and developed countries, including policymakers, experts, and representatives from international organisations, met together at the consultation held in Kyoto, “Towards a

Copenhagen Consensus: Opportunities and Challenges,” and focused on controversial themes in the Bali Action Plan (sectoral approaches, adaptation, REDD <reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation>, energy security, co-benefits, other) in a frank exchange of opinions on current issues and possible options. The results of the consultations were compiled from Asian perspectives as an IGES Briefing Series, and actively presented at discussions on climate change regimes, such as COP14.

MARKET MECHANISM PROJECT

02 Major Research Activities

CDM Capacity Building Activities in Asia

In order to support the smooth implementation of the CDM in Asia, the project organised workshops in six Asian countries (China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines and Cambodia) corresponding to their needs as well as supported the overall CDM registration process with the UN including preparation of project design documents (PDDs), application for the host country project approval process, and responding to queries under the validation process.

In September 2008, two open seminars were organised for the two largest CDM hosting countries, China and India. Policy makers and CDM experts were invited to the seminars entitled “China’s Latest Climate Policy and the Status of CDM” and “IGES India CDM Seminar: Current Status and Issues”, respectively, which provided detailed information including points to be aware of when implementing CDM projects as well as future prospects.

The project conducted research on the reform of the CDM based on experience gained through activities thus far, and also made positive contributions to the UN negotiation process. Side events on the CDM reform were held in June 2008 at the 28th Session of the Subsidiary Bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (SB28, Bonn, Germany) and in December at the 14th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP14, Poznan, Poland). In October, IGES and the Cambodian government submitted a joint proposal to the CDM Executive Board under the UNFCCC, outlining draft reforms of the CDM project registration process for Least Developed Countries.



IGES India CDM Seminar:
Current Status and Issues



Biomass utilisation facility in
southern part of India



01 Outline of Research

To effectively promote the reduction of GHGs, market mechanisms such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and emissions trading play a crucial role. By conveying easy-to-understand information about the market mechanism system to businesses etc., the project aims to support the effective introduction and implementation of market mechanisms, as well as contributing to effective policy-making by sharing the viewpoints of businesses that have been influenced by the system with policy-makers.

Joint Implementation (JI) and Green Investment Scheme (GIS) Capacity Building

To give support to the implementation of JI/GIS in countries undergoing economic transition, the project participated in the GIS experts meeting in Kiev, Ukraine, to present its findings, and also introduced Japan's policies to an international conference also in Ukraine, for the promotion of the Kyoto Mechanisms.

Promotion of the Kyoto Mechanisms

The project expanded its publications and databases on the CDM, with timely updates on "CDM in Charts", "CDM Country Fact sheets" and respective databases. There has also been a launch of the "CDM Emission Reductions Calculation Sheet Series". For the dissemination of information on the CDM project, IGES concluded a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the UNFCCC secretariat for a smooth exchange of data and information.

Research on Emissions Trading

With growing interest in emissions trading schemes both in Japan and overseas, an international seminar was held in Tokyo in November 2008, entitled "Current Situation of Emissions Trading Schemes in the World and International Linkage" which introduced the latest trends on emissions trading schemes in the world and international linkage. In addition, an international symposium on "Allocation and Leakage/Competitiveness Issues of Emissions Trading Scheme" was held in Tokyo in March 2009, and views were shared on actual experiences and institutional design in the US and Europe.



International symposium on allocation and leakage/competitiveness issues of emissions trading scheme

The project also participated in joint research by an international research network, Climate Strategies, and published a working paper on emerging Japanese emissions trading schemes and prospects for linking.

PROJECT CLOSE-UP

Proposals for the CDM Reform based on experiences in Asia



The project organised an open side-event at COP14, in cooperation with the Ministry of the Environment Japan (MOEJ) and the Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center (OECC) entitled "Where Do Market Mechanisms Go from Here? Demonstrating the Co-benefits of Climate Change Mitigation and Proposals for the CDM Reform based on Experiences in Asia".

There was an exchange of opinions on tools to quantitatively evaluate the

co-benefits approach of climate change mitigation, and discussion on measures to strengthen co-benefits from the CDM. The project introduced the experience gained through the CDM capacity building activities in Asia and put forward concrete proposals for the reform of CDM rules, pointing out the obstacles to promoting the CDM and recommending that specific types of renewable energy projects should be exempt from the additionality test.

BIOFUELS PROJECT



01 Outline of Research

This project aims to assess the costs and benefits of biofuel use in Asia and develop policy options to optimise the utilisation of biofuels in Asia from the perspective of the environment and sustainable development, with special focus on the transport sector.

02 Major Research Activities

Advantages and Disadvantages of Biofuels

It is critical to recognise the influence that biofuels exert on society, the environment and the economy in order to optimise the application of biofuels in the transport sector in Asia. An assessment and analysis were carried out on the advantages and disadvantages of production methods and consumption patterns relating to each of the various forms of biofuels



Field survey on jatropha in Yunnan, China

being produced and used in Japan, China, Indonesia and India, which helped formulate a picture of the general situation in the Asian region. Research outcomes were not only published in various journals but also presented at the IGES 10th Anniversary Symposium on Strategy to Combat Climate Change in Asia and the Pacific (Yokohama, June 2008), Energy Security and Climate Change: Issues, Strategies and Options (ESCC 2008) meeting (Bangkok, August 2008), Better Air Quality (BAQ) (Bangkok, November 2008), the 12th Shonan Village International Youth Seminar (Yokohama, December 2008), and various other forums.

Policies Relating to the Production and Consumption of Biofuels

An assessment and analysis were carried out on policies related to the promotion of biofuels, such as economic incentives already introduced by many Asian countries in the form of subsidies and tax benefits, and mandatory blending of gasoline and diesel fuel with biofuels. Research outcomes were published in various journals and included in presentations at the Asia Regional Seminar for Sustainable Resource Management (Tokyo, March 2009) and various other forums.

Impacts of Biofuel Trade

In order to assess the impacts caused by the import and export of biofuels, as well as to analyse the effects of policies including import/export tariffs, subsidies, and price regulations, joint research was carried out with Keio University and the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) as part of a project called the “Development of Environmental Management Technology for Sustainable Utilisation of Biomass Resources” (FY2007 to 2009).

Formulation of Policy Options for Biofuels

Based on the assessment and analysis of biofuels from a variety of perspectives, research was carried out to develop policy options to ensure that biofuels are produced and consumed in a sustainable manner and can contribute to the sustainable development of Asia.



PROJECT CLOSE-UP

Sustainable Biofuel Development in Indonesia



With the development of biofuels in Southeast Asia moving into the limelight, the project held a Research Workshop on Sustainable Biofuel Development in Indonesia in Jakarta, Indonesia in February 2009, co-organised with the Cooperation for Development-Europe and the Indonesian Renewable Energy Society (METI).

Participating in the workshop were representatives from various backgrounds, such as governments, businesses, research institutes, universities and

NGOs, who gave detailed reports on the policy trends of biofuels in Indonesia and discussed a wide-range of topics covering feedstock development and socio-economic impacts, second generation biofuels, biofuel business and investments, and land use. The project contributed to the multifaceted discussion, emphasising that biofuels may have the potential to contribute to energy security and rural development, but could be counterproductive if they are not produced sustainably.

FOREST CONSERVATION PROJECT

02 Major Research Activities

Critical Review of Forest Regulatory Frameworks

Under this study, forest regulatory system reforms in Asian countries were assessed from the perspective of the rights of local people. The project commissioned experts in India, Russia, the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand to conduct a review of selected forest regulatory system reforms in each country. Each review analyses the opportunities the reforms create for local people to participate in and benefit from forest management, as well as their impact on forest conservation.

Innovative Models to Promote Forest Certification for Small Forest Enterprises

The project completed research in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea on initiatives to support the certification of community-based forest management and the marketing of products from the certified forests. The project has also developed Chain-of-Custody (CoC) guidelines for the "Pan-ASEAN Timber Certification Initiative" to enable the tracing of timber back to its legal source.

Promoting Trade of Certified/Verified Legal Tropical Wood

Under an International Tropical Timber Organisation (ITTO) project, the project co-organised Workshops on Promoting Certified and Verified Legal Tropical Timber and Timber Products in Tokyo and Osaka in July 2008 to promote trade in sustainable timber. At the workshops, the project



Presentation at Workshops on Promoting Certified and Verified Legal Tropical Timber and Timber Products

01 Outline of Research

To achieve sustainable forest management in Asia and the Pacific, rural livelihoods and a fair negotiation of forest tenure, access and use rights must be secured. The Project is researching the reform of forest regulatory regimes in the region to these ends, as well as instruments to support sustainable forest management, including forest certification and public procurement policies. The project is also carrying out research to formulate policies on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD), which Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are considering including in the post-2012 global climate regime.



presented the outcomes of research on forest certification systems for community-based forest management.

Strengthening Timber Procurement Policies

A growing number of timber consumer countries are acknowledging that they should avoid procuring illegal and unsustainable timber. In this study, Japan's procurement policy for timber is assessed, and a comparative analysis is conducted between Japan's policy and those of other countries. In addition, survey research was carried out in Japan on the awareness levels and roles of procurement agencies in the implementation of the public timber procurement policy.

Assessing and Strengthening the Role of Customs in Curbing the Trade of Illegal Wood

A significant volume of timber traded internationally is thought to have been harvested illegally. This study identified useful types of collaboration between Customs agencies to combat the international trade in illegal timber and possible frameworks through which to organise this collaboration. The outcomes of this study were compiled in the report "Enhancing Customs Collaboration to Combat the Trade in Illegal Timber."

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD)

Since the consensus to examine deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries as a measure to prevent global warming at the 13th Conference of the Parties (COP13) of the UNFCCC in 2007, international funds have been mobilised to support national REDD preparations and demonstration activities. In addition to assessing the design and implementation of REDD demonstration activities with the support of local partners, this project also carried out a comparative analysis of REDD submissions to the UNFCCC and assessed the progress of developing countries in designing their national REDD strategies.



FSC certified forest, PNG



Villagers milling timber for school buildings, PNG

PROJECT CLOSE-UP

Choices for REDD in the Post-2012 Climate Regime

At the "IGES/NIES/UNESCAP Policy Forum on Towards a Copenhagen Consensus: Opportunities and Challenges" in Kyoto in October 2008, focus was placed on important items in the Bali Action Plan, and there was a frank and lively exchange of opinions by policymakers and experts from Asian countries, as well as representatives from international organisations.

