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Foreword



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

Committed to respond to intensifying climate change...requiring an all-out effort to create low-carbon sustainable societies.

The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) was established in 1998 as an international research institute under an initiative of the Japanese government with support from Kanagawa Prefecture.

Negotiations in the international community are firmly under way toward an agreement on a new post-2020 climate change framework. The Fifth Assessment Report (Synthesis Report) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released in 2014 made it clear based on scientific evidence just how serious the issue of climate change is and the urgency of responding to climate risks. With the UN Climate Summit held in September 2014, the international community began to speed up global efforts with countries and stakeholders taking initiatives ahead of an agreement at COP21 in late 2015. Meanwhile, a draft 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets have been proposed and its debate is ongoing toward a new post-2015 development agenda following the deadline for attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

We at IGES focus our research on the Asia-Pacific region, and it is major economies in this region that are emitting increasing amounts of greenhouse gases. Meanwhile, we have seen that poor countries and communities in the region are being hit the hardest by the impacts of climate change. We remain committed to respond to intensifying climate change and to effectively promote sustainable development, and this requires an all-out effort to create low-carbon sustainable societies. As we forge greater links with national governments, local authorities, international organisations, research institutes, businesses, NGOs and local communities, IGES will work on practical policy research that reflects dynamically evolving global trends. Through strategic policy recommendations, we hope to facilitate policy formulation that contributes to shaping low-carbon sustainable societies.

I would like to take this opportunity to request your steadfast understanding and support for IGES's research activities into the future.



From the President
Mr. **Hideyuki Mori**
President, IGES

Strengthening impacts on policy formation based on practical research that meets the needs of the Asia-Pacific region now and into the future.

IGES began its Sixth Phase Integrative Strategic Research Programme in FY2013, implementing research activities focused on the seven areas of “Climate and Energy”, “Sustainable Consumption and Production”, “Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services”, “Green Economy”, “Business and Environment”, “Integrated Policies for Sustainable Societies”, and “Sustainable Cities”.

FY2014 was a year in which IGES was able to generate tangible impacts on policies and international debate. One of these is the “green gift” scheme, proposed by IGES designed to promote the diffusion of low-carbon facilities based on asset transfer between generations, which was incorporated as a capital transfer tax exemption measure into the Outline of the 2015 Tax Reform Proposals. Furthermore, we have seen ongoing and lively negotiations and debate on a post-2020 climate framework agreement and on the formulation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are the new global development targets for a post-2015 development agenda. In light of this, IGES launched two cross-area research projects in 2014 – one on climate change and the other on SDGs, in a renewed effort to generate impact. We released papers and commentaries at critical junctures in international negotiations, and carried out collaborative research with partner institutions. These projects are actively communicating the expertise and recommendations of IGES to a wider audience.

The IGES network continued to expand and strengthen in FY2014, including the establishment of the IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies based on an agreement with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Technical Support Unit (TSU) for the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). We also entered new partnership agreements such as with the City of Yokohama.

As we strengthen our impacts on policy formation based on practical research that meets the needs of the Asia-Pacific region now and into the future, we will continue to advance initiatives toward the transition to low-carbon sustainable societies.

Outline of IGES

Mission of IGES

The Asia-Pacific region has seen rapid economic development and an accompanying intensification of environmental problems. In light of this, the mapping of a path to sustainable, low-carbon development, which achieves both environmental and developmental goals, is a pressing issue. IGES has cooperative relations with a broad range of stakeholders including international organisations, national and local governments, research institutes, businesses and NGOs, and intends to create strategies to achieve sustainable development as well as to contribute to policy formulation based on the needs of the Asia-Pacific region.

Research Activities

Based on the Sixth Phase Integrative Strategic Research Programme (beginning in April 2013), advances have been made to clarify current emerging issues in the Asia-Pacific region and make progress with policy research for problem-solving, looking at environmental, economic and social aspects of sustainable development.



Research Highlights in FY2014

April 2014–March 2015

Flagship Research on Climate Change and SDGs

At present, negotiations and debate are ongoing in the international community towards an agreement on a post-2020 climate change regime and formulation of new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Based on this, IGES launched two cross-area flagship research projects. The project on climate change conducted analyses the issues of international negotiations, trends in each country, and implementation mechanisms (e.g. finance, technology transfer) to enhance initiatives

in developing countries. The project on SDGs, entitled “Aspiration to Action”, focused on methods of implementation (MOI) of development goals, examining major MOI in the areas of water, energy, forests, and education. Both projects communicated research outcomes in a timely manner, linking them to impact generation on actual negotiations and debate.

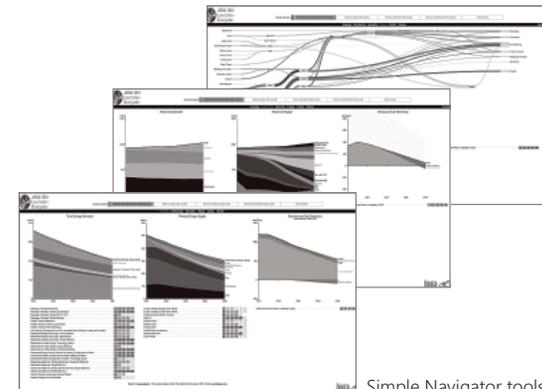
Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator: Exploring Energy Scenarios

With quantitative tools for effective and informed policymaking process increasingly becoming

important, IGES—together with the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES)—developed the Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator, which was released in July 2014. It is a scenario-based simulation tool for understanding the energy and emission-related choices that Japan faces. The tool is based on the 2050 Pathways Calculator developed by the UK Department of Energy and Climate Change in 2010. The Japanese version of the tool reflects the intrinsic conditions of Japan, particularly the ones related to the country’s energy resources and energy supply mix, industrial sectors, technical specifications and socioeconomic aspects. It provides a platform for engaging in dialogues on the challenges and opportunities of Japan’s future energy system and the responses to climate



Launch of flagship featured site on SDGs



Simple Navigator tools

change. The Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator allows users to develop their own combination of scenarios to achieve emissions reduction and ensure energy security. It is expected to be widely used as an analytical tool considering Japan's options for creating a low-carbon society.



Symposium on the launch of the Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator

IGES “Green Gift” Included in Tax Reform Proposals

The “Green Gift” scheme, proposed by IGES and designed to facilitate the diffusion of low-carbon facilities by promoting asset transfer between generations, was incorporated into the Outline of 2015 Tax Reform Proposals. In the scheme, when funds to install solar power generation or high efficiency water heaters are given by grandparents to their children or grandchildren, capital transfer tax is exempted when certain conditions are met. The scheme enables a generation of grandparents to give meaningful gifts that contribute to the earth's environment. Likewise, current and future generations can benefit from reduced energy

expenses and the sale of electricity generated by solar power, ensuring a win-win situation. Further, the installation of low-carbon equipment brings about business opportunities for manufacturers as well as building contractors, stimulating both the economy and local development.

Promoting Sustainable Lifestyles and Education

The Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme, one of the programmes making up the 10 Year Framework Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production adopted at Rio+20, was officially launched in November 2014. IGES will play a major role in the promotion of sustainable lifestyles and education, both by providing support to the Ministry of the Environment, a joint leading organisation, and as a member of the



Launch event of the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education

Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee providing support for overall management of the programme, as well as in the promotion of various projects at the global, regional and national levels.

Forging Stronger Collaboration and Partnerships

IGES concluded agreements and memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with the following organisations to strengthen partnerships for sustainable development of the Asia-Pacific region.

Date	Organisation
July 2014	Korea Environment Institute (KEI) “Environmental policy research and analysis for sustainable development”
December 2014	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) “Establishment of the IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies”
February 2015	Nepal Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation “Cooperation related to natural resource management policy and governance”
March 2015	City of Yokohama “Partnership and collaboration toward solving urban problems in emerging nations via the Y-PORT Centre”



Collaborating agreements
left: UNEP
right: City of Yokohama

Research Highlights

Climate and Energy Area

Outline of Research in the Sixth Phase

IGES carries out strategic research towards the realisation of sustainable low-carbon society in the Asia-Pacific region, and proposes policy recommendations for the designing of climate policy at international, regional and country levels.

