

Annual
Report
2011

iGES

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

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Foreword



From the Chair

Prof. Hironori Hamanaka
Chair of the Board of Directors, IGES

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 pragmatic and innovative strategic research in three-year phases to support sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific.

The Asia-Pacific region, the focus of IGES research, has continued on its path of rapid economic development as the world's "factory," making it one of the driving forces of the global economy. In addition, the presence of the Asia-Pacific region in the global arena has gained a higher profile with the expanding influence of newly rising economies in Asia, such as China and India, including the political arena. However, the region continues to wrestle with major issues regarding the integration of the environment and development, including heightened environmental and poverty-related issues, such as rising GHG emissions, worsening air and water pollution, increased waste, and impacts from climate change. Furthermore, with Rio+20 held in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012, Asia is again attracting attention from around the world as it lends momentum to actions in the global society towards sustainable development.

The Great East Japan Earthquake and accident at the Fukushima nuclear plant on 11 March 2011 caused shock waves to reverberate around the world. IGES initiated a research project on the disaster in FY 2011, utilising all resources within the institute, and set about investigating disaster recovery. However, issues such as the response to frequently occurring natural disasters and the form of future energy policies, are ones that affect not only Japan, but all of Asia and the rest of the world. Therefore, further discussions are required on how best to proceed with building a low-carbon, sustainable society.

On 1 April 2012, IGES became a public-interest incorporated foundation. The Institute plans to continue to build up its links with national and local governments, international organisations, the private sector, NGOs and the general public, and promote projects that work towards the public good and are highly reliable in responding to people's expectations and needs. At the same time, IGES will continue to promote actions aimed to strengthen its influence in the dynamically changing international policy process.

In conclusion, let me take this opportunity to thank you for your continued understanding and support of IGES's research activities both now and in the future.



From the President

Mr. Hideyuki Mori
President, IGES

IGES began its Integrative Strategic Research Programme for the Fifth Phase in April 2010 with research focusing on climate change, natural resources management, sustainable consumption and production, economics, and governance—all issues related to the sustainable development of the Asia-Pacific region.

In FY 2011, a year marking the halfway point of the Fifth Phase, IGES made efforts to steadily produce quality research results, and carried out research activities conforming to the actual policy needs of the Asia-Pacific region. In response to the Great East Japan Earthquake of 11 March 2011 and the accident at the Fukushima nuclear plant, IGES initiated the IGES Earthquake Research Initiative, a project to offer recommendations for post-quake recovery, in April 2011. The entire institute carried out research to develop relevant scenarios for a low-carbon and climate resilient recovery. In addition, IGES organised the third International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP2011) in July, in which a total of 850 people participated to discuss relevant issues, with particular focus on governance and the green economy, the main themes of Rio+20. Tangible issues on resilience after the Great East Japan Earthquake were also discussed. IGES was actively involved in the preparatory process for Rio+20, presenting the outcomes of ISAP at regional preparatory meetings, and submitting "the IGES Proposal for Rio+20" to the UN in November. It also published issue briefs which conveyed policy recommendations by topic. In this way, IGES was able to publicise its message towards the realisation of sustainable development from an Asian perspective.

As a base for networking activities of research institutes and international initiatives activated in the region, IGES set up its Regional Centre in Bangkok, Thailand in June 2011. IGES also concluded agreements with the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS) and Yokohama City University, respectively, and was inaugurated as the secretariat for the Japan Committee for the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA).

Looking to the future, IGES will continue to actively carry out the development of innovative and strategic policy recommendations based on its research activities, with an aim to strengthen its influence in policy-making processes in growing Asia as well as international dialogues towards sustainable development.

Outline of IGES

Mission and Goals – Towards a Sustainable Asia-Pacific –

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.

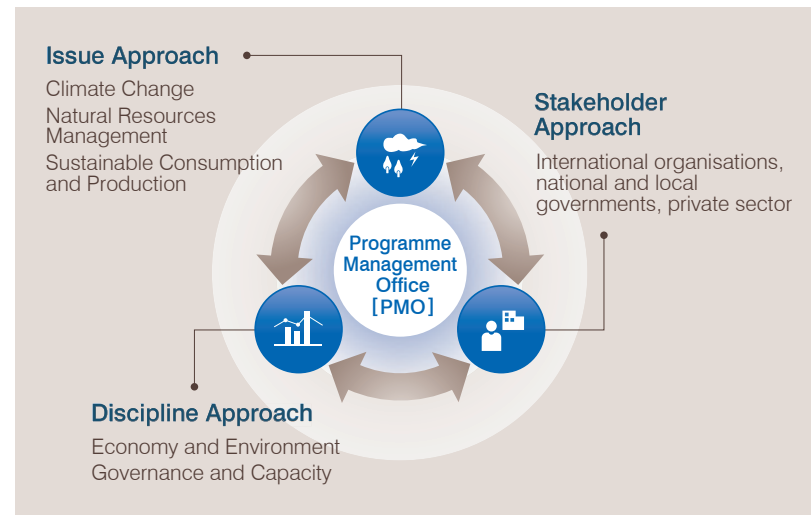
Approach

• Strategic Research for Practical Results

Focusing on the environment and development in the Asia-Pacific region, strategic and flexible research is carried out on various issues, with a multilateral cross-sectional approach involving issues, discipline and stakeholders.

• Impact on Policy Formulation

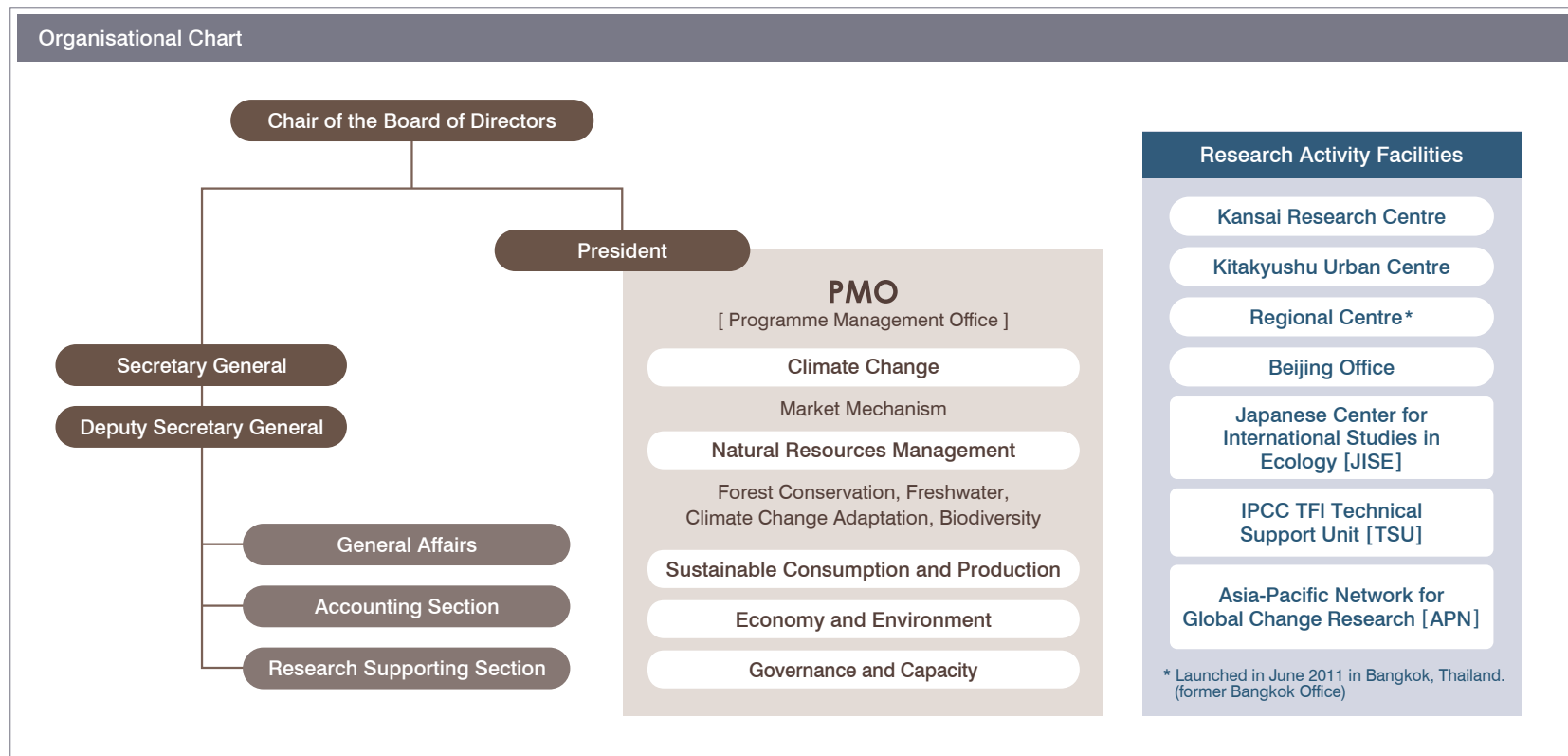
Through involvement in international/regional policy initiatives and networking activities, IGES contributes to policy formulation through information dissemination and policy recommendations based on research outcomes. As well as participating in major international conferences such as the UN Climate Change Conference, IGES holds the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) each year, sharing the latest research results internationally, and promoting discussions among stakeholders for new policy recommendations.



IGES Research Activities

IGES conducts practical research based on the needs of the Asia-Pacific region during each three-year phase. Based on the Fifth Phase Integrative Strategic Research Programme (April 2010 to March 2013), broad research was carried out in FY 2011 under the Programme Management Office (PMO), which coordinates

and carries 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.



Research Highlights in FY2011

IGES Earthquake Research Initiative

In response to the Great East Japan Earthquake of 11 March 2011 and the nuclear accident at the Fukushima nuclear plant, IGES initiated a research project in April with the involvement of the entire institute to offer recommendations for post-quake recovery. Research is developed under three key themes: A Strategic Energy Policy Decision for Japan and Asia; Resilient Society, and Energy Management and Medium- to Long-term Low Carbon Strategy. IGES took advantage of opportunities to publicise research outcomes at the International

Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP2011) held in Yokohama, Japan in July 2011, and in preparatory processes for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20). IGES also delivered its message to the international policymaking process with the submission of the "IGES Proposal for Rio+20" to the UN in November, which incorporated the results of IGES's research on the disaster. In March 2012, a year after the disaster, IGES compiled the results of its research and publicised the outcomes in a public seminar and written reports in order to offer relevant scenarios for a low-carbon and climate resilient recovery.

Actions towards Rio+20

Rio+20 was held in June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The meeting reviewed actions taken so far in relation to development and carried out discussions for future actions under the main themes of governance for sustainable development and the green economy. Throughout FY 2011, IGES actively carried out research activities, focusing on Rio+20, with a presentation of the outcome of ISAP in July 2011 during Rio+20 regional preparatory meetings, and submission of "the IGES Proposal for Rio+20" to the UN in November 2011 based on the outcomes from ISAP and IGES's research as an input to the compilation document of the outcome document of Rio+20. In addition, IGES disseminated its message in a timely manner with the publication of issue briefs on separate topics in parallel with the Rio+20 preparatory process.



Input on Rio+20 for the North-East Asian Subregional Programme for Environmental Cooperation



The Asian and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for UNCS

Development of MRV System in Asia-Pacific

In FY 2011, IGES supported the development of a system for the measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) in developing countries in Asia, while the addition of a new market mechanism to the Kyoto mechanisms is being discussed at post-Kyoto climate change framework negotiations. At ISAP in July 2011, IGES organised an expert consultation and open session on MRV at which discussions were carried out on the appropriate style of MRV and capacity development for MRV that takes the situations of each country into consideration. In addition, an international symposium was held in Tokyo in March 2012 at which the research conducted over the past year was summarised, and the research results from the entire institute were presented.



International symposium on MRV

International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP2011)

As the role that the Asia-Pacific region plays to promote sustainable development becomes even more critical to its success, IGES holds the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) each year, bringing together experts, businesses, governments, international organisations and NGOs involved in international activities. IGES organised ISAP2011 on 26-27 July 2011 in Yokohama, Japan, in which a total of 850 people participated to re-examine the world's perspective on climate change and resilience to natural disasters, as well as discuss the issues of governance for sustainable development and the green economy, the main themes of Rio+20. Reviewing the current social systems and governance structure, and bearing in mind the diversity of the region, the discussions shed light on the path to sustainable development with the promotion of green economy. IGES presented policy recommendations to improve the system for sustainable development in Asia-Pacific in a summary report, compiling the discussions and expertise from ISAP.



Participation of global stakeholders (ISAP2011)

Climate Change



1 Outline of Research

The Asia-Pacific region is home to the world's fastest growing emitters of greenhouse gases (GHG) and has become increasingly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of global warming, both illustrating the urgency and necessity of actions to address climate change issues. Through strategic research, the Climate Change (CC) group will gain an understanding of the basic developmental needs of Asian countries and develop recommendations for policies to promote low-carbon and sustainable development.

