



Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Annual Report FY2005



Cover Photographs:
Shinichi Tsukamoto
Yoshiko Yamanishi

Foreword



Akio Morishima
Chair, IGES Board of Directors

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) was established in 1998 with the support of the Japanese government and the Kanagawa Prefectural Government. Since then, we have been conducting practical and innovative strategic policy research with the aim of realising global sustainable development, especially in the Asia-Pacific region.

Research projects are conducted based on a three-year strategic research programme employing a project method, in which researchers work in a team setting to conduct collaborative study on practical research issues. FY2005 was the second year of the Third Phase and each project team further advanced its research activity.

Through the First (1998-2000) and the Second Phase (2001-2003), the project teams cooperated with each other to pursue practical and issue-oriented research in order to make suitable policy recommendations. Based on the outcome of the First Phase, IGES in the Second Phase was pro-active in its efforts to work as an international research institute. For instance, we tried to study policy needs as well as disseminate research output by organising dialogues aiming to strategically meet the needs of targeted policy makers. Meanwhile, we associated with international organisations and initiatives, and created mechanisms or networks, through which our research output could be reflected in the policies in a more effective way. In addition, we not only participated in major international conferences, such as the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), but also organised side events

on the occasion of these conferences. By conducting these varieties of activities, IGES has become widely and internationally known.

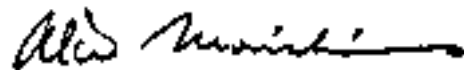
The Third Phase of Strategic Research started in April 2004 with 6 research projects (Climate Policy; Forest Conservation; Urban Environmental Management; Freshwater Resources Management; Business for Sustainable Society, and Long-term Perspective and Policy Integration Project), and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Programme. The projects and programme have made full use of the intellectual assets of research outcomes and networks accumulated through activities in the First and Second Phases, and are proceeding with specific, hands-on policy research that better meets policy needs in the Asia-Pacific region.

FY 2005 is a year marking the halfway point of the Third Phase. We are currently making efforts to steadily produce quality research results and are working hard to disseminate them and make them tangible. We published the IGES White Paper “Sustainable Asia 2005 and Beyond — In the pursuit of innovative policies” which sets out the views of IGES on innovative environmental policies for the implementation of sustainable development, and “Asian Perspectives on Climate Regime Beyond 2012” which collects and analyses the Asian perspectives on climate regime beyond 2012. We also launched policy briefs on research results of projects or individual researchers as easy-to-understand and timely policy recommendation. The topics we issued in policy briefs include networking international recycling

zones and forest degradation. In addition, we organised well-received side-events at major international conferences such as the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties (COP11) to the UNFCCC, the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP1) and the fourth World Water Forum (WWF4) to disseminate the research results and outreach to various kinds of stakeholders such as policy-makers of national governments and NGOs. Meanwhile IGES serves as the secretariat for the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED) which aims to propose a new model for equitable and sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region and where experts in various kinds of areas wish to contribute as individuals not the representatives of countries or organisations. The Second Phase (APFEDII) was started in FY2005 and efforts have been made to effectively implement the policy recommendations which were summed in the deliberation process so far.

At a time of remarkable population growth and economic development in Asia and the Pacific, I believe that the role IGES plays in realising sustainable development will become even more important in the future. Based on experiences accumulated so far, we will make further efforts to promote higher standards of international strategic research, and increase its efforts to strengthen ties with international organisations, government bodies and research institutes among others, as well as striving for timely information dissemination by taking advantage of information communication technology. I would like to emphasise that IGES will be alert to the needs of the Asia-Pacific region and send out strong, practical strategies based on the region's own awareness and observations.

Lastly, I would like to ask for your continued understanding and cooperation regarding IGES research activities.



IGES Annual Report FY2005

Contents

I	Outline of IGES	6
II	Outcomes of research projects	
	— Climate Policy Project	10
	— Forest Conservation Project	15
	— Urban Environmental Management Project	17
	— Freshwater Resources Management Project	19
	— Business for Sustainable Society Project	22
	— Long-term Perspective and Policy Integration Project	24
	— Others	
	• Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Programme	27
	• Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment	29
III	Outreach Activities	
	— Publication of IGES White Paper	
	“Sustainable Asia 2005 and Beyond— In the pursuit of innovative policies”	32
	— Publication of Policy Brief	32
	— Symposiums and Workshops	33
	— Information Dissemination and Outreach	39
IV	IPCC-NGGIP Technical Support Unit (TSU)	42
V	Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)	46
VI	Other Activities	
	— Exchange with Affiliate Members	50
	— Centre for Sustainability (CfS)	51
	Appendix	
	◇ Financial Statements	54
	◇ Organisation (About IGES)	57
	◇ Articles of Association for the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies	62

I

Outline of IGES



Mission and Goals

Global Environmental Strategies from the Asia-Pacific Region

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), established by an initiative of the Japanese Government in 1998, is a research institute that conducts pragmatic and innovative strategic policy research to support sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region - a region experiencing rapid population growth and expanding economic activity.

The mission of IGES is to promote the transformation of 20th Century society, characterised by mass production and mass consumption, to a new societal framework founded on sustainability. We must re-examine our value systems and socio-economic activities; change is essential. IGES aims to propose various measures for improved and realistic social and economic systems, which will form a new paradigm for the future.

Strategic policy research for the realisation of sustainable development is a formidable task in the Asia-Pacific region, which has such diverse topography and cultures, and great variance in the level of economic development. IGES collaborates with a broad range of stakeholders, such as national governments, non-governmental organisations, businesses and citizens groups, to carry out this research of such a challenging nature, aiming to ensure that the results are reflected in the policy-making process.

At IGES, we believe that developing and presenting effective strategies for the Asia-Pacific region will play a leading role in global environmental research in the 21st Century, and contribute to the realisation of sustainable society in the world.

Our Approach

Strategic Policy Research on Global Environmental Issues

IGES is a strategic policy research institute that deals with global environmental issues. From a global perspective that transcends national boundaries, IGES proposes policies and institutional frameworks that aim to create a new type of environmentally sound and socially equitable society.

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

Focus on Sustainable Development in the Asia-Pacific Region

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

Outreach for Policy-Making

IGES is a policy-oriented institute that reaches beyond pure academic research. It aims to produce out-

puts that can be reflected in the policy-making processes of international organisations as well as national and local governments, and in the activities of businesses, NGOs and local citizens. To this end, IGES reaches out actively to various stakeholders.



Major Research and Project Activities of FY 2005

Research Projects

IGES' 3-year projects have been carrying out strategic research with the aim of achieving more practical results. The research activities conducted during FY 2005 (the third phase of a three year strategic research programme), were conducted under 6 main projects: Climate Policy; Forest Conservation; Urban Environmental Management; Freshwater Resources Management; Business for Sustainable Society and Long-term Perspective and Policy Integration, as well as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) programme.

Outreach Activities

With the aim of seeing the institute's research results reflected in the activities of national governments and local authority policy makers, businesses, NGOs and local citizens, IGES made use of various international forums such as: the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED) for which IGES serves as secretariat, the UNFCCC 11th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP11), the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP1) and the 4th World Water Forum.

IGES has actively gathered and disseminated information through the use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) as well as presenting research results in an easy-to-understand format via various media. For example, we have published Policy Briefs (numbers 1–4) which send out our research results as timely policy recommendations, and also the IGES White Paper "Sustainable Asia 2005 and Beyond — In the pursuit of innovative policies" which summarises the innovative environmental policies that are aiming to make sustainable development a reality.

Inter-Governmental Programmes and Networks

IPCC National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme (NGGIP) Technical Support Unit (TSU)

The Technical Support Unit (TSU) for the National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme of the Inter-

governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC-NGGIP) was set up at IGES in 1999 in order to function as the secretariat for the NGGIP activities. Progress was made with the preparation of the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* and two authors' meetings were held in FY 2005.

Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)

The APN (consisting of 21 member countries) was established to promote a global change in research on the Asia-Pacific region, encouraging developing countries to participate in this research and strengthening interactions between the science community and policy-makers. In April 2004, the APN secretariat moved to IGES. Work has been conducted on the promotion of on-going projects and programmes. Also, with APN coming under global observation in FY 2005, we hosted workshops which examined practical capacity building activities and provided educational activities for citizens making use of the APN project outcomes.

Other activities

We are constantly striving to establish cooperative relations with national governments and research institutes. In FY 2005, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) signed the Charter for the Establishment of IGES, bringing the total number of signatory organisations to 48.

Furthermore, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and IGES agreed upon the establishment of a strategic partnership to strengthen collaboration in realising sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

II

Outcomes of research projects



Climate Policy (CP) Project

1. Summary of the Third Phase Strategic Research

The Climate Policy Project's mission is to evaluate and recommend pragmatic climate policies for achieving sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region in an era of evolving global climate regime.

Our research in the Third Phase is based against the backdrop of recent developments such as the Third Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2001, the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in 2002, and ongoing negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and is being carried out with the following four objectives:

- a. To assess climate policies in developed countries (defined as Annex 1 countries under the UNFCCC) and their implications for Asia.
- b. To propose measures for the effective implementation of Kyoto mechanisms in Asia.
- c. To identify ways to achieve global participation and strengthen the future climate regime beyond 2012.
- d. To recommend policies for enhancing adaptive capacity in Asia.

2. Activities in FY 2005

2-1 Domestic Climate Policies

To provide a base for effective domestic policy design in Japan and other Asian nations, we examined climate policies in Germany and the United States. Germany had initially opposed the introduction of Emissions Trading (ET) and it was external institutional and political factors that were responsible for a change in Germany's position from voluntary approaches to compliance with the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) directive. The experience in Germany highlighted the urgency of initiating multi-stakeholder dialogues to form a domestic consensus on ET within Japan. The results of this research were presented at the "Climate Policy 2005 and Beyond: German and Japanese Impulses" conference in November 2005, jointly held in

Tokyo with the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy (see page 34 for additional details), and at the annual conference for the Society of Environmental Economy and Policy. In addition, the results were published in the Climate Policy journal and the Environmental Research Quarterly.

In May 2005, a Japan-US workshop entitled "Climate Policy in the US and Japan: Prospects in 2005 and Beyond" was convened jointly with Resources for the Future (RFF) in Tokyo to provide opportunities for experts from both countries to engage in regular information exchange on recent policy developments, economic analysis and political trends. The US participants had an opportunity to learn the process through which Japanese energy-saving standards were set and implemented, the subtle evolution of mandatory policy discus-



IGES-RFF Workshop, May 2005



IGES-EPA Workshop, March 2006

sions, and the details of current policies on voluntary trading and the emissions registry. Japanese participants gained an insight into the difficulties of creating a link between different domestic trading markets, the current process for establishing a regional emissions trading programme in the US, and the US Senate debate on climate policies. In view of the strong emphasis on technology development and commercialisation in both Japanese and US policies, bilateral cooperation in this area was considered useful to reap large benefits. In March 2006, IGES and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducted a joint workshop in Washington, D.C. on climate actions and co-benefits. Participants exchanged information on the latest GHG emissions reduction measures implemented in their respective countries. Also discussed were ways to strengthen the bilateral cooperation between Japan and the US to lead developing countries to take actions that will simultaneously reduce emissions of global greenhouse gases and conventional air pollutants.

Climate policy is still a low priority in many Asian countries. In order to analyse the various options for mainstream development policies on climate issues, we held a special session entitled “Mainstreaming climate concerns in developmental policy: Issues and challenges for Asian countries” at the 6th Open Meeting of the International Human Dimensions Programme (IHDP) in October 2005. We invited young researchers from China, India, Japan, Nepal, Thailand and the Philippines, and discussions at the session revealed the existence of significant opportunities for GHG mitigation without adversely affecting national developmental goals. (See page 33 for additional details).

2-2 Kyoto Mechanisms

Based on field surveys and interviews with both project developers and financial institutions in Asian countries, barriers and countermeasures for funding the implementation of the Clean Development Mechanism were identified. In June 2005, we held a workshop on “Financing Modalities of CDM” in collaboration with the UNEP RISØ Centre on Energy, Climate, and Sustainable Development (URC), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and the Japan Bank for International Coop-

eration (JBIC). The workshop, held in Jakarta, Indonesia, examined the financial feasibility of CDM projects and discussed possible solutions to mitigate existing barriers. It was concluded that three types of barriers discourage CDM investment: country risks; uncertainty in price and volume of CER (Certified Emission Reduction Certificates), and institutional and regulatory risks. In order to overcome such barriers, the development of legal systems in host countries and strengthening the capacity of both project developers and financial institutions are considered vital.

In March 2006, we conducted a joint workshop with United Nations Development Programme’s Regional Centre in Bangkok (UNDP-RCB) entitled “Developing a Regional Strategy for the Clean Development Mechanism in the Asia-Pacific Region” in Bangkok, Thailand. It was recommended that developing countries set clear poverty reduction criteria for CDM projects and that industrialised countries should look beyond emissions reduction, and actively facilitate projects that contribute to sustainable development in developing countries (See page 38 for additional details).

Interviews with various stakeholders in Russia on the role of public-private partnerships (PPP) for effective implementation of Joint Implementation (JI) between Russia and Japan showed that it is crucial to organise policy dialogues on concerns and interests regarding JI. It was suggested that the Russian government may need to provide additional and effective incentives for the Russian private sector as well as Japanese private investors, and that Emission Reduction Unit (ERU) own-



Workshop on Financing Modalities for the CDM,
Jakarta, Indonesia



Panel discussion at the IGES Open Symposium on Emissions Trading

ership should be clarified and transaction costs reduced to promote investment in JI projects.

“Emerging Domestic / Regional Emissions Trading Systems: Challenges and Prospects” was the title of an open symposium held in Tokyo in February 2006 and organised in conjunction with the Japanese Ministry of the Environment. A better understanding of approaches and prospects for implementing ET on a national and regional basis was promoted through presentations from key representatives of the US, Europe, and Japan and a panel discussion. At the symposium, CP reported that it is crucial to consult with the private sector and industry very early on in designing the mandatory domestic ET for Japan, and that valuable lessons on the design of various elements such as the allocation of allowances and offset methodologies can be learnt from the experiences of domestic ET schemes in the US.