This project organised a session on REDD, one of the important themes in the

Bali Action Plan, and a panel discussion with participants from both developed and developing countries highlighted the issues of REDD in future frameworks. The participants supported flexible and transitional approaches to encourage wide participation, highlighted the need for incentives to avoid forest degradation in addition to deforestation, and supported the trading of credits in addition to using existing sources of funding, such as official development assistance, to finance REDD.

FRESHWATER PROJECT



01 Outline of Research

The objective of this project is to develop innovative and practical approaches for groundwater quality management and for strategic water quality management in principal water bodies such as areas surrounding drinking water sources to enhance the accessibility of safe water resources. The project also contributed to the Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA) programme which aims to share information and build capacity among stakeholders in relation to conservation of the water environment in Asia.

02 Major Research Activities

Groundwater Quality Management for Increasing Available Safe Water Sources

Water quality management is important to ensure safe water sources. However, water quality management in Asia is often not carried out appropriately, and there is insufficient co-ordination in the management of water quantity and usage of water resources.

This project reviewed and analysed case studies in co-operation with regional research partners in five selected Asian cities (Bangkok, Thailand; Bandung, Indonesia; Ho Chi Minh City, Viet Nam; Kandy, Sri Lanka; Tianjin, China), examining the issues in groundwater management in each city to advance comparative research and analyses. The results of the research

were presented at an international symposium on “Food and Water Sustainability in Asia” held in Macau, China in October 2008 (organised by the Transdisciplinary Initiative for Global Sustainability, the University of Tokyo and University of Macau) and an open symposium on “Sustainable Water Resources Management in Asia” co-organised by IGES in Tokyo, Japan in February 2009, in addition to a session on groundwater management at the 5th World Water Forum held in Istanbul, Turkey in March 2009.



Session at the 5th World Water Forum

Water Environment Partnership Project between China and Japan (China-Japan joint research to strengthen water environment management in China (WEMAC))

The project carried out research to formulate recommendations for a new policy framework to promote water quality management in principle water

bodies such as areas surrounding drinking water sources. This research is mainly based on the co-operation project of the Ministry of the Environment of Japan on water quality management in China, which was agreed upon by Japan and China in FY2006.

In addition to analysis carried out on policy issues through a demonstration study on decentralised sewage treatment facilities, the project also held the “Japan-China Seminar on Total Pollutant Load Control, and Technology and Management of Decentralised Sewage Treatment in Rural Areas” in Beijing, China in December 2008, in co-operation with Tsinghua University (organised by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China), at which decentralised sewage treatment technology and management of pollutant emission reductions were discussed with participants from governmental bodies, businesses, universities, and research institutes from both Japan and China. The seminar also examined future co-operation between Japan and China in relation to the water environment (Please refer to activities of IGES Beijing Office on p.30-31 for related information.)

Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA)

WEPA is an initiative proposed by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan at the 3rd World Water Forum in March 2003, which aims to improve water environmental governance and build capacity. IGES serves as the secretariat for WEPA. As an information platform for the protection of the water environment in Asia, the “WEPA Database” has been developed under the partnership of the 11 WEPA countries. In FY2008, the project organised bilateral meetings in Cambodia and Malaysia, and held the “3rd WEPA International Forum” in Malaysia in October, which aimed to expand networks among relevant stakeholders in the region, as well as collect more information for the WEPA database. In addition, the project published the “WEPA Outlook of Water Environmental Management Strategies in Asia,” a compilation of information on water environmental policies in WEPA partner countries, and presented the results of WEPA activities at a session at the 5th World Water Forum in March 2009. The first



WEPA Outlook of Water Environmental Management Strategies in Asia

phase of WEPA concluded in FY2008. The second phase of the programme is scheduled to begin in FY2009.



Dialogue in Malaysia



The 3rd WEPA International Forum

PROJECT CLOSE-UP

Expansion of Research Networks in Groundwater Management

Research on groundwater management in Asia has been carried out in IGES since FY2005. The basis of the achievements in this research have advanced preparations for the identification of IGES as a hub organisation in the area of groundwater management for the Asia-Pacific Water Forum’s Knowledge Hub (APWF Knowledge Hub), which seeks to expand research

networks in the Asia-Pacific region. As part of this development, the project participated in the Regional Meeting on Hydro-informatics and Developing Knowledge Hub Networks in October 2008 in Zhengzhou, China, where the output of IGES’s research on groundwater management was presented, and discussions on collaboration were held with related organisations.

WASTE AND RESOURCES PROJECT

02 Major Research Activities

Promotion of Community-based Solid Waste Management

The project analysed the factors that may hinder or facilitate the spread of successful practices in community-based solid waste reduction, recycling, and composting of organic waste through field studies in Asian cities. In addition to reviewing effective approaches to waste management and recycling in developing countries, the project also organised workshops on community-based solid waste management in the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia, in co-operation with the Kitakyushu Initiative (coordinated by IGES). Research was also conducted on how improved waste management and the 3Rs can contribute to reduced emissions of greenhouse gases. Results of this research were presented at an open seminar on “Resource Management and 3R: Towards Sustainable Asia,” which was organised in March 2009.

National Capacity Development through Eco-industrial Park Policy

The project investigated recycling clusters and eco-industrial parks that carry out safe and efficient recycling, focusing on policy development needed in order to improve resource efficiency.

A draft paper was submitted to the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) Working Group on “3R Policies in Southeast and East Asia,” which reviews the development of policy concepts for eco-efficient industrial activities, including zero emissions, zero waste factories, eco-industrial parks, and industrial ecology.

Recycling Framework Development in the Asian Region

The project examined policies to prevent loopholes in national recycling mechanisms, investigated international trade in second-hand electronic articles, and explored possible pathways to a regional governance system needed to assure environmentally sound and socially beneficial recycling.

The project supported the G8 Environmental Ministers Meeting held in Kobe, Japan in May 2008, including the drafting of the Kobe 3R Action Plan. In addition, the project was invited as a resource organisation at the Organisation for



01 Outline of Research

The project aims to contribute to sustainable resource use in the Asia-Pacific region by proposing effective policies for local, regional, national and international levels. Special attention is given to capacity development needs for developing countries, international trade in second-hand goods and recyclables, and the relationship between recycling and chemicals management.

Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)-United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) International Conference on Resource Efficiency in April 2008, at which it reported the results of policy research on waste sector studies carried out by IGES until FY2007. The project also contributed to the process of promoting the 3Rs in Asia, for example by participating in the planning of a Regional 3R Forum in Asia in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank, United Nations Centre for Regional Development, and the Ministry of the Environment. The project also provided support to a series of seminars on the 3Rs and sustainable resource management in Asia, organised in Tokyo in March 2009. In addition, the project was invited to become a member of the ERIA Working Group on 3R Policies in Southeast and East Asia.

Upstream Policy Development for Resource Efficiency

To achieve the effective use of resources, appropriate policies addressing all life-cycle stages are crucial. The project examined how a better information flow from producers of electronic products to recyclers and waste handling companies can improve resource efficiency and reduce environmental and health risks.

The project supported the Ministry of the Environment of Japan in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), an international initiative that promotes the sound management of chemicals, for example by participating in a number of international meetings and by coordinating a capacity development project in Thailand.



PROJECT CLOSE-UP

Three Seminars on 3Rs and Sustainable Resource Management in Asia



The project co-organised the “Asia 3R High-Level Seminar” in March 2009 in Tokyo with the Ministry of the Environment, Japan. The seminar was planned as a preparatory meeting to discuss the establishment of strengthening the regional cooperation framework on 3Rs in Asia. This can be seen as a follow-up to the Kobe 3R Action Plan which was endorsed at the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting in 2008. The seminar was attended by senior governmental officials from eleven countries in Asia as well as nine international organisations and aid agencies, and the discussions focused on international cooperation to facilitate the implementation of the 3Rs in Asia.

The following day, in the “Asia Regional Seminar for Sustainable Resource Management”, senior governmental officials from Asian countries and the

members of the UNEP International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management exchanged ideas and opinions. On the final day, a public seminar with the title “Resource Management and 3R – Towards Sustainable Asia” was held to share some of the discussions with a general audience. This public seminar was organised by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, UNEP and the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED). The project, as the secretariat, planned and supported these events.

The open seminar emphasised the impacts of rapidly growing Asian economies on the global environment and resources. The way forward on this issue through the implementation of sustainable resource management and the 3Rs was also discussed.

BUSINESS AND THE ENVIRONMENT PROJECT



01 Outline of Research

The aim of this project is the formulation of effective policy recommendations to encourage environmental actions in businesses and to boost corporate environmental management (CEM) through policy dialogue and provision of information.

02 Major Research Activities

Environmental Management through Independent Corporate Efforts

The project collected and analysed cases in co-operation with partner institutes in India, China and Thailand to identify drivers and barriers when implementing environmental management strategies at the corporate level. The project also evaluated independent approaches to environmental information disclosure and environmental supply chain management. The results from the study on environmental information disclosure in Asia were presented at the 8th Roundtable for Sustainable Consumption and Production (APRSCP8), held in Cebu, Philippines in September 2008.

Implementation of Eco-Industrial Clusters (EIC)

Clustering of small- and medium-sized businesses and the development of inter-firm networks is an effective technique that can improve environmental performance of small- and medium-sized businesses, and generate economic benefits for communities.

In order to clarify the feasibility of such an approach, the project focused on Eco-Industrial Clusters (EIC) in urban-rural fringe areas and evaluated their environmental, economic and social benefits, as well as examined ways to promote such clusters. In addition to a policy brief on the output of this research topic, "Eco-Industrial Clusters (EIC): Enhancing regional economic development through environmental linkages," the project also organised an international seminar in October 2008 on "Eco-Industrial Clusters as an Inclusive Business Development Model: Prospects and Challenges for Asia," at which ideas and opinions were exchanged on the future potential of EIC based on case studies of EIC practiced in Japan and other countries in Asia.

Seminar on Eco-Industrial Clusters as an Inclusive Business Development Model



Feasibility Study on Energy Servicing Companies (ESCO) in the Household Sector

The project gathered information and conducted analysis on feasibility and effectiveness of Energy Servicing Companies (ESCO) in the household sector to promote investment in new energy saving policies that have substantial potential to save costs. The project examined energy savings in households (eco-diagnosis) and implemented a pilot project in the southern part of Hyogo Prefecture, Japan.