Major Activities in FY2014

International Climate Regime

Negotiations are firmly underway toward agreement at COP21 on a post-2020 climate regime. IGES has conducted examination of the legal form, equity/differentiation of commitments, and raising levels of



IGES side event at UNFCCC subsidiary bodies



Policy research workshop in China

mitigation ambition under a post-2020 regime, as well as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and finance mechanisms in the pre-2020 regime. Through side events in the UNFCCC negotiation process, including meetings of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies and COP20 held in Lima, Peru, in December 2014, IGES presented research outcomes and made policy recommendations.

Model Analysis on Energy and Climate Policies

Toward the creation of sustainable energy supply and demand systems, IGES carried out an analysis on mid- to long-term energy and climate scenarios leading up to 2050, as well as an analysis of the

potential for energy conservation and CO₂ emissions reduction in the steel sector in Japan.

Capacity Building for Low-Carbon Society

IGES conducted capacity building on Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for JCM projects. Within the JCM scheme, Japan provides advanced technologies, systems, infrastructure or funding to developing countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, with a portion of this reduction allocated to Japan's reduction. A booklet in chart format was prepared in Vietnamese that summarises the JCM and implementation manual in an easy-to-understand manner, and a training manual was developed that can be utilised in all JCM signatory countries.



MOU on JCM capacity building with Bangladesh government

Further, in March 2015 an open seminar was held in Tokyo to report on the latest trends in JCM signatory countries and the progress and outcomes of JCM projects.



Capacity building on the JCM
above: Mongolia below: Lao PDR

Climate Finance

IGES carried out research on cooperation among developing countries (South-South cooperation) in the field of climate change and on support through climate finance. In addition, trends in finance related agendas in climate regime negotiations were analysed. Further, IGES held a side-event with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation

and Development (OECD) at COP20 entitled, "The Role of Domestic Policies in Mobilising Climate Finance". Based on research outcomes, discussions were carried out on the role of domestic policies in mobilising climate finance and a green investment framework.



Side event on finance at COP20

Market Mechanisms

IGES provided support for the design of market mechanisms for Asian countries aimed at the effective reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. IGES prepared rules and databases on market mechanisms, developed tools and a guidebook for calculation and verification of greenhouse gas emissions reductions, and implemented policy research on market mechanisms. Based on cooperation with the UNFCCC Secretariat and ADB, these findings were provided to a wide range of stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific region.

Asia Low Carbon Strategy

IGES advanced research activities aimed at

low-carbon development at the city level using mechanisms such as the JCM, focusing on Japan's environmental policy and low-carbon technologies leading to green growth in the Asia-Pacific region, in collaboration with national and local governments, businesses and research institutes. In March 2015, IGES supported the Asia Leadership Program with ADB and the Ministry of the Environment to engage in discussion on issues related to the formation of low-carbon societies with policymakers, including ministerial level representatives from Asia-Pacific countries. Also in March, IGES signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the City of Yokohama on collaboration. With this MOU, IGES will also join Y-PORT Center, to be established by the City with the participation of CITYNET and businesses, for making sustainable, low-carbon society a reality for emerging countries in the region.

Selected Publications

- World Resources Institute/IGES Working Paper: "GHG Mitigation in Japan: An Overview of the Current Policy Landscape"
- Issue Brief: "Need for an Assessment of the Kyoto Mechanisms"
- Working Paper Series:
 - "Japan's Medium- and Long-term GHG Mitigation Pathways under the Carbon Budget Approach"
 - "Towards Ambitious INDCs: Linking Research and Policymaking"
 - "Finance for the International Transfer of Climate Change Mitigation Technologies"

Research Highlights

Sustainable Consumption and Production Area

Outline of Research in the Sixth Phase

IGES conducts policy analysis from the perspective of sustainable consumption and production including environmentally-sound waste management in cities, formation of effective recycling systems with a view of Asia as a whole, and improvement in resource productivity. Likewise, IGES makes policy recommendations to stimulate lifestyle changes.

Major Activities in FY2014

Shift to Sustainable Consumption and Production/Lifestyles

IGES carried out research activities on effective approaches to encourage transitions to sustainable



Participating in discussions on the sustainable lifestyles and education

consumption and production patterns. IGES advanced international joint research on reducing unsustainable consumption and inefficient resource use (REDUCTIONS project) with other research institutes around the world, including the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy (Germany), the Tellus Institute (United States), and the Sustainable Europe Research Institute (SERI). A special session on the REDUCTIONS project was held in October of 2014, at the World Resources Forum (WRF) in Arequipa, Peru. A collection of factsheets was released on examples of reduction initiatives aimed at transitioning to sustainable socioeconomic systems based on resource and energy conservation. A special edition of the Journal of Cleaner Production compiling the outcomes and recommendations of the REDUCTIONS project will be published in 2015.



REDUCTIONS factsheets

Additionally, the Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme, part of the 10 Year Framework Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production adopted at Rio+20 in 2012, was officially launched in November 2014. This initiative aims to revolutionise the consumption

and production patterns of societies, regardless of level of development, into highly resource efficient, low-carbon sustainable patterns. IGES will provide support to the Ministry of the Environment, a co-lead of this programme, and support for overall management of the programme as a member of the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee, working on various projects at the global, regional and national levels aimed at realisation of sustainable lifestyles.

Resource Circulation and Integrated Waste Management

Policy formation on resource circulation and integrated waste management is gradually moving forward in the Asia-Pacific region, and improvements in policy implementation have become an urgent issue. IGES implemented research activities focusing on development of policy indicators and assessment



Steering meeting discussing clean air initiatives

tools suited to the needs of developing countries, relevance to 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) policy, and linkages between climate change and improved waste management. IGES disseminated research outcomes in an effective and timely manner via active participation in international partnerships, including the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) International Resource Panel, and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition. On the topic of promoting the 3Rs in the Asia-Pacific region, IGES proposed and implemented the State of the 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific project aimed at creating a knowledge base in the region on the 3Rs.

Additionally, IGES advanced research on extended producer responsibility (EPR), presenting findings at the Global Forum of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Furthermore, IGES contributed to updating the OECD EPR Guidance Manual of 2001.



Drafting meeting for the State of the 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific

Establishment of the IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies

In March 2015, the IGES Centre Collaborating with UNEP on Environmental Technologies was set up within the IGES Headquarters.

This Centre will provide support to the UNEP International Environmental Technology Centre (IETC) and contribute to improve waste management in developing countries from the perspective of co-benefits between the climate issue and improved waste management. Specifically, IGES will utilise its expertise in the formulation of national and city-level integrated waste management strategies and action plans targeted at Cambodia, Nepal and Myanmar, and implement pilot projects. Additionally, IGES will provide support for development of tools and guidelines as well as a curriculum on waste management.



Selected Publications

- "Absolute REDUCTIONS Factsheets 2014"
- Discussion Paper: "Addressing Climate Change through Actions Targeting Lifestyles"
- "Waste Reduction and Recycling Initiatives in Japanese Cities, Lessons from Yokohama and Kamakura." *Waste Management and Research*. SAGE.
- "Recycling Rate and Target Setting: Challenges for Standardized Measurement." *Journal of Material Cycles and Waste Management*. SAGE.
- "Assessing the Climate Co-benefits from Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Recycling in Japan." *Journal of Cleaner Production*. Elsevier.



Research Highlights

Natural Resources and Ecosystem Services Area

Outline of Research in the Sixth Phase

IGES conducts problem-solving research activities on integrated natural resource management that promotes conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in the Asia-Pacific region, focusing on forest conservation, climate change adaptation, water resources management and biodiversity conservation.

Major Activities in FY2014

Forest Conservation

IGES conducted research related to REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and enhancing forest carbon



Community-based forest monitoring in Papua New Guinea

stocks) placing emphasis on community participation and good governance. The manual on community-based methods for measuring forest carbon stocks that was compiled by IGES based on on-site surveys has been used in several Asia-Pacific countries. The manual was downloaded about 20,000 times in 2014. IGES held an open seminar on REDD+ in Tokyo in October 2014, where discussions took place on how local communities can engage in addressing global environmental problems through forest management. During COP20 in Lima, Peru, IGES held a workshop on community-base methods for forest carbon stock measurement with a UK research institute and reported on research outcomes. Additionally, IGES participates in Responsible Asia Forestry and Trade (RAFT), a partnership comprised of international NGOs that promote the legal and sustainable trade of timber products. Through RAFT, IGES conducted analytical research on guidance for responsible timber trade.