2-3 Post-2012 Climate Regime

A series of multi-stakeholder consultations at the national level in China, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Viet Nam, and also at the regional level were conducted in FY2005 to ascertain concerns, interests and priorities in the Asia-Pacific region regarding the climate regime beyond 2012. As a summary of these consultations, we organised a side-event “Asian Concerns on the Climate Regime Beyond 2012: Are you Concerned?” at the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties (COP11) to the UNFCCC and the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP1) held in December 2005 (see page 36

for additional details), and also published a report entitled “Asian Perspectives on Climate Regime beyond 2012: Concerns, Interests and Priorities”. Consultations revealed both similarities and differences in the interests and concerns of countries in the region. For example, stakeholders in many countries shared similar interests on issues such as:

- the need for considering climate concerns in a developmental context;
- streamlining of the CDM by reducing its complexities and uncertainties;
- an enhanced focus on adaptation through building on existing funding mechanisms;
- facilitation of the development, deployment and diffusion of climate-friendly technologies; and
- further support for strengthening the capacity of negotiators, the private sector and financial institutions in the region.

However, differences were evident in issues such as:

- ways to consider equity in the future climate regime;
- form, time and kind of involvement of developing countries;
- national preferences for climate-friendly technologies; and
- approaches to, and funding for facilitating adaptation, especially regarding the need for a separate protocol and introduction of market-based mechanisms.

Our efforts in launching this initiative in the Asia-Pacific region were highly appreciated by both national governments and concerned international institutions.



Consultation meeting in China



Consultations in India



Meeting in Indonesia

In collaboration with researchers at the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), a report entitled “The Future Climate Regime: Using the Scenario Planning Approach to Develop Options” was published in November 2005 and distributed at COP11 and COP/MOP1.

In March 2006, we worked with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) to organise a meeting in Bangkok entitled “Asia-Pacific Dialogue on Innovative Options for Non-Annex 1 Countries’ Participation for Climate Change Action.” Options were discussed to promote the participation of Asian developing countries in the future climate regime.

As part of a three-year collaborative project with Waseda University and NIES, we examined the legal principles stipulated in Article 3 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in key countries. In FY 2005, we focused on the “polluter pays principle”, identifying similarities and differences in the interpretation of its definition and implementation. We held interviews with experts in Belgium and Germany to examine how the EU incorporated this principle in its environmental legislation and how it is interpreted in international climate negotiations. The research revealed that the polluter pays principle is used in the EU as the legal basis for imposing the obligation to reduce emissions on those who generate emissions, especially those that cause air pollution. Typical examples of directives drafted are the Large Combustion Power plant directive and the Emissions Trading directive. As to whether the EU’s position, on an international climate negotiation level, is influenced by the implementation and interpretation of the principle (same percentage cut, or tripytech), most of the interviewees said that there was no influence. The tentative conclusion of the research, which was based on the interview results, was therefore that stakeholders also do not believe there exists any such influence.

While serving as the Secretariat for the IGES Working Group on the Future Climate Regime, we examined several sorts of proposal and drafted a rough design of three individual proposals and assessed each draft from the viewpoint of achievability and also acceptability by Japan and developing countries. We will continue to recommend Japan’s point of view in discussions on the future climate regime.

2-4 Adaptation

Adaptation often requires site-specific considerations, taking into account many local benefits and interests; therefore the involvement of communities in adaptation planning is vital. Proactive Micro-Adaptation (PMA) encompasses anticipatory strategies and measures taken by communities, businesses, governments and other stakeholders at local level and therefore has significant potential to be a crucial component of strategies aimed at addressing the impacts of climate change. In order to address this issue comprehensively, an informal expert consultation on PMA was held in July 2005 in Tokyo. As part of this consultation, 26 case studies from all over the world were collected and examined for their efficacy in facilitating adaptation at a local level. We analysed various approaches for facilitating proactive

micro-adaptation in Bangladesh and concluded that community-based initiatives need more proactive support from both national and local governments. These findings were also presented at the 15th Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change held in Yokohama in September 2005.



Participants at PMA meeting held in Tokyo,
13-14 July 2005

We organised a side event “Adaptation to Climate Change: Pathways into the Future Beyond 2012” at COP11 and COP/MOP1 (See page 36 for additional details). We presented the results of the field survey carried out in Bangladesh and summarised the above-mentioned expert consultation on PMA. There was a lively exchange of opinions on ways to support adaptation to the future climate regime.

3. Future Issues

In light of developments at COP11 and COP/MOP1, such as the adoption of rules regarding the Kyoto mechanisms and the launch of a two-track approach (dialogue under the UNFCCC and also under Article 3.9 of the Kyoto Protocol) to discuss issues of the climate regime beyond 2012, we will step up work on the future climate regime and at the same time, address key issues such as domestic policies, Kyoto mechanisms and adaptation.

Forest Conservation (FC) Project

1. Summary of the Third Phase Strategic Research

The Forest Conservation Project adopted “From Destructive Forestry Practices to Sustainable Forest Management” as its research theme. Recognising that deforestation and forest degradation remain the greatest challenges to forestry in Asia, our goal is to identify pragmatic policy options to halt destructive forestry practices and to propose practical systems of forest management that will allow forests to serve ecological, environmental, social and economic functions. We aim to do this through research on forest certification and plantation forestry, a scoping study of illegal timber imports into Japan, and a survey of trends in forest governance.

2. Activities in FY 2005

2-1 Forest Certification

The objective of FC research on forest certification is to propose strategies to overcome some of the constraints currently facing the effectiveness, sustainability and accessibility of certification for small forest enterprises. In FY 2005, a literature review was undertaken to formulate the research design, which includes the research rationale, major research questions, assumptions and checklists of questions for assessing forest certification programmes for small forest enterprises. Four innovative certification programmes are being evaluated — two in Papua New Guinea and one in both Indonesia and Lao PDR. Field research was carried out on each of these programmes and the research was dis-

cussed with the respective forestry agencies, the national certification scheme managers and other concerned parties. Based on the results of this research, we published a policy brief entitled “Combating Forest Degradation - Certification as a driving force for amelioration - Challenges for small forest enterprises.”

2-2 Plantation Forestry

Our study focuses on large plantation programmes in which the state has attempted to mobilise local populations for planting, maintenance and, in some cases, harvesting. Our research evaluates the frameworks employed by the state to engage local people in plantation forestry from the perspectives of programme sustainability and livelihoods. Research is being conducted on three programmes in China, Viet Nam and Lao PDR, and will be complemented with a broader survey of trends in plantation forestry in Asia.

Research on China’s “Land Conversion Programme from Cropland to Forest” began in 2001. It was found that a significant proportion of the households responsible for planting did not believe that the plantation programme was in their long-term interests. In order to assess different ways of building community self-reliance and interest in maintaining the plantation, we progressed to action research in Gusheng-Cun village of Guiju province.

We are conducting evaluative research in Viet Nam on the “Five Million Hectare Reforestation Programme” and in Lao PDR on plantation programmes funded by

Programmes covered by the FC study on forest certification

Country	Programme name and scope	Innovative feature
Indonesia	Ecolabeling Institute (LEI) scheme for community-based forest management (CBFM) - 2 villages	Only national scheme for CBFM in Asia
Lao PDR	Sustainable Forestry and Rural Development Project — 2 provinces	Unique involvement of government as a certificate manager
Papua New Guinea	Indigenous Community Forest Group Scheme — 1 province	Only indigenous certification model in Melanesia
Papua New Guinea	Forest Management and Product Certification Service — national scope	Only indigenous national service in Asia to coordinate production and marketing of certified wood

the Asian Development Bank. A document review and field research were undertaken.

2-3 Scoping Study of Illegal Timber Imports into Japan

The objective of the scoping study is to develop a bird's-eye view of the political and economic contexts of illegal timber/wood products that are entering Japanese markets and to identify focused topics for Fourth Phase research.

Information gathering and analysis was based on a review of the existing literature and secondary data and interviews with key informants from civil society groups, ministries, research institutions and the private sector.

For its focused research, FC has begun an analysis of public procurement policy reform in Japan and is presently formulating a proposal with partners on a regional framework for collaboration among custom agencies.

2-4 Forest Governance

We have commissioned recognised scholars to write individual country reports on forest governance, which assess institutional, legislative and policy changes at the national and provincial levels, and attempt to illustrate through case studies how these changes are played out at the local level. Editing has been completed on the seven country reports and the introductory chapter and comparative analysis are almost completed.

2-5 Other Activities

As part of its contribution to regional processes, FC:

- participated in the Ad Hoc Working Group of the Asia Forest Partnership (AFP) and became a member of the newly formed AFP Steering Committee;



©Scheyvens

Portable sawmill used to produce certified timber, PNG

- acted as a facilitator at AFP 5, held in Yokohama, 13-15 November 2005;
- attended the Illegal Logging Update and Stakeholder Consultation Meeting at the Chatham House, Royal Institute of International Affairs, UK, 19-20 Jan. 2006;
- attended the East Asia Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (EA FLEG) Task Force and Advisory Group Meeting in Manila, Philippines, 7-9 March 2006, and was appointed as the contact point for Japan; and
- participated in a round of consultations with stakeholders in Malaysia (27 March - 4 April 2006) to contribute to a proposal on establishing a centre of expertise for trade in certified and legally verified wood that will be submitted to the International Tropical Timber Organisation this June.

We are also assisting with the administration of the Fairwood Campaign, which endeavours to promote the use of legal and sustainable wood products in Japan.

3. Future Issues

For FY 2006, FC will focus on gathering and analysing data that is required to complete the studies described above, drafting the final outputs, policy briefs and discussion papers, and refining the research it is proposing for the Fourth Phase.



©Hyakumura

Eucalyptus planted by farmer in Savanakhet Province, Lao PDR, under the ADB funded plantation programme

Urban Environmental Management (UE) Project

1. Summary of the Third Phase Strategic Research

The Third Phase research focus of the Urban Environmental Management project will be how to integrate global environmental concerns into local management and planning, with greenhouse gas emission reduction as an ultimate goal. We build our rationale on the common understanding that human activities in cities have profound environmental impacts far beyond city boundaries.

Transportation and waste management sectors are the most significant environmental issues for cities in Asia. These sectors are found to be contributing to both local and global environmental concerns. The existing information on Asian cities and various research outputs re-endorse the fact that issues in these sectors need special attention in order for us to realise the environmental sustainability of cities. Hence, transportation and waste management sectors are considered as targets for the present study.

Strategic targets

1. Air pollution control in the transportation sector by means of enhancing the energy performance of automobiles, use of cleaner fuels, increasing the share of mass and non-motorised transport (NMT), and reducing travel demand through urban planning practices
2. Improvement of solid waste management by means of 3Rs (reducing, reusing, recycling) as well as recovering and improving residual management

2. Activities in FY 2005

The UE project organised a session entitled “Urban Transformation and Reforms for Sustainability: Local solutions for global change” on 11 October 2005 at the 6th Open Meeting of the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change in Bonn, Germany. Through presentations and panel discussions, participants discussed how best to integrate global environmental concerns with urban environmental development policies in Asia, with topics including greenhouse gas mitigation, transportation and

solid waste management.

We completed the final report on an 18-month study “Urban Transportation and Emission Interactions in the Kathmandu Valley, Nepal: Strategies for integrating global carbon concerns into local air pollution”. The project was funded by the United States Global Change System for Applications, Research and Training (START).

We also concluded a study entitled “Integrating global environmental concerns into local management in developing cities: Myth or Reality?” which examined the challenges and possibilities of bringing global concerns into local management in Asia from the point of view of governance and urban environmental management beyond sectors.

To fulfill the strategic targets of the project, we consulted closely with experts and institutions in various cities including Beijing, Shanghai, Bangkok, Jakarta, Manila and Mumbai, regarding the collection of information and collaborative efforts.

The project took part in a number of policy forums to link its activities and outcomes. These included: the first meeting of the Regional Environmentally Sustainable Transport Forum (1-2 August 2005 in Nagoya) organised by the United Nations Centre for Regional Development; the International Conference on Circular Economy and Regional Sustainable Development (1-4 November 2005 in Hangzhou, China); Life in the Urban Landscape (31 May - 4 June 2005 in Gothenburg) and the Policy Dialogue for Co-benefit Issues in China (22-23 November 2005 in Beijing).

3. Future Issues

The project will formulate a final report summarising research outcomes, focusing on how to bring global concerns into local management. In addition, we hope to deliver the following results:

- Policy briefs on limitations and advantages of 3Rs in Asia, the restriction of car use, travel demand reduction, and bus rapid transit (BRT) and its mutual transit systems.
- A special edition of an established international jour-

- Proceedings of the dialogues and workshops on 3Rs and transportation policies.
- Discussion papers on transportation policies and solid waste management.



Bus lane in Shanghai

Freshwater Resources Management (FW) Project

1. Summary of the Third Phase Strategic Research

The Freshwater Resources Management Project promotes two programmes under the theme “Strategies for Sustainable Freshwater Resources Management”, namely “Research on Sustainable Water Management Policy” (SWMP) which aims to propose integrated policy design, and “Water Environment Partnership in Asia” (WEPA) which is developing an information platform including policies and technology for water environment conservation.

2. Activities in FY2005

2-1 SWMP: Research on Sustainable Water Management Policy

Focusing on groundwater resource management in cities and their surrounding areas in Asia, case studies on groundwater use and policies were carried out in Bangkok (Thailand), Ho Chi Minh City (Viet Nam), Bandung (Indonesia), Tianjin (China), Colombo/Kandy (Sri Lanka) and Osaka (Japan). Based on the information collected, the project conducted comparative analysis on various quantity and quality issues with regard to groundwater use including ground subsidence or groundwater pollution, socio-economic conditions in each area and policy measures to deal with the problems. The scope of research in FY2006 will be extended to alternative water sources such as surface water and the project began collecting preliminary data for this.

a. Stakeholder Meetings (July - September 2005)

Stakeholder meetings were held in four case study



cities - Bangkok, Ho Chi Minh City, Bandung and Tianjin. In Bandung, a legislators' meeting was held for the officials in West Java Province to raise awareness of the policy-makers on groundwater management issues.

b. Participation in “The Second Southeast Asia Water Forum” (28 August - 2 September 2005)

The project presented a paper entitled “Challenges in Groundwater Management and Available Policy Measures for a Sustainable Water Resource in Asia” at the Second Southeast Asia Water Forum which was held in Bali, Indonesia.