2 Major Activities in FY 2011

Sustainable Low-Carbon Development in Asia

The CC group analysed the role played by domestic political systems and cultural values in sustainable, low-carbon development in emerging countries in Asia and examined the mechanisms that encourage low-carbon technology and system leapfrogging.

At COP17 held at the end of 2011, IGES organised a side event with the Institute of Energy, Environment and Economy of Tsinghua University on "Low-Carbon Development in Asian Countries," at which the CC group shared the latest information about domestic policies and the development of carbon markets in Japan and China. In addition, the CC group also organised a Policy Research Workshop on Post-Durban Climate Policy in January 2012 in Beijing, China with the Energy Research Institute of the National Development and Reform Commission of China (ERI), at which discussions were held on the future prospects of the development of low-carbon societies in principal countries based on the outcomes of COP.



Side event at COP17

Future Climate Regime

The CC group presented timely policy recommendations at the UN process, focusing on the development of a post-2012 international climate regime from an Asian perspective, and made substantial contributions to international negotiations, joining the Japanese delegation to COP17. The Group also organised an open dialogue with global negotiators in Tokyo in March 2012 to discuss the outcomes of COP and the issues beyond.

In addition, the Group reviewed the negotiation positions of developing countries in Asia with regard to MRV (measurable, reportable and verifiable) systems, technology mechanisms and financial mechanisms, which are all essential components for a future climate regime, and examined the potential for enforcement of the terms of agreement domestically. As part of the research output, the Group published a policy report on “Operationalising MRV of Support: Analysis of Finance, Technology and Capacity Building Support,” which was presented at COP17.



Japan-India workshop on post-2012 climate change regime



Dialogue with global negotiators

Institutional Design of an MRV System

In discussions on the future climate change regime, the institutional design of an MRV system has become a major issue for negotiation in Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) of developing countries. In this study, the CC group conducted research to understand the negotiating positions of each country and examine how to develop an MRV system in developing countries in Asia.

Co-Benefits Approach in Asia

In addition to carrying out research towards policy development which maximises co-benefits in major industrial sectors in Asia, the Group also actively promoted the sharing of knowledge with national governments and international organisations as the secretariat of the “Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP),” a regional network in Asia. The Group also set-up the new ACP website and disseminated information on scheduled activities, various reports and publications.

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

LCS-RNet is an international initiative for research on low-carbon societies that was agreed upon at the G8 Environmental Ministers Meeting. IGES is a member of the initiative and also provides overall support to the operations of the network as its secretariat. The CC group compiled a report on the outcomes of the annual meeting held in Paris, France in October 2011, and which was widely distributed to both academics and policymakers. The CC group also provided support to the organisation of a side event at COP17, “Transition towards Low Carbon Societies in a Changing World.” In addition, the Group also actively promoted the Low Carbon Asia Research Project to strengthen researcher networks in Asia.


3 Major Publications

- “Low Carbon Transport in Asia: Strategies for Optimizing Co-benefits” (Earthscan)
- “Climate Smart Development in Asia: Transition to Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Economies” (Earthscan)
- Policy Report: “Operationalising MRV of Support: Analysis of Finance, Technology and Capacity Building Support”

- Working Papers
 - “Hayama Proposal: Post 2013 International Framework on Climate Change”
 - “Financial Support to the Implementation of Adaptation Measures”
 - “Biofuels: from CDM to NAMAs”
 - “Why the United States Lacks a Federal Climate Policy: Collective Action Problems, Tea Parties, and Blue Dogs”
 - “The Politics of Climate Policy in China: Interests, Instructions and Ideas”
 - “Designing Climate Finance to Enhance Low-Carbon Investment through Local Intermediaries: Applying a Concept of Direct Access to Climate Finance”
 - “Transition to Energy Secure Future: Policies Enabling Energy Transition in India”
 - “NAMAs, CDM and MRV: The Case of Transport Sector”

2011 Close up

Prof. Jusen Asuka
Director, IGES Climate Change Group



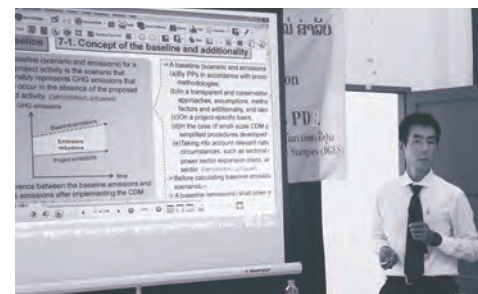
Of all the issues related to climate change, a particular focus of research by the Climate Change Group is on desirable policy approaches. Of course, to identify desirable policies, it is necessary to evaluate them according to various criteria. First of all, we attempt to understand and identify in greater detail the kinds of policies adopted by the world's major countries as well as countries in the Asian region, and the ways in which those policies are implemented. Another purpose of our research is to obtain qualitative and quantitative comparisons of the measures taken by each country including international cooperation. We also study optimal approaches to actual system design for carbon pricing policies such as emissions trading systems. We will also be actively developing proposals concerning Japan's future energy mix in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake.

Effective Market Mechanisms for Developing Countries in Asia

The Market Mechanism (MM) sub-group developed and promoted the implementation of policy recommendations to formulate the institutional design of new market mechanisms and improve existing mechanisms with an aim to effectively reduce emissions from greenhouse gases in Asian countries.

Capacity Building for Market Mechanisms in Asia

The MM group has been involved in the development of capacity building activities for constructing and managing various kinds of market mechanisms adapted to the needs of each country such as emissions trading schemes and offset credit mechanism, in order to effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions in Asian countries. In FY 2011, the MM group concluded new agreements on cooperation with Viet Nam and Mongolia and carried out field surveys, joint research and training in a total of nine countries. In September 2011, the MM group organised a workshop in Kathmandu, Nepal on enhancing the regional distribution of CDM projects in cooperation with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), at which discussions focused on the development of CDM projects in least developed countries and small island developing states in the Asia-Pacific region.



Capacity building workshop in Lao PDR

CDM Reform

The MM group continued its research on CDM system reform, including simplification of CDM procedures in the United Nations, and published a report entitled “CDM Reform 2011: Verification of the progress and the way forward.” The report evaluated and verified the current state of CDM reform through quantitative analysis of available data, and incorporated policy recommendations towards the progress of CDM reform. In June 2011, the MM group took part in a panel session at the Carbon Expo (Barcelona, Spain), the world's largest emissions trading fair,

presenting on the necessity of reform in the CDM programme of activities (PoA) based on the knowledge acquired in Asian countries. In addition, the MM group discussed specific proposals for CDM reform with Asian countries at the New Market Mechanism Capacity Building Annual Meeting in March 2012.



New market mechanism capacity building annual meeting

Research on Emissions Trading

With growing interest in emissions trading schemes both in Japan and overseas, an IGES Emissions Trading Seminar on the “Effectiveness of ETS and its Influences on Industry and Employment” was held in March 2012 in Tokyo, Japan. The MM group also organised a policy dialogue between Japan and Republic of Korea on the carbon market in December 2011 in Seoul, Republic of Korea, at which information was shared on the latest trends for domestic emissions trading and offset systems in both countries.



IGES emissions trading seminar

Market Mechanism Areas: Major Publications and Databases

- CDM Reform 2011: Verification of the progress and the way forward

[New Market Mechanisms Related Publications]

- New Market Mechanisms in CHARTS

- Possible Elements of Market-based Mechanisms: A Summary of Views from Parties on the Elaboration of Market-based Mechanisms under Post-2012 Regime

[Kyoto Protocol Related Publications]

- CDM in CHARTS
- IGES GHG Emissions Data
- IGES National Registry Database
- Options on the Future Market Mechanisms under the International Negotiation

[CDM/JI Database]

- CDM Project Database
- CDM Project Data Analysis & Forecasting CER Supply
- CDM Monitoring and Issuance Database
- CDM Review and Rejected Project Database
- CDM Review and Rejected Project Data Analysis
- CDM Programme of Activities (PoA) Database
- JI Project Database

[Other CDM Related Publications]

- IGES Market Mechanisms Country Fact Sheets Booklet
- Grid Emission Factors Data
- CDM Emission Reductions Calculation Sheet Series

2011 Close up

Dr. Yasushi Ninomiya
Director, IGES Market Mechanism Sub-Group



FY2011 was a year marking major changes in policy interests in Asian countries, with the transition from mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol such as CDM, to new market mechanisms. There is actually a great variety in the types of new market mechanisms, with new mechanisms under the post-2012 climate regime, domestic emissions trading schemes as national policy, off-set credit schemes, and also reforms to the current CDM. Our group has been widening the scope of our activities to deal with these changes.

Natural Resources Management



1 Outline of Research

With a focus on forest conservation, climate change adaptation, freshwater resources management, and payment for ecosystem services, the Natural Resources Management (NRM) group carries out policy research and capacity development to enhance the environmental value of natural resources in the Asia-Pacific region and to promote the protection and sustainable use of these resources.

2 Major Activities in FY 2011

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

REDD+ is an international initiative that aims to reward developing countries for contributing to climate change mitigation by reducing greenhouse emissions from

their use of forests. The NRM group contributed to this initiative through several activities, all of which highlight the need for good governance and stakeholder participation in REDD+. Through field-based research in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, the group developed methods to

engage local communities in the assessment and monitoring of forest carbon stocks. The group also conducted reviews of national REDD+ readiness in these four countries, as well as Viet Nam; collaborated with the University of Southern Queensland to develop a draft forest sector quality-of-governance standard for Nepal; reported on the international REDD+ negotiations; conducted workshops in Indonesia and Japan on REDD+ MRV; and contributed to the development of a training manual on implementing the concept of free prior informed consent (FPIC) for REDD+. In addition to reporting IGES's research activities at international



The First Myanmar Green Economy and Green Growth Forum and Conference

meetings, including participating in Myanmar's first international meeting on green economy and green growth, as well as organising a side event at the Asia-Pacific Forestry Week, the NRM group also contributed to information sharing by expanding the REDD+ online database which stores information on REDD+ projects and national REDD+ readiness activities.



Training local community to estimate tree height using clinometers (Sept. 2011, Madang Province, PNG)

Climate Change Adaptation

Research on adaptation metrics, adaptive policies, risk insurance, disaster resilience, and training needs assessment for climate change adaptation (CCA) were carried out in this fiscal year. The adaptation group has conducted participatory

research on identifying local adaptation effectiveness indicators, developing local Adaptation Index (Lain) for measuring the effectiveness of adaptation actions, and evaluating adaptation monitoring and evaluation frameworks in the Gangetic Basin. Subsequent to preliminary evaluation of risk insurance experiences in India and Japan, a project to evaluate community based risk insurance experiences in Malaysia, Philippines and Viet Nam was initiated in collaboration with Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN). Recognising the growing interest on CCA by developed countries, the team has conducted research on characterising adaptive policies in Japan and identifying enabling conditions relevant for developing countries. The team has concluded an APN funded study on training needs assessment and training module development for CCA in the agriculture sector in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Nepal. The team will conduct pilot training programmes in Bangladesh and Cambodia in 2012. In addition, the group has supported various activities of the APAN, which is jointly managed by the Asian Institute of Technology-UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific.

Freshwater Resources Management

Knowledge-gap is one of the critical barriers in promotion of better water management. The NRM group contributes to fill the knowledge-gap through the partnership among policy makers and experts in the Asia-Pacific region and also by our own research. The group mobilises the Regional Water Hub for Groundwater Management under the Asia-Pacific Water Forum, to develop research networks on groundwater management, and carry out policy research on groundwater governance for sustainable development. In June 2011, IGES organised the launch meeting of the hub to share knowledge and develop capacity on groundwater among policy makers, water managers and experts in the region. As the secretariat for the Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA), the group facilitates discussions for the improvement of water environmental governance in Asia with policy makers in 13 countries in Asia. With expertise gained through WEPA, the group conducted research on MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) options for co-benefit types of wastewater management in Asia, in consideration of not only GHG mitigation



The 6th World Water Forum

but also environmental conservation, and collection/reuse of resources. In addition, the group addresses the interlinkage of water-food-energy.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

In order to provide information on biodiversity off-sets as a basis for consultations in the revision process of fundamental components of the Japanese Environmental Assessment Law, IGES conducted research on overseas cases of off-sets. It also conducted research on the means to promote biodiversity conservation in the field of business, as well as a study on domestic policies for payment for ecosystem services (PES).