Open seminar on REDD+



Climate Change Adaptation

IGES conducted research on a wide array of topics aimed at mainstreaming adaptation policies at the national and regional level in developing countries of the Asia-Pacific region. These included research on adaptation effectiveness indicators, vulnerability

assessment, risk insurance, the role of microfinance in household resilience to climate change, and synergies between adaptation and disaster risk reduction initiatives. For integrating adaptation and mitigation, a pilot project was conducted with local governments and university in the Philippines, focusing on improving land-use planning. Moreover, IGES endeavoured to share findings and information and strengthen cooperation with international networks such as the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) and the International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-RNet).

Water Resource Management

Focusing on sustainable wastewater management, which is a high priority issue for Asian countries, IGES conducted research to promote the treatment and reuse of wastewater as an essential part of

integrated water resource management. Research was also conducted on water governance to address sectoral competition over water. The findings were disseminated through international networks (e.g. Water Environment Partnership in Asia, Asia Pacific Adaptation Network). Also, as the secretariat of the Water Environment Partnership in Asia, IGES advanced discussions toward improved water environmental governance in Asia with policymakers from 13 Asian countries.

Conservation of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

IGES conducted wide-ranging policy and investigative research on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Specifically, research was advanced on the Satoyama Initiative to create societies where people and nature exist in harmony based on sustainable use

of resources, as well as on the quantification and valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets, and on business and biodiversity. It was also decided that IGES will take on a supporting function and serve as the Technical Support Unit (TSU) for the “Regional and sub-regional Assessment of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Asia-Pacific” conducted under the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).

Selected Publications

- Policy Brief: “Placing Water at the Core of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Why an Integrated Perspective is Needed”
- Research Report: “Unveiling Nature’s Gifts: Measuring and Visualising Ecosystem Services”
- Research Report: “Effectiveness of Insurance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation: Challenges and Opportunities”
- Research Report: “Climate Change, Changing Rainfall and Increasing Water Scarcity: An Integrated Approach for Planning Adaptation and Building Resilience of Smallholder Subsistence Livelihoods in Nepal”
- Video Series: “Community-based Forest Monitoring in Papua New Guinea”



Water Environment Partnership in Asia annual meeting

Research Highlights

Green Economy Area

Outline of Research in the Sixth Phase

Transition to a green and inclusive economy requires developing countries to take up a green growth pathway which enables the creation of green jobs, the greening of investments made by the public and private sectors, as well as adopting low-carbon and resource-efficient technologies and conserving natural capital while at the same time improving human well-being and eliminating poverty. IGES aims to provide better knowledge and analytical tools on the assessment of low-carbon and green economy policies.

Major Activities in FY2014

Transition to Green Economy

IGES advanced quantitative policy research to support the transition to green economies in the Asia-Pacific region. Specifically, IGES applied various modelling techniques such as computable general equilibrium modelling, input-output analysis, econometrics and geographic information systems, etc., to address sustainability issues such as sustainable resource use, happiness indicators, quantification and valuation of ecosystem services,



Open symposium on sustainability and happiness indicators

and the water-energy-climate nexus. In January and March of 2015, open symposiums were held in Tokyo on the topics of sustainable resource use and sustainability and happiness indicators, where IGES presented research results and engaged in panel discussions.

Green Investment and Green Jobs

For developing countries to achieve low-carbon and resource-efficient development, the greening of investments and the creation of green and decent jobs are the key. As one of the Centres of

Excellence of UNEP under the policy process of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE), IGES contributed to the UNEP green economy assessment reports that support African countries in the formulation of national strategies and policies towards the transition to green economies. Further, by participating in the Asia-Pacific Green Jobs project of the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific and participating in the ILO's Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network (GAIN), IGES contributed to the green jobs assessment studies.

Business Initiatives towards a Green Economy

Focusing on the role of business in the introduction of ambitious climate change policies, IGES made proposals from a business standpoint on policies that contribute to the realisation of a green economy, also with cooperation with leading businesses such as the Japan Climate Leaders' Partnership (Japan-CLP). In November 2014, at an open symposium by Japan-CLP, the latest in global trends were introduced, including the "Risky Business" project on climate risk assessment in the US, and the "New Climate Economy" report on climate actions and economic growth, followed by discussions on a future direction for Japan. Moreover, the "Green

Gift" scheme, proposed by IGES and designed to facilitate the diffusion of low-carbon facilities by promoting asset transfer between generations, was incorporated into the Outline of 2015 Tax Reform Proposals. Accordingly, when funds to install low-carbon equipment (e.g. solar power generation equipment and high efficiency water heaters) in conjunction with home construction, acquisition or renovation are received as a gift, a tax exemption measure can be applied to the capital transfer tax when certain conditions are met.



A dialogue between business leaders and the World Bank group on climate actions

Selected Publications

- Research Report: "Unveiling Nature's Gifts: Measuring and Visualising Ecosystem Services"
- Research Report: "Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator: Overview and Trajectory Setting"
- "Addressing the Inequality Issue under Border Carbon Adjustment." In: *Environmental Taxation and Green Fiscal Reform: Theory and Impact*. Edward Elgar.

Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator

IGES, with the National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), developed the Japan 2050 Low Carbon Navigator and released it in July 2014. The Navigator is available in two products: the excel spreadsheet model designed for experts with detailed data and analysis and the user-friendly web tool allowing easy use by businesses, students and the general public. This tool is expected to be utilised to simulate scenarios that indicate low-carbon and supply-secured energy pathways for Japan up to 2050 and associated impacts. Furthermore, IGES has examined the application of the Navigator at universities and endeavoured to develop similar tools at the city level.



The Navigator released at International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific



International conference on the Navigator in Taipei

Research Highlights

Integrated Policies for Sustainable Societies Area

Outline of Research in the Sixth Phase

IGES conducted problem-solving policy research based on the topics of a post-2015 Development Agenda, education, climate change and air pollution countermeasures, and urban planning. IGES aims to facilitate the transition to sustainable societies by mainstreaming sustainability into major policymaking processes.

Major Activities in FY2014

Post-2015 Development Agenda/ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Debate is underway on the formulation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as new development goals that prioritise balanced responses to economic, environmental and social issues. The SDGs are scheduled to replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that are approaching their 2015 deadline. IGES in cooperation with partner organisations including the Independent Research Forum (IRF), implemented research activities on the formulation of a post-2015 Development Agenda that is both ambitious and practical. In FY2014, IGES launched an institute-wide cross-area flagship research project

on SDGs entitled "Aspiration to Action". The project analysed trends related to SDGs and examined impediments and success factors in the effective implementation of development goals and targets. Research outcomes and policy recommendations were released in a timely manner via the SDGs portal site on the IGES website, as well as via policy briefs and discussion papers.

Education and Learning for Sustainability

IGES has contributed to the United Nations Decade

of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) through research, policy support and capacity building on ESD. In November 2014 at the UNESCO World Conference on ESD held in Nagoya, IGES in cooperation with the UN Monitoring and Evaluation Expert Group (MEEG) and the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE),



Monitoring and evaluation workshop at UNESCO World Conference on ESD

held a workshop on monitoring and evaluation, where recommendations on a future direction were brought together. Additionally, the UN Sustainable Lifestyles and Education Programme, one of the programmes making up the 10 Year Framework Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production adopted at Rio+20, was officially launched in November 2014. IGES will be involved as a member of the Multi-stakeholder Advisory Committee.



Explaining ESD to the general public

Co-benefits

IGES carried out research activities aimed at realising co-benefits through integrated climate change and development initiatives. Specifically, analysis was conducted in three areas: 1) the climate co-benefits from reduction of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) such as black carbon; 2) the environmental co-benefits from mitigating greenhouse gases while

preventing air, water and waste pollution in key industrial sectors; and the developmental co-benefits from bringing carbon finance to women in Asian developing nations. Outputs were disseminated at forums for international policy dialogue through the Asian Co-benefits Partnership (ACP). At Better Air Quality (BAQ), Asia's largest conference on air quality, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in November 2014, IGES presented research outcomes on reduction measures for SLCPs.



IGES in action on Better Air Quality

Lifestyle Change and Energy Consumption for Low-Carbon Societies

IGES conducted research on tools and governance reforms that can support sustainable cities focusing on the energy, transportation and building sectors in

Asia. Furthermore, IGES developed and made public a city database that compiles detailed information on economy/finance, city planning, international development projects/support, and experience in network participation for 90 Asian cities aimed at match-making for low-carbon technology transfer projects.