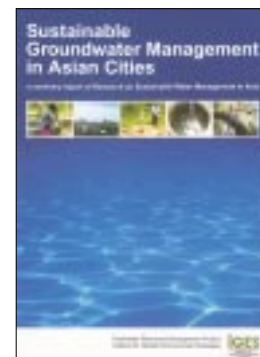
c. 3rd Research Meeting (20-21 October 2005)

SWMP research partners met at this meeting held in Tianjin, China, to announce any progress in their respective case studies and to exchange views on draft policy options for sustainable groundwater management. There were also reports on the status of preliminary data collection on alternative water resources.



d. Participation in the 4th World Water Forum (16 -22 March 2006)

At the WWF4, the project presented the outcomes of its research related to “Sustainable Water Management Policy” (SWMP) such as the new report *Sustainable Groundwater Management in Asian Cities* at a session “Shared Groundwater



Resources for Sustainable Development” co-hosted with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) and the Japanese Ministry of the Environment.

2-2 WEPA: Water Environment Partnership in Asia

The Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA) programme was proposed by the Japanese Ministry of the Environment at the 3rd World Water Forum held in Kyoto in March 2003. This initiative aims to strengthen governance and capacity building in improving water environment issues within the Asian monsoon region by developing an information platform “WEPA database”. IGES serves as the secretariat for this five-year project which began in April 2004, and works to communicate with the 11 partner countries (including Japan) and develop the database. The database was released to the public on the Internet in March 2006.



©Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan

Structure of the WEPA Database

There are four areas covered by the database, closely linked with each other and providing information in the following areas:

- 1) Database on Policy-related Information: gives the present state of the water environment issues in the WEPA partner countries and information on policies, measures and regulations of water environment;
- 2) Database on Technologies for Water Environment Conservation: provides information on appropriate waste water treatment technologies and systems, to

assist policy-makers formulating water environmental conservation measures;

- 3) Database on Activities by NGOs and CBOs (Community-based Organisations): provides information on community activities related to water environment issues as well as governmental enlightenment activities,
- 4) Database on Information Sources: access to various sources (websites) of water-related information, including UN organisations, governments, NGOs and others.

In FY 2005, a meeting was held of the advisory committee of Japanese water experts to discuss the format of the database and ways to make improvements. The participants also discussed methods of effectively collecting information from the partner countries. In October 2005, representatives from 8 partner countries participated in the working meeting in Tokyo for the policy-related information database and exchanged information on promoting data collection and water environment administration.

To disseminate information on WEPA activities, the FW project took part in the 13th Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD13) in April 2005. At the side event “Challenge of PWA (Portfolio of Water Actions)” organised by the Japanese government, the project reported on the outlines and current situation of WEPA. At the 4th World Water Forum in March 2006, the project introduced the WEPA database at a session co-organised with the Japanese Ministry of the Environment, the United Nations University and Mexican governmental organisations, entitled “Water Accounting and Information Platforms” in order to share



the importance of information platforms in the conservation of the water environment.

3. Future Issues

The focus of research in FY 2006 for Sustainable Water Management Policy (SWMP) will shift to alternative water resources (development and management of surface water, wastewater reuse and recycling etc.) The research results on groundwater management and alternative water resources will be integrated at the end of the fiscal year as a final outcome of the study. In addition, to coordinate efforts with research partners,

research meetings will be held at IGES (Hayama, Japan), and in Ho Chi Minh City and Bangkok.

We will continue to work with the partner countries of the Water Environment Partnership in Asia (WEPA) to upgrade the contents and function of the database. In order to enhance database contents, we will hold WEPA International Workshops with our partner countries and organise meetings of the advisory committee. We will also hold meetings to strengthen ties with the partner countries, promote WEPA activities and contribute to capacity building in partner countries.

Business for Sustainable Society (BSS) Project

1. Summary of the Third Phase Strategic Research

The Business for Sustainable Society Project has two aims: (1) to identify promising business models for realising a sustainable society and develop relevant methods to quantify their potential while proposing measures to promote such businesses, and (2) to clarify the conditions of business/industry activities and the direction of local development that are suitable for sustainable local society. The project is carried out at the Kansai Research Centre.

2. Activities in FY 2005

FY 2005 was the middle stage of the Third Phase and to accomplish the above two goals, the BSS project has continued to implement “Research on Environmentally-Sound Business Models (BM Research)” with Product Service Systems (PSS), and the “Research on Environmentally-Sound Local Industry Systems (LIS Research)” through examining the image of sustainable local society. We have reinforced the research contents to accomplish the two aforementioned aims based on the results of a progress review made on completion of the first half of the Third Phase.

2-1 Research on Environmentally-Sound Business Models (BM Research)

BM Research carried out a case search and preliminary research on simplified sustainability analysis to six typical business models in FY 2004. Based on the results, we conducted in FY2005 (1) analysis and evaluation of sustainability potential and business attributes of 25 selected cases, and (2) special studies on Chemical Management Services (CMS) and Car-Sharing. Adding to the approach thus far on analysis of cases of PSS, we embarked on research in the latter half of FY 2005, namely (3) studying US, European and Japanese policy trends on PSS, and (4) researching promotional measures for promising non-PSS community business (CB) thus strengthening BM research. In the case of (1) we concluded the results of analysis and evaluation on 25 cases through literature review and company interviews,

which would become a research base for comparative analysis and policy evaluation in FY2006. We completed work on (3) in FY 2005 and summarised the results in a discussion paper.

2-2 Research on Environmentally-Sound Local Industry System (LIS Research)

In FY 2005, we completed works which had been started in FY 2004, namely (1) studying the image of a sustainable local society in order to drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions and (2) the case studies for this research to form a study base for FY 2006 in order to clarify the conditions of local industrial systems for business and industry that are suitable for a sustainable local society. Besides our existing approaches to studying the image of a sustainable local society, we launched studies in the latter half of FY2005 on (3) strategic application of agro-eco industry (utilising biomass) for the local development in Asia, and (4) on locally-specific responses of industry to global environmental issues. For (1), we developed a simplified computing methodology which can derive the optimum combination of environmentally-sound technological and social systems to realise drastic reductions in CO₂ emissions and applied it to a typical local city so that the image of sustainable local society was obtained. For (3) we carried out a preliminary study for research by commissioning the Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok to conduct case studies in Thailand, Viet Nam and India in FY2006.

2-3 Other Activities

In light of the Deutschland in Japan 2005 / 2006, an International Workshop was held on 22 November 2005, entitled “Businesses for a Reduce-Reuse-Recycle Economy: Current Status and Future Prospects -A Japanese and German Dialogue”. At the International Symposium “Environmental Business for Regenerating Local Society” held on 3 February 2006, discussions took place on what kind of environmental businesses can best make use of local features, and on ways to promote such kinds of environmental businesses. The



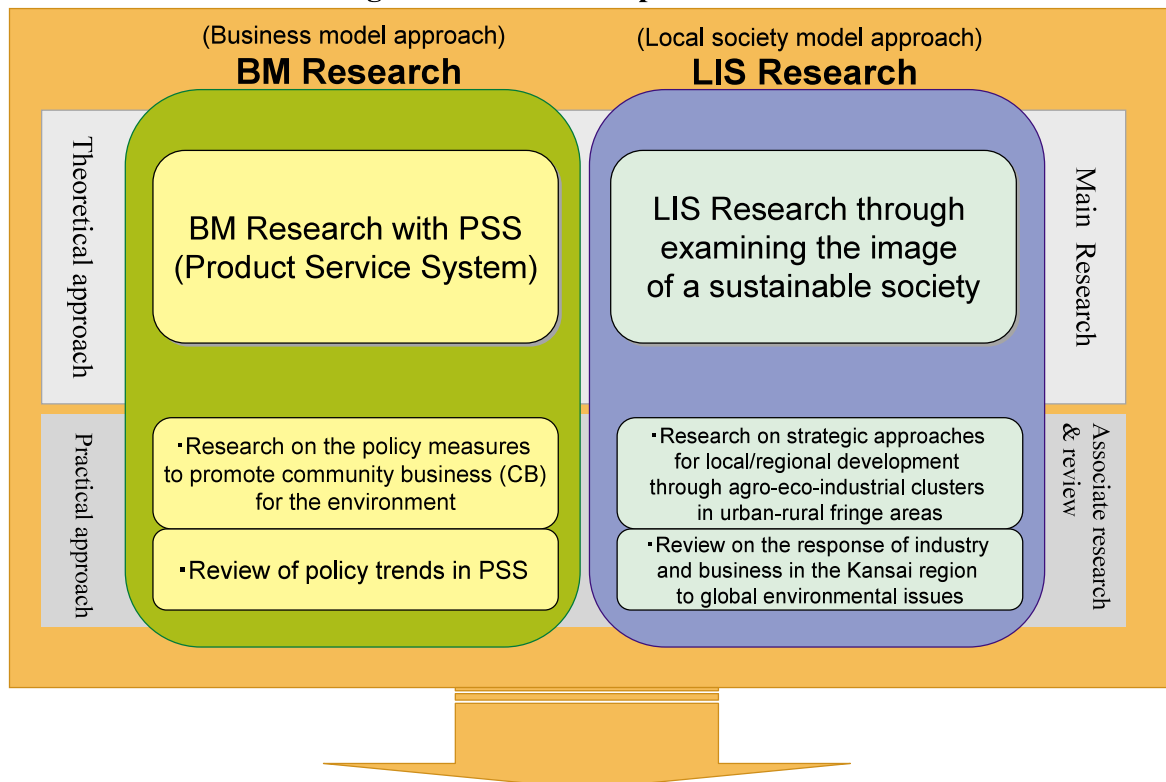
2nd BSS Project Study Meeting also took place on 12 July 2005, with the participation of businesses and researchers.

3. Future Issues

FY 2006 is the final year for the BSS Project and our main concern is to integrate BM Research and LIS Research, bringing together all the respective research works and surveys including ones started from the second half of the Third Phase.

In parallel with integrating the two Research works, it is important to extract parts linked to policy recommendations and bring them together in discussions papers and policy briefs.

BSS research goal and relationships between research themes



Identify how business/industry can realise a sustainable society

Long-term Perspective and Policy Integration (LTP) Project

1. Summary of the Third Phase Strategic Research

The Long-term Perspective and Policy Integration Project examines how the fundamental principles of sustainable development apply to the Asia-Pacific region from a long term and cross-sectoral viewpoint and tries to disseminate effective and consistent policy recommendations. LTP cooperates with other IGES projects, conducting cross-sectoral research for the implementation of sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

2. Activities in FY 2005

The LTP research programmes were conducted with three focuses in mind: 1) targeted policy research; 2) the formulation of strategies based on research outcomes, and 3) the mobilisation of research outcomes. LTP also continued with the new “Environmental Education for Sustainable Development” sub-project, which was started in April 2004.

2-1 Asia-Pacific Environmental Innovative Strategy Project/Research on Innovative and Strategic Policy Options: Second Phase (APEIS/RISPO II)

RISPO II is one of the sub-projects of APEIS, and is also a partnership project under the United Nations Environment Programme/Network of Institutions for Sus-

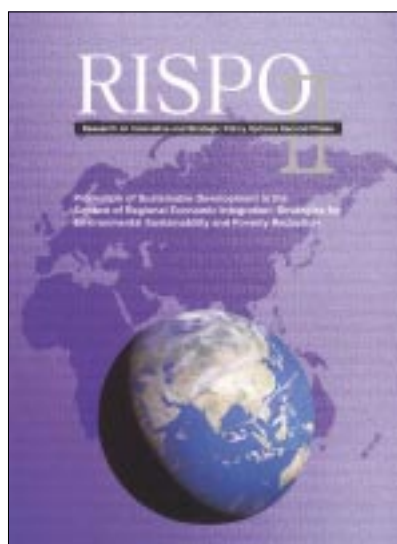
tainable Development (UNEP-NISD). This partnership project focuses on the rapidly developing economic integration of East Asia. The overall objective of the project is to provide policy-makers with strategic environmental policy options for promoting sustainable development and identifying the environmental and socio-economic effects of regional economic integration at national and regional levels.

The Kick-off Meeting of APEIS/RISPO-II was held at IGES Hayama Headquarters from 26 to 28 October 2005. The participants discussed and finalised the research design document (PDD) and research methodology. For the purpose of in-depth study, RISPO II plans to conduct case studies in China, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Thailand and Viet Nam. The 1st Progress Workshop was held at IGES Hayama Headquarters from 28 to 31 March 2006 where a progress report of the project was presented.

2-2 Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development: Second Phase (APFED II)

The Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development: Second Phase (APFED II) was launched in FY2005. Its main objective is to facilitate the development and implementation of the 117 policies and measures recommended in the APFED Final Report which was adopted in December 2004. IGES was appointed as the secretariat for APFED and the LTP project continues to support the consideration and formulation of results.

APFED II activities consist of three components: (i) policy dialogue; (ii) knowledge initiatives, and (iii) showcase projects. At the First Plenary Meeting of APFED II in Bogor, Indonesia from 21 to 22 November 2005, APFED members reviewed proposals and discussed the modalities for implementing APFED II activities. Following this, the Asia-Europe Environment Forum “1/3 of Our Planet” was held, as well as a policy dialogue which focused on access to and dissemination of environmental information in Asia. A lively discussion took place on practical ways to improve the current situation of access to environmental information. On 5 March



2006, there was an APFED Expert Meeting on the 3Rs in Asia, the results of which provided input to the Senior Officials Meeting on the 3R Initiative, which followed directly afterward.

2-3 3R Initiative for Sustainable Development

The 3R Initiative aims to construct a sustainable society through the promotion of activities that reflect the 3Rs (reduce, reuse and recycle) across different sectors. The initiative was endorsed at the G8 Summit held in 2004 at Sea Island, USA, and was officially launched at the Ministerial Conference on the 3R Initiative, held in Tokyo in April 2005.