3 Major Publications

- Monitoring and Evaluation of Progress in Adaptation to Climate Change: Advances, Challenges, and Ways Forward, Routledge, 2012.
- Promoting Risk Insurance in the Asia-Pacific Region: Lessons from the Ground for the Future Climate Regime under UNFCCC, Blackwell, 2012.
- Training Manual "Putting free, prior, and informed consent into practice in REDD+ initiatives"
- "A Beginner's Guide to Payments for Ecosystems Services - Generating income from standing forests", in "Forest Matters: Make it work!" (EU FLEGT)
- WEPA Outlook on Water Environmental Management in Asia 2012

2011 Close up

Dr. Henry Scheyvens
Director, IGES Natural Resources Management Group

Ms. Yatsuka Kataoka
Director, IGES Freshwater Sub Group



One highlight of the Forest Conservation Team's work was the development of a draft quality-of-governance standard for the forest sector in Nepal through a multi-stakeholder process, consisting of an online survey, key informant interviews, and a workshop. The Adaptation Team developed adaptation metrics in India, Bangladesh and Nepal, and identified key factors to construct resilient communities in the area affected by the earthquake and tsunami of March 2011. The results were presented at the APAN forum. The Freshwater Sub-group shared the activities of and findings from the regional initiatives – Groundwater Knowledge Hub and WEPA - at the 6th World Water Forum held in Marseille, France in March 2012. The activities are registered as "solutions" for water of the Forum.

Sustainable Consumption and Production



1 Outline of Research

The goal of the Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) Group is to contribute to more sustainable patterns of consumption and production in the Asia-Pacific region. Special attention is given to the role of public policies in reducing the use of natural resources and the environmental impacts associated with products and materials over their life-cycles.

2 Major Activities in FY 2011

Sustainable Consumption in Developing Asia

IGES SCP Group furthered its research, established partnerships with other researchers and communities of practice, and delivered policy recommendations at global policy meetings. The activities focused mainly on effective approaches

for encouraging sustainable consumption patterns and lifestyle changes in Asia, where sustainable consumption and production are becoming pressing issues as a result of its rapid economic growth. At the 19th meeting of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD19) in May, the Group co-organised a session on the establishment of a global research forum on sustainable consumption and production with other institutions, as well as actively joining a panel discussion on the Millennium Consumption Goals. In addition, the Group developed a session on extended producer responsibility in developing countries in Asia at the 10th Asia Pacific Roundtable for Sustainable Consumption and Production (APRSCP) held in Yogyakarta, Indonesia in November 2011, at which specific challenges for the future were discussed with other experts from Asian countries. IGES also began research on promoting energy-efficient housing in developing countries in Asia in FY 2011, and conducted initial studies on China and India.



Active participation in CSD19

Governance for Sustainable Resource Circulation in Asia

The Group carried out an analysis on capacity development needs to encourage the 3Rs (controlling the generation of waste, reuse and recycling) in Asia to improve governance for sustainable resource circulation. The Group also evaluated policies related to resource circulation, including the trade of used goods and recycled resources from the perspective of sustainability. The Group took on



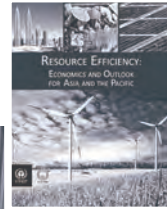
The Third Regional 3R Forum in Asia



the role of coordinator for the Asia Resource Circulation Policy Research project in which eight research institutes and universities took part, and promoted policy research on the 3Rs while strengthening the network of experts. In the meantime, the Group contributed to the 3rd Regional 3R Forum in Asia, organised in Singapore in October 2011, by facilitating the plenary session as a member of the drafting committee and also by contributing to the Chair's summary and outcome documents. Moreover, the Group made a contribution to a report on "Resource Efficiency: Economics and Outlook for Asia and the Pacific (REEO)," the first of its kind in the Asia-Pacific region, as the outcome of joint research carried out with the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in India, under the guidance of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). This report outlined the need for major improvements in resource efficiency and an overhaul of fundamental systems.



Press briefing on REEO launch



Sustainable Waste Management with Multiple Benefits

The Group carried out research on how local actions in waste management can offer advantages to environmental improvement and development, and examined local policy options. The Group conducted a field survey and interviews on the current state of urban organic waste management in Cambodia, and compiled a policy report which outlines indicators for the selection of technology and implementation of projects for the practical use of waste which may be applicable to Cambodia. A policy report was also developed with the national policies related to waste management and climate change. The report included the most recent data on waste generation for ten countries and it was translated into Thai, the Khmer language and Laotian for use by the local governments and other stakeholders of each country.

Chemicals Management for Sustainable Product and Material Lifecycles

The Group conducted research on improved management of chemicals in products (in particular electronics) from a lifecycle perspective. As co-author of the report, "Information on Chemicals in Electronic Products," for the Chemicals in Products (CiP) project led by UNEP, the Group provided input from its research activities. This report will be reflected in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), an international policy framework. In addition, the group also started research on the international certification of recycling industries in FY 2011.

3 Major Publications

- Policy Brief: "EPR Policies for Electronics in Developing Asia: A Phase-in Approach"
- Policy Report "Practical Guide for Improved Organic Waste Management: Climate Benefits through the 3Rs in Developing Asian Countries"
- Policy Report "A Guide for Technology Selection and Implementation of Urban Organic Waste Utilisation Projects in Cambodia"
- "Resource Efficiency: Economics and Outlook for Asia and the Pacific (REEO)" (UNEP)
- "Information on Chemicals in Electronic Products: A Study of Needs, Gaps, Obstacles and Solutions to Provide and Access Information on Chemicals in Electronic Products" (The Nordic Council)

2011 Close up

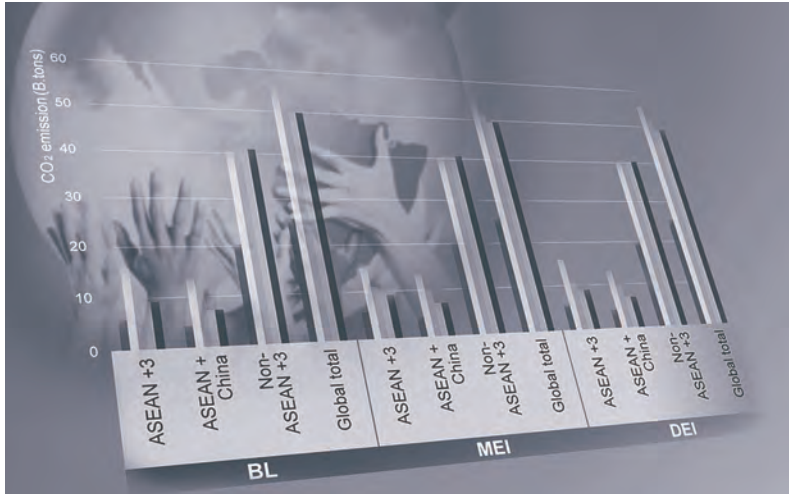
Dr. Magnus Bengtsson

Director, IGES Sustainable Consumption and Production Group



This was the second year since the establishment of IGES' SCP group and significant progress was made on all its four research themes. The group was highly productive both in terms of number of publications and presentations, and through an active involvement in several international policy initiatives at global and regional levels. It delivered value to various external clients through ten separate contracts amounting to around US\$1.4 million. During the year two additional researchers were recruited to the team, further strengthening its capacity to carry out quality research of high practical relevance.

Economy and Environment



1 Outline of Research

The Economy and Environment (EE) Group carries out policy analysis on emerging issues, such as trade and the environment, and green economy. It also develops economic analysis methods to conduct quantitative analysis on the impact of sustainable development policies from an economic, environmental and social perspective.

2 Major Activities in FY 2011

Integrated Policy Impact Assessment for Sustainable Development

The EE Group carried out integrated impact assessments of sustainable development policies based on specific economic models, such as computable general equilibrium (CGE) models and multi-regional input-output (MRIO) models,

developed by the institute. The EE Group also promoted capacity building in bottom-up energy models, such as the TIMES model. In addition, the Group participated in a project entitled "Economic Impact Evaluation of the Nuclear Power Phase-out and Renewable Energy Promotion Scenarios," as part of the all-IGES Earthquake Research Initiative. The analysis showed that with the phasing out of nuclear power by 2050, an 80% CO₂ emissions reduction target by 2050 is achievable.

Trade and Environment with Special Focus on Embodied Emissions

The EE Group carried out quantitative analysis using the MRIO model to account for greenhouse gas emissions embodied in trade, such as emissions which are not accounted for in domestic emissions and the fairness of allocating responsibilities for emissions, which are important in climate change policy discussions. Based on this analysis, the Group developed recommendations for low-carbon policies for policymakers and international negotiators.

Green Economy through Economic Instruments and Green Investment

The EE Group carried out economic analysis in cooperation with universities and research institutes



International symposium "Sustainable Resource Use: Issues and Policies with Special Reference to Asia"

on the sustainable resource use and the sustainable use of ecosystem services, which are the principle issues of green economy policies, and reported the research results at an international symposium entitled “Sustainable Resource Use: Issues and Policies with Special Reference to Asia” and at an open symposium entitled “Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services”, both held in January 2012.

The EE Group also published policy briefs containing policy recommendations based on research outcomes. In the policy brief on “Green Economy for Sustainable Development: Japan Should Lead the Policy Shift towards Global Poverty Alleviation,” the Group outlined the discussions and national actions taken towards the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012, and suggested Japan’s role in connecting green economy policies of developed countries to global sustainable development. In the policy brief on “Energy Market Integration in East Asia: What an Economic Analysis Tells Us?” the Group illustrated the importance of energy market integration when promoting beneficial regional economic development in the East Asian region from an environmental and social perspective. Furthermore, the EE Group developed activities in the international policy formation process on green economy through its involvement in the UNEP Green Economy Initiative and the Rio+20 preparatory process.



Open symposium “Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services”

3 Major Publications

- Policy Brief: “Green Economy for Sustainable Development: Japan Should Lead the Policy Shift towards Global Poverty Alleviation”
- Policy Brief: “Energy Market Integration in East Asia: What an Economic Analysis Tells Us?”
- Discussion Paper: “Key Issues on Green Economy at Rio+20”



2011 Close up

Dr. Satoshi Kojima
Director, IGES Economy and Environment Group



In FY2011 we completed policy research projects on sustainable resource use and on sustainable ecosystem services, respectively, which were carried over the past 3 years as “Policy Studies of Environmental Economics contributing to the world society” of the Ministry of the Environment Japan. We presented the major outputs of each of these research projects at public symposiums. We also provided the major outputs to the OECD Green Growth Strategy and the International Panel on Sustainable Resource Management whose secretariat is served by UNEP, and built a foundation for future cooperative activities with them. We consider these research projects to be significant achievements in terms of applying unique research methodology to major policy issues, and we were also able to transmit results to the policy process. In addition, we embarked on the bottom-up energy model and implemented Economic Impact Evaluation of the Nuclear Power Phase-out and Renewable Energy Promotion Scenarios. The importance of this area of research is set to grow and we would like to make further efforts in its development.

Governance and Capacity



1 Outline of Research

The Governance and Capacity (GC) group analyses issues and makes policy recommendations at the local, regional, national and international levels to improve governance and capacity to address sustainable development and environmental issues in the Asia-Pacific region.

2 Major Activities in FY 2011

Trans-boundary Air Pollution

The GC group carried out studies on trends in atmospheric environmental management policies in Japan, China, Republic of Korea and Thailand in cooperation with research institutes and universities, such as Kanazawa University, in order to understand the potential barriers to the introduction of comprehensive atmospheric

management in East Asia. The GC group presented policy recommendations on various occasions, such as the 8th International Conference on Acid Deposition held in Beijing, China in June 2011, to encourage regional cooperation in East Asia on atmospheric management based on research carried out to date.

Regional Governance and Environmental Cooperation

The GC group carried out an analysis of, and developed recommendations to strengthen international environmental cooperation mechanisms in East Asia. In the policy brief, "Promoting Japanese Leadership through a Multi-Stakeholder Platform on International Environmental



TEMM13

CSR," the GC group examined Japanese policies in order to promote and strengthen green markets, and focusing on the leadership of Japan, put forth a proposal for a multi-stakeholder platform on corporate social responsibility (CSR) to promote linkages between international environmental initiatives and Japanese businesses that aim to expand green markets. In addition, the GC group was also involved in the Tripartite Environmental Ministers Meeting (TEMM) which was held in Busan, Republic of Korea in April 2011, providing support for the overall management of TEMM13 from the preparatory process to the actual meeting, including the Students and Business Forums held in parallel. The GC Group also developed a proposal for "TEMM Joint Research on Environmental Governance in Northeast Asia 2012-2014" in cooperation with the Korea Environment Institute (KEI) and the Policy Research Centre for Environment and Economy (PRCEE) of China.

Rio+20: Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

The GC group carried out research on the "Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development (IFSD)" (including International Environmental Governance (IEG)), which was one of the main themes of the United Nations Conference

on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012. In the policy brief on “Upgrading the United Nations Environment Programme: A phased approach,” the GC group proposed the phased reform of the United Nations Environment Programme by establishing universal membership on UNEP’s Governing Council and upgrading UNEP’s status to that of a specialised agency, in order to strengthen international environmental governance.