Pamphlet on eco-diagnosis

In an eco-diagnosis, experts in household energy diagnosis conduct consultations on CO₂ reductions for each household and motivate households by demonstrating visible results in reducing CO₂ emissions, as well as submit proposals on measures for each household based on the emissions analysis. This supported direct action to reduce CO₂ emissions and promoted highly effective responses. Participants were recruited in co-operation with businesses (as part of CSR activities) and local authorities and eco-diagnoses were carried out in approximately 100 households that were selected to be monitored for the project. Approximately 85% of these households were involved in actions to reduce CO₂ emissions.

Analysis of GHG Emissions in Japan-China Trade

In order to control greenhouse gas emissions resulting from trade between Japan and China, the project gathered data on energy used by various industrial sectors, which was then added to a database, and conducted quantitative analysis on greenhouse gas emissions in both countries in co-operation with partner institutes in Japan and China. An overview was compiled based on emerging literature.

PROJECT CLOSE-UP

New Paradigm in Sustainable Regional Development: Opportunities and Challenges for “Eco-Industrial Clusters”

Eco-industrial clusters (EIC) are defined as a geographic concentration of inter-connected companies in a specialised field that can co-operate with each other and with the local community to effectively share local resources. EIC have been attracting attention recently as an inclusive business development model.

Placing EIC as effective models for sustainable regional development, this project organised an international seminar in Kobe on “Eco-Industrial Clusters as an

Inclusive Business Development Model: Prospects and Challenges for Asia” in October 2008.

The seminar featured reports on cases of EIC implemented across Asia in China, Sri Lanka, Indonesia and Japan. This led to a deeper understanding of the role and necessity of EIC for sustainable regional development. The project also publicised its policy brief which compiled the research output on EIC, and recommended practical policy options to promote EIC.

Climate Change and Human Health: Discussions on Response Options to Emerging Risks

The project jointly organised an international symposium in Kobe on “Climate Change, Environment and Health” in March 2009 with Hyogo Prefecture and the WHO Centre for Health Development.

This symposium, organised under the theme of the effects of climate change on human health, aimed to recognise the direct threat to health posed by climate change on the human race. An active panel discussion unfolded on the issues and future response measures in Asia, and the roles of the public and private sectors. The discussion at the symposium resulted in important suggestions for policy recommendations on integrating climate change policies and social development.



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION PROJECT



01 Outline of Research

In order to realise sustainable development, it is important that stakeholders make appropriate decisions and take proper action. The promotion of environmental education and capacity development is the key to achieve this.

The Capacity Development and Education project carries out research focusing on “Political and Legal Schemes on Environmental Education and Education for Sustainable Development (ESD),” “Capacity Development: Human Resource Development in Higher Education,” and “Education: Assessment of ESD Programmes,” to formulate policy recommendations appropriate for the Asia-Pacific region.

02 Major Research Activities

Political and Legal Schemes on Environmental Education and ESD

This study analysed and reviewed current political and legal schemes promoting environmental education and ESD in the Asia-Pacific region.

In addition to policy research on environmental education promotion law approved in the Republic of Korea in February 2008, the project also focused on China with its remarkable economic growth that consequentially has had a large environmental impact not only domestically, but also on other areas in Northeast Asia. The project also carried out research on ESD policies and their implementation in China, and compiled the outcomes of the research into a policy report on “Education for Sustainable Practice in China.” A regional workshop for policymakers in Japan, China, and the Republic of Korea entitled “Regional workshop on ESD policy and implementation in the North-East Asia” was held in Beijing, China in September 2008 to exchange information on ESD policies in each country, which further contributed to the promotion of ESD policies.

The project selected the state of Sabah in Malaysia, which has worked to institutionalise environmental education policies, as a case study on environmental education policy at the local level and analysed the barriers and issues that emerge in the policy decision process. The results of the study were published in a journal article on “Research on the Obstacles Observed in the Environmental Education Policy Process: Case Study of Sabah, Malaysia,” that gave suggestions on the future direction of environmental education policies.

Capacity Development: Human Resource Development in Higher Education

The project conducted research on the creation of effective mechanisms for the development of environmental human resources in higher educational institutes and the methods to support university education, in particular, through cooperation with multi-stakeholders, with a focus on the functions of universities that educate future

Symposium for the Launching of the Preparatory Group for the Multi-stakeholder Consortium for Environmental Leadership Development



human resources involved in sustainable development.

In FY2007, IGES drafted a policy document on “Vision for Environmental Leadership Initiatives for Asian Sustainability in Higher Education,” which was published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan. Based on this, the project started actual preparatory work as a secretariat to develop a consortium to promote the development of human resources in the field of environment in co-operation with businesses, academia, the government and civil society. A symposium for the launching of the preparatory group for the multi-stakeholder consortium for environmental leadership development was organised in Tokyo in March 2009. In addition, the project respectively published two journal articles and made presentations at academic conferences entitled “Analysis of Environmental Human Resource Development Activities by the Universities”, and “Research on the Role of Environmental Internships for Universities and Private Companies,” based on the needs related to the development of environmental human resources by multi-stakeholders that were identified in the research carried out this fiscal year. In addition, the project carried out studies on 30 universities worldwide on existing environmental leadership programmes, and submitted a report on the status of capacity development as part of commissioned work from the Cabinet Office. Based on this report, the project also developed the contents for an “Environmental Leadership Information Handbook,” which is scheduled to be utilised as the basis of information for the development of environmental human resources in the future.

Education: Assessment of ESD Programmes

In this study, the project analysed and carried out research with an aim to develop quantitative indicators for ESD programmes that are implemented at the practical level for policymakers, experts and educators in ESD.

The project focused on Southeast Asia, where environmental problems that accompany economic growth are a pressing issue and organised the “Regional Consultation Meeting on ESD Policy and Implementation in the South-East Asia” in Bangkok, Thailand in November 2008 in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Information obtained during discussions

ESD activity in Thailand



at the meeting was reflected in the analysis of ESD programmes in practice at the local levels in Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. The results of the research were compiled in a report on “Education for Change: A Case Study on Education for Sustainable Development in Southeast Asia.”

PROJECT CLOSE-UP

Promotion of Education for Sustainable Development



The “Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)” began in 2005 as an international campaign of the United Nations and the flow of capacity development and educational reform—keywords of ESD—have expanded worldwide.

As part of this research, the project carried out policy research on the promotion of ESD in Asia, organising a regional workshop in September 2008 with policymakers from Japan, China, and the Republic of Korea, which exert a major influence on the Northeast Asian region (in co-operation with the Center for Environmental Education and Communications in China, Ministry of Environmental Protection of China, and

Beijing Normal University).

During the meeting, policymakers and experts from the three countries gave reports on the placement and current statuses of ESD policies in each country, and exchanged detailed information about policies related to climate change issues, in particular. Participants also presented cases on policies that are being implemented at the local level, which facilitated detailed discussions on the potential application and emerging issues for policies at the national level. This meeting provided an opportunity to participants to share useful information and the series of discussions can be expected to be reflected in ESD policies in each country in the future.

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT OFFICE (PMO) ACTIVITIES

01 Outline

The IGES Programme Management Office (PMO) designs the institute's integrated strategic research programme and coordinates research projects in order to adequately respond to the needs of the Asia-Pacific region. As well as promoting initiatives for sustainable development in the region, including the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), the PMO conducts selected cross-cutting studies with various other organisations.

02 Co-operation with International Networks and Forums

Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED)

APFED is a regional group of eminent experts launched at the Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO ASIA) in 2001. APFED aims to address critical issues facing the Asia and Pacific region and to propose new models for equitable and sustainable development (IGES serves as the APFED secretariat.)

In FY2008, APFED awarded the Ryutaro Hashimoto APFED Award to six projects, recognising them as good practices to promote sustainable development. APFED also supported 13 community-based initiatives under the Innovative Showcase Programme, expanded NetRes, the Asia-Pacific



APFED policy dialogue on conserving biodiversity



APFED Awards ceremony

Regional Network of Policy Research Institutes for Environmental Management and Sustainable Development, and conducted policy dialogues on biodiversity conservation for the Tenth Conference of the Parties (CBD/COP10) of the Convention on Biological Diversity to be held in Nagoya, Japan in 2010.

Asia-Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum)

The ENVforum, over which the Asia-Europe Foundation (ASEF) presides, is a forum to facilitate policy dialogue on sustainable development and environmental issues with various stakeholders in Asia and Europe. IGES is actively involved in the ENVforum and co-organised side events on policy themes such as the role of civil society in climate change issues and integrated adaptation/mitigation in the agricultural sector at the 14th Conference of the Parties (COP14) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.



Side event at COP14 in cooperation with ENVForum

Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN)

IGES has furthered its co-operation with AECEN, a regional network which promotes environmental compliance and enforcement in Asia, and in co-operation with the Thailand Pollution Countermeasures Bureau, carried out research on the present state of soil contamination in Thailand and evaluations on the policy and institutional frameworks related to countermeasures to address this issue.

ECO ASIA 2008

Active discussions were held at ECO ASIA 2008 (organised by the Ministry of the Environment) convened in Nagoya, Japan in September 2008, with a focus on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. IGES took an active role in contributing to the conference by clarifying discussion points with

facilitators and lead speakers of each session in advance, and supporting the preparation of the Chairman's Summary of the meeting.

Support to the Indonesian Climate Change Programme

IGES developed an advisory and monitoring team in co-operation with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for the Indonesia Climate Change Programme Loan, which was implemented as part of the Cool Earth Partnership, a financial mechanism of the Government of Japan. The team confirmed the progress of actions pledged and taken by the Government of Indonesia in the form of a policy matrix and an annual action plan, and started preparations to draw up an annual monitoring report. As leader of the advisory and monitoring team, Professor Hironori Hamanaka, the Chair of the Board of Directors of IGES, held policy discussions with Indonesian government officials and gave advice on the annual action plan.

International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-RNet)

IGES carried out the preparatory work necessary to set up network activities as one of the participating institutes in LCS-RNet, which was agreed upon at the G8 Environmental Ministers Meeting in May 2008.

Kitakyushu Initiative

The Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment (Kitakyushu Initiative), a programme of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), was established and started operation in 2000 with the co-operation of the City of Kitakyushu and IGES to create a network of local authorities in the Asia-Pacific region promoting improvements in the urban environment by sharing information and experiences among network cities.