The LTP Project serves as the secretariat for the 3R Ministerial Conferences and Senior Officials Meetings (SOM), and has contributed to the process and promotion of this initiative by conducting policy research on the 3Rs, examining regional strategies and promoting networking.

In the future, we will continue to support 3R promotional activities in Asia, cooperate with other regions and international organisations, and plan to contribute to 3R promotion on a global level. In order to promote policy dialogue and implementation level analysis on the 3Rs in Asia, we will assist the Ministry of the Environment, Japan (MOEJ) in organising the Asia 3R Conference in the autumn of 2006. Furthermore, through collaborative work with such international organisations as the UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP/ROAP), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD), we plan to hold expert meetings in preparation for the Asia 3R Conference, and will conduct discussions on practi-

cal issues. Based on cooperation with UNEP/ROAP and UNCRD, we will lend support to the promotion of national 3R strategies in countries across Asia. To collaborate with other regions, a forum will be established to facilitate the exchange of information between Europe and Asia.

2-4 Toyota Stakeholder Dialogues

The Toyota Stakeholder Dialogue is a method of promoting participatory consensus building and partnership development. The 5th Dialogue was held in January 2006 on the topic of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in environmental management. IGES has had a supporting role since the 1st Dialogue, but the LTP project has participated more actively since FY2005. The 5th Dialogue included a lively exchange of opinions on various issues such as important trends for CSR in the environmental field, as well as cutting-edge efforts and future perspectives.

2-5 Environmental Education Sub-project

Preparations for the environmental education sub-project were made in pursuit of the following three research objectives in order to contribute to the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (DESD).

- Establishing the policy concept “environmental education as a strategic tool for achieving sustainable development”
- Supporting implementation of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development in the Asia-Pacific region
- Preparing a national strategy model for “education for sustainable development”

In FY2005, IGES constructed a framework for its research on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and environmental education by ascertaining how ESD is being received in the Asia region. In the context of these research activities, IGES prepared basic materials that recounted Australia’s experiences in environmental education.

2-6 IGES White Paper “Sustainable Asia 2005 and Beyond: In the pursuit of innovative policies”

IGES published this White Paper (in English) to



©Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan

analyse and introduce the current situation and trends on environmental policy in the Asia-Pacific region. It focuses on innovative environmental policies for the realisation of sustainable development. This publication was an IGES-wide effort, co-ordinated by the LTP project. In conjunction with the English language publication, press releases and summaries were translated into Japanese. We are planning a symposium to present the Japanese edition of the White Paper on 1 July 2006.

3. Future Issues

While making efforts to support and invigorate policy dialogue between stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region, we hope to make ourselves known as a leading strategic research institution, as well as continuing to develop the above-mentioned research activities. Furthermore, we will continue to actively work on research activities with other international organisations and research institutes of the Asia-Pacific region.

Others

Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Programme

1. Summary

The CDM Programme is an implementing body for one of the several promotional initiatives for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI) launched by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan. The CDM Programme has implemented capacity-building activities with regard to CDM/JI in developing countries and in transition economies, with a special focus on the Asia-Pacific since October 2003. In concrete terms, the programme compiles and distributes CDM/JI-related information, supports networking between Japan and related organisations in the host countries, trains human resources to implement CDM and supports the identification, development and implementation of projects.

Cambodia

Activity	Term
Training seminar for project development 1st seminar 2nd seminar 3rd seminar	26–27 July 2005 29 September 2005 20 December 2005
Preparing the baseline data	July–December 2005
Provincial seminar for institutional supports and project identification Seminar in Battambang Seminar in Kampong Cham Seminar in Sihanoukville	1 September 2005 6 September 2005 28 October 2005
Seminar for DNA on national approval process 1st seminar 2nd seminar	25 July 2005 28 September 2005
Production of CDM Country Guide in Khmer	March 2006
National Workshop on the ICS-CDM in Cambodia	2 March 2006

China

Activity	Term
Production of CDM Country Guide in English and Chinese	June 2005–January 2006
Workshop for introducing the Country Guide and identifying CDM projects	24 January 2006
Ningxia seminar for CDM project identification and formulation	September 2005–March 2006
Shanxi seminar for CDM project identification and formulation	8 September 2005

2. Activities in FY 2005

2-1 Workshops and Training Sessions

The programme has been active in mainly seven target countries - India, Indonesia, Cambodia, the Philippines, Thailand, China and Russia. A plan for capacity-building activities has been developed according to the situation in each country through CDM/JI workshops and training sessions for both the government and the private sector. In FY 2005, workshops were held based on the past two years of activities and offered the necessary knowledge to formulate CDM projects from project proposals made by local developers, as well as give support to the training of human resources to formulate CDM projects. Training sessions were held on procedures for national approval of CDM projects based on whether the project contributes sufficiently to sustainable development in developing countries. The activities of each country are set out below.

2-2 Regional Level Activities

In addition, on 27 and 28 June 2005, a workshop was held in Jakarta as part of our regional work, organised jointly with United Nations Environment Programme Risoe Centre on Energy, Climate, and Sustainable Development (UNEP-RISO), United Nations Economic

India

Activity	Term
Workshop for project development (in Ahmedabad)	28–29 September 2005
Training Seminar for PIN* and PCN** — Seminar in Ahmedabad — Seminar in Hyderabad	8 November 2005 22 November 2005
Provincial workshop for implementing CDM project — Workshop in Bangalore — Workshop in Jaipur	26–27 July 2005 22–23 September 2005
Provincial training seminar for implementing CDM project (training seminar for developing PIN, PCN and PDD***) — Seminar in Bangalore — Seminar in Jaipur	25–28 October 2005 21–23 November 2005

* PIN : Project Idea Note

** PCN : Project Concept Note

*** PDD : Project Design Document

and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC). The workshop was entitled “Financing Modalities of CDM” and there were about 150 participants from international financial institutions such as Asian Development Bank (ADB) and JBIC, private financiers, governments in Asian countries and project developers. The workshop explored the financial feasibility of CDM projects and considered possible solutions to mitigate existing barriers.

On 30-31 March 2006, the CDM programme and the United Nations Development Programme’s Regional Centre in Bangkok (UNDP-RCB) conducted a joint workshop in Bangkok entitled “Developing a Regional Strategy for the CDM in the Asia-Pacific Region.” About forty participants including senior government officials from twenty-one countries in the Asia-Pacific region took part and suggested enhancing the use of CDM projects for poverty reduction in the Asia-Pacific region.

Indonesia

Activity	Term
Training Seminar for project development — Seminar in Jakarta — Seminar in Balikpapan — Seminar in Medan	13–15 September 2005 27–29 September 2005 21–23 November 2005
Production of Country Guide in Indonesian	January 2006
Provincial seminar for institutional and functional supports	2–3 February 2006
Workshop for implementing CDM	28 February – 1 March 2006

The Philippines

Activity	Term
Training Workshop for project development — Workshop in Manila — Workshop in Cebu — Workshop in Cagayan de Oro	28–29 September 2005 6–7 February 2006 9–10 February 2006
Seminar for DNA on national approval process — Training Workshop on the CDM - For the Technical Evaluation Committee for Energy — Training Workshop on the CDM - For the Technical Evaluation Committee for Waste — Training Workshop on the CDM - For DNA Secretariat — Training Workshop on the CDM - For the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) — Training Workshop on the CDM - For the Steering Committee	15–16 September 2005 26–27 September 2005 11–12 November 2005 11–12 October 2005 23 March 2006
Preparing the baseline data	September 2005–March 2006

2-3 Publications

We published a revised edition of the textbook (CDM and JI in Charts) which provides a basic and easy-to-understand description of the CDM and other Kyoto Mechanisms, and also published and updated the CDM country guides (Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines) to provide recent critical information for promoting CDM project formulation.

3. Future Issues

In FY 2006, we will continue activities to further contribute to capacity-building in host countries. Through workshops and training sessions, we aim to: 1) develop human resources with expertise to formulate systems in host countries for implementation of CDM/JI; 2) provide support for capacity-building for identifying and formulating CDM/JI projects aimed at host country developers; and 3) continue to compile and distribute information on the CDM/JI through revision work on the CDM/JI textbooks (CDM and JI in Charts, and the CDM Country Guides).

Thailand

Activity	Term
Seminar for DNA and the government officials — CDM Seminar in Bangkok — Seminars	31 August–1 September 2005 2 September 2005, 18 October 2005, 27 March 2006
Workshop for Project Development	6, 8–9 September 2005
Seminars for developing PDD	18–20 October 2005, 16–18 November 2005, 25–27 January 2006
Publication of Country Guide in English	End of FY 2005

Russia

Activity	Term
Study meeting on the Kyoto Protocol and Japan-Russia Energy Cooperation in the Far East	27 October 2005

Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment

The Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment was adopted at the 4th Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (MCED) held in Kitakyushu in 2000. The programme aims to demonstrate tangible progress in the environmental quality of cities in the Asia-Pacific region. To achieve this aim, various activities have been conducted from 2000 to 2005, promoting local initiatives on air and water pollution control and minimisation of waste. These activities are conducted through the Kitakyushu Initiative Network, which is comprised of participants from 62 cities in 18 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Activities are implemented throughout the network, such as collection and analysis of successful examples, thematic seminars to enhance the capacity of local governments, pilot projects to improve the urban environment, information exchange and sharing of experience between cities through various mediums. At MCED2005, the out-

comes of the Kitakyushu Initiative were highly evaluated, therefore action plans for the second phase (2005-2010) were adopted.

As the secretariat for the Kitakyushu Initiative Network, the IGES Kitakyushu Office conducted the following activities in FY 2005; ①study tour in Nonthaburi (Thailand) to provide the Network cities with an opportunity to observe first-hand a successful example of a pilot project; ②analysis and evaluation of solid waste management and recycling projects in Kitakyushu Eco-town as a review of urban environmental policies; ③public relations such as publications of a pamphlet and a newsletter, and ④functions as an information centre on successful examples

Regarding the waste management policies, especially on 3R (Reduction, Reuse and Recycle), activities were conducted in cooperation with the IGES Long-term Perspective and Policy Integration Project.



Introduction of the city's project by a representative of Nonthaburi City

III

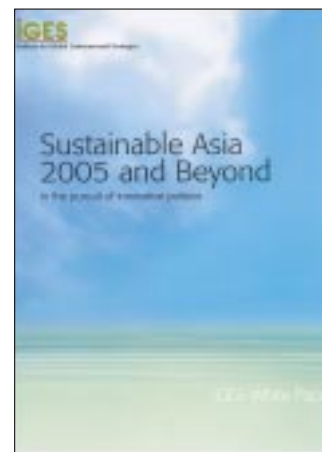
Outreach Activities



Publication of IGES White Paper “Sustainable Asia 2005 and Beyond — In the pursuit of innovative policies”

IGES published its first White Paper “Sustainable Asia 2005 and Beyond — In the pursuit of innovative policies”, which consolidates the primary outcomes of its policy research on sustainable development in Asia and the Pacific since its establishment in 1998. The work was undertaken collectively by staff members from the various research projects within IGES. Driven by vigorous economic development and continuous population growth, Asia is in extreme crises miring in over-utilisation of natural resources and declining environmental quality. Further diminution of environmental capital, as the report warns, not only risks losing economic gains, but will also bring about social and political instability to the region. It emphasises that if development is not sustainable in Asia, then sustainable development at the global level will also be impossible. Based on cross-cutting and thematic analyses, including forestry, freshwater, climate change, urban environment, business and environmental education, the report assesses the current environmental situation in Asia and reviews policy measures that are currently in place. Then, it presents a

number of broad policy recommendations highlighting several key factors, including policy mix, market mechanisms, financial measures, involvement of multi-stakeholders, and access to information, that are all vital for promoting sustainable development in the region. The report underscores that significant and immediate actions based on the mid- and long-term views are urgently required at all levels throughout the region for realising a sustainable Asia.



Publication of Policy Brief

IGES launched a series of policy briefs to disseminate the research outcomes of the institute’s researchers and research projects as policy recommendations for government agencies, international organisations, businesses, NGOs and citizens both in Japan and abroad. In FY 2005, four policy briefs were published:

(1) Networking International Recycling Zones in Asia; (2) Information Access as a Vehicle for Sustainable Development in Asia; (3) Combating Forest Degradation — Certification as a driving force for amelioration, and (4) Rationalisation of Industrial Sector Water Use is the Key to Sound Groundwater Management.



Symposiums and Workshops

The 13th Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO ASIA 2005)

Date: 4-5 June 2005

Venue: Gifu City, Gifu Prefecture, Japan

Organisers: Ministry of the Environment of Japan, Gifu Prefecture

Participants: National delegates from 19 countries, representatives from 12 international organisations and other participants

Summary:

With the Kyoto Protocol having become effective in February 2005, the aim of this meeting was to examine the region's efforts towards sustainable development, particularly local initiatives to promote renewable energy. There was a discussion from a wide range of viewpoints regarding the collaboration among different stakeholders within each country.

From IGES, the Long-term Perspective and Policy Integration Project reported on the outcomes of the Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED) and the Research on Innovative and Strategic Policy Options (RISPO) over the last three years and received positive feedback from the participants, which will encourage activities in both areas for their next phases.

Contributions to the 6th IHDP Open Meeting

Date: 9-13 October 2005

Venue: University of Bonn

Summary:

The International Human Dimensions Programme of the Global Environmental Change (IHDP) held its sixth open meeting with IGES and four other institutions as co-organisers. This year's meeting focussed on the theme of "Global Environmental Change, Globalisation and International Security". With about 600 participants, the plenary sessions, together with about 130 parallel sessions, covered diverse topics.