The Asian and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for UNCED

Local Governance

The GC group conducted research on policy options to promote effective collaboration between local governments and local stakeholders towards sustainable regional development. Specifically, the GC group conducted a) a social survey on international collaboration through carbon offset in Kitakyushu, Japan; b) a study of carbon governance at the sub-national level in China, India, Indonesia and the Philippines; and c) a social survey on household energy management in Kanagawa, Japan after the disaster, compiling the results of its research in various papers and reports.

Capacity Development and Education

In collaboration with the United Nations University Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU-IAS), the GC group initiated a project on monitoring and evaluation of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). Cooperating with partners in nine countries in East and Southeast Asia, research was conducted to establish a set of regionally-relevant indicators of ESD. The group also continued its research on Education for Sustainable Consumption (ESC) with a specific focus on identifying opportunities for integrating ESC policies into existing education, development, and sustainable consumption and production policies. IGES was invited by UNEP as a consultant on a pilot project “Strengthening Institutional Frameworks for ESC” in Indonesia.

3 Major Publications

- Policy Report: “Strengthening Japan’s Environmental Cooperation Strategy as a Leader to Promote Green Markets in East Asia”

- Policy Report: “The Role of Governments in Education for Sustainable Consumption: Strengthening Capacity for Effective Implementation in China, Japan and Republic of Korea”
- Policy Report: “Strengthening International Environmental Governance by Two-phased Reform of UNEP: Analysis of Benefits and Drawbacks”
- Policy Report: “Waste-based Ethanol Production and a Sound Material-cycle Society: Case Studies on Construction and Food Wastes in Japan”
- Policy Brief: “Promoting Japanese Leadership through a Multi-Stakeholder Platform on International Environmental CSR: Linking Japanese Business-Industry, Civil Society, and Governmental Sectors to Strengthen Green Markets in East Asia”
- Policy Brief: “Upgrading the United Nations Environment Programme: A phased approach”
- Peer-reviewed Article: The Surprising Role of Local Governments in International Environmental Cooperation: The Case of Japanese Collaboration with Developing Countries, *The Journal of Environment and Development*, 20(3), 219-250, 2011
- Peer-reviewed Article: Climate Change Mitigation in Developing Countries through Interregional Collaboration by Local Governments: Japanese Citizens’ Preference, *Energy Policy*, 39(7), 4337-4348, 2011
- Discussion Paper: “Sub-national Carbon Governance in Asian Developing Countries: Cases of China, India, Indonesia and the Philippines”



2011 Close up

Dr. Mark Elder

Director, IGES Governance and Capacity Group



The Governance and Capacity Group continued its involvement in a variety of areas and policy processes. This year’s highlight was our work on the preparation for the Rio+20 meeting. We focused on the Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development (IFSD) which was one of the two main themes of the conference. In particular we emphasised the environmental governance aspect of IFSD. We participated in several regional and global preparatory meetings, including civil society processes, to promote IGES positions, and analysed the trends of the negotiations. In anticipation that Sustainable Development Goals would be one likely outcome of Rio+20, we cooperated with Tokyo Institute of Technology and UNU-IAS in a related successful research grant proposal from the Ministry of the Environment, Japan, for FY2012.

Programme Management Office [PMO] Activities

1 Outline

The Programme Management Office (PMO) designs IGES's integrated strategic research programme and coordinates research in order to adequately respond to the needs of the Asia-Pacific region. In addition to supporting initiatives for sustainable development in the region, the PMO intensively promotes cooperation with other organisations and carries out cross-cutting studies.

2 International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific [ISAP]

The Third International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP2011) was held in Yokohama, Japan on 26-27 July 2011. A total of 850 participants from around the world took part in discussions on the implications from the Great East Japan Earthquake and new perspectives from the region leading towards Rio+20. (For details, please refer to p.4-5.)



3 Strengthening International Cooperation and Contributing to the Policy Developmental Process

Clean Asia Initiative

The Clean Asia Initiative (CAI) is an initiative of the Ministry of the Environment, Japan that aims to establish a coordinated base in the Asian region for environmental cooperation with the following components: promotion of a low-carbon/low-pollution society, promotion of a sound material-cycle society, promotion of a society able to adapt to climate change while maintaining a balance with nature, and promotion of green markets. The Programme Management Office, as the CAI Secretariat, collects information and carries out analysis on environmental cooperation to strengthen cooperation with partner countries, international organisations and research institutes.

Monitoring Support Activities to the Indonesia Climate Change Program Loan

The Indonesia Climate Change Program Loan (ICCP) is an ODA programme provided by the Governments of Japan and France together with the World Bank to support the Government of Indonesia's efforts to strengthen climate change policies. At the request of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Programme Management Office monitored and evaluated the implementation of climate change policies by the Indonesian government and provided policy recommendations for further improvement.

Civic Society Policy Dialogues and Network Activities for a Sustainable Asia-Pacific

The Programme Management Office aimed to cooperate with various stakeholders, such as policymakers, experts, NGOs, and citizens through linkages with the Asia-Europe Environment Forum (ENVforum), the showcase programme of the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), the Asia-Pacific

Regional Network of Policy Research Institutes for Environmental Management and Sustainable Development (NetRes), and the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN), in order to promote innovative measures to contribute to sustainable development.

Actions towards Rio+20

The Programme Management Office coordinated the institute-wide research towards the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), organised in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 2012. The PMO also actively disseminated information for impact generation for Rio+20 preparatory process such as inputting the outcomes of the International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP2011) into Rio+20 regional preparatory meetings. (p.4 for details)

4 Cross-cutting Research

IGES Earthquake Research Initiative

The Programme Management Office led the all-IGES Earthquake Research Initiative to offer recommendations for post-quake recovery after the Great East Japan Earthquake. Research was conducted under the main themes of "Strategic Energy Policy Decisions for Japan and Asia," "Resilient Society," and "Energy Management and Medium- to Long-term Low Carbon Strategy." The results of the research were presented at an open seminar and compiled into a comprehensive report. (p.4 for details)

Development of MRV System in Asia-Pacific

The Programme Management Office initiated IGES support for the development of a measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) system for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in developing countries in Asia, and further discussed appropriate MRV and capacity development that meets the needs of each country at international expert meetings and an open session. (p.5 for details)

IGES White Paper

Every two years, IGES publishes the IGES White Paper which focuses on important policy agendas in the Asia-Pacific region. The Programme Management Office led all research groups in IGES taking part in the cross-cutting preparation and development of chapters for the publication of the fourth White Paper on "Greening Governance in Asia-Pacific" to be published in July 2012.

Research Activity Facilities

1 Activities at IGES Satellite Offices

Kansai Research Centre

At the Kansai Research Centre, IGES carries out research focusing on actions taken by the private sector, including businesses that promote environmental and energy-conservation measures, under the theme of “Business and the Environment.” Specifically, IGES conducts analysis on corporate environmental behaviours in cooperation with case study countries and local governments, and studies the environmental and energy-saving technologies of firms to apply the low-carbon and co-benefit technologies to developing countries in order to develop policy recommendations and specific strategies to promote sustainable businesses in Asia.

1) Research on the Application of Low-Carbon Technology in India

Since FY 2010, IGES has taken part in an international joint research project with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in India and Kyoto University to promote the application of Japanese low-carbon technologies in India. The project involves the governments and private sector of both countries and aims to develop an effective scheme in enhancing application. In FY 2011, IGES conducted intensive field surveys in order to assess the feasibility for the pilot project as well as to evaluate the impacts of potential technology transfer including reductions in carbon emissions, energy consumption and energy cost. Furthermore, IGES organised technical workshops in different regions of India at which information about the low-carbon technologies and pertaining knowledge gained through the research were shared with local business and policymakers. In addition, IGES delivered a presentation on the outcomes of this project at an international conference “Perspectives on Challenges in the Global Energy/Environmental Landscape”, held in Paris in January 2012, and expanded its links with international research networks.

2) Market-based Measures for Improving Industrial Carbon Performance in Northeast Asia

Focusing on climate change policies that employ market-based instruments (financial subsidies, taxation, emissions trading schemes, etc.), IGES promotes the development of effective and efficient climate policy alternatives for industrial

sector in the three major economies (Japan, China and the Republic of Korea) based in Northeast Asia. Various field surveys of individual companies and empirical analyses provide evidence supporting the progress of economic climate policies for enhancing the industrial energy efficiency and carbon performance in this region.

3) Local Business Initiative

The Kansai Research Centre promoted the further development of the Eco-home Diagnosis programme which recommends effective CO₂ emission policies for households. Since FY 2011, in addition to the initiative’s development as a project under the Ministry of the Environment, IGES organised a symposium on “Household Winter Energy Saving—Energy Saving and Eco Measures based on Comfort” in Kobe, Japan in November 2011. At this meeting, IGES provided information about practical energy-saving measures, including the Eco-home Diagnosis programme, which works well in the midst of demands for large-scale energy saving measures resulting from the impact of the nuclear power plant disaster. IGES also developed suggestions for the Eco-home Diagnosis programme in households in the Republic of Korea, which is demanding the development of CO₂ emissions reduction policies across all areas through Green Growth. Furthermore, IGES also carried out research on matching related to the potential of transferrable emissions reduction mechanisms between small- and medium-scale companies and large-scale corporations that are involved with CO₂ reduction.



Symposium on household winter energy saving

4) Research on Co-benefit Technologies

Aiming to promote the co-benefit approach in Asia, IGES has carried several activities to disseminate, transfer, and apply Japanese co-benefit technologies in Asian countries. In FY2011, IGES carried activities especially to facilitate

bilateral cooperation between Japan and Indonesia on co-benefits approach. IGES organised a workshop on co-benefit in Indonesia, arranged a study tour in Japan to representatives from Indonesian central and local governments, as well as it provided information/data that was used as input for the training course about co-benefit approach conducted by JICA to officials from local governments in Indonesia.

Kitakyushu Urban Centre

The Kitakyushu Urban Centre was established as the Kitakyushu Office in 1999 and carried out various activities such as the Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment, a cooperative programme with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the City of Kitakyushu. In April 2010, the office was renamed as the Kitakyushu Urban Centre and is currently carrying out research to promote local governmental actions to create low-carbon, eco-sustainable cities, covering critical areas such as waste management, sanitation, pollution control and transportation.

1) Support to the High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities

The Third High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (ESC) was held in March 2012 in Siem Reap, Cambodia, to enhance cooperation in the Asian region in order to realise the goal of ESC, which the East Asia Summit Environment Ministers Meeting held in 2008 decided to promote. As the secretariat for the seminar, the Centre provided comprehensive support to the organisation of the seminar, including development and management of the programme. The Centre also implemented ESC Model Cities Programme in eight ASEAN countries with the ASEAN Secretariat and promoted progressive actions towards the development of ESC model cities in the region.

2) Research on Development of Low-Carbon Society in Asia through Intercity Collaboration

The Kitakyushu Urban Centre has taken part in a joint research project with Kyushu University and Hosei University to develop policy recommendations for establishing a platform to promote cooperation with various stakeholders towards the development of low-carbon cities in Asia. In February 2012, the Centre organised an International Workshop on Local Initiatives towards a Low Carbon Asia (joint workshop with Japan, Viet Nam and Thailand) in Tokyo at which ideas were exchanged on policies for international intercity cooperation and potential for application of low-carbon policy indicators



International Workshop on Local Initiatives towards a Low Carbon Asia

in Asian cities. The Centre also organised MRV capacity building workshops in Surabaya, Indonesia and Tianjin, China for promoting low-carbon policies at a city level, and established a low-carbon city planning training course in cooperation with JICA Kyushu and the City of Kitakyushu.

3) Promotion of Composting in Asian Cities

The Kitakyushu Urban Centre has promoted the expansion of Surabaya's community-based composting model in Indonesia, as well as in other countries including the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, in cooperation with the City of Kitakyushu and the Kitakyushu International Techno-cooperative Association (KITA). In parallel, with close cooperation with JICA Kyushu, the Centre assisted the organisation of a composting networking seminar inviting participants from a number of Asian cities. It also was involved in composting pre-training courses for Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer candidates for environmental education tasks with subsequent follow-up after their assignment. The Centre also provided support to the development of master plans for organic waste management in Malaysia.



Promotion of composting in Bangkok, Thailand

4) Support for Activities of the Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society

The Kitakyushu Urban Centre, together with the City of Kitakyushu and KITA, is in charge of operations at the Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society. The Centre carries out research and disseminates information on environmental policies and eco-business for cities in Asia towards the development of a low-carbon Asian region through the transfer of technology.

Regional Centre

IGES has been expanding its network and partnerships in the Asia-Pacific region through IGES Bangkok Office since 2003. In 2011, IGES Regional Centre was launched as a successor to the IGES Bangkok Office in the city of Bangkok, to strengthen the networks for which IGES provides secretariat services while increasing its involvement in other regional activities.