Selected Publications

- Policy Brief: "Designing and Implementing an Energy Goal: Delivering Multi-benefits for Sustainable Development"
- Policy Report: "The Role of Governments in Education for Sustainable Consumption II: Strengthening Capacity for Effective Implementation in Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand"
- Discussion Paper: "A Quantitative Analysis of the Effect of Governance on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs): Implications for the Post-2015 Development Agenda"
- Working Paper: "Governing Sustainable Transport in Indonesia"
- ADB Policy Brief: "Effective. Efficient. Equitable. Making Climate Finance Work for Women"
- AOSIS Report: "Tackling the Challenge of Climate Change: A New-term Actionable Mitigation Agenda"

Research Activity Facilities

Activities at IGES Satellite Offices

● Kansai Research Centre

The Kansai Research Centre (KRC) carries out research on actions taken by the private sector, in particular businesses that promote environmental and energy conservation measures, under the theme of "Business and the Environment". Specifically, the Centre conducts policy analysis on corporate carbon performance with case study countries and local governments. It makes recommendations on the formulation of strategies to stimulate sustainable business practices in Asia by promoting the transfer and diffusion of low-carbon technologies in developing countries.

International Transfer and Application of Low-Carbon Technologies

Based on the outcomes of the joint research with The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) on the application of Japanese low-carbon technologies in India, which ended in FY2013, follow-up activities in term of monitoring, capacity building, etc., have been provided to the sites where pilot projects were implemented, to ensure that the implemented technologies are continuously and accurately operating. In addition, activities in terms

of feasibility studies, awareness creation, etc. have been conducted at new sites in India to disseminate those technologies at wider/cluster level in India. Last but not least, focus has been extended to other countries in Asia, by conducting similar activities in Viet Nam and Thailand. The findings from those activities have been disseminated at high level events



Feasibility studies regarding the application of Japanese low carbon technologies in Viet Nam (above) and India (below)

such as ISAP2014 (July 2014, Yokohama), UNESCAP forum (October 2014, Seoul), DSDS2015 (February 2015, Delhi), ECCJ workshop (February 2015, Delhi), etc. and have also been covered by various media.

Policies toward the Diffusion of Low-Carbon Technologies

KRC carried out empirical research on business initiatives and policy measures, particularly economic approaches, aiming at innovation and diffusion of

Policy Recommendations from the Feasibility Study on Carbon Pricing Scheme

A policy brief entitled, "The Feasibility of Pricing of Carbon Emissions in Three Northeast Asian Countries" discusses the feasibility of implementing carbon pricing measures in Japan, China and the Republic of Korea based on research surveying energy-intensive companies. The brief revealed that a rise in carbon price would accelerate the application of energy-saving technology, and that a modest price would be affordable for business. Accordingly, concrete policy recommendations were indicated for each country.

low-carbon technologies. Surveys were conducted targeting Japan, China and the Republic of Korea. The diffusion curves of low-carbon technologies under various policy scenarios were modeled and an examination will be further performed on the mitigation of GHG emissions of these technologies.

Information Dissemination on the Relevant Processes of Technology Transfer

As a member of the Indian government-led information-sharing platform "SAMEEEKSHA", aimed at improving the energy efficiency of small and medium enterprises, the Centre shared knowledge on issues related to the transfer and diffusion of low-carbon technologies with businesses, international organisations and research institutes both in India and other countries. Further, the Centre contributed to the Tripartite Environment Ministers Meeting among Japan, China and the Republic of Korea (TEMM) by conducting a progress review on the TEMM Action Plan, and making suggestions for the next version of the Action Plan.

Selected Publications

- Research Report: "Market-based Instruments for Improving Company Carbon Performance in Northeast Asia"
- Policy Brief: "The Feasibility of Pricing of Carbon Emissions in Three Northeast Asian Countries: Japan, China and the Republic of Korea"
- Working Paper: "Finance for the International Transfer of Climate Change Mitigation Technologies"
- "An Analysis of Company Choice Preference to Carbon Tax Policy in China." *Journal of Cleaner Production*.

Kitakyushu Urban Centre

The IGES Kitakyushu Office was established in 1999 and has carried out a range of activities such as the Kitakyushu Initiative for a Clean Environment with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and City of Kitakyushu. In 2010, the office was renamed as the Kitakyushu Urban Centre (KUC) and is currently conducting research to promote local governmental initiatives to create sustainable cities.

Policy Research on the Formation of Low Carbon Resilient Cities

As part of KUC's support for low-carbon city planning in Surabaya, Indonesia, projects enabling substantial CO₂ reduction in energy and waste sectors were launched as Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) projects. Progress was reported at a side event of the 20th Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP20) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2014. Further, the Centre carried out support projects for the formulation of low-carbon city planning policies in Hai Phong, Viet Nam and Palau, and implemented a capacity building training on low-carbon city planning for local government employees in Asia.

Action Research on Efficient Use of Local Resources

KUC carried out support for Malaysia's Food Waste Management Strategy and 3R policy development in Viet Nam and Nairobi, Kenya. Likewise, the Centre implemented policy research on solid waste management in the Philippines and Indonesia. Furthermore, a junior science school for local

students was held in November 2014 with the Kyushu Institute of Technology on the topic of composting, an effective method of waste reduction promoted by IGES in Asian countries.

Collaboration on "Environmentally Sustainable Cities"

The Sixth High Level Seminar on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (ESC) was held from 9 to 10 February 2015 in Johor Bahru, Malaysia. As the secretariat for the seminar, the Centre was in charge of developing and managing the programme. In addition, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) ESC Model Cities Programme implemented by IGES within the framework of this seminar entered its second phase, and initiatives were carried out to achieve the respective environmental targets of 20 cities.

The Asia Leadership Program on Sustainable Development and Climate Change was held by the Asian Development Bank in March 2015 in Japan, and KUC organised a Kitakyushu session together with the City of Kitakyushu on 4 March. About 70 policymakers including ministerial level



Asian leaders learn about city environmental policy

representatives from 28 Asia-Pacific countries participated in the session to learn about Kitakyushu's environmental policy as the city puts green growth into practice.

Cooperation with the City of Kitakyushu

The Kitakyushu Urban Centre, together with the City of Kitakyushu and the Kitakyushu International Techno-Cooperative Association (KITA), is in charge of operations of the Kitakyushu Asian Center for Low Carbon Society. The Centre carried out studies and disseminated information on the environmental measures and businesses of cities in Asia. Further, the Centre hosted university students from Malaysia

based on the Japan-Asia Youth Exchange Program in Science and gave lectures at local universities and high schools.

Selected Publications

- Policy Report: "National City Awards as a Practical Approach to Encourage Local Government Initiatives for Sustainable Cities"
- "Financial Sustainability of Modern Composting: The Economically Optimal Scale for Municipal Waste Composting Plant in Developing Asia." *International Journal of Recycling of Organic Waste in Agriculture.*

Regional Centre

The IGES Regional Centre serves as one of the overseas offices of IGES and has endeavoured to expand networks and partnerships in the Asia-Pacific region since its launch in 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand. It provides secretariat services for regional networks specialised in climate change adaptation, environmental safeguards and sustainable development. In addition, projects are administered in close collaboration with stakeholders in Thailand and neighbouring countries.

Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)

In close collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme Regional Office for Asia Pacific (UNEP-ROAP), the Regional Centre operated the Regional Hub for APAN with the Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP) and the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI). At the 4th Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum, held by APAN in October 2014 in Malaysia, discussions were carried out on regional partnerships toward building climate change resilience in Asia and the Pacific. (<http://www.asiapacificadapt.net/>)

USAID Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific (USAID Adapt Asia-Pacific)

As a project partner in the US Agency for International Development (USAID) five-year Climate Change Adaptation Project Preparation Facility for Asia and the Pacific, the Regional Centre continued operating the knowledge management platform and disseminated a variety of knowledge products to its stakeholders in close collaboration with APAN. An online sourcebook for adding in the gender

Workshop on Waste Management for Citizens in Mandalay

On 11-12 November 2014, IGES and the City of Kitakyushu held a workshop for citizens and stakeholders on waste management in Mandalay, Myanmar. Mandalay is a target city of the ASEAN ESC Model Programme with which a cooperative relationship has developed, including participation by city officials in IGES training. In the first event of

its kind for citizens, there were 140 participants, including local residents and representatives from NGOs and businesses. Group discussions took place on issues facing Mandalay in becoming a resource recycling city, using concrete examples of initiatives in Kitakyushu as case studies.