As a co-organiser of the meeting, a special presentation on activities of IGES was made by Professor Akio Morishima. In addition, IGES hosted two special sessions on urban environmental management and climate policy. During the session "Urban Transformation and Reform for Sustainability: Local Solutions for Global Change", held by the Urban Environmental Management Project on 11 October, through presentations and a panel discussion, the participants discussed how global environmental concerns can be integrated with local environmental management in urban areas of developing Asian cities. Topics discussed included greenhouse gas mitigation; urban transportation issues, and solid

waste management. The session "Mainstreaming Climate Change Concerns in Development Policy: Issues and Challenges for Asian Countries", was held by the Climate Policy Project on 12 October. Various options were discussed for integrating climate policies and measures in the national and local development plans of selected Asian countries and the discussions took into account such diverse aspects as the Clean Development Mechanism, adaptation policies, technology transfer and capacity building. The publication of research presented at both sessions in the form of a special issue of peer-reviewed international journals is in progress.



Special Presentation by Prof. Morishima

Climate Policy 2005 and Beyond: Japanese-German Impulses

Date: 1 November 2005

Venue: U Thant Conference Hall, United Nations University (UNU)

Organisers: Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy (WI), IGES

Partner Organisations: Federal Ministry for the Environment (Germany), Ministry of Innovation, Science, Research and Technology of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (Germany), Ministry of the Environment (Japan)

Participants: About 200 including policy makers, researchers, embassy staff, representatives of international and non-governmental organisations

Summary:

IGES co-hosted this symposium with the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy as part of the events taking place during Deutschland in Japan 2005/2006.

In the morning session, the latest reports on German experiences with ecological tax reform and emissions trading in Germany were presented by the German Ministry for the Environment and Green Budget Germany. At the same time, researchers from IGES presented their views and comments on the possible measures that Japan could utilise from the German experiences.

In the afternoon session, presenters included representa-

tives from the business sector of both countries including BP Germany, and Hitachi Ltd. Local governments from the City of Hannover and Kanagawa Prefecture were also represented, as were the NGOs, CO₂online and Friends of the Earth, and the University of Kyoto. Following the presentations, there was an active Q&A session between panellists and the audience.



Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development in the Second Phase (APFED II) First Plenary Meeting

Date: 21-22 November 2005

Venue: Bogor, Indonesia

Summary:

In the meeting, Ms. Yoriko Kawaguchi, Former Minister for Foreign Affairs and Former Minister of the Environment, Japan, was elected as the chairperson of APFED II. There were also discussions on the implementation of the 3 activities (Policy Dialogue, Showcase Projects, Knowledge Initiatives) proposed in the APFED final report.

Regarding Policy Dialogue, out of the 5 topics nominated at the APFED II Plenary Meeting, an expert meeting on the effective use of resources (3R) was held in Tokyo in March 2006. As for Showcase Projects, the APFED showcase was endorsed as a mechanism to help implement innovative policies, technologies and practices, and then objectively evaluating these to share lessons with other stakeholders. In FY2005, 2 test-case projects were initiated, and in FY2006 there are about 10 showcase projects that will be selected among those proposed by relevant organisations. With regard to Knowledge

Initiatives, the creation of a database of best practices being implemented in the Asia-Pacific region contributes to the promotion of an equitable and sustainable society, showing that there is rich knowledge and invaluable lessons learnt through many policies and practices in the region. The launch of APFED Award for Good Practices was also confirmed and applications will be accepted from the spring of 2006.



“Business and the Environment” International Symposium FY2005

Date: 3 February 2006

Venue: Kobe Portopia Hotel (Kobe City, Japan)

Organiser: IGES

Co-organiser: 21st Century Research Organization for Human Care

Summary:

This symposium focused discussions on environmental businesses working to rejuvenate the local society, what kinds of businesses make use of local resources and how such businesses can be encouraged.

We welcomed Dr. Neil Seldman (ILSR: Institute for Local Self-Reliance) from the US, who gave the keynote presentation “Sustainable Industrial Development: the history of an idea and what to do about it”. Following this, the panelists gave their respective reports on the Japanese perspective of environmental business utilising biomass; community partnership for eco-based local economy, citing India as an example; environmental business for regenerating society, and three approaches towards regenerating the rust belt. There was a panel

discussion based on questions from the floor, resulting in a lively discussion on policies to promote environmental business to create a sustainable society in Japan.



“Business and the Environment” International Workshop FY2005

Date: 22 November 2005

Venue: JICA Hyogo International Centre (Kobe City, Japan)

Organisers: IGES, Hyogo Prefectural Environmental Create Center Public Corporation

Summary:

As part of “Deutschland in Japan 2005/2006”, the workshop entitled “Business for a Reduce-Reuse-Recycle Economy: Current Status and Future Prospects — A Japanese and German Dialogue” consisted of five presentations from Germany (Wuppertal Institute and NRW Japan K.K.) and Japan (IGES and Hyogo Prefecture Environmental Create Center Public Corporation).

At the concluding session, there was a lively discussion on the current status and future prospects of business for a 3R economy in Japan and Germany. Participants asked questions about material flow analysis in Germany and the new EU directives on waste management. Speakers from Germany expressed an interest in Japan’s current state of recycling and the Eco Town project.



Contributions to COP11 and COP/MOP1

Side Event: Asian Concerns on the Climate Regime Beyond 2012 — Are You Concerned?

Date: 2 December 2005

Venue: Mackenzie River Room, Palais des Congrès de Montréal

Organiser: IGES

Participants: More than 150, including senior climate negotiators, policy makers, researchers, and representatives of international and non-governmental organisations

Summary:

This event summarised the first round of IGES stakeholder consultations (FY2005) that dealt with the concerns, interests and priorities of countries in the Asia-Pacific region pertaining to the climate regime beyond 2012.

After the opening remarks from Prof. Akio Morishima, Chair of the Board of Directors at IGES, Dr. Bert Metz (IPCC/RIVM) presented an assessment on stakeholder consultations on the future climate regime. This was followed by a presentation from IGES on salient findings from IGES dialogues on climate regime beyond 2012 and a panel discus-

sion. Representatives from both national governments and international organisations appreciated the efforts of IGES in launching this timely initiative, which has significant implications for sustainable development of the Asia-Pacific region.

A report entitled “Asian Perspectives on Climate Regime Beyond 2012: Concerns, Interests and Priorities”, summarising the findings of the IGES consultations, was released at the event. The report is available online at: <http://www.iges.or.jp/en/cp/report13.html>



Panel discussion at the side event



Participants attending the side event

Contributions to COP11 and COP/MOP1

Side Event: Adaptation to Climate Change: Pathways into the Future Beyond 2012

Date: 5 December 2005

Venue: Verrière Room, Delta Centre-Ville Hotel, Montreal

Organiser: IGES

Participants: About 100 including policy makers, researchers and representatives of international and non-governmental organisations

Summary:

In this event, participants discussed the need for utilising diverse approaches for facilitating adaptation to climate change.

After the opening remarks by Prof. Akio Morishima, Chair of the Board of Directors at IGES, the findings based on IGES field surveys in Bangladesh and an expert consultation on proactive micro-adaptation held in Tokyo in July 2005 were presented by IGES. This was followed by a discussion on adaptation initiatives of the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). At the panel discussion,

various options for supporting adaptation in the future climate regime beyond 2012 were discussed.



Contribution to the 4th World Water Forum

Session: Shared Groundwater Resources for Sustainable Development

Date: 17 March 2006

Venue: The Banamex Center, Mexico City

Organisers: IGES, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Organisation of American States (OAS), Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Summary:

In this session, presentations and discussions were made regarding the importance of groundwater resources and the associated problems, as well as the legal and socio-economic aspects of transboundary groundwater management. The IGES Freshwater Resources Management project presented the outcomes of its research related to Sustainable Water Management Policy (SWMP) including the new report *Sustainable Groundwater Management in Asian Cities*.

In a lecture focusing on “local action” for groundwater management, reports from Central America, Africa and Asia were introduced. In Asia’s report, Dr. Mukand Singh Babel, a SWMP research partner, gave details of the contents and results of the stakeholder meeting that was held in Bangkok, Thailand as a part of the SWMP case study. At the panel discussion, Prof. Shinichiro Ohgaki (project leader of the Freshwater Resources Management project) presented examples of concrete proposals for appropriate groundwater management based on the case studies conducted under the SWMP programme.

The overall key messages of the session were: 1) investment in education and planning is important for

the sound development of groundwater resources; 2) it is important for governments to formulate plans at an early stage so that groundwater may be utilised to mitigate the effects of drought etc.; 3) cooperation among stakeholders which includes governments and specialists is essential; 4) sharing scientific knowledge that takes into account regional variations is vital in order to improve groundwater management; 5) In order to ease the demand for groundwater from the industrial sector, governmental investment is essential for promoting the reuse and recycling of water; 6) In order to ensure efficient groundwater management, a legal grounding and an effective institutional design are necessary. Cooperative monitoring and data sharing will also be effective.



Contribution to the 4th World Water Forum

Session: Water Accounting and Information Platforms

Date: 20 March 2006

Venue: The Banamex Center, Mexico City

Organisers: Ministry of the Environment, Japan, IGES, The United Nations University, Comisión Nacional del Agua (CONAGUA), México, Instituto Nacional de Estadística Geografía e Informática (INEGI), México

Co-organiser: Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Summary:

At the start of the session, Dr. Eda, Senior Vice Minister, Ministry of the Environment, Japan noted the importance of sharing knowledge and experiences related to the conservation of the water environment. Subsequently, Dr. Motoyuki Suzuki (Special Programme Advisor of the United Nations University and Chair of the Central Environmental Council) gave the keynote speech which was entitled, "The importance of information for the conservation of the water environment." During the presentation, Mr. Suzuki stated that, based on the fact that water-related issues have been made more prominent due to population increases and changes in the structure of industry and in modes of living, it is necessary to strengthen governance based on accurate information in order to pursue

the aim of sustainable society. An introduction to WEPA activities was given by Professor Mitsumasa Okada (Executive Vice President of Hiroshima University), and two regional activities were also reported by representatives from Mexico. There was a fruitful exchange of opinions at the expert panel discussion which included scholars from Mexico, Malaysia and the United Nations University. The overall results of the session were compiled as the "Recommendations from the Session." The recommendations incorporated the importance of forming an international partnership to improve and share comprehensive information with the aim of ensuring more appropriate management of the water environment.

Developing a Regional Strategy for the Clean Development Mechanism in the Asia-Pacific region

Date: 30-31 March 2006

Venue: Bangkok, Thailand

Organisers: UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok (UNDP-RCB), IGES

Participants: About 40 including senior government officials from 21 countries

Summary:

This workshop was the first joint initiative of UNDP and IGES, based on the Letter of Understanding on Strategic Partnership signed between UNDP-RCB and IGES in January 2006 to foster collaboration with the aim of realising sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region.

The workshop concluded that developing countries should set clear poverty reduction criteria for CDM projects, and industrialised countries should look beyond maximising carbon credits and consider adding a premium to CDM projects with high development dividends. The workshop discussed the need for developing countries to explore how to define clear criteria on human poverty reduction for the approval of CDM projects and to focus CDM in sectors that are pertinent to

poverty reduction, such as rural electrification. In doing so, it is critical to properly evaluate CDM impacts on the local communities.

As an outcome of the Workshop, the UNDP-RCB and IGES agreed to continue their partnership and assistance to developing countries in the region.



Information Dissemination and Outreach

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

Periodicals

1) International Review for Environmental Strategies (IRES)

The International Review for Environmental Strategies (IRES) was launched in August 2000 as an English language peer-reviewed academic journal, and two editions, Vol. 6, Nos. 1 and 2, were published in FY 2005. No. 1 contained broad coverage of environmental issues including climate change and No. 2 was a special edition on groundwater resources and policy, which was distributed at the 4th World Water Forum in March 2006.



2) Top News on the Environment in Asia 2005

The 2005 edition was published with contributions from 21 countries and three organisations, covering the latest trends on the environment in the Asia-Pacific region. A provisional version was published in December 2005, and the final edition came out in March 2006. This publication is always well-received by the media as an important source of news stories obtained directly from each country.



3) Newsletter

IGES published new issues of the newsletter *What's New from IGES* in June and November 2005 and in February 2006. The newsletter includes information on IGES' research projects, seminars and workshops, as well as researchers' introductions and their written analysis of research.



Information Dissemination and Outreach over the Internet

1) E-alert

E-alert, an e-mail newsletter sent free-of-charge to subscribers, presents information on IGES research activities and global environmental issues. This year we increased the frequency of the service to an average of twice a month. The service now includes "E-alert interviews" on a regular basis.

2) IGES EnviroScope

In November 2004, the IGES EnviroScope — Online Platform on Environmental Strategy, Policy and Research —, was launched. The site provides real-time up-to-date information on websites related to sustainable development. Participants include UN agencies, national administrative organisations and research institutions. In FY 2005, a new function "Enviro-Library" was developed to be launched in 2006.

Information Dissemination through the Media

In FY 2005, IGES strengthened its information dissemination through the domestic and foreign media by issuing press releases and holding press briefings, as an effective tool of disseminating the news of IGES' activities and research outcomes to a variety of stakeholders. A total of 13 press releases in Japanese and English were issued and widely taken up in domestic newspapers, magazines and news websites worldwide.

IV IPCC-NGGIP Technical Support Unit (TSU)



IPCC-NGGIP Technical Support Unit (TSU)

Recognising the problem of potential global climate change, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) established the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988. It is open to all members of UNEP and WMO.

The role of IPCC is to assess the scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation on a comprehensive, objective, open and transparent basis.

The National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Programme (NGGIP) is one of the four pillars of the IPCC. Its objectives are, firstly, to develop and refine internationally-agreed methodology and software including good practice guidance for the calculation and reporting

of national greenhouse gas emissions and removals and secondly, to encourage the widespread use of this methodology and guidance by countries participating in the IPCC and by the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The NGGIP is managed by the Inventories Task Force Bureau (TFB).

The Technical Support Unit (TSU) for NGGIP was established at the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) in September 1999 with substantial co-operation from the IPCC, OECD, IEA and related organisations. It is funded by the Government of Japan. It assists the Co-chairs of the TFB, serves the needs of the NGGIP and provides all the administrative and technical support needed by the programme.