Launch of IGES Regional Centre

1) Sustainable Development Planning Network for Asia-Pacific (SDplanNet-Asia & Pacific)

As the Secretariat for the Sustainable Development Planning Network for Asia-Pacific (SDplanNet-Asia & Pacific), a network for sustainable development practitioners, the Regional Centre continued to promote capacity development of the practitioners by sharing tools and knowledge on sustainable development planning through a website and newsletters. (<http://www.sdplannet-ap.org/>)

2) Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN)

The Regional Centre provided support to the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN), which promotes the effective implementation of environmental laws and regulations in Asia. At the AECEN Regional Forum organised in Bangkok, Thailand in March 2012, the roles of environmental enforcement and compliance were discussed in the context of climate change and Rio+20 as special themes. IGES will take over the AECEN Secretariat in 2012. (<http://www.aecen.org/>)

3) Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)

With close collaboration with United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office of Asia Pacific (UNEP-ROAP), IGES Regional Centre continued the operation of the Regional Hub for APAN with the Asian Institute of Technology-UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (AIT-UNEP RRC.AP) to promote mainstreaming climate change adaptation and knowledge sharing. APAN organised the second Adaptation Forum in March 2012 in Bangkok with Adaptation Knowledge Platform (AKP) which attracted over 800 participants. (<http://www.apan-gan.net/>)



The second Adaptation Forum

4) 5th Global Environmental Outlook (GEO5)

The Regional Centre coordinated the regional chapter drafting of the 5th Global Environmental Outlook (GEO5) with contributors including IGES researchers, as a collaborating centre for the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The publication is scheduled to be presented in 2012.

5) Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility (ADAPT Asia-Pacific)

In 2011, IGES Regional Centre was awarded a subcontract under this five-year project funded by the US Agency for International Development (USAID). The Regional Centre developed a regional knowledge sharing platform and organised the first annual forum in March 2012 in Bangkok to discuss capacity development in accessing adaptation funds and project preparation. (<http://www.adaptasiapacific.org>)

Beijing Office <IGES Sino-Japan Cooperation Project Office>

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 as a base to easily carry out research activities in China. It has a pivotal role in developing various studies and research activities in cooperation both bilaterally with China and multilaterally (including with international organisations).

1) Cooperation in the Field of Climate Change

The Beijing Office has continued to promote the Sino-Japan CDM cooperation programme, implemented since FY 2006, and carry out capacity building projects and joint research on CDM with partner institutions, the National Development and Reform Commission of China (NDRC) and Tsinghua University. Since FY 2011, the Beijing Office has carried out the "Sino-Japan Climate Change Cooperation Programme", which addresses climate change policies, including CDM as well as the creation of a low-carbon society. In January 2012, the Beijing Office held a training seminar in Japan for central and local governmental departments in China on the topic of low-carbon development.



Support for the Japan-China low-carbon society forum

A training seminar in Japan for central and local governmental departments in China

2) Cooperation in the Field of Water Conservation

Under the framework of the Sino-Japan Cooperation Model Project in the Field of Decentralised Sewage Treatment (Model Project) which has been carried out since FY 2008, the Beijing Office conducted analysis and developed policy recommendations on reducing pollutants and water environmental management in important water areas, such as drinking water sources, for which strategic and comprehensive water quality management is needed as the country progresses along its path of rapid economic development. Major research activities included presentations at international conferences, such as the Workshop on Integrated River Basin and Coastal Area Management held in Dalian in May 2011, and a seminar on reducing the total amount of water pollutants held in Beijing in February 2012, as well as the publication of a joint Sino-Japan research report (in Chinese).

3) Other Cooperation Activities

The Beijing Office took part in and developed policy recommendations for joint research projects in the environment field carried out by both the Japanese and Chinese governments in order to establish a strategic reciprocity relationship between the two countries (co-benefit cooperation project, Sino-Japan joint research project on total emission reduction of nitrogen oxide in air).

2 Activities at IGES Office in Japan

Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)

JISE carries out practical surveys and research to restore, regenerate and create ecosystems from regional to global levels to move towards the establishment of a sustainable society from the perspective of plant ecology. JISE also promotes training in environmental and ecological studies, and collects and disseminates related information.

With independent grants and support from a number of research subsidies in FY 2011, JISE carried out continuous research on restoring tropical forests in Malaysia, Brazil, Kenya, and Cambodia; plant community research in tropical monsoon forests in the form of field surveys and research on systems of the actual and potential natural vegetation in Asia and the Pacific; research on the control of forest degradation in Laos in the form of research on the structure and dynamism of regional ecosystems; research on the actual conditions of introduced plant colonies in farmland in Japan in the form of research to contribute to the protection of the ecosystem; and assessments of protected forests as shelterbelts. In March 2011 after the Great East Japan Earthquake, JISE hurried to examine the damage to vegetation and carried out a study on potential natural vegetation for reforestation targeting disaster prevention and the restoration of nature in the area devastated by the earthquake with a grant from the Mitsubishi Corporation, to great success. The outcomes of research were disseminated as scientific presentations at forums such as the International Association for Vegetation Science, the Ecological Society of Japan, and the Society of Vegetation Science (Japan), and JISE also disseminated this information to the public at symposiums on the disaster. In addition to conducting an series of lectures on "Creating Forests of Life and Ecology" for the general public, JISE



Tree planting in Royal University of Agriculture, Cambodia

was also in charge of training courses and support projects for returnees for the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) as part of capacity building activities for environmental protection. In anticipation of its opening in 2012, JISE collected and provided environmental information for input and collation into Vegetation of Japan, a database of ten volumes of vegetation survey data, in cooperation with Yokohama National University GCOE. In addition, JISE planned, oversaw and carried out an event at Shonan Village with the cooperation of IGES's main office in May 2011 to weed the area where 3,000 trees were planted three years prior in 2008 to commemorate IGES's 10th anniversary.



JICA seminar

3 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 (TFB) which meets annually.



First Lead Author Meeting, Wetlands Supplementary Guidance

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) invited the IPCC to undertake further methodological work on wetlands, focusing on re-wetting and restoration of peatland with a view to filling in the gaps in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Taking this invitation into consideration, the IPCC, at its 33rd Session in May 2011, decided to prepare additional guidance on Wetlands Emission Inventories (2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands). The TFI TSU started this work in FY 2011 and hosted four meetings:

- IPCC Expert Meeting on Scoping Additional Guidance on Wetlands, 30 March -1 April 2011, Geneva, Switzerland
- 1st Lead Author Meeting for the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands, 31 October - 4 November, 2011, Hayama, Japan
- 1st Science Meeting for the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands, 24-26 January 2012, Edinburgh, Scotland
- 2nd Lead Author Meeting for the 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands, 14-16 February 2012, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe

In addition, the TSU continued its other activities supporting users of the IPCC Guidelines through expert meetings addressing topics of concern; the distribution and promotion of the IPCC Guidelines and Good Practice Guidance (GPG) reports as well as associated material; and the development of software implementing the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (the initial complete version was released in May 2012). Work on improving the IPCC Emission Factor Database (EFDB) continued with other expert meetings, including data collection and editorial board meetings.



9th Meeting of the Editorial Board of the IPCC EFDB

The TSU hosted the following additional meetings in FY 2011:

- 23rd Meeting of the TFB, 21-22 July 2011, Wellington, New Zealand
- IPCC Expert Meeting on the Use of Facility and Project Information in National GHG Inventories, 18-20 July 2011, Wellington, New Zealand
- IPCC Open Meeting “Estimation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions - A Basis of Climate Actions,” 22 August 2011, Yokohama, Japan
- IPCC Expert Meeting on Software and Use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 23-25 August 2011, Hayama, Japan
- 9th Meeting of the Editorial Board of the IPCC EFDB, 17-20 October 2011, Mumbai, India
- 5th Expert Meeting on Data for the IPCC EFDB, 18-20 October 2011, Mumbai, India
- IPCC Expert Meeting: Software Implementing the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 13-15 December 2011, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

The APN is an inter-governmental network of countries (currently 22 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 scientific community and policy-makers.



APN climate synthesis authors workshop

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.

In FY 2011, APN supported 22 regional collaborative research projects on global change research selected by the 16th IGM through the competitive system of a call for proposals, as well as 19 capacity building activities to train young and aspiring scientists in developing countries through the “Scientific Capacity Building and Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries (CAPaBLE)” programme. In August 2011, APN held a side event on the occasion of the Ninth International Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas (EMECS9) Conference to introduce the vulnerability of enclosed coastal seas that are home to megacities. In October 2011, the APN Climate Synthesis Publication Workshop was held to prepare the publication of a science book entitled “Climate in Asia and the Pacific: Security, Society and Sustainability.” In addition, in January 2012, APN held, together with the United Nations University (UNU) and other international organizations, a workshop on new governance and management of various ecosystem types with mosaic land use structures. APN also organised the 17th IGM/SPG Meeting in Jakarta, Indonesia.



17th IGM/SPG Meeting

Information Dissemination and Outreach

1 Information Dissemination

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

Policy Briefs

Policy briefs aim to disseminate the research outcomes of researchers and research groups as policy recommendations in a timely manner. In FY2011, IGES issued the following six briefs. They were distributed at major international conferences and widely disseminated to related institutes and stakeholders both in Japan and abroad.



Number	Title
#12	Green Economy for Sustainable Development: Japan Should Lead the Policy Shift towards Global Poverty Alleviation
#13	Promoting Japanese Leadership through a Multi-stakeholder Platform on International Environmental CSR: Linking Japanese Business-Industry, Civil Society, and Governmental Sectors to Strengthen Green Markets in East Asia
#14	EPR Policies for Electronics in Developing Asia: A Phase-in Approach
#15	Energy Market Integration in East Asia: What an Economic Analysis Tells Us?
#16	Environmental Performance Rating and Public Disclosure: Strategic Policy to Promote Corporate Environmental Management
#17	Upgrading the United Nations Environment Programme: A Phased Approach

Newsletter “What’s New from IGES”

IGES published its newsletter in June, November of 2011 and February of 2012. The newsletter included information on IGES’s research activities, seminars and workshops, as well as articles written by researchers.



Web-based Series “Monthly Asian Focus: Observations on Sustainability”

<http://www.iges.or.jp/en/news/topic/asianfocus.html>

IGES issued Monthly Asian Focus, a monthly, web-based series, to present the latest information on fast-moving environmental trends in the region highlighting the theme of a “sustainable Asia” through interviews with experts.

“E-alert”

E-alert, an e-mail newsletter to subscribers, presents information on IGES’s research activities, events and global environmental issues. In FY2011, IGES issued E-alerts twice a month on average to over 3,000 subscribers. The design of E-alert has been updated.

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

With its function as a database for IGES research, EnviroScope, a source for information on the environment and sustainable development, provided the latest information from research institutes and governments both in Japan and abroad.

Information Dissemination through the Media

In FY2011, IGES enhanced its information dissemination activities through domestic and foreign media using effective tools to disseminate IGES's activities and research outcomes to a variety of stakeholders. IGES distributed press releases and held press conferences and roundtables. Information was also widely reported and published by television, newspapers, magazines and internet news pages both in Japan and overseas.

2 Global Environment Seminars

IGES organised a series of seminars for affiliate members and the general public to comment on global environmental issues and exchange information on the latest trends. In FY2011, three seminars were held on timely topics.

	Date	Theme	Venue	Participants
1	14 December 2011	Sustainable Resource Management: Report of the Latest Research Study on Metal Resources Recycling by the UNEP Resource Panel	Tokyo	90
2	21 December 2011	Breaking Reports on Results of COP17 and Future Prospects	Yokohama	270
3	23 March 2012	Building Sustainable and Resilient Local Communities: Actions in Asia and Support for Reconstruction of East Japan	Yokohama	90



3 Contributions to Local Communities

IGES Tree Nurturing Festival

IGES held a tree-nurturing festival on 3 May 2011 at its headquarters to observe the growth of the 3,000 trees that were planted to commemorate IGES's 10th anniversary in 2008. Under the guidance of Dr. Akira Miyawaki, Director of the IGES Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE), about 100 people took part in removing weeds and laying down compost.



Shonan Village Academia

Each year, an open seminar for the general public, "Shonan Village Academia", is jointly organised with the Kanagawa International Foundation. In FY2011, IGES President, Hideyuki Mori, spoke at IGES's headquarters on 28 January 2012 on the topic of refugees and the environment.



Local Events

IGES actively participated in community based environmental events such as Agenda Day (4-5 June 2011: in Yokohama) and Exhibition for a better Hayama (8-10 July 2011: in Hayama), which gave opportunities to present an easy-to-understand explanation of IGES activities and research outcomes.