Discussions on environmentally-friendly city

perspective to adaptation measures was released and the 3rd Annual Meeting was held in Cambodia in September 2014. (<http://www.adaptasiapacific.org/>)

Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN)

As the secretariat for the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) that promotes the effective compliance with, and enforcement of, environmental laws and regulations in Asia, the Regional Centre launched a new partnership with the USAID Mekong Partnership for the Environment (MPE) project and organised a workshop on the topic of public participation in the EIA process in Bangkok in December 2014. The Centre also organised a workshop on environmental performance assessment, inviting experts and participants from OECD and ASEAN countries, and contributed to the EIA project in collaboration with the PMO. (<http://www.aecen.org/>)

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

As the secretariat for the Sustainable Development Planning Network for Asia-Pacific (SDplanNet-Asia & Pacific), a network for practitioners in the field of sustainable development, the Regional Centre promoted capacity development among practitioners by sharing knowledge and tools through website updates, newsletters and workshops. (<http://www.sdplannet-ap.org/Pages/Home.aspx>)

IGES Evening Café

The "Evening Café", where experts from international agencies and partner organisations active in Bangkok engage in opinion exchange in an informal setting,

was held in September and December 2014. Lively discussion took place on the topics of governance of small to mid-scale cities with Japanese cities as case examples, and gender issues related to climate change adaptation.



IGES Evening Café

Beijing Office <IGES Sino-Japan Cooperation Project Office>

The Beijing Office was set up within the Sino-Japan Friendship Center for Environmental Protection of the Ministry of Environmental Protection of China in 2006 as a base to facilitate the implementation of research activities in China. The office has developed a variety of studies and research activities based on bilateral cooperation with China, as well as multilateral cooperation (including international organisations).

Cooperation in the Field of Water Quality Management

Under the framework of the Sino-Japan Water Environment Partnership programme, model facilities for the reduction of total ammonia nitrogen were built in rural areas of Shandong, Sichuan

and Zhejiang Provinces, and trial operation and monitoring were carried out. In March 2015, through the Japanese Ministry of the Environment, three completed facilities were handed over to the respective local governments.



Decentralised wastewater treatment facility in Jiaxing City, Zhejiang Province

Cooperation in the Field of Air Quality Management

Activities were initiated by the Sino-Japan Intermunicipal Cooperation, a programme that engages in air pollution control measures in China based on cooperation between 10 local governments in Japan and regional governments of China. As its platform organisation, IGES promoted partnerships



Sino-Japan seminar for cooperation on air pollution control measures, which was held in Wuhan city in March 2015

and cooperation as well as information exchange among the local governments of Japan and China through holding seminars, implementing training sessions in Japan and dispatching experts.

Capacity Development for Responses to Climate Change in China

As a part of human resource development activities related to the implementation of climate change policies, including the development of low-carbon societies, the Beijing Office planned and carried out a training course on the topic of low-carbon development targeted at leaders in the Chinese national and local governments.

Other Cooperation Activities

The Beijing Office took part in joint study and research activities carried out by both the Japanese and Chinese governments in order to establish a relationship between the two countries based on strategic reciprocity in the field of the environment.

Activities at Japan Offices

Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)

JISE primarily carries out field surveys and practical research to restore and reconstruct ecosystems and biodiversity from local to global levels aiming to realise societies based on sustainable development from the perspective of plant ecology. JISE also promotes a variety of projects, including training and information collection/provision contributed to regeneration of forests and ecology.

In FY2014, on the international front, JISE received a grant from the Aeon Foundation to conduct research on regeneration of tropical rainforests. Vegetation surveys and tree-planting activities and guidance were carried out in Kenya, Cambodia and Indonesia. Likewise research on plant communities in the monsoon forest of Thailand was advanced within the research project on potential natural vegetation in Asia and the Pacific. Further, surveys on vegetation and use of plants aimed at control of forest degradation in Lao PDR were carried out within research on the structure, dynamics and assessment of regional ecosystems. The results of wide-area natural vegetation surveys conducted in FY2013 in Kenya and neighboring countries were released at meetings of the International Association for Vegetation Science (September) and the Society of Vegetation Science (October).



Coastal vegetation on Kozu Island, Izu Islands (October)

On the domestic front, a variety of research projects were advanced based on grants from the Toyota

Foundation and the New Technology Development Foundation. A comparative study on endemic plant communities on the Izu Peninsula and the Izu Islands was carried out within vegetation science research to contribute to the protection of biodiversity. A study was conducted on the growth of the "Great Forest Seawall," that was planted as part of research on assessment and recognition of vegetation resources, and a paper on the results of the Pacific side beech forest regeneration project (Hakone in Kanagawa Pref.) was published, for which successful example is less. In the research project initiated as an urgent topic from 2011 on restoration of the tsunami control forest for recovery after the Great East Japan Earthquake, surveys were continued on potential natural vegetation and the successional processes which form the basis for planting of the "Great Forest Seawall" in Tsunami-affected areas. Outcomes were reported at the Society of Vegetation Science. Other activities included nation-wide forest rehabilitation projects and the investigative research that forms the bases for these projects, in Akita, Shizuoka, Ehime, Kochi, Saitama and Oita Prefectures based on collaboration among private companies, local governments and non-profit organisations. Research results for both domestic and international research projects were presented at various academic conferences, as well as in the research journal; *Eco-Habitat*. Information was also disseminated to the general public at forums and through newsletters.

As a capacity-building project for environmental protection, JISE carried out a series of lectures and outdoor environmental study programmes for the general public. Likewise, in addition to

the beginner-level ecological training that was reinstated in FY2013, intermediate-level training was also conducted. Outcomes of capacity-building were presented at a meeting of the Japanese Society of Environmental Education (August) on the topic of the role of studying wild plants in satoyama experience activities. JISE also engaged in active exchange and public awareness campaigns, including holding its Environmental Forum 2015 on "Forest regeneration from the citizen's point of view" in February, and organising a tour to participate in tree-planting activities in Cambodia (August).



Tree-planting activities in Cambodia (August)

Collaboration with Inter-Governmental Programme & Network

● IPCC TFI Technical Support Unit (TSU)

Established within IGES in 1999, TSU supports the

activities of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (TFI). The TFI develops and promotes the IPCC guidelines and relevant tools for the estimation and reporting of national greenhouse gas emissions and removals. The TFI is overseen by a Task Force Bureau (TFB) which meets annually.

The IPCC adopted and accepted, at its 37th Session in Batumi, Georgia in October 2013, two Methodology Reports produced by the TFI. They are the "2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands" and the "2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol". These two reports in electronic form were published in February 2014.¹ In FY2014, these two reports were disseminated by the TSU on various occasions such as the 40th Session of the Subsidiary Bodies of the UNFCCC in June 2014 and the 20th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in December 2014. In addition, the TSU supported the IPCC Secretariat in producing hard-cover prints of these reports and in translating them into five non-English UN languages.

1. <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/index.html>

The TSU initiated a project in FY2014 to assess where science and data availability have developed sufficiently since the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories to support the refinement or development of methodological advice for specific categories and gases, with a view to identifying any specific areas or issues to be prioritised. As the first step of this project, the TSU

conducted an on-line questionnaire survey from 30 January to 27 February 2015.



"2013 Revised Supplementary Methods and Good Practice Guidance Arising from the Kyoto Protocol"



"2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands"

In addition, the TSU continued its other activities supporting users of the IPCC Guidelines through expert meetings addressing inventory-related topics, and the distribution and promotion of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and related materials including the IPCC Inventory Software. Work on improving the IPCC Emission Factor Database (EFDB) continued with other expert meetings, including data collection and editorial board meetings. The TSU hosted the following meetings in FY 2014:

- Expert Meeting on Application of 2006 IPCC Guidelines to Other Areas in Sofia, Bulgaria on 1-3 July 2014
- Expert Meeting on Systematic Assessment of TFI Products in Ottawa, Canada on 25-27 August 2014
- 26th Meeting of the TFB in Ottawa, Canada on 28-29 August 2014
- Expert Meeting to Collect EFDB and Software

Users' Feedback in Hayama, Japan on 14-16 October 2014

- 12th meeting of the EFDB Editorial Board at the Headquarters of Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome, Italy on 10-12 November 2014
- 9th Data Meeting at the Headquarters of FAO in Rome, Italy on 11-12 November 2014, focusing on Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Sector
- 10th Data Meeting as an Expert Meeting on Emerging Activities to Combat Climate Change jointly held with the FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to discuss use of FAO data and IPCC GHG Inventory Guidelines for agriculture and land use, at the Headquarters of FAO in Rome, Italy on 13-14 November 2014
- Expert Meeting to Collect EFDB and Software Users' Feedback in Naha, Japan on 17-19 March 2015

As an outreach effort, the TSU held an open symposium entitled "New scientific findings on climate change and the importance of GHG inventory to assess mitigation progress" in Naha on 16 March 2015 jointly with the University of the Ryukyus and IGES. The symposium was successful with an audience of about 40 people.