Since 1999, the TSU has completed two major IPCC reports on inventory methodologies for all eco-



Prof. Yury Izrael, Director of the Institute of Global Climate and Ecology (IGCE) and the IPCC Vice-Chair, gave opening remarks at the Seventh Authors/Experts Meeting for the 2006 Guidelines (5-7 July 2005, Moscow, the Russian Federation)

conomic sectors, firstly the *Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainties Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*, on the Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, and Waste sectors (the “GPG2000”), and secondly the *Good Practice Guidance on Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry* for the Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry sectors (the “GPG-LULUCF”). Both reports were formally accepted by the IPCC and welcomed by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) of the UNFCCC, and have been heavily used by Parties to the UNFCCC in developing their national inventories.

Since 2004, in response to an invitation from the UNFCCC, the NGGIP and TSU have been working on a project for the revision of the IPCC Guidelines based on the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines and above mentioned GPG reports. Throughout 2005, this project to develop the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* has required most of the resources of the TSU. The TSU organised two author meetings: one in Moscow, Russian Federation, and one

in Sydney, Australia, where the authors, the steering group of the project, and the IPCC Task Force Bureau for Inventories considered comments provided by experts and governments worldwide to the draft 2006 Guidelines, and produced further revised drafts. More than 6,000 comments were provided by the experts from over the world on the first order draft, and more than 8,600 comments were provided by governments and experts on the second order draft. To make full use of the two review processes for the First and the Second Order Draft in the most efficient and productive way, the TSU consolidated and analysed comments prior to above mentioned meetings. About 250 authors from around the world have been contributing to the revision of the IPCC Guidelines. The final draft was completed and distributed for consideration by governments in late March 2006, prior to the IPCC Plenary Session (April 2006). Once the draft is accepted by the Panel, the 2006 Guidelines will provide up-dated scientific and technical basis for future national inventory compilation, and will be one of the significant achievements of the



The plenary of the Seventh Authors/Experts Meeting for the 2006 Guidelines (5-7 July 2005, Moscow, the Russian Federation)

IPCC-NGGIP and of the TSU in IGES.

The IPCC Emission Factor Database (EFDB), a dynamically evolving software tool vetted by its Editorial Board together with the TSU, was launched in 2002. This database contains emission factors and other data needed by experts to estimate national greenhouse gas emissions and is accessible through the website and CD-ROMs. The database has been made available to assist national experts by sharing knowledge and experience in estimating emissions. The EFDB does not guarantee that each factor is suitable for a particular use but it does provide the background data needed by experts to judge the applicability of the information for themselves. Along with the revision of the IPCC Guidelines, the growing importance of the EFDB has become widely recognised, especially for developing countries, as well as countries included in Annex I of the UNFCCC, in developing their inventories. In 2005, there was a call for the nomination of experts by governments to select a new Editorial Board. The TFB carefully considered all nominees' expertises and recommendations by the TSU in selecting the new Board.

The TSU also contributed to IPCC's activities carried out by other Working Groups from the GHG inventory perspective, such as the Special Report on Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage and the emission scenarios (Working Group III). In addition, TSU staff members have represented the IPCC on inventory matters at a number of meetings such as UNFCCC workshops/meetings, Inventory Training and non-Annex 1 national communications, the UNDP workshop for Capacity Building for Improving GHG Inventories, the meeting of UNECE Task Force on Emission Inventories and Projections, the workshop on GHG Inventories in Asia Region organised by the Greenhouse Gas Inventories Office of Japan.

The TSU Inventory Internship programme was launched in 2003 to provide an opportunity for young researchers/scientists to familiarise themselves with the IPCC methodologies for national GHG inventories through applied studies on the science relevant to specific sector(s). In 2005, one intern from Benin completed his research by applying the GPG-LULUCF to the inventory of Benin.

V

Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN)



Activity Report of the APN: 2005/2006

1. About the APN

Changes in the Earth system are affecting the societies and economies of countries within the Asia-Pacific region, which supports more than half of the world's population. Recognising this, and following the White House Conference on Science and Economics Research (1990), the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research (APN) was established in 1996 as a network of governments in the Asia-Pacific to foster global change research in the region, increase developing country involvement in that research, and strengthen interactions between the science community and policy-makers.

The APN defines global change research as "research regarding global change (the set of natural and human-induced changes in the Earth's physical and biological systems that, when aggregated, are significant at a global scale) and its implications for sustainable development in the Asia-Pacific region." Recent research and supporting observations have provided new insights into some of these changes and their impacts, but have at the same time opened a number of new and challenging scientific issues. The APN seeks to identify such emerging issues and to promote and encourage regional cooperative research to address these. In doing so, the APN assures that the results of this research contribute to development of a sound scientific basis for policy- and decision-making related to issues for which global change is an important factor.

The APN covers a broad range of research topics with focus on climate; ecosystems, biodiversity, and land use; changes in the atmospheric, terrestrial and marine domains, and use of resources (food/water/energy/materials) and pathways for sustainable development.

The APN works hard to enable developing countries of the region to participate in, and to benefit fully from, cooperative research in the region. Recognising the interactive role of regional processes in the overall Earth system, the APN also tries to link the research it sponsors with research conducted in other regions and under the support of global-scale programmes.

To achieve its goals, APN believes that working in partnership with other organisations involved in global change research and policy development is essential to maximize available resources and to deliver the best possible results. Key partners include the global change programmes of IGBP, DIVERSITAS, IHDP and WCRP as well as the ESSP, START and APN's sister network, the IAI. Such collaboration with the global change community includes joint research projects, scientific capacity building activities, science-policy interfacing, enabling Asia-Pacific participation at international conferences, scoping workshops and developing and strengthening networks of scientists and policy-makers.

Currently, the APN's membership includes 21 countries (Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the USA and Viet Nam). The APN receives monetary contributions from Japan, USA, Australia and New Zealand. Equally important, the APN also receives in-kind support (human resources, equipment, venues for meetings, etc.) from many other member countries.

While the APN secretariat has been under the administrative umbrella of IGES since April 2004, the APN's Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) continues to be its decision-making body. An independent account within the IGES financial system has been established so that the APN is able to administer its funds autonomously.



The 11th Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) and Scientific Planning Group (SPG) Meeting

©APN

2. APN Funded Projects

(1) ARCP

APN funding is mainly used to support regional global change research and capacity-building activities, which are selected through a competitive Annual Regional Call for Proposals (ARCP). In 2005/2006, 24 projects were selected to receive funding. Approximately US\$ 756,000 was allocated to the projects.

(2) CAPaBLE

The APN launched a five-year Programme on “Scientific Capacity Building/Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries” (CAPaBLE) in 2003, as a Type II Initiative Project of WSSD. In 2005/2006, two Comprehensive Research Projects (CRP) which will lead to the capacity enhancement of leading researchers in developing countries, and 11 Capacity Building projects were funded. A total of US\$ 532,000 was allocated to these projects.

3. Hyogo Activities

The APN Secretariat office has been located in Kobe since 1999 with the financial support of Hyogo Prefectural Government. Several APN workshops, public symposia and conferences, therefore, convene in Hyogo every year. In 2005/2006, APN events in Hyogo included:

- 1) The APN Public Forum on “Global Change Research and Environmental Education: the APN’s Expected Roles”, 11 April 2005



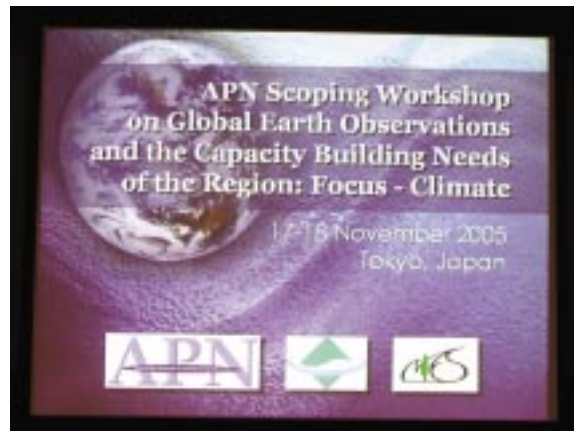
©APN
Global Change Research and Environmental Education:
APN’s Expected Roles

- 2) The APN International Symposium on “Establishing Guidelines for Environmental Education Based on Environmental Ethics”, 28-30 January 2006

4. APN Scoping Workshops

Based on the 10 Year Implementation Plan of GEOSS, active movements towards establishing earth-observing systems is globally blooming. In the field of climate change in particular, development of institutions and human resources not only to observe but also to reflect observation data to adaptation, mitigation and policy is urgently needed in order to understand and estimate specific impact of climate change and take necessary measures based on the data.

The first scoping workshop in November 2005 in Tokyo and the second workshop in March 2006 in Bangkok identified capacity-building needs in the region and discussed prioritization of capacity-building topics, specific actions of implementation and role of the APN.



©APN
The 1st APN Scoping Workshop

5. Participation in International Meetings, Workshops etc.

The APN Secretariat staff and APN members have participated in the following meetings and other relevant international meetings:

- 1) Environment Congress for Asia and the Pacific (ECO ASIA), 4-5 June 2005 in Gifu, Japan
- 2) The 15th Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change/ the Asia and Pacific Regional Workshop on Article 6 of UNFCCC, 11-15 September 2005 in Yokohama, Japan
- 3) Regional Cooperation on Global Change Research in Africa Workshop, 22-24 September 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya
- 4) The International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change Research Annual Meeting, 26-28 October 2005 in Alexandria, USA
- 5) Side event at COP11/MOP1: Asian Concerns on the Climate Regime Beyond 2012: Are you Concerned?, 3 December 2005 in Montreal, Canada
- 6) Group on Earth Observations Second Meeting (GEO-II), 14-15 December 2005 in Geneva, Switzerland

APN members and Secretariat staff also attended the following APN project meetings:

- LOICZ Round Table Discussion and Regional Node Inauguration. Sri Lanka
- CLIMAG 2nd International Conference (START/WMO). Switzerland
- PICs Training Workshop on Climate Extremes. Samoa
- International Symposium on Floods in Coastal Cities under Climate Change Conditions. Thailand
- IGBP/IHDP LOICZ II Inaugural Open Science Meeting.
- SEA Rapid Assessment Meeting for MAIRS. Sri Lanka
- First Health Planning Meeting. Sri Lanka
- Seed Grant Workshop. Pakistan

- Regional Workshop on Climate Extreme Indices and Indicators for South Asia. Pakistan
- 3-Day Training Workshop for Educators on the Effects of Climate Change and Seasonality and Environmental Hazards. Thailand.

6. Publicity and Communications

Publication of the APN in 2005/2006 includes:

- Second Strategic Plan (2005-2010)
- Evaluation Report, 1996-2004
- Augmented Steering Committee Meeting (ASCM) Report
- 10th IGM/SPG Proceedings
- 2004/2005 Annual Report
- Project Bulletin, Vol. 1
- First Global Change Directory
- Quarterly newsletters issued (E-publication only)

7. The APN Budget

Total revenue of the APN account in 2005/2006 was JP Yen 189,864,000. This includes JP Yen 136,011,000 from the Ministry of the Environment Japan, JP Yen 35,301,920 from the Hyogo Prefectural Government, AU\$ 30,000 from the Department of the Environment and Heritage of Australia. Contributions of US\$ 475,000 from the US Government, the National Science Foundation (NSF), earmarked specifically for APN research activities, were administered by START Global Change System for Analysis, Research and Training. The total APN budget, including contributions from NSF, in 2005/2006 was US\$ 2,233,000, which included US\$ 1,653,000 for science activities and US\$ 437,000 for administration.

8. The APN Secretariat

Currently, the Secretariat has six full-time employees and two Programme Fellows. The Programme Fellows are a part of the APN's capacity development programme and have been working at the APN Secretariat for a period of 1-2 years.

VI

Other Activities



Exchange with Affiliate Members: Hosting “Seminars for Affiliate Members”

To reflect various opinions on its research activities and to ensure more practical research, IGES strives to build collaborative and cooperative relations with governments, local authorities, the private sector, NGOs and other public bodies. The affiliate system is part of this, and many companies, NGOs and individuals have become affiliates and take part in the activities.

Affiliate members are divided into full and associate members, and as such are issued with priority invitations to IGES sponsored symposiums and other events, and receive free publications. Full members are also able to receive priority in participating in the “Seminars

for Affiliate Members” which are open to the public. The aim of these seminars is to widely publicise the details of IGES activities and encourage registration of affiliate members.

In FY 2005, participants addressed today’s most relevant global environmental issues, considering appropriate measures from the various standpoints of governments, businesses and local citizens. Both seminars were held jointly with the Kanagawa Foundation for Academic and Cultural Exchange (K-FACE) and there were a large number of participants who engaged in extensive discussions.

	Date	Theme/Programme	Lecturer/Presenter		Venue
First Seminar	28 Sept. (Wed.)	The Environmental Management Promoted by Eco Action 21			Landmark Tower, 13th Floor, Forum Yokohama, Meeting Room 1
		Report - “Environmental Management - from autonomous efforts to conditions and policy measures”	Ken Morishita	Deputy Secretary-General of IGES Centre for Sustainability Eco Action 21 Office	
		Report - “Eco Action 21 Procedures and Environmental Efforts”	Nobuyuki Kimura	Auditor and Director, Kanagawa Association of Environmental Counselors Yokohama Office	
		Activity Report - “The situation of Eco Action 21 certification and registration in Kanagawa”	Ryoji Mochizuki	Secretary-General, Eco Action 21 Kanagawa Regional Office	
		Question & Answers, Discussion Session			
Second Seminar	15 Oct. (Sat.)	International Relations from a Waste Perspective: Our Links to the Rest of the World through Waste			Pacifico Yokohama, Small Meeting Room 411・412
		Report - “Towards a Cyclical Society - Japan’s 3R Initiative”	Hiroaki Takiguchi	Policy Planning Division, Waste Management and Recycling Department, Ministry of the Environment	
		Report - “The Frontline of International Recycling - Possibilities for International Recycling Business”	Daisaku Honda	Director, Recycle One, Inc.	
		Report - “Towards Improvements in the Effectiveness of Resources and Solutions to Environmental Issues in Developing Countries”	Toru Hashi	Senior Policy Researcher, IGES Long-term Perspective and Policy Integration Project	
		Question & Answers, Discussion Session			



First Seminar



Second Seminar

Eco Action 21 (Centre for Sustainability)

The Rio Declaration of the 1992 Earth Summit stated that “developed countries must promote the realisation of sustainable industry and consumption patterns” and so from the 1990s, global companies started to make autonomous efforts towards “environmental efficiency” in such areas as energy and resources. With concepts such as “Factor 10”, “Zero Emission” and “Factor 4”, the integration of environment and economy was pursued. Furthermore, from the mid 1990s, progress was made in efforts towards sustainable consumption by such methods as “environmental labels” and “green procurement” for goods. Recently, in light of the quantitative expansion of developing economies, “the realisation of sustainable production and consumption patterns” has become a topic equally applicable to developing nations.