As secretariat of the Kitakyushu Initiative, IGES supports the replication of good environmental practices by collecting successful cases of environmental improvement in each city, analysing the success factors, and sharing that information with member cities. To date, a number of workshops and seminars have been organised on solid waste management, wastewater treatment, air quality management and public participation with the participation of a large

number of cities, and information has been actively shared through newsletters and the website.

With regard to community-based waste management, in particular, the replication of a model that has successfully reduced the amount of waste generated in Surabaya, Indonesia, has been promoted to other cities. This project has achieved visible results in cities in Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, where similar activities have been carried out with support from the City of Kitakyushu, JICA offices, and the local/national governments of each country.

03 Policy and Governance Team

Urban / Local Initiatives for Sustainable Development

The research investigated international intercity environment-related network programmes such as ICLEI Southeast Asia, CITYNET, and the Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment in order to develop policy options to facilitate the establishment of a sustainable society. Field research was conducted in the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia. Research was conducted on the factors promoting and inhibiting local involvement in these networks, the roles of the international network programmes, and the factors affecting Japanese cities' engagement in international intercity co-operation for the environment.

Research was also conducted on the financial mechanisms that could support low-carbon development projects at the local level based on field research in the Philippines, Indonesia and China.

Environmental Management in Northeast Asia

Joint research on Environmental Management in Northeast Asia (NEA) was conducted with the Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy (PRCEE, China) and the Korea Environment Institute (KEI) under the auspices of the Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting (TEMM). The objective of this joint research was to assess the existing regional environmental management

system in light of the future environmental challenges facing the region and propose options to deal with such challenges. FY2008 was the final year of this project and the final report for the joint research and a summary of the report for policy-makers were presented at the 10th TEMM held in Jeju, Republic of Korea, in December 2008. A statement based on the summary on the importance of the joint research was then included in the joint communiqué of the 10th TEMM and used as a reference for discussions of future activities of TEMM.

Research was also conducted on the promoting / inhibiting factors relating to the potential introduction of integrated air quality management in order to reduce air pollution in East Asia. Case studies were conducted on China, Republic of Korea, and Thailand, and preliminary analysis was conducted based on the data collected in these countries. Research results were presented at a workshop organised by IGES (Hayama, January 2009) and an International Experts Meeting (Kanazawa, March 2009).

04 Economic Analysis Team

Mainstreaming Sustainable Development Policies in East Asia

IGES commenced the three-year commissioned project of the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) in FY2008 on “Mainstreaming Sustainable Development Policies in East Asia” to formulate effective policy recommendations for the sustainable development of East Asia.



ERIA second working group meeting

A total of three working group meetings were held in FY2008. Country review papers outlining the current state of sustainable development and identifying priority issues and collaborative research to formulate

sustainable development policies were further discussed at these meetings. There were also presentations on the results of two test-run projects that will be reported at the upcoming East Asia Summit, on reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD) and on effective environmental regulations.

Carbon Emissions Embodied in International Trade

This component examined different responsibility-sharing schemes related to emissions embodied in trade and their implications for climate policies at both national and international levels. China, India, Japan, the United States, ASEAN countries and the European Union were selected for an empirical analysis using the multiregional input output (MRIO) analysis and the global trade analysis project (GTAP) database.

Japan Low Carbon Society Scenarios toward 2050 (LCS2050)

This project, which is led by the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), presents scenarios to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Japan and the direction of environmental policies towards this end that are expected by 2050 using integrated research on technological and social innovations in order to develop scenarios for mid- to long-term greenhouse gas mitigation policies in Japan.



Japan Low Carbon Society towards 2050 International Symposium

IGES applied the quantitative analysis model developed by the Research on Innovative and Strategic Policy Options (RISPO-II) project to conduct a trade structure analysis on the Japanese Low Carbon scenario. The results of this study were presented at an international symposium co-organised with the Ministry of the Environment in Tokyo in February 2009.

Network of East Asia Think-tanks (NEAT)

NEAT is a network for researchers established to provide intellectual support to the ASEAN+3 (ASEAN, Japan, China and Republic of Korea) Summit. Working groups on different policy issues have been established and reports on the outcomes of each working group are submitted to the ASEAN +3 Summit as policy recommendations through the discussions at the NEAT annual meeting.

A working group on environmental co-operation, which has taken up climate change issues as a key task, was established and started activities in FY2008 with Japan and Singapore as co-chairs. IGES has contributed to this process by carrying out research to substantiate policy recommendations and developing discussion papers.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY

IGES Efforts towards the G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit

Global environmental issues were at the top of the agenda at the G8 Summit held in Toyako, Hokkaido, Japan in July 2008. IGES vigorously made policy recommendations and provided information based on its research results to a process of international dialogue. Through these activities, IGES made practical contributions to achieve meaningful policy dialogues and was actively involved with the policy-making process.

Contributions to the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting

The G8 Environment Ministers Meeting was held in Kobe, Japan in May 2008. Environment Ministers from the G8 countries held discussions on the main themes of “Climate Change”, “Biodiversity” and “the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)”, and the G8 agreement was drawn up. IGES contributed papers for discussion summarising the main points of each issue. IGES also assisted the meeting by conducting prior research for the action plan and by supporting the preparation of the Chair’s summary incorporating a plan of action that G8 member countries jointly committed to take.

Special Symposium in Commemoration of the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting

Prior to the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting, IGES, the Global Legislators Organisation for a Balanced Environment (GLOBE Japan), the Ministry of the Environment of Japan, and the Japan Water Forum invited prominent speakers including Dr. Rajendra Pachauri, Chair of the IPCC, and held a symposium on climate change and water in May 2008 in Kobe, Japan, which was attended by about 700 participants. The output of the symposium was delivered to the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting at the session of Stakeholders Dialogue on the following day by a representative of GLOBE Japan, as the “Message from the Symposium.”

Special Symposium in Commemoration of the G8 Environment Ministers Meeting



Partnership between Japan and India towards a Low-Carbon Economy

With raising expectations of cooperation between India, with its remarkable economic development, and Japan, which has a large accumulation of state-of-the-art technologies, to shift to a low-carbon economy, IGES organised a symposium entitled “Partnership between Japan and India towards a Low-Carbon Economy” in collaboration with the Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO), and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) in November 2008 in Yokohama, Japan. The symposium was attended by about 300 participants.

The symposium explored the possibilities of Japan-India cooperation towards a low-carbon economy and pointed out new business opportunities in the fields of energy efficiency and renewable energy in the expanding Indian market from various perspectives such as policies, technologies and finance. Whilst this symposium pointed out the lack of information between Japan and India, it did highlight the major business opportunities in the areas of energy efficiency and renewable energy in India. Discussions confirmed the need in the future to use Japanese technology based on the local needs in India. Based on discussion at this symposium, IGES would enhance collaboration with TERI and other entities, study practical ways to make use of Japanese technology in India, as well as contribute to the development of a strong cooperative partnership between Japan and India and to shift to a low-carbon economy.



Symposium on Partnership between Japan and India towards a Low-Carbon Economy



RESEARCH ACTIVITY FACILITIES



RESEARCH ACTIVITY FACILITIES

In addition to activities at our headquarters (Hayama, Kanagawa Prefecture, Japan), IGES conducted a broad range of research activities at its facilities in Japan and abroad and through collaboration with inter-governmental programme & network.

01 Activities at IGES Overseas Offices

Bangkok Office

The Bangkok Office has been in operation since its establishment in 2003 under the cooperation agreement with the Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP) of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). As a hub for various activities in the Asia-Pacific region, the Bangkok Office continues to play a role in key areas including promoting joint studies with research institutes, governments and development partners, participating in major international environmental policy forums, and providing support to on-going IGES projects taking place in the region.

In FY2008, the following main activities were carried out:

- 1) Under the cooperation with UNEP and Asian Development Bank (ADB), the Bangkok Office has been providing capacity building on integrating sustainable development planning and environmental performance assessment for the Greater Mekong Subregion's Core Environment Program, which is a programme of ADB.



Regional Training on Environmental Performance Assessment and Sustainable Development Planning, Khon Kaen, Thailand (May 2008)



- 2) As the Secretariat for the Sustainable Development Planning Network for Asia-Pacific (SDplanNet-Asia & Pacific), an international network of sustainable development practitioners, the Bangkok Office manages its network communication and website, and also hosts virtual learning events.
- 3) The Bangkok Office provides its services to the Mekong River Commission's work on environmental criteria for sustainable hydropower development.
- 4) The Bangkok Office also supports the United Nations Development Programme involvement in the Global Environment Facility (GEF) funded International Waters Learning Exchange and Resources Network (IW:LEARN) contribution to the Coral Triangle Initiative.

Beijing Office <IGES Sino-Japan Cooperation Project Office>

As a base to carry out research activities in China more flexibly, the Beijing office was set up within the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection of the State Environmental Protection Administration of China (SEPA) in July 2006. It serves as an axis point to develop various surveys and research work in cooperation both bilaterally with China and multilaterally (including with international organisations).

In FY2008, three main activities were carried out:

- 1) A clean development mechanism (CDM) capacity building project in China was conducted. In this regard, the Beijing Office implemented and developed the CDM projects and also supported Certified Emissions Reductions (CER) purchasing by the Japanese government.
- 2) The Beijing Office acted as the implementing organisation on the Japan side, for "Sino-Japan Cooperation Model Project in the Field of Decentralised Sewage Treatment" (Model Project) which was agreed upon

and signed in May 2008 by both the Japanese and Chinese Ministers of the Environment. IGES conducted operations of the Model Project in Chongqing City and Jiangsu Province, etc and also held a seminar on this theme. (Please refer to activities of IGES Freshwater Project on p.16-17 for related information.)

- 3) The Beijing Office participated in joint survey research in the environmental field conducted by the Japanese and Chinese governments in order to establish a strategic reciprocity relationship, including establishment of a co-benefit model project and a recycle-based cooperation project, and it actively proposed policy recommendations.



The ground-breaking ceremony of a model project facility in Taizhou City (Jiangsu Province)

02 Activities at IGES Offices in Japan

Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)

Towards a sustainable society from the plant ecology perspective, JISE carries out practical field surveys and research to restore, regenerate and create ecosystems from regional to global levels. JISE also promotes training in environmental and ecological studies, as well as the collection and dissemination of related information.