IPCC Open Symposium in Naha, Japan

The TSU contributed to inventory-related capacity building programmes implemented by other organisations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV, and Greenhouse Gas Inventory & Research Center of Korea (GIR), by providing technical expertise and inventory-related materials developed by the IPCC TFI. In addition, the TSU contributed to other international meetings and symposiums related to GHG emissions/removals by providing presentations and serving as keynote speaker (e.g. 7th International Symposium on Non-CO₂ Greenhouse Gases (NCGG7) held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands on 5-7 November 2014).

The TSU continued its Inventory Internship Programme aiming to provide young scientists with the opportunity to get familiarised with the IPCC work on methodologies for national greenhouse gas inventories, as well as to contribute to the work of TSU through applied studies in relevant inventory-related science. In FY 2014, two interns worked under this programme.

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

The APN is an inter-governmental network whose mission is to foster global change research in the Asia-Pacific region, increase developing country participation in that research and to strengthen interactions between the scientific community and decision-makers. In April 2004, the APN Secretariat came under the administrative umbrella of IGES, although the APN's Inter-Governmental Meeting (IGM) remains the policy and decision-making body. The 20th IGM Meeting was held in March 2015, in Kathmandu, Nepal.



APN members and the Secretariat during the 20th IGM, held in Kathmandu, Nepal

In FY2014, APN supported research projects on global change research and capacity building activities through the APN's core programmes, "Annual Regional Call for Research Proposals (ARCP)" and "Scientific Capacity Building and Enhancement for Sustainable Development in Developing Countries (CAPaBLE)". Additionally,

APN continued to support research projects and capacity development activities under its "Climate Adaptation Framework" and "Low-carbon Initiative Framework". In regard to interaction between the scientific community and decision-makers, APN held the South-Asia Sub-Regional Science-Policy Dialogue, in which policymakers and scientists from several south Asian countries shared information from each side and investigated possibilities for interaction, with attendance of various stakeholders including the mass media, in Thimphu, Bhutan. As to collaborative activity with local communities and local governments, APN co-organised an International Expert Meeting on Air Pollution Control in Urban Asia-Pacific, in Zhuhai, Guangdong, China with the Hyogo Prefectural Government, one of the support organisations of APN.

APN will celebrate its 20th Anniversary in FY2015. APN plans to take further steps that contribute to the sustainable development of the Asia-Pacific region.



Participants at the South Asia Science-Policy Dialogue, held in Thimphu, Bhutan

Strategic Operations

Overview

IGES carries out strategic operations designed to promote strategic research and to bolster the impact generation of research outcomes. The Programme Management Office (PMO) plays a central role – it develops the overall research strategy for IGES and coordinates internal research activities in an integrated manner. In this way, the PMO aims to implement effective strategic research through each strategic operation function, including production of flagship products, knowledge management, capacity development, quality management of research outputs, outreach and networking.

Promotion of Flagship Research

IGES conducts flagship research on strategically important policy agendas and involving all research



Delivering messages from flagship research

areas. The year 2015 will see the start of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Economic Community, as well as agreements on both a new climate change regime and international development goals. As such, three flagship research projects were deployed on the topics of “Regional Integration in Asia from a Sustainable Development Perspective”, “Climate Change”, and “Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”. IGES’s messages were actively communicated targeting international negotiations and debate through policy briefs, discussion papers and reports.

Knowledge Management

IGES carried out improvements aimed at the management and utilisation of knowledge for IGES as a whole. Specifically, a new system was introduced for document management and knowledge access, and internal training sessions were conducted. Additionally, infrastructure to support high-quality research was enhanced, including the creation of an expertise database, improvements to the research output database and surveys on long-term knowledge management needs.

Capacity Development

IGES developed curricula and course materials for trainings targeting stakeholders in cooperation with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO). Furthermore, efforts were made to enhance the capacity of IGES researchers, with in-house training and the dispatch of junior researchers to participate in external capacity development programmes.

Quality Management of Research Outputs

Aiming to enhance the quality of publications, IGES started to implement “clean production” quality control starting from the planning stages throughout the entire research and writing process of publications. Internal and external reviews from diverse perspectives were expanded.

Networking

IGES actively advanced cooperation with institutions and networks related to sustainable development, and disseminated research outcomes through collaboration with a variety of stakeholders. In July 2014, IGES held the Sixth International Forum for Sustainable Asia and the Pacific (ISAP) in Yokohama with over 900 attendees. In-depth discussions took place on how to respond to the urgent issues faced by the Asia-Pacific region, and to create low-carbon societies resilient to climate change and disasters, based on the participation of experts, businesses, national and local governments, international

organisations and NGO representatives. Moreover, in FY2014, agreements were concluded to strengthen cooperation and partnerships, including those with the City of Yokohama and the United

Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Likewise, in February 2015 the IGES South Asia Desk was set up within The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) to develop a network in India.



Active discussions at ISAP

Research Networks for Low Carbon Societies

IGES participated in the International Research Network for Low Carbon Societies (LCS-RNet) and the Low Carbon Asia Research Network (LoCARNet), initiatives related to research on low-carbon societies, and also supported the operations of each network in the role of secretariat. A total of seven countries and 17 research institutes that are closely involved in policymaking participate in the LCS-RNet. In this network, dialogue among research communities and policymakers has been advanced, with discussion and information-sharing carried out on issues related to low-carbon societies. In fiscal year 2014, input on urban environment and land use was submitted to the Workstream 2 of the Ad hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Moreover, a pilot study was carried out in the Philippines on the topic of integration of adaptation and mitigation measures related to land use. For LoCARNet, policy dialogues and information-sharing as well as capacity development programmes were carried out toward strengthening of research communities in the Asian region. Further, both networks held side-events at the UNFCCC COP20, where the outcomes of discussions and expertise were disseminated.



Sharing knowledge among networks

Information Dissemination and Outreach Activities

Websites were launched for both of IGES's cross-area flagship research projects on Climate Change and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). From the websites, research outcomes, related publications, commentary by researchers, and IGES recommendations on international negotiations and debate were disseminated in a timely manner. Updates to the IGES website were delivered to 5,800 subscribers through the monthly e-mail newsletter "E-alert". Additionally, based on collaboration with the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), the Earth Negotiations Bulletin published by IISD was translated jointly with the Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute (GISPRI) and released on the website.

Moreover, IGES organises public seminars to give easy-to-comprehend commentary on the latest trends in the climate change issue to the general public. In December 2014, a post-COP20 reporting seminar was held in Tokyo. The IGES researchers who had participated in COP20 gave prompt reports on conference results and commented on major issues including negotiations on post-2020 framework, mitigation and adaptation measures, finance and technology. Further, in January 2015 at the COP20 report symposium held jointly with GISPRI, detailed reports were made by officers of the four ministries and agencies involved in negotiations.

Information Dissemination through the Media

IGES disseminated its activities and research outputs through a variety of media. IGES received wide

coverage via a range of media outlets including television, newspapers, periodicals and Internet news, particularly on the "Green Gift" scheme

proposed by IGES that was incorporated into the Outline of the 2015 Tax Reform Proposals. Media also covered the Japan 2050 Pathways Calculator

that IGES was involved in developing, as well as China's environmental measures.

Contributions to Local Communities

IGES actively participated in lectures and various events held for the people of our local community, providing easy-to-understand commentary on global environmental problems while incorporating knowledge gained from our research activities. Further, in FY2014 IGES hosted an intern of the

Kanagawa Prefectural Program for Overseas Technical Trainees and provided workplace experience to students from two junior high schools, one in Hayama Town where IGES Headquarters is located and another in Yokosuka City.