As an international standard for autonomous efforts by industry, the ISO14001 was issued in the mid 1990s and has spread world-wide as a kind of “green passport” for international commerce. There are over 20,000 companies certified with ISO in Japan (as of March 2006), the largest number in the world. However, the ISO standard is requested only for building and maintaining in-house systems regarding the environment, such as structure within the company, report preparation, internal environmental education, and carrying out internal company inspections of these aspects. There are no demands made regarding “performance” in reducing environmental burdens, nor are any requests made to publish environmental reports on the details of these activities. Consequently, some people ironically say that ISO certification means “we use so much paper compiling such a large number of reports, it is surely environmentally unfriendly”. In addition, it can cost millions of yen to carry out external inspections to make sure the company complies with the standard, and then be certified and registered. Companies carrying out inspections and issuing certification are also part of the “environmental business” but if the environment is not actually improved, then such work is meaningless. In particular, ways are being explored in Europe to support

the environmental efforts of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with few finances and small workforces. On the other hand, there have been no new developments to realise sustainable consumption and there has been a sense of stagnation in the international community.

At IGES, we carry out research and development into innovative policy methods for sustainable development aiming to turn various key policy decisions into tangible forms, and in October 2004, we set up the “Centre for Sustainability” (CfS) to work towards “sustainable production and consumption”.

The first job for the Centre for Sustainability was to establish the “Eco Action 21 - Certification Registration System” from October 2004. This system supports even small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in their efforts to deal more easily with environmental issues such as reducing amounts of carbon dioxide and waste, and cutting back on water use. The results are examined by inspectors, who are environmental specialists, and IGES registers the certification. Recently, large corporations and government organisations have begun to demand proof of environmentally friendly management from companies that deliver their goods and services (the so-called “greening” of the supply chain). The Eco Action 21 certification registration system can meet that need. The Eco Action 21 is not an in-house company system that carries with it heavy responsibilities like ISO. It simply requests a reduction of the environmental burden, and because an environmental activity report is made and published, it encourages environmental communication with the company. In particular, Eco Action 21 aims directly for a reduction in energy and water consumption as well as in waste production emissions. Therefore, if such reductions are carried out, there will be definite reductions in fuel, light and water charges, reduced costs for waste disposal and for the costs of raw materials. In this way, progress is made in both the environment and the economy. Since April 2005, IGES has given authorisation to 567 inspectors and approved

33 regional offices nationwide (with 234 inspectors and 10 offices authorised in FY 2005 alone). By the end of 2006, we hope to increase these numbers even further. This means that there is a framework in place to support, inspect and approve efforts on a local level.

As of the end of March 2006, 729 companies were registered with certification. The number of companies registered with certification has been rapidly increasing and will reach 1,000 by the summer of FY2006. The fee for registering certification (for a 2 year period) is between ¥50,000 and ¥200,000 depending on the type and size of the company. In FY 2005, ¥50 million in fee revenues were collected. Outgoings include fees for the Eco Action 21 governing board, the cost of hiring an examination hall for the inspectors exam, staff cost and dissemination activities. The balance will be carried over to the next term and used for development of the activities outlined below.

Based on experience of Eco Profit, which has been implemented since the late 1990s in cities in such countries as Austria and Germany, it has been found that rather than individual SMEs implementing environmental and cost cutting measures, it is more effective for a large number of businesses to implement such measures simultaneously. Up to now, Eco Action 21 has distributed “pinpoint” advice to individual company man-

agers, and opened “lines” between companies through the greening of the supply chain. Now, it hopes to develop “multi-faceted” local authority initiatives through the Eco Action 21 Local Initiative Programme.

In FY 2005, 18 local authorities nationwide participated in the programme, with the total number of participating companies reaching about 300. We will continue to carry out the programme in FY 2006. In addition from FY 2006, we are developing the “Affiliated Business Greening Programme” to issue certification simultaneously to companies, their affiliates and customers.

At the request of the Ministry of the Environment, IGES is making progress with preparations for Japan, China and Korea to work with a joint system for the Eco Action 21 certification as one of the major projects by the Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting. If this is achieved, we shall see the greening of companies, especially SMEs, in three countries linked by some of the world’s most important supply chains. We also hope to widen the scheme to other countries in Asia.

Meanwhile, in order to create sustainable industry and consumption patterns, the CfS is using the revenue from the Eco Action 21 certification system to carry out research, development and implementation of new ways to make sustainable consumption patterns a reality in FY 2006.

Appendix



貸借対照表
2004年度及び2005年度

Balance Sheet
Fiscal 2004 (Year ended March 31, 2005) and
Fiscal 2005 (Year ended March 31, 2006)

	(単位：千円, Unit : Thousands of Yen)									
	3月31日 March 31					3月31日 March 31				
	2005年		2005年			2006年		2006年		
	一般会計	特別会計	特別会計	特別会計	特別会計	特別会計	特別会計	特別会計	特別会計	計
	General Account	IPCC/TSU	Internet Global	Environmental Fund	APN	General Account	IPCC/TSU	Internet Global	Environmental Fund	APN
I 資産の部										
1 流動資産										
現金・預金	52,265	78,086	667,247	65,435	863,033	139,818	67,943	396,189	84,457	688,407
未収金	579,354	-	-	16,966	596,320	581,764	-	-	12,000	593,764
前払費用	4,142	255	-	4,397	4,397	5,072	2,017	-	-	7,344
立替金	3,366	-	-	93	3,459	1,955	-	-	792	2,747
仮払金	1,588	-	-	-	1,588	5,439	-	-	-	5,439
流動資産合計	640,715	78,341	667,247	82,494	1,468,797	734,048	68,198	398,206	97,249	1,297,701
2 固定資産										
基本財産										
投資有価証券(基本金)	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
投資有価証券(戦略研究基金)	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
その他の固定資産	2,139	-	-	-	2,139	2,706	-	-	-	2,706
建物付属設備	31,171	8,066	-	-	39,237	39,790	6,034	-	-	45,824
情報通信設備	303	-	-	-	303	242	-	-	-	242
車両運搬具	3,895	9,849	-	893	14,637	4,084	8,018	-	605	12,707
什器備品	6,945	-	-	-	6,945	7,278	253	-	-	7,531
ソフトウェア	627	-	-	-	627	552	-	-	-	552
商標権	45,080	17,915	-	893	63,888	54,652	14,305	-	605	69,562
電話加入権	2,517	306	-	151	2,974	2,517	306	-	151	2,974
敷金・保証金	3,373	840	60	200	4,473	2,821	840	-	200	3,861
退職給付引当預金	28,960	4,996	1,234	1,048	36,238	31,729	6,936	1,543	2,218	42,426
減価償却引当預金	44,039	35,321	-	169	55,472	55,677	15,552	-	458	71,687
固定資産合計	373,969	35,321	1,294	2,461	413,045	417,396	37,939	1,543	3,632	440,510
資産合計	1,014,684	113,662	668,541	84,955	1,881,842	1,131,444	106,137	399,749	100,881	1,738,211
II 負債の部										
1 流動負債										
未払金	274,702	12,818	39,347	35,114	361,951	345,041	6,060	5,067	23,822	379,990
短期借入金	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	300,000
前受金	919	-	-	-	919	-	-	-	-	-
預り金	6,109	539	-	93	6,741	5,985	3,870	-	-	9,855
流動負債合計	581,730	13,357	39,347	35,207	669,611	651,026	9,930	5,067	23,822	689,845
2 固定負債										
退職給付引当金	28,961	4,996	1,234	1,047	36,238	31,729	6,936	1,543	2,218	42,426
固定負債合計	28,961	4,996	1,234	1,047	36,238	31,729	6,936	1,543	2,218	42,426
負債合計	610,691	18,353	40,581	36,254	705,849	682,755	16,866	6,610	26,040	732,271
III 正味財産の部										
1 永久的に使用を制限された正味財産										
基本金	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	50,000
戦略研究基金	200,000	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	200,000
正味財産合計	250,000	-	-	-	250,000	250,000	-	-	-	250,000
2 一時的に使用を制限された正味財産										
IPCC/TSU特別会計活動資金	-	95,309	-	-	95,309	-	89,271	-	-	89,271
インターネット特別会計活動資金	-	-	627,990	-	627,990	-	-	393,139	-	393,139
APN特別会計活動資金	-	-	-	26,507	26,507	-	-	-	74,841	74,841
正味財産合計	153,993	95,309	627,990	22,194	749,806	198,689	89,271	393,139	74,841	557,251
3 使用を制限されない正味財産										
正味財産合計	403,993	95,309	627,990	48,701	1,175,993	448,689	89,271	393,139	74,841	1,005,940
負債及び正味財産合計	1,014,684	113,662	668,541	84,955	1,881,842	1,131,444	106,137	399,749	100,881	1,738,211

About IGES

Background

January 1995 :

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

April 1996 :

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

March 1998 :

Establishment of IGES

Personnel (As of 31 March 2006)

Researchers	70	(28)*
Research Support and PR Staff	23	(8)
Administration Staff	16	(1)
Business on Special Accounts / Others	20	(3)

* The figures in brackets show the subtotal of visiting researchers/part-time staff.

■ Headquarters

2108-11 Kamiyamaguchi, Hayama, Kanagawa, 240-0115, Japan

Tel: +81-46-855-3700 Fax: +81-46-855-3709

E-mail: iges@iges.or.jp

URL: <http://www.iges.or.jp>

■ Tokyo Office

Nippon Press Center Bldg. 8F, 2-2-1 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-0011, Japan

Tel: +81-3-3595-1081 Fax: +81-3-3595-1084

■ Kansai Research Centre

I.H.D. CENTER 3F, 1-5-1 Wakinohamakaigan-Dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe,

Hyogo, 651-0073, Japan

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

■ Kitakyushu Office

Kitakyushu International Conference Center 6F, 3-9-30 Asano, Kokurakita-ku, Kitakyushu, Fukuoka, 802-0001, Japan

Tel: +81-93-513-3711 Fax: +81-93-513-3712

■ Project Office in Bangkok

c/o UNEP-RRC.AP, Outreach Bldg. 3F, AIT

P.O. Box 4, Klongluang, Pathumthani 12120, Thailand

Tel: +66-2-524-6441 Fax: +66-2-524-6233

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

I.H.D. CENTER 5F, 1-5-1 Wakinohamakaigan-Dori, Chuo-ku, Kobe, Hyogo, 651-0073, Japan

Tel: +81-78-230-8017 Fax: +81-78-230-8018

Board of Directors

Prof. Akio Morishima (Chair)	President, IGES ; Former president, Central Environment Council of Japan
Prof. Akihiro Amano	Vice-President, The University of Hyogo ; Director, IGES Kansai Research Centre, Japan
Mr. Lucas Assuncao	Executive Director, Earth Council - Geneva, Switzerland
Dr. Keith Bezanson	Former Director, Institute of Development Studies (IDS), University of Sussex, UK
Mr. Yanping Chen	Director-General, Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection, China
Mr. Christopher Flavin	President, Worldwatch Institute, USA
Prof. Hironori Hamanaka	Professor, Faculty of Environmental Information, Keio University, Japan
Mr. Taka Hiraishi	Co-Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Inventories Task Force Bureau ; Special Advisor to the Environment Minister of Japan
Prof. Hidefumi Imura	Professor, Graduate School of Environmental Studies, Nagoya University ; Director, IGES Kitakyushu Office, Japan
Mr. Susumu Kato	Executive Director, Environment and Agriculture Department, Kanagawa Prefectural Government, Japan
Ms. Charmine Koda	Director, United Nations Information Centre in Japan
Dr. Tongroj Onchan	President, Mekong Environment and Resource Institute, Thailand
Dr. Rajendra. K Pachauri	Director-General, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India ; Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)
Mr. Mikio Shoji	Standing Advisor, Kajima Corporation, Japan
Prof. Yutaka Suzuki	Vice-President, University of Hyogo, Japan
Dr. Suh-Sung Yoon	President, Korea Environment Institute(KEI)

Auditors

Mr. Yasunaka Fujikawa	Advisor, The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd., Japan
Mr. Takuya Hattori	Executive Vice President, Tokyo Electric Power Company, Japan

Board of Trustees

Dr. Borjigd Ts. Adyasuren	Advisor to the Environment Minister of Mongolia; President, Environmental Education & Research Institute ECO ASIA, Mongolia
Amb. Nobutoshi Akao	Secretary General, ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, Japan
Dr. Marcel A. Boisard	UN Assistant Secretary-General ; Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)
Mr. Byoung-Og Cho	Director of Global Environment Office, Ministry of Environment, Korea
Mr. Rae Kwon Chung	Director, Environment and Sustainable Development Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)
Hon. Michael T. Defensor	Secretary, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, The Government of the Philippines
Mr. Shinji Fukukawa	Senior Advisor, Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI), Japan
Dr. William Glanville	Vice President & Chief Operating Officer, International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Canada
Ms. Masnellyarti Hilman	Deputy Minister for Natural Resources Conservation Enhancement and Environmental Degradation Control, Ministry of Environment of Indonesia
Mr. Masami Ishizaka	Vice Chairman, The General Insurance Association of Japan
Mr. Yasuhiro Kato	President, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Japan