In FY2008, JISE conducted field surveys and research on restoring tropical forests in Malaysia and Kenya; communities rings research in tropical monsoon forests in eastern Thailand as field surveys and research on the actual and potential natural vegetation in Asia and the Pacific; research on the reality of naturalised plant communities in Japan and ecological research on conservation of the threatened species of loggerhead turtles in the coastal regions, as research to contribute to the conservation of biodiversity; and assessment of environmental



JICA training project



Tree planting at Tasmania

protection forests as shelterbelts. JISE vigorously carried out these multifarious, practical research activities with independent funding and support from research grants and publicised research outputs at the International Association for Vegetation Science and the Ecological Society of Japan.

In addition to implementing ecological trainings for staff at private companies and organisations which carry out environmental projects, JISE was commissioned by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for its training projects, as part of capacity building activities for environmental protection. In anticipation of its opening in FY2009, JISE jointly constructed and collated a database for vegetation survey data in cooperation with Yokohama National University COE, and collected and provided information on the environment.

In addition to the above, JISE planned, provided guidance, and planted 3,000 trees at IGES headquarter to mark the occasion of the institute's 10th anniversary in May 2008.

IGES Centre for Sustainability (CfS) Eco Action 21

The Eco Action 21 certification and registration system supports small and medium-sized enterprises, schools and public organisations in their efforts to deal more effectively with environmental issues. The IGES Centre for Sustainability (CfS), which was established in October 2004, is the central secretariat for Eco Action 21.



Eco Action 21 Annual National Meeting 2008

As of the end of March 2009, the number of enterprises certified and registered under Eco Action 21 was 3,333; the number of Eco Action 21 inspectors was 766; and the number of local offices totalled 47 in 35 prefectures. As well, in FY2008, the Japan Finance Corporation provided low interest financing for capital investment and operating funds for six environmentally-related enterprises that have EA21 certification or have the prospect of acquiring certification. In addition to general enterprises, the number of certified local authorities, daycares, and educational institutions, such as vocational schools, has increased, which is a reflection of the growing interest among local authorities and educational establishments regarding Eco Action 21.

03 Collaboration with Inter-Governmental Programme & Network

IPCC TFI Technical Support Unit (TSU)

Established within IGES in 1999, TSU supports the activities of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI). The unit develops, publishes and promotes guidelines for the calculation and reporting of national greenhouse gas emissions and removals. The programme is overseen by a Task Force Bureau with a new Bureau elected in September 2008.

In 2008, the TSU continued the distribution and promotion of the IPCC Guidelines and Good Practice Guidance (GPG) reports as well as associated publicity material and a primer giving an introduction and an explanation of the 2006 Guidelines. Software implementing the 2006 Guidelines for the Energy Sector was produced, tested and distributed. The specification of the work to complete the software for all sectors was completed. In addition, work on improving the



IPCC Expert Meeting on IPCC Guidance on Estimating Emissions and Removals of Greenhouse Gases from Land Uses such as Agriculture and Forestry held on 13-15 May 2008 at the Tilastokeskus (Statistics Finland) in Helsinki, Finland



1st Expert Meeting on Data for the IPCC Database on Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors (Forestry and Biomass Expansion Factors) held on 17-19 November 2008 at Buenos Aires Campus of the University of San Martin in Buenos Aires, Argentina

IPCC Emission Factor Database continued with data collection and editorial board meetings being held in Buenos Aires.

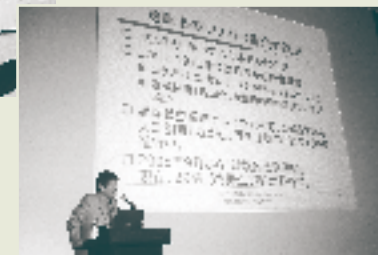
The TSU prepared and hosted an expert meeting on "IPCC Guidance on estimating emissions and removals of greenhouse gases from land uses such as agriculture and forestry" to discuss issues that have arisen through the experience of users. With the new Bureau, a new workplan was developed focussing on issues that will support users of the Guidelines. Resulting from this, the TSU has planned and prepared for several expert meetings to be held in 2009.

Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

The APN is an inter-governmental network of 21 member countries whose mission is to foster global change research in the Asia-Pacific region, increase developing country participation in that research, and strengthen interactions between the science community and policy-makers. In order to optimise its work, the APN Secretariat came under the administrative umbrella of IGES in April 2004, although the APN's Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) continues to be its policy and decision-making body.



APN International Seminar "Biodiversity and Human Dimensions: Promoting Harmonious Coexistence"



In 2008, APN supported 20 regional collaborative research projects on global change research selected by the Thirteenth IGM through the competitive system of a call for proposals as well as three comprehensive research projects and 10 capacity building activities to train young and aspiring scientists in developing countries through the programme “Scientific Capacity

Building and Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries (CAPaBLE)”. In February 2009, APN organised an international seminar “Biodiversity and Human Dimensions: Promoting Harmonious Coexistence” in Kobe, Japan to disseminate its research outcomes to the general public. In addition, APN and Inter-American Institute for Global Change Research (IAI) held side events at SBSTA28, UNFCCC in Bonn, Germany in June 2008 to stress the significance of communication between the scientific community and decision-makers in developing countries.



IAI/APN Joint Side Event at SBSTA28 UNFCCC in Bonn, Germany

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND OUTREACH



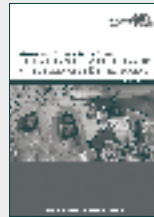
INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND OUTREACH

To reflect its research outcomes on environmental policies and activities in the Asia-Pacific region, IGES uses various media to present research outputs in an easy-to-understand format, and also collects and disseminates the latest information on policies and research trends relating to global environmental issues.

IGES White Paper II

“Climate Change Policies in the Asia-Pacific: Re-Uniting Climate Change and Sustainable Development”

Based on strategic research carried out at IGES so far, the White Paper looked at the impact of climate change and current policies in the Asia-Pacific region, and set out policy recommendations for mitigation and adaptation of climate change to meet the needs of Asia-Pacific countries.



Policy Brief

The Policy Brief was launched in 2005, aiming to disseminate the research outcomes of the researchers and the projects as policy recommendations in a timely manner. In 2008, IGES issued the Japanese version of “Public Procurement Policies for Legal and Sustainable Timber: How to Strengthen Japan’s Policy” and “Eco-Industrial Clusters: Enhancing Regional Economic Development through Environmental Linkages”.



Periodicals

1) Top News on the Environment in Asia

IGES has been compiling important news on environmental issues in the Asia-Pacific region each year since 1998. A provisional version of the 2008 edition was publicised in December 2008, and the final version came out in March 2009 with 127 news items from 24 countries and three organisations.



2) Newsletter: What’s New from IGES

IGES published its newsletter “What’s New from IGES” in June, November 2008 and in February 2009. The newsletter included information on IGES’ research projects, seminars and workshops, as well as researchers’ written analysis of research.



“E-alert”

E-alert, an e-mail newsletter to subscribers, presents information on IGES research activities, events and global environmental issues. In 2008, IGES issued E-alert twice a month on average.

IGES EnviroScope <http://enviroscope.iges.or.jp/>

As an information source on environment and sustainable development, this site provided the latest information by research institutes and governments both in Japan and abroad. In addition, the library function as IGES research output database was further strengthened.

Information Dissemination through Media

In 2008, IGES enhanced its information dissemination activities through domestic and foreign media using press releases and press briefings as effective tools for disseminating IGES’ activities and research outcomes to a variety of stakeholders. Twelve press releases in Japanese and 11 in English were issued and widely taken up in newspapers, magazines and news websites worldwide.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT SEMINARS

IGES organises a series of seminars for affiliate members and the general public to introduce global environment issues with the latest topics. In 2008, three seminars were held on themes relating to prospects of global warming strategies.

	Date	Theme	Venue	Number of Participants
First Seminar	19 December 2008	COP14 Report	Yokohama	160
Second Seminar	27 January 2009	Reading the IGES White Paper (post-2012 framework and REDD)	Tokyo	100
Third Seminar	20 February 2009	Reading the IGES White Paper (biofuels and waste management)	Tokyo	60



The second seminar

IGES 10TH ANNIVERSARY SYMPOSIUM: “STRATEGY TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC”

On the occasion of its 10th anniversary, IGES held a symposium on “Strategy to Combat Climate Change in Asia and the Pacific” in June 2008 in Yokohama, Japan to disseminate the strategic research outcomes accumulated so far. The symposium was attended by about 330 participants.

Dr. Rajendra Pachauri, Chair of the IPCC which received the Nobel peace prize in 2007, and Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi, Member of the House of Councillors, Japan, delivered keynote speeches and both emphasised climate strategies as the crucial issues for Asian countries including Japan. This was followed by a panel discussion in which environmental experts from research institutes and international organisation discussed the Asian challenge on climate change. The panellists pointed out the important role of Japan in sharing information and policy devices and Europe’s experience applicable to Asia. Broader views such as unification of climate policies and development programmes, and the paradigm change of human behaviour were also presented. At the symposium, IGES launched its second White Paper “Climate Change Policies in the Asia-Pacific: Re-uniting Climate Change and Sustainable Development” that set out policy recommendations for Asia.

Prior to the symposium, there was a special session at which leading experts including IGES researchers held discussions focusing on climate change issues related to water, biofuels and forestry, as well as identifying key points to realise a low-carbon society.



IGES 10TH ANNIVERSARY EVENT “PLANTING 3,000 TREES”

As part of IGES 10th anniversary, IGES organised a tree-planting event at its headquarters in May 2008. Under the guidance of Dr. Akira Miyawaki, director of IGES-Japanese Centre for International Studies in Ecology (JISE), about 530 people participated and planted 3,000 trees made up of 25 types.