Appendix



Financial Statements (FY2011)

Balance Sheet (Summary)

Unit:1,000 yen

ASSETS	4,674,295	LIABILITIES	1,176,216
CURRENT ASSETS	1,854,859	CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,032,014
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,819,436	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	144,202
(ASSETS FOR BASIC FUNDS)	(250,000)	NET ASSETS	3,498,079
(RESTRICTED ASSETS)	(2,453,172)	RESTRICTED NET ASSETS	2,450,084
(OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS)	(116,264)	UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	1,047,995
	4,674,295		4,674,295

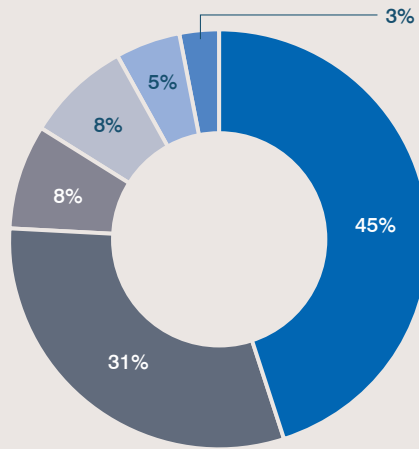
Statement of Activities (All IGES)

Unit:1,000 yen

		Accounting for Project for public interest purpose				Accounting for Profitable business	Incorporated accounts	Total
		Strategic Research***	TSU / IPCC	APN	JISE	Others	-	
I Changes in unrestricted net assets								
Operating activities	Revenues and gains	2,162,795	191,000	266,225	69,736	164,532	225,404	3,066,676*
	Expenses and losses	2,140,399	187,674	251,885	79,139	187,251	225,404	3,058,736*
Non-operating activities	Revenues from non-operating	51,377	0	0	0	12,766	0	12,766**
	Expenses and losses from non-operating	30	0	0	0	51,377	0	30**
II Changes in restricted net assets								
Total changes in restricted net assets		(97)	0	0	992	0	0	895
Net assets at end of year		862,685	170,521	143,392	2,275,234	0	46,247	3,498,079

* Internal transfer amount of 13,016 has been deducted. ** Internal transfer amount of 51,377 has been deducted. *** For IGES research activities and dissemination of research outcomes.

Contents of revenues and gain

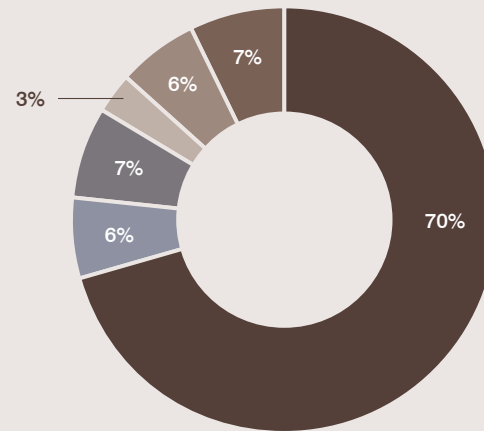


Unit: 1,000 Yen

Contract revenue	1,388,745
Contribution	947,544
Grants	231,546
Revenue for rental office	254,615
Autonomous	164,532
Others	79,694

Total 3,066,676

Expenses and losses



Unit: 1,000 Yen

Strategic research	2,140,399
IPCC/TSU	187,674
APN	251,885
JISE	79,139
Others	187,251
Incorporated accounts	225,404

Total 3,058,736*

* Internal transfer amount of 13,016 has been deducted.

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

April 2012:

Transition to a public-interest incorporated foundation

Personnel (As of 31 March 2012)

			(Short-term)	(Non-Japanese)
Research Employees	Strategic Research Project	90	(43)	(28)
	Projects for Public Interest other than Strategic Research	11	(0)	(4)
Administrative Employees	General Administration	25	(10)	(1)
	Research Support	35	(24)	(2)
	Projects for Public Interest other than Strategic Research	13	(6)	(2)
Total		174	(83)	(37)

* Subtotal in brackets for employees under short-term contract and non-Japanese employees.

■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

East Building 5th Floor, Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution, 1-5-2, Kaigan-dori, Waki-no-hama, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, 651-0073, Japan
 Tel: +81-78-262-6634 Fax: +81-78-262-6635

■Kitakyushu Urban Centre

International Village Center 2F, 1-1-1, Hirano, Yahatahigashi-ku, Kitakyushu, Fukuoka, 805-0062, Japan
 Tel: +81-93-681-1563 Fax: +81-93-681-1564

■Beijing Office

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

■Regional Centre

604 SG Tower, 6th Floor, 161/1 Soi Mahadlek Luang 3, Rajdamri Road, Patumwan, Bangkok, 10330, Thailand
 Tel: +66-2-651-8797 Fax: +66-2-651-8798

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

East Building 4th Floor, Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution, 1-5-2, Kaigan-dori, Waki-no-hama, 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

Directors

Dr. William Glanville	Vice President & Chief Operating Officer, International Institute for Sustainable Development
Prof. Hironori Hamanaka	Chair of the Board of Directors, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies; Professor, Keio University
Ms. Hiroko Kono	Senior Writer, The Yomiuri Shimbun
Mr. Hideyuki Mori	President, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies
Prof. Ikufumi Niimi	Professor, Faculty of Law, Meiji University
Dr. Mikio Shoji	Visiting Professor, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Prof. Kazuhiko Takeuchi	Director and Professor, Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S)

Auditors

Mr. Ken Hasegawa	Lawyer
Mr. Seiichi Kondo	General Manager, The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.

Trustees

Dr. Keith A. Bezanson	Former Director, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex
Ms. Charmine Koda	Journalist
Dr. Shuzo Nishioka	Former Executive Director of the National Institute for Environmental Studies
Mr. Yasuhiko Okada	Attorney at Law, Partner, Kitahama Partners (Tokyo Office)
Dr. Tongroj Onchan	Senior Advisor, The Mekong Environment and Resource Institute

Mr. Takejiro Sueyoshi Special Advisor, United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
Dr. Abdul Hamid Zakri Science Advisor to the Prime Minister of Malaysia

Honorary Advisors

Mr. Toshiki Kaifu Former Prime Minister; Advisor, Global Environmental Action
Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi Member of the House of Councilors; Former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Former Minister of the Environment, Japan
Prof. Hiroshi Komiyama Chairman of the Institute, Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc; President Emeritus, the University of Tokyo
Mr. Tomiichi Murayama Former Prime Minister; Senior Advisor, Global Environmental Action
Dr. Jun-ichi Nishizawa Advisor, Sophia School Corporation
Dr. Rajendra K. Pachauri Director-General, The Energy and Resources Institute; Chairman, IPCC
Mr. Geping Qu Chairman, China Environment Protection Foundation, China
Dr. Emil Salim Special Envoy, President of Indonesia; Former State Minister for Population and Environment, Indonesia
Dr. Stephan Schmidheiny Honorary Chairman, Executive Committee, World Business Council for Sustainable Development
Mr. Achim Steiner Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme
Mr. Maurice Strong Chairman Emeritus, The Earth Council
Dr. M. S. Swaminathan Chairman, M. S. Swaminathan Research Institute
Dr. Takeshi Umehara Honorary Advisor, International Research Center for Japanese Studies

Counselors

Mr. Nobutoshi Akao Former Japanese Ambassador to Thailand
Mr. Lucas Assunção Executive Director, Earth Council Geneva
Mr. Tsuguo Ban Chairman of the Board of Directors, Japan Forest Recreation Association
Dr. Nobuyoshi Fugono Advisor, Advanced Telecommunications Research Institute International
Mr. Shinji Fukukawa Advisor, Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute
Prof. Takeshi Hara President, Waseda University, Waseda Environmental Round Table
Mr. Takahiko Hiraishi Co-Chair, IPCC Inventories Task Force Bureau
Prof. Ryokichi Hirono Professor Emeritus, Seikei University
Prof. Nay Htun Professor, State University of New York, Stony Brook
Mr. Masami Ishizaka Chairman of the Board of Directors, Okura Zaimu Kyokai
Dr. Hoi-seong Jeong President Emeritus, Korea Environmental Policy and Administration Society
Mr. Etsuo Kobayashi Common (Advisor), Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association
Mr. Tomomitsu Oba President, Japan Center for International Finance
Mr. Shigeyuki Okajima Executive Director, Japan Environmental Education Forum
Mr. Masamine Sasaki Director General, National Science Museum
Dr. Monthip Sriratana Tabucanon Senior Advisor to the Senate commission on Natural Resources and Environment, Parliament of Thailand
Mr. Peter Woods Former Chief Information Officer, Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts

(in alphabetical order as of July 2012)

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

Total: 48

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 Incorporation for the Public Interest Incorporated Foundation, the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Chapter 1 General Provisions

(Name)

Article 1

This public interest incorporated foundation 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, Hayamachi, 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, shall strive to carry out policy oriented research and related activities to develop and formulate innovative policy instruments and environmental strategies for sustainable development (hereinafter "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.

(Business programmes)

Article 4

1. In order to achieve the objectives outlined in the preceding article, the Institute shall undertake the following business programmes:
 - 1) Programmes based on the Integrative Strategic Research Programme;
 - 2) Other necessary programmes to achieve the objectives of the Institute.
2. In order to promote the business in the preceding paragraph, the following activities shall be carried out the following business activities:
 - 1) conduct Strategic Research (including joint research with international organisations, national and local governments, research and academic institutions, corporations, and NGOs (hereinafter "other organisations"));
 - 2) conduct Strategic Research in response to requests from other organisations; and provide information and recommendations on the formulation of strategies for sustainable development to those bodies as required;
 - 3) organise international conferences and seminars and other similar events (including co-hosting with other organisations);
 - 4) participate in conferences where various policies and decisions are determined, and thereby offer proposals based on the results of its Strategic Research;
 - 5) implement training courses for developing strategies and provide trainings by accepting trainees;
 - 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.
3. The business programmes in Paragraph 1 of this Article shall be undertaken in Japan and overseas.

(Working languages)

Article 5

The working languages of the Institute shall be English and Japanese.

Chapter 2 Assets and Accounting

(Composition of assets)

Article 6

The assets of the Institute shall be comprised of the following:

- 1) assets recorded in the inventory of property prior to the day when the Institute was registered as a public interest corporation (hereinafter "date of transition to a public-interest corporation") as stipulated in Paragraph 1 of Article 106 of the Act for Revising the Related Acts as a Result of the Enforcement of the Act on General Incorporated Associations and General Incorporated Foundations and the Act on Authorization of Public-interest Incorporated Associations and Public-interest Incorporated Foundations (Act No. 50, 2006) (hereinafter "the Revising Act"); assets received as donations from corporations or individuals, after the date of transition to a public-interest corporation
- 2) voluntary contributions from national and local governments in Japan and other countries;
- 3) grants from national governments, local governments and public-interest corporations etc.;
- 4) income generated from existing assets;
- 5) income from fees paid by affiliates;
- 6) income from business programmes; and
- 7) any other income.

(Classification of assets)

Article 7

1. The assets of the Institute shall consist of the Basic Fund and the Operating Resources.
2. The Institute's Basic Fund shall be composed of the following:
 - 1) donated assets that are designated as assets for the Basic Fund before the date of transition to a public interest corporation;
 - 2) donated assets that are designated to be assets for the Basic Fund after the date of transition to a public interest corporation; and
 - 3) assets that are transferred to the Basic Fund by resolution of the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees, after the date of transition to a public-interest corporation.
3. The Operating Resources shall be those assets other than the Basic Fund.

(Administration of the assets)

Article 8

1. The assets of the Institute shall be administered by the Chair of the Board of Directors in a manner to be decided separately by the Chair upon resolution of the Board of Directors.
2. Cash assets contained in the Basic Fund must be preserved using safe and reliable methods such as 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 Basic Fund)

Article 9

The Basic 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 Basic Fund may be disposed of, or all or a portion of the Basic Fund may be used as collateral, by a two-thirds majority of the vote held by the Trustees at the meetings of the Board of Trustees, excluding those Trustees who have a special interest.

(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 or granted assets that are designated as assets for the Strategic Research Fund before the date of transition to a public interest corporation;
 - 2) donated or granted assets that are designated as assets for the Strategic Research Fund after the date of transition to a public interest corporation; and
 - 3) assets that are transferred to the Strategic Research Fund by resolution of the Board of Directors after the date of transition to a public interest corporation.
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, 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, by a two-thirds majority of the votes held by the Directors at the meetings of the Board of Directors, excluding those Directors who have a special interest.

(Payment of expenses)

Article 11

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

(Business plans and budget)

Article 12

1. A written business plan, a budget statement of income and expenditure, and documents describing projected funding and facility investment of the Institute shall be prepared by the Chair of the Board of Directors for each business year. Prior to the start of each business year, upon resolution by the Board of Directors, these documents shall then be approved by the Board of Trustees. Any revisions to these documents shall also follow the same process.
2. The documents so approved under the preceding paragraph shall be filed with the administrative agency by the day before the start of each business year.

(Provisional budget)

Article 13

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding article, when the written budget of income and expenditure 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 business year until a new budget is formulated.
2. The revenue and expenses referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be made under 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 business year and shall include the business report and financial documents (balance sheets and report on changes in net assets) as well as related detailed statements, inventory of property and statements of cash flows. After the Auditor's inspection and upon resolution by the Board of Directors, these documents shall be approved at the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.
2. The documents so approved under the preceding paragraph shall be filed with the administrative agency within three months after the end of the business year.
3. 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 Basic Fund or appropriated forward to the next business year.