Mr. Rithirak Long	Deputy Director General, Ministry of Environment, Cambodia
Dr. Pham Khoi Nguyen	Senior Deputy Minister, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Viet Nam
Mr. Tomomitsu Oba	Chairman, Japan Center for International Finance, Japan
Dr. Ryutaro Ohtsuka	President, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Japan
Mr. Kazunobu Onogawa	Director, United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD)
Mr. Masamine Sasaki	Director General, National Science Museum, Japan
Mr. Surendra Shrestha	Regional Director and Representative, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Mr. Noulinh Sinbandhit	Vice President, Science Technology and Environment Agency, Lao PDR
Dr. Manoel Sobral Filfo	Executive Director, International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
Dr. Monthip Tabucanon	Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, Thailand
Mr. Takahisa Tsukamoto	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Japan International Forestry Promotion & Cooperation Center, Japan
Mr. Peter Woods	Assistant Secretary, Knowledge Management and Education Branch, Department of the Environment and Heritage, Australian Government
Dr. Ruqiu Ye	Senior Advisor, State Environment Protection Association, China
Mr. A. H. Zakri	Director, United Nations University/Institute of Advanced Studies (UNU/IAS)

Research Advisory Committee

Dr. Sudhakara Reddy Basireddy	Professor, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research (IGIDR), India
Dr. Qwanruedee Chotichanathawewong	Director, Energy, Industry and Environment Programme, Thailand Environment Institute (TEI), Thailand
Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Cramer	Head, Department of Global Changes and Natural Systems, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), Germany
Mr. Kotaro Kimura	Executive Director, Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GIS-PRI), Japan
Dr. Kheng-Lian Koh	Director, Asia-Pacific Centre for Environmental Law (APCEL), Singapore
Dr. William Glanville	Vice President & Chief Operating Officer, International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Canada
Dr. Wha-Jin Han	Director, Global Environmental Research Center, Korea Environment Institute (KEI), Korea
Prof. Leen Hordijk	Director, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Austria
Dr. Yasuko Kameyama	Senior Researcher, Social Environmental System Division, National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Japan
Dr. Poh Onn Lee	Fellow, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS), Singapore
Mr. Philip Mathews	Assistant Director General, Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), Malaysia
Mr. James Mayers	Director, Forestry and Land Use Programme, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), U.K.
Dr. Jin-Gyu Oh	Director, Center for Climate Change Studies, Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI), Korea
Dr. Hermann Ott	Head of Berlin Office, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy (WI), Germany
Dr. Yong Ren	Deputy Director of Environmental Policy Research Centre, Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection, China
Dr. Johan Rockström	Executive Director, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Sweden
Prof. Ilkka Savolainen	Research Professor, VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland
Dr. Leena Srivastava	Executive Director, The Energy Resources Institute (TERI), India

Dr. Acharee Steinmueller	Senior Research Specialist, Natural Resources and Environment Program, Thailand Development Research Institute Foundation (TDRI), Thailand
Prof. Francisco Szekely	Professor, European School of Management and Technology, Germany

Honorary Advisors

Mr. Gaishi Hiraiwa	Advisor, Tokyo Electric Power Company, Japan
Mr. Toshiki Kaifu	Former Prime Minister; Advisor, Global Environmental Action, Japan
Dr. Ichiro Kato	Honorary Chancellor, the Seijo Gakuen, Japan
Dr. Jiro Kondo	President, Environmental Technology, Japan
Mr. Tomiichi Murayama	Former Prime Minister ; President, Asian Women's Fund, Japan
Dr. Jun-ichi Nishizawa	President, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan
Mr. Geping Qu	Chairman, China Environment Protection Foundation, China
Dr. Emil Salim	Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Indonesian Biodiversity Foundation, Indonesia
Dr. Stephan Schmidheiny	Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Switzerland
Mr. Maurice Strong	Chairman, The Earth Council, Canada
Dr. M. S. Swaminathan	Chairman, M. S. Swaminathan Research Institute, India
Dr. Klaus Töpfer	Former Executive Director, United Nations Environment Programme
Dr. Takeshi Umehara	Honorary Advisor, International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Japan

Counselors

Amb. Nobutoshi Akao	Secretary General, ASEAN Promotion Centre on Trade, Investment and Tourism, Japan
Dr. Nobuyoshi Fugono	President, Advanced Telecommunications Research Institute International, Japan
Mr. Shinji Fukukawa	Senior Advisor, Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI), Japan
Prof. Takeshi Hara	Professor, Waseda University Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies, Japan
Mr. Masami Ishizaka	Vice Chairman, The General Insurance Association of Japan
Mr. Yasuhiro Kato	President, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology (JAMSTEC), Japan
Mr. Isao Makishima	Speaker, Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, Japan
Mr. Tomomitsu Oba	Chairman, Japan Center for International Finance, Japan
Mr. Shigeyuki Okajima	Executive Director, Japan Environmental Education Forum, Japan
Mr. Masamine Sasaki	Director General, National Science Museum, Japan
Mr. Takahisa Tsukamoto	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Japan International Forestry Promotion & Cooperation Center, Japan

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

Total: 48 (as of March 2006)

National Administrative Organisations (16)

- Department of the Environment and Heritage (Australia)
- Ministry of Environment (Cambodia)
- Environment Canada (Canada)
- State Environmental Protection Administration (China)
- Ministry of Environment and Forests (India)
- State Ministry of Environment (Indonesia)
- Ministry of the Environment (Japan)
- Ministry of Environment (Korea)
- Science, Technology and Environment Agency (Lao P.D.R.)
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Malaysia)
- Ministry of Nature and the Environment (Mongolia)
- Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology (Nepal)
- Ministry for the Environment (New Zealand)
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources (The Philippines)
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Thailand)
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Vietnam)

International Organisations (6)

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

Research and Academic Institutions (26)

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

Articles of Association for the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

Authorized by the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture on April 21, 1997

Amendments Approved by the Prime Minister of Japan on March 31, 1998

Amended on February 23, 2001

Amended on August 20, 2002

Chapter 1 General Provisions

(Name)

Article 1

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

(Office)

Article 2

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

(Objectives)

Article 3

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

(Activities)

Article 4

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

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

(Working languages)

Article 5

Working languages of the Institute shall be English and Japanese.

Chapter 2 Assets and Accounting

(Composition of assets)

Article 6

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

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

(Classification of assets)

Article 7

1. The assets of the Institute shall consist of the Principal Fund and the Operating Resources.

2. The Institute's Principal Fund shall be composed of the following:

- 1) assets listed in the Principal Fund category in the List of Property as of establishment;
- 2) assets donated specifically to the Principal Fund; and
- 3) assets that are transferred to the Principal Fund by resolution of the Board of Directors.

3. The Operating Resources shall be those other than the Principal Fund.

(Administration of the assets)

Article 8

1. The assets of the Institute shall be administered by the Chair of the Board of Directors using methods decided by the Chair upon resolution of the Board of Directors.

2. Cash contained in the Principal Fund and the Strategic Research Fund must be preserved using safe and reliable methods that include establishing postal time-deposit accounts or bank time-deposit accounts; entrusting the funds with a trust bank; or purchasing government or corporate bonds.

(Restrictions on the disposal of the Principal Fund)

Article 9

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

(Strategic Research Fund)

Article 10

1. The Strategic Research Fund shall be set up to ensure that operations are carried out smoothly.

The Strategic Research Fund shall be composed of the following categories of assets:

- 1) donated assets designated as assets for the Strategic Research Fund; and
- 2) assets that are transferred to the Strategic Research Fund by resolution of the Board of Directors.

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

(Payment of expenses)

Article 11

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

(Business plans and budget)

Article 12

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

(Provisional budget)

Article 13

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

(Business reports and settlement of revenue and expenses)

Article 14

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

(Long-term borrowings)

Article 15

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

(Assumption of responsibilities and waiver of rights)

Article 16

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

(Fiscal year)

Article 17

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

Chapter 3 Officers

(Types and number of officers)

Article 18

1. The Institute shall have the following officers:

1) Directors

The Institute shall have at least 15 and no more than 25 Directors.

2) Auditors

There shall be two Auditors.

2. Among the Directors, one-half of the current number of Directors plus one shall be persons of Japanese nationality. In the case the current number is odd, the terms "the current number of Directors" shall signify "the current number minus one".

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

4. Among the Directors, there shall be one or two Vice-Chair(s).

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

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

7. Among the Directors, there shall be one Managing Director.

(Elections and other matters)

Article 19

1. The Directors and Auditors shall be elected by the Board of Trustees.

2. The Directors shall mutually elect the Chair of the Board of Directors, one or two Vice-Chair(s), the President, the Vice-President and the Managing Director.

3. The Directors, Auditors, and Trustees cannot simultaneously serve in another position.

4. The number of Directors that are relatives or have special mutual relations shall not exceed one-third of the total number of Directors.

5. The Auditors shall not be relatives or have special mutual relationships.

6. Any changes among the Directors shall be registered within two weeks and reported without delay to the Minister of the Environment together with a certified copy of the register.

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

(Duties)

Article 20

1. The Chair of the Board of Directors shall represent the Institute and exercise general control over the business thereof.

2. The Vice-chair(s) shall assist the Chair of the Board of Directors and in the event that the Chair becomes incapacitated or is absent, a designated Vice-Chair shall execute the duties of the office of the Chair in accordance with the previously determined intentions of the Chair in an order determined by resolution of the Board of Directors.

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

(Duties of the Auditors)

Article 21

The Auditors shall:

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

(Terms of office)

Article 22

1. The terms of office for the Officers shall be three years. However, officers shall not be prevented from being reelected to a second term.
2. The terms of office for Officers who are elected as replacements or elected as additional Officers shall be the time remaining in the term of any predecessor or the same as the terms of the present Officers.
3. Even after resigning or following the expiration of a term of office, Officers must carry out the duties of their position until a successor takes office.

(Dismissal)

Article 23

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

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

(Remuneration and others)

Article 24

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

Chapter 4 The Board of Directors

(Composition)

Article 25

The Board of Directors shall consist of Directors.

(Authority)

Article 26

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

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

Article 27

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

(Calling of Meetings)

Article 28

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

(Chair of meeting)

Article 29

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

(Quorum)

Article 30

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

(Resolutions)

Article 31

Except as otherwise provided for by the provisions in these Articles of Association, the resolutions of the meeting of the Board of Directors shall be decided upon by a majority vote of the Directors. In the case of an equal number votes for approval and disapproval, the matter shall be decided by the Chair of the meeting.

(Voting in writing and others)

Article 32

1. Any Director unable to attend the meeting due to unavoidable circumstances may vote in writing on the matters on

which notification has been made beforehand, or another Director may be commissioned to vote as a proxy for the absent Director.

2. With regard to the application of provisions in the preceding two articles in the case where a Director is unable to attend as stipulated in the preceding clause, the Director shall nevertheless be regarded as having attended the meeting.

(Minutes)

Article 33

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

Chapter 5 Trustees and the Board of Trustees

(Trustees)

Article 34

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

(Board of Trustees)

Article 35

The Board of Trustees shall be composed of Trustees.

(Authority of the Board of Trustees)

Article 36

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

(Calling of Meeting)

Article 37

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

(Election of the Chair)

Article 38

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

(Quorum, resolutions and voting in writing and others)

Article 39

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

(Other)

Article 40

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

Chapter 6 Honorary Advisors and Counselors

(Honorary Advisors and Counselors)

Article 41

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

Chapter 7 Research Structure

(Duties of the President)

Article 42

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

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

(Research Advisory Committee)

Article 43

1. The Institute shall have a Research Advisory Committee which is an advisory body for promotion of Strategic Research.
2. The Research Advisory Committee provides the President with advice on matters related to promotion of Strategic Research, such as decisions on Strategic Research plans and management of their implementation.
3. The Members of the Research Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the Chair of the Board of Directors in consultation with the President.

4. The Members of the Research Advisory Committee shall be the persons commissioned by research and academic institutions that have signed the Charter or persons of knowledge and experience.
5. The terms of office for the Members of the Research Advisory Committee shall be three years. However, the Members are not prevented from being reappointed.
6. The terms of office for the Members of the Research Advisory Committee who are elected as replacements or elected as additional Members shall be the time remaining in the term of any predecessor or the same as the terms of the present Members.
7. In addition to matters stipulated in the preceding clauses, necessary matters related to the Research Advisory Committee shall be decided by the Chair of the Board of Directors subject to resolution of the Board of Directors.

(Research fellows and other related staff)

Article 44

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

(Trainees)

Article 45

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

Chapter 8 Secretariat

(Establishment)

Article 46

1. A Secretariat shall be installed to carry out the business of the Institute.
2. The Secretariat shall have a Secretary-General and necessary staff.
3. The Secretary-General and staff shall be appointed and dismissed by the Chair of the Board of Directors. Upon appointment or dismissal of staff involved in research activities, however, the Secretary General shall consult the President.
4. The Chair of the Board of Directors shall decide on matters necessary for the Institute and operation of the Secretariat subject to resolution of the Board of Directors.

(Books and documents to be furnished)

Article 47

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

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

Chapter 9 Affiliates

(Affiliates)

Article 48

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

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

(Amendments to the Articles of Association)

Article 49

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

(Dissolution)

Article 50

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

(Disposition of residual assets)

Article 51

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

Chapter 11 Supplementary Provisions

(Commission)

Article 52

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

Additional provisions

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

IGES Annual Report FY2005

Published by Institute for Global Environmental Strategies

20 October 2006

© 2006 Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. All rights reserved.

Tokyo Office

Nippon Press Center Bldg. 8F,
2-2-1 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku,
Tokyo, 100-0011, Japan
Tel: +81-3-3595-1081
Fax: +81-3-3595-1084

Kansai Research Centre

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

Kitakyushu Office

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

Beijing Office

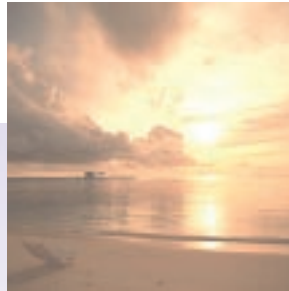
(Sino-Japan Cooperation Project Office)
Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental
Protection 5F, Room No. 505, No. 1 Yuhui
Nan-lu, Chaoyang District, Beijing, People's
Republic of China
Tel: +86-10-8463-6314
Fax: +86-10-8463-6314

Project Office in Bangkok

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

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

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



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: www.iges.or.jp

Cover Photographs:
Shinichi Tsukamoto
Yoshiko Yamanishi