APPENDIX



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Balance Sheet (Summary)

(unit:1000yen)

ASSETS	4,068,336	LIABILITIES	1,009,254
CURRENT ASSETS	1,308,430	CURRENT LIABILITIES	891,246
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,759,906	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	118,008
(ASSETS FOR BASIC FUNDS)	(250,000)	NET ASSETS	3,059,082
(RESTRICTED ASSETS)	(2,368,449)	RESTRICTED NET ASSETS	2,480,886
(OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS)	(141,457)	UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	578,196
	4,068,336		4,068,336

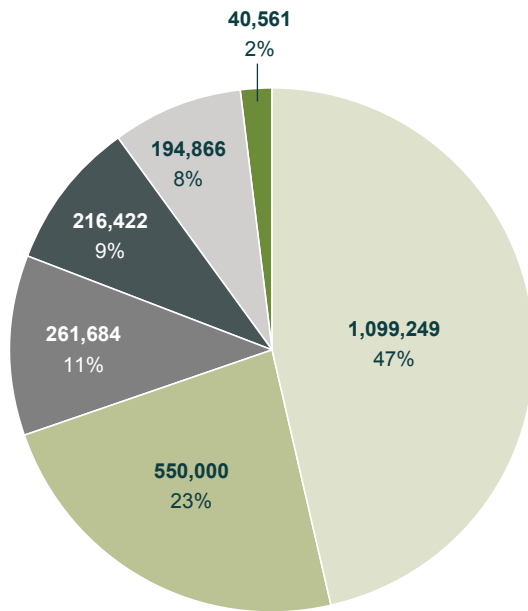
Statement of Activities (All IGES)

(unit:1000yen)

		General Account	IPCC/TSU	APN	JISE	Total
I CHANGES IN UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS						
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Revenues & Gains	2,362,782	130,970	190,926	100,978	2,785,656
	Expenses & Losses	2,301,647	111,038	188,611	102,249	2,703,545
NON OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Revenue from non-operating	0	0	0	0	0
	Expenses & Losses of non-operating	7,932	1,421	0	0	9,353
II CHANGES IN RESTRICTED NET ASSETS						
Total Changes in Restricted Net Assets		▲ 182	0	0	103,432	103,250
Net Changes in Net Assets		38,585	18,510	2,315	102,161	161,571
Net Assets at End of Year		613,399	88,226	50,360	2,307,097	3,059,082

**Statement of Revenue and Gains
from operating activities (General Account)**

(unit:1000yen)

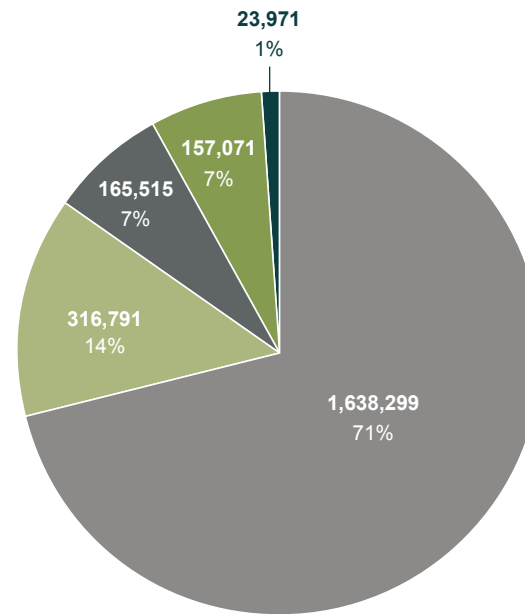


- Contract revenue
- Revenue for shared services
- Contribution
- Eco Action 21
- Grants
- Others

Total : 2,362,782

**Statement of Expenses and Losses
from operating activities (General Account)**

(unit:1000yen)



- Promotion of project
- Information dissemination & outreach programme
- General & Administrative expenses
- Eco Action 21
- Depreciation & amortization

Total : 2,301,647

ABOUT IGES

Background

January 1995 :

Establishment of IGES recommended by the Japanese Prime Minister's Advisory Group on the Global Environment in the Twenty-First Century.

April 1996 :

Final report on the proposed functions, organisational structure and other aspects of IGES issued by the Discussion Group on Comprehensive Environmental Studies and Education, former Environment Agency of Japan.

March 1998:

Establishment of IGES

Personnel (As of 31 March 2009)

Research Staff	Strategic Research Project	73 (30)
	Special Account	6 (0)
Administrative Staff	Hayama Headquarters	38 (23)
	Others	19 (10)
Total		136 (63)

Note: Numbers in parentheses are part-time staff.

■Headquarters

2108-11 Kamiyamaguchi, Hayama, Kanagawa, 240-0115, Japan
Tel: +81-46-855-3700 Fax: +81-46-855-3709
E-mail: iges@iges.or.jp
URL: <http://www.iges.or.jp>

■Tokyo Office

Nippon Press Center Bldg. 6F, 2-2-1 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-0011, Japan
Tel: +81-3-3595-1081 Fax: +81-3-3595-1084

■Kansai Research Centre

I.H.D. CENTER 3F, 1-5-1 Wakinohamakaigan-Dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, 651-0073, Japan
Tel: +81-78-262-6634 Fax: +81-78-262-6635

■Kitakyushu Office

Kitakyushu International Conference Center 6F, 3-9-30 Asano, Kokurakita-ku, Kitakyushu, Fukuoka, 802-0001, Japan
Tel: +81-93-513-3711 Fax: +81-93-513-3712

■Beijing Office

(IGES Sino-Japan Cooperation Project Office)
Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection, Room No. 508
No. 1 Yuhuinanlu, Chao Yang District, Beijing, 100029, China
Tel: +86-10-8463-6314 Fax: +86-10-8463-6314

■Bangkok Office

c/o UNEP-RRC.AP, Outreach Bldg. 3F, AIT
P.O. Box 4, Klongluang, Pathumthani 12120, Thailand
Tel: +66-2-524-6441 Fax: +66-2-524-6233

■Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) Secretariat

I.H.D. CENTER 5F, 1-5-1 Wakinohamakaigan-Dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, 651-0073, Japan
Tel: +81-78-230-8017 Fax: +81-78-230-8018

■Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)

2-12-20 Okano, Nishi-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa 220-0073, Japan
Tel: +81-45-322-1223 Fax: +81-45-322-1225

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Mr. Yanping Chen	Executive Director, Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection, China
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Mr. Emmanuel Ze Meka	Executive Director, International Tropical Timber Organization

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Dr. Sawako Takeuchi	Visiting Professor, Urban Engineering, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyoto University, Japan		

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Mr. Yosuke Enomoto	Speaker, Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, Japan
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Mr. Shinji Fukukawa	Advisor, Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute, Japan
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Mr. Tomomitsu Oba	President, Japan Center for International Finance, Japan
Mr. Shigeyuki Okajima	Executive Director, Japan Environmental Education Forum, Japan
Mr. Masamine Sasaki	Director General, National Science Museum, Japan
Mr. Takejiro Sueyoshi	Special Advisor, United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)

As of 31 March 2009

Signatory Organisations and Institutions of the Charter for the Establishment of IGES

Total: 48 (as of March 2009)

National Administrative Organisations (16)

Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (Australia)
Ministry of Environment (Cambodia)
Environment Canada (Canada)
Ministry of Environmental Protection (China)
Ministry of Environment and Forests (India)
State Ministry of Environment (Indonesia)
Ministry of the Environment (Japan)
Ministry of Environment (Korea)
Water Resources and Environment Administration (Lao P.D.R.)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Malaysia)
Ministry of Nature and the Environment (Mongolia)

Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (Nepal)
Ministry for the Environment (New Zealand)
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (The Philippines)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Thailand)
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Vietnam)

International Organisations (6)

International Tropical Timber Organization
United Nations Centre for Regional Development
United Nations Environment Programme
United Nations Institute for Training and Research
United Nations University/Institute of Advanced Studies
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

Research and Academic Institutions (26)

Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (Singapore)
Center for International Environmental Law (USA)
Earth Council (Costa Rica)
Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (Japan)
Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (India)
Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex (UK)
Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (Singapore)
Institute of Strategic and International Studies (Malaysia)
International Academy of the Environment (Switzerland)
International Global Change Institute, Waikato University (New Zealand)
International Institute for Environment and Development (UK)
International Institute for Sustainable Development (Canada)
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (Austria)
Korea Energy Economics Institute (Korea)
Korea Environment Institute (Korea)
National Institute for Environmental Studies (Japan)
Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (Germany)
Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection (China)
Stockholm Environment Institute (Sweden)
Thailand Development Research Institute Foundation (Thailand)
Thailand Environment Institute (Thailand)
The Energy and Resources Institute (India)
VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland (Finland)
World Resources Institute (USA)
Worldwatch Institute (USA)
Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy (Germany)

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION FOR THE INSTITUTE FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIES

Authorized by the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture on April 21, 1997
Amendments Approved by the Prime Minister of Japan on March 31, 1998
Amended on February 23, 2001
Amended on August 20, 2002

Chapter 1 General Provisions

(Name)

Article 1

This institute shall be called the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (hereinafter "the Institute").

(Office)

Article 2

1. The headquarters of the Institute shall be situated at 2108-11, Kami Yamaguchi, Hayama-machi, Miura-gun, Kanagawa Prefecture.
2. The Institute may establish other offices where needed upon resolution of the Board of Directors.

(Objectives)

Article 3

The Institute, based on the Charter for the Establishment of the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (hereinafter "the Charter"), shall strive to carry out policy oriented research and related activities to develop and formulate innovative policy instruments and environmental strategies for sustainable development ("Strategic Research"), aiming at creating a new paradigm for global civilization; and to make the results of the Strategic Research applicable for the policy making and decision making of a broad range of entities so that sustainable development can be achieved globally, inter alia in the Asia-Pacific Region.

(Activities)

Article 4

In order to achieve the objectives outlined in the preceding article, the Institute shall undertake the following business activities:

- 1) conduct Strategic Research, including joint research with international organizations, national and local governments, research and academic institutions, corporations, and NGOs (hereinafter "other organizations");
- 2) conduct Strategic Research in response to requests from other organizations; and provide information and recommendations on the formulation of strategies for sustainable development to those bodies as required;
- 3) convene international conferences and seminars and conduct other capacity building activities (this includes co-sponsorship with other organizations);
- 4) participate in conferences where various policies and decisions are determined and offer proposals based on the results of its Strategic Research;
- 5) invite researchers from other research and academic institutions others to participate in research, and provide training courses in areas related to the creation of strategies;

- 6) collect, arrange, and provide information related to sustainable development; and
- 7) carry out any further necessary activities to achieve the objectives of the Institute.

(Working languages)

Article 5

Working languages of the Institute shall be English and Japanese.

Chapter 2 Assets and Accounting

(Composition of assets)

Article 6

1. The assets of the Institute shall be comprised of the following:
 - 1) assets recorded in the List of Property as of the establishment of the Institute;
 - 2) assets received as donations from corporations or individuals after establishment;
 - 3) voluntary contributions from governmental agencies, local governments of Japan and other interested countries;
 - 4) grants from private foundations and others;
 - 5) income generated from existing assets;
 - 6) income from fees paid by affiliates;
 - 7) income from regular activities; and
 - 8) any other income.