(Long-term borrowings)

Article 15

When the Institute seeks to borrow funds, except for short-term borrowings, payment of which would be made from the income of the then current business year, a majority of two-thirds of the votes of the Directors, excluding those Directors who have a special interest, shall be obtained at the meetings of the Board of Directors.

(Assumption of responsibilities and waiver of rights)

Article 16

Except for the cases where the second sentence of Article 9 hereof, the second sentence of Paragraph 2 of Article 10 hereof or the provision of the preceding article shall be applicable, or where the relevant matters are provided for in the written budget of revenue and expenditure, any assumption of obligations or waiver of rights by the Institute shall be subject to a resolution

of the Board of Directors.

(Business year)

Article 17

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

(Calculation of the balance of the assets that are obtained for the purpose of public-interest)

Article 18

The Chair of the Board of Directors shall calculate the balance of the assets that are obtained for the purpose of public-interest each business year on the last day of the given business year in accordance with the provisions of Article 48 of the Ordinance for Enforcement of the Act on Authorization of Public Interest Incorporated Associations and Public Interest Incorporation Foundations, and record them in the documents prepared under Item 9 of Paragraph 1 of Article 56 hereof.

Chapter 3 Trustees and Board of Trustees

(Trustees)

Article 19

1. The Institute shall have at least 4 but no more than 8 Trustees.
2. The Trustees shall be appointed and dismissed by resolution of the Board of Trustees in accordance with Articles 179 through 195 of the Act on General Incorporated Associations and General Incorporated Foundations (Act No. 48, 2006) (hereinafter "Corporation Act").
3. A person who falls under any of the grounds for disqualification as stipulated in Paragraph 1 of Article 173 of the Corporation Act may not become a Trustee.
4. The Trustees may not serve as a Director, an Auditor or employee of the Institute.
5. In appointing a Trustee, all of the following conditions shall be met:
 - 1) With respect to each Trustee, the aggregate number of the Trustees enumerated in a) through f) below shall not exceed one third of the total number of Trustees:
 - a) The Trustee concerned, his/her spouse, and a relative within the third degree of kinship;
 - b) A person who is in de facto marital relationship with the Trustee concerned though not legally married;
 - c) An employee of the Trustee concerned;
 - d) A person, apart from those under b) or c) above, whose main source of livelihood is monetary or other supports provided by the Trustee concerned;
 - e) The spouse of the person under c) or d) above; and
 - f) A person who is a relative within the third degree of kinship and who shares living expenses with any of those in b) to d).
 - 2) The aggregate number of the Trustees who are any of a) through d) below of another identical organisation (apart from public interest corporations) shall not exceed one third of the total number of Trustees:
 - a) Director;
 - b) Employee;
 - c) Executive officer other than directors of such other identical organisation (in case of an unincorporated organisation which has representatives and/or managers, the representative or the manager) or managing member of such organisation; and
 - d) Persons on the staff of the following organisations (excluding Diet members and local government council members):
 - i.) national government organisations;
 - ii.) local governments;
 - iii.) independent administrative corporations as stipulated in Paragraph 1 of Article 2, of the General Rule Act for Independent Administrative Corporations;
 - iv.) national university corporations as stipulated in Paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Act of National University Corporations or inter-university research institutes as stipulated in Article 3 of the said Act;
 - v.) regional independent administrative corporations as stipulated in Paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Act for Regional Independent Administrative Corporations; or
 - vi.) special governmental corporation (a corporation established through a special establishment procedures in accordance with special laws, and is subject to the provisions of Paragraph 15 of Article 4 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and

Communications Establishment Act), or an authorised corporation (a corporation established in accordance with special laws, and also its establishment requires the approval of the administrative authority).

6. Any changes to the membership of the Trustees shall be registered within two weeks, and reported without delay to the administrative agency along with a certified copy of register.

(Term of office)

Article 20

1. The term of office for the Trustees shall expire upon the conclusion of the final regular Meeting of the Board of Trustees which deals with the last business year ending within 4 years of appointment. However, Trustees may be reappointed.
2. Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, the term of office for the Trustee who is appointed to replace the Trustee who has resigned during his/her term of office shall expire when the term of office of the resigned Trustee would have expired.
3. The Trustees shall retain the rights and duties of their positions even after expiration of their term or resignation until their successor takes office if as a result of their retirement or resignation the number of Trustees would fall below the minimum number of the Trustees specified in Paragraph 1 of Article 19 hereof.

(Remuneration for Trustees etc.)

Article 21

Trustees shall receive remuneration in the amount calculated according to the standards for payment of remuneration etc. established by the Board of Trustees, but in no event shall it be in excess of JPY1.5 million per business year.

(Exemption from liability)

Article 22

According to Article 112 of the Corporation Act as applied mutatis mutandis to Article 198 of the said Act, the Institute may exempt a Trustee (including former Trustees) from liability for damages incurred in the course of performing their duties by a unanimous consent of the Board of Trustees.

(Composition)

Article 23

The Board of Trustees shall be composed of all Trustees.

(Authority)

Article 24

The Board of Trustees shall resolve the following items:

- 1) Approval of the Integrative Strategic Research Programme
- 2) Appointment and dismissal of Trustees, Directors and Auditors;
- 3) The amount of remuneration etc, for Directors and Auditors
- 4) Standards for payment of remuneration etc. for Trustees, Directors and Auditors;
- 5) Approval of the written business plan, the written budget for income and expenditure, and the documents describing projected funding and facility investment;
- 6) Approval of the business report and financial documents (balance sheets and report on changes in net assets) as well as related detailed statements, inventory of property and statements of cash flows;
- 7) Amendments of the Articles of Incorporation;
- 8) Assignment of business, in whole or in part;
- 9) Attribution of surplus assets;
- 10) Approval of merger; and
- 11) Any other matters which are by any provisions of law or these Articles required to be resolved by the Board of Trustees.

(Convening of meetings)

Article 25

A regular meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be convened once within 3 months of the end of each business year, and an extraordinary meeting of the Board of Trustees may be convened whenever necessary.

(Calling of Meetings)

Article 26

1. Meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be called by the Chair of the Board of Directors, based on a resolution of the Board of Directors, unless otherwise stipulated by law.

2. A Trustee may request the Chair of the Board of Directors to convene a meeting of the Board of Trustees, by indicating the purpose of the meeting and the reason for convening.

(Election of the Chair)

Article 27

The chairperson of the meeting of the Board of Trustees shall be mutually elected by the Trustees from among the Trustees in attendance.

(Quorum)

Article 28

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

(Resolutions)

Article 29

Resolutions at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, except for the cases where otherwise stipulated by these Articles or by law, shall be made by a majority of the Trustees in attendance, excluding those Trustees who have a special interest in the voting.

(Omission of Resolutions)

Article 30

In the case that the Chair of the Board of Directors submits a proposal with respect to any matter that should be the purpose of the Board of Trustees meeting, if all Trustees who are entitled to participate in the voting indicate their assent to such a proposal in writing or by electronic means, then it shall be deemed that a resolution to approve such proposal at the Board of Trustees meeting has been made.

(Omission of Reports)

Article 31

In the case that the Chair of the Board of Directors notifies all Trustees of any matter that is to be reported to the Board of Trustees meeting, if all Trustees agree in writing or by electronic means that it is not necessary to report such a matter to the Board of Trustees meeting, then it shall be deemed that such matter has been reported to the Board of Trustees meeting.

(Minutes)

Article 32

1. The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be prepared as stipulated by law.
2. The chairperson of the meeting and two or more persons who are in attendance at the meeting and are elected to sign the minutes of the meeting must sign, or affix their signatures and seals to the minutes.

(Others)

Article 33

In addition to those matters provided for in these articles, the Board of Trustees shall determine necessary matters related to the operation of the Board of Trustees.

Chapter 4 Officers

(Titles and number of officers)

Article 34

1. The Institute shall have the following officers:

- 1) Directors

The Institute shall have at least 3 but no more than 7 Directors.

- 2) Auditors

There shall be no more than two Auditors.

2. Among the Directors, there shall be one Chair of the Board of Directors.

3. Among the Directors, there may be one Vice-Chair.

4. Among the Directors, there shall be one President.

5. Among the Directors, there may be one Vice-President.

6. Among the Directors, there may be one Managing Director.

7. The Chair of the Board of Directors in Paragraph 2 above shall hold the position of the Representative Director as stipulated under the Corporation Act, and the Directors in Paragraphs 3 through 6 above and such other Directors who may be appointed by the Board of Directors shall hold the positions of the Operating Directors in charge of work implementation as stipulated under the Corporation Act.

(Elections and other matters)

Article 35

1. The Directors and Auditors shall be elected by the Board of Trustees.
2. The Chair of the Board of Directors, the Vice-Chair, the President, the Vice-President, the Managing Director, and the Directors who may be separately elected by the Board of Directors according to Paragraph 7 of the preceding Article shall be elected from among the Directors by resolution at the Board of Directors Meeting.
3. The Auditors may not simultaneously serve as a Director or employee at the Institute.
4. With respect to each Director, the aggregate number of the following persons who are Directors shall not exceed one-third of the total number of Directors: the Director concerned, his or her spouse, and relatives within the third degree of kinship, as well as those who have other similar special relationship with the Director concerned as designated by the government ordinance. The preceding sentence shall apply to the Auditors in the same manner.
5. The number of Directors who are directors or employees of another identical organisation (excluding public interest corporations or equivalent organisations as designated by law), or who have other similar close relationship with such organisation as designated by the government ordinance shall not exceed one-third of the total number of Directors. The above sentence shall apply to the Auditors in the same manner.
6. Any changes to the membership of the Directors or Auditors shall be registered within two weeks and reported without delay to the administrative agency as stipulated by law.

(Duties and Authority of the Directors)

Article 36

1. The Directors shall form the Board of Directors, and they shall perform their duties in accordance with the law and the provisions under these Articles.
2. If the Directors find any facts that would or may cause considerable damage to the Institute, then they shall immediately notify the Auditors of such facts.
3. The Directors shall disclose to the Board of Directors of important matters related to transactions which would be competitive or conflicting in accordance with Article 84 of the Corporation Law, and obtain approval of the Board of Directors.
4. The Chair of the Board of Directors shall represent the Institute and execute the business thereof.
5. The Vice-chair shall assist the Chair of the Board of Directors.
6. The President shall implement the work of Strategic Research, its related training and other matters of the Institute as stipulated in Article 52.
7. The Vice-President shall assist the President and implement the work of the office of the President in the event that the President becomes incapacitated or is absent.
8. The Managing Director shall assist the Chair of the Board of Directors and the Vice-Chair and shall, under the will of the Chair and the Vice-Chair, deal with the ordinary business of the Institute which is not within the duties of the office of the President.
9. The Operating Director shall, according to a decision separately made by the Board of Directors, be assigned to carry out the work of the Institute.
10. The Chair of the Board of Directors and the Operating Director shall report on the status of their works to the Board of Directors at least twice every business year at a minimum of 4-month intervals.

(Duties and Authority of the Auditors)

Article 37

1. The Auditors shall conduct an audit on the works carried out by the Directors, and in accordance with laws and ordinances, prepare an audit report.
2. The Auditors at any time may request a report on the business activities of the Directors or employees, and/or investigate the business and assets of the Institute.
3. In the case that the Auditors determine that there has been or will likely be a misconduct by Directors, or if the Auditors determine that there has been a violation of the law or of these Articles, or particularly unjust conduct, then the Auditors shall notify the Board of Directors without delay.
4. The Auditors shall attend the Board of Directors meetings and if it is deemed necessary, shall provide their opinions.
5. In the case of Paragraph 3 above, the Auditors may, if it is deemed necessary, demand the Chair of the Board of Directors to convene a meeting of the Board of Directors.

6. The Auditors shall examine the agendas, documents and other items stipulated by the Ministry of Justice ordinances that are to be submitted by the Directors to the Board of Trustees. If in doing so the Auditors determine that there has been a violation of the law or of these articles, or there has been any particularly unjust conduct, then the Auditors shall notify the Board of Trustees of the results of such examination.
7. In the case that a Director conducts, or may possibly conduct, an act that is outside the objectives of the Institute or an act that is in violation of the law or of these Articles, and when such conduct may possibly cause serious damage to the Institute, then the Auditors may demand that the Director concerned desist from the aforementioned conduct.

(Terms of office)

Article 38

1. The term of office for the Directors shall expire upon the conclusion of the final regular meeting for the Board of Trustees which deals with the last business year ending within two years of appointment. However, Directors may be reappointed.
2. The term of office for the Auditors shall expire upon the conclusion of the final regular meeting of the Board of Trustees which deals with the last business year ending within four years of appointment. However, Auditors may be reappointed.
3. The terms of office for a Director or an Auditor who are appointed to replace a Director or an Auditor who has resigned during his/her term of office, shall expire when the term of office of the resigned officer would have expired.
4. Directors and Auditors shall retain their rights and duties even after expiration of their term or resignation until their successor takes office, if as a result of their retirement or resignation the number of the Directors or Auditors would fall below the minimum number of the Directors or Auditors specified in Paragraph 1 of Article 34 hereof.