Main Lectures by IGES Researchers

22 April 2014	Zushi Environment Council Lecture	Hayama
10 July 2014	Course on Improving the Skills of Environmental Education Leaders	Hiratsuka
14 July 2014	Training for members of the Kanagawa Center for Climate Change Actions	Yokohama
2 September 2014	30th Shonan Session of the United Nations University Global Seminar	Hayama
6 September 2014	Shonan Village Academia Lecture	Hayama
25 October 2014	Shonan Village Academia "Café Integral" Lecture	Hayama

Participation in Events and Exhibitions

3 May 2014	Shonan Village Festival 2014	Hayama
31 May to 1 June 2014	Agenda Day 2014	Yokohama



Shonan Village Academia



Workplace experience



Visit by students



Appendix

Financial Statements (FY2014)

Balance Sheet (Summary)

Unit:1,000 yen

ASSETS	5,730,431	LIABILITIES	2,012,061
CURRENT ASSETS	2,525,093	CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,779,597
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	3,205,338	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	232,464
(ASSETS FOR BASIC FUNDS)	(250,000)		
(RESTRICTED ASSETS)	(2,779,072)	NET ASSETS	3,718,369
(OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS)	(176,266)	RESTRICTED NET ASSETS	2,555,261
		UNRESTRICTED NET ASSETS	1,163,108

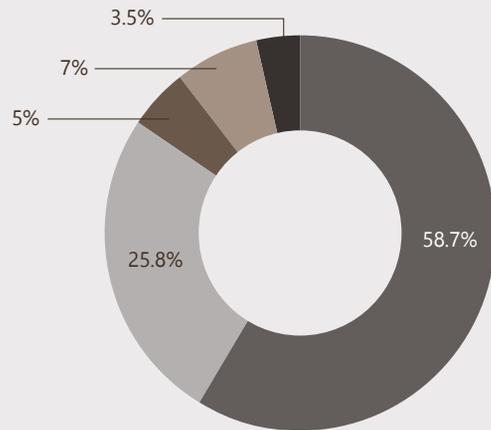
Statement of Activities (All IGES)

Unit:1,000 yen

		Accounting for Project for public interest purpose				Incorporated accounts	FY2014 Total*2	FY2013 Total
		Strategic Research*1	TSU/IPCC	APN	JISE			
I Changes in unrestricted net assets								
Operating activities	Revenues and gains	2,718,715	175,288	313,210	74,542	282,986	3,543,016	3,338,249
	Expenses and losses	2,527,261	177,941	320,339	74,542	282,986	3,361,344	3,289,684
Non-operating activities	Revenues from non-operating	0	0	0	0	0	0	491
	Expenses and losses from non-operating	1,471	1,584	0	0	0	3,055	27,584
II Changes in restricted net assets								
Total changes in restricted net assets		16,519	0	0	43,550	0	60,069	61,563
Net assets at end of year		1,004,656	155,824	177,029	2,351,303	29,557	3,718,369	3,477,746

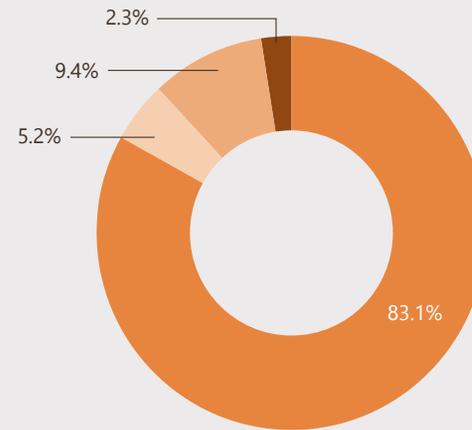
*1 For IGES research activities and dissemination of research outcomes *2 Including internal transactions

Contents of revenues and gain



	Unit: 1,000 Yen
Contract revenue	2,080,365
Contribution*1	914,511
Grants	177,790
Subsidies for office lease	248,009
Income and others	122,340
Total	3,543,015

Expenses and losses



	Unit: 1,000 Yen
Strategic research*2	2,810,247
IPCC/TSU	177,940
APN	320,339
JISE	74,542
<Internal transactions>	▲ 21,725
Total	3,361,343

*1 Including contribution for IPBES-TSU *2 Including incorporated accounts

About IGES

Background

January 1995: Establishment of IGES recommended by the Japanese Prime Minister's Advisory Group on the Global Environment in the Twenty-First Century.

April 1996: Final report on the proposed functions, organisational structure and other aspects of IGES issued by the Discussion Group on Comprehensive Environmental Studies and Education, former Environment Agency of Japan.

March 1998: Establishment of IGES

April 2012: Transition to a public-interest incorporated foundation

Personnel (As of 31 March 2015)

			(Short-term)	(Non-Japanese)
Research Employees	Strategic Research Project	90	(14)	(40)
	Projects for Public Interest other than Strategic Research	16	(1)	(7)
Administrative Employees	General Administration	30	(13)	(3)
	Research Support	36	(16)	(4)
	Projects for Public Interest other than Strategic Research	9	(4)	(0)
Total		181	(48)	(54)

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

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

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● Japanese Center for International Studies in Ecology (JISE)

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Trustees

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Dr. Shuzo Nishioka	Former Executive Director of the National Institute for Environmental Studies
Mr. Yasuhiko Okada	Attorney at Law, Partner, Kitahama Partners (Tokyo Office)
Dr. Tongroj Onchan	Senior Advisor, The Mekong Environment and Resource Institute
Mr. Takejiro Sueyoshi	Special Advisor, United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative
Dr. Abdul Hamid Zakri	Science Advisor to the Prime Minister of Malaysia

Directors

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

Auditors

Mr. Ken Hasegawa	Lawyer
Mr. Tsuyoshi Kono	General Manager, The Bank of Yokohama, Ltd.

Honorary Advisors

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

Counsellors

Mr. Nobutoshi Akao	Former Japanese Ambassador to Thailand
Mr. Lucas Assunção	Head of Trade, Environment and Sustainable Development Branch, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Mr. Tsuguo Ban	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Japan Forest Recreation Association
Dr. Nobuyoshi Fugono	Advisor, Advanced Telecommunications Research Institute International
Mr. Shinji Fukukawa	Advisor, Global Industrial and Social Progress Research Institute
Mr. Takahiko Hiraishi	Co-Chair, IPCC Inventories Task Force Bureau
Prof. Ryokichi Hirono	Professor Emeritus, Seikei University
Prof. Nay Htun	Professor, State University of New York, Stony Brook
Mr. Masami Ishizaka	Chairman of the Board of Directors, Okura Zaimu Kyokai
Dr. Hoi-seong Jeong	President Emeritus, Korea Environmental Policy and Administration Society
Mr. Etsuo Kobayashi	Advisor, Hyogo Environmental Advancement Association
Mr. Tomomitsu Oba	Former President, Japan Center for International Finance
Mr. Shigeyuki Okajima	Executive Director, Japan Environmental Education Forum
Mr. Masamine Sasaki	President, The Japanese Association for Conservation of Architectural Monuments
Dr. Monthip Sriratanana Tabucanon	Senior Advisor to the Senate Commission on Natural Resources and Environment, Parliament of Thailand
Mr. Peter Woods	Former Chief Information Officer, Australian Government Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts

(in alphabetical order as of March 2015)

Signatory Organisations and Institutions of the Charter for the Establishment of IGES Total: 48

National Administrative Organisations (16)

Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (Australia)
Ministry of Environment (Cambodia)
Environment Canada (Canada)

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

International Organisations (6)

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

Research and Academic Institutions (26)

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

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

Chapter 1 General Provisions

(Name)

Article 1

This public interest incorporated foundation shall be called the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (hereinafter "the Institute").

(Office)

Article 2

1. The headquarters of the Institute shall be situated at 2108-11, Kami Yamaguchi, 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, shall strive to carry out policy oriented research and related activities to develop and formulate innovative policy instruments and environmental strategies for sustainable development (hereinafter "Strategic Research"), aiming at creating a new paradigm for global civilization; and to make the results of the Strategic Research applicable for the policy making and decision making of a broad range of entities so that sustainable development can be achieved globally, inter alia in the Asia-Pacific Region.

(Business programmes)

Article 4

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

(Working languages)

Article 5

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

Chapter 2 Assets and Accounting

(Composition of assets)

Article 6

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

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

(Classification of assets)

Article 7

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

(Administration of the assets)

Article 8

1. The assets of the Institute shall be administered by the Chair of the Board of Directors in a manner to be decided separately by the Chair upon resolution of the Board of Directors.
2. Cash assets contained in the Basic Fund must be preserved using safe and reliable methods such as establishing postal time-deposit accounts or bank time-deposit accounts; entrusting the funds with a trust bank; or purchasing government or corporate bonds.