(Classification of assets)

Article 7

1. The assets of the Institute shall consist of the Principal Fund and the Operating Resources.
2. The Institute's Principal Fund shall be composed of the following:
 - 1) assets listed in the Principal Fund category in the List of Property as of establishment;
 - 2) assets donated specifically to the Principal Fund; and
 - 3) assets that are transferred to the Principal Fund by resolution of the Board of Directors.
3. The Operating Resources shall be those other than the Principal Fund.

(Administration of the assets)

Article 8

1. The assets of the Institute shall be administered by the Chair of the Board of Directors using methods decided by the Chair upon resolution of the Board of Directors.
2. Cash contained in the Principal Fund and the Strategic Research Fund must be

preserved using safe and reliable methods that include establishing postal time-deposit accounts or bank time-deposit accounts; entrusting the funds with a trust bank; or purchasing government or corporate bonds.

(Restrictions on the disposal of the Principal Fund)

Article 9

The Principal Fund may not be disposed of or used as collateral. However, in the case where there are unavoidable circumstances when carrying out the activities of the Institute, a portion of the Principal Fund may be disposed of, or all or a portion of the Principal Fund may be used as collateral upon resolution of two-thirds or more of the current number of members of the Board of Directors, with the approval of the Board of Trustees and the approval of the Minister of the Environment.

(Strategic Research Fund)

Article 10

1. The Strategic Research Fund shall be set up to ensure that operations are carried out smoothly.
The Strategic Research Fund shall be composed of the following categories of assets:
 - 1) donated assets designated as assets for the Strategic Research Fund; and
 - 2) assets that are transferred to the Strategic Research Fund by resolution of the Board of Directors.
2. The Strategic Research Fund may not be disposed of or used as collateral. However, in the case where there are unavoidable circumstances when carrying out the activities of the Institute, upon resolution of two-thirds or more of the current number of members of the Board of Directors and with the approval of the Board of Trustees a portion of the Strategic Research Fund may be disposed of or, all or a portion of the Strategic Research Fund may be used as collateral.

(Payment of expenses)

Article 11

The expenses of the Institute shall be paid from the Operating Resources.

(Business plans and budget)

Article 12

The documents for the Institute's annual business plans and the annual budget necessary for such business plans shall be prepared by the Chair of the Board of Directors. Prior to the start of each fiscal year, these documents must be submitted to the Minister of the Environment upon resolution of more than one-half of the current number of the members of the Board of Directors after receiving the comments by the Board of Trustees. Any revisions to these documents must also follow the same process.

(Provisional budget)

Article 13

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding article, when the budget for income and expenditures is not formulated due to compelling reasons, the Chair of the Board of Directors may, upon resolution of the Board of Directors, exercise control over revenue and expenses in accordance with the budget of the previous fiscal year until a new budget is formulated.
2. The budget for revenue and expenses referred to in the preceding clause shall become the revenue and expenditures for the newly formulated budget.

(Business reports and settlement of revenue and expenses)

Article 14

1. The Institute's business reports and settlement statements shall be prepared by the Chair of the Board of Directors at the end of each fiscal year and shall include the Business Report, Statements of Revenue and Expenses, Report on Changes in Net Assets, Balance Sheets, and the List of Property. After receiving the auditor's inspection and upon resolution of more than one-half of the current number of the members of the Board of Directors, these documents must be reported to the Board of Trustees and they, within three months after the close of the fiscal year, must be submitted to the Minister of the Environment. In this case, if any revisions were made to the amount of the total of assets, it should be registered within two weeks, and a certified copy of the registration should be attached to these documents.
2. When there are surplus funds in the Institute's revenue and expenses settlement, upon resolution of the Board of Directors all or a portion of this surplus shall be transferred into the Principal Fund or appropriated forward to the next fiscal year.

(Long-term borrowings)

Article 15

When the Institute seeks to borrow funds, upon resolution of two-thirds or more of the current number of members of the Board of Directors and with the approval of the Board of Trustees, authorization must be obtained from the Minister of the Environment, except for the payment of short-term borrowings with income from that fiscal year.

(Assumption of responsibilities and waiver of rights)

Article 16

In cases corresponding to the provision of Article 9 or provisions in previous articles and with the exception of those matters determined by the budget for revenue and expenses, notice must be served to the Minister of the Environment upon resolution of more than one-half of the current number of the members of the Board of Directors and with the approval of the Board of Trustees, when the Institute seeks to assume additional responsibilities or waive rights.

(Fiscal year)

Article 17

The Institute's fiscal year shall begin on April 1 of each year and end on March 31 of the following year.

Chapter 3 Officers

(Types and number of officers)

Article 18

1. The Institute shall have the following officers:
 - 1) Directors
The Institute shall have at least 15 and no more than 25 Directors.
 - 2) Auditors
There shall be two Auditors.
2. Among the Directors, one-half of the current number of Directors plus one shall be persons of Japanese nationality. In the case the current number is odd, the terms "the current number of Directors" shall signify "the current number minus one".
3. Among the Directors, there shall be one Chair of the Board of Directors.
4. Among the Directors, there shall be one or two Vice-Chair(s).
5. Among the Directors, there shall be one President.
6. Among the Directors, there may be one Vice-President.
7. Among the Directors, there shall be one Managing Director.

(Elections and other matters)

Article 19

1. The Directors and Auditors shall be elected by the Board of Trustees.
2. The Directors shall mutually elect the Chair of the Board of Directors, one or two Vice-Chair(s), the President, the Vice-President and the Managing Director.
3. The Directors, Auditors, and Trustees cannot simultaneously serve in another position.
4. The number of Directors that are relatives or have special mutual relations shall not exceed one-third of the total number of Directors.
5. The Auditors shall not be relatives or have special mutual relationships.
6. Any changes among the Directors shall be registered within two weeks and reported without delay to the Minister of the Environment together with a certified copy of the register.

7. Any changes among Auditors shall be reported without delay to the Minister of the Environment .

(Duties)

Article 20

1. The Chair of the Board of Directors shall represent the Institute and exercise general control over the business thereof.
2. The Vice-chair(s) shall assist the Chair of the Board of Directors and in the event that the Chair becomes incapacitated or is absent, a designated Vice-Chair shall execute the duties of the office of the Chair in accordance with the previously determined intentions of the Chair in an order determined by resolution of the Board of Directors.
3. The President shall direct the operation of Strategic Research, its related training and other matters of the Institute as stipulated in Article 42.
4. The Vice-President shall assist the President and execute the duties of the office of the President in the event that the President becomes incapacitated or is absent.
5. The Managing Director shall assist the Chair of the Board of Directors and the Vice-Chair(s) and shall, under the guidance of the Chair and the Vice-Chair(s), exercise control over and dispose of the ordinary business of the Institute which is not within the duties of the office of the President.
6. The Directors shall comprise the Board of Directors, and they must resolve matters related to the business of the Institute in accordance with the provisions under these Articles of Association.

(Duties of the Auditors)

Article 21

The Auditors shall:

- 1) audit assets and accounting;
- 2) audit the execution of business activities by the Directors;
- 3) report irregularities found through the auditing of assets, accounting, and the execution of business activities to the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees, or Minister of the Environment ; and
- 4) when it is necessary to report on matters in the preceding item, request a convening of or convene the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees.

(Terms of office)

Article 22

1. The terms of office for the Officers shall be three years. However, officers shall not

be prevented from being reelected to a second term.

2. The terms of office for Officers who are elected as replacements or elected as additional Officers shall be the time remaining in the term of any predecessor or the same as the terms of the present Officers.
3. Even after resigning or following the expiration of a term of office, Officers must carry out the duties of their position until a successor takes office.

(Dismissal)

Article 23

When one of the following matters applies to an Officer, the Officer may be dismissed by resolutions of at least two-thirds majorities of both the Board of Directors or the Board of Trustees, based on the current number of Directors or Trustees. In the case of such dismissal, an opportunity must be given to the officer for exculpation prior to a vote on a resolution of the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees.

- 1) When it is recognized that the Officer is unable to execute the duties of the position because of psychological or physical problems
- 2) When it is recognized that the officer has violated an obligation of the duties of the position or if the Officer carries out any activity that is inappropriate for an Officer

(Remuneration and others)

Article 24

1. Officers shall not be remunerated. However, full-time officers may be remunerated.
2. Officers may be reimbursed for expenses.
3. The Chair may decide on reimbursement for necessary matters related to the preceding two clauses upon resolution of the Board of Directors.

Chapter 4 The Board of Directors

(Composition)

Article 25

The Board of Directors shall consist of Directors.

(Authority)

Article 26

In addition to matters separately determined by the provisions under these Articles of Association, the Board of Directors shall decide on and execute all matters of importance related to the business activities of the Institute.

(Types and convening of the meetings of the Board of Directors)

Article 27

1. There shall be two types of meetings of the Board of Directors: the ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors and the extraordinary meeting of the Board of Directors.
2. The ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors shall convene twice each year.
3. The extraordinary meeting of the Board of Directors shall convene in any of the following cases:
 - 1) when the Chair of the Board of Directors recognizes that such a convening is necessary;
 - 2) when there is a request to convene by one-third or more of the current number of members, with a request stating in writing the purpose of the convening of the Board of Directors; and
 - 3) when there is a request to convene by an Auditor, as stipulated in item 4 of Article 21.

(Calling of Meetings)

Article 28

1. The Chair of the Board of Directors shall call meetings of the Board of Directors.
2. The Chair of the Board of Directors must call the extraordinary meetings of the Board of Directors within 20 days in the case of items 2 and 3 of clause 3 in the preceding Article.
3. When calling of the ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors, notification in writing that states the time and date, place, purpose, and articles for deliberation must be made at least 30 days prior to the convening of the meeting. However, this shall not apply when all Directors agree to convene the meeting.

(Chair of meeting)

Article 29

The Chair of the Board of Directors shall also serve as meeting chair.

(Quorum)

Article 30

Meetings of the Board of Directors may not be convened unless more than a half of the current number of Directors are in attendance.

(Resolutions)

Article 31

Except as otherwise provided for by the provisions in these Articles of Association, the resolutions of the meeting of the Board of Directors shall be decided upon by a majority

vote of the Directors. In the case of an equal number of votes for approval and disapproval, the matter shall be decided by the Chair of the meeting.