(Dismissal)

Article 39

- When one of the following matters applies to an Officer, the Officer may be dismissed by a two-thirds majority of the votes of the Trustees at the meetings of the Board of Trustees, excluding those Trustees who have a special interest on the matter. In this case, before a vote is made by the Board of Trustees, the Officer concerned shall be given the opportunity to account for his/her actions:
- 1) When the Officer has violated his/her duties or if the Officer fails to perform his/her duties; or
 - 2) When it is recognised that the Officer is unable to perform his/her duties due to psychological or physical problems.

(Remuneration and others)

Article 40

- Directors and Auditors shall receive remuneration etc. in the amount calculated according to the standards for payment of remuneration etc. established by the Board of Trustees.

(Exemption from liability)

Article 41

1. According to Article 112 of the Corporation Act as applied mutatis mutandis to Article 198 of the said Act, the Institute may exempt a Director or an Auditor (including former Directors and Auditors) from liability for damages incurred in the course of performing their duties by the unanimous consent of the Board of Trustees.
2. According to Article 113 of the Corporation Act as applied mutatis mutandis to Article 198 of the said Act, the Institute may, within the limitations of the law, exempt a Director or an Auditor (including former Directors and Auditors) from liability for damages incurred in the course of performing their duties by a resolution of the Board of Trustees.
3. According to Paragraph 1 of Article 114 of the Corporation Act as applied mutatis mutandis to Article 198 of the said Act, the Institute may, within the limitations of the law, exempt a Director or an Auditor (including former Directors and Auditors) from liability for damages incurred in the course of performing their duties by a resolution of the Board of Directors.
4. According to Paragraph 1 of Article 115 of the Corporation Act as applied mutatis mutandis to Article 198 of the said Act, the Institute may enter into a contract with an external Director (a Director of the Institute who is not and has not been in the past a Representative Director, Operating Director or employee of the Institute) and/or with an external Auditor (an Auditor of the Institute who has not been a Director or employee of the Institute in the past) to limit their liability for damages incurred in the course of performing their duties, provided, however, that

the minimum liability under such contract shall be the minimum liability stipulated in Article 113 of the Corporation Act as applied mutatis mutandis to Article 198 of the said Act.

Chapter 5 The Board of Directors

(Composition)

Article 42

The Board of Directors shall consist of all Directors.

(Authority)

Article 43

In addition to the matters provided for in other provisions of these Articles of Incorporation, the Board of Directors shall carry out the following matters:

- 1) Making of decisions on execution of works of the Institute;
- 2) Supervision of the performance of the Directors; and
- 3) Selection and dismissal of the Chair of the Board of Directors and Operating Directors.

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

Article 44

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 be convened twice each year.
3. The extraordinary meeting of the Board of Directors shall be convened in any of the following cases:
 - 1) when the Chair of the Board of Directors determines that such a convening is necessary;
 - 2) when there is a written request to convene by a Director other than the Chair of the Board, indicating the purpose of the meeting of the Board of Directors; and
 - 3) when there is a demand to convene by an Auditor, as stipulated in Paragraph 5 of Article 37 hereof.

(Calling of Meetings)

Article 45

1. The Chair of the Board of Directors shall call meetings of the Board of Directors.
2. In the case that the Chair of the Board of Directors is absent or is unable to so act, then any Director shall call a meeting of the Board of Directors.
3. Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, a Director or an Auditor who demands the convening of a meeting of the Board of Directors may call a meeting themselves, in the case when it is relevant to Paragraph 3 of Article 93, or Paragraph 3 of Article 101 of the Corporation Act as applied mutatis mutandis to Article 197 of the said Act .
4. The person calling a meeting of the Board of Directors shall send a convocation notice to each Director and each Auditor at least one week before the meeting is held.
5. Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, when all Directors and Auditors consent, then a meeting can be held without the convocation procedures.

(Chair of meetings)

Article 46

1. The Chair of the Board of Directors shall also serve as the chairperson of the meetings of the Board of Directors.
2. In the case that the Chair of the Board of Directors is absent or is unable to so act, then the chairperson shall be elected from among the Directors in attendance.

(Quorum)

Article 47

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

(Resolutions)

Article 48

1. Except as otherwise stipulated by law or in other provisions of these Articles of Incorporation, the resolutions of the meeting of the Board of Directors shall be made when more than a half of the current number of Directors, excluding those Directors who have a special interest in the resolution, are in attendance and the resolution is approved by a majority of the Directors in attendance.
2. Notwithstanding the preceding paragraph, in the case that a Director submits a proposal with respect to any matter that should be the purpose of the Directors meeting, and if all

Directors indicate their assent to such proposal in writing or by electronic means, then it shall be deemed that a resolution to approve such proposal at the Board of Directors meeting has been made. However, the preceding sentence shall not apply if the Auditors express an objection to the proposal.

(Omission of Reports to the Board of Directors)

Article 49

1. When a Director or an Auditor has informed all Directors and Auditors of any matter that should be reported to the Board Meeting, then it is not necessary to report such matter to the Board of Directors meeting.
2. The preceding paragraph shall not apply to the reports under the provision of Paragraph 2 of Article 91 of the Corporation Act as applied mutatis mutandis to Article 197 of the said Act.

(Minutes)

Article 50

1. The minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors shall be prepared as stipulated by law
2. The Chair of the Board of Director and the Auditors in attendance shall sign, or affix their signatures and seals on the aforementioned minutes of the meeting.
3. In the case that the Chair of the Board of Directors is absent or is unable to so act, then the Directors in attendance shall sign, or affix their signatures and seals on the minutes of the meeting.

Chapter 6 Honorary Advisors and Counsellors

(Honorary Advisors and Counsellors)

Article 51

1. The Institute may have Honorary Advisors and Counsellors.
2. Honorary Advisors and Counsellors 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 fundamental matters regarding operation of the Institute and may provide advice to the President.
4. The Counsellors 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 Counsellors shall be three years. However, the Honorary Advisors and the Counsellors may be reappointed.

Chapter 7 Research Structure

(Duties of the President)

Article 52

The President shall carry out the following works based on decisions of the Board of Directors:

- 1) decide on the Integrative Strategic Research Programme as stipulated in Item 1, Paragraph 1 of Article 4 hereof, and manage its 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 research fellows and other related staff stipulated in Paragraph 1 of Article 53 hereof;
- 4) decide on necessary matters related to Strategic Research and its related training; and
- 5) supervise the work of Strategic Research and its related training.

(Research fellows and other related staff)

Article 53

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

(Trainees)

Article 54

1. In addition to those persons belonging to the Institute, the Institute may have other persons

- participate in the Strategic Research as trainees.
- Necessary decisions regarding trainees shall be made by the President subject to resolution of the Board of Directors.

Chapter 8 Secretariat

(Establishment)

Article 55

- A Secretariat shall be installed to carry out the business of the Institute.
- The Secretariat shall have a Secretary-General and necessary staff.
- The Secretary-General and staff shall be employed and dismissed by the Chair of the Board of Directors. With regard to employment and dismissal of staff who would be or have been involved in research activities, however, the President shall be consulted.
- Necessary matters related to the organisation and operation of the Secretariat shall be decided by the Chair of the Board of Directors subject to resolutions of the Board of Directors.

(Documents and books to be kept)

Article 56

The offices of the Institute must always keep the following documents and books:

- the Articles of Incorporation;
- a list of Directors, Auditors and Trustees;
- documents on permission, authorisation, and registration;
- minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees;
- calculation documents and business reports and related detailed documents (including audit report);
- written business plan, written budget for revenue and expenditure, and documents describing projected funding and facility investments;
- inventory of property and statements of cash flows;
- regulations on remuneration for Officers and others;
- summaries on business organisation and activities, as well as documents stating material issues regarding these matters; and
- other documents and books required under laws and ordinances.

Chapter 9 Affiliates

(Affiliates)

Article 57

- 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.
- The affiliates can participate in the business activities of the Institute and obtain information on results of Strategic Research and related matters.
- The affiliates shall pay the separately prescribed fees according to the rules stipulated in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

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

(Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation)

Article 58

- These Articles of Incorporation may be amended by a three quarter majority of the votes of the Trustees at the Board of Trustees, excluding those who have a special interest.
- The provision of the preceding paragraph shall also apply to Article 3, Article 4 and Paragraphs 2 and 5 of Article 19 of these Articles of Incorporation.
- When amendments (excluding minor changes) are to be made relating to the items enumerated in Paragraph 1 of Article 11 of the Act on Authorisation of Public Interest Incorporated Associations and Public Interest Incorporated Foundations (the Act No. 49, 2006) (hereafter "the Act on Authorisation"), then approval must be obtained from the administrative agency.
- Amendments made according to Items 1 through 4 of Paragraph 1 of Article 13 of the Act on Authorisation shall be notified to the administrative agency without delay.

(Dissolution)

Article 59

This Institute shall be dissolved if due to a loss of Basic Funds it becomes unable to fulfill the purpose of the Institute, or for other reasons under Article 202 of the Corporation Act.

(Donations upon cancellation of the authorisation as a public interest corporation, etc.)

Article 60

In the case that the Institute has its authorisation as a public interest corporation cancelled or is dissolved due to a merger (except for when the rights and obligations of the Institute are succeeded by a public interest corporation), then by a three quarter majority of the votes of the Trustees at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, excluding those who have a special interest, property in the amount equivalent to the balance of the assets acquired for public interest purposes shall, within one month of the day of the said cancellation of authorisation as a public interest corporation or of the day of the said merger, be donated to a corporation enumerated in Item 17 of Article 5 of the Act on Authorisation or a national or local government.

(Attribution of residual assets)

Article 61

The residual assets at the time of the liquidation of the Institute shall, by a three quarter majority of the votes of the Trustees at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, excluding those who have a special interest, be donated to a corporation enumerated in Item 17 of Article 5 of the Act on Authorisation or a national or local government.

Chapter 11 Method of Public Notice

(Method of Public Notice)

Article 62

- Any public notice of the Institute shall be made by electronic means.
- In the case that a public notice cannot be made by electronic means in the preceding paragraph due to an accident or other unavoidable reason, then the public notice shall be made through publication in the official gazette.

Chapter 12 Other Issues

(Delegation)

Article 63

Apart from the items stipulated in these Articles of Incorporation, necessary matters relating to the operation of the Institute shall be decided by the Chair of the Board of Directors upon a resolution of the Board of Directors.

Supplementary provisions

- These Articles shall become effective from the day of the registration as a public interest corporation as determined by Paragraph 1 of Article 106 of the Revision Act
- When the dissolution of special civil corporation and the establishment of the public interest corporation are registered in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 106 of the Revising Act (hereinafter "registration for transition"), notwithstanding the provisions of Article 17 hereof, the final day of the then current business year shall be the day before the date of registration of the dissolution, and the first day of the subsequent business year shall be the day of registration of the establishment.
- The term of office for the Directors of the special civil corporation shall be terminated at the time of registration for transition, notwithstanding the provisions in Article 22 of the Articles of Association of IGES.
- The Directors and Auditors of the Institute at the time of registration of the establishment shall be as follows:
 - Directors – William Glanville, Hironori Hamanaka, Hideyuki Mori, Ikufumi Niimi, Mikio Shoji, Kazuhiko Takeuchi
 - Auditors – Ken Hasegawa, Satoshi Okada
- The first Representative Director of the Institute shall be Hironori Hamanaka, and the Operating Director shall be Hideyuki Mori.
- The first Trustees of the Institute shall be as follows:
 - Keith Bezanson, Charmine Koda, Shuzo Nishioka, Yasuhiko Okada, Tongroj Onchan, Takejiro Sueyoshi, Abdul Hamid Zakri



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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

East Building 5th Floor,
Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution,
1-5-2, Kaigan-dori, Waki-no-hama,
Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, 651-0073, Japan

Tel: +81-78-262-6634 Fax: +81-78-262-6635

■ Kitakyushu Urban Centre

International Village Center 2F, 1-1-1, Hirano, Yahatahigashi-ku,
Kitakyushu, Fukuoka, 805-0062, Japan

Tel: +81-93-681-1563 Fax: +81-93-681-1564

■ 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

■ Regional Centre

604 SG Tower, 6th Floor, 161/1 Soi Mahadlek Luang 3,
Rajdamri Road, Patumwan, Bangkok, 10330, Thailand

Tel: +66-2-651-8797 Fax: +66-2-651-8798

■ Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research [APN] Secretariat

East Building 4th Floor,
Disaster Reduction and Human Renovation Institution,
1-5-2, Kaigan-dori, Waki-no-hama,
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