(Restrictions on the disposal of the Basic Fund)

Article 9

The Basic Fund may not be disposed of or used as collateral. However, in the case where there are unavoidable circumstances when carrying out the activities of the Institute, a portion of the Basic Fund may be disposed of, or all or a portion of the Basic Fund may be used as collateral, by a two-thirds majority of the vote held by the Trustees at the meetings of the Board of Trustees, excluding those Trustees who have a special interest.

(Strategic Research Fund)

Article 10

1. The Strategic Research Fund shall be set up to ensure that operations are carried out smoothly. The Strategic Research Fund shall be composed of the following categories of assets:

- 1) donated or granted assets that are designated as assets for the Strategic Research Fund before the date of transition to a public interest corporation;
 - 2) donated or granted assets that are designated as assets for the Strategic Research Fund after the date of transition to a public interest corporation; and
 - 3) assets that are transferred to the Strategic Research Fund by resolution of the Board of Directors after the date of transition to a public interest corporation.
2. The Strategic Research Fund may not be disposed of or used as collateral. However, in the case where there are unavoidable circumstances when carrying out the activities of the Institute, a portion of the Strategic Research Fund may be disposed of, or all or a portion of the Strategic Research Fund may be used as collateral, by a two-thirds majority of the votes held by the Directors at the meetings of the Board of Directors, excluding those Directors who have a special interest.

(Payment of expenses)**Article 11**

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

(Business plans and budget)**Article 12**

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

(Provisional budget)**Article 13**

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding article, when the written budget of income and expenditure is not formulated due to compelling reasons, the Chair of the Board of Directors may, upon resolution of the Board of Directors, exercise control over revenue and expenses in accordance with the budget of the previous business year until a new budget is formulated.
2. The revenue and expenses referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be made under the newly formulated budget.

(Business reports and settlement of revenue and expenses)**Article 14**

1. The Institute's business reports and settlement statements shall be prepared by the Chair of the Board of Directors at the end of each business year and shall include the business report and financial documents (balance sheets and report on changes in net assets) as well as related detailed statements, inventory of property and statements of cash flows. After the Auditor's inspection and upon resolution by the Board of Directors, these documents shall be approved at the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees.
2. The documents so approved under the preceding paragraph shall be filed with the administrative agency within three months after the end of the business year.
3. When there are surplus funds in the Institute's revenue and expenses settlement, upon resolution of the Board of Directors, all or a portion of this surplus shall be transferred into the Basic Fund or appropriated forward to the next business year.

(Long-term borrowings)**Article 15**

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

(Assumption of responsibilities and waiver of rights)**Article 16**

Except for the cases where the second sentence of Article 9 hereof, the second sentence of Paragraph 2 of Article 10 hereof or the provision of the preceding article shall be applicable, or where the relevant matters are provided for in the written budget of revenue and expenditure,

any assumption of obligations or waiver of rights by the Institute shall be subject to a resolution of the Board of Directors.

(Business year)**Article 17**

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

(Calculation of the balance of the assets that are obtained for the purpose of public-interest)**Article 18**

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

Chapter 3 Trustees and Board of Trustees**(Trustees)****Article 19**

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

establishment procedures in accordance with special laws, and is subject to the provisions of Paragraph 15 of Article 4 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Establishment Act), or an authorised corporation (a corporation established in accordance with special laws, and also its establishment requires the approval of the administrative authority).

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

(Term of office)

Article 20

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

(Remuneration for Trustees etc.)

Article 21

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

(Exemption from liability)

Article 22

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

(Composition)

Article 23

The Board of Trustees shall be composed of all Trustees.

(Authority)

Article 24

The Board of Trustees shall resolve the following items:

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

(Convening of meetings)

Article 25

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

(Calling of Meetings)

Article 26

1. Meetings of the Board of Trustees shall be called by the Chair of the Board of Directors, based on a resolution of the Board of Directors, unless otherwise stipulated by law.
2. A Trustee may request the Chair of the Board of Directors to convene a meeting of the Board of Trustees, by indicating the purpose of the meeting and the reason for convening.

(Election of the Chair)

Article 27

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

(Quorum)

Article 28

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

(Resolutions)

Article 29

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

(Omission of Resolutions)

Article 30

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

(Omission of Reports)

Article 31

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

(Minutes)

Article 32

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

(Others)

Article 33

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

Chapter 4 Officers

(Titles and number of officers)

Article 34

1. The Institute shall have the following officers:

1) Directors

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

2) Auditors

There shall be no more than two Auditors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

implementation as stipulated under the Corporation Act.

(Elections and other matters)

Article 35

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

(Duties and Authority of the Directors)

Article 36

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

(Duties and Authority of the Auditors)

Article 37

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

Chair of the Board of Directors to convene a meeting of the Board of Directors.

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

(Terms of office)

Article 38

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

(Dismissal)

Article 39

When one of the following matters applies to an Officer, the Officer may be dismissed by a two-thirds majority of the votes of the Trustees at the meetings of the Board of Trustees, excluding those Trustees who have a special interest on the matter. In this case, before a vote is made by the Board of Trustees, the Officer concerned shall be given the opportunity to account for his/her actions:

- 1) When the Officer has violated his/her duties or if the Officer fails to perform his/her duties; or
- 2) When it is recognised that the Officer is unable to perform his/her duties due to psychological or physical problems.

(Remuneration and others)

Article 40

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

(Exemption from liability)

Article 41

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

liability for damages incurred in the course of performing their duties, provided, however, that the minimum liability under such contract shall be the minimum liability stipulated in Article 113 of the Corporation Act as applied mutatis mutandis to Article 198 of the said Act.

Chapter 5 The Board of Directors

(Composition)

Article 42

The Board of Directors shall consist of all Directors.

(Authority)

Article 43

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

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

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

Article 44

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

(Calling of Meetings)

Article 45

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

(Chair of meetings)

Article 46

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

(Quorum)

Article 47

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

(Resolutions)

Article 48

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

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

(Omission of Reports to the Board of Directors)

Article 49

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

(Minutes)

Article 50

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

Chapter 6 Honorary Advisors and Counsellors

(Honorary Advisors and Counsellors)

Article 51

1. The Institute may have Honorary Advisors and Counsellors.
2. Honorary Advisors and Counsellors shall be appointed by the Chair of the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors.
3. The Honorary Advisors shall respond to inquiries from the Chair of the Board of Directors regarding fundamental matters regarding operation of the Institute and may provide advice to the President.
4. The Counsellors shall respond to inquiries from the Chair of the Board of Directors regarding important business matters and may provide advice to the President.
5. The terms of office for both the Honorary Advisors and the Counsellors shall be three years. However, the Honorary Advisors and the Counsellors may be reappointed.

Chapter 7 Research Structure

(Duties of the President)

Article 52

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

- 1) decide on the Integrative Strategic Research Programme as stipulated in Item 1, Paragraph 1 of Article 4 hereof, and manage its implementation;
- 2) prepare annual reports on Strategic Research and its related training and report to the members of both the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees;
- 3) appoint research fellows and other related staff stipulated in Paragraph 1 of Article 53 hereof;
- 4) decide on necessary matters related to Strategic Research and its related training; and
- 5) supervise the work of Strategic Research and its related training.

(Research fellows and other related staff)

Article 53

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

(Trainees)

Article 54

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

Chapter 8 Secretariat

(Establishment)

Article 55

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 employed and dismissed by the Chair of the Board of Directors. With regard to employment and dismissal of staff who would be or have been involved in research activities, however, the President shall consulted.
4. Necessary matters related to the organisation and operation of the Secretariat shall be decided by the Chair of the Board of Directors subject to resolutions of the Board of Directors.

(Documents and books to be kept)

Article 56

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

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

Chapter 9 Affiliates

(Affiliates)

Article 57

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 separately prescribed fees according to the rules stipulated in Paragraph 1 of this Article.

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

(Amendments to the Articles of Incorporation)

Article 58

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

(Dissolution)

Article 59

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

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

Article 60

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

(Attribution of residual assets)

Article 61

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

Chapter 11 Method of Public Notice

(Method of Public Notice)

Article 62

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

Chapter 12 Other Issues

(Delegation)

Article 63

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

Supplementary provisions

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



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