(Voting in writing and others)

Article 32

1. Any Director unable to attend the meeting due to unavoidable circumstances may vote in writing on the matters on which notification has been made beforehand, or another Director may be commissioned to vote as a proxy for the absent Director.
2. With regard to the application of provisions in the preceding two articles in the case where a Director is unable to attend as stipulated in the preceding clause, the Director shall nevertheless be regarded as having attended the meeting.

(Minutes)

Article 33

1. The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors shall be prepared and must contain the following matters:
 - 1) The date, time, and place of meeting
 - 2) The current number of Directors, the names and number of Directors in attendance. (Persons voting in writing and commissioned to vote by proxy shall be noted in the minutes.)
 - 3) Matters deliberated and matters voted on
 - 4) A summary and the results of the proceedings
 - 5) Matters relating to the election of signatories to the minutes
2. The Chair of the meeting and two or more persons elected to sign the minutes of the meeting must sign and affix their seals to the minutes.

Chapter 5 Trustees and the Board of Trustees

(Trustees)

Article 34

1. The Institute shall have at least 25 and no more than 35 Trustees.
2. Trustees shall be elected by the Board of Directors, and shall be commissioned by the Chair of the Board of Directors.
3. The Trustees shall be the persons commissioned by national administrative organizations and international organizations that have signed the Charter or persons of knowledge and experience.
4. The provisions in Articles 22, 23, and 24 shall be applied mutatis mutandis to the Trustees. In this case, the term "officer" used in these articles shall read as "Trustee."

(Board of Trustees)

Article 35

The Board of Trustees shall be composed of Trustees.

(Authority of the Board of Trustees)

Article 36

The Board of Trustees shall carry out the duties stipulated in these Articles of Association, deliberate and provide advice to the Chair of the Board of Directors on matters related to the business of the Institute, in response to requests from the Chair of the Board of Directors or when the Board of Trustees recognizes that such deliberation and advice are needed.

(Calling of Meeting)

Article 37

1. Meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be called by the Chair of the Board of Directors.
2. The Chair of the Board of Directors must convene the Board of Trustees within 20 days, when there is a written request stating the purpose to convene by one-third or more of the current number of Trustee members.

(Election of the Chair)

Article 38

The Chair of the meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be mutually elected by the Trustees.

(Quorum, resolutions and voting in writing and others)

Article 39

The provisions in Articles 30 to 33 shall be applicable mutatis mutandis to the Trustees. In this case, the terms "Board of Directors" and "Directors" used in the mentioned articles shall read as "Board of Trustees" and "Trustees".

(Other)

Article 40

In addition to the provisions in this article, the Board of Directors shall determine necessary matters related to the operation of the Board of Trustees.

Chapter 6 Honorary Advisors and Counselors

(Honorary Advisors and Counselors)

Article 41

1. The Institute may have Honorary Advisors and Counselors.

2. Honorary Advisors and Counselors shall be appointed by the Chair of the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors.
3. The Honorary Advisors shall respond to inquiries from the Chair of the Board of Directors regarding basic matters and may provide advice to the President.
4. The Counselors shall respond to inquiries from the Chair of the Board of Directors regarding important business matters and may provide advice to the President.
5. The terms of office for both the Honorary Advisors and the Counselors shall be three years. However, the Honorary Advisors and the Counselors are not prevented from being reappointed.

Chapter 7 Research Structure

(Duties of the President)

Article 42

The President shall execute the following duties based on resolutions made by the Board of Directors:

- 1) decide on Strategic Research plans and manage their implementation;
- 2) prepare annual reports on Strategic Research and its related training and report to the members of both the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees;
- 3) appoint and dismiss research fellows and other related staff;
- 4) decide on necessary matters related to Strategic Research and its related training;
- 5) direct the operation of Strategic Research and its related training.

(Research Advisory Committee)

Article 43

1. The Institute shall have a Research Advisory Committee which is an advisory body for promotion of Strategic Research.
2. The Research Advisory Committee provides the President with advice on matters related to promotion of Strategic Research, such as decisions on Strategic Research plans and management of their implementation.
3. The Members of the Research Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the Chair of the Board of Directors in consultation with the President.
4. The Members of the Research Advisory Committee shall be the persons commissioned by research and academic institutions that have signed the Charter or persons of knowledge and experience.
5. The terms of office for the Members of the Research Advisory Committee shall be

three years. However, the Members are not prevented from being reappointed.

6. The terms of office for the Members of the Research Advisory Committee who are elected as replacements or elected as additional Members shall be the time remaining in the term of any predecessor or the same as the terms of the present Members.
7. In addition to matters stipulated in the preceding clauses, necessary matters related to the Research Advisory Committee shall be decided by the Chair of the Board of Directors subject to resolution of the Board of Directors.

(Research fellows and other related staff)

Article 44

1. The Institute shall have senior research fellows, research fellows, research associates and visiting research fellows.
2. Visiting research fellows shall belong to other organizations and engage in the Strategic Research.
3. The senior research fellows, research fellows, research associates and visiting research fellows shall be appointed and dismissed by the President.
4. Necessary matters related to senior research fellows and others shall be decided by the President subject to resolution of the Board of Directors.

(Trainees)

Article 45

1. In addition to those persons belonging to the Institute, the Institute may have other persons participate in the Strategic Research as trainees.
2. Necessary decisions regarding trainees shall be made by the President subject to resolution of the Board of Directors.

Chapter 8 Secretariat

(Establishment)

Article 46

1. A Secretariat shall be installed to carry out the business of the Institute.
2. The Secretariat shall have a Secretary-General and necessary staff.
3. The Secretary-General and staff shall be appointed and dismissed by the Chair of the Board of Directors. Upon appointment or dismissal of staff involved in research

activities, however, the Secretary General shall consult the President.

4. The Chair of the Board of Directors shall decide on matters necessary for the Institute and operation of the Secretariat subject to resolution of the Board of Directors.

(Books and documents to be furnished)

Article 47

The office of the Secretariat must always keep the following records and documents:

- 1) the Articles of Association for the Institute;
- 2) a list and the resumes of Directors, Auditors, Trustees, Members of Research Advisory Committee, Research Fellows, Research Associates and other staff;
- 3) documents on permission, authorization, and registration;
- 4) documents on the proceedings of the Institute set forth in the Articles of Association;
- 5) records and documentary evidence for revenue and expenses;
- 6) documents indicating the status of the assets and liabilities and the situation regarding net assets; and
- 7) other necessary documents and records.

Chapter 9 Affiliates

(Affiliates)

Article 48

1. Individual persons and corporations who endorse the objectives and activities of the Institute may become affiliates of the Institute according to the rules determined by the Chair of the Board of Directors upon resolution by the Board of Directors.
2. The affiliates can participate in the business activities of the Institute and obtain information on results of Strategic Research and related matters.
3. The affiliates shall pay the prescribed fees according to the rules stipulated in clause 1 of this Article.

Chapter 10 Amendments to the Articles of Association and Dissolution of the Institute

(Amendments to the Articles of Association)

Article 49

These Articles of Association may be amended only with the approval of the Minister of the Environment after approval by three-fourths or more of the current number of members of the Board of Directors and three-fourths or more of the current number of members of the Board of Trustees.

(Dissolution)

Article 50

The Institute may be dissolved only in accordance with the provisions set forth in items 2 through 4 of clause 1 under Article 68 of the Japanese Civil Law and with the approval of the Minister of the Environment after resolution of three-fourths or more of the current number of members of the Board of Directors and three-fourths or more of the current number of members of the Board of Trustees.

(Disposition of residual assets)

Article 51

The residual assets at the time of the dissolution of the Institute shall be donated to institutions that operate with similar objectives or returned to the party which donated the concerned assets to the Institute, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Environment after the resolution of three-fourths or more of the current number of members of the Board of Directors and three-fourths or more of the current number of members of the Board of Trustees.

Chapter 11 Supplementary Provisions

(Commission)

Article 52

In addition to matters stipulated in these Articles of Association, necessary matters relating to the operations of the Institute shall be decided separately by the Chair subject to resolution of the Board of Directors.

Additional provisions

1. These Articles of Association become effective on March 31, 1998.
2. Clause 2 of Article 18 shall become effective on and after March 31, 1999.
3. The President of the Institute shall serve as the Chair of the Board of Directors, until the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Institution, which is to be held after March 31, 1998.
4. Notwithstanding the provisions set forth in clause 7 of Article 18, the position of Managing Director may be vacant until an appropriate date.
5. Regardless of the provisions set forth in clause 5 of Article 43, terms of the Research Advisors selected by the Chair of the Board of Directors shall end on March 31, 1999. This is also in accordance with clause 3 of the same Article.



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Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

2108-11 Kamiyamaguchi, Hayama, Kanagawa, 240-0115, Japan
Tel: +81-46-855-3700 Fax: +81-46-855-3709
E-mail: iges@iges.or.jp
URL: <http://www.iges.or.jp>

■ Tokyo Office

Nippon Press Center Bldg. 6F, 2-2-1 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo, 100-0011, Japan
Tel: +81-3-3595-1081 Fax: +81-3-3595-1084

■ Kansai Research Centre

I.H.D. CENTER 3F, 1-5-1 Wakinohamakaigan-Dori, Chuo-ku,
Kobe, Hyogo, 651-0073, Japan
Tel: +81-78-262-6634 Fax: +81-78-262-6635

■ Kitakyushu Office

Kitakyushu International Conference Center 6F, 3-9-30 Asano,
Kokurakita-ku, Kitakyushu, Fukuoka, 802-0001, Japan
Tel: +81-93-513-3711 Fax: +81-93-513-3712

■ Beijing Office

(IGES Sino-Japan Cooperation Project Office)
Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection,
Room No. 508
No. 1 Yuhuinanlu, Chao Yang District, Beijing, 100029, China
Tel: +86-10-8463-6314 Fax: +86-10-8463-6314

■ Bangkok Office

c/o UNEP-RRC.AP, Outreach Bldg. 3F, AIT
P.O. Box 4, Klongluang, Pathumthani 12120, Thailand
Tel: +66-2-524-6441 Fax: +66-2-524-6233

■ Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) Secretariat

I.H.D. CENTER 5F, 1-5-1 Wakinohamakaigan-Dori, Chuo-ku,
Kobe, Hyogo, 651-0073, Japan
Tel: +81-78-230-8017 Fax: +81-78-230-8018

■ Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)

2-12-20 Okano, Nishi-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa 220-0073, Japan
Tel: +81-45-322-1223 Fax: +81-45-322-1225

